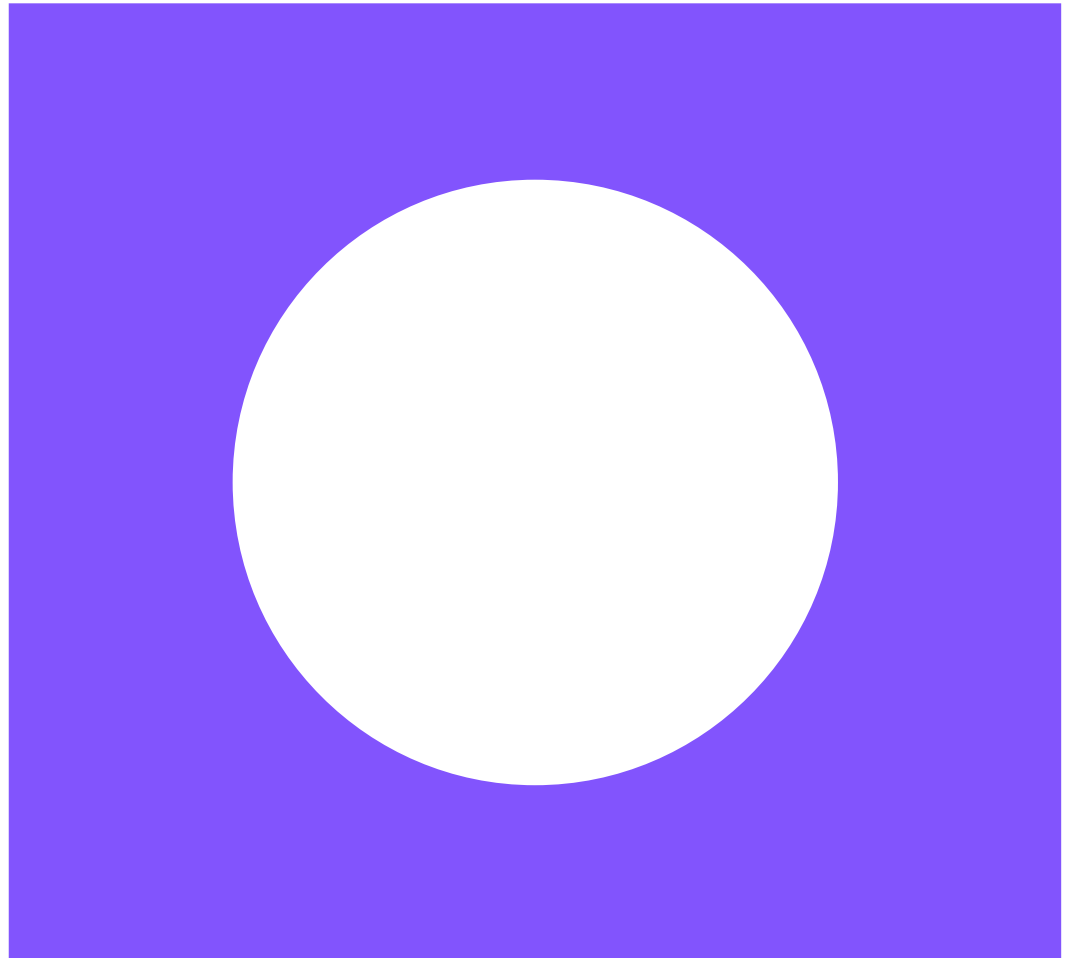




Environmental Setting and Site Design Report

Swanworth Quarry

February 2025

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February 2025

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This report is an Environmental Setting and Site Design (ESSD) prepared by Mott MacDonald on behalf of J Suttle Transport Ltd (Suttles) to accompany and support the Environmental Permit application for the deposit for recovery of inert waste within the lateral extension of Swanworth Quarry, Dorset, once the winning and working of limestone is being undertaken. The operator of the facility is Suttles Stone Quarries, a trading arm of J Suttle Transport Ltd.

This ESSD report sets out the conceptual model, the environmental setting and site design, and is supported by the risk assessments submitted in this application.

1.2 Proposed permit application

Suttles has an existing recovery permit for its main quarry (Permit number EPR/CB3030RQ) that also covers a screening operation and permits the crushing and screening of inert waste. The original Waste Recovery Plan (WRP) was submitted in 2011, as part of an Environmental Permit application for the 'use of waste for restoration' of Swanworth Quarry. In 2017, a variation was made to the permit, including the WRP, to update the restoration plan, add the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes 17 05 04 and 19 12 12 to the wastes that could be accepted at the site and to add 'washing' to the recycling element of the permit.

In 2020, Suttles applied for a planning permission (application reference 6/2020/0321_1). This application was to continue the winning and working of limestone through the lateral extension of Swanworth Quarry, retention of processing plant and existing infrastructure, importation of inert waste material for restoration purposes, and continued production and sale of recycled aggregates. Planning Permission was granted in December 2023 by Dorset Council.

To enable the restoration of the lateral extension of the site, post extraction, Mott MacDonald Limited was instructed by Suttles to support them in the application of an additional bespoke environmental permit for a waste recovery operation.

The extension will be developed from south to north with limestone extracted by conventional drilling and blasting. Extraction will occur in a series of three phases with soils and overburden materials being removed progressively and limestone quarried in two benches in a northerly direction.

2 Site information

2.1 Location

Swanworth Quarry is a limestone quarry located west of Swanage in the Isle of Purbeck and north of St Aldhelm's Head. The nearest village to the site is Worth Matravers which is 400m to the south of the main quarry. The quarry site is situated within postcode: BH19 3LE and National Grid Reference (NGR) SY 96959 78293. The NGR for the extension area to the quarry is SY 96445 78638. A site plan showing the location of the main quarry and its proposed extension can be found in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Site Location Plan



Source: David Jarvis Associates (2025)¹

The site can be accessed from the east through Kingston Lane, road linking Kingston (to the north) and Worth Matravers (south from the site). There is no access to the site without permission from the owners. A public footpath (part of the Purbeck Way) passes from Hill Bottom and Coombe Bottom, to the west of the Quarry.

The site surrounding is predominantly undeveloped, with the closest building to the extension area being a farmhouse (Afflington Lookout Barn) which is located to the northeast of the extension area. Access to the extension area will be via the existing main quarry with a new vehicular bridge being constructed across the Coombe valley and a cutting through the

¹ David Jarvis Associates (2025) Site location plan. Drawing number LV-0001 2-2020-0321 (Last accessed February 2025)

southern-most field to the extraction area. The bridge will avoid vehicles interfering with the Purbeck Way bridleway and stream located in the base of the Coombe².

2.2 Planning permission and proposed extension activities

The planning permission for the extension of the quarry was granted on 15 December 2023 and extended the end date for the operation of the quarry to December 2044, to provide sufficient time to extract the reserves of limestone and complete the restoration of the site.

The planning permission is also accompanied by a Section 106 agreement. The Section 106 agreement was granted in November 2022 and states that the site must comply with the following obligations:

- The development of 12.29 ha of land adjoining the existing quarry for the creation of new and existing habitats.
- Long term (30 years) management of all restored and proposed newly created habitat areas including the existing quarry.
- New footpaths to be created within the existing quarry to be made available for access by the public for at least the same period of long-term management as the finally restored quarry site.
- A financial contribution to fund compensatory environmental enhancement.

The extension area will be progressively infilled using imported inert material to return the landform to pre-existing levels. Clean, inert waste materials will be sourced locally or brought in from Suttles own inert waste treatment facility and used as infill material.

The overall extraction and restoration program is expected to take around 27 years and will include a total infill placement in the extension area of 1,424,049 m³ of inert material. The infill material will comprise of:

- 658,942 m³ of imported inert waste which will be received and stored in the main quarry, pending use in the extension area;
- 570,667 m³ of directly imported inert waste and
- 194,441 m³ of on-site derived processed extractive waste.

The 1,424,049 m³ of material is additional to the material required to restore the main quarry site. The imported infill material used to facilitate the restoration landform will comprise classified inert wastes from sources similar to the operation currently consented for the existing main quarry. Upon completion of works, all plant and machinery will be removed and the restoration finalised to create a combination of agriculture and wildlife habitats. The restoration landform and cross sectional drawings for the extension area can be found in Appendix A and B.

Only the amount of waste needed to carry out the backfilling and infilling activities will be used.

The restoration would be managed and maintained as high quality, species rich habitats which would support the conservation objectives of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), adjacent Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Only material that meets the Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) for Inert Landfill will be permitted for the use in the extension of Swanworth Quarry.

² Quarryplan (GB) Limited (2020). Volume 4 Planning Application Statement, Suttle Stone Quarries. (Last accessed April 2024)

Only wastes with European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes listed in Table 2.1 will be accepted into the extension area of the site.

Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted:

- Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders and loose fibres;
- Hazardous wastes; and
- Wastes in liquid or sludge form.

It should be noted that the existing environmental permit (EPR/CB3030RQ) at Swanworth Quarry permits the acceptance of additional EWC codes, however these EWC codes will only be accepted into the main quarry and not received into the extension area. The EWC codes permitted to be accepted into the main quarry can be found in Swanworth Quarry's Management Plan and Waste Acceptance Procedure.

Table 2.1: EWC codes accepted for the purpose of use in the quarry restoration for the lateral extension to the site

EWC code	Description
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 ³
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11

2.3 Site setting

2.3.1 Geology

Geological information has primarily been sourced from the British Geological Survey (BGS)⁴.

The quarry site including the extension area are predominantly not mapped to be underlain by superficial deposits. The only superficial deposit mapped is a strip of Head (comprising clay, silt,

³ Please note that the intended waste that will be accepted under the EWC code 01 04 13, is offcuts of primary stone from Suttles own stone cutting works, which will be used as an inert waste for infilling. Only natural stone excavated from the ground is cut e.g. no manmade composite materials or similar are sawn.

⁴ British Geological Survey. (2025) GeoIndex Onshore. Available at <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>. (Last accessed February 2025)

sand and gravel) which cuts through the extension area immediately northwest of the active quarry.

Mapped bedrock units, in order of vertical succession include the Mupe Member, Portland Freestone Member and the Portland Chert Member. These comprise interbedded limestone, with siltstones and dolomite beds. They are mapped across the existing quarry and the extension area.

A bedrock fault is mapped trending north to south through the existing quarry.

2.3.2 Hydrology

Imagery from publicly available resources show no presence of surface water bodies within the site. However, water channels attributable to the English Channel can be found from approximately 450m south of the main quarry with the English Channel being approximately 2.7km south.

Further information on the hydrological setting of the site can be found in the Hydrogeological Risk Assessment⁵ (HRA) accompanying the permit application for the lateral extension.

2.3.3 Hydrogeology

The superficial deposit is classified as Secondary Unproductive while bedrock units involve Principal (Portland Freestone Member and Portland Chert Member) and Secondary A (Mupe Member) aquifers. The whole area is classified as a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) III -Total Catchment⁶, this implies an area needed to support the abstraction or discharge from the protected groundwater source. The area is also designated a Drinking Water Safeguard Zone for both surface and groundwater. Groundwater flow direction is informed to be in a south/southeasterly direction.

In proximity to the site the watertable resides between some 5-15m below the base of the Portland Stone aquifer unit, within the underlying Portland Sand Formation. The Portland Sand comprises fractured and interbedded sandstone, marls and siltstones, the secondary fracturing providing the aquifer storage and means for groundwater movement.

The base of extraction (and hence subsequent infill) will remain within the Portland Stone (above the contact with the Portland Sand) and hence a minimum standoff of some 9-18m above the extant watertable within the underlying aquifer.

Further information on the hydrogeological setting of the site can be found in the HRA accompanying the permit application for the lateral extension.

2.3.4 Habitat and natural heritage

Statutory protected sites located within 2km of the site are⁷:

- Dorset Heaths Special Area of Protection (SAP), to the north of the site
- Dorset Heathlands Ramsar, to the north of the site
- Corfe Common SSSI, to the north of the site
- Blashenwell Farm SSSI, to the north west of the site
- Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC, to the southwest of the site
- St. Albans Head to Durlston Head SAC, to the southeast of the site

⁵ BCL Hydro (2021). Swanworth Quarry Hydrogeological Risk Assessment .Document Reference: B/SL/SWTH_HRA/21

⁶ DEFRA (2025). Magic Map. Available online at <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.html>. Accessed February 2025

⁷ Mott MacDonald (2024). Swanworth Quarry Environmental Risk Assessment. Document reference: 100110814_ERA_SUT v2

Non-statutory protected sites located within 2km of the extension area:

- The site is located within the Jurassic heritage coastline

2.3.5 Surrounding land uses

Table 2.2 summarises notable land uses within 1km and their relative location from the proposed permit boundary for the lateral extension area. The remaining area surrounding the site is predominantly agricultural fields.

Table 2.2: Details of nearest receptors to the lateral extension area

Receptor name	Direction	Approximate distance to the proposed extension area site boundary (meters)
South Dorset Coast Site of SSSI	Northeast	105m
My Time Outdoor Centre	Northeast	650m
Compact Farm	Northwest	700m
Public right of way	West	Varying distances - adjacent to the site boundary
Worth Matravers	North west	999m
Afflington Lookout Barn	Southwest/west	250m
Foresters Lodge	Southeast	582m
Kingston Barn Cottage	Southeast	590m
Office	Southeast	739m
Kingston	Southeast	750m
St James Church	Southeast	812m
Retail	Southeast	764m

3 Conceptual Site Model

3.1 Sources

Review of the site history from readily available resources⁸ revealed that the site and its surroundings have largely remained unchanged through history, with only the quarrying operation seen in the immediate area.

Although the quarrying operation could have given rise to minor contamination as a result of leaks and spills, the site's Internal Management System and Environmental Management System have mitigated these sufficiently. All site activities and operations are managed and operated in accordance with the Management Systems, which are periodically reviewed and updated.

The site also has a set of procedures for environmental monitoring which have been developed in compliance with the site's existing permit (EPR/CB3030RQ) and planning permission, and will be updated based on the requirements of a granted permit for the extension area.

Restoration materials used to date, and those proposed for use in the future, must satisfy the Site's waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures to ensure any materials used are suitable for use in the restoration operations. The materials permitted for restoration activities are also inherently low risk wastes. See Section 2.2 for further information on the proposed activity, including volumes and proposed waste types, however the objective of the restoration is to fill the void left by the quarrying activity and bring the ground surface back to the level of the surrounding landscape.

The site is managed using technically competent personnel under the Waste Management Industry Training and Advisory Board (WAMITAB) scheme and the operator complies with all the requirements of the approved competence scheme.

Based on the above, the site is considered to present a low-risk source.

3.2 Pathways

The bedrock geology of the area comprises limestone, with no significant superficial deposits mapped. The porosity and permeability of limestone allow groundwater to flow within it, which provide a potential pathway for contaminant migration to and from the site.

Containment system in the main quarry are formed of drains, sumps, gullies, manholes and chambers, which may provide preferential flow pathways.

Overland flow of water can result in entrained particulates exiting the site and causing impacts to off-site receptors. Water will flow towards the lowest elevation, which may be into the quarry, or into the adjacent valley depending on the completion progress of the restoration.

Airborne pathways can result in movement of nuisance and health issues (dust and noise) away from the site. These will be in the prevailing direction of the wind.

If not cleaned appropriately, vehicles entering and leaving the site can also provide a transport mechanism for materials, especially causing nuisance issues on roads, which can further lead to dust generation or blocking of drains, for example.

⁸ National Library of Scotland (2025). Available Online at [Side by side georeferenced maps viewer - Map images - National Library of Scotland](#). (Last accessed February 2025)

3.3 Receptors

Potential receptors are described in Section 2.3.

3.4 Risks

For risks to be present, the source must be able to impact the receptor via a pathway.

Due to the distances at which the receptors are located, lack of viable pathways, as well as mitigations in place to manage releases from the site (including types of acceptable waste, contamination potential, dust and noise etc.), impacts to all receptors (except groundwater from contamination) are not considered to be significant.

The HRA supporting the permit application provides a comprehensive assessment of risks to the underlying aquifers.

A full assessment of environmental risks is provided in the Environmental Risk Assessment, which supports the permit application for the extension area.

4 Pollution control measures

The operations of the site will be managed through a Management System⁹ compiled in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016¹⁰ and associated guidance. The Management Plans draw on any risk assessments and work instructions in use by Suttles and brings them in line with current legislative requirements. All management plans and procedures for the site operations will be reviewed at least annually and the review will be recorded.

4.1 Site Design

The site entrance and main haul road into the quarry are surfaced with asphalt. Waste storage and treatment areas are constructed of compacted aggregate materials. There are no impermeable surfaces constructed, with the exception of a vehicle wash down area. The vehicle wash down area has a concrete pad which is served by an oil interceptor.

4.1.1 Site Security

The site is surrounded by a mixture of livestock fencing and hedges which prevents unauthorised access to the site. The site entrance is secured using security steel gates. Public access to the site is not permitted. All access to the site is monitored and prevented by the use of the perimeter fencing and locked gates.

The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the measures installed to prevent unauthorised access are in place and maintained to a satisfactory standard. Security should be maintained to prevent the free access of the public. The aim of preventing unauthorised access is to reduce the risk of accidents and to reduce the threat of vandalism. Due to its rural location, it is unlikely that this site will have a problem with unauthorised access. However, measures to control access will be required irrespective of this reduced risk.

The site's fenced perimeter is inspected twice yearly due to the size (more frequently if required), by the Site Manager to ensure its integrity. Any damage noted is reported and repaired as soon as practicable. The inspection is recorded, all damage and rectification actions will be recorded in the site diary. Any damage which is likely to jeopardise the security of the site is given urgent priority and arrangements for repairs will be made immediately.

All gates are locked outside of the permitted working hours. During the hours of operation, all visitors to the site are required to report to reception and sign the visitor book and given directions / or escorted prior to going on site. Public access to the site is not permitted. The site office is fitted with an electronic security system which includes lighting and an alarm triggered by movement sensors inside the office.

Site security systems will be provided at all times during the duration of the permit, the objective of which shall be to prevent access by unauthorised people and livestock.

To balance the requirements of operating near to public land with the requirements incumbent on the Permit holder, the principles of site security at Swanworth Quarry will be to ensure that:

⁹ Mott MacDonald (2024). Management Plan for Swanworth Quarry. Document Reference: 100110814_MP_SUT vG

¹⁰ The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154/contents/made>. Accessed February 2025

- All buildings (including offices, weighbridge and welfare facilities) are kept closed and secure whenever unattended.
- All equipment will be locked whenever the site is unmanned. Additionally, the site entrance and workshop areas where equipment is held, are covered by CCTV cameras which are monitored outside of working hours.

4.1.2 Leachate generation and management

The site will only accept inert waste and therefore waste on site should not produce any leachate which could result in any significant discharge of hazardous or non-hazardous substances. The waste acceptance procedure will be followed closely to ensure that no unauthorised waste will be accepted on site.

Despite this, the infilling operation will include both basal and sidewall lining using appropriately selected waste materials. These will be compacted to form the base and sidewalls for the inert infill area providing an attenuating effect equivalent to a barrier of permeability 1×10^{-7} metres per second (m/s) at 1m thickness.

In accordance with normal procedures for inert waste placement, other than emplacement of soil cover, no engineered capping system is envisaged for the infill area.

Assuming full implementation of control and compliance procedures that will be established by the HRA and which will subsequently be mandated by the Permit, the materials for infilling will be appropriately classified inert and incapable of producing potentially contaminating leachate. A program for formal leachate management will therefore not be required.

4.1.3 Gas generation and management

Due to the nature of the waste proposed to be accepted on site, there will be little to no significant quantities of landfill gas generated. Accordingly, there is no requirement to undertake landfill gas management on site.

4.2 Inspection and maintenance

The drains, sumps, gullies, manholes and chambers that form part of the containment and drainage system in the main quarry are inspected weekly to ensure that they are free from debris and blockages. Any obstructions will be cleared to ensure that the drainage system continues to function effectively. Surface water will be discharged. The inspections and actions will be recorded in the site diary and using the Reflow app. No drains, sumps, gullies or manholes will be present in the extension area.

Retaining structures and bunds are inspected monthly and any leakage or spillage of liquid from the containers within the bunding will be dealt with immediately. If it becomes necessary to remove a spillage of liquid waste from the bund, the spill equipment used will be treated as hazardous waste and will be adequately stored on site in a secure impermeable container and removed to an appropriately permitted facility for treatment or disposal. Arrangements to remove such spillages or leaks will be recorded in the site diary.

4.3 Post closure controls (aftercare)

The land will be restored to grassland, in keeping with the extant land use and surrounding area which facilitates agriculture and nature conservation. The final landscape design will be in accordance with the approved scheme.

Restoration will be completed in accordance with discharge conditions associated with the planning permission.

The site will be restored and monitored in accordance with the conditions of its environmental permit. Suttles will satisfy all surrender conditions stated within the permit post closure of the site.

5 Monitoring

Dry inert wastes are accepted and handled outside of a building. Wastes containing solely of dust, particulate or loose fibres, liquids, sludges, municipal or hazardous wastes are not accepted at the site.

Upon receipt of the additional permit for the lateral extension to of the site, the monitoring procedures listed in this section will be reviewed and amended accordingly.

5.1 Surface water monitoring

No surface watercourses are present at the site into which emissions could enter, and therefore no surface water monitoring is proposed.

5.2 Groundwater Monitoring

5.2.1 Groundwater monitoring

Groundwater levels have been informed from eight piezometers installed in proximity to the extension site and within the existing quarry. Under maximum groundwater elevation conditions, elevations in proximity to the extension area fall from some 93maOD upon the north-western boundary to some 78maOD in the area to the southeast of Quarry Combe. Groundwater levels continue to decline to the south/southeast beneath the existing Site, decreasing to some 69-68maOD towards the southeastern boundary.

Under minimum conditions groundwater elevations are recorded as 93maOD upon the northwestern boundary of the Northern Extension, reducing to some 76maOD in the area to the southeast of Quarry Combe. Groundwater levels continue to decline to the southeast beneath the existing Site, decreasing to some 65maOD towards the southeastern boundary.

As recommended within the HRA, in order to comply with the requirements of the Landfill Directive it will be necessary to establish a program for monitoring of groundwater quality, for which Control Levels and Compliance Limits have been derived. During the operational infilling phase, groundwater level monitoring and sampling at the up-gradient piezometers (PZ4_19) and down-gradient Control and Compliance Piezometers (PZ2_19 and PZ1_20) should be undertaken quarterly. Post-Closure monitoring frequency should reduce to annually. The determinants to be monitored (29 species) and control and compliance limits are presented in the HRA.

5.2.2 Discharges to soakaway

It should be noted that Swanworth Quarry has a consent (No.043200) to discharge water from vehicle wash plant only to ground (a soakaway at the base of the quarry). This washing area is located within the main quarry. The quality of water leaving the quarry is controlled by this consent to discharge from the Environment Agency. The details of this consent are:

- Discharge shall contain no poisonous, noxious or polluting matter; and
- Samples to be taken from sampling point.

Self-imposed levels for water sampling are:

- pH (between 6 – 9)
- Suspended Solids (less than 50 mg/litre)

- Hydrocarbon Oils (less than 10 mg/litre)

The water from the vehicle wash-down passes through a solids separator followed by an interceptor then into a tank to allow the fines to settle out before being discharged to a soakaway. There is no site drainage (except a soakaway for the water from wash down effluents). The solids catchment pit will be inspected weekly and pumped out as necessary. The oil separator will be inspected monthly and pumped out as required and contents removed under the duty of care requirements.

Water samples are taken from the soakaway at six monthly intervals and sent to an accredited laboratory for analysis. If sample results should show deterioration of the water quality, then sampling will be carried out monthly and an investigation carried out into working practices to find out the reason for the deterioration. Once results have returned to normal then sampling will return to six monthly intervals.

Requirements for future monitoring of the quality of surface water run-off will be in accordance with the conditions laid down in the site's Environmental Permit's. However, ad hoc monitoring may be undertaken as considered necessary.

If the monitoring results indicate that surface water is contaminated, then the source of the contamination will be investigated and remedial measures will be actioned, if necessary, to minimise the risk of further contamination.

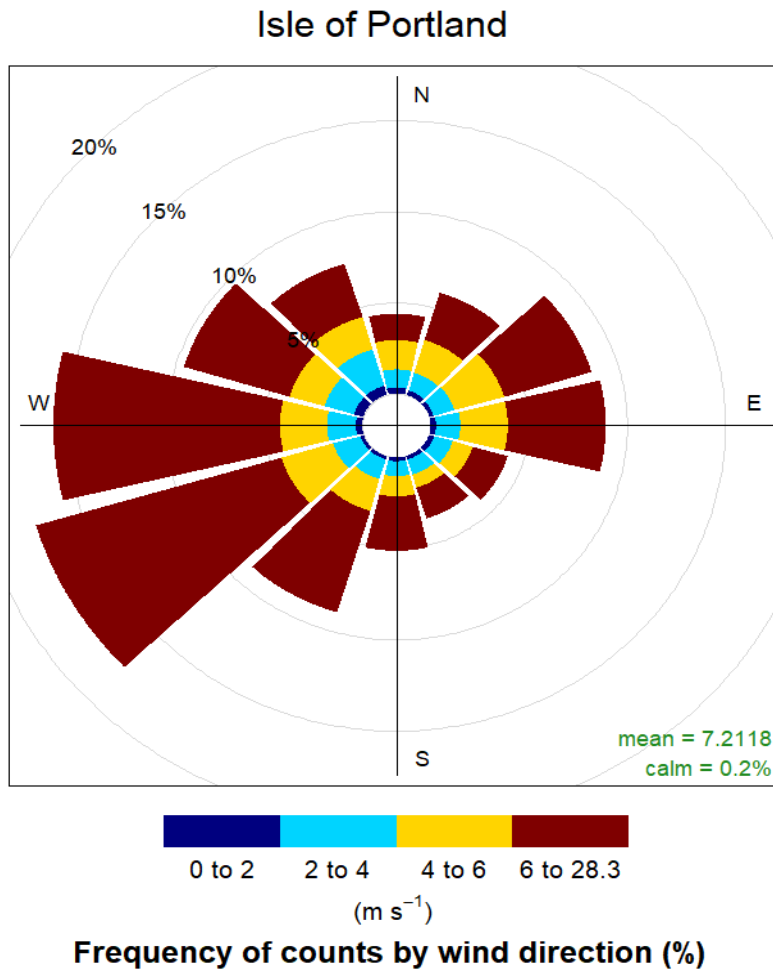
Rainwater on the Weighbridge Office will be discharged over ground, as will rainwater falling on and running over the hardcore and stockpiling areas. There are no discharges to foul sewer from the site. There is a septic tank for the welfare facilities in the company offices and a cess pit for the waste from the welfare facilities in the main quarry.

5.3 Weather monitoring

Long-term monthly average data (MAFF) indicate an annual average rainfall depth for the area of 829.5 millimetres (mm) and an average annual potential evaporation of 543mm. The Standard Average Annual Rainfall for the site area in the period 1961 to 1990 obtained from the CEH FEH13 rainfall model is 859mm. These rainfall values accord well with the annual average for the period 1981 to 2010 of 829.4mm recorded by the Meteorological Office Swanage rain-gauge.

Wind data from the Swanage weather station for a 5 year annual average indicates that the prevailing wind direction is from the west-southwest, as seen in the wind rose in Figure 5.1. This is considered representative of the site conditions when also considering nearby topographical features, such as the Coombe valley. On this basis, locations to the northeast of the site have the highest potential for impacts from any dust emissions.

Figure 5.1: Wind rose showing the average wind direction and strength at the site



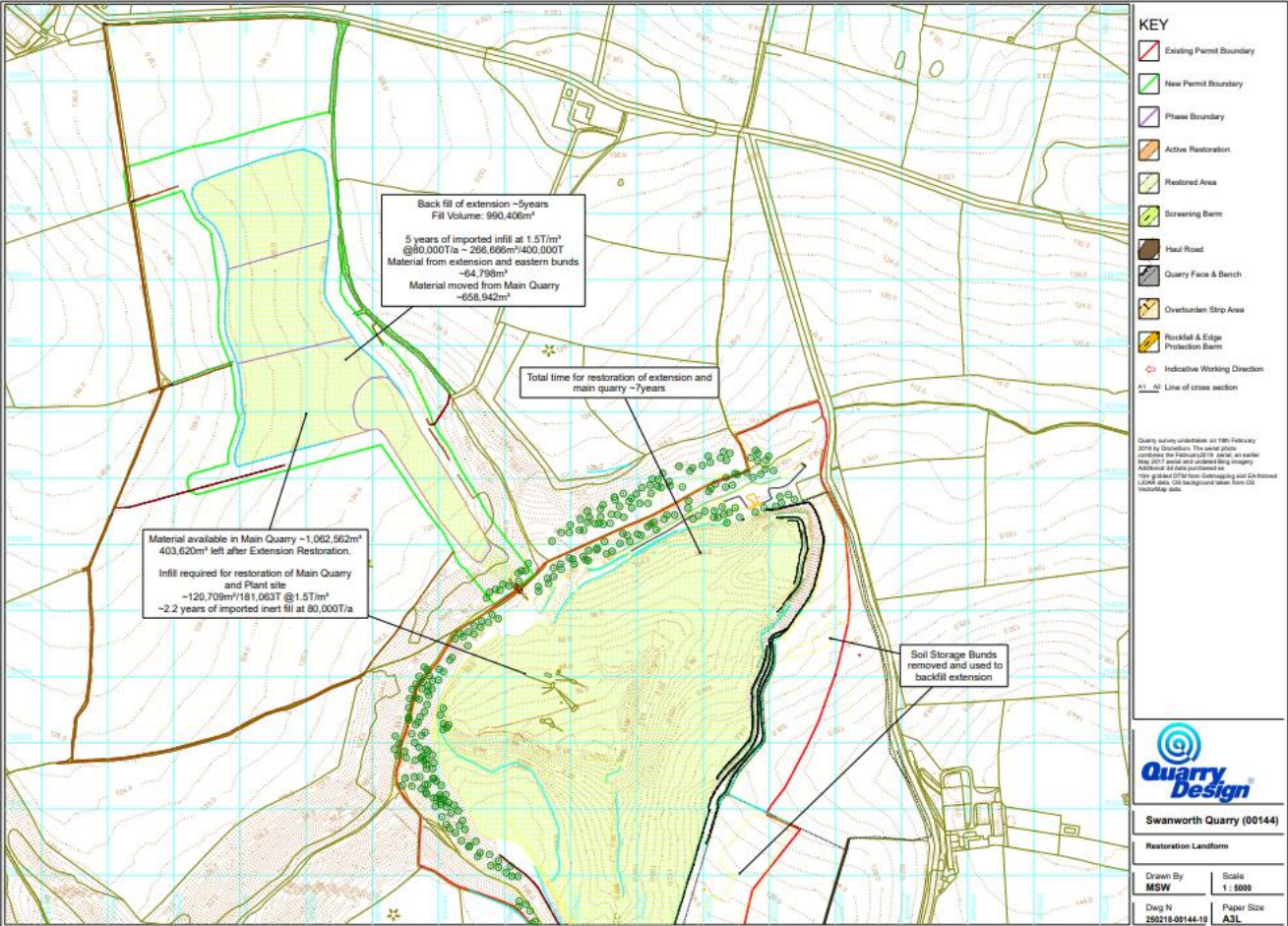
Source: Mott MacDonald

It is a requirement of the site diary for general weather and wind conditions to be recorded on a daily basis.

5.4 Gas monitoring

Due to the negligible gas generation potential of the waste, there is no requirement to undertake gas monitoring on site.

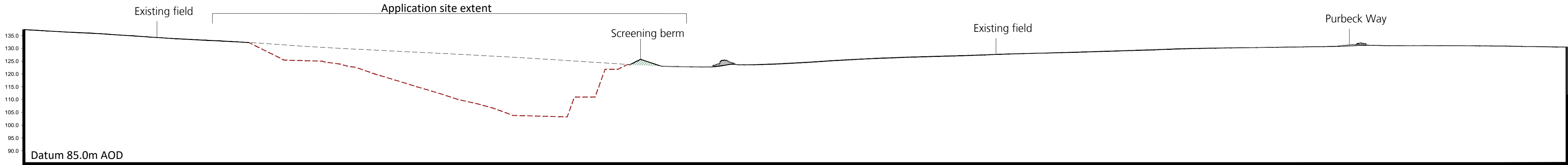
A. Restoration landform



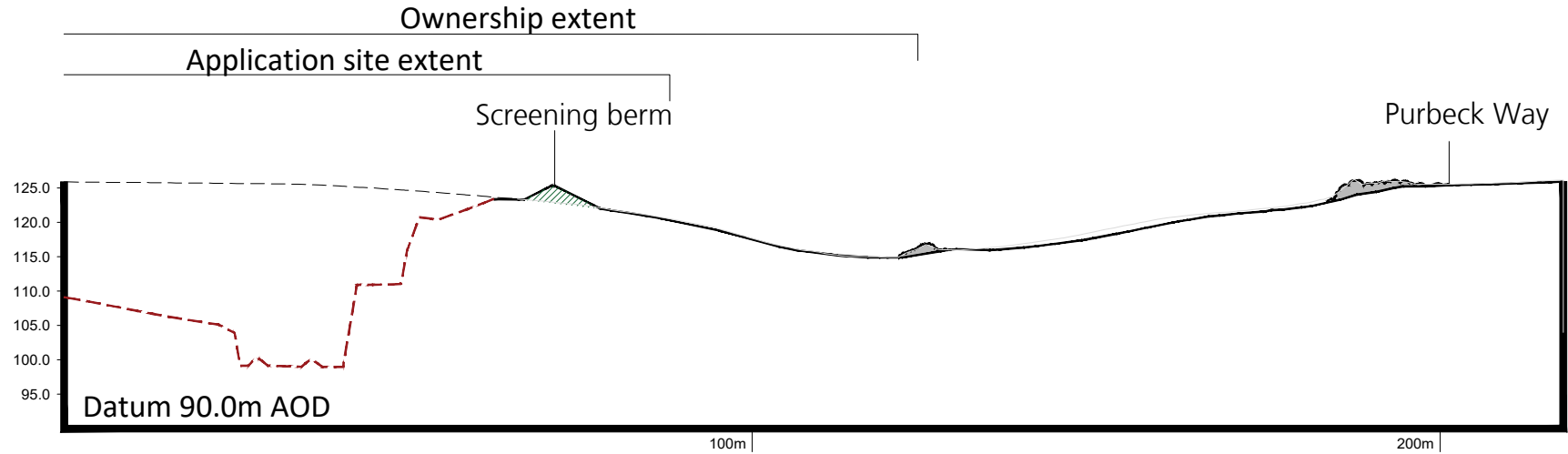
B. Cross sectional drawings

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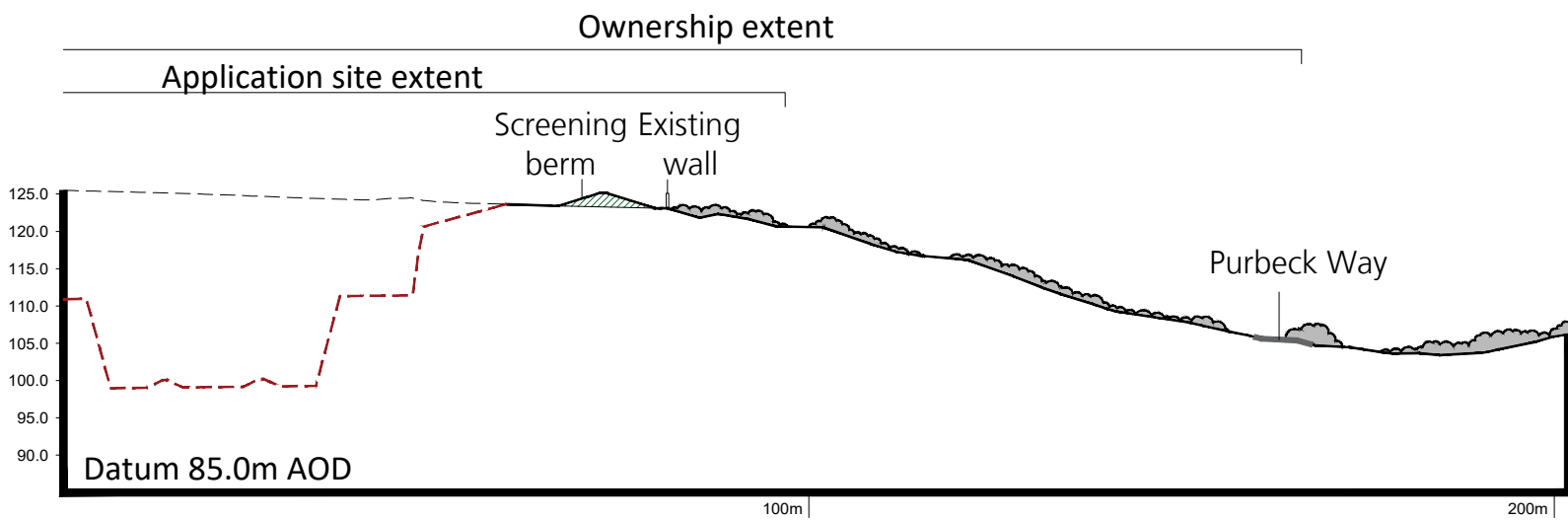
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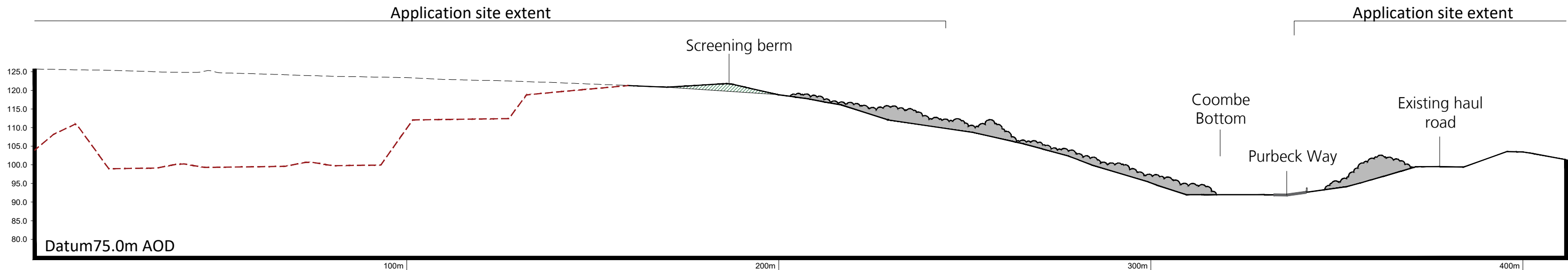
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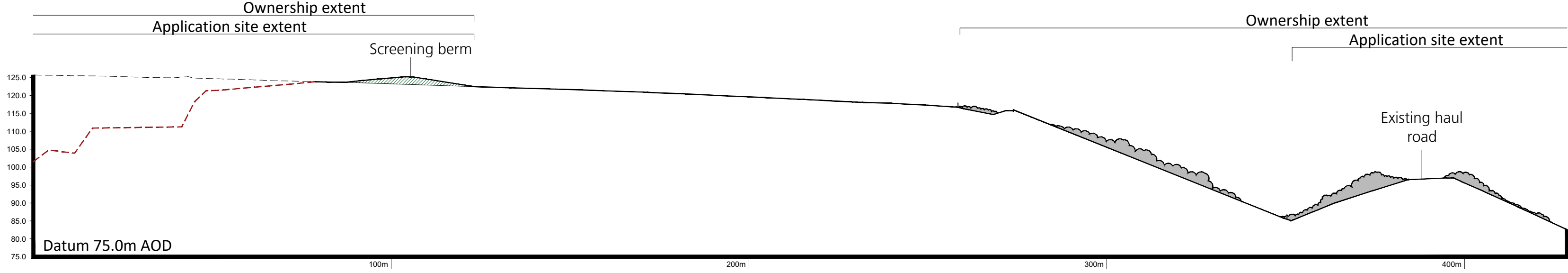
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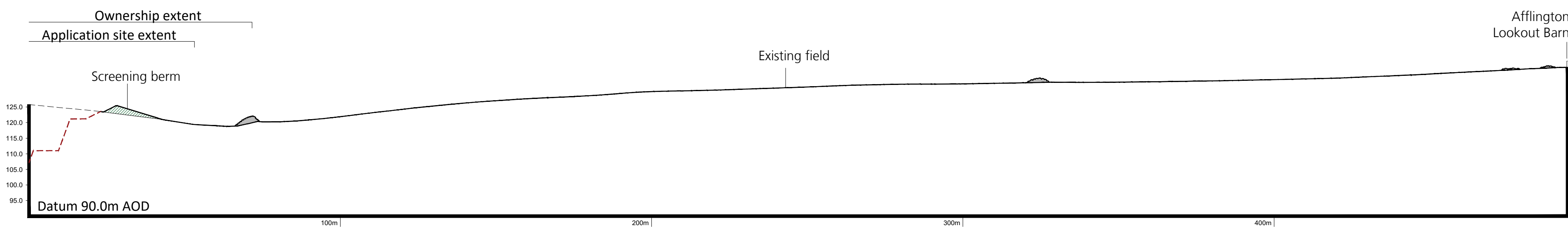
Section 3



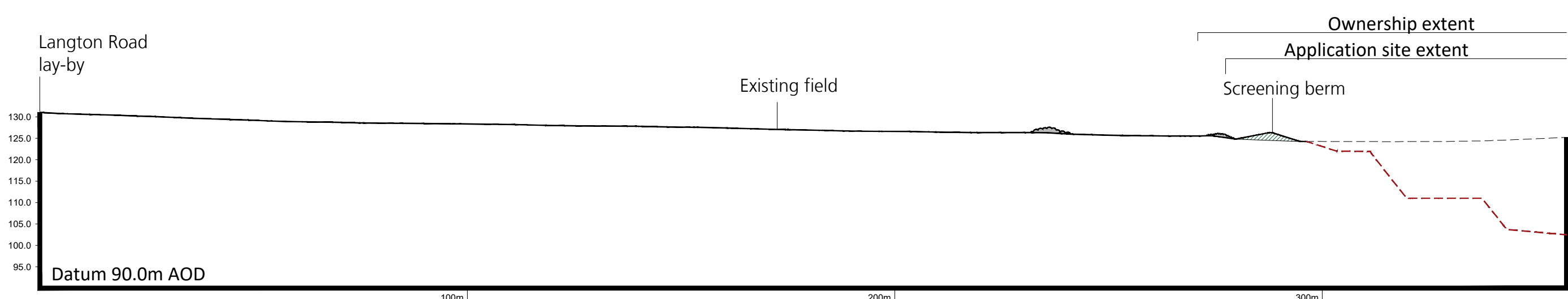
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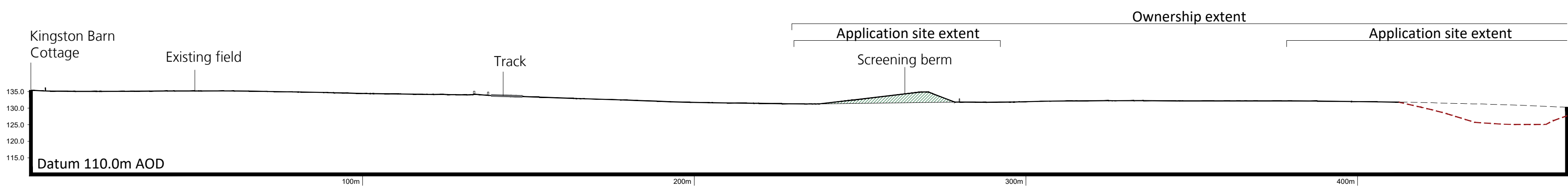
Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Section 8

KEY

- Existing ground level
- Existing vegetation
- Quarry works
- Screening berm

Notes

Related Drawings: DIA Drawing based on
- Quarryplan LSS ref: 00144-190425 018 SWANWORTH PHASE 3 EXTRACTION IN DEM, dated 04.07.2019
- LIDAR DSM
- Quarry Design drawing ref: 200407dwg01 Application Area Plan

Issue: Drawn by David Jarvis Associates Limited (CROWN COPYRIGHT). ALL RIGHTS RESERVED 2022 LICENCE NUMBER 01000311. This drawing is for Planning purposes only - Do not use this drawing for Construction. The information contained in the drawing should be used as a guide to the final forms and finishes of the landscape scheme. Any revisions to be approved by the Client and Local Authority

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

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

Survey: Original survey provided by the Client.

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

Lighting: Refer to lighting engineers drawings.

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

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

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

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

Drawing Revision

Rev.	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
P1	05/01/21	First draft issued to client.	AS	MG
P2	09/02/21	Application site and ownership boundaries revised.	AS	MG
P3	29/06/22	Ownership boundaries revised.	MP	KA

Status

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Client

SUTTLE STONE QUARRIES

Project

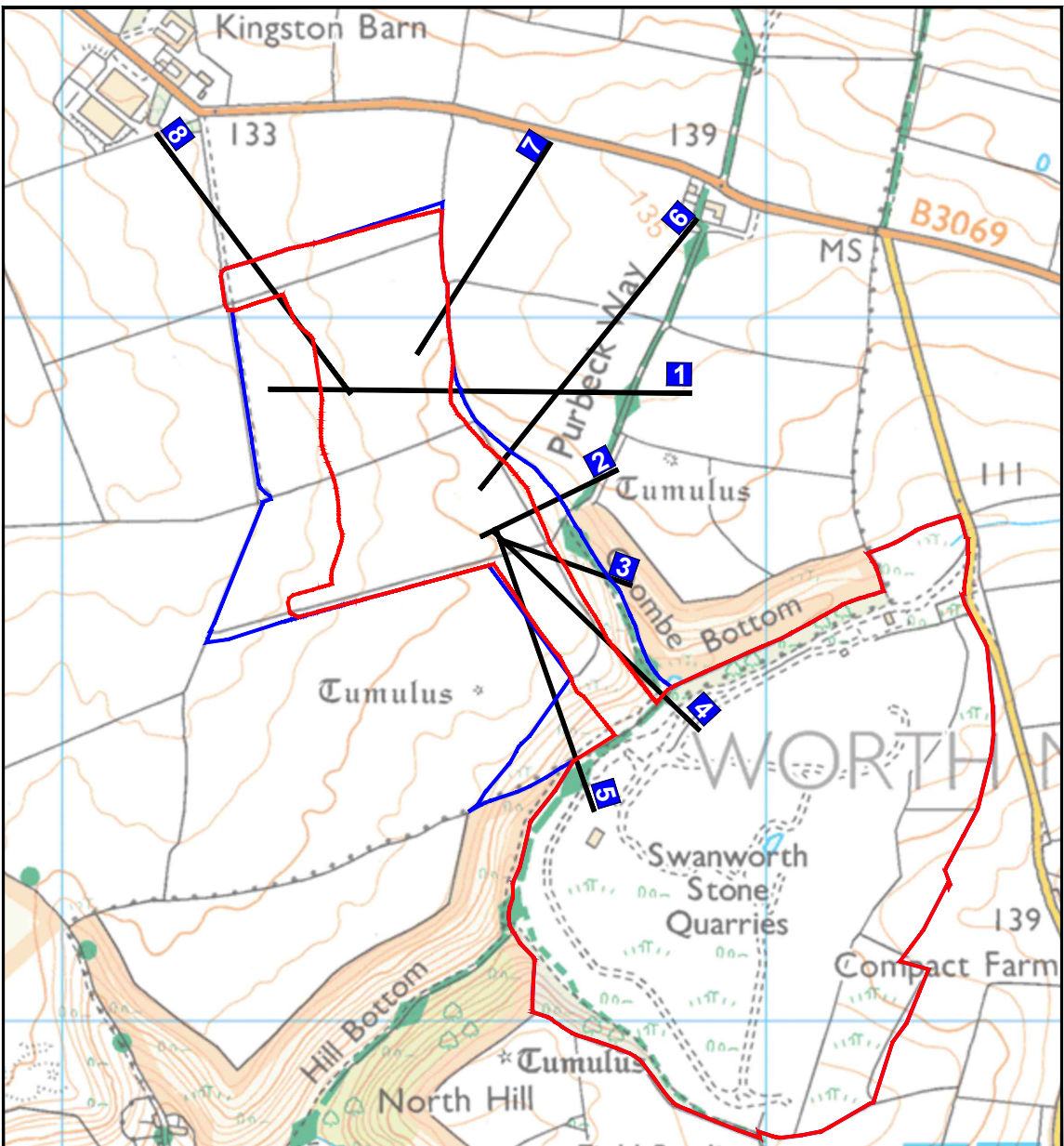
**SWANWORTH QUARRY
COOMBE EXTENSION**

Drawing Title

APPENDIX 8 - BUND CROSS SECTIONS

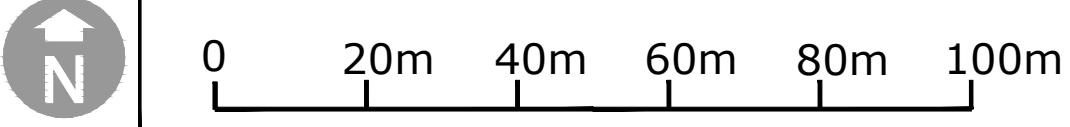
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1:1,000	A1	05/07/2022

Client Ref.	Drawing Ref.	Drawing No.	Version
-	2620-4-5-1	AP-0008	S4-P3



Key Plan

Scale 1:10,000



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