

## ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS

1.	Meeting:	Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Environment
2.	Date:	24 January 2011
3.	Title:	Rotherham Local Site System
4.	Programme Area:	Environment and Development Services

### 5. Summary

This report seeks approval of an update of the list of Local Wildlife Sites and Regionally Important Geological Sites in Rotherham. This information will form part of the environmental evidence base for the Local Development Framework and be used in the determination of relevant planning applications.

### 6. Recommendations

- That the Rotherham Local Wildlife Sites 2010 boundaries (as shown in Appendix 1 of this report) be accepted.
- That approval is given to proceed with the integration of the Local Wildlife Sites 2010 boundaries into the preparation of the Local Development Framework and in the determination of relevant planning applications.
- That the Regionally Important Geological Sites 2010 boundaries (as shown in Appendix 3 of this report) be accepted.
- That approval is given to proceed with the integration of the Regionally Important Geological Sites 2010 boundaries into the preparation of the Local Development Framework and in the determination of relevant planning applications.

## **7 Proposal and Details**

The LDF Steering Group meeting on 18 June 2010 agreed to the aspiration of setting up a Local Sites System that encompassed a Local Geological Sites System and a Local Wildlife Sites System. This Report seeks approval of individual sites that would contribute towards that System.

A copy of the Local Wildlife Site maps and the Regionally Important Geological Site maps from Appendices 1 and 3 will be placed in the members reading room on 17 January 2011.

### ***Local Wildlife Sites***

RMBC Cabinet approved the adoption of the initial 96 Local Wildlife Sites and resolved that the integration of the Local Wildlife System into the planning framework and into relevant performance monitoring systems be approved and implemented (17 December 2008 minute 139). The Local Wildlife Site System, as approved, includes a responsibility for any additions and amendments to the site list to be reported to the LDF Steering Group and to the Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Development. A paper on proposed amendments to the Local Wildlife Sites and Regionally Important Geological Sites series was reported to LDF Steering Group on 16 July 2010.

Site additions and amendments are generated by proposals arising from landowners and members of the groups represented on the LWS Panel; assessment work is then undertaken to provide support or otherwise for the proposals. The results of the assessments are considered by the LWS Panel and are then reported as above.

During 2010 six additional candidate sites were proposed and assessed; three of these qualify as Local Wildlife Sites. Ongoing site monitoring has enabled a number of existing sites to be reviewed, resulting in additional qualifying criteria to be recorded for these sites.

Prior to making contact with Local Wildlife Site landowners a review of all site qualification has been undertaken. This has led to a number of minor changes to the series of existing sites. A small number of site boundaries have been revised to more accurately reflect the qualifying criteria and a suite of sites with contiguous boundaries have been amalgamated into one site. Three sites have been removed from the list as, on review of the site information, it was found that the qualification had been inaccurately assigned. The names of some of the Local Wildlife Sites have been modified to make them more user-friendly.

A summary of the amendments and an update of the Local Wildlife Site series are attached as Appendix 1.

### ***Regionally Important Geological Sites***

Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) in Rotherham were designated following a survey carried out by the South Yorkshire RIGS Group, which is now part of the Sheffield Area Geology Trust (SAGT). These sites of regional geological

importance, often with good access, were endorsed in a meeting of Rotherham Metropolitan Council Cabinet Member and Deputy Economic and Development Issues on the 8 November 1999.

RMBC Forward Planning have commissioned geological survey work to provide updated information on areas of significant geological interest in the Borough, to inform the environmental evidence base of the Local Development Framework. This survey identified three new additional sites of RIGS quality and also proposed boundary changes for many of the existing RIGS. The updated series of RIGS were approved by the Rotherham Local Geological Sites (LGS) Panel. The panel members, whom have local geological expertise, played a crucial role in approving the proposed RIGS and approving the new RIGS boundary proposals. The Rotherham LGS Panel have in outline endorsed the selection criteria for Rotherham RIGS (see Appendix 2, Table 1) and the Rotherham boundary methodology (see Appendix 2 Table 2). The outline methodology followed for RIGS assessment work is given in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 gives an update of the RIGS series.

## **8. Finance**

The cost of the Local Wildlife Site update and geological survey work will be met by the EDS Forward Planning Local Development Framework budget.

## **9. Risks and Uncertainties**

The operation of a Local Site System enables RMBC to demonstrate compliance with current legislation and planning policy including the need to have a robust evidence base.

Designation is based primarily on scientific reasoning and, in accordance with national best practise (Defra, Local Sites: Guidance on their Identification, Selection & Management, 2006), the system includes all sites that qualify. This can create a conflict of interest between Local Site status and potential for development; as Local Site status will be a designation within the Local Development Framework the presence of a Local Site within a proposed development site will be treated as a material consideration.

A Land Registry Search has identified RMBC as a major land owner of Local Wildlife Sites in the Borough. Although the majority of these sites are currently allocated as either Urban Green Space or Green Belt there are a small number that are allocated as either residential, industrial and business or community facilities. The LDF allocations consultation will provide opportunity for representations from land owners and land managers, including RMBC, regarding the designation of the land in the LDF proposals map. It is important that the Council takes a balanced approach, informed by robust evidence base and relevant strategies and plans.

There is a need for a fully documented framework for the selection of sites of geological significance in the borough to increase transparency of operation and reduce uncertainty. The proposed Regionally Important Geological Sites Selection criteria and suite of sites were produced towards this need. The geological survey work carried out in 2010 has identified that in addition to the proposed Regionally

Important Geological Sites series, a significant number of further areas would be worthy of further investigation. The potential for additional survey work, analysis and the establishment of agreed Local Geological Site criteria (which is as yet un-programmed) will be investigated further.

## **10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications**

Planning Policy Statement 12 (ODPM, 2008) states that areas of protection, such as nationally protected landscape and internationally, nationally and locally designated areas and sites, should be included on adopted proposals maps.

Planning Policy Statement 9 (ODPM 2005) states that 'sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest, which include Regionally Important Geological Sites, Local Nature Reserves and Local Sites, have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets; contributing to the quality of life and the wellbeing of the community; and in supporting research and education. Criteria-based policies should be established in local development documents against which proposals for any development on, or affecting, such sites will be judged.'

Planning for Biodiversity and Geological conservation – A guide to Good Practice (ODPM 2005) states that local development frameworks should indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites'.

The maintenance of a Local Site system and positive site management are essential elements of Local Area Agreement Indicator NI197 – 'Improved local biodiversity – active management of local sites'.

## **11. Background Papers and Consultation**

- Baker Shepherd Gillespie - Ecological Consultants (April 2007)  
Rotherham Local Wildlife Site System:
  - Part 1: The Framework for Rotherham's Local Wildlife Site System,
  - Part 2: Site Selection Guidelines for Rotherham.
- Defra Local Sites – Guidance on their Identification, Selection and Management (February 2006)
- Former Cabinet Member for Economic and Regeneration and Development Services (5.4.2006) RMBC <http://moderngov.rotherham.gov.uk>
- Former Cabinet Member for Economic and Regeneration and Development Services (24.11.2008) RMBC <http://moderngov.rotherham.gov.uk>
- ODPM Planning Policy Statement 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
- ODPM Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – A guide to Good Practice (ODPM 2005)
- ODPM Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Development Frameworks (2008)
- RMBC Cabinet (17.12.08) <http://moderngov.rotherham.gov.uk>
- RMBC (1999) Policy ENV2.2, Rotherham Unitary Development Plan
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006  
CLG National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships

**Contact Names: Rachel Overfield Countryside Planning Assistant 254746 and Carolyn Barber, Ecology Development Officer 822462.**

## **Appendix 1 - An update of the Local Wildlife Site series**

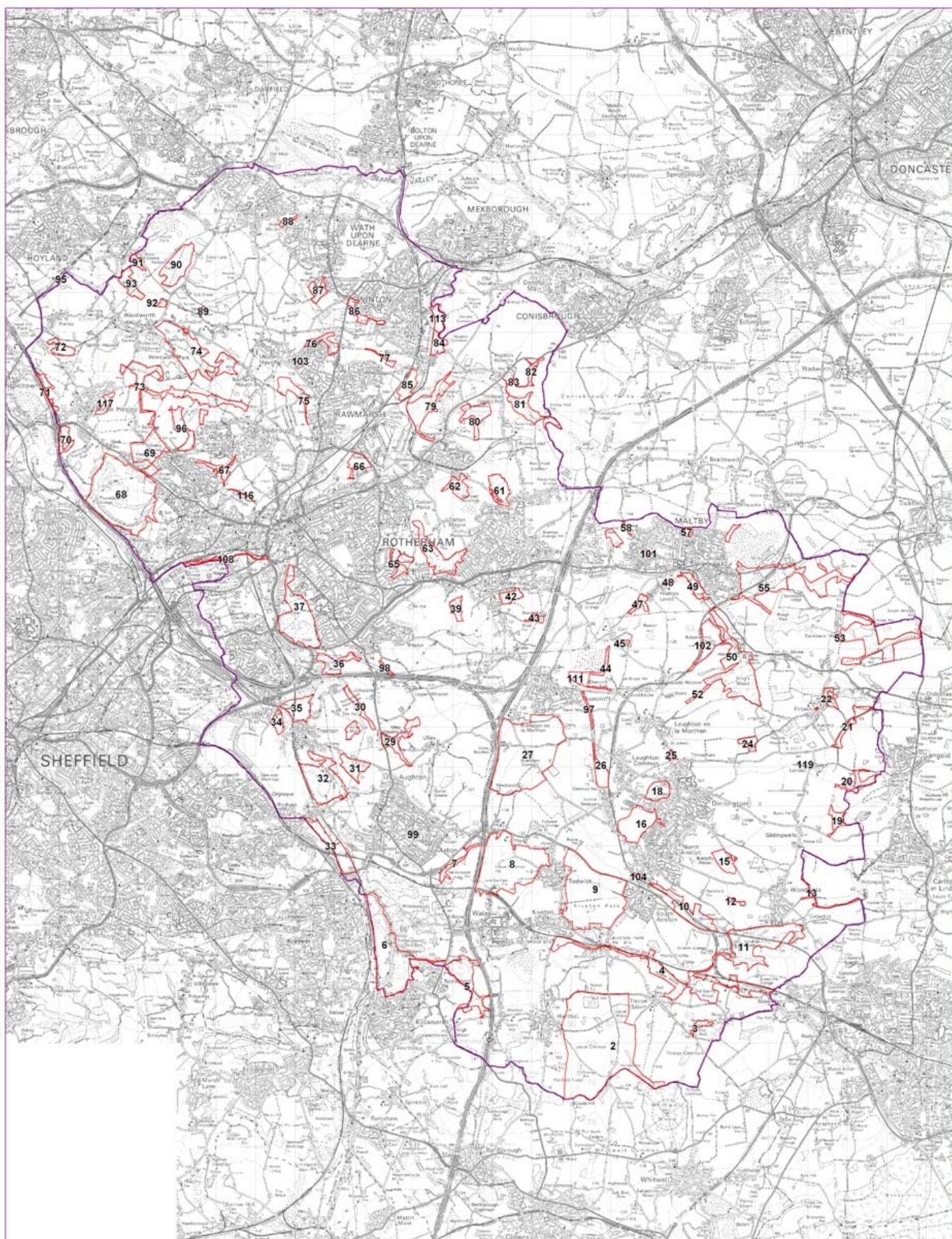
### **Rotherham Local Wildlife Site System – Site List & Boundary adoption 2010**

The following maps illustrate the proposed changes to the mapped boundaries of Local Wildlife Sites in Rotherham. The first map shows the 2008 boundaries (as adopted 17/12/2008), the second map shows the proposed changes and additions to the adopted map and the final map shows the proposed 2010 boundaries for acceptance based on the proposed changes.

The following is a list of Local Wildlife Site names; site reference numbers are shown on each of the maps.

LWS2	Loscar Common	LWS63	Listerdale Woods
LWS3	Lobwells Wood	LWS64	Gibbing Greave and Herringthorpe Wood
LWS4	Chesterfield Canal	LWS66	Aldwarke Sewage Farm
LWS5	Nor Wood and Locks	LWS67	Bassingthorpe Spring & Hudson's Rough
LWS6	Rother Valley Country Park	LWS68	Grange Park
LWS7	Nickerwood Ponds	LWS69	Keppel's Field Local Nature Reserve
LWS8	Todwick Common	LWS70	Lady Clough and Smithy Wood
LWS9	Axle Lane	LWS71	Hesley Wood
LWS10	Anston Stones Wood	LWS72	Barley Hole Springs
LWS11	Lindrick Common	LWS75	New Stubbin Colliery and Stubbin Incline
LWS12	Dewidales Wood	LWS76	Warren Vale Local Nature Reserve
LWS13	Cross Lane Meadow	LWS77	Collier Brook and Marsh
LWS15	Swinston Hill Woods	LWS79	Thrybergh Tip
LWS16	Dinnington Colliery Tip	LSW80	Thrybergh Country Park
LWS18	Dinnington Public Open Space	LWS81	Ravenfield Park & Firsby Reservoirs
LWS21	Ivy Lodge Plantation and Rough Wood	LWS82	Hooton Cliff
LWS22	Firbeck Hall Woodlands	LWS83	Back Lane
LWS24	Long and Little Thwaite Woods	LWS84	Kilnhurst Ings
LWS25	Little Moor	LWS85	Kilnhurst Agricultural Letting
LWS26	Dinnington Marsh	LWS86	Creighton & Piccadilly Woods
LWS27	Brampton Common	LWS87	Wath Wood & Boyd Royd Wood
LWS29	Ulley Country Park	LWS88	Flatts Valley
LWS30	Burnt Wood	LWS89	Hoober Plantation
LWS31	Treeton Wood	LWS90	Rainborough Park
LWS32	Treeton Dyke	LWS91	Simon Wood
LWS33	Woodhouse Washlands	LWS92	Lee Wood
LWS34	Catcliffe Flash	LWS93	King's Wood
LWS35	Old Flatts Farm Marsh	LWS95	Skier's Spring Wood
LWS36	Whiston Meadows	LWS96	Rockingham Wood
LWS37	Canklow Wood	LWS97	Thurcroft Mineral Trail
LWS39	Wickersley Gorse	LWS98	Revel Wood
LWS42	Wickersley Wood	LWS99	Austen Park
LWS43	King's Pond Plantation	LWS101	Hazel Road Wood
LWS44	Thurcroft Hall	LWS103	Monk Wood
LWS46	Carr Quarry	LWS104	Anston Brook Walk
LWS47	Hooton Levitt (SW) woodlands	LWS105	St Martin's Church, Firbeck
LWS48	Hooton Levitt (N) woodland	LWS108	Sheffield & South Yorkshire Navigation
LWS49	Wood Lee Common	LWS113	Kilnhurst Riverside
LWS50	Roche Abbey	LWS116	Clough Streamside
LWS53	Sandbeck Park	LWS117	Thorpe Mine
LWS55	Maltby Commons and Woodlands	LWS119	St Peter's Church, Letwell
LWS57	Greenland Plantation	LWS121	Bradgate Brickpits
LWS58	Lilly Hall	LWS204	Tropical Butterfly House, North Anston
LWS59	Hellaby Bridge Brickworks	LWS205	St Margaret's Church, Swinton
LWS61	Gulling Wood & Silver Wood		
LWS62	Silverwood Tip and Odd Hill		





# Local Wildlife Sites - 2008 Boundaries

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**Rotherham**  
 Metropolitan  
 Borough Council



**Proposed site amendment details:**Candidate sites proposed and considered:

- Kilnhurst Flash – Does not qualify as insufficient data held
- Bradgate Brickpits – Qualifies as LWS – added to LWS series as site LWS121
- St Margaret's Church, Swinton – Qualifies as LWS – added to LWS series as site LWS205
- Tropical Butterfly House, North Anston – Qualifies as LWS – added to LWS series as LWS204
- Pithouse West – Requires further assessment to confirm extent of qualifying area
- Kiveton Community Forest – Does not qualify as insufficient data held

Proposed sites that have not qualified will be retained as candidate LWS and will be reassessed following future survey data submission.

Proposed boundary amendments considered:

- LWS13 – Cross Lane Meadow – boundary revised to accurately reflect the qualifying data.
- LWS27 – Brampton Common – boundary revised to accurately reflect the qualifying data.
- LWS30 – Burnt Wood – boundary revised to accurately reflect the qualifying data.
- LWS32 – Treeton Dyke – boundary revised to accurately reflect the qualifying data.
- LWS35 – Old Flatts Farm Marsh – boundary revised to accurately reflect the qualifying data.
- LWS49 – Wood Lee Common – boundary revised to accurately reflect the qualifying data.
- LWS62 – Silverwood Tip and Odd Hill – boundary revised to accurately reflect the qualifying data.
- LWS102 Bullatree Farm – boundary revised to accurately reflect the qualifying data.
- LWS37 – Canklow Wood – boundary revised to exclude the residential area along Rother View Road that had been incorrectly included.
- LWS103 – Monk Wood – boundary revised to exclude carpark as a non-qualifying compartment.
- LWS50 – Roche Abbey – boundary amended to incorporate previous LWS52 Slade Hills and LWS102 Bullatree farm.
- LWS20 – Langold Farm Wood – site removed as previous qualification was inaccurately assigned.
- LWS73 – Wentworth Park Lakes – site removed as previous qualification was inaccurately assigned.
- LWS74 – Wentworth Park – site removed as previous qualification was inaccurately assigned.
- LWS59 – Hellaby Bridge Brickworks – boundary amended to reflect the current area of potential amphibian interest within the site; this is a temporary boundary pending completion of the translocation scheme agreed by Natural England, at which point a final boundary will be generated.

The above candidate site and boundary amendment proposals have been considered and approved by the Rotherham LWS Panel in accordance with the LWS System Framework and the panel's Term of Reference.

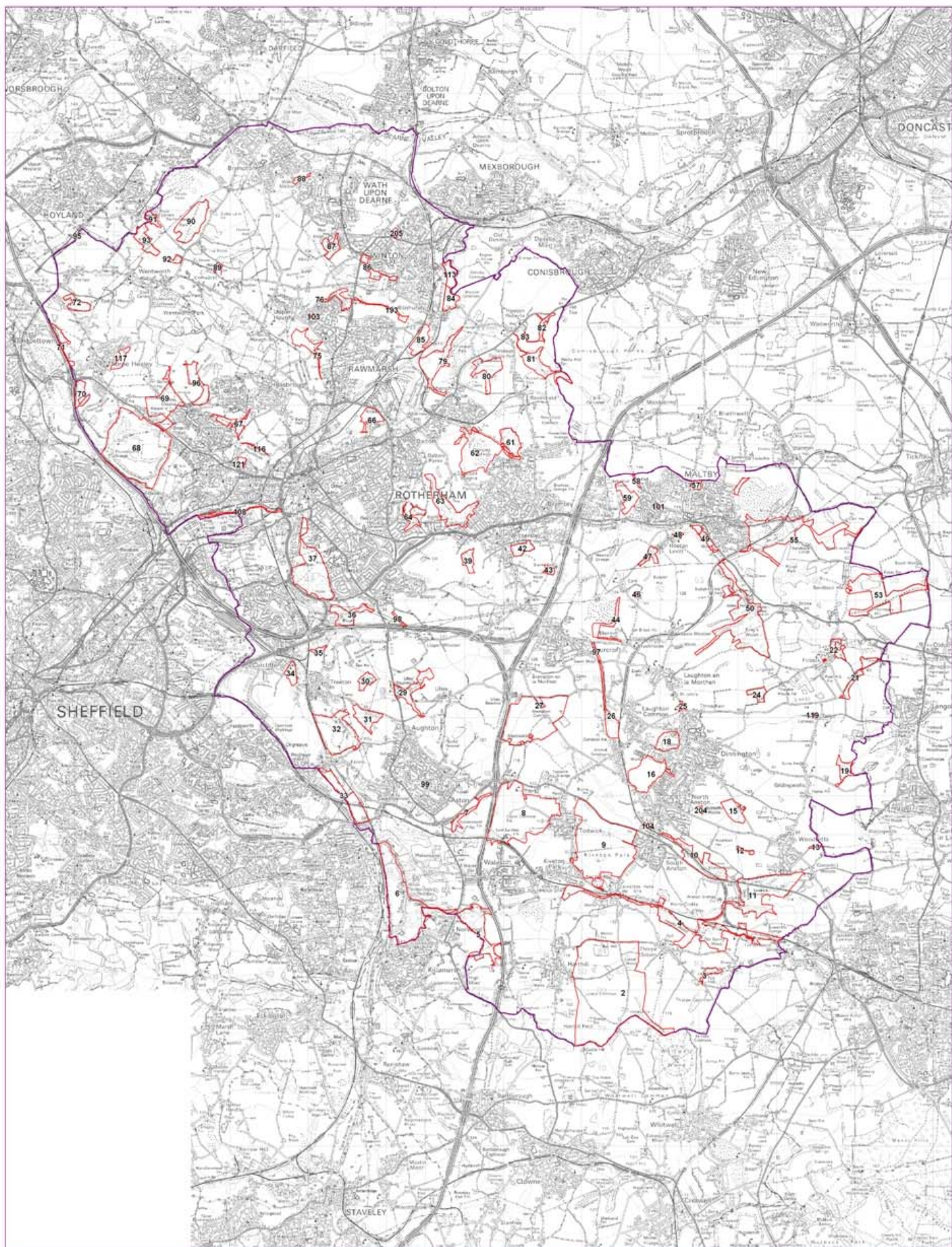


## Local Wildlife Sites - 2010 Boundary Amendments

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## **Appendix 2 – Information on the Rotherham RIGS selection and boundary update work 2010**

### *Background*

RMBC Forward Planning commissioned geological survey work to provide updated information on areas of significant geological interest in the Borough to inform the environmental evidence base of the Local Development Framework. It is anticipated that RIGS will be a designation within the Local Development Framework and shown on the Local Development Framework Proposals Map. The presence of a RIGS within a proposed development site will be capable of being a material consideration.

The Local Development Framework Steering Group meeting on 18 June 2010 agreed the aspiration for a Local Sites System encompassing a Local Geological Sites (LGS) System. It is currently anticipated that RIGS will form part of this future Local Geological Site System. Details on the formation of a Rotherham Local Sites System encompassing a Local Geological Sites System will be reported in a future paper to Members. It is envisaged that any LGS System would mirror the existing Local Wildlife Sites System currently in operation. In the interim, it is hoped that this appendix will give a degree of transparency on current RIGS operation.

The existing series of RIGS were designated in the 1990s and implemented in planning through Rotherham Unitary Development Plan Policy ENV2.2. In 1996 and 1997 potential RIGS sites were identified from geological memoirs, other literature, existing information and local knowledge. Each site was visited and a record sheet completed to give a description of the geological interest and a range of other site information. The process of agreeing change to this existing series of Rotherham RIGS to inform the Local Development Framework is proceeding in a series of stages as follows:

1. Establishment of Rotherham Local Geological Site Panel – a panel of local experts with experience in geoconservation that meet at least twice a year to oversee the selection, evaluation and deselection of Local Geological Sites.
2. Commissioning of geological survey work in Rotherham by RMBC in 2010. Survey work has provided information on new sites of RIGS quality, has revisited existing RIGS to check the designating interest is still present and has checked that their boundaries are correct (in order to inform the LDF Draft Proposals map). The survey has also identified other areas of geological significance worthy of further exploration.
3. For the 2010 geological survey a range of existing information was analysed to check the designating RIGS interest was still present and that RIGS boundaries were correct. Areas of additional geological significance were also identified. Existing geological information was obtained from a range of sources including aerial photographs and documents in the public domain.
4. Relevant landowners were contacted regarding permission to access the land. Where this was not obtained information was collected for survey access from public highways or footpaths or remote viewing. New sites of RIGS quality were

identified in line with the RIGS selection criteria given below. Notes on RIGS boundary identification methodology is given below in Table 2 at the end of this appendix.

5. The Rotherham Local Geological Site Panel has approved the proposed new RIGS and the proposals for updating the existing RIGS boundaries. The Panel in outline endorsed the selection criteria for Rotherham RIGS given in Table 1.
6. Report to RMBC Members seeking acceptance of the new RIGS sites and updated boundaries as well as incorporation of the RIGS into the planning framework.
7. Feedback is anticipated to be given to RIGS landowners who granted access permission.
8. Future RIGS Monitoring via a rolling program is recommended

**Table 1 Rotherham RIGS selection criteria – sites may qualify if they meet one or more of the following:**

- Is the geological feature at the site the only one in South Yorkshire?
- Is the site the best example of this particular geological or geomorphological feature?
- Is the site above a threshold of local geological or geomorphological importance, or part of a series of linked sites?
- Does the site have high educational value for use by schools, higher education students and researchers?
- Does the site have good public access or could provision for access be made with the permission of the landowner?
- Is the site linked to important advances in geological knowledge or has it other historical value?
- Is the site highly valued by the community because of its amenity and / or beauty?

The validation and approval of the RMBC commissioned geological survey work and its subsequent recommendations was undertaken by the Rotherham Local Geological Site Panel. (It is noted that Panel recommendations for any future addition or deletion to the series of sites would need to be reported to members by a report to LDF Steering Group and RMBC Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Environment for its subsequent implementation into the planning framework).

*Further work*

1) It is envisaged that further information for landowners on RIGS selection and de-selection process will probably be required. This information would be drawn up in conjunction with the Rotherham Local Geological Site Panel and may include information along the following lines.

- Requests for changes to approved RIGS would need to be made to the Local Geological Sites Panel.
- Landowners may need to understand that a review of the designation and resulting evidence gathering could lead to additional areas being designated



and/or the area being assessed on other Local Sites criteria (A proportion of RIGS are Local Wildlife Sites).

- The landowner would be able to make a request of a review of a RIGS boundary to the Rotherham Local Geological Site Panel. Up to date valid site information may need to be provided if not available.
- Each site will need to be considered on a site by site basis by the Panel.
- There may be some scope to revise boundaries as they also reflect practical management boundaries, and not always the boundary of the geological, geodiversity and other nature conservation interests.
- In some cases the Panel may advise they have no objection to development proceeding on part of a RIGS site area, particularly former large quarry areas, providing that overall the development enhances the geodiversity while conserving or enhancing any ecological interest.

2) Details on the steps towards formation of a Rotherham Local Sites System encompassing a Local Geological System will be reported in a future paper to Members.

3) A rolling program of RIGS monitoring is recommended subject to funding.

#### **Table 2 Notes on Rotherham RIGS boundary methodology**

- Once a geological site has been assessed as being of RIGS quality, consideration is given to the identification of the boundaries of the designated area.
- Each site area is identified by having a separate designation statement of the main interest within the area.
- The determination of boundaries should be undertaken so as to ensure that the area of land that meets the selection guidelines is included within the site boundary.
- Boundaries have been drawn so that they can be readily located on maps and on the ground, which includes field boundaries and paths.
- Boundaries have been drawn so that they do not include significant areas of land that are outside the area of geodiversity interest and thus place an undue constraint on potential development. They may (and where possible should), however, include areas of nature conservation interest that is of lesser value where it is an integral part of the management unit or provides additional or associated ecological, geological or geomorphological interest.
- For geomorphological and landscape feature sites, it is anticipated that the areas of lesser value will occupy less than 50% of the area of the land parcel under consideration though this percentage restriction may not be applicable to quarry sites
- Site boundaries may be drawn using field evidence, current and historical map evidence, current and historical aerial imagery, publications and data within Rotherham Geological Records held by Sheffield Area Geology Trust.

(a) The site boundaries have been determined by readily identifiable practical management areas that include areas which include all the area with the designated



and associated geodiversity interest, including quarry faces, shale scrapes, spoil tips and natural stone boundary walls.

(b) Where there is an aggregation of separate management subunits based on land use or ownership, that are adjacent to each other the boundary has been drawn to include all management subunit compartments as a single RIGS area. Where RIGS and earth heritage SSSIs are designated on different criteria, they may have adjacent or different overlapping boundaries. Adjacent RIGS sites may be aggregated into a larger RIGS area for planning purposes.

(c) Where there is a grouping of separate management units of the same type (for example a series of disused quarries) that are in close proximity to each other they may also be referred to by a single RIGS name.

(d) For large areas with only a minority of the area is of geological and/or geomorphological interest, the boundary may be drawn to the nearest mapped feature or a line between two features, or an area enclosing the feature, so that the majority of the area of land identified encloses the RIGS features and associated biodiversity and/or geodiversity interest without including large areas without geodiversity interest.

(e) For RIGS where access from a public right of way is required in order to maintain the access interest of the RIGS, the boundary may be drawn to include the access to the site where the boundary can be readily identified by observable physical boundaries or mapped features. Buffer zones are important for some geological sites, including springs and fluvial and landscape geomorphology areas in order to protect the supply and quality of water and consequently, these buffer zones may warrant inclusion within a RIGS designation for this particular function.

(f) For cave sites the area will include the cave entrance and associated rock outcrop. It is recognised that the land above areas with caves and fissures may retain buried interest karst features and preserved soil profiles, particularly if the land has not been previously disturbed. The land above cave sites presents boundary identification difficulties, as the full extent of caves is often unknown. The land above the known or probable extent of caves will be included within the site boundary. The land above cave and fissure areas of unknown extent that is currently identified as woodland and unimproved grassland will be included within the RIGS area. The land identified above caves of possible extent that includes areas with development including housing, recreational grassland and arable field will not be included within the defined boundary, but may be notified to planning as an area with potential planning constraints, including cuttings, excavations and the construction of below ground level structures that might expose or damage the cave system.

(g) For mixed bedrock, superficial sediment and geomorphology areas, and former quarries, there may be a requirement for different subunit areas to be identified for different interests. RIGS boundaries may be drawn to include all interests or features that can be shown to be important to the maintenance of the interests within the designated site.

(h) For rivers, it is difficult to define static boundaries on what are dynamic systems. Rivers may change course by erosion, thus quickly rendering the RIGS boundaries out of date. In these circumstances the boundary of the site designation upstream and downstream at fixed points should be provided and the riverbank boundaries should be regularly checked and/or determined on the ground as and when required. On other less dynamic rivers the top of the banks bordering the floodplain area can be used to determine the RIGS boundary). It may be appropriate to divide fluvial geomorphology sites into units of 0.5 - 2km in length, using bridges and other mapped features as dividing points.

(l) For quarry or disused quarry sites, the floor of the quarry will ordinarily be included within the site area, as the buried interest is likely to remain close to the land surface. Providing that there are no other ecological or archaeological interests, it may be possible to allow development within the quarry floor providing that access to the quarry faces is maintained, and that the development does not require measures to stabilise the quarry faces that will damage the geodiversity interest. Any permitted buildings within the floor of a quarry will be normally excluded from the site boundary. The land above quarry faces may need to be included within the site boundary in order to ensure the stability of the quarry faces. The width of this required headland is much greater for soft mudstones than for hard limestones and sandstones. As many former quarries were excavated close to the ownership boundaries, the boundary of conservation interest may extend beyond the defined site management boundary as a buffer zone with restrictions on development.

(j) For landscape geomorphology sites, the main geodiversity interest is contained in the natural rock outcrops, and the natural landform features, though these areas may also include disused quarries.

(k) The selection guidelines will not be applied to domestic or industrial (including agricultural) buildings, other than those built of local rocks. Other artificial structures, for example stone walls, mine shafts, tunnels, bridges, historic monuments, may, however, be considered for designation. Unlike Local Wildlife Sites, RIGS may include natural rock outcrops and former quarry features within domestic gardens.

Field work carried out in 2010 by Sheffield Area Geology Trust has recommended the amendment of a number of existing RIGS boundaries, following the application of the guidance above. In many cases, the original RIGS site boundaries were drawn around the main rock outcrops or the main landscape features. Current national practice is to draw the boundary around all the geological interest, including the quarry spoil heaps. Some changes in boundaries were required because of the greater accuracy of the OS master map series compared to the old 6 inch maps used for the original survey work. For active quarry sites, the boundary changes are needed to reflect the current position of the quarry faces, not the position when the map of the area was prepared. Aerial images are particularly useful for undertaking this work.

## **Appendix 3 An Update of the Rotherham Regionally Important Geological Sites series**

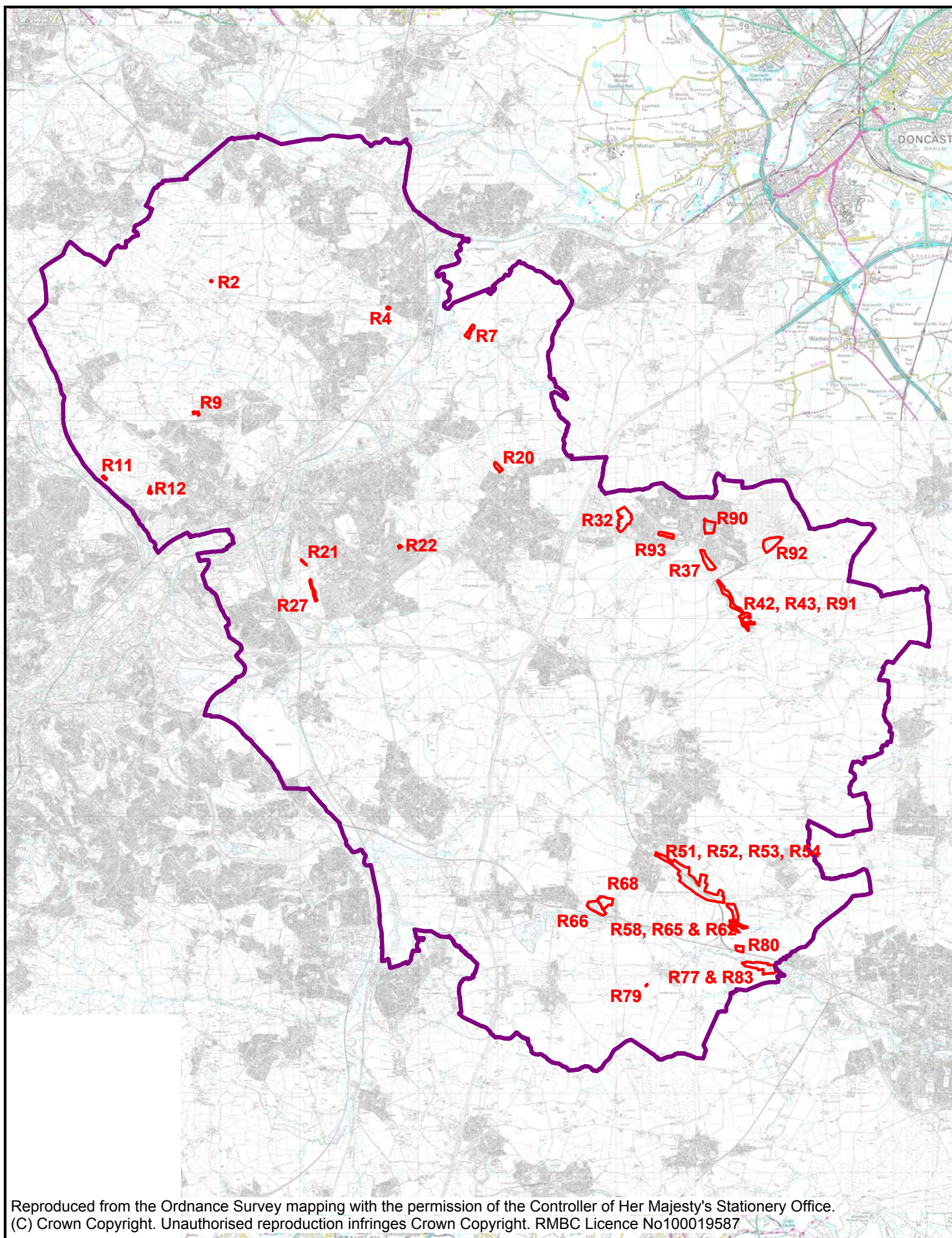
### **Rotherham Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) - Site List & Boundary adoption 2010**

The maps enclosed illustrate the proposed changes to the mapped boundaries of RIGS in Rotherham. The first map shows the boundaries as digitised in 2009, the second map shows the proposed changes and additions to the 2009 map and the final map shows the proposed 2010 boundaries for adoption based on the proposed changes.

The following is a list of RIGS names; site reference numbers are shown on each of the maps.

R2 - Hoover Plantation  
R4 - Hermit Hill Quarry  
R7 - Hooton Roberts Quarries  
R9 - Shepherd's Plantation  
R11 - Thundercliffe Grange  
R12 - Grange Moor Quarry  
R21 - Boston Park  
R27 - Canklow Woods  
R22 - Great Bank  
R20 - Silverwood Colliery  
R32 - Maltby Brick Works  
R37 - Wood Lee Common  
R42, 43, 91 - Roche Abbey and Nor Wood Caves  
R66 - Red Hill Quarry  
R68 - Kiveton Lodge (2)  
R51 - R54 Anston Stones Wood  
R58, R65, R62 - Lindrick Dale, Monk Bridge and Wood Mill  
R77 and R83 - Shireoaks Quarry and Turnerwood Quarry  
R79 - Slaypit Lane Quarry  
R80 - Fan Field Quarry  
R92 - Maltby Wood Cave  
R90 - Herne Hill Caves  
R93 - School Cave  
R15 - Bradgate Brick Pits \*  
R23 - Brecks Quarries \*  
R26 – Canklow Meadows (NB previously known as Brinsworth Roundabout) \*

\* New RIGS approved by the Rotherham Local Geological Sites Panel in 2010



RIGS boundary



RMBC Boundary

Scale: NTS Date: 11.01.2011

## Rotherham Regionally Important Geological Sites Boundaries (As digitised 2009)

RMBC

Env't & Dev't Services  
Bailey House  
Rawmarsh Road  
Rotherham S60 1TD

**Rotherham**  
Metropolitan  
Borough Council  
Where Everyone Matters



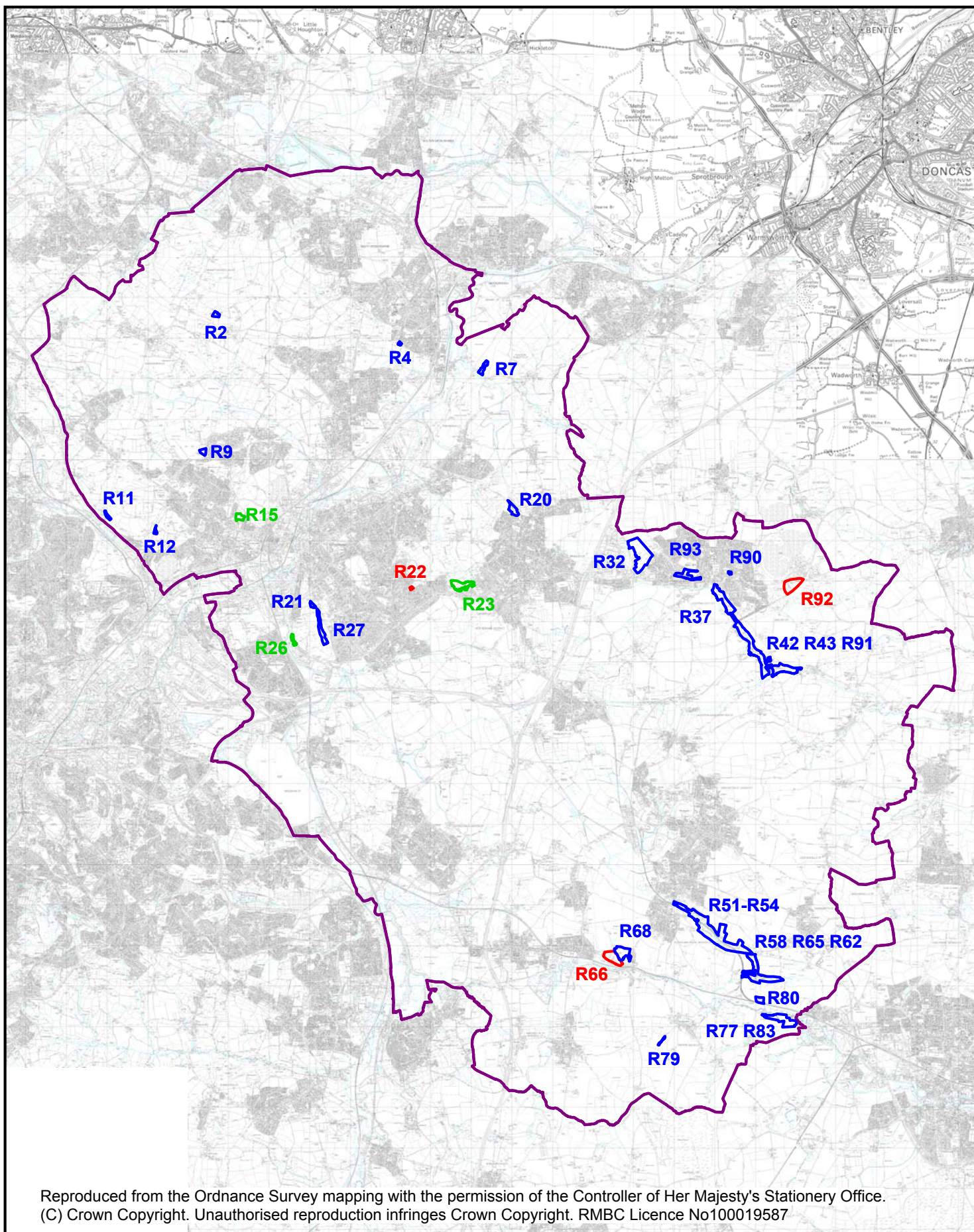
## **Rotherham RIGS 2010 Proposed Site Amendments**

Proposed RIGS site area amendment details, noting reasons for changes to boundary details. Many boundaries are revised to reflect the area of geodiversity, geological and associated conservation interest; no sites were deselected.

- R2 - Hooper Plantation – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R4 - Hermit Hill Quarry – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R7 - Hooton Roberts Quarries – minor change related to map accuracy
- R9 - Shepherd's Plantation – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R11 - Thundercliffe Grange – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R12 - Grange Moor Quarry – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R21 - Boston Park – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R27 - Canklow Woods – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R22 - Great Bank – no change
- R20 - Silverwood Colliery (= Silverwood Quarry) – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R32 - Maltby Brick Works – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R37 - Wood Lee Common – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R42, 43, 91 - Roche Abbey and Nor Wood Caves – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R66 - Red Hill Quarry – no change
- R68 - Kiveton Lodge 2 – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R51 - R54 Anston Stones Wood – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R58, R65, R62 - Lindrick Dale, Monk Bridge and Wood Mill – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R77 and R83 - Shireoaks Quarry and Turnerwood Quarry – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R79 - Slaypit Lane Quarry – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R80 - Fan Field Quarry – minor boundary revision to allow access to area from public footpath.
- R92 - Maltby Wood Cave – no change

- R90 - Herne Hill Caves Maltby – boundary revised to reflect the above ground conservation interest area.
- R93 - School Cave Maltby – boundary revised to reflect the conservation interest area.
- R15 - Bradgate Brick Pits - new site 2010. Note a boundary amendment was agreed by Rotherham Local Geological Sites Panel on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2010 subject to landowner agreement.
- R23 - Brecks Quarries - site added as new site in 2010 [this site was assessed and was designated in 1996 but was not included within the list of RIGS sites.]
- R26 – Canklow Meadows (NB previously known as Brinsworth Roundabout) - site added as new site in 2010 [this site was assessed and designated in 1996 but was not included within the list of RIGS sites.]





- Unchanged Boundary
- Changed Boundary
- New Site 2010
- RMBC boundary

Scale: NTS Date: 11.01.2011

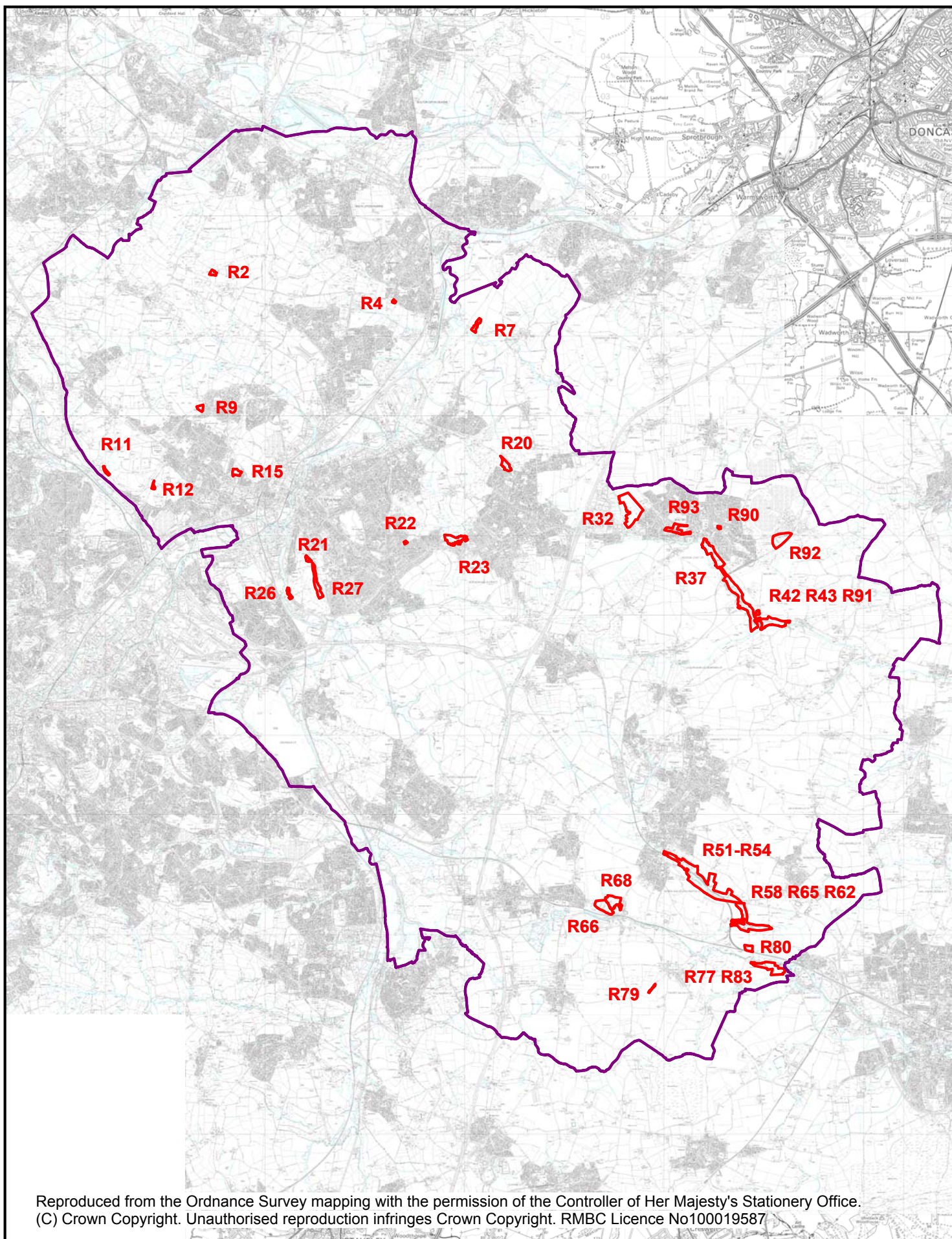
## Rotherham Regionally Important Geological Sites 2010 Amendments

**RMBC**

Env't & Dev't Services  
Bailey House  
Rawmarsh Road  
Rotherham S60 1TD

**Rotherham**  
Metropolitan  
Borough Council  
Where Everyone Matters





RIGS boundary



RMBC boundary

Scale: NTS Date: 11.01.2011

## Rotherham Regionally Important Geological Sites 2010 Boundaries

RMBC

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Bailey House  
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