AN APPLICATION TO VARY ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT NUMBER EPR/FB3504FU TO EXTEND THE CURRENTLY PERMITTED AREA TO AUTHORISE THE DEPOSITION OF WASTE ON LAND AS A RECOVERY ACTIVITY TO STABILISE FURTHER QUARRY FACES AT SKIPTON ROCK QUARRY, SKIPTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE INCORPORATING MINOR CHANGES TO THE EXISTING QUARRY FACE STABILISATION WORKS AND TO INCREASE THE MAXIMUM PERMITTED ANNUAL WASTE INPUT RATE

NUISANCE AND AMENITY ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT (ERA) V1.2

Report reference: TAR/SK/AW/5700/01/ERA
September 2026

Technical advisers on environmental issues

Baddesley Colliery Offices, Main Road, Baxterley, Atherstone, Warwickshire, CV9 2LE
Tel. (01827) 717891

CONTENTS

1. Introduction

TABLES

Table ERA 1 Risk screening matrix (deposit of waste on land as a recovery activity)

Table ERA 2 Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

Table ERA 3 Summary of the receptors in the vicinity of the site

FIGURES

Figure ERA 1 Site plan showing the receptors in the vicinity of the site (Drawing Reference: TAR/SK/08-25/24905revA)

APPENDICES

Appendix ERA A Environment Agency Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Reports dated 2025 and 2026

This report has been prepared by MJCA with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the Services and the Terms agreed between MJCA and the Client. This report is confidential to the client and MJCA accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known, unless formally agreed by MJCA beforehand. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.

1. Introduction

1.1 Environmental Permit Number EPR/FB3504FU (the permit) for the permanent deposit of waste on land as a recovery activity in Areas D and E at Skipton Rock Quarry was issued to Tarmac Trading Limited (Tarmac) by the Environment Agency (EA) on 7 May 2019. The boundary the subject of the permit is shown on Figure ERA 1. Waste is being permanently deposited in Areas D and E as part of earthworks to stabilise quarry faces and restore Areas D and E. MJCA is commissioned by Tarmac to prepare an application to vary the permit to provide for an easterly extension to the earthworks to stabilise further quarry faces and with some changes necessary to the previously approved restoration scheme in Area E such that the landform created in the easterly extension will integrate with the landform in Area E. The principles of the earthworks in Areas D and E do no change but are extended in an easterly direction. It is also proposed that the maximum permitted annual waste input rate is increased from 250,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) to 300,000 tpa. The area the subject of the permit is centred approximately on National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 0177 5322. The eastern extension is centred approximately on NGR SE 0223 5330. The layout including the location of Area D and Area E and the eastern extension and the existing and proposed permit boundary are shown on Figure ERA 1. This document comprises a nuisance and amenity environmental risk assessment (ERA) prepared to support the application to vary the permit. The ERA is based on the ERA which was included in the application for the permit and comprises a risk screening matrix in Table ERA 1 and the assessment in Table ERA 2.

1.2 The ERA considers potential receptors and pathways for impacts based on the understanding of the environment surrounding the site that is presented in the Environmental Setting and Site Design (ESSD) report and the table of revisions to the ESSD to take into account the eastern extension presented at Appendix E and Appendix F to the application report respectively. Table ERA 2 should be read together with the maps included in the Envirocheck report provided at Appendix C of the review and summary of the main changes to the ESSD report. The assessment of the risks associated with the existing and proposed operations at the site is based on the information on the design and operation of the site described in the ESSD, the table of revisions to the ESSD and the general principles in the Environment Agency guidance “Risk assessments for your environmental permit”

published on the GOV.UK website on 1 February 2016 and last updated on 1 December 2025[1].

1.3 The identification of potential receptors has been informed by information presented on the Defra MAGIC website, Google Earth, the Environment Agency Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Reports dated 29 August 2025 and 24 September 2026 provided at Appendix ERA A and the Supporting Statements prepared in support of the applications for planning permissions references C5/63/2010/10941 and NY/2023/0159/FUL. This risk assessment takes into consideration receptors within 500m of the site with the exception of statutorily designated nature conservation sites for which the relevant distance is up to 2km. Selected receptors within 1km of the site are shown on Figure ERA 1 and listed on Table ERA 3.

1.4 Based on information reviewed on Defra's MAGIC website the closest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is Holy Well Bridge SSSI which is located approximately 200m to the east of the site. North Pennine Moors SSSI, Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is located approximately 1.8km north of the site). There are no other SSSIs, SPAs or SACs or any Ramsar Sites, Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) or National Nature Reserves (NNRs) located within 2km of the site. Based on information provided by the Environment Agency in an email dated 17 September 2026 Haw Park Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is located approximately 440m west of the site, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh protected habitat is located approximately 440m west-south west of the site, a Code 2 protected species is located approximately 560m west of the site and Bullhead which is a protected species is located approximately 860m west of the site. With the exception of Haw Park LWS, none of the protected habitats or species identified in the email dated 17 September 2026 were identified in either the 2025 or 2026 Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Reports provided by the Environment Agency, however they have been considered in this ERA.

1.5 Based on information on the DEFRA MAGIC website there are no Scheduled Monuments within 500m of the site and two listed buildings located within 500m of the site, both of which comprise a Grade II classification and the closest of which is a milestone located approximately 280m south south west of the site as shown on Figure ERA 1.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit

1.6 As shown on Figure ERA 1, there is one residential property, Holy Well House, located within 250m of the site. Holy Well House which is an isolated dwelling is located approximately 120m south of the southern boundary as shown on Figure ERA 1.

1.7 Based on information viewed on the Defra UK Air Information Resource website, the site is not located within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) designated for particulate matter PM_{10}.

1.8 A Dust and Particulate Matter Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) has been prepared to support the application to vary the permit. The DEMP identifies the operations at the site which may have the potential to have an impact on air quality as a result of emissions of particulate matter, presents the details of the operational controls which are implemented to minimise particulate emissions and describes the monitoring which is carried out to confirm the effectiveness of the management controls.

Conclusions

1.9 The ERA presented in Table ERA 2 that has been completed to support the variation application demonstrates that the operation of the facility has a low or very low risk of adverse impact on the surrounding environment including sites of heritage or nature conservation interest.

Table ERA 1 - Risk screening matrix (deposit of waste on land as a recovery activity)

RISK TYPE	ODOUR		NOISE AND VIBRATION		FUGITIVE EMISSIONS								
					PARTICULATE MATTER				LITTER		BIRDS, VERMIN AND INSECTS		MUD ON THE ROAD
GENERIC HAZARDS / GENERIC RECEPTORS[1]	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Restored surfaces	Access routes	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste deposition	Vehicle Movements
DOMESTIC DWELLING			x	x	x	x	x	x					
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES													
HOSPITALS													
OFFICES/COMMERCIALPREMISES			x	x	x	x	x	x					
INDUSTRIAL PREMISES			x	x	x	x	x	X					
PUBLIC FOOTPATH OR BRIDLEWAY			x	x	x	x	x	x					
HIGHWAYS OR ROADS					x	x	x	x					x
PARKS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			x	x	x	x	x	x					
FARMLAND WITH LIVESTOCK			x	x	x	x	x	x					
FARMLAND ARABLE					x	x	x	x					
PRIORITY HABITAT, PROTECTED HABITAT AND PROTECTED SPECIES					x	x	x	X					
NATURE SITE OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE (e.g. LNR, CWS, LWS)					x	x	x	x					

Table ERA 1 - Risk screening matrix (deposit of waste on land as a recovery activity)

RISK TYPE	ODOUR		NOISE AND VIBRATION		FUGITIVE EMISSIONS								
					PARTICULATE MATTER				LITTER		BIRDS, VERMIN AND INSECTS		MUD ON THE ROAD
GENERIC HAZARDS / GENERIC RECEPTORS[1]	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Restored surfaces	Access routes	Waste delivery	Waste storage and handling	Waste delivery	Waste deposition	Vehicle Movements
SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (within 2km)					x	x	x	x					
SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (within 2km)					x	x	x	x					
SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA OR OTHER RELEVANT SSSI (within 2km)					x	x	x	x					
LISTED BUILDINGS (within 500m)			x	x	x	x	x	x					
SCHEDULED MONUMENT (within 500m)													
AIRPORT													
RAILWAY					x	x	x	x					
SURFACE WATER					x	x	x	x					

x = generic receptor type present and generic hazard considered as part of this assessment set out in Table ERA 2

[1] All generic receptors within 500m have been identified unless an alternative distance has been identified.

Table ERA 2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			**Assessing the risk**			**Managing the risk**	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESID 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
Odour							
There are no potential sources of odour at the site.						The wastes which are and will be accepted at the site are inert wastes. Waste Acceptance Procedures (WAP) are and will continue to be implemented at the site to minimise the risk of unsuitable and odorous wastes being accepted. There have been no odour complaints associated with the operation of Areas D and E at the site demonstrating the effectiveness of the odour control measures which have been implemented at the site to date.	Negligible
Noise							

Table ERA 2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESID 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
Mobile plant and vehicles including waste deposition	Local human population	Air	Medium to low	Nuisance from noise	Medium to low	The potential impacts of noise from the development have been assessed as part of the planning application process. Planning permissions references C5/63/2010/10941 and NY/2023/0159/FUL both include conditions which specify the implementation of noise mitigation measures and include noise limits which are protective of the environment. Measures to minimise the generation of noise from the activities are and will be implemented at the site including the use of site plant and vehicles with manufacturer fitted silencers. All site based plant and vehicles are and will be the subject of a planned preventative maintenance programme and will be maintained accordingly. The internal haul roads and access road are and will be inspected on a regular basis and maintained so that potholes are identified and repaired as soon as is reasonably practicable. There have been no noise complaints associated with the operation of Areas D and E at the site demonstrating the effectiveness of the noise control measures which have been implemented at the site to date.	Very low

Table ERA 2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESID 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
Vibration							
Mobile plant and vehicles including waste deposition	Local human population	Ground	Low to very low	Nuisance from vibration	Medium to low	Potential sources of vibration are and will be limited to site-based activities only. It is considered that these are more likely to be associated with ground borne vibration rather than transmissions of vibration through the air. Based on the nature and location of the existing and proposed activities it is considered unlikely that ground borne vibration will have a significant effect on potential receptors within the vicinity of the site. In the unlikely event that vibration becomes an issue in respect of the permitted operations at the site a vibration management plan will be prepared and implemented. There have been no complaints associated with vibration from the operation of Areas D and E at the site demonstrating that the existing activities have not resulted in an effect on potential receptors within the vicinity of the site.	Very low
Fugitive emissions							
Particulates from access routes, waste delivery, waste storage and	Local human population / properties / farmland	Air	Low	Deposition of particulate matter	Medium to low	The potential impacts of dust from the development have been assessed as part of the planning application process and mitigation measures have been developed. Planning	Low to very low

Table ERA 2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESID 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
waste deposition	arable / public highway / water bodies / sensitive habitat					permissions references C5/63/2010/10941 and NY/2023/0159/FUL both include conditions which specify the implementation of dust mitigation measures. Wastes comprising solely or mainly dusts, powders or loose fibres are and will not be accepted. Detailed procedures for the management of particulate matter at the site are and will be implemented including non-acceptance of wastes with a significant potential to give rise to windblown dust during adverse weather conditions together with visual monitoring and damping of granular waste loads, haul roads and other areas during dry conditions using a mobile bowser. Vehicle speeds are and will be limited to 10mph and an appropriate dust monitoring regime has been and will continue to be implemented. No adverse results have been recorded to date confirming the effectiveness of the management techniques. There have been no dust complaints associated with the operation of Areas D and E at the site further demonstrating the effectiveness of the dust	

Table ERA 2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESID 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
						control measures which have been implemented at the site to date. A DEMP has been prepared to support the operation of the extended site. The DEMP describes the operations which may have the potential to have an impact on air quality as a result of emissions of particulate matter, describes the operational controls which are implemented to minimise emissions and describes the monitoring which is carried out to confirm the effectiveness of the management controls. The DEMP is presented at Appendix I to the application report.	
Gas Generation	Local human population/ properties	Air/ground subsurface	Low	Gas migration	Very Low	The inert waste types that are and will be accepted at the site are not associated with the generation of significant quantities of ground gas. Waste deposited in the site is and will be under close visual observation by site personnel at all times during acceptance, placement and levelling when the presence of biodegradable waste materials in the waste will be clearly visible so that biodegradable materials inadvertently deposited can be removed. The site waste acceptance and operational procedures are and will provide confidence that the deposited waste is inert.	Negligible

Table ERA 2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESID 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
Litter, birds, vermin or insects	Local human population / properties / farmland arable / public highway / water bodies / sensitive habitat	Air	Negligible	Nuisance associated with litter	Very Low	Acceptance procedures are and will be in place. The waste types accepted at the site are and will be inert and have a very low potential to generate litter, attract scavenging animals and scavenging birds or insects. There is no history of nuisance associated with litter, birds, vermin or insects at the site demonstrating the effectiveness of the control measures which have been implemented at the site to date.	Negligible
Mud and debris deposited on the public highway	Public highway	Vehicle movements	Low	Mud on the public highway	Low	Wheel cleaning facilities are and will continue to be provided. All site roads are and will be inspected daily and maintained in a condition consistent with minimising the risk of the accumulation of mud and debris on the highway. A mobile road sweeper will be used as necessary. There have been no complaints associated with mud on the road from the operation of Areas D and E at the site demonstrating the effectiveness of the control measures which have been implemented at the site to date.	Low

Table ERA 2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESID 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
Accidents							
Waste stored and deposited on site	Local human population gaining unauthorised access to the waste operation	Direct physical contact	Low	Bodily injury	Low	The inert waste types that are and will be accepted at the site should not cause harm to human health by virtue of its composition. Security measures which are implemented currently in respect of the existing mineral extraction and restoration operations comprising the use of fencing, safety signs and regular inspections will continue to be implemented to minimise the potential for unauthorised entry to the site. The site gates are locked outside normal working hours.	Very low
Vehicle movements on site	Local human population gaining unauthorised access to the site	Direct physical contact	Low	Bodily injury	Medium	Security measures are implemented currently in respect of the existing mineral extraction and restoration operations and will continue to be implemented to minimise the potential for unauthorised entry to the site. Vehicles employ suitable non-tonal reversing alarms. There is no history of unauthorised access to the site associated with the operation of Areas D and E demonstrating the effectiveness of the control measures which have been implemented at the site to date.	Low
Accidental release of fuel	Water resources	Infiltration to ground	Low	Contamination of water	Medium	Company operational, maintenance, inspection and accident management procedures are in	Low

Table ERA 2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESID 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
				resources		place and will continue to be implemented. Spillage kits are available and site personnel are trained in their use. There is no history of accidental fuel release associated with the operation of Areas D and E demonstrating the effectiveness of the control measures which have been implemented at the site to date.	
Flooding	Roads, buildings, gardens or natural habitats downstream	Flood waters	Low	Flooding of roads, buildings, gardens or natural habitats downstream	Low	The whole of the site the subject of the application is located in Flood Zone 1 which is defined as land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (<0.1%). There is no history of flooding at the site.	Low
Fire	Atmospheric emissions	Air	Very low	Nuisance from smoke and odour Contamination of water resources	Very low	As the materials deposited at the site are and will be non-flammable and non-combustible the risk of occurrence of fires is negligible. As a result associated risks from fire-fighting water being discharged to controlled waters are negligible. There is no history of fires at the site.	Very low
Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	Protected sites - SACs, SPAs and SSSIs	Air or run off	Low	Harm to protected site through contamination, nutrient enrichment,	Medium	There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest within 2km of the site. Holy Well Bridge SSSI designated for geological interest, is located approximately 200m east of the site. North Pennine Moors which is recognised for its blanket bog, heathland and upland hay meadows is	Negligible

Table ERA 2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESID 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
				smothering, disturbance, predation etc.		located 1.8km north of the site and is a designated SSSI, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA). The potential hazards from the permitted activities pose a negligible risk to the protected sites. Measures are and will be in place to minimise the risk of unacceptable impacts from the waste operations on the surrounding environment which minimise the risk to this designated conservation sites. There is no history of impact on the designated conservation sites associated with the operation of Area D and E demonstrating the effectiveness of the control measures which have been implemented at the site to date.	
Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of nature conservation sites.	Wildlife sites of regional or local importance and protected habitats and species	Air or run off	Medium	Harm to protected site through toxic contamination, nutrient enrichment, smothering, disturbance, predation etc.	Low	Although there is a Local Wildlife Site and a protected habitat (grazing marsh) approximately 440m west-south west of the site at distances greater than 400m, the potential hazards from the permitted activities pose a low risk to the broad sensitivity of species and habitats groups. Measures are and will be in place to minimise the risk of unacceptable impacts from the waste operations on the surrounding environment which will be protective also of local nature conservation and habitat features (see above).	Low

Table ERA 2 – Assessment of nuisance and amenity risks associated with the permanent deposit of inert waste at the site located within Skipton Rock Quarry

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Assessing the risk			Managing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor (see Table ESID 2)	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?	Risk management	What is the residual risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk? The balance of probability and consequence	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	What is the risk that still remains?
Waste operations may cause harm to and deterioration of heritage conservation sites.	Designated heritage sites – Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings	Direct physical contact	Medium	Movement of vehicles and the deposition of particulate matter	Low	Measures are in place to minimise the risk of unacceptable impacts from the waste operations on the surrounding environment which will be protective also of the designated heritage conservation sites (see above).	Low

Table ERA 3

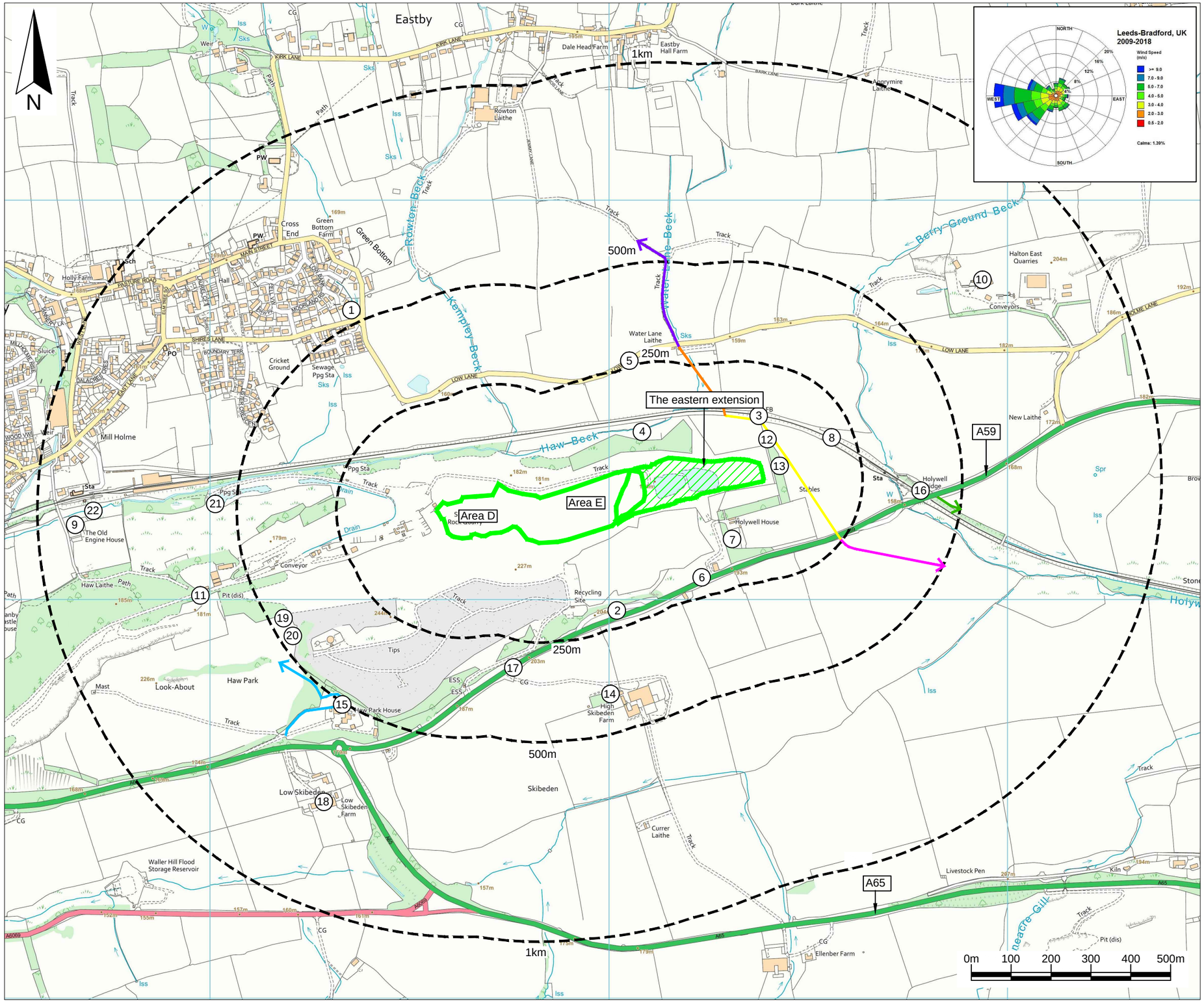
Summary of the receptors in the vicinity of the site

Ref	Name or description	Type of receptor	Approximate distance from site (m)	Direction from site
1	Embsay Village	Residential	500-1000	NNW
2	Dalesway Café	Commercial	<250	S
3	Holy Well Railway	Railway Line	<250	W - N - E
4	Haw Beck	Watercourse	<250	W - N - E
5	Low Lane	Road	250	N - NE
6	A59	Road	<250	SW - S - E
7	Holy Well House	Residential	<250	S
8	Holy Well Bridge SSSI	Nature Area	<250	E
9	Cravenwood Cottages	Residential	500-1000	W
10	Holcim Asphalt Plant	Industrial	500-1000	NE
11	Western Footpath Route	Public Access	<250	W
12	Eastern Footpath Route	Public Access	<250	ENE
13	Deciduous Woodland	Woodland	<250	E – S
14	High Skibeden Farm	Residential	250-500	S
15	Haw Park House	Residential	250-500	SW
16	Holy Well Railway Station	Rail Station	250-500	E
17	Milestone - Grade II Listed Building	Historical	250-500	SSW
18	Low Skibeden Farmhouse and B&B	Residential	500-1000	SW
19	Haw Park LWS	Nature Area	<500	WSW
20	Protected habitat: Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Nature Area	<500	WSW
21	Protected Species: Code 2	Ecological	500-1000	W
22	Protected Species: Bullhead	Ecological	500-1000	W

Notes:

Only selected receptors within 1km of the site are reported.
Where there are multiple receptors the closest to the permit boundary is listed.

FIGURES



Key / Notes

- Boundary the subject of Environmental Permit reference EPR/FB3504FU
- Proposed variation to Environmental Permit boundary
- Offset from Environmental Permit boundary
- (1) Receptors
- Footpath 05.37/5/1
- Footpath 05.37/7/1
- Footpath 05.37/33/1
- Footpath 05.17/10/1
- Footpath 05.23/11/1
- Footpath 05.17/9/1

Note:

Only Public Rights of Way within 500m of the site have been shown

Rev	Status	Drn	App	Chk	Date
A	Addition of extra receptors	KR	CAH	GT	30/09/26
	Final	KR	EH	GT	06/07/26

Site: SKIPTON ROCK QUARRY

Client: TARMAC A CRH COMPANY

Title: Site plan showing the receptors in the vicinity of the site

Figure ERA 1

Scale: 1:10,000@A3

Drawing Ref: TAR/SK/08-25/24905revA

Reproduced scale mapping by permission of Ordnance Survey© on behalf of The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 2025. All rights reserved. Licence number AC0000851450.

MJCA
Technical advisers on environmental issues
Baddesley Colliery Offices,
Main Road, Baxterley, Atherstone,
Warwickshire, CV9 2LE.
Telephone : 01827 717891
Fax : 01827 718507

APPENDICES

APPENDIX ERA A

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY NATURE AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION SCREENING REPORTS DATED 2025 AND 2026

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke Waste

Reference	**EPR/FB3504FU/P003**
NGR	**SE 01938 53254**
Buffer (m)	**410**
Date report produced	**29/08/2025**
Number of maps enclosed	**0**

This nature and heritage conservation report

The nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features identified in the table below **must be considered in your application**.

In the further information column, there are links which give more information about the site or feature type and indicate where you are able to self-serve to get the most accurate site boundaries or feature locations.

Most designated site boundaries are available on Magic map. Using Magic map allows you to zoom in and see the site boundary or feature location in detail, Magic map also allows you to measure the distance from these sites and features to your proposed boundary. Help videos are available on Magic map to guide you through.

Where information is not publicly available, or is only available to those with GIS access, we have provided a map at the end of this report.

Sites and Features within screening distance	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1000	Natural England and Magic map

Holy Well Bridge (SSSI)

Where protected species are present, a licence may be required from Natural England to handle the species or undertake the proposed works.

The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the permit type requested, but have not been found within screening distance of your site unless included in the list above.

Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC), Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, relevant species and habitats.

Please note we have screened this application for features for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

The nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke Waste

Reference	**EPR/FB3504FU/P004**
NGR	**SE 02032 53284**
Buffer (m)	**750**
Date report produced	**24/09/2026**
Number of maps enclosed	**1**

This nature and heritage conservation report

The nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features identified in the table below **must be considered in your application**.

In the further information column, there are links which give more information about the site or feature type and indicate where you are able to self-serve to get the most accurate site boundaries or feature locations.

Most designated site boundaries are available on Magic map. Using Magic map allows you to zoom in and see the site boundary or feature location in detail, Magic map also allows you to measure the distance from these sites and features to your proposed boundary. Help videos are available on Magic map to guide you through.

Where information is not publicly available, or is only available to those with GIS access, we have provided a map at the end of this report.

Sites and Features within screening distance	Screening distance (m)	Further Information
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1000	Natural England and Magic map
Holy Well Bridge (SSSI)		
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (see map below)	200	Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC) Appropriate Wildlife Trust
Haw Park		

Where protected species are present, a licence may be required from Natural England to handle the species or undertake the proposed works.

The relevant Local Records Centre must be contacted for information on the features within local wildlife sites. A small administration charge may also be incurred for this service.

The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the permit type requested, but have not been found within screening distance of your site unless included in the list above.

Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC), Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, relevant species and habitats.

Please note we have screened this application for features for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

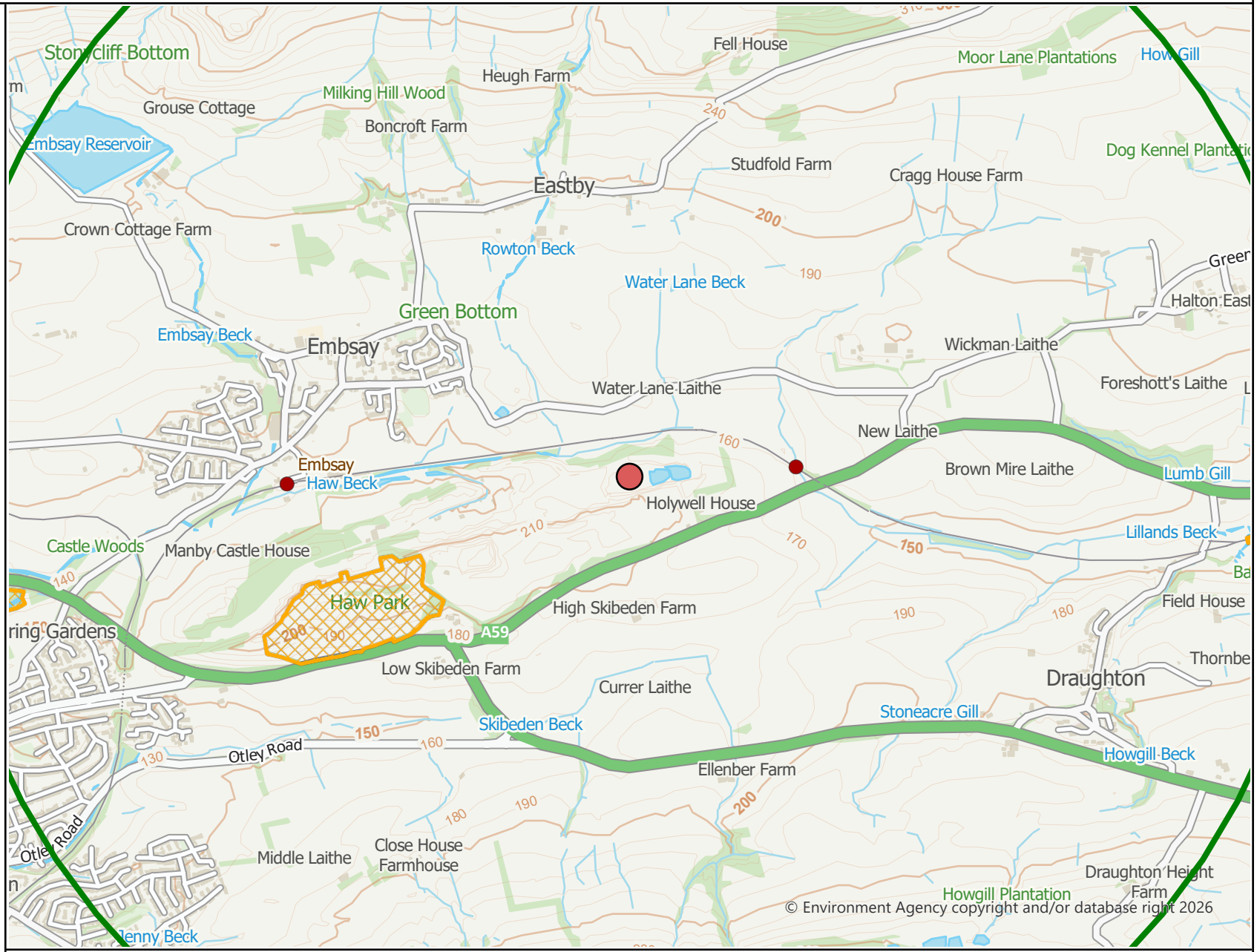
The nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information

Local Wildlife Sites

Environment Agency

Local Wildlife Sites

Local Wildlife Sites



Scale: 1:22,384

0 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6 0.75 km

N

© Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2026 AC0000807064