

North Yorkshire County Council
Planning and Regulatory Functions Committee

21 JANUARY 2020

Planning application for the purposes of continued use of the extension to the Kirby Misperton A wellsite (previously consented under C3/12/00989/CPO) for operations associated with gas production; including production of gas from the existing production borehole, the drilling and testing of one additional production borehole followed by subsequent production of gas and the maintenance of the wellsite and boreholes (workovers) on land at Kirby Misperton A wellsite (2012 extension), Alma Farm, Kirby Misperton, North Yorkshire on behalf of Third Energy UK Gas Limited (Ryedale District) (Malton Electoral Division)

Report of the Corporate Director – Business and Environmental Services

1.0 Purpose of the report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to determine a planning application submitted on behalf of Third Energy UK Gas Limited. This application has been subject to consultation with both statutory and non-statutory bodies, organisations and agencies as well as public consultation through the advertisement of the information submitted by the applicant during the processing of this application by means of both press and site notices.
- 1.2 This application has given rise to ten representations; all of which are representations in objection including ones from local and national campaign groups, *Frack Free Ryedale* and *Friends of the Earth*, as well as private individual members of the public and the *Yorkshire Wildlife Trust*. The grounds of objection upon which these representations have been made are provided, in summary, within Section 5.0 of this report and relate, *inter alia*, to conflict with planning policy; air quality impacts; harm to biodiversity; threat to water quality; unacceptably high levels of noise; high levels of traffic; impacts on local economy & tourism; industrialisation of the countryside; climate change, need for more renewables and abandonment of reliance upon fossil fuels; 17 years being excessive; absence of any gas left demonstrated by absence of production; and, out-dated infrastructure.
- 1.3 In accord with the County Council's adopted *Officers' Delegation Scheme* (within *Schedule 4* of the [Constitution](#), delegated powers to determine applications do not exist where "*there are unresolved objections on material planning grounds*". In light of the objections raised, this planning application is brought before Members of this Committee for determination.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 While gas discoveries in Ryedale were initially made in the 1970s, the presence of the gas industry in the Vale of Pickering began in 1985 with the granting of consent for exploration. While the information available on the website¹ of the Oil & Gas Authority informs that Licence PL080 was first issued on the 13th January 1968, it states that the anticipated *Licence End Date* is 21st January 2024.
- 2.2 The [North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan](#) explains that "*the licensing system is based on the principle that operators have the right to benefit from development, having been prepared to take the initial risk of undertaking exploration at their own expense. In this way the Government is able to compile data on the extent of the national onshore resource while offering some incentive to the private sector to undertake the necessary*

¹ https://itportal.decc.gov.uk/information/licence_reports/onshorebylicence.html

work" (NYMLP, 1997) and, notwithstanding, the passage of time, this principle remains, to a large extent, in place today. The area of Licence ref. no. PL080 covers approximately 80 km². It is understood that upon the discovery of a commercially viable source of gas capable of being exploited, production later followed in 1994-1995.

The existing wellsite:

- 2.3 The KM-A wellsite is located due south-west of the village of Kirby Misperton, between the towns of Malton, approximately 7.5 kilometres (4.6 miles) to the south, and Pickering approximately 4.9 kilometres (3 miles) to the north.
- 2.4 According to the applicant's submitted [Environmental Report](#) (dated 16th May 2018), the KM-A wellsite was developed to target the gas-producing *Kirkham Abbey Formation* (KAF) which is approximately 1,500 metres below ground level.
- 2.5 The KM-A wellsite is an existing wellsite formed of two *wellpads*; one wellpad relates to two already established gas *wells* which are known as KM-3 and KM-7 (a *side-tracked well* of the former KM-1 well) and the other relates to the already established gas well which is known as KM-8. The KM-8 well is a vertical well and was drilled in 2013. Its *true vertical depth* (TVD) reaches down to 3,099 metres (10,167 feet or just under 2 miles).
- 2.6 For the purpose of this report, the distinction is made between '*wellsite*' and '*wellpad*' to aid understanding. The KM-A wellsite comprises the siting of three wells, KM-3 and KM-7 upon the earlier constructed wellpad and KM-8 on the more recently constructed wellpad forming a northern extension to the KM-A wellsite. An identification system employed by the applicant uses letters for their wellsites and numbers for their wells; thus, by way of example, the KM-8 well is located on the KM-A wellsite.
- 2.7 The KM-A wellsite itself comprises a compound, surfaced with stone aggregate and enclosed by a gated 2.8 metre (9 feet) high security fence. This fencing has been augmented by an additional outer perimeter fence (at 2.7 metres high) stated by the Applicant as having been installed in September of 2015.
- 2.8 The existing gas production equipment (single gas production well head and processing equipment and pipework) is installed on a platform. A parking area is situated within the site. Upon the floor of the wellsite lies an array of installed pipework and associated paraphernalia of above-surface equipment in use for various processes in connection with the production of natural gas and, in the case of KM-3, the re-injection of '*produced water*' from the existing production wells as a result of the conventional gas extraction process. The extended part of the KM-A wellsite to the north of the original wellpad for the first wells drilled in this location, is similarly laid to a stone-surface with the visible well-head equipment of the KM-8 well.
- 2.9 The Environment Agency explains the following in its [decision document](#) relating to the Environmental Permit for waste mining and groundwater activity (issued on 11th April 2016),
- "the original wellpad was levelled out and covered with a layer of low permeability clay to provide an environmental barrier between the wellsite activities and the underlying soils. A geotextile layer was placed on top of the clay barrier, upon which the site stone was laid. A drainage channel runs around the perimeter of the site which captures surface water run off and water from surrounding agricultural land, and diverts to a discharge point to Sugar Hill drain. An interceptor is located on the KM-1 wellpad and captures runoff from existing operations on KM-1 (the KM-3 reinjection well).*
- The extension wellsite was constructed to the north of the original and is linked to KM-1 wellpad via a ramp, as the extension lies about 4m higher. The extension site was levelled out and a*

perimeter ditch excavated. An impermeable membrane constructed of 1mm fully welded HDPE was installed across the site and within the ditch. A layer of geotextile lies above and below the impermeable membrane for protection.

The impermeable membrane is integrated into concrete cellars that surround the well surface equipment to ensure the integrity of the site is maintained.

Both wellpads have built in impermeable layers protecting the ground beneath them, and perimeter ditches for the collection of surface water run off, i.e. rainfall. The KM-1 and KM-8 wellpads have independent surface water drainage systems.”

- 2.10 The original KM-1 well (drilled in 1985) is stated as ‘plugged’ and ‘abandoned’, having been successful as a producing gas well. The KM-7 well, a *side-track* of KM-1, was drilled in 2012, but was unsuccessful in producing gas and is now ‘suspended’ and ‘capped’ (according to the [Environmental Report](#) (dated 16th May 2018) accompanying the application) and the KM3 well (drilled in 1987) is a *disposal well* used for the re-injection of ‘produced water’ from the ‘sibling’ wellsites and *gas condensate* from the electricity generating station back down into the *formation* below. With the exception of existing surface infrastructure (pipework), there is no subsurface connectivity between the KM-8 well and the KM-1 (KM-7) or KM-3 wells. The KM-A wellsite is described as being a “hub” within the pipeline network and any gas produced from the KM-A wellsite (as well as it’s ‘sibling’ sites (with the exception of Marishes)) is piped underground using the existing pipeline to the Knapton Generating Station (KGS). The details accompanying the application confirm that while there exists two wells ‘at surface’ KM-1 (and its side-track KM-7) and KM-3 (the re-injection well) on the original KM-A wellpad and KM-8 on the extension area, gas is not currently being produced at the KM-A wellsite.

Spatial context

- 2.12 KM-A lies some 750 metres (half a mile) south-west of the village of Kirby Misperton (taken from a point in the approximate centre of the village to the centre of the site). The surrounds of the wellsite are predominantly rural in character with a gently undulating field system of hedgerow boundaries, intermittent trees and woodland copses. Isolated farms and dispersed hamlets and villages are characteristic of the area. Agriculture (both pastoral and arable) is one of the principal economic drivers in the local economy and it benefits from a significant proportion of the land in the local area being classified as ‘best and most versatile land’ (defined within the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (February 2019) as ‘land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the *Agricultural Land Classification*’). Much of the wider landscape is ‘cut’ by numerous man-made drainage ditches owing to the Vale of Pickering being low-lying and floodplain; although the KM-A wellsite is situated at approximately 30 metres above ordnance datum.
- 2.13 The topography of the land is such that there exists a fall in levels along a transect from north to south (i.e. from the western edge of the village of Kirby Misperton to the application site) and, as such, the floor of the KM-A wellsite, for the most part, sits below the height of the adjacent surrounding land to the north of the site. Land standing at levels generally of 40 metres (131 feet) above ordnance datum stretches along the road between Kirby Misperton to Little Barugh village (aligned east-west) and slopes downward toward the well site which sits between 25-35 metres (82-115 feet) above ordnance datum (AOD). Land to the south of the site lies generally below 25 metres AOD.
- 2.14 In addition to local topography, a full and clear view of the site is all the more obscured by 12-15 metre (40-50 feet) wide screening bunds (constructed using *in-situ* subsoils and topsoils stripped from the site during construction of the wellsite) and landscaping (with species including oak, ash, birch, cherry, pine, willow, hazel, dogwood and

hawthorn ranging from 8-10 metres (26-32 feet) in height) which, having been established at the time of the development of the original wells, have matured to provide an effective screen, thereby, affording only limited views of the existing well pad comprising the KM-3 and KM-7 (formerly KM-1) wells. However, this is less so in respect of the relatively more recently constructed well pad of KM-8 (2013) (with screen planting undertaken in March 2014), where long views are gained from higher ground due to the immaturity of the screen planting on the recently constructed bunds around the KM-8 well; although this intervisibility will lessen with the passage of time.

- 2.15 Properties on the edge of Kirby Misperton village, nearest to the site, lie at a distance over 600 metres (a third of a mile). However, a number of individual residential properties lie closer; namely 'Glebe Farm' (some 450 metres to the north), 'High Grange Farm' (some 650 metres to the east), 'Marlin' (a bungalow) and 'Kirby-O-Carr Farm' (210 metres to the south-east), 'Alma Farm' (approximately 260 metres to the west) and 'Sugar Hill' (some 150 metres to the north). However, this latter named property is thought to be currently vacant and in a state of dereliction, but it nonetheless could potentially be returned to residential use at any point in the future and due regard is therefore paid to this property in this respect. Stated distances in documents can sometimes relate to either curtilage-to-curtilage distances or centrepoin-to-centrepoin distances. For the purpose of this report, the former has been used.
- 2.16 In addition to permanent residential properties in the vicinity of the site, there exist a number of parks for caravanning and camping, the closest of which lies some 500 metres (a third of a mile) from the KM-A wellsite and also the holiday resort of 'Flamingo Land Theme Park and Zoo'; further afield at some 750 metres to the Park Entrance. This, and tourism in general, is another significant economic driver in the locality.
- 2.17 The existing KM-A wellsite is accessed from the public highway of Habton Road (between the villages Kirby Misperton and Great Habton) along an existing stone-surfaced track which forms a shared access to both Alma Farm and the other wellsite known as KM-B. This access track also forms a section of a public right of way; public footpath ([Definitive Map ref. no. 25.53/5/2](#)). A second public footpath ([Definitive Map ref. no. 25.53/4/1](#)) lies contiguous with the northern boundary of the KM-A wellsite and, in part, with the most northern section of the eastern boundary.
- 2.18 The public highway along which vehicles would travel comprises an unnumbered, but classified road. Such roads are defined as "smaller roads intended to connect together unclassified roads with A and B roads, and often linking a housing estate or a village to the rest of the network. Similar to 'minor roads' on an Ordnance Survey map and sometimes known unofficially as C roads (Source: '[Guidance on Road Classification and the Primary Route Network](#)', Department of Transport January 2012).

Planning constraints

- 2.19 The site does not fall either wholly, or partly, within any statutorily-designated area at either local, national or european level including [World Heritage Sites](#), [National Parks](#), [Marine Conservation Zone](#) (MCZs), [Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty](#) (AONBs), [Sites of Special Scientific Interest](#) (SSSIs), [Local Nature Reserves](#) (LNRs), [National Nature Reserves](#) (NNRs), [RAMSAR](#) wetland sites, [Special Protection Areas](#) (SPAs), [Special Areas of Conservation](#) (SACs) or any *Green Belt* designations.
- 2.20 Further afield, the [North York Moors National Park Authority](#) boundary lies some 5.7 kilometres (about 3.6 miles) distant; as does the boundary of the [Howardian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty](#) (AONB). Similarly, *Sites of Special Scientific Interest* include the *River Derwent* SSSI (approximately 6.8km to the south-east), *The Ings (Amotherby)* SSSI (4 kilometres to the south), *Green Lane Pit* (6.1 kilometres to the

north-west and *Golden Hill Pit* (6.1 kilometres to the north-west). *The River Derwent Special Area of Conservation* (SAC) lies some 6.8 kilometres to the south-east and the *Eller's Wood and Sand Dale SAC* some 10.3 kilometres to the north-east. The *Special Protection Areas of the North York Moors SPA and SAC (and SSSI)* lies some 12 kilometres (and 8.5 kilometres) respectively to the north and the designated area of *North York Moors RAMSAR site* some 18 kilometres distant.

- 2.21 Whilst non-designated, '*Low Carr Farm*' is a Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Reserve, forming an actively managed and wildlife friendly farm, and it lies some 1.8 kilometres (a little over a mile) to the east of KM-A.
- 2.22 While '*protected*' or '*priority*' species, including wild birds, mammals such as bats, dormice, otters, water voles, brown hare and roe deer etc., reptiles such as great crested newts (GCNs) and aquatic life such as crayfish (either on the application site, *per se*, or on land adjacent to the application site) have not been identified (either as being present on or their habitat affected by the proposals to continue operations), the applicant acknowledges that screen planting, which has matured over the years that it has been '*in situ*', provides habitat and foraging for a number of species. Further from the site, *per se*, records have determined the presence of '*Daubenton's Bat*', *Harvest Mouse* and *Badger* and the potential exists for foraging habitat for *Barn Owl*, *Roe Deer*, *Brown Hare* and *Otter* as well as other species of bats. Badgers, which are a species protected by law, are thought to be present in the local area; however, no specific detail can be disclosed for reasons of their protection.
- 2.23 However, the site does lie within 20 metres (just over 20 yards) of a watercourse known as *Sugar Hill Drain* (which runs alongside the site's western perimeter). The site is also affected by the constraints of [Flood Zones 2 and 3](#) as notified by the Environment Agency². More precisely, the access road leading to the wellsite and lying within the red line boundary of the planning application is affected by these zones. Furthermore, with respect to the water environment, the application site lies approximately 1.5 kilometres (just under a mile) west of [Costa Beck](#), 1.7 kilometres (a mile) north-east of [Ackland Beck](#) and approximately 2.5 kilometres (one and a half miles) east of the [River Seven](#). The application site is also underlain by the [Corallian Aquifer](#) (a *principal aquifer of regional importance*); although it does not lie within a [Groundwater Source Protection Zone](#) (SPZ) as defined by the Environment Agency. The proximity of the nearest groundwater SPZ is approximately 5.4 kilometres (three and a third miles) to the north at Pickering. More precisely, there are three groundwater SPZs³, Zones 1, 2 & 3 overlain by the town of Pickering principally running in a line north of the A170 which transects the town on an east-west alignment. A similar distance separates from an area of SPZ1 and SPZ2 to the west of the application site and north of the village of Slingsby.
- 2.24 In addressing the issue of groundwater, experts commissioned by the applicant have advised that,
"the Corallian Group is underlain by the Oxford Clay Formation, which is classed as Unproductive. The formations beneath the Oxford Clay Formation generally have either very

² Areas delineated as lying within Flood Zone 3 includes land which has a probability of river flooding greater than 1 in 100 years (i.e. a high probability) and areas delineated as lying within Flood Zone 2 includes land which has a probability of river flooding between 1 in 100 years and 1 in 1,000 years (i.e. medium probability) (Source: Environment Agency website, 21st June 2019)

³ SPZs show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk". SPZ1 is defined as "the 50 day travel time from any point below the water table to the source"; SPZ1c extends Zone 1 "where the aquifer is confined and may be impacted by deep drilling activities"; SPZ2 is defined by "a 400 day travel time from a point below the water table"; SPZ2c "extends Zone 2 where the aquifer is confined and may be impacted by deep drilling" and SPZ3 is defined as "the area around a source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source" SPZ3c "extends Zone 3 where the aquifer is confined and may be impacted by deep drilling activities"
Environment Agency website, 21st June 2019

limited or no resource value, due to their quality and depth. For example the Sherwood Sandstone is considered a Principal aquifer on a regional scale, where it is at or close to outcrop. However, in the Vale of Pickering the Sherwood Sandstone is present at depths of ~600m or more and contains extremely saline formation water, as evidenced by samples taken of this groundwater in 2013 and 2017” ([Environmental Report](#)).

- 2.25 With regard to public rights of way and, more specifically, footpaths whose *Definitive Rights of Way Map* references are numbers [25.53/5/2](#) and [25.53/4/1](#), these lie in close proximity to the site and, for a distance, abutting, or even within, the red line boundary of the application itself.
- 2.26 Further afield and thereby a relatively greater separation distance, lies the Grade II* Listed building of the [Church of St Laurence](#) within the centre of the village of Kirby Misperton situated approximately a kilometre distant due north-east. The Church of St Laurence largely dates to the 14th century with 19th century additions, incorporating 10th century carved stone. It is centrally located and prominent in the village. In addition, a *Scheduled Monument*, referred to as [‘Earthworks at Manor House, Great Barugh’](#), is situated even further at just over two kilometres to the west. At the Scheduled Monument near Great Barugh lies an “*earthwork and buried remains of a substantial enclosure considered to be medieval or potentially early medieval date. The Roman (or medieval) Wade’s Causeway crosses the site from south to north*”.

The planning history

- 2.27 The first of the wells on the KM-A wellsite was an exploratory well drilled in 1985 by *Taylor Woodrow Exploration*, but consent for the commercial production of gas from KM-A was granted on 29th March 1993 (planning permission ref. no. C3/71/29D/FA). Ten years after gas was first discovered, commercial production from the four fields of Kirby Misperton, Pickering, Marishes and Malton began in 1995.
- 2.28 In order to continue the operation of producing gas from the KM-A well site, planning permission was sought and granted on 30th August 2006 (planning permission ref. no. C3/06/00625/CPO/C) to extend the time in which to do so until 19th May 2018.
- 2.29 In the intervening time since the 2006 renewal of consent, a major *workover* of the existing gas production borehole (KM-1) was granted 22nd August 2011 (ref NY/2011/0270/A30) under the terms of conditions 8, 9 and 10 of planning permission C3/06/00625/CPO/C dated 30th August 2006. The *workover* was undertaken in September 2011. During the *workover*, however, information obtained when removing the completion led the operator at that time, *Viking UK Gas*, to a decision not to stimulate the well and not to recomplete the well. The well was, instead, ‘*suspended*’ pending a second major *workover* operation to *sidetrack* the well, a contingency should the first major *workover* be unsuccessful.
- 2.30 On 11th October 2011 approval was given (ref. no. NY/2011/0322/A30) for a *sidetrack* on the KM-1 borehole following the KM-1 *workover* in order to retrieve the downhole gas production equipment (*completion*), *sidetrack* the well and install a new *completion*.
- 2.31 The *workover* was scheduled to commence in October 2011 for approximately 4 weeks in total. However, since *Viking UK Gas* carried out the first *workover* operation, it continued to review the well data obtained and only settled on a basis for a *sidetrack* design in July 2012. As a result the works were delayed and were later completed in mid-August 2012.

- 2.32 With regard to the KM-8 well, notwithstanding a permission on 20th January 2009 to extend the KM-A wellsite (ref. no. C3/08/01050/CPO), the absence of implementation of that permission before its expiry on 20th January 2012, meant that on 10th October 2012, permission was again sought and subsequently granted on 9th January 2013 (ref. no. C3/12/00989/CPO) for the construction of an extension to the KM-A wellsite, as well as the drilling and testing of up to two (2) production boreholes followed by subsequent production of gas. The extension and the well, known as KM-8, within the extended wellsite, were consequently implemented in 2013. The KM-8 well was drilled to a true vertical depth (TVD) of some 3,104 metres (10,184 feet or just under 2 miles) down to the Bowland Shale formation. At depth, the well bore is encased in a 178mm (7") steel casing running for 1,854 metres (6,084 feet) down from 1,249 metres (4,100 feet) below ground level to the base of the bore down at 3,104 metres (10,184 feet).
- 2.33 In 2015, an application was before Members on the 12th of May which sought planning permission for the purpose of the erection of a 2.7 metre high security fence, access gates and two pedestrian emergency access gates (ref. no. [NY/2015/0069/FUL](#), dated 13th May 2015). Members will recall, having been satisfied that the environmental aspects had been considered and that its appearance would be mitigated by existing fencing and vegetation, approval was given for the reasons stated within the Officer report and subject to the conditions detailed therein. The formal Decision Notice pertaining to the planning permission was issued, and the permission subsequently implemented.
- 2.34 On 1st September 2015, Members resolved to grant planning permission for the purpose of the sinking of five groundwater monitoring boreholes (three sunk to 11.5m below ground level (BH-A, BH-B & BH-C), one at 38m (BH-D) and one at 222m below ground level) (BH-D) on the KM-A wellsite to undertake baseline monitoring of groundwater to characterise groundwater quality. The formal Decision Notice in respect of this more recent decision was issued on 3rd September 2015. A duly-made application to discharge conditions applied to that consent was validated by the County Planning Authority on 1st October 2015. The conditions to be discharged included the submission of a *Traffic Management Plan* and a *Noise Monitoring Programme*. Written notification of commencement of development to the County Planning Authority was received on Monday 23rd November 2015. The groundwater monitoring boreholes are used to compare the characterisation of baseline groundwater from existing water features with the baseline groundwater quality at the wellsite resulting in an overall baseline water quality characterisation.

3.0 The proposal

- 3.1 The applicant proposes within the application details that, other than the extension of the time sought for the continued operation of the wellsites and pipeline to 2035, there are no proposed changes to the footprint of the existing consents or operations at the wellsites. Any future changes would be subject to relevant planning and environmental permitting controls ([Environmental Report](#), dated 16th May 2018). The application seeks solely a continuation of operations until 2035. A further six applications are also under consideration by the Authority relating to KM-A Extension 'sibling' wellsites; comprising the KM-A (original wellsite), KM-B, Malton A and Malton B, Pickering and Marishes as well as an application relating to the existing underground pipeline network. These are each the subject of separate Officer reports.

The application documentation

- 3.2 Accompanying all the applications submitted on behalf of Third Energy are a separate [Planning Statement](#), [Ecological Appraisal](#) and [Water Resources Report](#) for each of the

wellsites and equivalent documentation for the pipeline too. In addition, the applications are also accompanied by

- an [Environmental Report](#) (Rev4, dated 16th May 2018);
- an [Air Quality Review](#) (Issue 1, dated 13th March 2018);
- a [Landscape & Visual Impact Appraisal](#) (RevA, dated 24th April 2018) which covers both the pipeline and all of the wellsites;
- a [Cumulative Assessment](#);
- a [Schedule of Mitigation](#); and,
- an [Acoustic Report](#) submitted in May 2019.

3.3 The [Environmental Report](#) comprises the assessments which have been undertaken in respect of;

- air quality;
- ecology & biodiversity;
- landscape & visual impact;
- noise;
- traffic and transport;
- water resources;
- additional considerations including:
 - soil protection;
 - cultural heritage & archaeology;
 - lighting;
 - human health;
 - major accidents & disasters; and,
 - climate change; and,
- cumulative effects.

[Air Quality Review \(AQR\)](#)

3.4 The [Air Quality Review](#) (AQR), prepared by SOCOTEC on behalf of the applicant, considers the relevance of previously prepared assessments that supported the original applications with regard to current operating practices and refinements to assessment methodologies and acceptability criteria.

3.5 The Review explains that “*releases of nitrogen dioxide from natural gas combustion at the Knapton Generation Station were considered to be the most significant threat to air quality within the original assessment*” and found that the assumptions made in the original assessment “*generally provided an overestimate of air quality impact when compared with current operating practices*”. It then goes on to explain, when making an assessment against current acceptability criteria, it indicated “*the air quality impact of process contributions of nitrogen dioxide at the nearest residential locations was insignificant*” and, also, that the impact at the nearest statutory designated nature conservation site is similarly “*insignificant*” with regard to critical levels for nitrogen oxides and critical loads for nitrogen and acid deposition.

3.6 With regards the wellsites and the pipeline, the conclusions drawn within the submission advise that natural gas losses “*were considered to be adequately controlled by the current loss prevention measures*”. The consultant does not anticipate “*an extension of the planning consent will pose any significant risk of greater losses than those originally consented*”.

3.7 In response to questions posed of the applicant on behalf of the County Planning Authority, a [letter](#) dated 30th May 2019 was received which was accompanied by an ‘[Annual Releases to Air](#)’ report (2014-2018) for all wellsites.

3.8 The [Environmental Report](#) explains,

“measures are in place to ensure that air quality emissions from workovers on the wellsites/ pipeline maintenance do not cause cumulative effects through sensible timing of works and standard air quality protection techniques. Odour will also be minimised through these techniques, by ensuring the gas remains within the closed system at KGS, the pipeline network and the wellsites”.

[Ecological Appraisal & previous surveys](#)

- 3.9 The [Ecological Appraisal](#) has reviewed the data that has been compiled as a result of a number of ecological surveys including *Phase 1 Habitat & Ecological Appraisals* in 2012 and 2015 (the surveys comprise a habitat survey (extended to 250 metres beyond the site boundary) with data taken on 7th August 2012 and 27th January 2015, and surveys of badger, bats, water vole and otter, as well as the habitats of birds, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates), an *Ecological Impacts Assessment* in 2015 and *Bat Activity Surveys* in 2016 and 2017 as well as desk studies and *Extended Phase 1 Ecology Surveys* carried out in March 2018 (the purpose of which was to identify any protected species constraints and the information used to support the assessment of the potential impacts on interests of ecological importance resulting from the proposals to continue operations).
- 3.10 The assessment concluded there to be no ‘new’ effects arising from the proposed extended time period for continued operations.

[Landscape & Visual Impact Appraisal](#)

- 3.11 The appraisal while acknowledging that continued operations and, thereby, continued existence of the sites for a further period of time would result in continued effects upon the principal sensitive receptors (likely to be those residential properties edges of the villages of Kirby Misperton and Little Barugh and the farms of Alma Farm, Glebe Farm and Kirby O’Carr Farm), there would be no ‘new’ effects and *“no physical changes affecting the character of the existing landscape or views of the wellsite from the surrounding areas”* ([Environmental Report](#), dated 16th May 2018).

[Acoustic Report](#)

- 3.12 In May 2019, in response to a follow-up request made on behalf of the County Planning Authority to provide information that had been originally committed to at the time of submission, an [Acoustic Report](#) was received. While acknowledging that *“noise from the wellsites will be associated with any maintenance, workovers or drilling activities”*, the assessment explains that *“noise from ongoing gas production activities, including routine site visits is very low and effectively inaudible at the nearest residence to the wellsites”* ([Environmental Report](#), dated 16th May 2018). Provided strict adherence to the conditions to which the sites must operate, no noise nuisance of any significance is predicted.

[Traffic and transport](#)

- 3.13 With regards traffic and transport, Chapter 7 of the ([Environmental Report](#), dated 16th May 2018) explains that *“as no changes to the sites’ operation is proposed...traffic levels will remain small”* and they *“will not impact on road safety or capacity”*.

[Water](#)

- 3.14 A [Water Resources Report](#) has been undertaken by the consultancy, Envireau Water and explains, *“As the sites are existing, the risks associated with construction works and drilling will not apply, and controls are already in place in terms of relevant planning conditions and environmental permit requirements to ensure protection of water resources. Measures to protect water are built into the site design and operational procedures, which prevent leakage of any spills on site into the surrounding soils and from there into watercourses. Although the existing discharge of*

site runoff into nearby watercourses/ field drains via an interceptor will continue from the infrastructure (as outlined in the relevant environmental permits) there will be no additional discharge points to water as a result of the proposed development, and measures in place to protect nearby watercourses will be retained” ([Environmental Report](#), dated 16th May 2018).

Additional considerations:

- soil protection

As “there will be no extension of the footprint of any sites as a result of the [proposals] there will be no additional loss of soil from the local environment” and “measures to protect soil are built into the site design and operational procedures, which prevent leakage of any spills on site into the surrounding soils”. Furthermore, “the wells are lined with steel and cement to ensure no loss of gas or drilling chemicals to the formation or overlying soils. Routine monitoring...will ensure any potential leaks are isolated and fixed. Therefore soils in the surrounding area are protected”. Upon approaching the restoration stage, the applicant intends to submit a *Restoration Plan* (including a five-year programme of ‘after-care’) “to ensure soils are restored appropriately to return the sites to agricultural use”;

- cultural heritage & archaeology

The continuation of operations on site which have already been constructed are not anticipated to lead to a disturbance of soils and, thereby, any disturbance of potential archaeological resource.

- lighting

The [Environmental Report](#) explains the sites “are not routinely lit at night, and only if there is a requirement for routine visits within the consented hours (0700-1900)”, but should work-overs be required, temporary mobile lighting units would be installed as necessary for safety purposes and controlled by a *Lighting Management Plan*;

- human health

The effects of the continuation of the operations for the defined extended time period have been assessed in respect of hydrology/hydrogeology, noise and air quality ensuring that the ‘source’ (pollutant) and the ‘pathway’ (emission of the pollutant into the environment do not impact upon ‘receptors’ (humans); concluding that the continuation of operations “will not have a significant adverse effect on human health”.

- major accidents & disasters

The required mitigation is described by the applicant as “either integrated into the design of the scheme or considered to be a regulatory or industry standard practice requirement and thus considered ‘embedded’ mitigation”.

- climate change considerations

Climate change impacts resulting from the proposed continuation of operations for the specified period of time are, in the main, attributable to the emissions (most notably CO₂) from the process of electricity production at the Knapton Gas Station (KGS) and emissions from the wellsites themselves have been assessed as being “negligible in comparison”.

Cumulative impacts

- 3.15 These are deemed to be taken to mean impacts resulting from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable/committed development together with those that are proposed. With this in mind, the assessment of cumulative impacts discusses the proposals in the context of gas-related developments as well as other existing developments and future developments for which planning permission has been granted, but which have yet to be implemented. It identified 1,071 developments within its assessment; a list which was then ‘refined’ down to 62 for further assessment of cumulative effects and, after which, the conclusion arrived at was an absence of any significant cumulative effects.

Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

- 3.16 The application has not been accompanied by an *Environmental Statement*, but nevertheless, it falls to the County Planning Authority to determine whether the

proposals constitute EIA development. Advice contained within the online national planning practice guidance directs that applications must be assessed on their individual merits. While it is mandated that EIA will be required for proposals in excess of 500,000 cubic metres of gas productions per day, it also says that, indicatively, EIA is more likely to be required for:

- *deep drilling operations involving development of a surface site of more than five hectares, having regard to the likely wider impacts on surrounding hydrology and ecology; and,*
- *surface industrial installations for the extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gas and ores, as well as bituminous shale where development of a site of 10 hectares or more or where production is expected to be more than 100,000 tonnes of petroleum per year, with key issues being the scale of the development, emissions to air, discharges to water, the risk of accidents and arrangements for transporting the fuel;*

both circumstances of which, do not arise in this instance.

- 3.17 The proposals have therefore been subject to the process of ‘screening’ “to determine whether [they are] likely to have significant effects on the environment” ([PPG para. 17, Section 4](#)) under the provisions of the [Town and Country Planning \(Environmental Impact Assessment\) Regulations 2017](#) (2017 EIA Regulations). A ‘screening opinion’ has been formally adopted; an opinion consistent with the previous ‘screening opinion’ adopted by the County Planning Authority on [16th May 2006](#) in that no environmental statement is required to accompany the application.

[Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017](#)

- 3.18 Under Article 6(3) of the [Habitats Directive \(92/43/EEC\)](#) an ‘appropriate assessment’ is required where a plan or project is likely to have a significant effects upon a European site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The Habitats Directive is implemented through the ‘[Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017](#)’, However, a ‘screening exercise’ has been undertaken on behalf of the County Planning Authority and a ‘HRA screening report’ has been produced which has, in turn, been the subject of notification to the national expert body, Natural England. That body responded on 2nd August 2019 stating their local area team concur with the conclusions drawn therein.

Access to information

- 3.19 All of the documentation to which reference is made within this section has been made available to view on the County Council’s [Online Planning Register](#) since receipt and any Members wishing to view full copies of the documentation will find all available information using the links provided.

4.0 Consultations

- 4.1 As required by regulation, including the [Town and Country Planning \(Development Management Procedure\) \(England\) Order 2015](#), formal consultation has been undertaken with statutory bodies, agencies and organisations. Whilst the responses to consultation are not reproduced in full within this report, copies of all responses received are available on the County Council’s [Online Planning Register](#). Consultation with statutory consultees, along with those with whom the County Planning Authority has consulted under Officer discretion commenced on Tuesday 11th June 2019.

- 4.2 The latest date by which responses to consultation were sought was Friday 5th July 2019; however, a number of requests for extensions beyond this date were made by consultees. Where responses to consultation have been received, they are reported in this section.

- 4.3 During the course of considering the submissions made, it has been necessary to seek further information and points of clarification from the applicant. This was made, in writing, on [17th May 2019](#) and a response was received on [30th May 2019](#) from the agent acting on behalf of the applicant. Communications made on behalf of the County Planning Authority and the applicant have been made available for public view on the County Council's [Online Planning Register](#) throughout the course of the consideration of the application; including the applicant's responses received on [9th August 2019](#) and [14th August 2019](#) in respect of matters raised as a result of consultation and those made in representation.
- 4.4 All responses to consultation, received by the County Planning Authority, are published on the County Council's [Online Planning Register](#) either on the date of receipt or shortly thereafter.

Consultation responses received to date:

- 4.5 **Ryedale District Council** – responded on [15th August 2019](#) stating it is, *“strongly opposed to the exploitation of unconventional gas resources through hydraulic fracturing in the Vale of Pickering. The applicant has, in part justified their development proposals by claiming that it would help to ensure a coherent network of infrastructure is in place to support hydraulic fracturing in the future. This is not acceptable to this Authority and it objects to the applications on this basis.*
- The development should and can only be justified on the basis of what the applicant is applying for. In this instance this is for an extension of time to undertake existing consented activity. In this respect, it is considered that the only information that is required to support the application and which should be considered as part of the decision-making process, is information which is confined to conventional gas production. However, against a context of what this Council understands to be a substantial decline in conventional gas production in the Vale of Pickering, it is considered that there is insufficient information to justify why a further extension of time of 17 years and a further borehole at the KM-A well site is required. There is insufficient information relating to or justifying the rate of production or anticipated levels/rate of continued exploitation of the conventional reserves. This Authority also objects to the applications on this basis and the lack of information provided to justify the development applied for.”*
- 4.6 **Kirby Misperton Parish Council** – responded to consultation on [24th July 2019](#), returning an objection, *“noting that previous promises of planning condition requirements have yet to be met. The consistency of the application does not appear to be a true mirror of the previous application requiring extension including reference to the depth of the 2nd well depth (5,500 feet in the original application and now 9,000 in this application as an example) Should the application be approved a request for a reduction in the extension time be given and also consideration regarding the timing of activity to avoid conflict and transport issues with the school buses. The requirement for planting around the existing site be enforced”.*
- 4.7 **Great & Little Barugh Parish Council** – responded to consultation on [4th July 2019](#) returning their comments summarised below as:
- questioning viability in that they understand the Knapton Generating Station (KGS) *“will require extensive modification/re-building”* and believe the pipeline to be *“in excess of thirty years old”* and ask two questions; the first being *“Does NYCC take into account the life of the dependant infrastructure when deciding a 17 year extension?”* and the second, *“Have Third Energy provided a plan for future taking this into account?”*;
 - questioning the availability of gas;
 - suggesting 10 years extension (and, in the particular case of KM8, 9 years) rather than 17 years;
 - stating that the *Community Liaison Group* has not met in over a year and their frustration about not being kept informed; and,
 - questioning how this sits with the Government's plans of reducing emissions to Net Zero by 2050.

- 4.8 **Habton Parish Council** – responded to consultation on [5th August 2019](#) returning an objection and stating,
“If the planning developments are related to conventional gas extraction, there is insufficient gas remaining to make this viable and therefore no requirement for the various developments. If it is for gas that is from ‘fracking’, then this contravenes the Planning Policy to develop a fracking site within 500 m of a residential property”.
- 4.9 **Normanby Parish Meeting** – responded to consultation on [28th June 2019](#) and make the following comments as follows:
 1. *This view is based upon conversations with a number of residents;*
 2. *The overwhelming view is that we strongly oppose Fracking;*
 3. *We believe it will cause environmental issues, including earthquakes;*
 4. *There will be lot more traffic on local roads, which were not designed to cope with this level of traffic;*
 5. *Fracking will add to climate change”*
- 4.10 **Environment Agency - Yorkshire Area Oil and Gas Team** – responded to consultation on [14th June 2019](#) returning a response of ‘no comment’.
- 4.11 **Historic England** – responded to consultation on [1st July 2019](#) returning a response of ‘no comment’.
- 4.12 **Natural England** - responded to consultation on [26th June 2019](#) returning a response of ‘no comment’.
- 4.13 **Yorkshire Water Services Limited** – responded to consultation on [2nd July 2019](#) returning a response of ‘no comment’.
- 4.14 **Health & Safety Executive (Well engineering & Operations)** – responded to consultation on [20th June 2019](#) confirming that they “*have no statutory duty to respond to planning applications*”; nevertheless, they set out their regulatory approach to health and safety matters in their response for information purposes.
- 4.15 **Public Health England (Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards, Nottingham)** - responded to consultation on [18th June 2019](#) on the understanding that the applications seek solely an extension to the time in which to continue consented and permitted activities for a further 17 years and stated,
“Based solely on the information contained in the application provided, PHE has no significant concerns regarding risk to health of the local population from this proposed activity, providing that the applicant takes all appropriate measures to prevent or control pollution, in accordance with the relevant sector technical guidance or industry best practice”.
- 4.16 **North York Moors National Park Authority** – responded to consultation on [15th July 2019](#) returning no objections stating,
“The sites are considered not to be visually intrusive within the setting of the national park and as such there are no objections from a National Park context for objecting to a further 17 year extension of the six well sites”.
- 4.17 **Howardian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)** - responded to consultation on [26th June 2019](#) returning no comments.
- 4.18 **NYCC Highway Authority** - responded to consultation on [16th August 2019](#) stating no objections as,
“all sites benefit from existing accesses onto the highway network that are considered appropriate for the type of traffic and vehicle movements generated by the sites.”

However, with respect to any 'workover' or well testing operations, the Highway Authority requires the prior submission and subsequent approval of a *Traffic Management Plan* before any drilling, major workover or tubing replacement operations. The Highway Authority also recommend that,

"for sites KM-A, KM-B, MN-A and MN-B a condition is included requiring a survey recording the condition of the existing highway from each site access upto the A169 junction prior to any drilling, workover on tubing replacement. The survey to be carried out in manner approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority".

- 4.19 **NYCC Public Rights of Way Team** – responded to consultation on [12th June 2019](#) recommending,

"No works are to be undertaken which will create an obstruction, either permanent or temporary, to the Public Rights of Way shown in the attached plan"

- 4.20 **NYCC landscape adviser** – responded to consultation on [27th June 2019](#) stating "general satisfaction" with the overall approach, methodology, findings and summary within each site appraisal within the applicant's submitted *Landscape and Visual Appraisal* and returned the following comments:

"further mitigation is required to improve screening of the northern extension area and for longer-term management of the more established screen planting to the southern site boundaries. Vegetation around the northern boundaries is sparse and many individual plants are small [and] provided that the 'Proposals for landscape management (page 23 of the LVA) are conditioned, to be implemented in their entirety and in accordance with the approved plan (DRaW Landscape Architects Figure 10 'Additional Planting and Landscape Maintenance, October 2015', subsequently approved under C3/15/00971/CPO Condition 14) ...[and]... a landscape management plan...to ensure the longer term establishment and screening of the site as a whole" then the County Council's landscape adviser would be satisfied.

- 4.21 **NYCC adviser on matters of ecology** - responded to consultation on [8th July 2019](#) advising there are no concerns in respect of ecology and, having undertaken a screening exercise under the provisions of the [Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017](#), has provided a *HRA screening report* "which confirms that the proposals will not have a likely significant effect upon any Natural 2000 sites".

- 4.22 **Yorkshire Wildlife Trust** – returned their comments on [17th July 2019](#) objecting, focussing their comments upon

- the potential impacts of CO₂ emissions and the knock-on effects of failing to achieve 'Net Zero by 2050';
- the quashing of NPPF Paragraph 209a;
- the uncertainty about the contribution of shale gas toward energy security; and,
- the extension of the applications "will lead to increased CO₂ emissions, air quality impacts, HGV and traffic impacts and be contrary to local and national policies".

- 4.23 Although views have been sought on behalf of the County Planning Authority, no responses, to date, have been received from:

- Malton Town Council;
- Marishes Parish Meeting;
- Pickering Town Council;
- Rillington Parish Council;
- Scampston Parish Council
- Heslerton Parish Council;
- Rye Internal Drainage Board;
- Northern Gas Networks;
- National Grid (Plant Protection);
- Northern PowerGrid (Yorkshire); and,
- NYCC Lead Local Flood Authority.

Notifications:

- 4.24 **County Councillor Mrs Lindsay Burr** has been notified of the submission of the application.

Important note:

All responses to consultation received by the County Council have been presented here within this report either in their entirety or in summary. The full responses are available to view on the County Council's [Online Planning Register](#). However, should the County Planning Authority receive any communications from consultees following the publication of this report, they will be reported orally at the meeting and either a written summary or full copies of the responses will be provided to Members prior to the meeting where possible or at the start of the meeting and time will be allowed for Members to read those submissions.

5.0 Advertisement and representations

- 5.1 Under the provisions of the [Town and Country Planning \(Development Management Procedure\) Order 2015](#), this application has been advertised by means of Site Notices erected on Tuesday 18th June 2019 and a Press Notice which appeared in the Malton Gazette & Herald newspaper also on Wednesday 19th June 2019.
- 5.2 In addition to the publicity afforded to this application under statute by means of Press and Site Notices, Neighbour Notification letters have also been sent to residential properties within the vicinity of the application. Those properties are as follows:
- Kirby Misperton to Little Barugh:
 - Glebe Farm and 1 Glebe Farm;
 - 1 & 2 School House Court;
 - Alma Farm;
 - Kirby Misperton:
 - 9 & 10 Ducks Farm Close;
 - 4a (Orchard Corner), 5 & 6 Shire Grove;
 - Habton Road addresses:
 - Chenkerry;
 - High Grange Farm;
 - Kirby O'Carr Farm;
 - Marlin;
 - 1 (Ryedale View), 2 (Shalom), 3 (North View), 4 (Silver Birch);
 - South View; and,
 - Stone Rigg
 - Orchard Close
 - 1 (Plum Cottage), 2 (Pear Cottage) & 3 (Bramley House)
- 5.3 The Authority has received ten representations either via e-mail or letter where their comments cite all eight applications and two representations where comments are related to specific applications. The campaign group, *Frack Free Ryedale*, has made representations (an interim representation on [17th December 2018](#) and a further representation received on [8th August 2019](#)) in respect of all eight applications and their comments have been made available to view online. *Friends of the Earth* have made representation (dated [15th July 2019](#)) solely in respect of this application and that representation has been made available to view online.
- 5.4 Those representations that have been 'duly made' have been registered and logged as 'duly made' representations. One representation received by e-mail on 13th June 2019 from an individual member of the public did not provide an address and, although contacted to request their address such that due weight may be given, no response has been received to date. This is similarly the case in respect of an e-mailed representation made on 14th August 2018. Two of the representations were also from the same residential address. A representation has also been received from Ryedale District Councillor Mr Steve Mason (Amotherby Ward).

- 5.5 Of the seven representations received from individual members of the public whose address has been provided, two in Little Barugh and one in Great Habton had been sent *neighbour notification* letters on behalf of the County Planning Authority.
- 5.6 Areas of concern, material to the consideration of the application, raised in objection include the potential for:
- *conflict with planning policy;*
 - *air quality impacts;*
 - *harm to biodiversity;*
 - *threat to water quality;*
 - *unacceptably high levels of noise;*
 - *high levels of traffic;*
 - *impacts on local economy & tourism;*
 - *industrialisation of the countryside;*
 - *climate change, need more renewables and abandonment of reliance upon fossil fuels;*
 - *17 years is excessive; and,*
 - *an absence of any gas left being demonstrated by an absence of any production.*
- 5.7 Another issue which has been raised in objection is more broad in scope and lies outwith land use planning considerations:
- *out-dated infrastructure.*
- 5.8 It is also important to note that there are matters that have been raised in objection to which no regard cannot be had in the determination of the planning application and these include;
- *negative impact on property prices;*
 - *increased insurance premiums; and,*
 - *anti-fracking comments.*
- 5.9 Where reasonably practicable to do so, the applicant has (subject to the redaction of personal information) had access to the queries that have been raised and, thereby, has been provided with an opportunity to respond to those queries. A response to the points raised both as a result of formal consultation and/or as a result of the publicity afforded, the County Planning Authority received responses to the queries raised within the communication earlier referred (Section 4.0 above) dated [30th May 2019](#) and more recently on [9th August 2019](#) and [14th August 2019](#).

Important note:

Letters of representation from private individuals are not uploaded to the [Online Planning Register](#) unless an express request to do so from the individual is received.

6.0 Planning guidance and policy

- 6.1 Our planning system is a plan-led system. [Section 38 \(6\) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#) requires planning applications to be determined in accordance with the *Development Plan*, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Other material considerations that need to be taken into account include, *inter alia*, other relevant policy and guidance, particularly national planning policy in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) and other relevant Government policy statements, as well as that which is provided within the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#) (NPPG). Key policy and guidance of particular relevance are identified within this section of the report.

The Development Plan

- 6.2 In this instance, the *Development Plan* comprises the ‘saved’ policies of the [North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan](#) (NYMLP) (insofar as having been ‘saved’ by Direction of the Secretary of State in 2007) and the policies contained within the [Ryedale Plan-Local Plan Strategy](#) (RP-LPS) (2013).
- 6.3 Where Local Plans have not been updated to take into account the policies in the NPPF, as is the case with the *North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan* ‘saved’ policies, due weight should be given to relevant policies in such plans according to their degree of consistency with the Framework (that is to say, the closer the policies in the Local Plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given). Such an assessment against the policies of the RDC-LPS is not required as the policies therein post-date the publication of the NPPF in 2012.
- 6.4 Members are asked to note that, where appropriate to do so, extracts rather than full reproduction of policy text has been used for the purpose of the preparation of this substantive report. Should Members wish to read the full text of the policies themselves and their reasoned justification, the links to the documents in which they are contained are provided below:
- [North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan](#) (policies ‘saved’ by SoS Direction in 2007); and,
 - [Ryedale Plan- Local Plan Strategy](#) (September 2013).

North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan

- 6.5 The principal relevant ‘saved’ policies of the NYMLP comprise:
- environmental considerations:
 - ‘saved’ Policy 4/1 - *determination of planning applications*;
 - ‘saved’ Policy 4/6a - *local nature conservation & habitat protection*;
 - ‘saved’ Policy 4/10 - *water protection*;
 - ‘saved’ Policy 4/14 - *local environment and amenity*;
 - ‘saved’ Policy 4/15 - *public rights of way*;
 - ‘saved’ Policy 4/18 - *restoration*; and,
 - ‘saved’ Policy 4/20 - *after-care*.
 - oil and gas-related policies:
 - ‘saved’ Policy 7/6 - *development scheme*;
 - ‘saved’ Policy 7/7 - *development of new reserves*;
 - ‘saved’ Policy 7/10 - *restoration*; and,
 - ‘saved’ Policy 7/11 - *retention of features*.

Policies in respect of ‘environmental considerations’

- 6.6 **‘Saved’ Policy 4/1** establishes (in addition to the focus of ‘saved’ policies 4/6a, 4/10, 4/14 and 4/15) the criteria against which applications for mining operations⁴ are to be assessed as follows:
- the mineral deposit on the application site has been fully investigated;*
 - the siting and scale of the proposal is acceptable;*
 - the proposed method and programme of working would minimise the impact of the proposal;*
 - landscaping and screening has been designed to effectively mitigate the impact of the proposal;*
 - other environmental and amenity safeguards would effectively mitigate the impact of the proposals;*
 - the proposals and programme for restoration are acceptable and would allow a high standard to be achieved;*

⁴ explanatory text within paragraph 4.1.6 makes explicit that the term ‘mining operations’ used in ‘saved’ Policy 4/1 and elsewhere in the Plan “includes the winning and working of minerals both on the surface of land and underground”

- (g) *a high standard of aftercare and management of the land could be achieved;*
- (h) *the proposed transport links to move the mineral to market are acceptable; and*
- (i) *any cumulative impact on the local area resulting from the proposal is acceptable”.*

While the NPPF is silent in respect of the matters raised within criteria (a), (b), (c), and (d), Paragraph 205 of the NPPF empathises with criterion e) in stating that authorities should, “ensure that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment, human health or aviation safety...[as well as ensuring]...that any unavoidable noise, dust and particle emissions and any blasting vibrations are controlled, mitigated or removed at source, and establish appropriate noise limits for extraction in proximity to noise sensitive properties”. It is, therefore, considered that this criterion of the ‘saved’ policy is consistent with the NPPF and can therefore be given weight. Criteria (f) and (g) are also reflected within Paragraph 205 of the NPPF in that it requires provision for “restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions”. With regard to criterion (h), no conflict with the NPPF arises, as Paragraph 102 also seeks to ensure that potential impacts on the highway network can be addressed, but also seeks “appropriate opportunities for avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains”. Finally, criterion (i) is consistent with Paragraph 205 of the NPPF in taking into account “the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality”.

- 6.7 **‘Saved’ Policy 4/6a**, consistent with Paragraph 170 of the NPPF, seeks to “protect the nature conservation or geological interest of Local Nature Reserves and of other sites having a nature conservation interest or importance, and will have regard to other wildlife habitats”.
- 6.8 **‘Saved’ Policy 4/10**, again consistent with Paragraph 170 of the NPPF, seeks to ensure only proposals which do not pose unacceptable surface or groundwater resource impacts are permitted.
- 6.9 **‘Saved’ Policy 4/14**, similarly consistent with Paragraph 170 of the NPPF, requires proposals to not give rise to an unacceptable impact upon the local environment or residential amenity.
- 6.10 In instances where proposals would give rise to the interruption, obstruction or conflict with a public right of way, consistent with NPPF Paragraph 98, **‘saved’ Policy 4/15**, states it would “only be permitted where satisfactory provision has been made in the application for protecting the existing right of way or for providing alternative arrangements both during and after working”.
- 6.11 As regards the return of sites to their former use, i.e. agricultural use, **‘saved’ Policy 4/18**, consistent with Paragraph 205 of the NPPF, requires the best practicable standard of agricultural restoration including provision for landscaping, conservation or amenity so long as there follows no loss of ‘best and most versatile land’.
- 6.12 Embedded within policy for minerals development proposals is the long-term ‘after-care’ of sites, **‘saved’ Policy 4/20**, applies in this instance. The ‘after-care’ requirement seeks to “bring the restored land up to an approved standard for the specified after-use. Normally this requirement will run for a period of five years following restoration” and, like ‘saved’ Policy 4/18 above, this is also consistent with Paragraph 205 of the NPPF.

Policies in respect of oil and gas-related proposals

- 6.13 **‘Saved’ Policy 7/6** relates to schemes of development and states,

“the Mineral planning Authority defines a gasfield or oilfield as including a number of separate hydrocarbon reservoirs within a single area, irrespective of licence rights and obligations. Planning permission for commercial production will be granted only within the framework of an overall development scheme relating to all proven deposits within the gasfield or oilfield. Where appropriate, applications should be accompanied by an Environmental Statement and schemes should provide for the full development of the proven field”.

- 6.14 **‘Saved’ Policy 7/7** (relating to the development of new reserves) states,
“unless such development would be technically impracticable or environmentally unacceptable, planning permission for the development of oil or gas reserves as yet undiscovered will only be granted where the development utilises existing available surface infrastructure or pipelines”.
- 6.15 **‘Saved’ Policy 7/10** which relates to the restoration of oil and gas related development sites and states planning permission
“will only be permitted when provision is made for the full restoration of the site and its related means of access to a beneficial after use. In particular, the Mineral Planning Authority will impose:-
- i) a 1 year time limit for the restoration of exploration sites or the submission of proposals for continued appraisal work;*
 - ii) a 2 year time limit for the restoration of appraisal sites or the submission of proposals for development as a production site; and*
 - iii) a 2 year time limit for the restoration of a production site, to run from the cessation of significant oil or gas production from the site”.*
- 6.16 **‘Saved’ Policy 7/11** would not support proposals seeking to retain features such as access roads and hard-standings etc. *“only where a clear agricultural or other benefit can be demonstrated”.*

Emerging North Yorkshire, York and North York Moors National Park Authority Minerals and Waste Joint Plan

- 6.17 Paragraph 48 of the NPPF states that decision takers may give weight to relevant policies in emerging plans according to:
- a) the stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced its preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);*
 - b) the extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and*
 - c) the degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the [NPPF] (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in [the NPPF], the greater the weight that may be given).*
- 6.18 Members will be aware that work continues towards the adoption of a [Joint Minerals and Waste Plan](#) together with the City of York Council and North York Moors National Park Authority. When adopted, the new policies in the *Joint Plan* will replace existing ‘saved’ policies of both the County Council’s *Minerals Local Plan* and *Waste Local Plan*. The current timetable for the *Joint Plan* anticipates adoption 2019/20; although, in the first instance, this is dependent upon having undertaken prior public consultation on *Main Modifications* to the Plan.
- 6.19 The [Joint Plan](#) was published in November 2016 for representations and consultation was undertaken on an [Addendum Schedule of Proposed Changes](#) for an 8 week period over the summer of 2017. The [Joint Plan](#) was submitted to the *Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* on 28th November 2017 and *Examination in Public (EiP) Hearing Sessions* took place between 27th February and 13th April 2018. At present, the [Joint Plan](#) is still in *examination* as *Main Modifications* remain to be consulted upon.
- 6.20 In accord with Paragraph 48 of the NPPF, weight can be apportioned to the draft policies of the [Joint Plan](#) on the basis that it is at ‘*examination*’ and that the Inspector

has indicated an acceptance that the *Addendum* formed part of the [Joint Plan](#) for examination purposes having been subject to consultation. Draft *Main Modifications* were discussed during the *Hearing Sessions*, principally on 13th April 2018 and two further *Hearing Sessions* were held on 24th and 25th January 2019. The degree of weight which can be given to the MWJP policies should be mindful of the fact that consultation on *Main Modifications* to the *draft Plan* has still to take place and, therefore, the precise wording below may well be subject to change and will not become formal policy, to which full weight will be able to be afforded, until such time as *the Plan* is adopted.

- 6.21 Notwithstanding, to the extent that any weight can be attached, the relevant policies of the *draft Plan* acknowledge and, in certain circumstances, continue to support the gas industry within the Plan area. It does so, while at the same time, acknowledging that there must be a robust means of assessing and preventing unacceptable impacts upon relevant interests of acknowledged importance, but also under the provisions of **draft Policy D01** ensuring that “*proposals can be approved wherever possible...[which]... improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area*”.
- 6.22 The development of hydrocarbon resources is one of a number of mineral-related topic areas within Chapter 5 (starting at paragraph 5.93 on page 75) of the draft [Joint Plan](#). **Draft Policies M16, M17** and **M18** are particularly relevant. Chapter 9 addresses development management issues more generally.
- 6.23 The *draft Plan* proposes the overall spatial policy for the development of hydrocarbon resources. In accord with national policy, NPPF Paragraph 204, authorities must provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance which include both oil and gas.
- 6.24 Paragraph 5.111 of the [draft Plan](#) explains that “*a range of issues are likely to be relevant when considering planning applications for hydrocarbon development [such as] the potential for landscape and visual impact, impacts from noise, vibration and traffic, and impacts on the natural environment*”.
- 6.25 The [publication draft Plan](#) currently contains **draft Policy M16** concerning the key spatial principles for hydrocarbon-related development stating that, where proposals involve the exploration, appraisal or production of conventional hydrocarbons without hydraulic fracturing, such development will be permitted in locations where draft Policies M17 & M18 can be satisfied; however, where surface hydrocarbon proposals fall within (or 3.5km of) a National Park or AONB or have the potential to cause significant harm to a National Park and/or AONB (**Part d) i**) refers), “*applications must be supported by a detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the designated areas...[including]... views of and from the associated landscapes from significant view points and an assessment of the cumulative impact of development in the area*”.
- 6.26 Where any conflict arises with **draft Policy D04** (*Development affecting the North York Moors National Park and the AONBs*) or where proposals “*would result in unacceptable harm to the special qualities of the designated area/s*”, then permission will not be granted.
- 6.27 **Part 2** of **draft Policy D04** requires proposals to either contribute to, or be consistent with, the aims, policies and aspirations of the relevant *Management Plan* and consistent with other development management policies in the *Joint Plan*.
- 6.28 **Part 3** of **draft Policy D04** is concerned with proposals which impact the setting of *Designated Areas* and states,

“proposals for development outside of the National Parks and AONBs will not be permitted where it would have a harmful effect on the setting of the designated area.”

However, in this particular instance, bearing in mind the consideration of whether a proposal’s scale, nature and location would detract from the special qualities of the designated area (para. 5.127 MWJP), it is noted that Officers of the Howardian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty have responded to consultation with a response of ‘*no comments*’ and the North York Moors National Park Authority have returned the comment that “*the sites are considered not to be visually intrusive within the setting of the national park and as such there are no objections from a National Park context for objecting to a further 17 year extension of the six well sites*”. The adviser on landscape matters to the County Planning Authority makes reference to landscaping requirements within the immediate vicinity of sites and does not raise any issue with regards potential impacts upon either the setting of the AONB or the National Park; thus, ‘*harmful effect*’ is absent in this particular instance.

- 6.29 The assessment of the potential landscape impacts of development proposals outwith the ‘*designated areas*’ covered by the above referred *draft Policy D04*, lies with **draft Policy D06** which seeks to protect valued landscapes from unacceptable adverse effects.
- 6.30 When considering proposals in respect of ‘*other spatial and locational criteria applying to hydrocarbon development*’ (noting that, with the exception of *Parts 2 ii*) and *4 i*) & *iii*), there is no distinction within this policy between conventional vs. unconventional hydrocarbons) **draft Policy M17** directs, in respect of:
1. *accessibility and transport:*
proposals “*will be permitted in locations with suitable direct or indirect access to classified A or B roads*”. In addition, proposals should be accompanied by a *Transport Assessment*⁵ which demonstrates the existence of road network capacity to accommodate the proposal’s associated traffic without giving rise to unacceptable community impacts as well as being able to appropriately mitigated residual impacts; appropriate access and egress in addition to room to manoeuvre on-site traffic etc. Furthermore, any infrastructure improvements should be included in application details and, lastly, a steer is given within this policy that any produced gas should be transported via pipeline. This part of the Policy requires to be read in conjunction with development management **draft Policy D03** too;
 2. *cumulative impact:*
proposals “*will be permitted in locations where it would not give rise to unacceptable cumulative impact as a result of a combination of individual impacts from the same development and/or through combinations of impacts in conjunction with other existing, planned or unrestored hydrocarbons development*”; an assessment of which would include well pad and/or well density/proximity to one another, activity longevity as well as site sensitivity. In addition, proposals would be expected to make use of existing or planned supporting infrastructure, such as, existing pipelines etc., otherwise new infrastructure required should demonstrate its capability of serving more than one development so as to “*reduce adverse cumulative impact*” and, in any event, should be located on brownfield, industrial or employment land;
 3. *local economy:*
proposals should ensure “*environmental, recreational, cultural, heritage or business assets important to the local economy including, where relevant, important visitor attractions*” can be protected.
 4. *...local amenity considerations...*
proposals should not give rise to unacceptable impact on local communities or public health through adequate separation distances to safeguard against “*adverse impacts from noise, light pollution, emissions to air or ground and surface water and induced seismicity*”,

⁵ A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies measures required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport, and measures that will be needed deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development (NPPF, 2019).

determined through the analysis of environmental information baseline data (a non-exhaustive list of the environmental considerations is provided within the Plan's development management **draft Policy D02** and provide for comprehensive mitigation measures.

- 6.31 The accompanying policy justifications for both *draft Policy M16* and *M17* also cite the development management **draft Policy D11** as being equally applicable in that *Part 1* of that policy addresses sustainable design, construction and operations seeking the demonstration that greenhouse gas emissions, waste, water consumption and flood risk can be minimised, that proposals provide appropriate landscaping and that they mitigate any impacts of any predicted mining subsidence or land instability.
- 6.32 Also within the justification for draft Policy M17, Paragraph 5.145 acknowledges that “*some of the adverse impacts of hydrocarbon development can be of relatively short duration, or intermittent in nature. Examples include the need for increased heavy vehicle movements during the installation and removal of drilling equipment, or during phases where any hydraulic fracturing is taking place, and the need for ‘workovers’ at existing well sites*”.
- 6.33 The third and last of the draft hydrocarbon-specific planning policies, **draft Policy M18**, addresses two other remaining considerations; namely, waste management and reinjection wells as well as decommissioning and restoration.
- 6.34 In respect of waste management, *draft Policy M18* expects proposals, in addition to satisfying development management **draft Policy D09** (*‘water environment’*), to be permitted “*where it can be demonstrated, through submission of a waste water management plan, that arrangements can be made for the management or disposal of any returned water and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials arising from the development*” and, for proposals involving the re-injection of returned water via an existing borehole or the drilling and use of a new borehole for this purpose, “*will only be permitted in locations where a high standard of protection can be provided to ground and surface waters; they would comply with all other relevant requirements of Policy M16 and M17 and where it can be demonstrated that any risk from induced seismicity can be mitigated to an acceptable level*”.
- 6.35 In respect of the latter, proposals are expected (only insofar as criteria **i)** and **ii)** because criterion **iii)** relates to unconventional hydrocarbons), in addition to satisfying development management **draft Policy D10** (*‘reclamation and after-use’*) and **draft Policy D12** (*‘protection of agricultural land and soils’*), to demonstrate that:
- i) Following completion of the operational phase of development, or where wells are to be suspended pending further hydrocarbon development, any wells will be decommissioned so as to prevent the risk of any contamination of ground and surface waters and emissions to air; and,*
 - ii) All plant, machinery and equipment not required to be retained at the site for operational purposes would be removed and the land restored to its original use or other agreed beneficial use within an agreed timescale.*
- 6.36 Finally, other draft development management policies that are both relevant and should be read in conjunction with the draft hydrocarbon-specific policies include:
- **draft Policy D07** (*‘biodiversity and geodiversity’*) which seeks to safeguard against unacceptable impacts upon interests of biodiversity and geodiversity; and,
 - **draft Policy D08** (*‘historic environment’*) which seeks to safeguard against unacceptable impacts upon the historic environment.

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- 6.37 Whilst this policy document contains no policies directly relating to planning decisions in respect of minerals and waste development which are ‘county matters’ under the provisions of [Schedule 1](#) of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* (as amended), it nevertheless forms an integral part of the relevant ‘Development Plan’ against which the applications under consideration must be assessed.
- 6.38 Those policies considered most relevant, in this particular instance, comprise
- *Policy SP6 - ‘delivery and distribution of employment/industrial land and premises’;*
 - *Policy SP13 - ‘landscapes’;*
 - *Policy SP14 - ‘biodiversity’;*
 - *Policy SP17 - ‘managing air quality, land and water resources’; and,*
 - *Policy SP20 - ‘generic development management issues’*
- 6.39 Under the sub-heading of ‘significant industrial processes in open countryside locations’ within **Policy SP6** is written “major industrial processes involving the extraction, utilisation, working or harnessing of natural materials or land assets will be supported where:
- *they are required in that location and no other suitable sites are available in the locality;*
 - *they can be satisfactorily accommodated on the highway network and will not lead to significant adverse highways impacts;*
 - *they do not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring occupants of the site in line with Policy SP20;*
 - *they can be satisfactorily accommodated in the surrounding landscape in line with Policies SP13 and SP16;*
 - *the economic benefits to the District outweigh any adverse impacts.*
- 6.40 Reasoned justification accompanying this Policy, in respect of new major industrial uses in the open countryside, explains they “can be sensitive in terms of landscape impact, visual impact and the amenity of neighbouring occupants. It is essential that these proposals, where they are required, take into account these potential impacts. Where possible, the most suitable site for this use should be considered which results in the lowest overall impact and the greatest economic benefit”.
- 6.41 Specific elements of **Policy SP13** (‘landscapes’), reproduced in part herein for the purpose of this report, include the following:
- “The quality, character and value of Ryedale’s diverse landscapes will be protected and enhanced by:
- *Encouraging new development and land management practises which reinforce the distinctive elements of landscape character within the District’s broad landscape character areas of: [inter alia]*
 - *Vale of Pickering*
- With respect to landscape character, this policy expects proposals to “contribute to the protection and enhancement of distinctive elements of landscape character that are the result of historical and cultural influences, natural features and aesthetic qualities including:
- *the distribution and form of settlements and buildings in their landscape setting;*
 - *the character of individual settlements, including building styles and materials;*
 - *the pattern and presence of distinctive landscape features and natural elements (including field boundaries, woodland, habitat types, landforms, topography and watercourses);*
 - *visually sensitive skylines, hill and valley sides;*
 - *the ambience of the area, including nocturnal character, level and type of activity and tranquillity, sense of enclosure/exposure.*
- With respect to locally valued landscapes, “the Council will carefully consider the impact of development proposals on the following broad areas of landscape which are valued locally: [inter alia]
- *The Vale of Pickering*

The Vale of Pickering [...] of significant historic landscape value and loss or degradation of the elements that are integral to [its] historic landscape character make[s] [this] landscape particularly sensitive to change”.

- 6.42 The Ryedale Local Plan Strategy also contains **Policy SP14** which covers the subject of ‘biodiversity’. Within this adopted policy is stated,

“Biodiversity...will be conserved, restored and enhanced by: [inter alia]

- *requiring a net gain in biodiversity to be provided as part of new development schemes;*
- *encouraging the use of native and locally characteristic species in landscaping terms”*

“Proposals which would have an adverse effect on any site or species protected under international or national legislation will be considered in the context of the statutory protection which is afforded to them”.

Furthermore, where proposals come forward that would result in those listed below being either lost or significantly harmed, they will,

“only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development in that location and that the benefit of the development outweighs the loss and harm. Where loss and harm cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated, compensation for the loss/harm will be sought. Applications for planning permission will be refused where significant harm cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against or compensated for.

- *habitats or species included in the Ryedale Biodiversity Action Plan and priority species and habitat in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan*
- *Local Sites of Nature Conservation Importance or Sites of Geodiversity Importance*
- *other types of Ancient Woodland and Ancient/Veteran Trees.*

Loss or harm to other nature conservation features should be avoided or mitigated. Compensation will be sought for the loss or damage to other nature conservation features which would result from the development proposed.

- 6.43 With respect to the management of air quality, land and water resources, **Policy SP17**, insofar as is relevant, states that *“proposals will be expected to attenuate surface water run off [and where appropriate will] be required to demonstrate that the development will not exacerbate existing problems by modelling impact on the wider drainage system”.* Furthermore, *“full account will be taken of the flood risk vulnerability of proposed uses”.*

- 6.44 In respect of the management of water resources, **Policy SP17** directs that proposals must *“demonstrate how [they will] minimise water consumption”* the that *“impacts on water quality and propose mitigation measures to reduce the risk of pollution and a deterioration of water quality”* must be assessed. More specifically, with regard to the protection of surface and ground water resources, this Policy lists those types of development for which planning permission will not be forthcoming either within or adjacent to a notified *Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1)* *“unless adequate safeguards against possible contamination can be agreed”.* Further safeguards are expected within SPZs 2 & 3.

- 6.45 **Policy SP17** continues by addressing the issue of air quality stating that it will be both protected and improved through this policy and the relevant element of the policy states that permission should only be forthcoming *“if the individual or cumulative impact on air quality is acceptable and appropriate mitigation measures are secured”.*

- 6.46 **Policy SP20** is a criteria-based policy covering matters such as character, design, amenity and safety, and access, parking and servicing and, insofar, as is relevant, expects such an application to be assessed against the following:

- *proposed uses and activity will be compatible with the existing ambience of the immediate locality and the surrounding area and with neighbouring land uses and would not prejudice the continued operation of existing neighbouring land uses and, in addition, the cumulative impact of new development on the character of an area will also be considered;*

- *new development will not have a material adverse impact on the amenity of present or future occupants, the users or occupants of neighbouring land and buildings or the wider community by virtue of its design, use, location and proximity to neighbouring land uses. Impacts on amenity can include, for example, noise, dust, odour, light flicker, loss of privacy or natural daylight or be an overbearing presence;*
- *developers will be expected to apply the highest standards outlined in the World Health Organisation, British Standards and wider international and national standards relating to noise;*
- *new development proposals which will result in an unacceptable risk to human life, health and safety or unacceptable risk to property will be resisted. Developers will be expected to address the risks/potential risks posed by contamination and/or unstable land in accordance with recognised national and international standards and guidance;*
- *all sensitive receptors will be protected from land and other contamination. Developers will be expected to assess the risks/ potential risks posed by contamination in accordance with recognised national and international standards and guidance;*
- *access to and movement within the site by vehicles...would not have a detrimental impact on road safety, traffic movement or the safety of pedestrians and cyclists. Information will be required in terms of the positioning and treatment of accesses and circulation routes, including how these relate to surrounding footpaths and roads.*

Other material considerations:

National planning policy and guidance:

- 6.47 National planning policy relevant to the determination of this planning application is contained within the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF). Whilst first published in 2012, it was revised in February 2019. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied (**Paragraph 1**). Although the NPPF does not form part of the *Development Plan*, it, nevertheless, is an important material consideration when determining applications (**Paragraph 2**). **Paragraph 3** stresses the importance of the NPPF being “*read as a whole*” and outlines other material considerations that can include [National Policy Statements](#) that form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, **Paragraph 5**, and the paragraph thereafter, also references [Written Ministerial Statements](#) as being capable of being material to determining applications.
- 6.48 The NPPF continues in Chapter 2 to indicate that “*the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development*” (**Paragraph 7**) and a system which is required to perform an economic, social and environmental role, with net gains across all three of these broad objectives being sought simultaneously. It sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development which, for decision-taking, means approving applications that accord with the *Development Plan* without delay.
- 6.49 The NPPF discusses how sustainable development is to be achieved through a “*presumption in favour of sustainable development*” (**Paragraph 10**).
- 6.50 **Paragraph 11** explains the existence of a ‘*presumption in favour of sustainable development*’ without delay in those circumstances either where:
- *proposals accord with an up-to-date development plan or,*
 - *there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, unless:*
 - *any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the [NPPF's] policies [when] taken as a whole”; or,*
 - *specific policies...indicate development should be restricted”.*
- 6.51 Where an application conflicts with an up-to-date *development plan*, the NPPF explains that “*permission should not usually be granted*” (**Paragraph 12**).

6.52 The more detailed elements of the NPPF of particular relevance are those within the paragraphs below:

Chapter 4 'Decision-making'

6.53 In taking decisions, authorities should approach them "*in a positive way and creative way*" and "*should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible*" [...working...] "*proactively with applicants to secure developments that improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area*" (**Paragraph 38** refers).

6.54 With regard to planning conditions and obligations, **Paragraph 54** asks that authorities "*consider whether otherwise unacceptable development could be made acceptable through the use of conditions* [so long as they fulfil the six tests of necessity, relevance to planning and to the development, enforceability, precision and reasonableness (**Paragraph 55**)] *or planning obligations. Planning obligations should only be used where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition*". Furthermore, planning obligations should only be sought where they are "*necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms; directly related to the development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind*" (**Paragraph 56** refers).

6.55 This Chapter is supported by guidance within the online national *Planning Practice Guidance* (NPPG) was first published online on 6th March 2014 and has been subsequently updated on a number of occasions and in a number of respects. In respect of climate change, Section 21a of the online guidance at **Paragraph 001** advises,

"When used properly, conditions can enhance the quality of development and enable development to proceed where it would otherwise have been necessary to refuse planning permission, by mitigating the adverse effects. The objectives of planning are best served when the power to attach conditions to a planning permission is exercised in a way that is clearly seen to be fair, reasonable and practicable. It is important to ensure that conditions are tailored to tackle specific problems, rather than standardised or used to impose broad unnecessary controls".

6.56 Where a condition might require a matter to be dealt with prior to any works starting on a development, a pre-commencement condition, the prior written agreement of the applicant is needed (**Paragraph 002**) and wherever a condition is sought to be imposed, it should satisfy the six tests of necessity, relevance to both planning and to the development proposed, enforceability, precision and reasonableness (Paragraph 003). When conditions are inappropriate, **Paragraph 005** explains the following circumstances:

- where a condition would
 - unreasonably impact on the deliverability of a development;
 - reserve outline application details;
- a condition requiring
 - a development to be carried out in its entirety;
 - compliance with other regulatory requirements; and,
 - land to be given up.

6.57 Any condition requiring the submission of further details must be justified and should have been subject to prior discussion with the applicant. Such conditions should not be used in a circumstance where they would "*unnecessarily affect an applicant's ability to bring a development into use, allow a development to be occupied or otherwise impact on the proper implementation of the planning permission*" (Paragraph 006). Furthermore, conditions should not be sought where the aim would be to modify a proposal to make it acceptable rendering it "*substantially different from that set out in*

[an] *application*” (Paragraph 012); nor should conditions require a development to be carried out to the satisfaction of a third party (Paragraph 016). Paragraph 014 deals with the use of conditions to impose a temporary duration of permission. The provisions of Section 72(1)(b) of the Principal Act, the *Town & Country Planning Act 1990*, allow “for requiring the removal of any buildings or works authorised by the permission, or the discontinuance of any use of land so authorised, at the end of a specified period, and the carrying out of any works required for the reinstatement of land at the end of that period.”

Furthermore, there are special provisions in respect of development consisting of the winning and working of minerals within Schedule 5 to the Act which mandates that every such permission “shall be subject to a condition as to the duration of the development”. The condition imposed should direct that that the winning and working of minerals “must cease not later than the expiration of a period of the specified length beginning with the date of the permission”. Similarly, Schedule 5 provides the power to impose *after-care* conditions requiring land to be restored to a ‘required standard’ which is also defined in the Schedule.

- 6.58 **Paragraph 002** of Section 23b states that planning obligations “assist in mitigating the impact of unacceptable development to make it acceptable in planning terms. Planning obligations may only constitute a reason for granting planning permission if they meet the tests”. These tests are that obligations are:
- necessary to make the development acceptable;
 - directly related to the development; and,
 - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind.

- 6.59 **Paragraph 004** continues stating, *inter alia*, that planning obligations “assist in mitigating the impact of development which benefits local communities”.

- 6.60 These paragraphs align with and support national policy expressed within the NPPF at paragraphs 54 and 55.

Chapter 6 ‘Building a strong, competitive economy’

- 6.61 **Paragraph 80** of Chapter 6 of the NPPF encourages decisions “help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt” going on to state that “significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development” and later, in **Paragraph 82**, to state that “decisions should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors”.

Chapter 9 ‘Promoting sustainable transport’

- 6.62 Ensuring sustainable transport and that “safe and suitable access” can be achieved for all users of the highway and that “any significant impacts from the development on the transport network (in terms of capacity and congestion), or on highway safety, can be cost effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree” are the focus of **Paragraph 108**. **Paragraph 109** directs that “development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe”. Furthermore, adding in **Paragraph 111**, applications “should be supported by a transport statement or transport assessment so that the likely impacts of the proposal can be assessed”.
- 6.63 In light of the proposed continuance of the use of the public highway and traffic characteristics along affected routes, these paragraphs of the NPPF are considered relevant.

- 6.64 Chapter 9 is supported by guidance within the NPPG. **Paragraph 004** of Section 42 of the NPPG explains that transport assessments are “ways of assessing the potential transport impacts of developments”.

Chapter 14 ‘Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change

- 6.65 **Paragraph 148** explains that the planning system should, *inter alia*, help to “shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and improve resilience” and, with regards to flood risk, **Paragraph 155** and **Paragraph 163** relate to the avoidance of inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding “by directing development away from areas of highest risk...without increasing flood risk elsewhere”. Paragraph 163 explains that, where a development site lies within areas at risk of flooding, it should demonstrate, *inter alia*, that “the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk”, that the “development is appropriately flood resilient and resistant” and that safe access and escape routes are planned for.
- 6.66 The existence of the potential for greenhouse gas emissions arising from the proposals to continue operations through vehicle emissions; emissions from equipment on site; and fugitive emissions, renders this element of the NPPF to be considered relevant. Furthermore, the red line boundaries of certain of the applications are affected by land identified as *Flood Zone 2* by the *Environment Agency* and, therefore, this element of the NPPF relating to flooding is also considered relevant.
- 6.67 This Chapter is supported by guidance within the online NPPG. In respect of climate change, Section 6 of the online guidance “advises how to identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measures [...] to address the impacts of climate change” and aligns with and supports policy expressed within Paragraph 148. Guidance **Paragraph 003** cites the consideration of the “availability of water and water infrastructure for the lifetime of the development and design responses to promote water efficiency and protect water quality” as an example of the planning system’s means of adapting to a changing climate; while, at the same time, being “realistic” such as looking at the “the potential vulnerability of a development to climate change risk over its whole lifetime” (**Paragraph 005** refers).
- 6.68 With regards flood risk and coastal change, Section 7 of the online guidance “advises how to take account of and address the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in planning process”. In particular, **Paragraph 001** advises where development needs to be in locations where there is a risk of flooding that “development is appropriately flood resilient and resistant, safe for its users for the development’s lifetime, and will not increase flood risk overall”. Furthermore, flood risk both to, and from, sites needs to be considered and flood risk should also be assessed, avoided, managed and/or mitigated (**Paragraph 029** refers); aligning with and supporting policy expressed within Paragraphs 155 and 163 of the NPPF.
- 6.69 This Chapter is supported by guidance within the NPPG. **Paragraph 016** of Section 34 (*‘water supply, wastewater and water quality’*), in asking the question of when water supply, wastewater and water quality are likely to be planning considerations, advises, in respect of water supply, that it is “unlikely to be a consideration for most planning applications”. However, it does point out that there might be exceptions to this, for example:
- large developments not identified in plans that are likely to require a large amount of water; and/or,
 - where a plan requires enhanced water efficiency in new developments as part of a strategy to manage water demand locally and help deliver new development.

- 6.70 With respect to water quality, **Paragraph 016** states that water quality “*is only likely to be a significant planning concern when a proposal would:*
- *involve physical modifications to a water body such as flood storage areas, channel diversions and dredging, removing natural barriers, construction of new locks, new culverts, major bridges, new barrages/dams, new weirs (including for hydropower) and removal of existing weirs; and/or,*
 - *indirectly affect water bodies, for example,*
 - *as a result of new development such as the redevelopment of land that may be affected by contamination, mineral workings, water or wastewater treatment, waste management facilities and transport schemes including culverts and bridges;*
 - *result in runoff into surface water sewers that drain directly, or via combined sewers, into sensitive waterbodies e.g. water bodies with local, national or international habitat designations;*
 - *through a lack of adequate infrastructure to deal with wastewater; and,*
 - *through a lack of adequate infrastructure to deal with wastewater where development occurs in an area where there is a strategic water quality plan e.g. Nutrient Management Plans, River Basin Management Plans, water cycle studies, diffuse water pollution plans or sewerage undertakers’ drainage strategies which set out strategies to manage water quality locally and help deliver new development*
- 6.71 When assessing the impacts upon water quality, they could include:
- *impacts...on water quantity and flow, river continuity and groundwater connectivity, and biological elements (flora and fauna);*
 - *how the proposed development will affect measures in the river basin management plan to achieve good status in water bodies;;;;;*
 - *how it is intended the development will comply with other relevant regulatory requirements relating to the water environment (such as those relating to bathing waters, shellfish waters, freshwater fish and drinking water) bearing in mind compliance will be secured through the Environment Agency’s permitting responsibilities.*

Chapter 15 ‘Conserving and enhancing the natural environment’

- 6.72 Within NPPF paragraphs 170, 175, 177, 178, 180 and 183, it is clear that the effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity, and the potential sensitivity of the area or proposed development to adverse effects from pollution, should be taken into account.
- 6.73 **Paragraph 170** states that decisions “*should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*
- a) *protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils;*
 - b) *recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;*
 - c) *...*
 - d) *minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;*
 - d) *preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at an unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability’...”.*
- 6.74 This Chapter is supported by guidance within the NPPG. **Part 1 of Section 8** of the online planning practice guidance (‘*agricultural land soil and brownfield land of environmental value*’ contains **Paragraph 001** which reiterates the NPPF’s stated policy in its Paragraph 170 by expecting authorities “*to take account of the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land*”. Similarly, **Paragraph 002** reiterates that “*soil is an essential natural capital asset that provides important ecosystem services...*”

- 6.75 **Part 4** of Section 8 of the online guidance, concerning ‘*landscape*’, advises within **Paragraph 036** that planning should recognise “*the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside*”. This guidance paragraph also advises that the “*cumulative impacts of development on the landscape need to be considered carefully*”.
- 6.76 NPPF Chapter 15 is also supported by the section of the guidance on air quality (**Section 32**) which provides “*guiding principles on how planning can take account of the impact of new development on air quality*” and explains within **Paragraph 001** when referring to why planning should be concerned about air quality that,
“*action to manage and improve air quality is largely driven by EU legislation. The 2008 Ambient Air Quality Directive [...] sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems*”.
- 6.77 This section also notes that when deciding whether air quality is relevant (**Paragraph 005** refers), considerations could include whether the proposals would, in summary:
- significantly affect traffic (through congestion, volumes, speed, or traffic composition on local roads);
 - introduce new point sources of air pollution;
 - give rise to potentially unacceptable impact (such as dust) during construction; or,
 - affect biodiversity.
- 6.78 A flowchart appears within **Paragraph 009** which explains the considerations in respect of air quality in the development management process. Possible options for mitigation are likely to be “*locationally specific*”, “*proportionate to the likely impact*” and can be secured through appropriate conditions or obligations. Examples of mitigation could include amendments to a site’s layout to increase distances between pollution sources and receptors; control of emissions and dust during both construction and operation; and the provision of funding to offset any air quality impacts.
- 6.79 These paragraphs within the online guidance align with and give support to Paragraph 170 of the NPPF.
- 6.80 With specific respect to habitats and biodiversity, **Paragraph 175** directs,
- a) *if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;*
 - b) *development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;*
 - c) *development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and,*
 - d) *...opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity”*
- 6.81 **Paragraph 177** directs the,
“*presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site*”.

- 6.82 In respect of ground conditions and pollution, **Paragraph 178** states, *“decisions should ensure that a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining...”* and *“adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments”*.
- 6.83 Furthermore, NPPF Chapter 15 is also supported by the section of the guidance on land affected by contamination (**Section 33**); **Paragraph 001** of which impresses upon authorities the need to adequately deal with contamination, as failure to do so, could lead to harm to human health, property and the wider environment; aligning with policy expressed within Paragraphs 170 and 178 of the NPPF and Section 45 of the NPPG places an expectation that authorities will take into account and consider land stability issues, especially within areas of known landslides, mining hazards or subsidence and ensuring against development where instability exists.
- 6.84 **Paragraph 180** states decisions should, *“ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development”*.
- Authorities should:
- a) *mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life⁶;*
 - b) *identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and,*
 - c) *limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation”*
- 6.85 NPPF Chapter 15 is supported by guidance within the online national *Planning Practice Guidance* (NPPG) within Section 31 and specifically **Paragraph 001** asks *“when is light pollution relevant to planning?”* and answers this by explaining that light *“can be a source of annoyance to people, harmful to wildlife, undermine enjoyment of the countryside or detract from enjoyment of the night sky”* and advises that appropriately designed lighting schemes are key. **Paragraph 002** advises authorities to consider whether proposals will *“materially alter light levels outside and/or have the potential to adversely affect the use or enjoyment of nearby buildings or open spaces...protected site or species...or protected area of dark sky”* and when light spills onto areas outside the immediate area of proposals, **Paragraph 003** explains that it *“can impair sleeping, cause annoyance to people, compromise an existing dark landscape and/or affect natural systems (e.g. plants, animals, insects, aquatic life)”*. Mitigation measures can include lighting schemes which ensure the minimum level and usage of artificial light and the positioning and choice of lamp design (**Paragraph 004**).
- 6.86 These paragraphs within the online guidance serve to support policy which is set down within the NPPF at Paragraph 180 cited above.
- 6.87 Importantly, **Paragraph 183** expressly makes clear that authorities should focus upon the acceptability of the use of the land the subject of proposals and the impacts resulting therefrom, *“rather than the control of processes or emissions (where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes”*. Authorities should assume that *“these regimes will operate effectively”*.

⁶ the term ‘significant adverse impacts’ and ‘adverse’ are explained in the [‘Noise Policy Statement for England’](#) (DeFRA, 2010) and further advice is also referenced below in the context of the national online planning practice guidance

- 6.88 These elements of the NPPF are considered relevant by dint of the continuation of the development having the potential to give rise to impacts upon interests of acknowledged importance including, *inter alia*, the landscape, ecology and those living within the local community.
- 6.89 NPPF Chapter 15 is supported by guidance within the online national *Planning Practice Guidance* (NPPG) within [Section 8](#) and specifically **Part 3** (*'Biodiversity, geodiversity and ecosystems'*). **Paragraph 009** asks whether there exists a statutory basis for seeking to conserve and enhance biodiversity and answers this by explaining the statutory responsibilities of authorities and, at its core, the duty of "*conserving biodiversity*". In asking how authorities can plan for biodiversity and geodiversity, it explains authorities should "*consider the opportunities that individual development proposals may provide to conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, and contribute to habitat connectivity in the wider area*" (**Paragraph 010**).
- 6.90 **Paragraph 016** refers to the importance of considering the potential for impacts upon protected and priority species and assessing the scope to avoid or mitigate any such impacts. [European protected species](#) include all species of bats; great crested newts; hazel or common dormice; otters; natterjack toads; reptiles (some species); protected plants (some species); large blue butterfly and sturgeon and other protected species and groups include badgers; water voles; wild birds; ancient woodland and veteran trees; white-clawed crayfish and freshwater pearl mussels.
- 6.91 **Paragraph 018** advises how biodiversity and geodiversity can be taken into account in applications stating "*an ecological survey will be necessary in advance of a planning application if the type and location of development could have a significant impact on biodiversity and existing information is lacking or inadequate*". Furthermore, "*where protected species may be present or where biodiverse habitats may be lost*", an ecological survey, "*proportionate to the nature and scale of development proposed and the likely impact on biodiversity*" might still be appropriate; however, when requested, they must be "*clearly justified*". It goes on to advise that "*planning conditions, legal agreements or undertakings may be appropriate in order to provide for monitoring and/or biodiversity management plans where these are needed*".
- 6.92 **Paragraph 019** explains the '*mitigation hierarchy*' of information (i.e. evidence collated through EIA or available from other sources such as that provided by Natural England etc.), *avoidance* (i.e. can harm be avoided?), *mitigation* (i.e. if harm is unavoidable, can it be mitigated?) and *compensation* (i.e. if, despite mitigation, significant harm would still exist, what compensatory measures can be provided?) to facilitate decision-taking.
- 6.93 **Paragraphs 020 to 023** discuss biodiversity and environmental net gain (i.e. a state where the natural environment is left "*in a measurably better state than it was beforehand*". For instance, improved access for communities to nature could be given consideration (paragraph 021), "*biodiversity net gain can be achieved on-site, off-site or through a combination of on-site and off-site measures*" (paragraph 022) and "*off-site measures can sometimes be secured from 'habitat banks', which comprise areas of enhanced or created habitats which generate biodiversity unit 'credits'*" (paragraph 023).
- 6.94 These paragraphs within the online guidance support the implementation of national policy expressed within Paragraphs 174 to 177 of the NPPF.

Chapter 17 '*Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals*'

- 6.95 Paragraphs 203–211 (with the exception of Paragraph 209a) focus upon facilitating the sustainable use of minerals and, in the opening paragraph, states that it is “essential that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs”. However, “since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to best use needs to be made of them to secure their long term conservation” (**Paragraph 203**).
- 6.96 Specifically relating to decision-taking, sub-paragraphs *b), c) and e)* within **Paragraph 205** are considered relevant. In addition to giving “great weight to the benefits of mineral extraction, including to the economy”, they require authorities to:
- b) ensure that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment, human health or aviation safety, and take into account the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality;*
 - c) ensure that any unavoidable noise, dust and particle emissions [...] are controlled, mitigated or removed at source and establish appropriate noise limits for extraction in proximity to noise sensitive properties”; and,*
 - e) provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity, to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions. Bonds or other financial guarantees to underpin planning conditions should only be sought in exceptional circumstances”.*
- 6.97 **Paragraph 209** states, *inter alia*, (with the exception of sub-paragraph *a)* which has been quashed as a result of a case in the High Court in March 2019) that authorities should “clearly distinguish between and plan positively for, the three phases of development (exploration, appraisal and production) whilst ensuring appropriate monitoring and site restoration is provided for” when planning for on-shore oil and gas development.
- 6.98 Chapter 17 of the NPPF is supported by guidance within the online national *Planning Practice Guidance* (NPPG) within Section 27 and, more specifically, paragraphs 012-014, 017 and 019-022.
- 6.99 The relationship between planning and other regulatory regimes reflecting national policy expressed within Paragraph 183 of the NPPF is set out within **Paragraph 012** of the online guidance also noting that “*the planning system controls development and the use of land in the public interest*” including ensuring development is appropriate for its location and an acceptable use of land. The guidance reiterates the NPPF’s stated approach advising that “*the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land and the impacts of those uses, rather than any control processes, health and safety issues or emissions themselves where these are subject to approval under regimes...authorities should assume that these non-planning regimes will operate effectively.*”
- 6.100 The environmental issues that need addressing are listed within **Paragraph 013** as: *noise, dust, air quality, lighting, visual impact, landscape character, archaeological and heritage features, traffic, risk of contamination to land, soil resources, geological structure, impact on best and most versatile agricultural land, flood risk, land stability/subsidence, designated wildlife sites (local, national or international), protected habitats and species etc., impacts on nationally protected landscapes, nationally protected geological and geo-morphological sites and features, site restoration and after-care, surface and, in some cases, ground water issues, and water abstraction.*
- 6.101 Other regulatory regimes including ground and surface water and mining waste permits, for which the Environment Agency is responsible, is explained in **Paragraph 014**.

6.102 The fact that the cumulative impact of mineral development is capable of being a material consideration is reiterated in **Paragraph 017**.

6.103 The control noise emissions is addressed in **Paragraph 019**:

“Those making mineral development proposals [...] should carry out a noise impact assessment, which should identify all sources of noise and, for each source, take account of the noise emission, its characteristics, the proposed operating locations, procedures, schedules and duration of work for the life of the operation, and its likely impact on the surrounding neighbourhood.

Proposals for the control or mitigation of noise emissions should:

- *consider the main characteristics of the production process and its environs, including the location of noise-sensitive properties and sensitive environmental sites;*
- *assess the existing acoustic environment around the site of the proposed operations, including background noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive properties;*
- *estimate the likely future noise from the development and its impact on the neighbourhood of the proposed operations;*
- *identify proposals to minimise, mitigate or remove noise emissions at source;*
- *monitor the resulting noise to check compliance with any proposed or imposed conditions.*

6.104 Authorities are advised in **Paragraph 020** to

“take account of the prevailing acoustic environment and in doing so consider whether or not noise from the proposed operations would:

- *give rise to a significant adverse effect;*
- *give rise to an adverse effect; and*
- *enable a good standard of amenity to be achieved.*

... this would include identifying whether the overall effect of the noise exposure would be above or below the significant observed adverse effect level and the lowest observed adverse effect level for the given situation...”

6.105 The appropriate noise standards for mineral operators for normal operations are explained in **Paragraph 021** advising authorities should

“aim to establish a noise limit, through a planning condition, at the noise-sensitive property that does not exceed the background noise level⁷ ($L_{A90,1h}$)⁸ by more than 10dB(A) during normal working hours (0700-1900). Where it will be difficult not to exceed the background level by more than 10dB(A) without imposing unreasonable burdens on the mineral operator, the limit set should be as near that level as practicable. In any event, the total noise from the operations should not exceed 55dB(A) $L_{Aeq, 1h}$ (free field)⁹. For operations during the evening (1900-2200) the noise limits should not exceed the background noise level ($L_{A90,1h}$) by more than 10dB(A) and should not exceed 55dB(A) $L_{Aeq, 1h}$ (free field). For any operations during the period 22.00 – 07.00 noise limits should be set to reduce to a minimum any adverse impacts, without imposing unreasonable burdens on the mineral operator. In any event the noise limit should not exceed 42dB(A) $L_{Aeq, 1h}$ (free field) at a noise sensitive property.

Where the site noise has a significant tonal element, it may be appropriate to set specific limits to control this aspect. Peak or impulsive noise, which may include some reversing beepers, may also require separate limits that are independent of background noise (e.g. L_{max} ¹⁰ in specific octave or third-octave frequency bands – and that should not be allowed to occur regularly at night.)

Care should be taken, however, to avoid any of these suggested values being implemented as fixed thresholds as specific circumstances may justify some small variation being allowed.

⁷ Background noise level is defined as “the A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at the assessment with no operation occurring at the proposed site, defined in terms of the $LA_{90,T}$ ”

⁸ $L_{A90,1h}$ is defined as “the “A weighted” noise level exceeded for 90 per cent of the specified measurement period” (in this case 1 hour)

⁹ $L_{Aeq, 1h}$ is defined as “the “A weighted” equivalent continuous sound level – the sound level of a notionally steady sound having the same energy as the actual fluctuating sound over the same time period” (in this case 1 hour)

¹⁰ L_{max} is defined as “the highest noise level recorded during a noise event or measuring period”. The time weighting should be stated

6.106 When advising on what type of operations may give rise to particularly noisy short-term activities and what noise limits may be appropriate **Paragraph 022** advises,

“Activities such as soil-stripping, the construction and removal of baffle mounds, soil storage mounds and spoil heaps, construction of new permanent landforms and aspects of site road construction and maintenance.

Increased temporary daytime noise limits of up to 70dB(A) $L_{Aeq\ 1h}$ (free field) for periods of up to eight weeks in a year at specified noise-sensitive properties should be considered to facilitate essential site preparation and restoration work and construction of baffle mounds where it is clear that this will bring longer-term environmental benefits to the site or its environs.

Where work is likely to take longer than eight weeks, a lower limit over a longer period should be considered. In some wholly exceptional cases, where there is no viable alternative, a higher limit for a very limited period may be appropriate in order to attain the environmental benefits. Within this framework, the 70 dB(A) $L_{Aeq\ 1h}$ (free field) limit referred to above should be regarded as the normal maximum”.

6.107 These paragraphs within the online guidance align with, and support, policy expressed within Paragraph 205 of the NPPF. Further national policy in respect of noise is contained within the published [Noise Policy Statement for England](#) (NPSE) (March 2010, DeFRA) and signposting to this for development control purposes is provided within the online NPPG which further explains the concepts of the adverse effects of noise, following on from their introduction in the national policy document. ‘*Significant adverse*’ and ‘*adverse*’ as concepts were introduced in the NPSE and the former, ‘*significant observed adverse effect level*’ (SOAEL) is defined as the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur and the latter, ‘*lowest observed adverse effect level*’ (LOAEL) is defined as the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected. While taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development, this policy has three main aims:

- *significant adverse effects on health and quality of life should be avoided;*
- *where the impact lies somewhere between LOAEL and SOAEL. It requires that all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life; and,*
- *where possible, positively to improve health and quality of life through the pro-active management of noise.*

6.108 Part 9 of Section 27 of the NPPG is especially concerned with ‘*Planning for Hydrocarbon Extraction*’. ‘*Conventional hydrocarbons*’ are defined within the guidance as referring to “*oil and gas where the reservoir is sandstone or limestone*’. More specifically, **Paragraph 091 to Paragraph 146** of Section 27 of the NPPG (inclusive) provide guidance and technical annexes in respect of:

- *the phases of onshore hydrocarbon extraction;*
- *how Mineral Planning Authorities plan for hydrocarbon extraction;*
- *the planning application process pertaining to proposed hydrocarbon extraction development;*
- *the relevant development management procedures;*
- *environmental impact assessment;*
- *determining planning applications relating to proposed hydrocarbon extraction development; and,*
- *after-care and restoration.*

Certain key paragraphs are described below for their particular relevance.

6.109 In discussing the roles and responsibilities of other regulators **Paragraph 112** advises,

“there exist a number of issues which are covered by other regulatory regimes and mineral planning authorities should assume that these regimes will operate effectively. Whilst these issues may be put before mineral planning authorities, they should not need to carry out their own assessment as they can rely on the assessment of other regulatory bodies. However,

before granting planning permission they will need to be satisfied that these issues can or will be adequately addressed by taking the advice from the relevant regulatory body [including]:

- **well integrity during operation** – under health and safety legislation the integrity of the well is subject to examination by independent qualified experts throughout its operation, from design through construction and until final plugging at the end of operation;
- **operation of surface equipment on the well pad** – whilst planning conditions may be imposed to prevent run-off of any liquid from the pad, and to control any impact on local amenity (such as noise), the actual operation of the site's equipment should not be of concern to mineral planning authorities as these are controlled by the Environment Agency and the Health and Safety Executive;
- **well decommissioning/abandonment** – following exploration, the well is likely to be suspended and abandoned for a period of time. Health and Safety Legislation requires its design and construction that, so far as reasonably practicable, there is no unplanned escape of fluids from it. The mineral planning authority is responsible for ensuring the wells are abandoned and the site is restored".

Paragraph 112 highlights where authorities are able to have regard to matters which would ordinarily be assumed to fall to others stating,

“some issues may be covered by other regulatory regimes but may be relevant to mineral planning authorities in specific circumstances. For example, the Environment Agency has responsibility for ensuring that risk to groundwater is appropriately identified and mitigated. Where an Environmental Statement is required, mineral planning authorities can and do play a role in preventing pollution of the water environment from hydrocarbon extraction, principally through controlling the methods of site construction and operation, robustness of storage facilities, and in tackling surface water drainage issues”.

6.110 Other bodies which may be involved in the consenting of the process include:

- a. the *Coal Authority*, whose permission will be required should drilling go through a coal seam;
- b. *Natural England*, who may need to issue European Protected Species Licences in certain circumstances;
- c. the *British Geological Survey*, who need to be notified by licensees of their intention to undertake drilling and, upon completion of drilling, must also receive drilling records and cores; and
- d. *Hazardous Substances Authorities*, who may need to provide hazardous substances consents.

There may also be additional consents and orders, such as stopping up rights of way or temporary road orders, which must be obtained (Paragraph 111).

6.111 Account should be taken of national energy policy, making clear *“energy supplies should come from a variety of sources”* including onshore oil and gas, as set out in the [Annual Energy Statement](#) (October 2013) (Paragraph 124 refers).

Other relevant elements of the online planning practice guidance:

6.112 In support of the chapter on *‘promoting healthy and safe communities’*, Paragraph 004 of Part 2 of Section 37 signposts authorities to the [Rights of Way Circular \(1/09\)](#) published by DeFRA in October 2009 and advises that the effect of proposals on a public right of way is a material consideration and authorities should *“ensure that the potential consequences are taken into account”*. Similarly, in respect of the requirements upon developers, it states *“the information supplied by an applicant should therefore make clear how [proposals] will impinge on any rights of way”*.

Other relevant material considerations:

National policy on climate change

6.113 National Government has a key role in managing and regulating the supply of energy resources to ensure that the UK has access to secure, clean affordable energy supplies whilst also aiming to meet international obligations on climate change including reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

- 6.114 In 2007, the Government White Paper on energy ([‘Meeting the Energy Challenge’](#)) (Department of Trade & Industry, May 2007) set out the Government’s intended approach to the two main challenges:
- cutting greenhouse gases to meet climate change objectives and targets; and;
 - ensuring the availability of secure, clean and affordable energy as imports replace declining North Sea production.
- The White Paper identified that these challenges should be addressed in a way that was consistent with energy policy goals including cutting CO₂ emissions, maintaining reliability of energy supplies, promoting competitive markets and ensuring that every home is adequately and affordably heated.
- 6.115 In 2008, the [Climate Change Act](#) required that levels of the main greenhouse gases in 2050 emitted by UK households, industry, transport and the energy generation sector are at least 80% lower than 1990 levels.
- 6.116 In 2009, the [UK Low Carbon Transition Plan – national strategy for climate and energy](#) (DECC, 2009) proposed a move towards a system based on renewables in order to meet climate change objectives, including relevant obligations in the [Climate Change Act](#) of 2008. The Plan identifies that there will be a continuing need for energy generation from fossil fuel sources, including gas, as part of this transition together with an emphasis on use of associated carbon capture technologies in order to help meet climate change objectives.
- 6.117 In 2011, the Government published its [Carbon Plan - Delivering our local carbon future](#) (DECC, 2011) which outlines how the intentions for implementation of the reductions in greenhouse gas emissions as mandated the 2008 [Climate Change Act](#).
- 6.118 The [Paris Climate Change Agreement](#) (12th December 2015) under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* aims to “set a new goal to reach net zero emissions in the second half of the century” “to limit warming below 2°C and strive to keep temperatures at 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels” .
- 6.119 On [27 June 2019](#) the UK government amended the *Climate Change Act* and set a legally binding target to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions from across the UK economy by 2050.

National Policy on Energy

- 6.120 In 2011, the [Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy \(EN-1\)](#) published by the DECC (July 2011) had an intention which was primarily to provide national policy for consideration of proposals for energy infrastructure dealt with by the *Infrastructure Planning Commission* under the provisions of the *Planning Act 2008* (*nb.* the Commission was abolished in 2012 with responsibility being passed to the Planning Inspectorate). However, the Statement indicates that it is likely to be a material consideration in decision making on planning applications that fall under the *Town and Country Planning Act (as amended)*. It indicates that whether, and to what extent, the Statement is a material consideration will be judged on a case by case basis. There are a number of policy objectives within the policy document that are considered to be relevant.
- 6.121 These include, *inter alia*, the need:-
- to meet legally binding targets to cut greenhouse emissions by at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels, which will require major changes in the way that energy is generated and used by individuals, industry and the public sector;

- to have secure and reliable supplies of energy resources to be achieved by ensuring the existence of reliable supply chains (for example fuel for power stations) to meet demand as it arises;
- to have a diverse mix of technologies and fuels including the need to source fuels from a wide range of locations;
- to address issues raised by increased imports of oil and gas as North Sea reserves decline in an environment where energy demand is rising and supply is increasingly politicised; and,
- to make substantial and timely investment in new infrastructure over the next two decades including in new fossil fuel generating capacity during the transition to a low carbon economy.

6.122 In 2012, the Government published a [Gas Generation Strategy](#) (DECC, December 2012). The Strategy notes that a third of UK energy demand is met by gas and, as coal use declines for use in power generation, gas will have an important role to play in filling the gap alongside renewable and nuclear generation thereby helping to reduce carbon emissions. The Government's forecast is that gas use in 2030 will be at similar levels to 2012 and that gas will still be needed for many years into the future. The Strategy notes that the important role of gas in energy generation has been supported by a secure supply of fuel and that the global outlook for gas supply is good. It also states that an important component of Government energy security policy is to ensure that the UK is not over dependant on any individual fuel source and that over reliance on gas, or any single energy resource, could put the UK at more risk if there were any disruption to supply. Such risks are likely to become greater for gas as the UK become dependent upon imports as domestic production declines.

6.123 DECC's [Annual Energy Statement 2013](#) stated "*energy supplies should come from a variety of sources*" including onshore oil and gas and this was later followed by the publication [Annual Energy Statement 2014](#) which sets out the government's progress against its energy policy priorities, namely:

1. *supporting consumers and keeping energy bills down;*
2. *supporting investment in the UK's energy infrastructure; and*
3. *promoting action in the EU and internationally to maintain energy security and mitigate dangerous climate change as we chart the way towards a global deal on climate change in 2015.*

In summary, the Government's energy policies "*seek to meet three primary objectives: ensuring light, power, heat and transport are affordable for households and businesses; providing energy security; and reducing carbon emissions in order to mitigate climate change. In addition, government policy supports the energy sector in its role as a major contributor to the UK economy*" and the fundamental aim of the AES is to provide guidance on how the UK can move towards an energy-secure future, ensuring that all energy consumers have access to reliable and secure energy supplies. AES 2014 remains a material consideration until such a time as it is superseded.

6.124 A '[Planning Update](#)' within a *Written Ministerial Statement* made on the 23rd May 2019 reiterated that the *Written Ministerial Statement* made on 17th May 2018 on '[Planning and Energy Policy](#)' "*remain unchanged and extant*" and that the statement sits alongside the NPPF. The statement reinforced the view held by Government that the use of, and the search for, indigenous gas resources should be maximised; thereby reducing the country's dependency upon importation.

7.0 Material planning considerations

- 7.1 As referred earlier within this report, the starting point for determining applications must be the '*Development Plan*' (which includes those Plans to which reference is made within Section 6.0 above) and it must be made in accordance with that '*Development Plan*', unless there are material considerations including any impacts upon interests of acknowledged importance that would indicate that planning permission should not be forthcoming. The overall assessment of the planning balance is conveyed here within this section of the report.
- 7.2 In this particular instance, there are a range of policies within the '*Development Plan*' that need to be taken into account, as well as a number of other material considerations and, in considering the relationship of the proposals to the '*Development Plan*', Members are asked to note that proposals should be judged against the '*Development Plan*' as a whole (paragraph 1.10 of the *draft Minerals & Waste Joint Plan* refers) rather than against individual policies in isolation. Members are also advised of the need to bear in mind the relative weight to be attached to the applicable policies in the various elements of the '*Development Plan*' against policy which is laid down at the national level in the NPPF (Section 6.0 refers).
- 7.3 The analysis that follows assesses the continuation of operations against the extant planning policies contained within the '*Development Plan*'. Section 6.0 of this report refers to those policies that are considered most relevant. This assessment establishes the acceptability, or otherwise, of what is proposed against policies to establish whether '*in principle*' the proposals either are, or are not, acceptable by virtue of degree of compliance and/or conflict with policies contained within each of the relevant '*Development Plan*' documents. It should be noted that it does not follow that where proposals conflict/comply with just one policy that proposals must be deemed unacceptable/acceptable, but it is a question of the degree of conflict/compliance and the weight apportioned in that circumstance that gives rise to the final analysis.
- 7.4 Within the paragraphs that follow the outcome of this '*in principle*' acceptability or otherwise, lies the analysis of the proposals upon various interests of acknowledged importance and the establishment of whether there exist any '*other material considerations*' that would outweigh/override the earlier referred '*in principle*' position.
- 7.5 The NPPF also confirms that while certain local plan policies might be ones pre-dating the publication of the NPPF, they should not be considered out-of-date simply because of their age (NPPF Paragraph 213 refers). This is particularly relevant within the applicable and extant planning policy context within which the proposals are currently being considered. The NPPF states that "*due weight should be given to [relevant policies in existing plans] according to their degree of consistency with [the NPPF] (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given)*".
- 7.6 The NYMLP was adopted in 1997 under legislation pre-dating the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* (but with certain policies '*saved*' by Direction of the Secretary of State in 2007). Weight should therefore be attached to the policies according to their degree of consistency with the NPPF.

The principle of the proposals

- 7.7 Amongst the aims of the NYMLP are those ensuring the adequate and steady supply of minerals, preventing the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources and sustaining the contribution of mineral-related employment to the rural economy while, at the same time, ensuring the sustainable use of resources in a way which protects

the local environment, both natural and historic, as well as safeguarding the amenities of those living and working in local communities. Those representations made in objection against the proposals to continue operations for a defined period of time 'til 2035 have cited the need for more renewables and an abandonment of reliance upon fossil fuels arguing that 17 years, in their opinion, is excessive and that the absence of production is an indication that there is no gas left. However, these policy matters have to be 'weighed' in the planning balance against those policies that lend support or 'weight' to the argument in favour.

- 7.8 The emerging *Joint Plan* reiterates long-established national policy (NPPF Paragraph 203) that an important consideration in planning for minerals is that "*they can only be worked where they occur in sufficient quantity and quality and this fundamental geological constraint will always be a key influence on minerals planning*" (Paragraph 2.61, *draft Joint Plan*).
- 7.9 This aligns with national policy expressed in Chapter 17 of the NPPF (2019) which is similarly supportive of the development of the country's oil and gas resources and this is mirrored within the array of national policy statements. In its continuing program of works for the exploitation of the county's hydrocarbon resources, the applicant is seeking to ensure the security of gas supply to its existing electricity generating station and maximise the use of its existing infrastructure; thereby avoiding the duplication thereof and contributing to the objectives of sustainable development in accord with the overarching theme set out within government policy. NPPG's Paragraph 124 gives emphasis to the government's view that, nationally, energy should come from a variety of sources, including oil and gas, and states that when making decisions, authorities should have regard to national energy policy, that is to say, that energy supplies should come from a variety of sources, including onshore oil and gas. The Government's *Annual Energy Statement* (published in October 2013), referred to in that same paragraph, points out that national energy policy has two key drivers; namely, the need for energy security and carbon emission reduction. Whilst acknowledging that renewable energy will have a part to play, the government's view is that oil and gas, especially indigenous oil and gas, will remain key to energy security and, at the same time, facilitate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- 7.10 There was, and continues to be, no requirement for specific landbank provision for energy minerals such as oil and gas, and, therefore, no specific allocations of land for such purposes. Each application seeking permission for energy mineral-related development must be considered on its individual merits and with due regard to the relevant '*Development Plan*' policies at the time of determining applications.
- 7.11 With the exception of two specific planning policies (namely one relating to noise and the other to transport), the planning policies contained within Chapter 7 relating to oil and gas development within the NYMLP have been 'saved' by Direction of the Secretary of State and remain extant in respect of the determination of planning applications (Section 6.0 above refers). The text within Chapter 7 explains that "*gas operations are significantly different [to mines and quarries in that] ownership, statutory controls, the release of land, method of working, surface installations and environmental impact all differ...the pursuit of such a high value product should make it easier to attain good standards of environmental protection, landscaping and other restoration...land take is normally less [and] locational flexibility [can be achieved and they] normally have less impact on local amenity and the environment*"; depending upon the stage of development (i.e. exploration/appraisal/production).
- 7.12 Importantly then, and still now, as explained within paragraph 5.97 of the emerging *Joint Plan*, oil and gas are minerals of national and local importance and prospective

developers are not expected to make an argument of need by justifying proposals in terms of their economic credentials. The development of hydrocarbon resources is thus seen as a national need.

- 7.13 While there are no extant policies within the existing adopted *Minerals Local Plan* which cater for a circumstance of proposals seeking the continuity of existing well sites within the county, the proposals do not conflict with the general thrust of extant policy including '**saved**' *NYMLP Policy 7/6* which supports proposals forming part of an overall scheme and '**saved**' *NYMLP Policy 7/7* which supports in the utilisation of existing available surface infrastructure and pipelines. The proposals seek to continue to utilise available infrastructure already in existence.
- 7.14 Further qualified support can be found within *draft Policy M16* in the emerging *Joint Plan* within which are stated guiding principles where the exploration, appraisal and production of conventional hydrocarbons should take place provided that certain criteria are satisfied. This has been explained in Section 6.0 above. The principle of continued use of the existing sites for the production and conveyance of gas until 2035 is, therefore, both established and supported in terms of planning policy and gives rise to no locational planning policy conflict which could justify refusal on this ground alone.
- 7.15 In addition, the proposals to continue operations for the period defined do not give rise to any significant material conflict with spatial distribution-related/locational policy within *RDC-LPS Policy SP6* when it is acknowledged that minerals can only be worked where they are found. Notwithstanding technical possibilities of exploiting oil and gas resources from locations remote from positions vertically above a target reservoir, by deviated drilling for example, regard is to be had to the existence of infrastructure already in place which weighs heavier in the planning balance.
- 7.16 Unlike many other non-mineral related developments, the question of whether the proposals could take place elsewhere other than the chosen location does not arise because consideration must be made of the underlying geology and likely location of the target formations and both the formation structure and depth as well as the earlier referred to infrastructure which is already in existence. The County Planning Authority must also be mindful that consideration should bear in mind the areas of land for which the applicant holds an extant licence. It would be irrational to refuse proposals in the expectation of proposals coming forward outside areas so licenced because such proposals could not come forward without an extant licence in place. Notwithstanding, continued regard must be had to environmental and social considerations in the assessment of proposals for continuity of use. The proposals have been reviewed in respect of distances from areas of residential properties, distances from protected areas by dint of either their landscape or ecological designation and access to the public highway.
- 7.17 The analysis of relevant '*Development Plan*' policies (including spatial/locational policies) outlined within the preceding paragraphs indicates that the proposals do not raise any additional issues of principle and are considered to generally accord with relevant planning policy and, therefore, acceptable '*in principle*'.
- 7.18 It is, nevertheless, open to the County Planning Authority to judge each application on its individual merits and to consider whether the circumstances in this particular instance are materially significant so as to find the proposal, i.e. the continuity of the use of the land for the purposes for which planning permission was previously granted, unacceptable in land use planning terms.

- 7.19 The assessment that follows comprises those matters that are regarded as the principal considerations arising from the proposals to continue operations until 2035; although the order in which they appear below is not an indication of their importance relative to one another. These comprise effects upon interests of acknowledged importance including those of both the environment (flora and fauna) and local communities:
- *hydrology & hydrogeology;*
 - *ecology & biodiversity;*
 - *landscape & visual impact;*
 - *air quality;*
 - *noise;*
 - *traffic; and,*
 - *cumulative & in-combination impacts.*

Hydrology & hydrogeology

- 7.20 The assessment of the effects of the proposals to continue operations for the period of time sought in respect of the water environment, including potential adverse impacts upon both ground and surface waters, is provided within the site-specific *Hydrological Risk Assessments (HRAs)* and *Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs)* (produced by consultants, *Envireau Water* on behalf of the applicant) together with further explanation provided within Chapter 8 of the submitted *Environmental Report* which covers all of the sites. Although the assessments acknowledge the existence of water resource safeguarding measures already *'in situ'*, they have nevertheless identified risks to both surface and ground waters in light of any changes which may, or may not, have arisen since their original installation with a view to identifying any additional mitigation that may now be warranted. Identified risks have included the potential for leaks and/or spills of fluids and their possible effects upon the receptors of surface and ground waters. Existing mitigation measures (such as the method utilised at the time of site construction, surface water management infrastructure, means of fluid storage etc.) and additional proposed mitigation measures (including replacement of storage tanks with double-skinned tanks, avoidance of works during periods of heavy rainfall etc.) have rendered the assessment of risk to conclude risk levels of either *'low'*, *'very low'* or *'none'* in respect of the continuity of operations until 2035. Similarly, the FRA has identified an absence of increased flood risk or cumulative impacts arising.
- 7.21 The foremost extant policies against which to assess the effects upon the water environment include *'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/1* and, in particular, ***critterion (b)***, which requires developments to be acceptable in both siting and scale, ***critterion (c)*** (seeking, through the method and proposed programme of works, that any impacts would be minimised), ***critterion (e)*** (directing that proposals are assessed for their environmental and amenity safeguards to effectively mitigate against any impacts) and ***critterion (i)*** (seeking to ensure against unacceptable cumulative impacts), *'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/10* which *"seeks to ensure only proposals which do not pose unacceptable surface or groundwater resource impacts are permitted"* and *'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/14* similarly ensuring against unacceptable impacts, but also upon the environment more generally. The thrust of these policies is carried forward within the emerging *Joint Plan* in ***draft Policies M16, M17 & M18. RDC-LPS Policy SP17*** requires that proposals do not give rise to either exacerbating flooding-related and/or water consumption-related problems, whilst at the same time, ensuring that any risk to the quality of water resources through pollution is minimised as far as possible. It is necessary for due regard to be had to these policies in assessing the potential impacts of continuation for the period sought.
- 7.22 Those in objection against the proposals to continue operations until 2035 have raised concerns that, *inter alia*, the proposals pose *"a threat to water quality"*, present a *'real*

risk of unacceptable impacts on surface and groundwater’ and “the risk to water contamination still remains a great concern - there can be NO guarantee that this will not happen - this would be irreversible” and the proposals do not adequately safeguard the water environment from potential adverse effects including possible pollution to surface and/or ground waters, either by way of accidental spillage or leaks or contamination of potable water resources (i.e. drinking water) potentially through infrastructure failure and inadequate storage facilities.

- 7.23 The key impacts which need to be addressed are impacts upon sources of water (in terms of their conservation i.e. quantity and/or quality) and their sensitivity; the extent, duration, timing and frequency of the effects and the effects which could arise from accidental spills or leaks arising from the continuity of the existing operations until the extended date in 2035.
- 7.24 The proposals are accompanied by supporting information compiled and prepared by experts in their respective fields and all have been scrutinised by their relevant counterparts working on behalf of those with whom the County Planning Authority have sought advice including those Officers of the Health & Safety Executive, Yorkshire Water Services Limited, the Lead Local Flood Authority, the Rye Internal Drainage Board, the District Council and the Environment Agency (Section 4.0 of this report refers).
- 7.25 Of those who have responded to consultation, none have returned either objections to the proposals, or indeed offered any comments in respect of potential hydrological or hydrogeological effects of the proposals; from which a general conclusion of satisfaction of the existence of suitable, adequate and appropriate measures either are, or will, be in place to mitigate against any such effects can be drawn.
- 7.26 In taking into consideration the above responses to consultation from experts within both Yorkshire Water and the Environment Agency, the information, as submitted, is considered to be both adequate and sufficient upon which to determine the application whilst having regard to the statutory obligations placed upon the County Planning Authority. These obligations also include having regard to the advice provided within national *Planning Practice Guidance* which at Annex C to the [‘Minerals’](#) section ([Section 27](#)) (Paragraph 139) pays specific attention to the matter of planning for hydrocarbons and suggests model planning conditions that authorities should consider; at the same time being mindful of the obligation to impose conditions aligned with those as previously imposed.
- 7.27 With specific regard to ground and surface water protection, the relevant guidance advises the imposition of the following conditions:
- *any oils, fuels, lubricants or other liquid materials shall be located on an impervious base and/or within an impervious bunded area or purpose made self-bunding tanks so as to prevent any discharge or spillage into any watercourse, land or underground strata. Spill kits shall also be located in appropriate locations around the Site and utilised in the event of any accidental discharge/spillages; and,*
 - *no ground or surface water contaminated by oil, grease or other pollutants used on or in connection with the site operations shall be discharged into any ditch or watercourse.*
- 7.28 However, in this particular instance of the KM-A extension, it is acknowledged that the permission provided for the drilling of a second borehole which has yet to take place and, therefore, the following condition within the national planning practice guidance is additionally relevant:
- *the boreholes must be constructed so as to prevent uncontrolled discharge of artesian groundwater to surface, and to prevent uncontrolled discharge of water or contamination into or between individual aquifers or different geological formations.*

7.29 Other than the standard condition relating to the carrying out of the development in accordance with the application details, the conditions relating to the protection of the water environment attached to the previous permission include the former condition no.s 15, 16 & 17. These state,

15. *Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the County Planning Authority, there shall be no:*
- *oil-based drilling methods used in strata shallower than, and including, the Corallian Group aquifer.*
 - *oil-based drilling methods used in strata deeper than the Corallian Group aquifer unless all shallower strata have been cased off and pressure tested to ensure no loss of drilling fluid into the shallower strata.*
 - *potentially contaminating substances allowed to enter groundwater in strata shallower than, and including, the Corallian Group aquifer.*
16. *Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the County Planning Authority, there shall be no de-watering of the site; and,*
17. *Any facilities, above ground for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on an impervious base and surrounded by impervious walls. The volume of the bunded compound should be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses must be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe work should be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets should be detailed to discharge into the bund. Such facilities shall be constructed and completed in accordance with plans approved by the County Planning Authority.*

Condition no.s 15 and 16 above are considered to rest more appropriately within the jurisdictions of other regulators and, therefore, consistent with advice within Paragraph 183 of NPPF(2019), are considered to confine themselves to process and are not ones appropriate to be re-imposed in this particular instance.

7.30 Notwithstanding, the protection of the water environment is an important consideration and the suggested conditions within national planning practice guidance outlined within paragraphs 7.27 and 7.28 above, subject to textual revisions, are deemed to be appropriate in this instance:

- *No ground or surface water contaminated by oil, grease or other pollutants used on, or in connection with, the site operations shall be discharged into any ditch or watercourse; and,*
- *Any facilities, above ground, for the storage of any oils, fuels, lubricants or other liquid materials, shall be located on an impervious base and surrounded by an impervious bunded area or purpose made self-bunding tanks. The volume of the bunded compound should be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses must be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe work should be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets should be detailed to discharge into the bund. Spill kits shall also be located in appropriate locations around the Site and utilised in the event of any accidental discharge/spillages. Such facilities shall be constructed and completed in accordance with plans approved by the County Planning Authority.*

7.31 Further safeguards against impacts upon water resources are also capable of being incorporated into a condition applicable in circumstances of operations, over and above normal routine maintenance operations, as follows:

- *No 'major'* workover operation, over and above that required in 'minor' workover** or normal routine maintenance*** operations, shall take place prior to the approval in writing by the County Planning Authority of a Scheme of Works detailing the operations involved. Such a scheme will include (but not be limited to):*
 - *a description of the proposed works including any rig and associated site mitigation;*
 - *operational hours;*
 - *a Traffic Management Plan for the works (including any required signage and a preferred alternative route if the identified route is not available);*

- a Pre-works Road Survey (in accordance with the methodology as required by condition no.##);
- details of the means to prevent trailing of mud and debris onto the public highway (in accordance with condition no. ##);
- ecological protection measures to be employed during the works; and,
- a Lighting Plan (in accordance with condition no. ## below)

The Scheme shall make provision for notifying the County Planning Authority and neighbouring residents seven (7) days in advance of the operations, shall specify any rig or associated equipment, plant or machinery and site mitigation, a programme of noise monitoring including details of noise measurement locations, the method of noise measurement and the maximum permissible levels of noise at each measurement location as outlined in condition ## below. Such a scheme of mitigation is to be agreed by the County Planning Authority and further noise monitoring undertaken and results submitted to the County Planning Authority in order to evidence the effectiveness of the mitigation measures.

7.32 In,

- assessing the submissions relating to the protection of the water environment;
 - acknowledging the jurisdictional controls of the Environment Agency (as distinct from those of the County Planning Authority in accord with Paragraph 183 of the NPPF)
 - recognising that the submissions have not given rise to any comments forthcoming from the Environment Agency (a position concurrent with that of Yorkshire Water) and that environmental permits remain extant; and,
 - acknowledging the absence of any unacceptable and/or adverse cumulative effects upon the water environment of any material significance in light of their effects in terms of magnitude, extent, duration, timing and frequency,
- criteria (b), (c), (e) and (i) of 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/1, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/10, 'saved' Policy 4/14 and RDC-LPS Policy SP17 are considered to have been satisfied.

7.33 The consultation responses received by the County Planning Authority are those expressed by experts in their respective fields and have returned their independent and impartial opinions insofar as their individual areas of expertise. Upon reviewing the submissions of expert consultants and taking into account the responses from Yorkshire Water and the Environment Agency, it is considered that the risks of an adverse impact upon either the aquifer or potable water supply by the continuation of operations for the period of time sought is minimal provided appropriate measures to ensure that the protection of ground and surface water and nearby watercourses are implemented.

7.34 While representations have cited a threat to water quality in objecting to the proposals to continue the operations for a defined time period, the proposals have been assessed for their effects and, when appropriately mitigated and weighed in the planning balance, acknowledging the degree of consistency of the extant policies of the 'development plan' with the NPPF, they are not considered to be in conflict with **criteria (b), (c), (e) and (i) of 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/1, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/10, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/14 or adopted Policy SP17 of the RDC-LPS.**

7.35 Taking into consideration the following in respect to the possible impacts upon the water environment (including both surface water and ground water) arising from the proposals to continue operations:

- environmental and other additional information received;
- the hydrological and hydrogeological assessments undertaken and their conclusions regarding both the possible effects upon surface and ground waters;
- representations received;
- the measures proposed by the applicant in mitigation;
- responses from consultees, including the absence of any objection having been returned from relevant 'technical' consultees; and,

- the absence of any conflict with relevant '*development plan*' policies and/ or extant national policy

there is nothing arising, provided that both best practice is followed and adequate mitigation is undertaken, which would give rise to a conclusion that impacts on the water environment would be, materially, both significant or adverse to such a degree that would warrant a refusal on this ground alone and the argument to sustain such a refusal sufficiently compelling.

Ecology & biodiversity (including internationally, nationally or locally designated wildlife sites, protected habitats and species, and ecological networks)

- 7.36 The assessment of the effects of the continuation of the operations for a defined time period in respect of the natural environment (its conservation and its enhancement), and, more specifically, protected species and designated habitats, is provided within the site-specific *Ecological Appraisals* and within Chapter 4 the *Environmental Report*. The assessment acknowledges the importance of each protected species and habitat (for example its rarity, diversity, fragility etc.) and their sensitivity and have had regard to the parameters of impact of magnitude as well as extent, duration, reversibility, timing and frequency of the effects of continued operations. The assessment identifies an absence of any direct impacts through the absence of protected or notable species or habitats within the sites themselves; although the potential exists for possible effects that could arise insofar as species/habitats in either adjacent or nearby vicinity of the sites such as effects from dust, odour or other emissions affecting air quality, noise and visual impacts as well as the earlier referred possible adverse impacts upon surface and/or ground waters. The appraisal, undertaken by expert consultants, AECOM, appointed by the applicant has concluded the potential for any pathways for impacts on protected or notable habitats and species as '*negligible*'.
- 7.37 Desk-based studies and a number of ecological surveys have been undertaken (including *Extended Phase 1 Habitat Surveys*) and the information used to support additional submissions such as the *Ecological Appraisal* prepared by AECOM on behalf of the applicant. In the various surveys undertaken, assessed species have included great-crested newts, badgers, bats, water vole, otter, white-clawed crayfish, brown hare, migratory fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates.
- 7.38 The assessment acknowledges that the site is already in existence and, for the most part, with the exception of the screening bunds topped by mature landscape planting, devoid of any habitat or species present of any significance and the continuation of the operations for the time period sought do not give rise to any direct habitat loss, any potential for significant adverse effects upon protected species and/or designated habitats by virtue of dust deposition, possible contamination of either sources of surface or ground water, process contributions to air quality parameters, noise emissions (including those generated by traffic movements) or the emission of artificial light. These have all been assessed as unlikely to give rise to significant effects and any residual effects are capable of being mitigated, for instance, through site management practices.
- 7.39 Again, as with the assessment of effects with regard to the water environment, the assessment has identified mitigation measures that would include, *inter alia*, site containment protections such as the containment of surface water, air quality monitoring, the selection and design (i.e. downward and directional) of the external artificial lighting and the design of the perimeter fencing, species surveys and the limited duration of the activities that could give rise to disturbance (such as well maintenance activities).

- 7.40 The principal extant policies against which to assess the effects upon the natural environment, including protected species, include ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/1** and, in particular, **criterion (b)** of that policy (requiring proposals to be acceptable in both siting and scale), **criterion (c)** (seeking, through the method and proposed programme of works, that any impacts would be minimised), **criterion (e)** (directing that proposals are assessed for their environmental and amenity safeguards to effectively mitigate against any impacts) and **criterion (i)** (seeking to ensure against unacceptable cumulative impacts); ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/6a** (seeking to ensure that protection is afforded to areas of nature conservation interest and importance) and ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/14** (ensuring proposals do not give rise to unacceptable environmental impacts). The thrust of these policies is carried forward within the emerging *Joint Plan* in **draft Policies M16, M17 & M18. RDC-LPS Policy SP14** requires that proposals do not give rise to adverse effects on any site or species protected under international or national legislation and that proposals should seek to conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity whilst at the same time ensure that any loss or harm to nature conservation interests are avoided in the first instance, minimised as far as possible or compensated for. It is necessary for due regard to be had to these policies in assessing the potential impacts of the development.
- 7.41 Those in objection have raised concerns that, *inter alia*, the proposals do not adequately safeguard the acknowledged interests of the natural environment from potential adverse effects and that, in their opinion, the proposals to continue operations until 2035 will “*harm biodiversity*”.
- 7.42 The key impacts which need to be addressed are, therefore, impacts upon protected species and nationally and internationally designated habitats as well as any other species or area of nature conservation interest or importance that could arise as a result of direct habitat loss, effects from dust, odour or other emissions affecting air quality, noise and visual impacts as well as possible adverse impacts upon surface and/or ground waters through, for example, accidental spills or leaks etc.

Protected species – all species of bats, great crested newts, birds, badger, water vole, otter, brown hare and roe deer

- 7.43 Standing Advice provided by Natural England states surveys must be undertaken “*if there is a reasonable likelihood of protected species being present on the site or affected by the development*”. The applicant’s ecologist and the County Council’s own adviser are satisfied, having considered the evidence, that there are no bats present within the well site itself. However, it is necessary to consider whether there is any likelihood of protected species being ‘*affected*’ by the continuation of operations for the extended time period. The interpretation of being ‘*affected*’ is important. It is a question of whether that effect is *material*. Natural England’s Standing Advice guides authorities as to the circumstances in which bat surveys would normally be required and asks questions such as whether proposals would affect bats and provides examples; none of which are applicable in this instance as the site itself has not been found to have bats present; notwithstanding that they are potentially present further afield beyond site boundaries. The expert advisers have previously concurred that it is highly likely that more suitable foraging bat habitats exist within the wider arable landscapes with intervening woodland copses, hedgerows and trees that surround the well sites rather than the well sites themselves. The Standing Advice goes on to inform authorities that bats are more likely to roost ideally in trees of large complex growth forms, possessing natural cavities, loose bark and rot damage within an ancient woodlands or parklands which clearly is not the case in the planting schemes that top the screening bunds of this wellsite.

- 7.44 With regards the species of great crested newts, birds, badger, water vole, otter, brown hare and roe deer, the expert advisers found no suitable habitats to exist at the well site and, in response to consultation neither Natural England nor the County Council's expert have outlined any ecological concerns with the regards to the proposed continuity of the operations for the time period sought by the applicant.

Designated habitats – local

- 7.45 The applicant has assessed its proposed continuity of operations in light of the presence of locally-designated sites of importance for nature conservation and its expert advisers found no effects resulting from solely extending the period of time and no objections have been raised on this specific ground.

Designated habitats – national and international

- 7.46 With regard to the potential effects of the continuity of existing operations upon nationally and/or internationally designated habitats, again, the potential exists for adverse effects to arise from direct pathways from the site (as the '*source*') of pollution to both ground and surface waters (the '*pathways*') to designated sites (the '*receptors*').
- 7.47 Due regard has been had to the requisite duties placed upon the Authority under EU and national legislation including the [Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017](#) and a '*Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report* in respect of the site has been prepared and consulted upon. Provided the mitigation measures that have been put forward by the applicant are implemented and maintained during the time period sought by the applicant, impacts that could potentially be regarded as adverse are considered unlikely to arise. The conclusions of the HRA *Screening Report* confirms the proposals "*will not have a likely significant effect upon any Natural 2000 sites*" and that '*appropriate assessments*' are not required, are conclusions with which Natural England concurs.
- 7.48 The responses to consultation from experts within the County Council, the Environment Agency and Natural England have been considered and the information, as submitted, is both adequate and sufficient upon which to make a determination whilst having regard to the statutory obligations placed upon the County Planning Authority.
- 7.49 The proposals have been accompanied by supporting information within the site-specific *Ecological Appraisal* and within Chapter 4 the *Environmental Report* both compiled and prepared by experts in their respective fields and have all been scrutinised by their relevant counterparts working on behalf of those from whom advice has been sought including those Officers of the County Council and Natural England within their respective jurisdictions. Their expert opinions have returned either '*no comments*' or '*no concerns*' (Section 4.0 above refers). From this, a general conclusion of satisfaction of the existence of suitable, adequate and appropriate measures either are, or will be, in place to mitigate against any such effects, can be drawn.
- 7.50 Due regard is also to be had to the advice provided within national *Planning Practice Guidance* which at Annex C to [Section 27](#) (Paragraph 139) pays specific attention to the matter of planning for hydrocarbons and suggests model planning conditions that authorities should consider when making decisions.
- 7.51 With specific regard to protected species and wildlife habitats, the relevant guidance therein advises the imposition of the following conditions:
- *Prior to the commencement of development, a method statement for the protection of wildlife, flora and fauna during construction and during operation of the facility shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the mineral planning authority; and,.*

- *No later than one year before the decommissioning of the site, an ecological survey shall take place to establish the presence, or otherwise, of any protected species on the site within the site boundary and immediately outside. The survey and measures for the protection of and minimisation of disturbance during the decommissioning phase shall be submitted to the mineral planning authority for approval in writing. The development shall be implemented strictly in accordance with approved details of protection.*

7.52 Other than the standard condition relating to the carrying out of the development in accordance with the application details, there were two further conditions relevant to the mitigation of effects upon nature conservation interests attached to the previous permission, the former condition no.s 8 and 18 as follows:

8. *All work on site (including site clearance work) shall be undertaken in accordance with the URS Ecological Assessment dated August 2012 (Appendix 6 of the Planning Statement). Work personnel to be made aware of the content of the ecology report, prior to the commencement of any works, including clearance works; and,*
18. *No external lighting shall be installed except in accordance with a scheme to be submitted to the County Planning Authority for approval. Such an approved scheme shall include details of location, height, type, orientation and intensity of the lighting.*

7.53 With regards these previously imposed conditions, their general thrust continues to be consistent with the advice provided in national guidance and, therefore, subject to textual revision, considered to be equally justified in being imposed should the continuation of operations until 2035 receive approval. However, regard has been had to extant advice within the national planning practice guidance, the imposition of additional conditions where they would be reasonable, is considered warranted because they have merit in providing safeguards for the natural environment. Subject to certain textual revisions, these are as follows:

- *No external lighting shall be installed except in accordance with the Scheme in the document 'Lighting Scheme for Well Sites' (dated January 2014) and subsequently approved in writing by the County Planning Authority on 16th April 2014. Any additional external lighting shall be subject to an updated Scheme subject to the prior approval of the County Planning Authority and shall include details of location, height, type, orientation and intensity of the lighting;*
- *Within twelve months of the date of this permission, a Method Statement for the protection of wildlife, flora and fauna during the operation of the facility shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority;*
- *No vegetation removal or pruning shall take place at the site within the bird nesting season unless a suitably qualified ecologist has confirmed that no nesting birds are present in the vegetation to be removed; and,*
- *No later than one year before the decommissioning of the site, a Pre-restoration Ecological Survey shall take place to establish the presence, or otherwise, of any protected species on the site within the site boundary and immediately outside. The survey and measures for the protection of and minimisation of disturbance during the decommissioning phase shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority for approval in writing. The development shall be implemented strictly in accordance with approved details of protection.*

7.54 Further safeguards against impacts upon interests of nature conservation importance are also capable of being incorporated into a condition applicable in circumstances of operations, over and above normal routine maintenance operations, as follows:

- *No 'major'* workover operation, over and above that required in 'minor' workover** or normal routine maintenance*** operations, shall take place prior to the approval in writing by the County Planning Authority of a Scheme of Works detailing the operations involved. Such a scheme will include (but not be limited to):*
 - *a description of the proposed works including any rig and associated site mitigation;*
 - *operational hours;*
 - *a Traffic Management Plan for the works (including any required signage and a preferred alternative route if the identified route is not available);*
 - *a Pre-works Road Survey (in accordance with the methodology as required by condition no.##);*

- details of the means to prevent trailing of mud and debris onto the public highway (in accordance with condition no. ##);
- ecological protection measures to be employed during the works; and,
- a Lighting Plan (in accordance with condition no. ## below)

The Scheme shall make provision for notifying the County Planning Authority and neighbouring residents seven (7) days in advance of the operations, shall specify any rig or associated equipment, plant or machinery and site mitigation, a programme of noise monitoring including details of noise measurement locations, the method of noise measurement and the maximum permissible levels of noise at each measurement location as outlined in condition ## below. Such a scheme of mitigation is to be agreed by the County Planning Authority and further noise monitoring undertaken and results submitted to the County Planning Authority in order to evidence the effectiveness of the mitigation measures.

- 7.55 In,
- assessing the submissions relating to both species and wildlife protection;
 - recognising the submissions have not given rise to any comments forthcoming from either Natural England or the County Council's expert advisers; and,
 - acknowledging the absence of any unacceptable and/or adverse cumulative effects upon the interests of ecological importance of material significance in light of their effects in terms of magnitude, extent, duration, timing and frequency,
- criteria (b), (c), (e) and (i) of 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/1, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/6a and 'saved' Policy 4/14 are considered to have been satisfied and, also in acknowledging the existence of proposals for bio-diversity enhancement in the form of 'gapping-up' planting areas and the provision of nest boxes, RDC-LPS Policy SP14 is also considered to have been satisfied.
- 7.56 The consultation responses received by the County Planning Authority are those expressed by experts in their respective fields and have returned their independent and impartial opinions insofar as their individual areas of expertise. Upon reviewing the submissions of expert consultants and taking into account the responses from Natural England and the County Council's own expert. The conclusions of the applicant's consultant's reports are accepted and the mitigation of effects, which are considered satisfactory with regard to safeguarding the natural environment, are both appropriate and proportionate. Where controls are necessary, appropriately worded planning conditions are capable of ensuring the safeguards can be put in place.
- 7.57 Notwithstanding representations (outlined within Section 5.0 above) made in objection, the proposals to continue the operations for a defined time period, having been assessed for their effects, appropriately mitigated as put forward by the applicant within the submitted details, and weighed in the planning balance, acknowledging the degree of consistency of the extant policies of the 'development plan' with the NPPF, are for the reasons explained in the preceding paragraphs, not considered to be in conflict with 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/1 (in particular criteria (b), (c), (e) and (i)) , 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/6a, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/14 and RDC-LPS Policy SP14.
- 7.58 Consideration has been had to existing site characteristics, including the absence of suitable or ideal habitat of any significance in light of the proposal to continue operations for a defined period of time acknowledging they do not give rise to any direct habitat loss, any potential for significant adverse effects upon protected species and/or designated habitats by virtue of dust deposition, possible contamination of either sources of surface or ground water, process contributions to air quality parameters, noise emissions (including those generated by traffic movements) and the emission of artificial light from the site which have all been predicted to be of minimal impact.

- 7.59 Taking into consideration the following in respect of possible impacts upon the natural environment, and in particular protected species and designated habitats arising from the proposals to continue operations:
- environmental and other additional information received;
 - the assessments undertaken and their conclusions regarding the possible effects upon both protected species and designated habitats;
 - representations received;
 - the measures proposed by the applicant in mitigation;
 - responses from consultees, including the absence of objection having been returned from relevant *'technical'* consultees; and,
 - the absence of any conflict with relevant *'development plan'* policies and/ or extant national policy

there is nothing arising, provided that both best practice is followed and adequate mitigation is undertaken, which would give rise to a conclusion that these impacts on the natural environment including those upon protected species and/or designated habitats would be, materially, both significant or adverse to such a degree that would warrant a refusal on this ground alone and the argument to sustain such a refusal sufficiently compelling.

Landscape & visual impacts (including visual intrusion and impacts upon nationally-protected landscapes (NPs & AONBs))

- 7.60 The assessment of the effects of the proposals to continue operations for a further period of time in respect of landscape is provided within Chapter 5 of the submitted *Environmental Report*. Landscape impacts are distinct from visual impacts in that they relate to changes in the fabric, character and quality of the landscape; whereas visual impacts relate to specific changes in views and the attendant impacts therefrom upon others such as those living in the vicinity a site or those enjoying the outdoors along public footpaths for instance. The parameters of both landscape and visual impacts studied include magnitude/scale, significance and sensitivity. The *Environmental Report's* Chapter 5 is informed by a site-specific *Landscape & Visual Appraisal (LVA)* prepared on behalf of the applicant by DRaW (UK) Ltd.).
- 7.61 Although the appraisal acknowledges the mitigatory measures of both screening and landscaping already *'in situ'*, stating *"the wellsites...are surrounded by screen bunds and/or dense vegetation, which in most locations provides substantial screening, preventing views of the gas production equipment from the surrounding areas"*, they have nevertheless reviewed the sites in light of proposals extending the continuity of operations until 2035.
- 7.62 Reference is made within the submitted [Schedule of Mitigation](#) to the following examples:
- *vegetation is present to screen the wellsites, which is now mature. Fencing around the sites ensures minimal visibility from surrounding roads and residences.*
 - *screening mounds/bunds and other landscape screening is also present;*
 - *wellsites are located at distance to the nearest residential receptors, with intervening screening vegetation; and,*
 - *apart from during drilling/workovers, all plant on the wellsites is low level and does not break the skyline over the surrounding trees.*
- 7.63 The experts, taking into account that the continuation of gas production *"will not result in changes to the existing infrastructure, or to the approved site activity"*, have concluded that *"there would be no physical or perceived changes to the landscape or visual effects"*. Their appraisal goes on to explain that *"no notable landscape or visual effects have been identified and there will be no change to the setting of the protected*

landscapes, visitor attractions, or cultural assets, including listed buildings, scheduled monuments or conservation areas”.

- 7.64 The foremost extant planning policies against which to assess the continuity of operations for an extended period of time until 2035 in respect of both the landscape and visual impacts include ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/1**, in particular, **criterion (b)** (requiring both siting and scale to be acceptable), **criterion (d)** (seeking to ensure that landscaping and screening have been designed so as to effectively mitigate any effects), **criterion (e)** (directing that proposals are assessed for their environmental and amenity safeguards to effectively mitigate against any impacts) and **criterion (i)** (seeking to ensure against unacceptable cumulative impacts); **RDC-LPS SP6** in which proposals must be satisfactorily accommodated in to the landscape and **RDC-LPS Policy SP13** relating to landscape protection and enhancement and particularly with regard to the ‘*locally valued landscape*’ of the Vale of Pickering. It is necessary that due regard is had to these policies in assessing the potential impacts of the proposals to continue operations for the period sought.
- 7.65 In making representations against the proposals to continue operations until 2035, those objecting have cited the impacts on the local economy and tourism and, in their view, the industrialisation of the countryside. However, the supporting information submitted by the applicant has been compiled and prepared by experts in their respective fields and scrutinised by the relevant experts within Natural England and the County Council who (in the case of the latter expert) has expressed general satisfaction with the overall approach, methodology, findings and summary of the submitted ‘*Landscape and Visual Appraisal*’, together with additional observations and recommendations. The expert adviser comments general agreement with the applicant’s consultant that the continuity of operations “*would not change the landscape character, composition or extent of views compared to existing, subject to implementation of additional mitigation measures*”, but also advises that further mitigation is warranted to improve screening and the subsequent submission of a *Landscape Management Plan* should the continuity of operations until 2035 be found to be acceptable.
- 7.66 Taking into account the responses to consultation, the information, as submitted, is considered to be both adequate and sufficient upon which to assess the proposals whilst having regard to the statutory obligations placed upon the County Planning Authority.
- 7.67 Such obligations also include having regard to the advice provided within national *Planning Practice Guidance* which, at Annex C to the ‘*Minerals*’ section ([Section 27](#)) (Paragraph 139), pays specific attention to the matter of planning for hydrocarbons and suggests model planning conditions that authorities should consider when making decisions.
- 7.68 With specific regard to the protection and/or enhancement of the local landscape, the guidance advises the imposition of two such conditions:
- *no development shall be commenced until a scheme providing full details of site landscaping works has been submitted to, and approved in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. Such a scheme shall include a planting plan and schedule of plants noting species, plant sizes and proposed numbers/densities. Thereafter the approved landscaping scheme shall be implemented in full; and,*
 - *any trees or shrubs planted or retained in accordance with this condition which are removed, uprooted, destroyed, die or become severely damaged or diseased within 5 years of planting shall be replaced within the next planting season.*

7.69 Insofar as conditions previously imposed, other than the standard condition relating to the carrying out of the development in accordance with the application details, the only other condition relating to landscape matters was former condition no. 10 which required the following:

10. Within 3 months of the date of planning permission a landscaping plan and timetable for the re-establishment of species-rich native screen planting along the northern boundary of the extension area (length of at least 80 metres) together with proposals for the enhancement of the hedgerow framework comprising gapping up through the planting of saplings shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority for written approval. Thereafter, the existing landscape planting shall be removed and re-established in strict accordance with the approved details unless otherwise agreed in writing by the County Planning Authority.

This condition was duly discharged on 10th April 2013 with the approval of a plan of [‘Landscape Proposals’](#) (drwg ref. no. 719.201A, dated 06.06.2013).

7.70 However, notwithstanding the previously discharged condition, due regard has also been had to the comments of the County Council’s expert adviser on landscape matters and, in order to ensure the continued effectiveness of the screen planting for the extended period of time sought by the applicant, the imposition of both a textual revision to the former condition no. 10 and updated landscaping requirements are considered to be warranted in this instance such that the following conditions could reasonably be imposed to reflect the advice received:

- *Within 12 months of the date of this decision (and prior to any works over and above that required in normal routine maintenance), a Landscape Management Plan shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority for its approval in writing to ensure the establishment of landscaping and screening of the site as a whole. This will incorporate measures outlined in the Environmental Report (Appendix J - Landscape and Visual Appraisal - DRaW (UK) Ltd - at pp23) which will be implemented in accordance with the approved plan for the wellsite (DRaW Landscape Architects Figure 10 ‘Additional planting and Landscape Maintenance’ October 2015 - approved under C3/15/00971/CPO Condition 14). The Landscape Management Plan will include selective thinning or coppicing the trees and shrubs around the southern part of the wellsite, to promote new growth, and monitoring growth of recent planting on the bund around the north. Replanting will be undertaken, if necessary, in accordance with the approved plan. Thereafter, the landscaping shall be managed in accordance with the approved Landscape Management Plan;*
- *Any trees or shrubs planted or retained in accordance with condition no. ## which are removed, uprooted, destroyed, die or become severely damaged or diseased within five (5) years of planting shall be replaced within the next planting season*

7.71 In,

- assessing the submissions demonstrating how the extended period of time in which to continue operations with appropriate working methods and safeguards, as well as the attendant separation distances of the sites from sensitive receptors, are capable of ensuring any landscape and visual impacts are both minimised and localised;
 - recognising that the submissions have not given rise to any objections on the grounds of either landscape or visual impact; and,
 - acknowledging the absence of any unacceptable and/or adverse cumulative effects thereon of material significance in light of their effects in terms of magnitude, extent, duration, reversibility, timing and frequency,
- criteria (b), (d), (e) and (i) of ‘saved’ NYMLP Policy 4/1 and RDC-LPS SP6 are considered to have been satisfied and, no significant conflict is considered to appear with RDC-LPS Policy SP13, especially when weighed in the planning balance that the screening and now mature landscaping affords the sites in order to minimise views.

7.72 The consultation responses received are the views expressed by experts in their respective fields and they have returned their independent and impartial opinions insofar as their individual areas of expertise. Upon reviewing the submissions of the expert consultants, those consulted have accepted the findings of the applicant’s experts and are satisfied that the mitigation of the effects of the proposals with regard to the safeguarding the local landscape and protection against adverse visual impacts

are both appropriate and proportionate and that, where the consultee is of the opinion that controls are necessary, they have offered up suggested wording for consideration in the form of planning conditions.

7.73 The proposals for the continuation of operations for a defined period of time until 2035, having been assessed for their effects, appropriately mitigated, weighed in the planning balance, acknowledging the degree of consistency of the extant policies of the 'development plan' and those of the NPPF, any landscape and visual impacts have been demonstrated to be capable of being mitigated. The proposal is considered to be, overall, without significant conflict such as to argue a contravention of planning policy. With regard to '**saved** NYMLP Policy 4/1, in particular, **criteria (b), (d), (e) and (i)** and **RDC-LPS SP6** are considered to have been satisfied, without, on balance, giving rise to any significant conflict with other policies that comprise the 'development plan'.

7.74 Taking into consideration the following in respect of the possible visual impacts and impacts upon the landscape arising from the proposals to continue operations:

- environmental and other additional information received;
- representations received;
- measures proposed by the applicant in mitigation;
- responses from consultees, including the absence of objection having been returned from relevant 'technical' consultees; and,
- the absence of any significant conflict with relevant 'development plan' policies and/ or extant national policy

there is nothing arising, provided that both best practice is followed and adequate mitigation is undertaken, which would give rise to a conclusion that any landscape or visual impacts would be, materially, both significant or adverse to such a degree that would warrant a refusal on this ground alone and the argument to sustain such a refusal sufficiently compelling.

Air Quality (including dust, odour and fugitive emissions)

7.75 The assessment of the effects of continued operations for a further period of time in respect of air quality is provided within the applicant's submitted *Environmental Report* (Chapter 3 refers). This chapter on air quality is informed by an accompanying report '*Air Quality Review of Existing Planning Consents and Impact of Lifetime Extension*' prepared on behalf of the applicant by SOCOTEC. The findings of the review found that any losses of natural gases at the sites were considered to be "*adequately controlled by the current loss prevention measures*" and that solely extending the time period in which to continue operations until 2035 is not anticipated to "*pose any significant risk of greater losses than those already considered*". The review also explains that at the well site "*there is no combustion of natural gas*" any "*releases to atmosphere are most likely to be fugitive releases of natural gas resulting from leakages in the pipeline network*". These fugitive releases are described in the *Environmental Report* as "*minimal*" and the report goes on to explain that "*temporary emissions of other pollutants such as dust, particulates and VOCs and other combustion related emissions [are those] arising from site equipment during workovers or site maintenance*".

7.76 The review goes on to explain that air quality assessments have previously been undertaken and the impacts were expected to be '*negligible*'. Such assessments have previously reviewed the impacts upon air quality affecting both residents and sensitive habitats in respect of their scale, extent, duration, timing and frequency and the principal sources of air quality impacts can include vehicle emissions, emissions from equipment on site, odour, fugitive emissions and dust; although the generation of dust is likely to differ depending upon the time of year and how dry conditions are likely to

be. The conclusion drawn within the *Environmental Report*, following the assessment of the effects in respect of air quality, asserts that “*levels set within relevant environmental permits can be met*”.

7.77 The principal extant planning policies against which to assess the continuity of operations for an extended period of time until 2035 in respect of air quality impacts include ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/1**, and, in particular, **criterion (b)** (requiring proposals to be acceptable in both siting and scale), **criterion (c)** (seeking, through the method and proposed programme of works, that any impacts would be minimised), **criterion (e)** (directing that proposals are assessed for their environmental and amenity safeguards to effectively mitigate against any impacts) and **criterion (i)** (seeking to ensure against unacceptable cumulative impacts), ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/14** safeguarding against any unacceptable environmental impacts and the safeguarding of the amenities of those living and working nearby have been taken into account, **RDC-LPS Policy SP17** supporting proposals provided that “*the individual or cumulative impact on air quality is acceptable and appropriate mitigation measures are secured*” and **RDC-LPS Policy SP20** seeking to ensure that the character of place is safeguarded through compatible land use planning so as not to “*prejudice the continued operation of existing neighbouring land uses*” and that proposals do not incur material adverse impacts, such as that through dust and odour, upon the amenity of present or future occupants, the users or occupants of neighbouring land and buildings or the wider community. It is necessary for due regard to be had to these policies in assessing the potential impacts of the development.

7.78 The assessment of the effects of the continuation of operations for the time period sought upon air quality within the *Air Quality Review* described the mitigation measures as:

- *loss prevention procedures which were adopted at the commencement of the well site and pipeline development and which continued in the subsequent operations. Third Energy operate a loss prevention programme which entails:*
 - *prevention activities and solutions to avoid natural gas leaks from happening in the first place through proper design, construction, operation, maintenance, training, and education.*
 - *detection activities to quickly identify any potential leaks at an early stage and undertake effective corrective action.*

This is coupled with precautions during well workover to minimise the potential for natural gas release.

In addition, the submitted [Schedule of Mitigation](#) refers to the following examples in mitigation:

- *no flaring is permitted on the wellsites.*
- *the mining waste permits require that gas (fugitive emissions) is correctly managed as a hazardous waste, and a closed system is used;*
- *during any drilling operations, and during gas production, ambient air quality monitoring, together with gas detection (for health and safety purposes), would be used to monitor air quality;*
- *all operations to be enclosed, and facilities made available to deal with accidental spillage, including application of sodium hydroxide or sodium hypochlorite to reduce smell from any mercaptans present; and,*
- *atmospheric emissions generated to be monitored in accordance with scheme approved by the planning authority, and results to be submitted annually*

With the above measures in place, the consultant considers the continuation of operations for the defined period would not pose “*any significant additional risk*”.

7.79 The supporting information submitted by the applicant has been compiled and prepared by experts in their respective fields and has been scrutinised by the relevant experts within the Environment Agency and Public Health England (the former returned a consultation response of ‘*no comment*’ and the latter advised that, provided all

appropriate measures to prevent or control pollution were taken, they had “no significant concerns regarding risk to health of the local population”). Taking this into account, the information, as submitted, is considered to be both adequate and sufficient upon which to assess the proposals whilst having regard to the statutory obligations placed upon the County Planning Authority.

- 7.80 Such obligations also include having regard to the advice provided within national Planning Practice Guidance which at Annex C to the [‘Minerals’](#) section ([Section 27](#)) (Paragraph 139) pays specific attention to the matter of planning for hydrocarbons and suggests model planning conditions that authorities should consider in making decisions; while, at the same time, being mindful of the obligation to impose the conditions as those previously imposed.
- 7.81 With specific regard to safeguarding the amenity of local residents against any significant adverse air quality impacts, the guidance advises the imposition of two such conditions:
- *prior to the commencement of the drilling operations hereby permitted, a detailed dust management plan shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by the mineral planning authority; and,*
 - *no activity hereby permitted shall cause dust to be emitted so as to adversely affect adjacent residential properties and/or other sensitive uses and/or local environment. Should such an emission occur, the activity shall be suspended until a revised dust management plan is submitted and approved by the mineral planning authority.*
- 7.82 Other than the standard condition relating to the carrying out of the development in accordance with the application details, the condition relating to the safeguarding of air quality attached to the previous permission included former condition no. 14:
14. *The atmospheric emissions generated in the course of development shall be monitored in accordance with a scheme and programme to be submitted for the approval of the Local Planning Authority and the results of such monitoring should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority at the end of each calendar year.*
- 7.83 With regards to this previously imposed condition, an application to discharge was received in February 2014 and the document [‘Air Monitoring Scheme’](#) (dated January, 2014) was subsequently approved by the County Planning Authority on 16th April 2014. The general thrust of the condition is considered to continue to be consistent with the advice provided in national guidance and, therefore, considered to be equally justified in being imposed should the continuation of operations until 2035 receive approval with certain revisions to refer to the approved scheme:
- *Stringent precautions shall be taken to avoid smell, nuisance and gaseous pollution. In particular, all operations shall take place in enclosed systems and facilities shall be made available to deal with any accidental spillage, or smell from any mercaptans present. Odour levels shall be assessed during the development according to a scheme having first been approved in writing by the County Planning Authority;*
 - *The atmospheric emissions generated during the course of development shall be monitored in accordance with the approved scheme outlined in the Air Monitoring Scheme for Well Sites (January 2014) and the results of such monitoring should be submitted to the County Planning Authority at the end of each calendar year. In the event of any ‘workover’ operations or any operations likely to give rise to odour emissions, odour monitoring results shall be provided in writing to the County Planning Authority within 28 days of the samples being taken;*
 - *Prior to the commencement of the any operations hereby permitted, a detailed Dust Management Plan (including mitigation measures) shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority and, strictly adhered to thereafter;*

- *No activity hereby permitted shall cause dust to be emitted so as to adversely affect adjacent residential properties and/or other sensitive uses and/or local environment. Should such an emission occur, the activity shall be suspended until a revised Dust Management Plan is submitted and approved by the County Planning Authority.*
- 7.84 The consultation responses received are the views expressed by experts in their respective fields and they have returned their independent and impartial opinions insofar as their individual areas of expertise. Upon reviewing the submissions of expert consultants, those consulted are assumed to be satisfied that the mitigation of the effects with regard to safeguarding the amenity of local residents from potential adverse impacts upon air quality are both appropriate and proportionate.
- 7.85 While air quality impacts have been cited by those in objection against the proposals to continue operations until 2035, the continued operations have been assessed, as has the method and programme of working, the safeguards that would be put in place, as well as the separation distances from sensitive receptors including both local residents and sensitive habitats. Furthermore, due regard has been had to the jurisdictional controls of the Environment Agency, including the fact that it has issued relevant *environmental permits* and also to the controls available to the District Council Environmental Health Officer in terms of environmental safeguards. These considerations, together with an absence of unacceptable and/or adverse cumulative effects upon air quality of material significance in light of their effects in terms of magnitude, extent, duration, timing and frequency, render criteria (b), (c), (e) and (i) of 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/1, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/14 and RDC-LPS Policies SP17 and SP20 to have been satisfied.
- 7.86 The proposals for the continuation of operations for a defined period of time until 2035, having been assessed for their effects, appropriately mitigated, weighed in the planning balance, acknowledging the degree of consistency of the extant policies of the '*development plan*' with the NPPF, have been demonstrated to be capable of being mitigated. The extended operational time period is considered to be, overall, without significant conflict such as to argue a contravention of planning policy. Appropriately mitigated and weighed in the planning balance, acknowledging the degree of consistency of the extant local planning policies with the NPPF, the extended operational time is not considered to give rise to conflict with '**saved**' NYMLP Policy 4/1, in particular criteria (b), (c), (e) and (i), '**saved**' NYMLP Policy 4/14 or RDC-LPS Policies SP17 and SP20.
- 7.87 Taking into consideration the following in respect to the possible impacts upon air quality arising from the proposals to continue operations:
- environmental and other additional information received including the submitted '*Air Quality Review*';
 - representations received;
 - the measures proposed by the applicant in mitigation;
 - responses from consultees, including the absence of objection having been returned from relevant '*technical*' consultees;
 - the absence of any conflict with relevant development plan and extant planning policy
- there is nothing arising, provided that both best practice is followed and adequate mitigation is undertaken, which would give rise to a conclusion that any impacts upon air quality would be, materially, both significant or adverse to such a degree that would warrant a refusal on this ground alone and the argument to sustain such a refusal sufficiently compelling.

Noise

- 7.88 The assessment of the effects of the proposals for the continuation of the operations for the time period sought in respect of noise is provided within the *Environmental Report* (Chapter 6 refers). The noise impact assessment considered that while the likely noisier impacts are those associated with any maintenance, *workovers* or drilling activities, the “*noise from ongoing gas production activities, including routine site visits is very low and effectively inaudible at the nearest residence to the wellsites*”. The results of previous noise monitoring surveys, undertaken on behalf of the applicant, have been used to inform the assessment for the purposes of seeking an extended period of operations. The chapter within the *Environmental Report* has also been informed by an accompanying [‘Assessment of Environmental Noise Emissions’](#) (dated May 2019).
- 7.89 The assessment of effects with regard to noise in the *Environmental Report* described existing mitigation measures as including, *inter alia*, the adherence to best noise avoidance and noise reduction practices with regard to site working e.g. avoiding idling engines; a prohibition on any flaring; the utilisation of noise attenuation equipment; the implementation of a noise management and monitoring plan; the “*bunding, planting and fencing*” and the limited duration of activities that could give rise to excessive noise impacts.
- 7.90 The submitted [Schedule of Mitigation](#) refers to the following examples in mitigation:
- “*The wellsites are located at a sufficient distance from properties that the noise limits outlined in the planning conditions can be met during the noisiest operations on the site, with additional noise mitigation applied where necessary (e.g. workovers or drilling). During operation, very little noise arises from the sites*”; and,
 - “*General good practice relating to wellsite maintenance applies – for example:*
 - *positioning of any noisy equipment to ensure noise is minimised.*
 - *use of appropriate silencers on equipment as appropriate.*
 - *no night-time vehicle movements, except in an emergency.*
 - *regular maintenance of equipment to minimise noise generation*”.
- 7.91 The foremost extant planning policies against which to assess the proposals to continue operations in respect of any noise impacts include ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/1**, and, in particular, **criterion (b)** (requiring both siting and scale to be acceptable), **criterion (c)** (seeking, through the method and proposed programme of works, that any impacts would be minimised), **criterion (e)** (directing that proposals are assessed for their environmental and amenity safeguards to effectively mitigate against any impacts) and **criterion (i)** (seeking to ensure against unacceptable cumulative impacts), ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/14** (ensuring unacceptable environmental impacts do not arise) and **RDC-LPS Policy SP20** (seeking to ensure that the character of place is safeguarded through compatible land use planning so as not to “*prejudice the continued operation of existing neighbouring land uses*” and that material adverse impacts, such as that through noise, upon the amenity of present or future occupants, the users or occupants of neighbouring land and buildings or the wider community are not incurred). It is necessary for due regard to be had to these policies in assessing the potential impacts of the development.
- 7.92 The objections that have been raised against the continuation of operations until 2035 have pointed to “*unacceptably high levels of noise*”; however, in recognising the key impacts which need to be addressed include those who are likely to be affected by associated noise including those living and working in the local area and local wildlife too such as that associated with both activities on-site and vehicles associated with the proposals to continue operations off-site, nothing in the documentation supporting the seeking of the continuity of operations supports this contention that noise levels would be ‘*unacceptably high*’ when taking into consideration that the more noisier

activities were those experienced when the infrastructure was originally installed. The activities likely to occur, for the large part of the duration of the continued operations, are likely to be limited in both their nature, scale and duration.

- 7.93 The application has been accompanied by technical information and survey data which have been the subject of consultation with relevant experts within their respective jurisdictions (Section 4.0 of this report refers). On the basis of the responses to consultation from experts, either returning a statement of 'no comment' or, indeed, making no response to consultation, together with an absence of any advice to the contrary, the information, as submitted, is considered to be both adequate and sufficient upon which to assess the proposed continuation of operations whilst having regard to the statutory obligations placed upon the County Planning Authority.
- 7.94 Such obligations also include having regard to NPPF Paragraph 54 of the NPPF which requires authorities to "*consider whether otherwise unacceptable development could be made acceptable through the use of conditions...*". Such conditions as those covering noise control ensure that noise limits do not exceed those specified and that adequate maintenance of all plant and machinery is such as to ensure against excessive noise being generated. Advice is also provided within the national *Planning Practice Guidance* which, at Annex C to [Section 27](#) (Paragraph 139), pays specific attention to the matter of planning for hydrocarbons and suggests model planning conditions that planning authorities should consider in the determination of applications.
- 7.95 With specific regard to noise control, the relevant guidance therein advises the imposition of the following conditions:
- *Prior to the commencement of the drilling operations hereby permitted, a detailed noise monitoring scheme shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by the mineral planning authority. The scheme shall include the locations and times for noise monitoring to be carried out commencing from the start of drilling operations;*
 - *Noise monitoring shall thereafter be carried out in accordance with the approved noise monitoring scheme and the results of the each noise monitoring exercise shall be submitted to the mineral planning authority within 7 days of the monitoring being carried out. Noise monitoring shall commence within 12 hours of drilling commencing;*
 - *In the event that noise monitoring indicates that noise levels have exceeded the maximum permitted noise level, drilling operations shall cease within [x] hours and until such time that further noise mitigation measures which shall be firstly approved in writing by the mineral planning authority have been installed and employed within the site; and,*
 - *All plant and machinery shall be adequately maintained and silenced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations at all times.*
- 7.96 Insofar as conditions attached to the previous permission, other than the standard condition relating to the carrying out of the development in accordance with the application details, was former condition no. 9, which reads as follows:
9. *No drilling, major workover or tubing replacement operation shall take place prior to the approval in writing by the County Planning Authority of a scheme of work detailing the operations involved. Such a scheme shall make provision for notifying the County Planning Authority and neighbouring residents 7 days in advance of the operations, shall specify a programme of noise monitoring including details of noise measurement locations, the method of noise measurement and the maximum permissible levels of noise at each measurement location. The maximum permissible noise levels during drilling operations, under neutral weather conditions shall be designed to ensure that a level of 50dB(A) $L_{Aeq, 1h}$ (free field) between 0700 and 1900 hours and 42 dB(a) $L_{Aeq, 1h}$ (free field) between 1900 and 0700 is not exceeded at noise-sensitive dwellings. Such a scheme of mitigation is to be agreed by the County Planning Authority and further noise monitoring undertaken*

and results submitted to the County Planning Authority in order to evidence the effectiveness of the mitigation measures.

7.97 With regards to this previously imposed condition, it is considered to continue to be consistent with the advice provided within national guidance and, therefore, considered to be equally justified in being imposed should the continuation of operations be approved. However, regard has been had to the imposition of additional conditions as recommended within national planning practice guidance, where they would be both reasonable and warranted, is also considered to have merit in providing safeguards for the amenity of the those living within the local community:

- *Prior to any operations (other than normal routine maintenance activity), a detailed Noise Monitoring Scheme shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority. The Scheme shall include the locations and times for noise monitoring to be carried out commencing from the start of any operations. Maximum noise levels, during any major 'workover' (i.e. removal of production tubing) or tubing replacement operations, measured at the boundary of the nearest residential properties, under neutral weather conditions, shall not exceed levels of 50 dBL_{Aeq} (1 hour) (free-field) between 0700 and 1900 hours and 42 dBL_{Aeq} (5 minutes) (free-field) between 1900 and 0700 hours. All noise monitoring results shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority within 7 days of the monitoring being carried out and continue to be made available to the County Planning Authority for the duration of the operations;*
- *Noise levels shall be adequately controlled and any works shall be completed in accordance with relevant guidelines e.g. 'Noise Control on Construction and Open Sites' (BS5228:1997) or any subsequent updates to best practice guidance. This shall, as a minimum, include the following:*
 - *all generator doors or other enclosed equipment shall remain shut at all times;*
 - *all noise generating activities shall be confined to the hours of operation stated herein; and,*
 - *acoustic screening or enclosures shall be used where necessary to reduce extraneous noise.**Such measures shall be included in the Scheme of Works required under condition no. ##;*
- *In the event that noise monitoring indicates that noise levels have exceeded the maximum permitted noise level, operations shall cease within [x] hours and until such time that further noise mitigation measures which shall be firstly approved in writing by the County Planning Authority have been installed and employed within the site. Further noise monitoring shall be undertaken; the results of which shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority in writing in order to evidence the effectiveness of the mitigation measures; and,*
- *All plant and machinery shall be adequately maintained and silenced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations at all times.*

7.98 Further safeguards against noise impacts are also capable of being incorporated into a condition applicable in circumstances of operations, over and above normal routine maintenance operations, as follows:

- *No 'major'* workover operation, over and above that required in 'minor' workover** or normal routine maintenance*** operations, shall take place prior to the approval in writing by the County Planning Authority of a Scheme of Works detailing the operations involved. Such a scheme will include (but not be limited to):*
 - *a description of the proposed works including any rig and associated site mitigation;*
 - *operational hours;*
 - *a Traffic Management Plan for the works (including any required signage and a preferred alternative route if the identified route is not available);*
 - *a Pre-works Road Survey (in accordance with the methodology as required by condition no.##);*
 - *details of the means to prevent trailing of mud and debris onto the public highway (in accordance with condition no. ##);*
 - *ecological protection measures to be employed during the works; and,*
 - *a Lighting Plan (in accordance with condition no. ## below)**The Scheme shall make provision for notifying the County Planning Authority and neighbouring residents seven (7) days in advance of the operations, shall specify any rig or associated equipment, plant or machinery and site mitigation, a programme of noise*

monitoring including details of noise measurement locations, the method of noise measurement and the maximum permissible levels of noise at each measurement location as outlined in condition ## below. Such a scheme of mitigation is to be agreed by the County Planning Authority and further noise monitoring undertaken and results submitted to the County Planning Authority in order to evidence the effectiveness of the mitigation measures

- 7.99 In,
- assessing the submissions relating to noise impact assessment including the explanations with regards the method and programme of working together with the safeguards that would be in place, as well as the separation distance from those living and working within the vicinity of the application site;
 - recognising the submissions have not given rise to any comments forthcoming from any of those with whom the County Planning Authority has consulted; and,
 - recognising the absence of unacceptable and/or adverse cumulative effects of noise of material significance in terms of magnitude, extent, duration, reversibility, timing and frequency
- criteria (b), (c), (e) and (i) of 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/1, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/14 and RDC-LPS Policy SP20 are considered to have been satisfied.

7.100 The consultation responses received are those expressed by experts in their respective fields and have returned their independent and impartial opinions insofar as their individual areas of expertise. Upon reviewing the submissions of expert consultants and taking into account the responses to consultation, the conclusions of the assessments are considered to be acceptable and the mitigation of effects which are considered satisfactory with regard to safeguarding against the adverse effects of noise and are considered to be both appropriate and proportionate.

7.101 While representations have cited "*unacceptably high levels of noise*" as a ground for objection, the proposals to continue operations for a defined period of time, having been assessed for their effects, appropriately mitigated and weighed in the planning balance, acknowledging the degree of consistency of the extant local planning policies with the NPPF, are not considered to give rise to significant conflict with '**saved**' **NYMLP Policy 4/1**, in particular criteria (b), (c), (e) and (i), '**saved**' **NYMLP Policy 4/14** and **RDC-LPS Policy SP20**.

7.102 Taking into consideration the following in respect to the possible impacts upon the local community and/or environment from noise arising from the proposals to continue operations:

- environmental and other additional information received;
- the noise impact assessment and the conclusions drawn therein;
- representations received;
- the measures proposed by the applicant in mitigation;
- responses from consultees, including the absence of objection having been returned from relevant '*technical*' consultees; and,
- the absence of any conflict with relevant '*development plan*' policies and/ or extant national policy

there is nothing arising, provided that both best practice is followed and adequate mitigation is undertaken, which would give rise to a conclusion that these noise impacts would be, materially, both significant or adverse to such a degree that would warrant a refusal on this ground alone and the argument to sustain such a refusal sufficiently compelling.

Highway & traffic impacts (including access, routeing, other users of the public highway, public rights of way and safety)

7.103 The assessment of the effects of the continuation of operations until 2035 in respect of traffic and transport is provided within the *Environmental Report* (Chapter 7 refers). It

explains there are no changes to the operations and “*traffic levels will remain small*”, accord with a generalised *Traffic Management Plan* covering site operations and, as the site is already in existence, points of access/egress are already in place and in use. The *Environmental Report* explains that the site is “*visited routinely to ensure [it is] in good order, and the site[s] surface, fencing, tanks and valves are checked for integrity*”.

- 7.104 With respect to vehicle numbers, while normally only involving 4-6 LGV movements per day (7am-7pm), operations such as ‘workovers’ and any future drilling/well testing would require more; “*anticipated to last for no more than 8 weeks in total*” for the former and “*6-12 weeks*” for the latter. These have been described as being in the region of “*40-50 HGVs (80-100 movements) in total*” and while these operations take place, the *Report* goes on to state that this would involve “*no more than twenty staff vehicle movements to and from the site daily – with no more than two or three LGVs (four to six movements daily) and two or three HGVs if required for maintenance*”. At the relevant time, de-commissioning and restoration would similarly see increased vehicle movements. In light of the stated absence of any “*material impact on the operation or safety of the road network*”, the assessment has concluded that the vehicle numbers involved as a result of the proposed extension of lifetime of the infrastructure until 2035 pose only a ‘negligible’ impact and, while it is possible that there may be cumulative effects arising from the use of operator vehicles associated with the sites, the *Report* explains that “*it is likely that one vehicle will visit the sites in turn, minimizing overall vehicles on the road network*”.
- 7.105 The assessment of the effects of the continuation of the operations until 2035 upon traffic levels and the local highway network described the existing mitigation measures as including, *inter alia*, the availability of parking and manoeuvrability space avoiding the need for any parking on tracks or roads, site personnel present in the event of the use of large vehicles, the provision for the passage of all vehicles in forward gear and, the use of *Traffic Management Plans* (including “*details of specific route management requirements, driver behaviour requirements and management measures and parking strategies for the wellsites*”) (as identified within the submitted [Schedule of Mitigation](#)).
- 7.106 The principal extant planning policies against which to assess the continuity of operations for an extended period of time until 2035 resulting from associated vehicle movements upon interests of acknowledged importance are ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/1** and, in particular, **criterion (c)** (seeking, through the method and proposed programme of works, that any impacts would be minimised), **criterion (e)** (directing that proposals are assessed for their environmental and amenity safeguards to effectively mitigate against any impacts), **criterion (h)**, requiring transport links to be acceptable (acknowledging while associated HGV traffic would be involved with delivery and removal of equipment, the transport of the gas, *per se*, would continue to be via pipeline) and **criterion (i)** (seeking to ensure against unacceptable cumulative impacts); ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/14** similarly ensuring against unacceptable impacts but upon the environment in general; ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/15** safeguarding public rights of way and **RDC-LPS Policy SP20** ensuring the character of place is safeguarded through compatible land use planning so as not to “*prejudice the continued operation of existing neighbouring land uses*” and that proposals do not incur material adverse impacts, such as that through noise, upon the amenity of present or future occupants, the users or occupants of neighbouring land and buildings or the wider community.
- 7.107 While ‘*high levels of traffic*’ have been cited by those in objection against the continuation of operations, the considerations are whether the impacts that would result from the scale, nature and characteristics of traffic and their likely consequences

in transport terms associated with the proposals to continue existing operations for a further period of time, are deemed to be such that the residual cumulative impacts of the development are of such severity as to warrant a refusal of the application.

7.108 The supporting information has been scrutinised by the relevant experts within the Highway Authority who have returned '*no objection*' to the extension of the time period in which to continue operations, subject to the imposition of appropriate planning conditions to ensure reasonable control in the interest of both highway safety and amenity safeguards. Other than the standard condition relating to the carrying out of the development in accordance with the application details, conditions, previously imposed, include ones controlling site access, parking, turning, loading and unloading as well as the time limitations upon vehicular activity. Taking this into account, the information, as submitted, is considered to be both adequate and sufficient upon which to assess the proposals whilst having regard to the statutory obligations placed upon the County Planning Authority.

7.109 The previously imposed conditions to safeguard highway safety are considered to be equally appropriate to the consideration of the extended period of operations til 2035 as compared to the considerations taken into account at the time of the original grant of planning permission. The Highway Authority has also responded with suggested conditions and thus, it is considered that the following conditions could reasonably be imposed should the decision be taken that finds the continuation of operations acceptable in land use planning terms:

- *There shall be no access or egress between the highway and the site by any vehicles other than via the existing access with the public highway, Habton Road, as indicated in the application details, and no other points of access shall be used. The access shall be maintained in a safe manner which shall include the repair of any damage to the existing adopted highway, or any public right of way, occurring during operations;*
- *There shall be no HCVs brought onto the site until a survey recording the condition of the existing adopted highway from the site access on Habton Road upto the A169 has been carried out in accordance with a scheme previously approved in writing by the County Planning Authority in consultation with the Highway Authority. Within one month of the completion of the operations, the applicant shall carry out a second survey recording the condition of the highway from the site access on Habton Road upto the A169. The survey shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority for its written approval and, thereafter, any works reasonably required in order to rectify any damage to the public highway resulting from traffic arising from the operations shall be completed to the satisfaction of the County Planning Authority in consultation with the Highway Authority; and,*
- *Provision shall be maintained for the duration of the development wholly within the site for parking, turning, loading and unloading of vehicles visiting the site. Such arrangements shall provide satisfactory accommodation for the vehicles of staff and visitors.*

7.110 Further highway safeguards are also capable of being incorporated into a condition applicable in circumstances of operations, over and above normal routine maintenance operations, as follows:

- *No 'major' workover operation, over and above that required in 'minor' workover or normal routine maintenance operations, shall take place prior to the approval in writing by the County Planning Authority of a Scheme of Works detailing the operations involved. Such a scheme will include (but not be limited to):*
 - *a description of the proposed works including any rig and associated site mitigation;*
 - *operational hours;*
 - *a Traffic Management Plan for the works (including any required signage and a preferred alternative route if the identified route is not available);*
 - *a Pre-works Road Survey (in accordance with the methodology as required by condition no.##);*
 - *details of the means to prevent trailing of mud and debris onto the public highway (in accordance with condition no. ##);*
 - *ecological protection measures to be employed during the works; and,*

○ a Lighting Plan (in accordance with condition no. ## below)

The Scheme shall make provision for notifying the County Planning Authority and neighbouring residents seven (7) days in advance of the operations, shall specify any rig or associated equipment, plant or machinery and site mitigation, a programme of noise monitoring including details of noise measurement locations, the method of noise measurement and the maximum permissible levels of noise at each measurement location as outlined in condition ## below. Such a scheme of mitigation is to be agreed by the County Planning Authority and further noise monitoring undertaken and results submitted to the County Planning Authority in order to evidence the effectiveness of the mitigation measures

7.111 The findings of the assessment are considered to be acceptable and the mitigation measures with regard to associated traffic and highway-related impacts are considered both appropriate and proportionate.

7.112 In,

- assessing the submissions relating to associated traffic including the explanations with regards the method and programme of working together with the safeguards that would be in place, as well as the separation distance from those living and working nearby;
- recognising the submissions have not given rise to any comments forthcoming from any of those with whom the Authority has consulted; and,
- recognising the absence of unacceptable and/or adverse cumulative effects of any material significance in terms of magnitude, extent, duration, reversibility, timing and frequency criteria (c), (e), (h) and (i) of 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/1, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/14, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/15 and RDC-LPS Policy SP20 are considered to have been satisfied.

7.113 The proposals for the continuation of operations for a defined period of time until 2035, having been assessed for their effects, appropriately mitigated, weighed in the planning balance, acknowledging the degree of consistency of the extant policies of the 'development plan' with the NPPF, are not considered to be in conflict with **criteria (c), (e), (h) and (i) of 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/1, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/14, 'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/15 or adopted RDC-LPS Policy SP20.**

7.114 Taking into consideration the following in respect to the possible impacts upon the local community and/or environment arising from traffic associated with the proposals to continue operations:

- environmental and other additional information received;
- representations received;
- the measures proposed by the applicant in mitigation;
- responses from consultees, including the absence of objection having been returned from relevant 'technical' consultees;
- the absence of any conflict with relevant 'development plan' and extant planning policy there is nothing arising, provided that both best practice is followed and adequate mitigation is undertaken, which would give rise to a conclusion that any impacts arising from associated traffic would be, materially, both significant or adverse to such a degree that would warrant a refusal on this ground alone and the argument to sustain such a refusal sufficiently compelling.

Site restoration

7.115 The proposals to continue operations until 2035 make no change to the proposals to restore the wellsites, other than the consequence that the restoration of the site would be dependent upon the circumstances similarly imposed upon previous grants of consent which are as follows:

- (i) by a defined date;
- (ii) within 6 months of the cessation of significant gas production;
- (iii) within 6 months of the cessation of electricity generation at Claypit Plantation; or,
- (iv) within 6 months following the abandonment of the site, whichever is the sooner.

7.116 National planning practice guidance emphasises the importance of the care and management of the soils resource on sites as well as site restoration and ‘after care’ in recommending the imposition of planning conditions as follows:

- *Prior to the construction of the drilling pad all available topsoil shall be stripped from the site and shall be stored in separate mounds within the site for use in the restoration of the site. The soils shall only be stripped when they are in a dry and friable condition.*
- *All topsoil and subsoil mounds shall be graded and grass seeded within one month of the first planting season and thereafter retained in a grassed, weed free condition throughout the duration of the development pending their use in the restoration of the site.*
- *Within (time to be specified) months of the certification in writing by the local planning authority of the completion of restoration, as defined in this permission, a scheme and programme for the aftercare of the site shall be submitted to the local planning authority for approval in writing.*

The scheme and programme shall contain details of the following:

- a. maintenance and management of the restored site to promote its agricultural, forestry or amenity use.*
- b. weed control where necessary.*
- c. measures to relieve compaction or improve drainage.*
- d. an annual inspection to be undertaken in conjunction with representatives of the mineral planning authority to assess the aftercare works that are required in the following year.*

OR

- *Within 3 months of the date of this permission a detailed restoration and year aftercare scheme shall be submitted for the written approval of the mineral planning authority. The scheme shall include details of the following:*
 - a. treatment of the borehole;*
 - b. soil remediation and reinstatement measures along with details of proposed grass seed mixes;*
 - c. the removal of all building, plant, equipment, machinery, fencing, temporary surfacing materials from the Site and access track not required for the purpose of restoration and aftercare;*
 - d. a 5 year aftercare programme.*
- *The Site shall be restored in accordance with the approved restoration scheme and the Site thereafter managed in accordance with the approved 5 year aftercare programme. The aftercare period shall commence from the date that the local planning authority confirms that the restoration works have been carried out and fully implemented in accordance with approved details.*

7.117 Other than the standard condition relating to the carrying out of the development in accordance with the application details, a previously imposed planning condition, condition no. 11, stated that restoration would be to:

“a state suitable for agricultural use or such other use as may subsequently be approved by the County Planning Authority. Restoration shall include the abandonment of the well, removal of all imported materials, deep ripping to relieve compaction and replacement of subsoils and soils and aftercare measures in accordance with details specified by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in a letter dated 4 January 1991. Any damage to land drainage systems shall be fully repaired. The site access shall be removed and the land restored to a condition suitable for agricultural cultivation, the highway verge reinstated, and the field boundary shall be fenced and hedged in accordance with details approved unless prior approval is obtained for retention of access for agricultural purposes”.

7.118 The previously imposed condition (paragraph 7.117 above refers) is considered to be equally appropriate to the extended period of operations til 2035 as compared to the considerations taken into account at the time of the original grant of planning permission; thus, it is considered that the following conditions could reasonably be imposed should the decision be taken that finds the continuation of operations acceptable in land use planning terms:

- *Within 12 months of the date of this permission, a detailed 'Restoration and five year 'after-care' Scheme' shall submitted for the written approval of the County Planning Authority. The Scheme shall include:*
 - a) *the means by which the well and wellsite shall be abandoned and decommissioned (in whole or in part) (i.e. the treatment of the borehole);*
 - b) *soil remediation, replacement of subsoils and soils and reinstatement measures (including deep ripping to relieve compaction) to restore the land to the 'required standard' for agricultural use along with details of proposed grass seed mixes and details of five-year 'after-care' of new or retained vegetation;*
 - c) *removal of all imported materials, all building, plant, equipment, machinery, fencing, temporary surfacing materials from the site and access track not required for the purpose of restoration and 'after-care'; and,*
 - d) *details of any pre-restoration ecology surveys to be carried out.*

Any damage to land drainage systems shall be fully repaired. The site access shall be removed and the land restored to a condition suitable for agricultural cultivation, the highway verge reinstated, and the field boundary shall be fenced and hedged in accordance with the details within the Restoration Plan once approved; and,
- *The site shall be restored in accordance with the approved 'Restoration Scheme' and the site thereafter managed in accordance with the approved five (5) year 'after-care' programme. The 'after-care' period shall commence from the date that the County Planning Authority confirms that the restoration works have been carried out and fully implemented in accordance with approved details.*

7.119 The assessment of the effects of the proposals to continue operations until 2035 have found there to be minimal residual impacts taking into consideration that the stores of soils to be used for site restoration purposes are '*in situ*' and propose to remain so for the duration until the end of the defined period or for any of the circumstances outlined above.

7.120 Within the submitted *Environmental Report* is provided an undertaking by the applicant such that,

"Prior to restoration for any of the sites, a restoration plan will be provided to ensure soils are restored appropriately to return the sites to agricultural use...The scheme will be agreed in writing by the MPA, and approved by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) (for the well abandonment...) and the landowner (for the soil restoration and after-use requirements). Following restoration, the MPA would be invited to inspect the site operations to ensure that the work meets with their approval" and "The restoration plan will also allow for a programme of aftercare for a period of 5 years".

7.121 Such an undertaking outlined above finds support within extant **NYMLP Policy 4/18, Policy 4/20, Policy 7/10 and Policy 7/11** rendering the proposals either compliant or avoiding any significant conflict with these particular policies.

Cumulative & in-combination impacts

7.122 The assessment of the cumulative and '*in-combination*' impacts of the continuation of operations until 2035 is included within the *Environmental Report* (Chapter 10 refers). The parameters of impact studied include magnitude, extent, duration, reversibility, timing and frequency of effects. Cumulative impacts may be defined as effects on any interest of acknowledged importance that result from incremental changes arising from a combination of past, current and reasonably foreseeable future developments. Over time, direct and indirect human activities combine to collectively impact the environment. The assessment of impacts discusses the continuation of operations for the period of time sought in the context of the '*sibling*' wellsites (previously referred within paragraph 3.1 above) as well as other existing developments and future developments for which planning permission has been granted, but which have yet to be implemented and identified 1,071 developments within its assessment; a list which was then '*refined*' down to 62 for further assessment of cumulative effects.

- 7.123 The assessment acknowledges that “*other development unrelated to onshore gas production could also result in cumulative effects relating particularly to noise, air quality, traffic or hydrology/flood*” and, furthermore, that “*there is also the potential for “combined” effects from a single site on the same receptor; for example, the effect of noise, air quality and traffic changes on a single residence*”. The assessment found there to be, with mitigation and controls in place, “*no significant cumulative effects*” arising from the continuation of operations until 2035 and “*where cumulative effects could occur these would either be minimal, or measures would be put in place to control these impacts, which would ensure no significant cumulative effects would arise*”.
- 7.124 The foremost extant planning policies against which to assess the proposals to continue operations are ‘**saved**’ **NYMLP Policy 4/1** and, in particular, **criterion (i)** (seeking to ensure against unacceptable cumulative impacts), and **RDC-LPS Policy SP20** (seeking to ensure that the character of place is safeguarded through compatible land use planning so as not to “*prejudice the continued operation of existing neighbouring land uses*” as well as ensuring that the cumulative impacts of new development are also considered together with ensuring proposals do not incur material adverse impacts, such as that through light pollution, upon the amenity of present or future occupants, the users or occupants of neighbouring land and buildings or the wider community).
- 7.125 The consideration of the proposals have also had due regard to national policy concerning safeguarding against potential significant adverse cumulative impacts; attention to which is drawn in **NPPF Paragraph 180** seeking to ensure that account is taken of the effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment as well as potential site sensitivity and further reinforced by reference to the need “*to take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality*” in **Paragraph 205(b)**.
- 7.126 Where guidance at the national level is provided in specific regard to oil and gas-related proposals, the NPPG advises “*there are occasions where other existing or approved development may be relevant in determining whether significant effects are likely*” and authorities “*should always have regard to the possible cumulative effects arising from any existing or approved phases of hydrocarbon extraction*”. Pointing to multiple proposals, due regard must be made of “*the overall combined environmental impact [which] might be greater or have different effects than the sum of their separate parts*”. While forming part of a network of five other similar ‘*sibling*’ well sites, (i.e. Alma Farm (KM-B) lying some 800 metres to the west of the KM-A well site; and, further afield, Marishes (approx. 5.5km), Pickering (approx. 4km) and MN-A & MN-B (approx. 2.5km distant), they are located at a separation distance sufficient to conclude that there are no cumulative impacts arising. It is possible that the potential exists for further wellsites in the future, but there is not sufficient certainty at this point in time. Notwithstanding the site exists along with ‘*sibling*’ wellsites in the wider context of the Vale of Pickering, account has been taken of the single operator control of the sites and a commitment by the operator has been given that concurrent operations would not occur. Furthermore, on the basis of the,
- degree of separation distances from acknowledged sensitive receptors;
 - level of maturity now reached of the landscaping upon the screening bunds which provides for the site’s assimilation into the surrounding landscape such that the detection of gas production-related infrastructure and associated equipment is rendered difficult from long views outside the site;
 - site being subject to control through various management plans and consents from other regulatory bodies;

- absence of other development within the vicinity of the site attended by similar considerations that would be material to an assessment of cumulative impacts such as traffic & transport, ecology, noise, air quality, visual impact, hydrogeology and hydrogeology; and,
 - no development either ongoing or consented planned development proposals have been identified that have the potential to have significant cumulative environmental effect in association with the site;
- no significant cumulative impacts of any material degree are anticipated.

7.127 The proposal to continue operations until 2035 having been assessed for its effects, appropriately mitigated and weighed in the planning balance, acknowledging the degree of consistency of the extant planning policies with the NPPF, is not considered to give rise to conflict with **'saved' Policy 4/1 of the NYMLP**, in particular *critterion (i)* and **RDC-LPS Policy SP20**.

7.128 The supporting information has been subject to scrutiny during the consideration of the proposals and returned consultation responses are ones of *'no comments'*, *'no objections'* or *'no objections subject to conditions'*. The consultation responses received are the views expressed by experts in their respective fields and have returned their independent and impartial opinions. Those from whom advice has been sought have accepted the findings of the applicant's experts and are satisfied that the mitigation of possible cumulative effects of the proposals contained within the submitted [Schedule of Mitigation](#) are both appropriate and proportionate. Furthermore, planning conditions are capable of being imposed which would in themselves, either individually and collectively, also serve to mitigate against any adverse significant cumulative and/or *'in-combination'* effects upon interests of acknowledged importance should Members be minded to grant planning permission.

7.129 Taking into consideration the following in respect to the possible cumulative and/or *'in-combination'* effects arising from the continuation of operations for the period sought:

- environmental and other additional information received including the assessment of cumulative impacts;
- representations received;
- the measures proposed by the applicant to mitigate against possible cumulative impacts;
- responses from consultees, including the absence of any objection having been returned from relevant *'technical'* consultees; and,
- the absence of any conflict with relevant and extant planning policy

there is nothing arising, provided that both best practice is followed and adequate mitigation is undertaken, which would give rise to a conclusion that the cumulative impacts would be, materially, both significant or adverse to such a degree that would warrant a refusal on this ground alone and the argument to sustain such a refusal sufficiently compelling.

Additional material considerations:

The wider issues of national energy and climate change policy

7.130 Those making representations against the proposals to continue operations until 2035 have cited the impacts upon climate change as a reason to object to the proposals. While there are no extant *'development plan'* policies specifically addressing the issue of climate change, *per se*, within the adopted *North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan*, the release of greenhouse gas emissions to atmosphere are considered to be *'caught'* by **'saved' NYMLP Policy 4/1** and, in particular, **critterion (e)** (directing that proposals are assessed for their environmental and amenity safeguards to effectively mitigate against any impacts). This would include the release of greenhouse gases to atmosphere; the most notable of which is methane (CH₄). The emerging Minerals & Waste Joint Plan's **draft Policy M17** and **draft Policy D11** also seek to address the issue of greenhouse gas emissions.

- 7.131 At the national level, within the national online *Planning Practice Guidance*, the section on ‘*Minerals*’, at Paragraph 124, gives emphasis to the government’s view that, nationally, energy should come from a variety of sources, including oil and gas, and states that when making decisions, authorities should have regard to national energy policy, that is to say, that energy supplies should come from a variety of sources, including onshore oil and gas. The Government’s *Annual Energy Statement* (published in October 2013) referred to in that same paragraph points out that national energy policy has two key drivers; namely, the need for energy security and carbon emission reduction. Whilst acknowledging that renewable energy will have a part to play, the government’s view is that oil and gas, especially indigenous oil and gas, will remain key to energy security and, at the same time, facilitate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- 7.132 The assessment of the effects of continued operations for a defined period of time with respect to climate change provided within the *Environmental Report* identified that the main sources of greenhouse gases (principally CO₂) arising from the combustion of gas at the Knapton Electricity Generating Station are emitted from both the existing stack and flare. Emissions also arise from associated traffic as well as fugitive emissions (e.g. gases arising from equipment under pressure due to leaks and/or unintended/irregular gas releases) and principally methane (CH₄). It is important to note that the methane (CH₄) is, in fact, the resource which the applicant is seeking to continue to exploit. There is not only, therefore, an environmental, but an economic imperative that fugitive emissions of greenhouse gases, including emissions of methane are reduced to a minimum as far as possible. As discussed earlier in the sub-section on ‘*air quality impacts*’, with mitigation in place, the residual effects from greenhouse gases from the wellsites, pipelines and associated traffic are considered to be “*negligible in comparison from CO₂ emissions at KGS*”. The *Report* reminds readers that NPPF Paragraph 122 (which is now replaced by Paragraph 183 in NPPF2019) advises authorities should focus upon the acceptability of land use rather than controlling processes or emissions “*where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes*”.
- 7.133 Members are asked to note that to determine an application’s individual contribution in the wider context of climate change as being material would be unreasonable in the circumstance of any calculation of the predicted emissions arising from the continuation of operations until 2035. Notwithstanding, the applicant has provided a calculation by way of explanation of the existing impacts resulting in the statement, “*the total greenhouse gas emissions in 2016 from the energy supply sector was 120.2 MtCO_{2e} (120,200,000 tonnes). Assuming the maximum emissions from KGS since EU ETS reporting commenced (<126,000 tonnes CO_{2e}/y) and maximum predicted emissions from 10 wells (2,600 tonnes CO_{2e}/y), this would contribute just over 0.1% of the UK’s 2016 CO₂ emissions from the energy supply sector, which is negligible*”.
- It is acknowledged that this is indeed a calculated and predicted contribution, but one against upon which it would be unreasonable to sustain an argument of refusal of the proposals to continue operations on this ground alone and the argument to sustain such a refusal sufficiently compelling.

Other matters:

Relationship with the exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbon resources:

- 7.134 One of the grounds of objection expressed by Ryedale District Council is that of being “*strongly opposed to the exploitation of unconventional gas resources through hydraulic fracturing in the Vale of Pickering*. It goes on to state “*The applications are, in part justified on the basis that the development proposed would ensure that a*

network of infrastructure is in place to support hydraulic fracturing in the future. This is not acceptable to this Authority and it objects to the applications on this basis”.

- 7.135 The proposals concern the continuation of the use of the infrastructure for the purpose of the exploitation of conventional gas resources and any proposal that lies outwith this purpose would, depending upon the nature of that proposal, require the express grant of planning permission to do so. Ryedale District Council point out that the proposals concern “*an extension of time to undertake existing consented activity*”.
- 7.136 However, Ryedale District Council go on to state that it “*understands [there] to be a substantial decline in conventional gas production*” and that therefore “*there is insufficient information to justify why a further extension of time of 17 years and a further borehole at the KM-A well site is required*”. The information which the District Council believes to be sparse is that “*relating to or justifying the rate of production or anticipated levels/rate of continued exploitation of the conventional reserves*”.
- 7.137 However, to suggest that any reduction in the rates of gas from the infrastructure could justify a refusal of planning permission would be both unreasonable and unsustainable on the basis that remaining reserves of commercially exploitable natural gas exist and more is believed to be capable of being discovered as well as the possibility of advances in technological improvements within the gas industry that could render more reserves becoming available in the future. As referred earlier (paragraph 7.12 above), oil and gas are minerals of national and local importance and prospective developers are not expected to make an argument of need by justifying proposals in terms of their economic credentials. It would neither serve the wider public interest or satisfy the principle of sustainable development were decisions to be made to abandon and decommission existing infrastructure, if only to find additional new green-field sites were the only choice further down the line. A sustainable approach would be one which allows for as much of the gas to be exploited using existing infrastructure as possible mirroring the national expectation of maximising the economic recovery of natural gas. Furthermore, as referred earlier in this report, national policy reiterates that oil and gas are minerals of national and local importance and prospective developers are not expected to make an argument of need by justifying proposals in terms of their economic credentials. The development of hydrocarbon resources continues to be consistent with government policy that it is seen as a national need.

Out-dated infrastructure

- 7.138 Those making representations in objection against the proposals to continue operations until 2035 have cited the ground of the infrastructure being ‘*out-dated*’. However, the jurisdiction of decision-making as to whether such infrastructure is ‘*fit for purpose*’ lies outwith the jurisdiction of the town and country planning system. The Authority must instead defer to those with the relevant expertise to make the appropriate decisions using the knowledge and experience within their respective fields and disciplines.

8.0 Conclusion

- 8.1 Each application must be considered on its individual merits. Furthermore, notwithstanding that the effects of any development will, of course, have certain degrees of impact upon those living, working and holidaying within the vicinity of the site, there has been no demonstrable evidence to substantiate such statements to a material degree to warrant re-consideration of the assessment of the proposals. That said, the consideration of such effects of the proposals to continue operations has been subject to the scrutiny of those from whom advice has been sought and opportunity to

have due regard to such effects has been had in the assessment of the proposals. The application must be determined in accordance with the principles applying to the determination of all applications; the starting point of which are the policies that comprise the *'Development Plan'* and Members should determine the application in accordance with the *'Development Plan'*, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

- 8.2 In this particular case, there are a number of individual policies within the *'Development Plan'* that are considered to be relevant. However, it is important to note that, in assessing the proposals against the *'Development Plan'*, regard should be had to the *'Development Plan'* as a whole. It may not therefore be necessary for a proposal to comply with all policies in order to be found compliant with the *'Development Plan'*.
- 8.3 Consideration of this application against the provisions of the *'Development Plan'* is also influenced by the status of its various elements relative to national policy expressed within the NPPF, which, itself, is an important material consideration. A key element of the *'Development Plan'*, relevant to this decision, is the NYMLP. As the NYMLP was adopted under provisions pre-dating the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*, the NPPF advises that due weight should be given to policies in such plans according to their degree of consistency with the NPPF. Members should note that the advice in the NPPF is, however, one of a number of material considerations and does not usurp the statutory duty to determine applications in accordance with the *'Development Plan'* unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Furthermore, it should also be noted that, while relevant and material and also forming part of the *'Development Plan'*, policies adopted by Ryedale District Council within their *Local Plan Strategy* have not been prepared specifically to address the particular purposes under consideration in this instance.
- 8.4 As discussed in Section 7.0 of this report, it is concluded that the proposals receive support, or do not conflict with, some policies in the *'Development Plan'*. This includes support from those policies relating to minerals development and particularly those relating to oil and gas. It is considered that the continuation of operations for the further time period sought would not conflict with those policies seeking to prevent unacceptable harm from being caused to residential amenity (including air quality, pollution, impact on health, noise, dust, odour and litter), highways and transport interests, ecology, restoration and aftercare, archaeology, flooding, land instability and cumulative impact. As such, there are similarly no conflicts to such a degree that would warrant or justify refusing the proposals.
- 8.5 As has also been discussed earlier, the continuation of operations also receives support at the national policy level in the contribution that it could make to the continued supply of energy through the exploitation of indigenous gas resources consistent with the objectives set at the national level and with a range of other national strategies supporting the increased supply of gas for energy security.
- 8.6 Those raising objection against the proposals to continue operations for a further period of time have done so on a number of grounds including planning policy conflict; air quality impacts; harm to biodiversity; threat to water quality; unacceptably high levels of noise; high levels of traffic; impacts on local economy & tourism; industrialisation of the countryside; climate change, need more renewables and abandonment of reliance upon fossil fuels; 17 years is excessive; absence of any gas left demonstrated by absence of production; and, out-dated infrastructure. However, those from whom expert advice has been sought, have returned their independent and impartial opinions insofar as their individual areas of expertise which, upon reviewing the submissions have accepted the findings of the applicant's experts and are satisfied that the

mitigation of the effects with regard to safeguarding the both the natural and the water environment, amenity, traffic and highways are appropriate and proportionate and that, where the consultee is of the opinion that controls are necessary, they have '*offered-up*' suggested wording for the consideration in the form of revised or updated planning conditions.

- 8.7 As has also been earlier referred, the proposals seek solely the continuity of the operations and do not propose any other changes and, therefore, the conditions to which the applicant has been previously working (subject to those that may have already been discharged) are considered to be equally applicable in this instance. Due regard has been had to government guidance with regards the consideration of "*whether otherwise unacceptable development could be made acceptable through the use of conditions*". The conditions bear in mind the applicable tests of conditions (**Paragraph 55 of the NPPF** refers) i.e. that a condition must be *necessary; relevant to both planning and to the development to be permitted; enforceable; precise and; reasonable in all other respects*.
- 8.8 Planning conditions relating to the safeguarding of both the natural environment and the amenity of local residents include those seeking to protect both ground and surface waters, the safeguarding of both protected species and designated habitats, the enhancement of the landscape through the augmentation of screen planting, ensuring impacts upon the levels of amenity currently enjoyed by local residents are minimised as well as the control of vehicle use associated with the proposals to continue operations and their routes used are all capable of rendering the proposals acceptable in land-use planning terms.
- 8.9 Having assessed the proposals to continue operations with respect to both the '*Development Plan*' and any other material considerations to which the Authority must have due regard (notwithstanding the objectors' expressed concerns about potential adverse effects which are both acknowledged and understood), it has not been found that there are any material adverse impacts that would "*significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits*". The necessary circumstances that would give rise to a refusal of planning permission have not been satisfied.

Decision-taking

- 8.10 Members will be aware that when taking decisions, one must:
- a) act fairly and openly;
 - b) approach each case with an open mind;
 - c) refer to the *Development Plan* and material considerations in decision making;
 - d) carefully weigh up relevant issues;
 - e) determine each case on its own merits; and,
 - f) ensure that there are clear and substantive reasons for their decisions and that those reasons are clearly stated.
- 8.11 The Authority is obliged, as it is with all applications, to determine the applications on their individual merits and not on the basis of any future decisions, whether they be for an approval or a refusal and regardless of their nature.
- 8.12 The Authority is bound, by obligation, to consider only those matters that are considered material to determine whether the proposals before the Committee are acceptable in land use planning terms. Furthermore, Members consideration of any future applications for hydrocarbon-related operations would be unfettered by any decision here.

Obligations under the Equality Act 2010

- 8.13 In carrying out its duties, the Authority must have regard to the obligations placed upon it under the *Equality Act 2010* and due regard has, therefore, been had to the requirements of *Section 149* (Public Sector Equality Duty) to safeguard against unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act. It also requires public bodies to advance equality of opportunity between people who share a *protected characteristic* and people who do not share it; and foster good relations between people who share a *protected characteristic* and people who do not share it. It is considered that the proposals would not give rise to significant adverse effects upon the communities in the area or socio-economic factors, particularly those with '*protected characteristics*' by virtue that the impacts can be mitigated so that they will not have a significant impact on groups with '*protected characteristics*'.

Obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998

- 8.14 The *Human Rights Act 1998* requires the Authority to take into account the rights of the public under the *European Convention on Human Rights* and prevents the Authority from acting in a manner which is incompatible with those rights. *Article 8* of the *Convention* provides that there shall be respect for an individual's private life and home save for that interference which is in accordance with the law and necessary in a democratic society in the interests of (*inter alia*) public safety and the economic wellbeing of the country. *Article 1* of *Protocol 1* provides that an individual's peaceful enjoyment of their property shall not be interfered with save as is necessary in the public interest.
- 8.15 Having had due regard to the Act, the relevant issues arising from the continued operations have been assessed as the potential effects upon those living within the vicinity of the site namely those affecting the right to the peaceful enjoyment of one's property and the right to respect for private and family life and homes, and considering the limited interference with those rights is in accordance with the law, necessary and in the public interest.

9.0 Recommendation

- 9.1 Upon considering that the submitted information, including further and other information submitted by the applicant, includes such information as is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the proposals and which the applicant could be reasonably required to compile; and
- 9.2 Having taken into account the environmental information, namely the submitted *Environmental Report*, including further and other information submitted by the applicant, and duly made representations about the environmental effects of the proposals; and
- 9.3 Having had due regard to the *Human Rights Act*, the relevant issues arising have been assessed as the potential effects upon those living within the vicinity of the application site, namely those affecting the right to the peaceful enjoyment of one's property and the right to respect for private and family life and homes, and considering that the limited interference with those rights is in accordance with the law, necessary and in the public interest;
- 9.4 For the following reasons:
- i. the proposal accords with the relevant national objectives and policies as stated in the NPPF (2019) and as outlined within Section 6.0 above;
 - ii. the proposal accords with 'saved' NYMLP policies 4/1 ('*determination of planning applications*'), 4/6a ('*local nature conservation and habitat protection*'), 4/10 ('*water*

protection'), 4/14 ('local environment and amenity'), 4/15 ('public rights of way'), 4/18 ('restoration'), 4/20 ('after-care') and 7/11 ('retention of features') and no significant conflict has been identified with 'saved' NYMLP policies 7/6 ('development scheme'), 7/7 ('development of new reserves') and 7/10 ('restoration') or RDC-LPS Policies SP6 ('delivery and distribution of employment/industrial land and premises'), SP13 ('landscapes'), SP14 ('biodiversity'), SP17 ('managing air quality, land and water resources') and SP20 ('generic development management issues');

- iii. the proposal does not conflict with the abovementioned policies (including 'saved' policies) as it is considered that the potential environment effects outlined within Section 7.0 above are not considered to be so materially adverse as to be regarded as significant and the operations over an extended period of time until 2035 are capable of being sufficiently controlled either through planning conditions or the operation of the *Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended)* under the jurisdiction of the *Environment Agency*, together with the remits of the *Health and Safety Executive* and the *Oil and Gas Authority* and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures as proposed by the applicant; and,
- iv. it is considered that the imposition of conditions will ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts, either singularly or cumulatively, on the environment, residential amenity, landscape, cultural heritage, ecology, highway safety, traffic or public health and that appropriate measures are capable of ensuring restoration and aftercare to a satisfactory standard.

9.5 **PLANNING PERMISSION BE GRANTED** for the purpose of the continued use of the extension to the Kirby Misperton A wellsite (previously consented under C3/12/00989/CPO) for operations associated with gas production; including production of gas from the existing production borehole, the drilling and testing of one additional production borehole followed by subsequent production of gas and the maintenance of the wellsite and boreholes (workovers) on land at Kirby Misperton A wellsite (2012 extension), Alma Farm, Kirby Misperton, North Yorkshire on behalf of Third Energy UK Gas Limited subject to the following conditions:

Definition of development:

1. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out and maintained in accordance with the application details dated 3rd May 2019 (including the *Planning Statement* (dated 3rd May 2019) and *Environmental Report* (v4) (dated 16th May 2018) (including its associated appendices) and all associated plans, subsequent information submitted in September 2018 and 30th May 2019, the *Approved Documents List* below and the following *Schedule of Conditions* which, at all times, shall take precedence.

Reason: To reserve the right of control by the County Planning Authority to monitor the development for compliance with this permission in order to ensure that the development is carried out in accordance with the application details.

Duration of development:

2. The permission hereby granted is valid until 31st December 2035 and the development hereby approved shall cease to be used and all above-ground facilities shall be removed:

- (i) by 31st December 2035; or,
- (ii) within six (6) months of the cessation of significant gas production; or,
- (iii) within six (6) months of the cessation of electricity generation at Knapton Generating Station; or,
- (iv) within six (6) months following the abandonment of the site whichever is the sooner.

Reason: To reserve the right of control by the County Planning Authority to monitor the development for compliance with this permission and to ensure the restoration of the land with the minimum of delay in the interests of amenity.

Prior approvals:

3. No 'major' * workover operation, over and above that required in 'minor' workover** or normal routine maintenance*** operations, shall take place prior to the approval in writing by the County

Planning Authority of a *Scheme of Works* detailing the operations involved. Such a scheme will include (but not be limited to):

- a description of the proposed works including any rig and associated site mitigation;
- operational hours;
- a *Traffic Management Plan* for the works (including any required signage and a preferred alternative route if the identified route is not available);
- a *Pre-works Road Survey* (in accordance with the methodology as required by condition no.##);
- details of the means to prevent trailing of mud and debris onto the public highway (in accordance with condition no. ##);
- ecological protection measures to be employed during the works; and,
- a *Lighting Plan* (in accordance with condition no. ## below)

The *Scheme* shall make provision for notifying the County Planning Authority and neighbouring residents seven (7) days in advance of the operations, shall specify any rig or associated equipment, plant or machinery and site mitigation, a programme of noise monitoring including details of noise measurement locations, the method of noise measurement and the maximum permissible levels of noise at each measurement location as outlined in condition ## below. Such a scheme of mitigation is to be agreed by the County Planning Authority and further noise monitoring undertaken and results submitted to the County Planning Authority in order to evidence the effectiveness of the mitigation measures.

* a '*major*' workover operation is defined as wellbore treatments, casing repair, tubing removal or replacement, repositioning the well from its current position in the reservoir(s) into a more productive part of the reservoir (referred to as a '*sidetrack*') or well abandonment or suspension

** a '*minor*' workover operation is defined as works not including those identified above as '*major*' but over and above that defined as normal routine maintenance

*** normal routine maintenance is defined as being work on the wellsite that does not require subsurface work to be undertaken on any well. (e.g. repairs to fencing, drainage, site surfacing, pipework and/or tanks

Reason: To reserve the right of control by the County Planning Authority to monitor the development for compliance with this permission.

Limitations and control of the development:

Highway matters:

4. There shall be no access or egress between the highway and the site by any vehicles other than via the existing access with the public highway at Habton Road, as indicated in the application details, and no other points of access shall be used. The access road (as shown in drwg ref. no. ZG-TE-KMA-PA-13 (Rev##), dated ##) shall be maintained with a level hard stone surface for the duration of the development and repaired as necessary and any damage to the existing adopted highway, or any public right of way, occurring during operations shall be repaired.

Reason: To reserve the rights of control by the County Planning Authority in the interests of both vehicle and pedestrian safety and the visual amenity of the area.

5. There shall be no HCVs brought onto the site until a survey recording the condition of the existing adopted highway from the point of access on Habton Road upto the A169 has been carried out in accordance with a scheme previously approved in writing by the County Planning Authority in consultation with the Highway Authority. Within one month of the completion of any '*major*' workover operations, the applicant shall carry out a second survey recording the condition of the highway from the site access on Habton Road upto the A169. The survey shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority for its written approval and, thereafter, any works reasonably required in order to rectify any damage to the public highway resulting from traffic arising from the operations shall be completed to the satisfaction of the County Planning Authority in consultation with the Highway Authority.

Reason: To reserve the rights of control by the County Planning Authority in the interests of amenity and highway safety.

6. Provision shall be maintained for the duration of the development wholly within the site for parking, turning, loading and unloading of vehicles visiting the site. Such arrangements shall provide satisfactory accommodation for the vehicles of staff and visitors.

Reason: To reserve the rights of control by the County Planning Authority in the interests of amenity and highway safety and in order to provide for appropriate onsite vehicle parking and storage facilities, in the interests of highway safety and the general amenity of the area..

7. All vehicles involved in transporting materials, plant or waste product to or from the site shall be checked and, if necessary, cleaned before leaving the site so that no mud or waste materials are deposited on the public highway; the details of which shall be included within the *Scheme of Works* as required in condition no. ##

Reason: To reserve the rights of control by the County Planning Authority in the interests of amenity and highway safety and in order to ensure that no mud or other debris is deposited on the carriageway in the interests of highway safety.

Hours of operation:

HCV movements:

8. Heavy Commercial Vehicles (HCVs) exceeding 7.5 tonnes involved in the delivery of materials and equipment to the site shall only be permitted to arrive, depart, be loaded or unloaded between:

Mondays to Fridays 0700 – 1900 hours
Saturdays 0700 - 1300 hours

No HCVs exceeding 7.5 tonnes involved in the delivery of materials and equipment to the site shall be permitted to arrive, depart, be loaded or unloaded on any Sunday or Bank (or Public) Holiday unless associated with an emergency (which shall be regarded as circumstances in which there is a reasonable cause for apprehending injury to persons or serious damage to property).

Reason: To reserve the rights of control by the County Planning Authority in the interests of both highway safety and safeguarding the amenity of local residents.

Normal routine maintenance or 'minor' workover operations:

9. Normal routine maintenance operations* and 'minor' workover operations ** shall only take place between:

Mondays to Fridays 0700 – 1900 hours
Saturdays 0700 - 1300 hours

No normal routine maintenance or 'minor' workover operations shall take place on Sundays or Bank (or Public) Holidays unless associated with an emergency (which shall be regarded as circumstances in which there is a reasonable cause for apprehending injury to persons or serious damage to property).

* normal routine maintenance operations are defined as being work on the wellsite that does not require subsurface work to be undertaken on any well. (e.g. repairs to fencing, drainage, site surfacing, pipework and/or tanks)

** 'minor' workover operations are defined as work on an existing well requiring less than 28 days and less than 10 HCV movements per day and less than 30 HCV movements during mobilisation/demobilisation averaged over a 3 day period

Reason: To reserve the rights of control by the County Planning Authority in the interests of both highway safety and safeguarding the amenity of local residents.

Protection of water resources:

10. No ground or surface water contaminated by oil, grease or other pollutants used on, or in connection with, the site operations shall be discharged into any ditch or watercourse

Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and to ensure the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of preventing the pollution of surface and/or ground water resources.

11. Any facilities, above ground, for the storage of any oils, fuels, lubricants or other liquid materials, shall be located on an impervious base and surrounded by an impervious bunded area or purpose made self-bunding tanks. The volume of the bunded compound should be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses must be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe work should be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets should be detailed to discharge into the bund. Spill kits shall also be located in appropriate locations around the Site and utilised in the event of any accidental discharge/spillages Such facilities shall be constructed and completed in accordance with plans approved by the County Planning Authority

Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and to ensure the rights of control of the

County Planning Authority in the interest of preventing the pollution of surface and/or ground water resources.

External lighting:

12. No external lighting shall be installed except in accordance with the Scheme in the document 'Lighting Scheme for Well Sites' (dated January 2014) and subsequently approved in writing by the County Planning Authority on 16th April 2014. Any additional external lighting shall be subject to an updated Scheme subject to the prior approval of the County Planning Authority and shall include details of location, height, type, orientation and intensity of the lighting.

Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and in order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of local residents and the local environment

Control of noise emissions:

13. Prior to any operations (other than normal routine maintenance activity), a detailed Noise Monitoring Scheme shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority. The Scheme shall include the locations and times for noise monitoring to be carried out commencing from the start of any operations. Maximum noise levels, during any 'major' workover operations, measured at the boundary of the nearest residential properties, under neutral weather conditions, shall not exceed levels of 50 dBL_{Aeq} (1 hour) (free-field) between 0700 and 1900 hours and 42 dBL_{Aeq} (5 minutes) (free-field) between 1900 and 0700 hours. All noise monitoring results shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority within 7 days of the monitoring being carried out and continue to be made available to the County Planning Authority for the duration of the operations.

Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and is imposed in order to secure the rights of control of the development by the County Planning Authority in the interest of protecting the amenity of local residents.

14. Noise levels shall be adequately controlled and any works shall be completed in accordance with relevant guidelines e.g. 'Noise Control on Construction and Open Sites' (BS5228:1997) or any subsequent updates to best practice guidance. This shall, as a minimum, include the following:

- all generator doors or other enclosed equipment shall remain shut at all times;
 - all noise generating activities shall be confined to the hours of operation stated herein; and,
 - acoustic screening or enclosures shall be used where necessary to reduce extraneous noise.
- Such measures shall be included in the Scheme of Works required under condition no. ##.

Reason: To secure the rights of control of the development by the County Planning Authority in the interest of protecting the amenity of local residents.

15. In the event that noise monitoring indicates that noise levels have exceeded the maximum permitted noise level, operations shall cease within [x] hours and until such time that further noise mitigation measures which shall be firstly approved in writing by the County Planning Authority have been installed and employed within the site. Further noise monitoring shall be undertaken; the results of which shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority in writing in order to evidence the effectiveness of the mitigation measures.

Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and is imposed in order to secure the rights of control of the development by the County Planning Authority in the interest of protecting the amenity of local residents.

16. All plant and machinery shall be adequately maintained and silenced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations at all times.

Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and to secure the rights of control of the development by the County Planning Authority in the interest of protecting the amenity of local residents.

Control of emissions to atmosphere:

<p>17. Stringent precautions shall be taken to avoid smell, nuisance and gaseous pollution. In particular, all operations shall take place in enclosed systems and facilities shall be made available to deal with any accidental spillage, or smell from any mercaptans present. Odour levels shall be assessed during the development according to a scheme having first been approved in writing by the County Planning Authority.</p>
<p><i>Reason: In order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of local residents and the local environment.</i></p>
<p>18. The atmospheric emissions generated during the course of development shall be monitored in accordance with the approved scheme outlined in the <i>Air Monitoring Scheme for Well Sites</i> (January 2014) and the results of such monitoring should be submitted to the County Planning Authority at the end of each calendar year. In the event of any 'workover' operations or any operations likely to give rise to odour emissions, odour monitoring results shall be provided in writing to the County Planning Authority within 28 days of the samples being taken.</p>
<p><i>Reason: In order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of local residents and the local environment.</i></p>
<p>19. Prior to the commencement of any of the operations hereby permitted, a detailed <i>Dust Management Plan</i> (including mitigation measures) shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority and, strictly adhered to thereafter</p>
<p><i>Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and in order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of local residents and the local environment.</i></p>
<p>20. No activity hereby permitted shall cause dust to be emitted so as to adversely affect adjacent residential properties and/or other sensitive uses and/or local environment. Should such an emission occur, the activity shall be suspended until a revised <i>Dust Management Plan</i> is submitted and approved by the County Planning Authority</p>
<p><i>Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and in order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of local residents and the local environment.</i></p>
<p><u>Site security & site maintenance:</u></p>
<p>21. All fencing and gating of the site shall be maintained throughout the duration of the development prior to site restoration.</p>
<p><i>Reason: In order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of local residents and the local environment.</i></p>
<p>22. No storage of plant, equipment or materials shall take place at the site except where outlined in any <i>Scheme of Works</i> submitted under condition no. ## or where, temporarily required (i.e. a duration of less than 28 days) for normal routine maintenance or '<i>minor</i>' workover operations.</p>
<p><i>Reason: In order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of local residents and the local environment.</i></p>
<p>23. All on-site equipment and buildings shall be maintained during the life of the operations. Any replacement plant or buildings will be of a similar form, material and colour.</p>
<p><i>Reason: In order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of local residents and the local environment.</i></p>
<p>24. The surface finish of the operational area shall be maintained during the duration of the development.</p>
<p><i>Reason: In order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of local residents and the local environment.</i></p>
<p><u>Landscaping:</u></p>

<p>25. Within 12 months of the date of this decision (and prior to any 'major' workover), a <i>Landscape Management Plan</i> shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority for its approval in writing to ensure the establishment of landscaping and screening of the site as a whole. This will incorporate measures outlined in the <i>Environmental Report</i> (Appendix J - <i>Landscape and Visual Appraisal</i> - DRaW (UK) Ltd - at pp23) and the '<i>Additional Planting and Landscape Maintenance</i>' Plan drwg no. 01/06/001 (dated 7th October 2015). The <i>Landscape Management Plan</i> shall provide for selective thinning or coppicing the trees and shrubs around the southern part of the wellsite, to promote new growth, and monitoring growth of recent planting on the bund around the north. Replanting will be undertaken, if necessary, in accordance with the approved plan. Thereafter, the landscaping shall be managed in accordance with the approved <i>Landscape Management Plan</i>.</p>
<p><i>Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and to reserve the rights of control by the County Planning Authority and imposed in the interests of visual and local amenities and the environment of the area.</i></p>
<p>26. Any trees or shrubs planted or retained in accordance with condition no. ## which are removed, uprooted, destroyed, die or become severely damaged or diseased within five (5) years of planting shall be replaced within the next planting season</p>
<p><i>Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and to reserve the rights of control by the County Planning Authority and imposed in the interests of visual and local amenities and the environment of the area.</i></p>
<p><u>Protection of nature conservation interests:</u></p>
<p>27. Within twelve months of the date of this permission, a <i>Method Statement</i> for the protection of wildlife, flora and fauna during the operation of the facility shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority</p>
<p><i>Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and imposed in order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority and ensure the protection of wildlife, flora and fauna.</i></p>
<p>28. No vegetation removal or pruning shall take place at the site within the bird nesting season unless a suitably qualified ecologist has confirmed that no nesting birds are present in the vegetation to be removed.</p>
<p><i>Reason: In the interests of the protection of nesting birds.</i></p>
<p><u>Protection of public rights of way:</u></p>
<p>29. No works are to be undertaken which will create an obstruction, either permanent or temporary, to any affected <i>Public Rights of Way</i>.</p>
<p><i>Reason: In order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of residents.</i></p>
<p><u>Site restoration and 'after-care':</u></p>
<p>30. No later than one year before the decommissioning of the site, a <i>Pre-restoration Ecological Survey</i> shall take place to establish the presence, or otherwise, of any protected species on the site within the site boundary and immediately outside. The survey and measures for the protection of and minimisation of disturbance during the decommissioning phase shall be submitted to the County Planning Authority for approval in writing. The development shall be implemented strictly in accordance with approved details of protection.</p>
<p><i>Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and imposed in order to reserve the rights of control of the County Planning Authority and ensure the protection of wildlife, flora and fauna.</i></p>

31. Within 12 months of the date of this permission, a detailed 'Restoration and five year 'after-care' Scheme' shall submitted for the written approval of the County Planning Authority.

The Scheme shall include:

- a) the means by which the well and wellsite shall be abandoned and decommissioned (in whole or in part) (i.e. the treatment of the borehole);
- b) soil remediation, replacement of subsoils and soils and reinstatement measures (including deep ripping to relieve compaction) to restore the land to the 'required standard' for agricultural use along with details of proposed grass seed mixes and details of five-year 'after-care' of new or retained vegetation;
- c) removal of all imported materials, all building, plant, equipment, machinery, fencing, temporary surfacing materials from the site and access track not required for the purpose of restoration and 'after-care'; and,
- d) details of any pre-restoration ecology surveys to be carried out.

Any damage to land drainage systems shall be fully repaired. The site access shall be removed and the land restored to a condition suitable for agricultural cultivation, the highway verge reinstated, and the field boundary shall be fenced and hedged in accordance with the details within the Restoration Plan once approved.

Reason: In accord with Annex 3 ('Model planning conditions for surface area') of Part 9 within Section 27 of the National Planning Practice Guidance and in order to ensure that the restoration of the site is undertaken in accordance with the approved details and in a timely manner to avoid undue delay in the restoration of the site.

32. The site shall be restored in accordance with the approved 'Restoration Scheme' and the site thereafter managed in accordance with the approved five (5) year 'after-care' programme. The 'after-care' period shall commence from the date that the County Planning Authority confirms that the restoration works have been carried out and fully implemented in accordance with approved details

Reason: In order to ensure the right of control of the development by the County Planning Authority in the interest of the satisfactory restoration and beneficial after-use of the site.

Withdrawal of permitted development rights:

33. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (or any Order revoking or re-enacting that Order) no buildings, plant, machinery or structure (whether fixed or portable in design) shall be erected or placed on the site without the prior grant of planning permission. In particular, no living accommodation shall be established on the area covered by this permission or on any adjoining land.

Reason: In order to ensure the control of the County Planning Authority in the interest of safeguarding the amenity of residents.

Annual monitoring:

34. An annual review meeting shall be held between the operator and the County Planning Authority, and, as required, other interested parties, to review schemes of working, mitigation, maintenance, management, restoration and 'after-care'.

Reason: In order to ensure the control of the site by the County Planning Authority in the interest of the amenity of local residents, safeguard against any effects of the development upon the environment and ensure an orderly working programme and restoration of the site.

Approved documents list: [to be completed after the decision of the Committee is known]

Drawing/document ref.			Rev	Title	Scale	Date

Statement of Compliance with Article 35 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015

In determining this planning application, the County Planning Authority has worked with the applicant adopting a positive and proactive manner. The County Council offers the opportunity for pre-application discussion on applications and the applicant, in this case, chose to take up this service. Proposals are assessed against the National Planning Policy Framework, replacement Local Plan policies and Supplementary Planning Documents, which have been subject to proactive publicity and consultation prior to their adoption and are referred to in the reason for approval. During the course of the determination of this application, the applicant has been informed of the existence of all consultation

responses and representations made in a timely manner which provided the applicant with the opportunity to respond to any matters raised. The County Planning Authority has sought solutions to problems arising by liaising with consultees, considering other representations received and liaising with the applicant as necessary. Where appropriate, changes to the proposal were sought when the statutory determination timescale allowed.

D BOWE

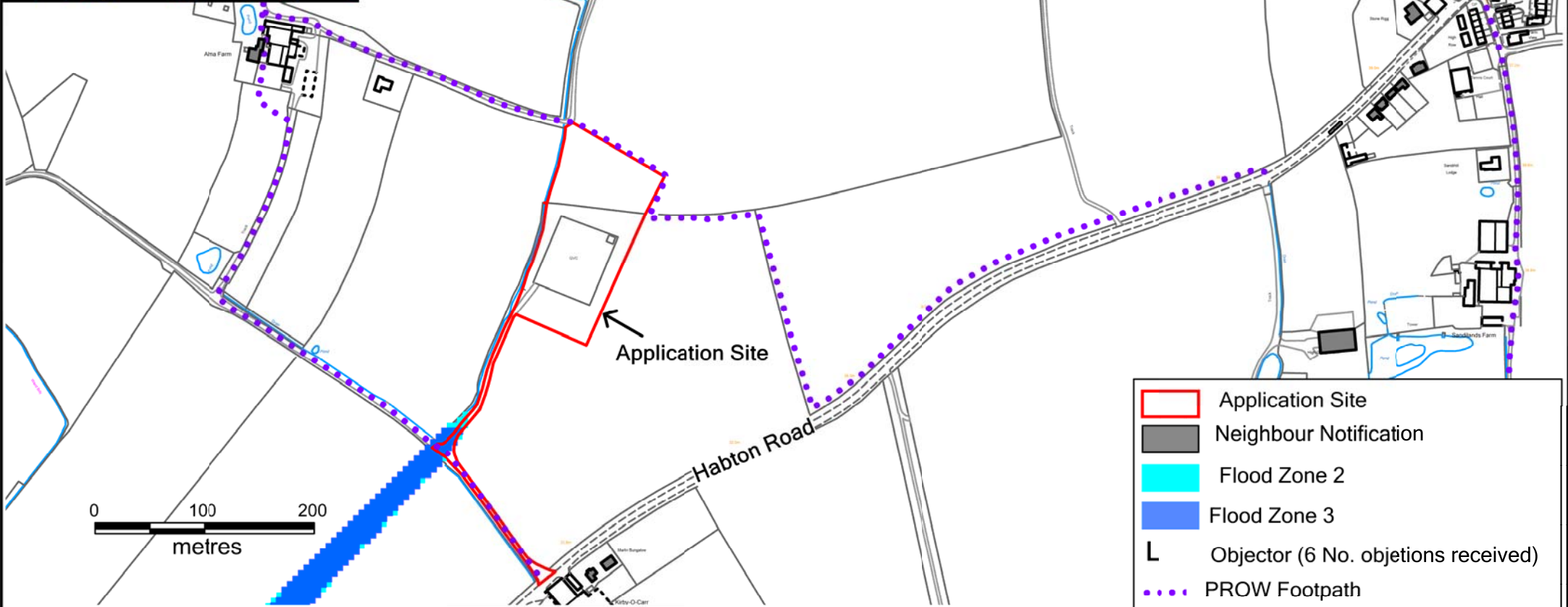
Corporate Director, Business and Environmental Services

Background Documents to this Report:

1. Planning application documents can be found by [clicking here](#).
2. Consultation responses received.
3. Representations received.

Author of report: Victoria Perkin

Kirby Misperton A wellsite (2012 Extension)



	Application Site
	Neighbour Notification
	Flood Zone 2
	Flood Zone 3
	Objector (6 No. objections received)
	PROW Footpath

Application No : NY/2019/0079/FUL

Title: Continue use of the extension to the Kirby Misperton A wellsite (previously consented under C3/12/00989/CPO) for operations associated with gas production; including production of gas from the existing production borehole, the drilling and testing of one additional production borehole followed by subsequent production of gas and the maintenance of the wellsite and boreholes (workovers) Kirby Misperton A wellsite (2012 Extension), Alma Farm, Kirby Misperton, North Yorkshire, YO17 6XS

Business & Environmental Services,
 North Yorkshire County Council
 County Hall, Northallerton,
 North Yorkshire. DL7 8AH

Scale : 1:5,000
 Date : Nov 2019
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 Compilation & Analysis : VP/JB