



**Nottinghamshire
Minerals Local Plan**

Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

1st April 2016 – 31st March 2019

January 2020

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Annual Monitoring Report has been prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council. Since the last Monitoring Report was published in 2017, covering the period from 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016, this report will monitor from April 2016 to March 2019.
- 1.2. The main purpose of the monitoring report is to review:
 - The progress in preparing the emerging Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan
 - How well existing minerals planning policies are working
 - New national or relevant policy guidance that needs to be taken in to account
 - The social, economic and environmental indicators that may influence existing and future mineral policies
- 1.3. Information on Local Plan Progress is presented up until March 2019. Where significant issues and problems are identified, this report makes recommendations on what future actions are necessary to resolve them.

What is the Mineral's Local Plan?

- 1.4. The planning system in the United Kingdom is plan-led with national policy and guidance on key development issues setting the context for the preparation of local planning policy documents against which all planning applications must be determined.
- 1.5. Each Local Planning Authority is required to prepare a Local Plan which sets out the authority's planning policies on the preferred locations for development and appropriate controls over possible environmental impacts such as landscape, wildlife or heritage impacts, traffic and noise.
- 1.6. Within Nottinghamshire, each District/Borough Council prepares a Local Plan for its area covering matters such as housing, employment and open space.
- 1.7. Nottinghamshire County Council has specific responsibilities to prepare Local Plans for minerals and waste development. The Local Plan for each District, along with those prepared by the County Council, together make up the statutory Development Plan for the area. This will also include Neighbourhood Plans where these have been adopted by the relevant Local Planning Authority.
- 1.8. Nottinghamshire County Council has an adopted Minerals Local Plan (December 2005) and Waste Local Plan (adopted January 2002) and Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013). The Waste Plans are also subject to a separate monitoring report.
- 1.9. Until they are replaced, existing 'saved' minerals policies of the adopted Minerals Local Plan form part of the development framework. A 'saved' policy is simply one saved via Government direction under transitional arrangements. The aim is to avoid a policy vacuum until new policies are in place. A list of the remaining saved policies can be found in Section four.

What does this report monitor?

- 1.10. The first section of this Annual Monitoring Report outlines the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan, including adopted policies and the progress being made on the emerging Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan which, when formally adopted, will replace the current 2005 adopted Minerals Local Plan.
- 1.11. Whilst often monitoring reports also look to assess the performance of individual policies to see how effective they are in practice and are still relevant, the saved policies do not have any specific monitoring indicators attached to them. However, a monitoring and implementation framework is being developed as part of the emerging Minerals Local Plan.
- 1.12. Where monitoring evidence suggests that policies are ineffective or no longer relevant, this may trigger a review of the Minerals Local Plan, however this process is already underway.
- 1.13. The report then moves onto presenting key information on the amount of mineral produced and the landbank remaining for the relevant minerals and so monitoring indicators. This is key to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals in Nottinghamshire. The status of existing, permitted and allocated minerals sites will also be discussed which also helps to ensure demand for aggregates can be met.

Links with the Local Aggregate Assessment

- 1.14. Ensuring a steady and adequate supply is available to meet forecasted future demand is a key role of a Minerals Local Plan and to help plan for this, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019) requires all Mineral Planning Authorities to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA).
- 1.15. The LAA monitors average annual production figures for aggregates minerals as well as identifying other relevant local information to identify future demand forecasts for aggregate production. The Nottinghamshire LAA provides:
 - A summary of past aggregate production, number of active quarries and the distribution of the extracted mineral
 - Future demand forecast levels based on a 10-year average figure (as required by the National Planning Policy Framework) and comparison to past apportionment figures
 - The key issues that could affect the future demand for aggregates over the next plan period.
- 1.16. This monitoring report sets out a summary of the findings of the LAA in section 3 (Primary aggregates section). If further detail is required, the latest LAA should be consulted which was published in May 2019 that sets out the 2017 sales data. A copy is available on the County Council's website.

2. Minerals Local Plan progress

- 2.1. Nottinghamshire County Council is in the process of preparing a new Minerals Local Plan. The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, which was last reviewed in March 2019, provides a proposed timetable for the Mineral Local Plan, with adoption expected at the time of writing to be September 2020. Regular updates are published on the County Councils website in line with Government guidance.
- 2.2. Each Local Planning Authority also must prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) showing how the authority will involve local communities and stakeholders when preparing its Local Plans or determining planning applications. The most recent Nottinghamshire SCI was adopted in March 2018 and again is available on the County Council's website.

Adopted policy

- 2.3. Nottinghamshire County Council's existing Minerals Local Plan was adopted in December 2005. It expired in December 2014, but the majority of the policies were 'saved' by direction of the Secretary of State, please see Section four for further detail.
- 2.4. Since the Local Plan adoption, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has been introduced, with the first version published in 2012 and a review published in 2019. Chapter 17 in the 2019 NPPF, which alongside the Planning Practice Guidance (2014), provides policy guidance for mineral development, including outlining what plans should cover. This has therefore informed the emerging Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan.

Emerging policy

- 2.5. The production of the new Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan is progress, with informal consultation having taken place on the Draft Plan between July and September 2018. Taking into consideration responses received, a Publication Version will be produced, with a formal consultation on this version planned between the 30th August until the 11th October 2019.
- 2.6. Following the consultation on the Publication Version, the plan will be submitted to the Secretary of State for public examination, which is anticipated in Spring 2020. Updates of what stage the plan is at is provided on the County Council website.

3. Monitoring Indicators

- 3.1. Aggregates can be split into two categories: Primary and Alternatives. Primary aggregates are usually defined as hard granular materials and include sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and limestone. Their main uses include concrete, mortar, Roadstone, asphalt, railway ballast, drainage courses and bulk fill. Alternative aggregates are also used within Nottinghamshire, which include secondary and recycled materials.
- 3.2. There are also other building and construction minerals which are extracted in Nottinghamshire, including silica sand, brick clay, building stone and gypsum. The sections below will explain further the position for both primary and alternative aggregates as well as these other building materials in Nottinghamshire.

Primary Aggregates

- 3.3. There are several data sets which can be used to help monitor the level of primary aggregates in Nottinghamshire and help understand the supply and demand. This includes looking at the production, landbanks, allocations and permitted quarries.
- 3.4. The data presented within the production and landbank sections is derived from the annual aggregate monitoring survey which is undertaken by the County Council on behalf of the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party.

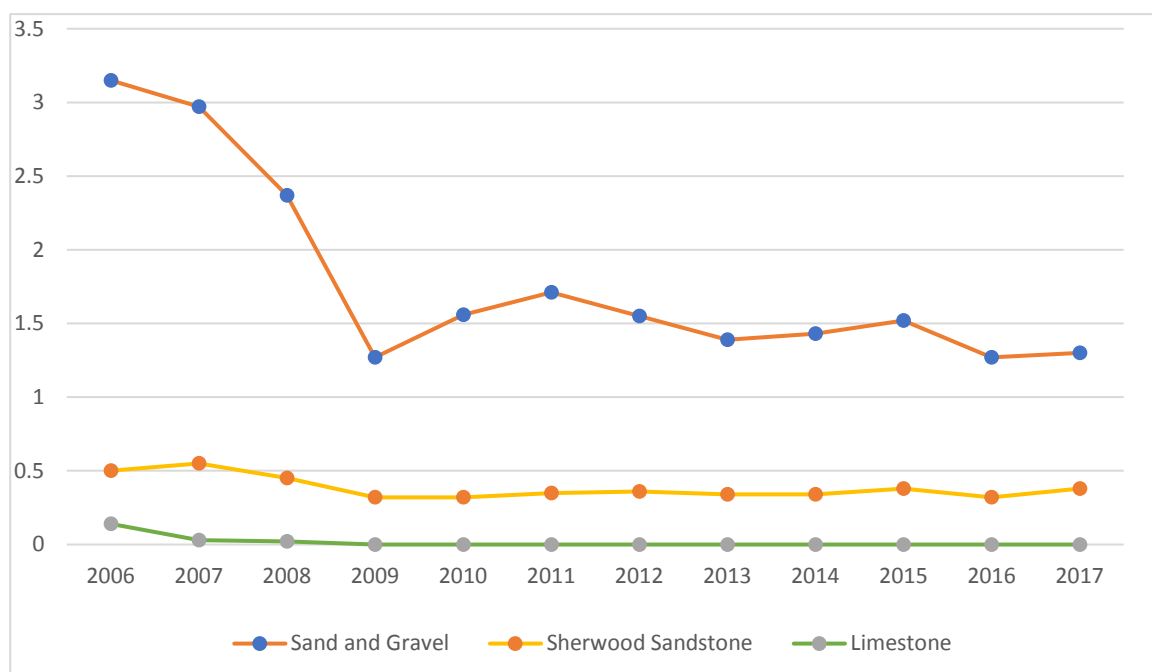
Production

- 3.5. Within Nottinghamshire, there are three main aggregates which are extracted: sand and gravel, Sherwood sandstone and limestone.
- 3.6. Figure One and Table One below sets out the production from 2006 to 2017, which is the latest sales data currently available. The LAA (May 2019) provides further detail for each aggregate and provides the 10 year and 3-year average sales data.

Table One. Production of Primary Aggregates in Nottinghamshire 2006-2017 (million tonnes).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sand and Gravel	3.15	2.97	2.37	1.27	1.56	1.71	1.55	1.39	1.43	1.52	1.27	1.30
Sherwood Sandstone	0.5	0.55	0.45	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.38	0.32	0.38
Limestone	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Figure One. Production of Primary aggregates in Nottinghamshire 2006-2017 (million tonnes)



Landbanks

- 3.7. The NPPF (paragraph 207, 2019) sets out the minimum landbank that should be maintained by Mineral Planning Authorities to ensure a steady supply and this differs for each aggregate.
- 3.8. Table Two below details the landbank requirement for each primary aggregate and Nottinghamshire's landbank position in December 2017. This is calculated by dividing the permitted reserves by the annual apportionment level, which is based on the average 10-year sale data as set out in the LAA.

Table Two. Landbank for primary aggregates minerals at December 2017.

	Permitted Reserves (mt)	Annual Apportionment Level (mt)	Current Landbank (yrs.)	Minimum Landbank Requirement (yrs.)
Sand and Gravel	17.89	1.53	11.69	7
Sherwood Sandstone	3.8	0.36	10.55	7
Limestone	3.34	0.002	1670*	10

*This figure should be used with caution as whilst there is currently one permitted limestone quarry, it has been mothballed since 2007 and thus theoretically the landbank is increasing rapidly.

Allocations

- 3.9. Table three sets out the status of aggregate mineral site allocations from the 2005 Minerals Local Plan. The plan has now reached the end of its life with most allocations now being either worked out or nearing the end of their life.
- 3.10. The only remaining allocation which has not been worked is the Gunthorpe (Bulcote Farm) sand and gravel allocation. A planning application for this site was withdrawn in 2006 and since then there has been no further interest in the site from the minerals industry.

Table Three. Status of Minerals Local Plan aggregate Mineral Site Allocations June 2019.

Allocation	Minerals	Reserves (million tonnes)	Status
Gunthorpe (Bulcote)	Sand and Gravel	6.80	Planning application withdrawn 2006. Future development unlikely, not submitted for consideration as part of the new Minerals Local Plan.
Sturton Le Steeple	Sand and Gravel	11.25	Permission was granted in October 2008 to extract 7.5mt. This has currently not been implemented, with permission granted in 2012 to extend the time limit for implementation.
Bleasby	Sand and Gravel	0.12	Permitted in 2006 and is now worked out.
Rampton	Sand and Gravel	0.35	No planning application was submitted for this allocation. It is unlikely to be developed in the future.
Lound East	Sand and Gravel	2.00	Permitted in 2004 and is now worked out.
Finningley	Sand and Gravel	1.20	This site was permitted in 2005 with permission granted in 2015 for an extension. Extraction is expected to cease in 2019.
Newington South	Sand and Gravel	1.00	Permitted in 2010 with reserves expected to be worked out in 2019.
Carlton Forest	Sherwood Sandstone	0.80	Extraction ceased in October 2018.
Rufford	Sherwood Sandstone	0.70	Mineral extraction ceased.
Scrooby Top	Sherwood Sandston	1.10	Permitted in June 2003

Planning Permissions

- 3.11. Details of all planning permissions decisions made on primary aggregate proposals during the monitoring period (2016-2019) are set out in Table Four below (excluding non-material amendments).
- 3.12. In addition to the applications set out in the table four, four screening opinions were received for primary aggregate sites during the monitoring period. Three were for new sand and gravel quarries at Botany Bay, Barnby Moor and Great North Road, with the fourth for an extension to Besthorpe quarry.
- 3.13. Full applications have also been received for new sand and gravel sites at Mill Hill, Barton in Fabis (September 2017), Barnby Moor (November 2018) and Cromwell North (January 2019). These are yet to be determined by the County Council.

Table Four. Planning decisions for primary aggregates during the monitoring period.

Site	Mineral	Details of Proposal	Reference	Decision
Sturton Le Steeple	Sand and Gravel	Variation of condition to construct access road and remove first 100,000 tonnes.	V/3481	Granted 31/05/2016
Rampton Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Variation of condition for revised restoration scheme.	V/3434 V/3433	Granted 31/10/2016
Carlton Forest Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Variation of condition to extend sand extraction until August 2018, restoration August 2019.	V/3606	Granted 18/04/2017
Besthorpe Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Variation of condition to extend time of extraction until December 2022 and restoration 12 months after.	V/3196	Granted 28/04/2017
East Leake Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Variation of condition to extend extraction until December 2016 and restoration in December 2017.	V/3557	Granted 16/06/2017
East Leake Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Extension to existing quarry to extract 1.78 million tonnes of sand and gravel.	ES/314	Granted 21/06/2017
Rufford Sand Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Variation of condition for the retention of temporary stockpile and its subsequent use for restoration until 30 th September 2021.	V/3705	Granted 31/10/2017
Bestwood II Quarry	Sherwood Sandstone	Variation of condition to extend time of extraction until December 2028 and retain visitor's car park until final restoration of the quarry.	V/3722 V/3723	Both Granted 11/12/2018
Langford Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Southern and Western extension to existing quarry	ES/3579	Granted 06/09/2018
Redhill Marina	Sand and Gravel	Mineral excavation to construct inland leisure marina.	ES/3558	Refused 11/12/2018
Bestwood II Quarry	Sherwood Sandstone	4.5 hectares Eastern extension to existing sand quarry.	ES/3661	Granted 19/12/2018
Cromwell Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Variation of condition to amend restoration and method of working	V/3896	Granted 17/01/2019
Girton Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Variation of condition to retain plant site and access road and extend duration of quarry works until December 2035 and restoration by December 2036.	V/3560 V/3562	V/3560- Granted 16/06/2017 V/3562- Resolved to grant subject to Legal Agreement.

Alternative Aggregates

- 3.14. Nottinghamshire produces a wide range of secondary and recycled aggregates with the main source comprising of construction and demolition waste, power station ash and, in the past and occasional on a scheme-basis, river dredging.
- 3.15. National policies combined with taxes on primary aggregates and landfill are aimed at promoting use of secondary and recycled aggregates and so reduce dependence on primary aggregates and disposal to landfill, thus moving waste up the waste hierarchy.
- 3.16. Local data for alternative aggregates is very limited however the main types of alternative aggregates in Nottinghamshire is set out in the following sections.

Power Station Ash

- 3.17. Fly ash and furnace bottom ash (FBA) from power stations can be used as alternatives to primary aggregates in the manufacture of concrete, cement and other construction materials. Nottinghamshire has three power stations which produce around 1.7 million tonnes of ash each year. There is limited local information as to how much of the ash is sold, but nationally around 70 per cent of total fly ash and 100 per cent of FBA produced in 2014 was sold for use in construction products and engineering materials. The remaining material is often stored in stockpiles and can be sold at a later date.
- 3.18. As all of Britain's coal fired power stations are set to close by 2025 and be replaced with other types of power generation, the availability of power station ash is likely to fall significantly in the future.

Construction and demolition waste

- 3.19. Construction and demolition waste is made up of a range of materials including rubble, metals, glass, plastic and other construction materials.
- 3.20. There are no up to date figures for the volume of construction and demolition waste generated in Nottinghamshire but estimates suggest that around 1 million tonnes were produced in 2010/2011. Further detail and information on alternative aggregates can be found in the LAA.

Other Building and Construction Materials

- 3.21. In Nottinghamshire other building and construction materials is also extracted, including silica sand, brick clay, building stone and gypsum. However, unlike sand and gravel, Sherwood sandstone and limestone, no data is collected on the annual production, except for silica sand which is limited to local data collected as part of the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party survey.
- 3.22. Only silica sand and brick clay are subject to a recommended minimum landbank as set out in the NPPF (2019). As there are no annual production level requirements, any landbank figure would be an estimate, with table five setting out the current estimated landbank.

Table Five: Estimated landbanks for other buildings and construction minerals

	Current Landbank (estimated, yrs.)	Minimum Landbank requirement
Silica Sand	32	10 years
Brick Clay	Kirton: 23 Dorket Head: 14	25 years per site

Silica Sand

- 3.23. Nottinghamshire’s current reserves of Silica Sand is retained in Two Oaks Farm quarry, which was granted permission in 2013. This was a replacement for the Ratcher Hill quarry, which ceased extraction in 2016. However, extraction at Ratcher Hill was deeper than that permitted in 2009, resulting in additional 558,000 tonnes of sand removed. The County Council is currently determining a retrospective planning application for the removal of this material, under the reference F/3802. Production over the last 10 years has averaged 240,000 tonnes.

Brick Clay

- 3.24. Nottinghamshire has two permitted brickworks: Kirton and Dorket Head.
- 3.25. In the adopted plan, an extension was allocated at the Kirton brickworks which gained permission in 2006. In 2017, a further extension that was not allocated, was granted permission for the extraction of 5.5 million tonnes of brick clay. At the anticipated extraction rate of 220,000 tonnes per annum, this extension should secure the mineral reserve for a further 25 years at Kirton.
- 3.26. At Dorket Head, an extension to the site was permitted in 2018 which would be worked from 2018 until 2021. It is anticipated that site has sufficient reserves until 2033, with the site requiring to cease all operations and be restored by February 2042.

Building Stone

- 3.27. Nottinghamshire produces very small amounts of building stone with only one current permitted quarry in the County; Yellowstone Quarry where Bulwell Stone, a local type of coarse Magnesian Limestone, has been extracted. However, the quarry it is currently not operational. The adopted plan and the emerging Minerals Local Plan include a criteria-based policy for building stone.

Gypsum

- 3.28. There are no production forecasts, landbank criteria or specific government guidance that relates to gypsum provision. British Gypsum’s monopoly supply of natural gypsum in the UK means that there is little published national or local data on sales and reserves.
- 3.29. Demand for natural mill and cement grade gypsum, used in the manufacturing of plasterboard and plaster, is likely to have declined significantly due to increased substitution by desulphogypsum produced as a by-product of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) at coal fired power stations. In Nottinghamshire, production of desulphogypsum increased following a programme of retrofitting FGD plants at all three of the County’s power stations. However, given the impending closure of coal fired power station, the levels of desulphogypsum available are expected to significantly reduce.

- 3.30. The current landbank of permitted reserves for gypsum in Nottinghamshire remains stable, with reserves expected to be adequate until mid-2020's for both permitted sites of Marbleaegis and Bantycok.
- 3.31. Marbleaegis mine is an underground extraction site with permission to extract until 2042. Bantycok quarry however uses opencast methods and produces a higher quality special or first grade mineral and is expected to have sufficient reserves until 2027. The adopted plan allocates a Southern extension to Bantycok however to date a planning application for this area of land has not been submitted for consideration by the County Council. A similar area has been allocated in the emerging Minerals Local Plan to enable quarrying to take place in the longer term.

Planning Permissions

- 3.32. Details of all the planning permissions decisions made on building and construction mineral proposals during the monitoring period are set out in table five (excluding non-material amendments).
- 3.33. In addition to the applications set out in the table below, three screening opinions were received during the monitoring period. This included opinions at Bantycok (gypsum), Dorket Head and Kirton West (brick clay).

Table Five. Planning decisions during monitoring period (construction and building minerals)

Site	Mineral	Details of Proposal	Reference	Decision
Two Oaks Quarry	Silica Sand	Variation of condition to increase daily and weekly traffic in May and June 2016 but no change to annual limits.	V/3458	Granted 19/04/2016
Two Oaks Quarry	Silica Sand	Installation of a 5MW Solar PV array	F/3373	Granted 31/03/2017
Marblaegis Mine	Gypsum	Variation of condition to extend operation of mine until February 2042.	V/3516 V/3517	Both Granted 23/02/2017
Two Oaks Quarry	Silica Sand	Variation of condition to increase annual HGV movements.	V/3585	Granted 20/09/2017
Kirton Brickworks Quarry	Brick Clay	Western extension to existing Kirton North quarry to extract clay, shales, mudstones and sandstones.	ES/3656	Granted 12/12/2017
Two Oaks Quarry	Silica Sand	Variation of condition to increase daily and weekly HGV movements during May and June, no change to annual limit.	V/3764	Granted 13/03/2018
Dorket Head Quarry	Brick Clay	Proposed southern extension to clay workings and variation of condition in final contours of area stored landform	ES/3816 V/3814	Both Granted 05/06/2018

Energy Minerals

- 3.34. There is no requirement for mineral development plans to make any specific level of provision for energy minerals. Policies are mainly concerned with setting out criteria for permitting new energy mineral development.
- 3.35. Energy minerals include coal and hydrocarbons, which includes oil, mine gas, coal bed methane and shale gas, with the latter two unconventional hydrocarbons.

Coal

- 3.36. Nottinghamshire has a long history of coal production, however extraction in the County in recent years has reflected the national decline in the industry. In terms of deep mined coal, Harworth Colliery ceased to be a coal mine in November 2014 and Thoresby Colliery closure was announced in July 2015. The industry has not shown any interest in developing any new mines with the 'Vale of Witham prospect' in Nottinghamshire as part of the replacement Minerals Local Plan.
- 3.37. No surface mined coal production has occurred since 1999. However, a planning application was granted at Shortwood Farm in 2015 to extract 1.275 million tonnes of coal. However, work never commenced and so the permission has now lapsed. Due to the lower costs involved in extracting surface coal, this activity is more viable than deep mined coal though its future is still uncertain given the current status of national coal production.

Hydrocarbons

- 3.38. The 2005 plan contains criteria policies covering oil, coal bed methane and mine gas. This was consistent with National guidance at the time of its publication. In the emerging Minerals Local plan this also contains a criteria-based policy.
- 3.39. Four proposals for coal bed methane exploration have been permitted in the County since the adoption of the Minerals Local Plan. Whilst the exploration phase has been complete at one site, no further development work was undertaken.
- 3.40. A number of mine gas recovery schemes have been granted permission in Nottinghamshire. These schemes burn methane collected from disused mine shafts to produce electricity. Alkane Energy have been permitted for ten such schemes. Seven currently remain in production. Of the remainder, two were worked in the past with the last being drilled but production never occurred due to flooding in the old mine workings. Harworth Power Generation operate a generation plant at the former Harworth Colliery.
- 3.41. In terms of Shale Gas, two exploration bore holes have been permitted in the north of the County at Springs Road, Misson and Tinker Lane, near Barnaby Moor.

Planning Permissions

- 3.42. Details of all of the planning permissions decisions on energy minerals proposal made during the monitoring period are set out in Table six (excluding non-material amendments). In addition to the applications set out in table six, one screening opinion was received during the monitoring period which was a periodic review of a mine gas permission.

Table Six. Planning decisions on energy mineral applications during the monitoring period.

Site	Mineral	Details of Proposal	Reference	Decision
Harworth Colliery	Coal	Variation of condition to extend restoration for a further 12 months	V/3480	Granted 26/05/2016
Rempstone B Wellsite	Oil	Variation of condition to retain site and production of oil for a further five years (2021).	V/3607	Granted 28/03/2017.
Kings Mill Hospital	Coal Mine Methane	Proposed installation of a gas meter cabinet for the importation of natural gas	F/3681	Granted 02/08/2017
Rufford Colliery Complex	Coal	Variation of condition to use area of hardstanding to for stocking, drying and blending of coal fines and store extracted materials until September 2020.	V/3706 V/3707 v/3709	All 3 Granted 31/10/2017
Land off Springs Road, Misson	Shale Gas	Develop hydrocarbon well site and two exploratory hydrocarbon wells, including potential for shale gas	ES/3379	Granted 24/05/2017
Between Blyth and Barnby Moor	Shale Gas	Exploratory well to assist assessment of the shale gas basin in the area.	ES/3524	Granted 24/05/2017
Bevercotes Energy Park	Natural Gas	Variation of condition for cessation date to be extended until May 2026	V/3744 V/3745 V/3746	Granted 01/12/2017.
Gedling Energy Park (Former Gedling Colliery)	Natural Gas	Variation of condition to extend cessation date for operations and mine gas booster pump until June 2037.	V/3748	Granted 24/01/2018

4. Saved Policies

- 4.1. Under the planning system introduced in 2012, policies in existing local plans could only be saved until the 27th September 2007 for plans adopted before 28th September 2004 or for three years after adoption for plans adopted later. Policies could only be saved later if directed by the Secretary of State.
- 4.2. The Secretary of State has directed that all Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan policies (adopted in December 2005) will be saved with the following exceptions:
 - M3.2 Planning Obligations
 - M3.21 Protected Species
 - M6.5 Hoveringham (Bleasby) allocation
 - M6.9 Lound allocation
 - M6.10 Misson (Finningley) allocation
 - M7.4 Scrooby Top allocation
 - M11.1 Kirton allocation

5. Duty to Cooperate

- 5.1. Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to report any co-operative actions with other LPAs, county councils or other 'duty to co-operate body' during the monitoring period.
- 5.2. By engaging with key stakeholders this helps within the Local Plan preparation and any strategic cross boundary matters that may arise as early as possible.
- 5.3. Throughout the preparation of the new local plan, the County Council has been working closely with the seven local districts and neighbouring Mineral Planning Authorities. The Council has also liaised closely with the Local Enterprise Partnership (D2N2), the Local Nature Partnership, other agencies and service providers throughout the development of the Minerals Local Plan and so is fulfilling the duty to cooperate.
- 5.4. The County Council also takes part in the Regional Aggregates Working Party (also representing Nottingham City Council) and during the monitoring period consulted the working party on the LAA.
- 5.5. In addition to the above, officers also regularly attend Sheffield City Region Meetings to ensure that any cross boundary strategic issues relating to Mineral Planning are addressed at the earliest stages.

Glossary

Authority Monitoring Report: The monitoring report assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and whether policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.

Development Plan: This is made up of the various district or borough Local Plan, the County Council's Mineral and Waste Plans and Neighbourhood Plans where these have been adopted.

Development Plan Documents: Statutory documents which set out the local planning authority's formal planning policies for its area. Together these documents make up the Development Plan for that area. There are different types of documents including Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, Development Plan Documents, Site Specific Policies, Proposal Maps.

Local Planning Authority: The Local Authority (i.e. council) responsible for planning decisions and planning making in its area. Within Nottinghamshire, the District and Boroughs are the Local Planning Authority for most developments except for Mineral and Waste, where Nottinghamshire County Council is the Local Planning Authority. For Unitary Councils, such as Nottingham City, they carry out all of these functions.

Local Plan: A document which sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: Sets out the programme for preparing Local Plan document produced by County Councils who are responsible for minerals and waste planning.

Saved Policies or Plans: Existing adopted plans which are to be saved (usually up to 3 years) until they are replaced by a new Local Plan.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): Sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a Development Plan Document but is subject to independent examination.

Appendix A- Minerals Local Plan Monitoring of existing, permitted and allocated quarries/mines

Each table below details the assumptions that were made in the adopted Minerals Local Plan regarding timescales for extracting permitted reserves and bringing forward allocation were relevant. This is then compared to the current status of the site and so the success in implementing allocations on other provision policies. This update is provided by mineral type.

Table A.1: Sand and gravel quarries

Site	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Assumption	Current site status
East Leake	Reserves were expected to last until 2016 and no further provision was considered necessary for the plan period. In view of the quarry's relative proximity to Nottingham it was seen as a partial replacement to shortfalls arising in the Trent Valley downstream of Nottingham alongside the allocation of Gunthorpe.	The quarry at East Leake remains active and has had several planning permissions granted for extensions on unallocated land. Most recently, in June 2017 (reference ES/3144), permission was granted for an extension to extract a further 1.78 million tonnes of sand and gravel. This extended the life of the quarry by a further 12 years, with an anticipated extraction rate of 150,000-180,000 tonnes per annum.
Holme Pierrepont	It was anticipated that Holme Pierrepont would close in 2004. Alongside the closure of Hoveringham, a shortfall in provision was identified for the Nottingham Market area. Therefore, the adopted MLP made allocations at Gunthorpe, Bleasby and Hoveringham which alongside the existing East Leake and the then newly permitted Cromwell quarry, this was anticipated to meet the shortfall for the Nottingham market area	Holme Pierrepont closed in 2004 with restoration of the area completed by 2005. Aftercare therefore ceased in 2010. Whilst the Gunthorpe allocation was refused planning permission, other sites have absorbed the production. The emerging Minerals Local Plan includes a site-specific allocation at Mill Hill, Barton in Fabis to serve the Nottingham Market Area.
Hoveringham (Allocation)	Reserves were anticipated to deplete in 2007 and the quarry close in 2008. A small area of land, Bleasby under Policy M6.5, was allocated which extended the life of the quarry for 4 months, no further acceptable extensions were identified. It was anticipated the Gunthorpe allocation alongside other sites would meet the shortfall for the Nottingham Market area.	The small allocation was permitted in 2006 and has been worked and now been restored. The whole of the 500-hectare site is now restored and in aftercare. Whilst the Gunthorpe allocation was refused planning permission, other sites have absorbed the production. The emerging Minerals Local Plan includes a site-specific allocation at Mill Hill, Barton in Fabis to serve the Nottingham Market Area.

Site	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Assumption	Current site status
Gunthorpe (Allocation)	A new quarry at Gunthorpe was allocated in the MLP as a replacement for Hoveringham and Holme Pierrepont. It was anticipated that extraction would begin in 2004 and increase in 2007 following the closure of Hoveringham quarry. The allocation was expected to yield 3.4 million tonnes of sand and gravel over 12-16 years.	An application for part of the allocated site was submitted in 2002 however due to various issues, the application was withdrawn in 2006. No further applications have been received and the site has not been submitted for consideration in the call for sites in new Minerals Local Plan either.
Cromwell	The Minerals Local Plan anticipated extraction to commence at the permitted site in 2005, extracting 2.5 million tonnes at a rate of 200,000 tonnes per annum for 12 years. Cromwell was anticipated to help meet the shortfall in the Nottingham Market area following the closure of Hoveringham and also supply the Idle Valley markets.	After the 1998 permission lapsed, a new application was submitted 2014 to extract 2.4 million tonnes for 12 years at a rate of 200,000 tonnes per annum, which was granted in 2016. The site became operational in 2016 and reserves are anticipated to last until 2028. However, the operator has recently stated that following a review of the reserves, this now only stands at 1.36 million tonnes. As a result of these findings an application has been submitted in January 2019 for Cromwell North Quarry which would extract a total of 1.8 million tonnes at a rate of 220,000-250,000 tonnes per annum.
Langford Lowfields	Reserves at Langford Lowfields were expected to continue extracting 400,000 tonnes per annum until 2017.	The Langford Lowfields quarry remains active, now currently working a southern extension which was granted planning permission in 2015. The site was also granted permission in September 2018 for a further southern and western extension, providing 3.6 million tonnes with an estimated output of 480,000 tonnes per annum, extending the quarry life for 8 years. The emerging Minerals Local Plan proposes to allocate an extension to the North of the original quarry which will extend the life of the quarry beyond the plan period, providing 8 million tonnes of sand and gravel in total.
Besthorpe	The MLP anticipated reserves to be sufficient at Besthorpe until 2013 and suggested any potential future provision be reviewed in the next Minerals Local Plan.	Besthorpe quarry continues to be active, being granted planning permission in April 2017 for an extension of extraction until December 2022 with an anticipated 800,000 tonnes of the original permitted reserve to be extracted during this time.

Site	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Assumption	Current site status
Girton	The site originally gained planning permission for a reserve of 4.9 million tonnes in 1999. However, the site was mothballed in late 2000. It was anticipated that operations would recommence in 2004 when Hoveringham and Lound quarries closed and so reserves would be adequate throughout the plan period.	The quarry did re-open in 2004 however was mothballed again in 2009. Under the original application, the site was due to cease extraction in 2016 and therefore an application was submitted to extend extraction and retain the processing plant until December 2035. Currently the application is resolved to grant subject to legal agreement. The operator anticipates operations to recommence in 2019 after the closure of Finningley, extracting 3.44 million tonnes in total.
Rampton (Allocation)	Reserves at Rampton were anticipated to last until mid-2003 and a small allocation was made to provide a further 350,000 tonnes of mineral and extend the life of the quarry until 2005.	The quarry closed in 2003 with no application coming forward to extract the reserves allocated within the MLP. Planning permission was granted in June and September 2012 to provide an alternative restoration scheme, which were approved in 2015. Further revision was received in December 2015 which were granted permission in October 2016. The site is now in aftercare.
Sturton Le Steeple (Allocation)	It was anticipated that Sturton Le Steeple would partial replace Rampton and Misson and Lound quarries in the Idle Valley market area. It was anticipated the extraction rate would be 250,000 tonnes per annum initially, increasing to 500,000 tonnes per annum for 22 years.	Planning permission was granted in October 2008 for a significant part of the allocation, however development did not commence within the 3-year period conditioned. Permission was then sought and granted in 2012 to extend the time for commencement to 5 years and extend the life of the quarry until 2035. In 2016 a further application was granted to vary the access road construction to allow the removal of the first 100,000 tonnes. The operator has indicated that extraction will recommence but at a much lower extraction rate of 100,000 tonnes per annum compared to the 500,000 permitted in 2008.
Sutton & Lound (Allocation)	Reserve supplying the two plants at Sutton (Bellmoor) and Lound due to be worked out by 2004/2005. A 4-year extension east of the River Idle was allocated to supply the Lound plant.	Quarry closed and is now in aftercare. Girton has not yet begun extraction.

Site	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Assumption	Current site status
	No extensions allocated to supply the Bellmoor plant as it was assumed production would be transferred to Girton quarry.	
Scrooby	Sand and gravel extraction here is small scale and the reserve life is uncertain but is likely to be sufficient for the plan period. Further extensions may be possible, but this will be considered when the plan is reviewed.	<p>Scrooby is made up of three sites; Scrooby North, Scrooby Top and Scrooby South.</p> <p>Operations ceased at Scrooby North in 2014 and the site is now in aftercare.</p> <p>At Scrooby Top, in 2003 permission was granted to extend the life of the quarry and plant until 2035.</p> <p>At Scrooby South, permission was granted in March 2016 for a variation of condition to extend extraction until December 2023, extraction began in 2017 with an anticipated 0.62million tonnes of the reserve left.</p> <p>The emerging Minerals Local Plan has allocated two further extensions to Scrooby, Scrooby North and Scrooby Thompson land which will extend the life of the quarry and provide a further 0.68 million tonnes.</p>
Misson-Finningley (Allocation)	Reserves at Finningley were anticipated to run out in 2006, an extension was allocated to provide reserves until 2012 (assuming adjacent land in Yorkshire was also permitted).	Quarry remains active and the extension that was allocated was permitted in 2005. A further extension was granted in 2015, with the anticipation the quarry will be worked out by July 2019.
Misson-Newington (Allocation)	Reserves were anticipated to run out in 2007 and so the plan allocated an southern extension which would extend the quarry life until 2017.	<p>The quarry remains currently active, with permission granted for part of the allocated southern extension in February 2010 until 2018.</p> <p>A further part of the allocation and an unallocated Western extension were also granted permission in December 2015, extending the life of the quarry 2021. However, the operator anticipates that these reserves will be depleted by 2019 and so submitted an application for extracting the final part of the allocated</p>

Site	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Assumption	Current site status
		extension, releasing 530,000 tonnes. This was granted permission in June 2019, with extraction to cease 3 years after commencement.
Misson Grey Sand quarries	Three quarries at Misson West, Misson, Bawtry Road and Misson Grange work small quantities of grey mortar sand. These form part of the sand and gravel landbank but as they have a specialist market and production is small scale, the quarries are considered outside the normal Countywide landbank assessment. No grey sand reserves were allocated but an area of search policy applied to allow proposals to be considered.	<p>Misson West in September 2009 was granted permission for continued extraction until December 2018. Extraction has now ceased at the site and is at the beginning of aftercare.</p> <p>Misson Bawtry Road is in the last stages of extracting, with a Non-material amendment approved in March 2019 to extend extraction until September 2019. Once completed, extraction is expected to cease.</p> <p>Misson Grange no longer produces grey sand.</p>

Table A:2: Sherwood Sandstone quarries and allocations (including Silica Sand)

Site	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Assumption	Current Site Status
Burntstump	Following a permission being granted in 2001 for a major extension which totalled 2.7 million tonnes, the quarry was expected to have sufficient reserves until 2021 and no further allocations were made.	Quarry is still active though it is anticipated that the operator will extend the life of the quarry beyond 2021.
Bestwood II	With an extern extension permitted in 2001 for 2.7 million tonnes, reserves were sufficient until 2013 and so it was anticipated that any extension would be considered in the review of the plan.	The quarry is still active with a planning permission granted in December 2018 for a further eastern extension of up to 1.4 million tonnes. Permission was also granted in December 2018 for variation to condition to extend extraction and so the life of the quarry until 2028. The emerging Minerals Local Plan proposes to allocate a Northern extension, extending the life of the quarry until 2035.
Ratcher Hill	Ratcher Hill quarry at the time was the only sand quarry in Nottingham that produces both aggregate and non-aggregates (silica) sand. Reserves should be adequate for both of the minerals until 2013. No further extensions were considered possible and so a replacement quarry was likely to be needed for future silica sand provision.	Mineral extraction ceased in 2015 however the site extracted deeper than original permitted and therefore a retrospective application is currently being determined by the County Council. Two Oaks Quarry, which was permitted in March 2013, was the replacement quarry for Ratcher Hill. This has reserves of 14.31 million tonnes of mineral which is expected to be extracted within a 50-year period.
Rufford Colliery sand quarry (Allocation)	Permitted reserves were expected to last until 2010, with an extension allocated to provide a further 7 year reserve.	Extraction has now ceased. In October 2017 permission was granted for the stockpile of material required for restoration to be retained until 2021.
Warsop (Oakfield Lane) quarry	Mineral extraction resumed in late 2001, over 30 years after the site was last worked. Planning conditional only allow extraction to occur for 8 weeks per annum. Sand was sent to Ratcher Hill for processing. Reserves and so the life of the quarry was unknown, but no basis seen for making future provisions.	Quarry closed and in aftercare.
Scrooby Top	It was anticipated the permitted reserves at Scrooby Top would be worked out by 2003 and the MLP allocated a western	The allocated extension was granted planning permission. The Scrooby Top quarry was granted

Site	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Assumption	Current Site Status
	extension to provide 1.1 million tonnes in reserves, extending the life of the quarry until 2016.	permission in 2014 to extend the life of the quarry until December 2035. It is estimated that reserves will be depleted by 2022 and the emerging Mineral Local Plan proposes an allocation for an extension which will extend the quarry's life by another 40 years.
Carlton Forest (Allocation) and Carlton Red Barn Quarry	Reserves expected to be depleted by 2010/2011 and so the plan allocated an extension which should provide sufficient reserves until 2025. It was anticipated such an extension would then revoked permission for the dormant Red Barn (Carlton in Lindrick quarry).	Mineral extraction has now ceased, an application for the allocation was not received for Carlton Forest. Red Barn Quarry is closed and in aftercare.
Serlby Quarry	Reserves at Serlby were anticipated to run out by 2010/2011 and with physical and environmental constraints, this limited any potential extensions to the site.	Mineral extraction ceased on site in 2000. Permission was sought in 2017 to extend the timescale for inert fill until August 2027 which would provide the restoration of the site. However, the application was withdrawn and with the permission for extraction now lapsed, an alternative restoration scheme is being sought.
Mattersey Quarry	Mattersey Quarry has not extracted any mineral since the 1970's and the likelihood of the quarry re-opening was uncertain. There was no case to make any further provision.	Quarry has been closed and out of aftercare.
Styrrup Quarry	Extraction at Styrrup has been very small scale and the reserved life is difficult to access. Quarry was dormant between 1980 and 1992, there was no case seen to make any future provisions.	Extraction has ceased and infilling the site with inert waste has begun under a separate planning permission. An extension of time of this fill until December 2023 has been granted permission subject to Section 106.
Silica Sand (replacement quarry policy)	The Plan recognised that a replacement for Ratcher Hill Quarry is likely to be necessary which is due to become exhausted by 2013. No potential sites identified by industry but in view of the national importance of silica sand a criteria policy will be applied to assess any proposals which could be justified before the end of the Plan period.	As outlined above, Two Oaks Farm quarry was granted permission in March 2013 to extract 14,310,000 tonnes of mineral over 50 years. This site replaced Ratcher Hill.

Table A.3: Limestone quarries- Aggregates and Building Stone

Site	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Assumptions	Current Site Status
Aggregate limestone	Nether Langwith, which opened in 2001, had enough permitted reserves to meet the County's regional requirement. It was anticipated reserves would last until 2017 and so no further provision needed to be made for the current plan period.	The quarry was mothballed in April 2007 and currently remains inactive. In May 2019, permission was granted to extend extraction at the site until 2035. Due to the amount of the reserves available at Nether Langwith covering the need throughout the plan period, the emerging Minerals Local Plan does not propose any new allocations.
Non- aggregate Limestone	Small quarries at Linby and Mansfield have traditionally met demand for local building and ornamental stone. No comprehensive information on reserve levels is available but existing works are likely to be able to supply stone for some years to come. Criteria policy applies for permitting new reserves.	<p>Yellow stone quarry still has planning permission, with an extension to continue extraction until 2035 granted in February 2016. However, extraction has not occurred on site for a long period of time.</p> <p>Abbey Quarry is closed and planning permission for extraction has now lapsed.</p> <p>Gregory Quarry has not been operational for a number of years.</p>

Table A.4: Gypsum mine and quarry allocations

Site	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Assumptions	Current Site Status
Kilvington Quarry	Reserves of high purity gypsum were expected to be exhausted by 2004. Production was then expected to move to the allocation of Bantycoc.	Quarry is now closed with some areas completing aftercare.
Bantycoc Quarry (Allocation)	98 hectares of land to the south of the quarry was allocated for gypsum extraction as Bantycoc was anticipated to replace Kilvington. Bantycoc was anticipated to have sufficient reserves until 2015.	Bantycoc quarry opened in 2008 and the quarry was granted permission in April 2019 to amend extraction permitted to ensure land reserves until 2025 and so in line with permission for extraction to cease in 2027. The emerging Minerals Local Plan allocates a Southern extension to Bantycoc to ensure future provision, extending the life of the quarry by 15-24 years depending on the rate of extraction.
Marblaegis Mine and Costock (Mineral safeguarded area)	Most of the known Tutbury Gypsum resource has either been worked or permitted. Current reserves are believed to be adequate for the plan period. 101 hectares of land at Costock safeguarded for future gypsum extraction by underground methods.	Planning permission for the majority of the safeguard area was granted in February 2012 and reserves are anticipated to be sufficient until at least 2026.

Table A.5: Clay Pits and Allocations

Site	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Assumptions	Site progress to date
Kirton (Allocation)	Kirton quarry provides both red-firing and cream firing clay. Red firing clay reserves are expected to last until 2009 and cream firing clay until 2030. 15 hectares of land to the north of the Brickworks are allocated for clay extraction. Reserve life is unknown but believed to be adequate for the plan period.	Allocation extension was permitted in 2006 which extended the quarry life until 2023 for (red firing) and 2030 (cream firing). A further extension was permitted in December 2017 for 5.5 million tonnes and securing a further 25-year reserve for the quarry. Operations are conditioned to cease by December 2044.
Dorket Head	An extension to the quarry was permitted in 1998. This will provide reserves until at least 2020. Further provision made via criteria-based policy that could allow an extension or a replacement quarry and brickworks.	Extraction is still active with permission granted in 2013 for a further extension providing 1 million cubic metres of clay over 10 years. A further southerly extension was granted permission in June 2018 for recovery of 690,000 tonnes of clay and securing a further three-year brick production at the brickworks. Permission was granted in June 2018 also to retain the Clay stockpile facility beyond the life of the quarry until 2042.