



Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan

**Consultation statement
(Regulation 22 Statement)
January 2020**

Revised 8 April 2020

Contents

1. Introduction.....	2
2. Summary of Key consultation stages.....	3
3. Consultation on the issues and options (Reg18).....	5
4. Consultation on the Draft Plan.....	9
5. Consultation on the Publication Version (Reg19).....	13
6. Appendix A-G.....	65

1. Introduction

- 1.1. On-going and effective consultation and community involvement is an essential part of the planning process. The County Council's approach to consultation and engagement with local people, statutory bodies and other groups during the preparation of the Local Plan and on mineral planning applications is set out in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).
- 1.2. This consultation statement details the various stages of consultation that have been carried out for the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan and shows how this has influenced the development of the submission document.
- 1.3. In line with the requirements set out in Regulation 22 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, this statement explains:
 - Which bodies and persons were invited to make representations at each stage
 - How they were invited to be involved
 - A summary of the main issues raised by the consultation
 - How these have been addressed in the Plan
- 1.4. Overall, there have been three stages of wider public involvement as well as on-going dialogue with key stakeholders throughout the plan preparation process. The first two stages were informal consultations which sought views on the various issues and options for the Minerals Local Plan which helped inform the County Council's draft plan. There was then a statutory consultation period for formal representations on the Publication Version of the Minerals Local Plan.
- 1.5. Submission of the Minerals Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government was sought from County Council on the 11th July 2019. A public examination into the soundness of the Plan is likely to take place in the first half of 2020.

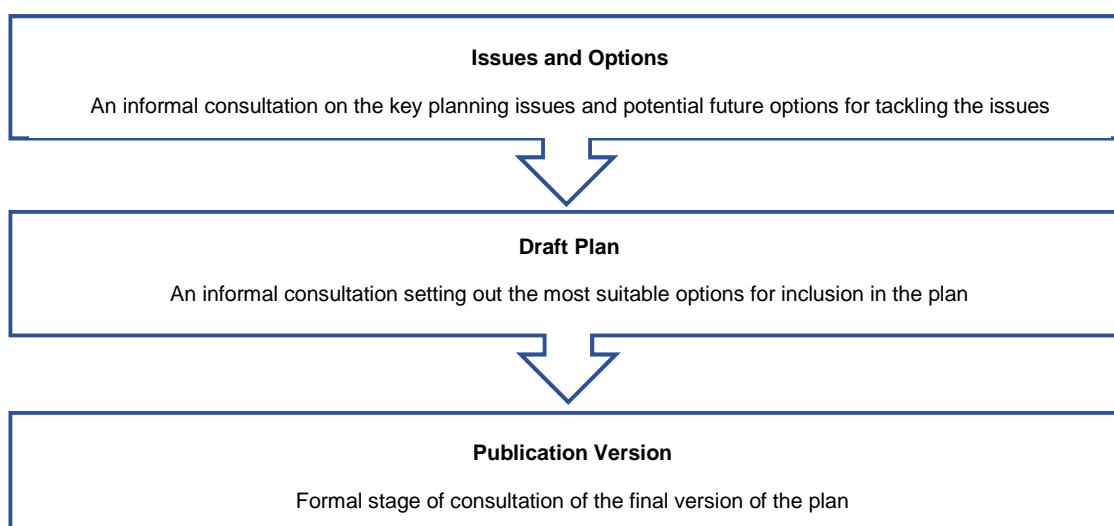
2. Summary of key consultation stages

- 2.1. This section gives a brief overview of the consultation stages that have been carried out and how this complies with statutory requirements and also the provisions of the SCI. Full details of the consultation measures, main issues raised and how this influenced the Plan outcome are set out in subsequent sections and appendices.

Regulation 18 statutory requirement for public participation

- 2.2. Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires local planning authorities to notify specific and general consultees of the subject of a local plan which they intend to prepare and invite representations as to what the Plan should contain.
- 2.3. The Minerals Local Plan has been through two stages of informal public participation where the public, stakeholders, interest groups, the mineral industry and other interested parties were invited to discuss and comment on the emerging Plan and its proposals. A Publication Version of the Plan was then published for a formal period of consultation.
- 2.4. The key stages of public consultation are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Key stages of public consultation



Statement of Community Involvement

- 2.5. All local planning authorities are required to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) setting out the consultation and publicity measures they will undertake when preparing their local plans. The SCI sets out the minimum legal requirements that councils must meet but also shows what additional measures they may use depending on the type of document being prepared. Having an SCI in place ensures that all parties have a clear understanding of when and how they will be involved at each stage in the preparation of the Plan.
- 2.6. The most recent version of the County Council's SCI was adopted in March 2018. It details which groups will be consulted at specific stages of plan preparation and the methods that will be used (ranging from press adverts, leaflets and posters to exhibitions and public meetings). It states that reference copies of all consultation documents are to be made available to view at specified locations and published on the Council's website. Loan copies of documents should be available on request.

Other targeted consultation and evidence gathering

- 2.7. Alongside wider public consultation and community engagement carried out at the key stages listed in Figure 1, targeted consultation with key stakeholders was carried out throughout the plan preparation process as part of the County Council's Duty to Cooperate. This has included meetings and correspondence with the minerals industry, local District/Borough Councils, neighbouring Minerals Planning Authorities and ad-hoc meetings with local campaign groups/Parish Councils to address specific concerns.
- 2.8. A non-decision making Member/Officer working group of councillors and officers from the County Council was also set up and met at key stages of the plan making process to inform members of key issues raised during the consultation stages, discuss possible options and outline future steps.

3. Consultation on the Issues and Options (Reg 18)

(20th November 2017 – 14th January 2018)

- 3.1. This was the first stage of informal public consultation that followed the initial evidence gathering. The purpose of this consultation was to set out the main issues expected to arise during the plan period and to explore what reasonable options exist to resolve them.
- 3.2. The Issues and Options consultation document set out 26 specific questions covering:
 - Setting the context for the Plan (spatial portrait, vision and strategic objectives)
 - Minerals provision (related to all mineral types) and geographic spread of sites.
 - Proposed scope of the Development Management policies
 - Minerals safeguarding.
- 3.3. Appendix A contains a list of all those consulted during the Plan consultations (not specific to stages). Details of the specific consultation measures used during the Issues and Options consultation stage are set out in Appendix B. Appendix C contains consultation letters and Appendix D exhibition boards and consultation material (leaflet) used. The County Council also prepared a series of background papers on specific minerals to aid the consultation process.

Number of comments received, and the main issues raised

- 3.4. 570 representations from 76 respondents were received to this consultation stage. The key issues raised were as follows:

Sand and gravel provision

- 3.5. The majority of the public thought that expected demand over the plan period had been overstated. Reasons for this included: The reduced need for primary minerals due to new construction methods, the level of recycled aggregates not being fully taken into account and the lack of analysis regarding the availability of aggregates in the East Midlands to supply Nottinghamshire.
- 3.6. The minerals industry thought that the forecasted demand was too low. Reasons for this included: Rising aggregate sales both at the sub-national and national level, limited ability to provide a steady and adequate supply

over the plan period and a reliance on purely recession sales data to forecast future demand.

- 3.7. There was a clear divide between local communities and the minerals industry regarding the amount of sand and gravel required over the plan period. The County Council feel that the identified approach to aggregates provision is an appropriate strategy as it is based on the sales figures set out in the most recent Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment (at the time of drafting the plan) and will provide a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel over the plan period. Regular monitoring of sales will take place during the plan period.

Geographical spread of sand and gravel quarries

- 3.8. There was clear support for a geographical spread of sand and gravel quarries across the county. Reasons for this included: Reduce transport distances to the main markets, minimising the impact of HGV traffic on the environment and local communities and maintaining overall supply.
- 3.9. It was acknowledged that extensions to existing sites could be more sustainable than new quarries, however the majority thought that all quarry proposals should be assessed on their own merits.
- 3.10. Whilst the County Council acknowledge that extensions to existing quarry's may raise potential issues, overall it is considered that extensions to existing sites are generally more sustainable due to the use of existing plant and infrastructure and maximising the use of the mineral resource. Extensions to existing permitted quarries are also more likely to get delivered to ensure a steady supply of minerals.

Secondary and recycled aggregates

- 3.11. Views on recycled aggregates were split. Some respondents thought that recycled aggregates were underutilised and that a greater use of these would significantly reduce demand for primary aggregates. Others acknowledged the important role that recycled aggregates play in meeting overall demand, however it was noted that future growth in the recycled aggregates market was limited and primary aggregates were still needed.
- 3.12. Secondary and recycled aggregates play an important role in the supply of aggregates, minimising the need for the extraction of primary aggregates. As a result, the plan aims to promote the use of secondary and recycled aggregates where appropriate. However, these products are already

available on the open market and therefore the identified demand forecast set out in the minerals plan is for additional primary aggregates.

Potential extraction of Industrial Dolomite

- 3.13. Concern was expressed from a number of respondents regarding the potential impacts on Creswell Crags from any future quarrying of Industrial dolomite in Nottinghamshire.
- 3.14. The issues and options consultation document did not include site specific allocations and therefore site-specific issues, such as potential impacts on Creswell Crags could not be addressed at this point. No site-specific proposals for Industrial Dolomite were put forward by the minerals industry through the call for sites exercise.

Unconventional Hydrocarbons

- 3.15. Respondents expressed concerns regarding shale gas exploration (fracking). Reasons for this included the potential impacts on climate change, water quality, the wider environment and impacts on local communities.
- 3.16. The County Council acknowledges the concerns relating to unconventional hydrocarbons, however policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan comply with the guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The policies in the plan need to be read as a whole and therefore issues such as impacts on the environment and local communities will be addressed as part of detailed planning applications. Other statutory bodies such as the Environment Agency, Health and safety Executive and the Oil and Gas Authority are also part of the regulatory process.

Impact from minerals related HGVs

- 3.17. Respondents raised concerns regarding the impact of additional HGVs from minerals development. Issues included high level of existing traffic, increased congestion and pollution, and the suitability of the road network.
- 3.18. The County Council acknowledges the concerns regarding the potential impacts of minerals related HGVs. The minerals plan will contain a suite of Development Management policies that will cover areas such as; protecting local amenity and highways safety and vehicle routeing. Detailed information regarding lorry routeing would be addressed at the detailed planning application stage.

Use of river barge to transport minerals

- 3.19. Responses to this issue were split. Some supported this mode of transport as it would reduce the amount of HGV traffic (and the associated emissions and

congestion). Others questioned the financial feasibility of moving mineral by barge, particularly over shorter distances.

- 3.20. The Minerals Local Plan seeks to promote sustainable transport wherever possible however the County Council acknowledges that cost considerations and location may not make it possible.

4. Consultation on the Draft Plan

(27th July 2018 – 28th September 2018)

- 4.1. The second stage in the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan set out the County Councils draft approach for minerals provision including site specific allocations and development management policies. The development of the draft plan document took account of the feedback from the Issues and Options consultation stage and the outcomes of the assessment work undertaken as part of the evidence base.
- 4.2. The Council wrote to all those on its consultation database, including all those who had responded at the previous stage. A number of public consultation events were undertaken at venues across the county (Appendix B). Electronic copies of the exhibition panels were sent to the relevant parish councils. The consultation display panels are set out in (Appendix D). A copy of the Draft Plan along with the evidence base documents were placed on the Minerals Local Plan page on the County Council website and could be viewed online or downloaded. Reference copies of the Draft Plan were also made available at each of the District/Borough Council offices and main libraries. Press releases and social media posts were also used to promote the consultation.

Number of comments received, and the main issues raised

- 4.3. As a result of the consultation, 1744 representations from 1101 respondents were received. The key issues raised were as follows:

Sand and gravel provision

- 4.4. Responses from the minerals industry were very similar to those submitted and the Issues and Options stage. The industry thought that the demand forecast set out in the draft plan significantly underestimates future demand. They argue that the 10-year sales average is heavily influenced by the recession and does not take account of increased sales at the regional and national level.
- 4.5. This view was almost equally offset by those who thought that the overall approach was appropriate. A small number of respondents thought that the demand forecast was too high.
- 4.6. As set out at the Issues and Options Stage, the County Council considers the methodology used in the Draft Minerals Local Plan identifies an adequate amount of mineral to provide a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel over the plan period. The County Council also feels there is a lack of

robust evidence to identify additional sand and gravel reserves above the average 10 years sales data.

Sand and gravel site specific allocations

- 4.7. As a result of the consultation, the draft site allocation at East Leake was withdrawn and the draft allocation at Scrooby Thompson Land was reduced in size. These changes were made by the relevant minerals operators due to additional work being undertaken, which revealed less mineral than expected.
- 4.8. Two new quarry proposals were also submitted by mineral operators at Flash Farm and Little Carlton after the consultation closed. These were assessed alongside all other sites as set out in the site selection methodology and assessment report but were not considered suitable for allocation.
- 4.9. Support was received for an unallocated extension to the existing permitted quarry at Besthorpe. The reasons for support included the potential for a future Sustrans cycle route to be developed through the restored site, the continued working of sand and gravel in the area and the opportunities to develop/increase biodiversity gains in the area.
- 4.10. As a result of the withdrawal / changes to some of the sand and gravel allocations, further analysis of the proposals put forward by the industry was undertaken. As a result, the Besthorpe East proposal was allocated, however the previously allocated quarry at Botany Bay was removed. Further detail can be found in the site selection document.
- 4.11. Objections were received to the new greenfield site allocation at Mill Hill near Barton in Fabis. The main issues related to the impacts on the local environment, impact on the Green Belt, impacts of noise and dust on local communities and the loss of green space used by a wide range of users.
- 4.12. The County Council consider this allocation to be suitable in principle for future minerals working and in line with providing a geographic spread of quarries around the county to meet demand from different markets.

Geographical spread of sand and gravel sites

- 4.13. There was a general support for a geographical spread of sand and gravel sites across the county, however others questioned the approach due to the lack of available evidence and the potential for this approach to encourage quarries to be located close to residential/built up areas.

Brick clay provision

- 4.14. The draft site-specific allocation at Woodborough Lane was withdrawn by the mineral operator due to landownership issues.
- 4.15. As a result of the site proposal being withdrawn, the clay provision policy was changed to a criteria-based approach. This reflected the fact that no other proposals were put forward by the minerals industry, and that there is adequate clay provision beyond the plan period for one mineral operator and adequate provision for the other operator until late in the plan period.

Industrial Dolomite

- 4.16. A specific objection was submitted by Historic England relating to the wording of the Industrial Dolomite policy as they felt it created a de-facto site allocation and the impacts this would have on Creswell Crags.
- 4.17. The County Council considers the current policy is appropriate and that no changes are necessary. Industrial Dolomite is a nationally important industrial mineral with potential reserves located in the county. As a result, it is necessary to include a specific policy to address any future provision for this mineral. No site-specific proposals were put forward by the minerals industry for consideration through the plan preparation process, and as a result no site-specific allocations have been proposed. The planning policies contained in the minerals plan need to be read as a whole, and therefore issues such as impacts on local amenity and the historic environment (including Creswell Crags) would need to be addressed as part of any detailed planning application.

Oil and gas provision

- 4.18. Whilst some respondents considered the policy was in-line with national guidance most argued an additional policy for unconventional hydrocarbons (Shale gas) should be included. An unconventional hydrocarbons policy should consider additional issues such as community health, vehicle movements, disposal of waste water, air emissions and seismic activity.
- 4.19. The County Council considers the proposed policy to be in-line with national guidance. The policies in the plan need to be read as a whole and therefore issues such as impacts on the environment and local communities will be addressed as part of detailed planning applications. Other statutory bodies such as the Environment Agency, Health and safety Executive and the Oil and Gas Authority are also part of the regulatory process.

Development Management policies

- 4.20. Government published its revised National Planning Policy framework in July 2018. A number of the Development Management policies were amended in light of changes to the NPPF and in response to consultation feedback. Further details of the comments received, and the Council's response are provided in Appendix G.

5. Consultation on the Publication Version (Reg 19)

(30th August 2019 – 11th October 2019)

- 5.1. The Publication Version is the version of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan which is intended to be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination. The document has taken account of the relevant representations made at the previous stages of consultation and sets out the complete suite of strategic planning policies and site allocations.
- 5.2. The Publication Version and associated evidence base was available to view and download from the County Councils Minerals Local Plan webpage after it was approved by the County Council in July 2019. Emails/letters were sent out to all those who had previously been involved in the minerals plan process to inform them that the document was available to view and the start date of the consultation. In order to avoid the traditional holiday period, the start of the consultation was delayed until the end of August 2019. Prior to the consultation starting, reminder emails/letters were sent out.
- 5.3. Appendix A contains a list of all those consulted during the plan consultations period(non-specific). Appendix B details the specific consultation measures used.

Number of comments received, and the main issues raised

- 5.4. A total of 303 representations from 108 organisations or individuals were received. This included statutory bodies, local district and parish councils, members of the public, the minerals industry and interest groups.
- 5.5. The representations received can be split under the document headings as follows:

Document chapters	Support	Object
What is the new Minerals Local Plan?	0	0
Overview, Vision and Strategic Objectives	10	86
Strategic Policies	16	36
Minerals Provision Policies	19	99
Development Management Policies	13	17
Implementation and Monitoring	0	0
Appendix 1: Delivery Schedules	0	1
Appendix 2: Site development briefs	4	1

Appendix 3: Policies Map	0	1
Appendix 4: Monitoring and implementation	0	0

- 5.6. 71 representations (9 support / 62 objections) were in relation to sand and gravel provision as set out in Policy MP2. As the only allocated greenfield site, MP2p Mill Hill near Barton in Fabis received 51 of these objections.
- 5.7. The summary of the key issues raised from the consultation are set out below.

Key issues from the Minerals Local Plan - Publication Version consultation

Issue raised	County Council response
Overview	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Coddington Parish Council</p> <p>Leicestershire County Council</p> <p>Brett Aggregates Ltd</p> <p>Tarmac</p> <p>IGas Energy</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coddington PC support the overview • Leicestershire County Council support the overview and will continue to co-operate with Nottinghamshire on monitoring minerals provision. • Brett Aggregates object as it is unclear how the housing figure in paragraph 2.4 had been obtained. This should only include the number of houses which are expected to be delivered during the plan period • Tarmac object as they feel that more consideration should be given to the cross-boundary movements of minerals to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals throughout the plan period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted • The housing number in paragraph 2.4 is drawn from published District/Borough Council figures • Paragraphs 2.27 and 2.28 of the Overview explain current and future cross-boundary supply issues in relation to sand and gravel and crushed rock. • The Council considers that the policy importance to be attached to specific minerals is more appropriately dealt with in relation to the specific minerals provision policies.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGas Energy object as they feel greater recognition is needed regarding the national importance of shale gas and potential resource in Nottinghamshire. 	
<p>Vision</p>	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Sutton Parish Council</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust</p> <p>One member of the public</p> <p>UK Onshore Oil and Gas</p> <p>Minerals Products Association</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK Onshore Oil and Gas support the vision. Sutton Parish Council supported the inclusion of sustainability and focus on greener Nottinghamshire. Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust object as they feel that further emphasis is needed on environmental sustainability to be in accordance with 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to improve the environment'. They also feel that the use of 'have regard to' is too weak to ensure a robust approach to the protection of environmental assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support noted The objectives are intended to set out the broad context and plan approach but cannot repeat all aspects of national policy. They should be read alongside the specific policies which relate to the protection of environmental assets. The vision states that consumption will be minimised by promoting the use of recycled and secondary aggregates and this is reflected in Strategic Objective SO1 (Improving

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A member of public objected as they felt that the vision makes little reference to the encouragement of use of recycled and secondary aggregates. • The Minerals Products Association object as they feel the term ‘mineral reserves’ in the paragraph four should be changed to ‘mineral resources’. They also feel that the Vision should be stronger about ensuring a steady and adequate supply of minerals to meet local and national demand. 	<p>the sustainability of minerals development) and Policy MP5 (Secondary and Recycled Aggregates)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will propose a minor additional modification to ensure consistent use of the terms ‘mineral reserves’ and ‘mineral resources’
<p>Strategic objectives - general</p>	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Gedling Borough Council</p> <p>Sutton Parish Council</p> <p>One member of the public</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gedling Borough Council and Sutton Parish Council support the strategic objectives. • One member of the public objected as they felt that there is no market demand analysis that supports or justifies this approach. They also felt that the County Council had failed to engage properly with the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted • The geographical spread of sites aims to ensure a balanced supply of minerals across the county, to serve different markets, whilst reflecting the location of known reserves. The LAA identifies the current output from each area but this can vary from year to year. The Council’s consultation measures at each stage of the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan are set out elsewhere in this statement. The Council is satisfied that it has consulted properly and in accordance

	with its adopted Statement of Community Involvement.
SO1: Improving the sustainability of minerals development	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>33 Members of the public</p> <p>Weston Parish Council</p> <p>Gotham Parish Council</p> <p>Joint response - Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association, Save The Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)</p> <p>Newark Parishes Against Gravel Extraction (PAGE)</p> <p>Mick George Ltd</p> <p>Brett Aggregates Ltd</p> <p>Tarmac</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weston Parish Council and Newark PAGE support the aims of the objective. • 33 Members of the public, Gotham PC, Barton PC, Thrumpton PM, Lark Hill RA, Clifton Village RA and SAVE object as they feel the impact on communities and the natural environment has not been properly accounted for or assessed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no meaningful analysis to justify the geographical spread of site allocations. No metrics or indicators are included against which this objective can be assessed. The Council fails to specify what a sustainable spread of sites is. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted • Proximity to market is not the only the deciding factor. Each site put forward during the call for sites has been subject to detailed assessment. Where considered potentially suitable for mineral development, the quantity of mineral available during the plan period, and the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spatial distribution, in terms of proximity to markets is contrary to the overall sustainability goal and was the dominant factor in allocating sites, meaning other factors such as impacts on communities and impacts on the natural environment, were overridden. • Mick George Ltd feel the objective is misleading and unrealistic as the market is already saturated with recycled aggregates. Prioritising extensions of existing sites is contrary to the NPPF as sites should be considered on their individual merits. This places barrier's to new operators entering the local market • Brett Aggregates Ltd object as they feel additional wording should be added to the objective to make reference to sustainably delivering resources to markets. • Tarmac object as they feel additional wording should be added to the objective to make reference to 'efficiently delivering' resources to ensure operational capacity is maintained. 	<p>geographical location were then considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council considers that prioritising extensions (where suitable) is the most sustainable approach for the Plan as it ensures the best use of existing plant and infrastructure and avoids the unnecessary sterilisation of otherwise economically workable reserves. • The Council does not consider that additional wording is necessary to improve this objective.
<p>SO2: Providing an adequate supply of minerals</p>	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Minerals Products Association</p> <p>Mick George Ltd</p> <p>Tarmac</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minerals Products Association, Mick George Ltd and Tarmac object as they feel that additional wording relating to maintaining productive capacity over the plan period is required to make the objective effective, especially if reserves are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minerals Local Plan has identified adequate mineral reserves to meet demand over the plan period in

<p>tied into a few permitted sites. The title of the objective should refer to a 'sufficient' rather than 'adequate' supply of minerals.</p>	<p>accordance with the NPPF. The Plan's minerals provision policies include criteria to enable flexibility should sites not come forward.</p>
<p>SO3: Addressing climate change</p>	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>IGas Energy</p> <p>Joint response: Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association Save the Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)</p> <p>Friends of the Earth (England, Wales, Northern Ireland)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGas Energy objects as it feels that the text should be amended to acknowledge the diversity of mineral operations and that extraction could occur from sites other than quarries to which the same principle would apply. • Barton PC, Thrumpton PM, Lark Hill RA, Clifton RA and SAVE object as they feel there is no reference to carbon budgets and managing or assessing the impact on carbon emissions in relation to the declared climate emergency. There are no meaningful targets. • Friends of the Earth (EWNI) object to the strategic objective as they consider it should be amended to include specific reference to help achieve the Governments 2050 net zero greenhouse gas target. Policy should remove specific reference to flood risk to cover wider climate change aspects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will propose a minor additional modification to refer to sites rather than quarries. • The objective is intended to set out the Plan's approach towards climate change issues in relation to minerals provision. The Plan's policies and objectives have been subject to a detailed Sustainability Appraisal process that considers possible climate impacts and mitigation. However, it is not the role of the Plan to set out carbon reduction targets. • The Council will propose a minor modification to add reference to help the transition towards a low carbon economy. It is not felt necessary to repeat national

	policy and targets within Local Plans as national policy has to be considered as part of a detailed planning application.
SO4: Safeguarding of mineral resources and associated minerals infrastructure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments were received on this Objective. 	
SO5: Minimising impacts on communities	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>24 members of the public</p> <p>Mick George Ltd</p> <p>Gotham Parish Council</p> <p>Nottingham City Councillor (Rex Walker)</p> <p>Lilian Greenwood MP</p> <p>Joint response: Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association, Save The Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the public, Gotham PC, Barton PC, Thrumpton PM, Lark Hill RA, Clifton Village RA and SAVE, Cllr Rex Walker and Lilian Greenwood MP objected as they felt that the County Council failed to comply with its own SCI as it did not involve or provide information to local communities impacted by MP2p: Mill Hill nr Barton in Fabis. No meaningful response provided to the Draft Plan consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation was undertaken in accordance with the SCI at each of the plan preparation stages. At the draft plan stage, week long exhibitions were held at Clifton Library and Barton Village Hall. County Council officers attended the

<p>representations. These have been registered against SO5 which looks to minimise the impact on local communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mick George Ltd objected as they felt the objective lacked clarity regarding the different levels of policy protection afforded to nature conservation and heritage assets. 	<p>library at a pre- arranged time and an early evening period at the Village Hall. The exhibition panels were left with the Parish Council once the event was completed to enable them to publicise the consultation further. . All the relevant information including the consultation document and evidence base was also available on the County Councils minerals webpage. At the Draft Plan stage nearly 1,000 responses were received from local residents regarding the Mill Hill proposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The different levels of policy protection afforded to nature conservation and heritage assets are set out within the associated Plan policies and justification text.
<p>SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets</p>	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Minerals Products Association</p> <p>Mick George Ltd</p> <p>Joint response: Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association, Save The Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minerals Products Association objected as they feel that agriculture should be included as an appropriate restoration outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO6 does not preclude restoration to agriculture but seeks to maximise

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mick George Ltd objected as they feel there is a conflict between the objective of maximising net biodiversity gain and safeguarding the best and most versatile soils that are often found above the mineral resource. • Barton PC, Thrumpton PM, Lark Hill RA, Clifton Village RA and SAVE object as they feel the objective was not applied to the site appraisal and allocation methodology. They also feel that the objective does not ensure no net loss of biodiversity nor does it specify avoiding the highest quality habitats for biodiversity. It therefore does not meet the criterion of effectiveness as set out in Para 35 of the NPPF. 	<p>opportunities for biodiversity both during and after mineral extraction irrespective of the final land use (e.g. agriculture, woodland, recreation). SO8 specifically provides for the protection of the long-term potential of best and most versatile agricultural soils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan and its policies (including site specific allocations) have been subject to a detailed Sustainability Assessment process which considers social, economic and environmental issues. Policy DM4 (Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity) sets out the protection to be afforded to the different levels of environmental designation.
<p>SO7: Protecting and enhancing historic assets</p>	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Minerals Products Association</p> <p>Bolsover District Council</p> <p>Joint response: Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association, Save The Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolsover District Council supports the provision in the minerals plan in relation to the historic environment, particularly Creswell Crags. • The Minerals Products Association object as this does not reflect the proportionate approach required by the NPPF appropriate to the asset's significance. • Barton PC, Thrumpton PM, Lark Hill RA, Clifton Village RA and SAVE support the principle of the objective however, they consider that the objective has not been applied in the site appraisal and allocation methodology. The goal of developing an appropriate and sustainable spatial distribution of sites overrides this policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • Policy DM6 (Historic Environment), and its justification text, set out the Plan's approach to the relative significance of heritage assets in accordance with the NPPF. • The plan and its policies (including site specific allocations) have been subject to a detailed Sustainability Assessment process which considers social, economic and environmental issues.
SO8: Protecting agricultural soils	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No responses were made on this objective. 	
Key diagram	
Respondents: Brett Aggregates Ltd	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brett Aggregates object to the key diagram as they feel that the Shelford proposal should be allocated in the plan and included on the Key diagram to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the Shelford proposal is not allocated within the Plan it is not appropriate to include this on the Key Diagram.
Strategic Policies	

IGas Energy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sustainable Development policy has been removed and therefore the plan fails to comply with national policy. • Onshore oil and gas development is compatible with minimising impacts of climate change. By developing a domestic supply of energy minerals significant carbon savings can be gained over other fuels contributing to the transition towards a low carbon economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the Council's understanding that it is no longer necessary to have a sperate policy which repeats what is already set out in national policy. Paragraphs 3.2-3.5 reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the NPPF.
SP1: Minerals provision	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Sutton Parish Council</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood Parish Council</p> <p>Mick George Ltd</p> <p>Brett Aggregates Ltd</p> <p>Tarmac</p> <p>IGas Energy</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sutton Parish Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council support the approach of extending existing sites over new greenfield sites as this is seen as more sustainable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The Minerals Local Plan needs to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals over the plan period through the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust objected to the Policy as they feel that there is an inherent contradiction between the plan led approach whilst simultaneously making specific provision for development on non-allocated sites. • Mick George Ltd object to the priority given to extending existing sites as this is contrary to National guidance and creates an uncompetitive market. • Brett Aggregates Ltd object as this would continue the dominance of Newark providing reserves and contribute to the deficiency of mineral supply in the south of the county. • Tarmac object to the policy as the Plan does not give an accurate portrayal of the demand for Nottinghamshire as it only considers the 10-year sales average which includes the impact from the 2008 recession. • Igas Energy feel the policy is too aggregate orientated and should be more flexible. 'Avoidance' should be replaced with 'minimisation' as avoidance may not be possible in the event that national need prevails. 	<p>identification of site-specific allocations. However, unforeseen circumstances may result in the need for additional reserves to be permitted. As such the minerals provision policies need to incorporate an element of flexibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council considers that prioritising extensions (where suitable) is the most sustainable approach for the Plan as it ensures the best use of existing plant and infrastructure and avoids the unnecessary sterilisation of otherwise economically workable reserves. Policy SP1 includes the caveat that extensions must be economically, socially and environmentally acceptable and therefore each site will be considered on its merits. • The Plan's geographic spread of sites, including a new site near Nottingham, aims to address market supply issues where these exist. • The demand forecast over the plan period has been identified based on the 10-year average sales figures as set out in the Local Aggregates Assessment. This reflects the approach advocated in the NPPF. • Policy SP1 reflects the need to maintain an appropriate supply of all minerals. Paragraph 3.9 explains that alongside the
---	--

	<p>strategic position set out in policy SP1, policies MP1 – MP12 make specific provision for each of the minerals which are likely to be worked in Nottinghamshire during the plan period. The policy seeks avoidance of impacts as far as possible at the strategic level, but this would then need to be considered in more detail at the planning application stage.</p>
SP2: Biodiversity led restoration	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>UK Onshore Oil and Gas</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood District Council</p> <p>Mick George Ltd</p> <p>Tarmac</p> <p>Joint response: Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Save The Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural England supported the policy but suggest that an amendment should be made regarding the likelihood that biodiversity net gain will become mandatory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support noted. The Council will propose a minor additional modification to the justification text to acknowledge that

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newark and Sherwood District Council and UK Onshore Oil and Gas supported the policy • Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust object as they feel the policy is open to misinterpretation and that habitat creation should not be prioritised over the protection of existing high-quality habitats. • Mick George Ltd object as they feel the policy conflicts with restoration that seeks to preserve the long-term potential of best and most versatile soils. Supporting text acknowledges it is a possible restoration type but doesn't recognise how priority habitats can fit in with safeguarding BMV soils. The policy also confuses that soil is required in restoration creating lakes in order to create biodiversity sought by national and local policy and so could not be re-used elsewhere. The policy should recognise that such agricultural restoration can be of economic importance and part of the balancing consideration. • Tarmac objects to the policy as they feel the policy is overly onerous and not effective. As a result, the policy should be amended so that it is not categorical about 'significantly enhancing' biodiversity and should be supportive where it is 'possible' or 'appropriate'. • Barton PC, Thrumpton PM, Lark Hill RA, Clifton Village RA and SAVE object as they feel the Policy fails to set out what happens when biodiversity gains are not maximised, it does not reference restoration measure to any mitigation hierarchy, and nor does it specify the specific long-term aftercare required when restoration takes place. 	<p>biodiversity net gain is likely to become mandatory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SP2 seeks to ensure that, where mineral sites are permitted, they are reclaimed in a way that maximises the opportunities for biodiversity. This should be read alongside Policy DM4 (Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity) which sets out the protection afforded to existing habitats. • Policy SP2 does not conflict with agricultural restoration but seeks to maximise opportunities for biodiversity both during and after mineral extraction irrespective of the final land use (e.g. agriculture, woodland, recreation). This should be read alongside Policy DM3 (Agricultural land and soil quality). • The policy is not considered unduly onerous as it seeks to maximise opportunities where they exist. The justification text and site-specific development briefs then guide how this could be achieved. The policy is worded positively and is supportive of proposals which seek to enhance biodiversity. • Long term aftercare requirements are set out within Policy DM12 (Restoration, aftercare and after-use)
<p>SP3: Climate change</p>	

<p>Respondents:</p> <p>UK Oil and Gas</p> <p>Minerals Products Association</p> <p>Brett Aggregates Ltd</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Tarmac</p> <p>IGas Energy</p> <p>Joint response: Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association, Save The Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)</p> <p>Friends of the Earth (England, Wales, Northern Ireland)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGas Energy and Brett Aggregates Ltd support this policy. • The Environment Agency support the policy aims but are seeking additional wording to require developments to reduce, or as a minimum, cause no increase in their impact on the causes of climate change. A reference to water resources and water quality should be added into part c of the policy. • UK Oil and Gas feel that paragraph 3.31 should be amended with the term 'reduce' being replaced with 'minimise' to be consistent with the policy wording. • The Minerals Products Association object as they feel part C of the policy should consider the importance of agricultural restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • Minerals can only be worked where they are found and, in the extraction phase, there is limited scope to achieve a net reduction in impacts due to the nature of mineral working. During site restoration there are opportunities to make the area more resilient to climate change by providing flood alleviation and/or habitat improvements for example. The Council will propose a minor additional modification to part c of the policy to include water resources and water quality.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarmac object as they feel the policy and supporting text should acknowledge that minerals development is considered an appropriate form of development within a flood zone in accordance with the Planning Practice Guidance. • Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association and SAVE object as it is unclear what vulnerability the policy refers to. The need to minimise the vulnerability of existing biodiversity assets should be considered. The policy should not just seek to avoid climate change impacts but also deliver a net gain in terms of climate change adaptation. There should be meaningful targets to assess climate change impacts of plans and options. • Friends of the Earth (EWNI) object to paragraph 3.4 as they feel it should be amended to make it clear that the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply in certain instances such as for European protected sites. They feel Paragraph 3.6 should be amended to include specific reference to minimising greenhouse emissions. • Friends of the Earth (EWNI) object to policy SP3 as the policy should include a specific point requiring hydrocarbon development to address potential for cumulative impacts on climate change and to propose mitigation and adaptation measures. An additional point should also be included in the policy requiring proposals to demonstrate how they will have a net zero impact on climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 3.31 reflects NPPF wording. • As the policy is related to climate change, it is not considered necessary to refer to agricultural restoration in part c. • Policy SP3 is an overarching policy relating to climate change. Policy DM2 (Water resources and flood risk) and its justification text acknowledge that mineral workings are classed as either water compatible or less vulnerable development. • The policy seeks to achieve a net gain in terms of climate change adaptation through appropriate site restoration. The Plan's policies and objectives have been subject to a detailed Sustainability Appraisal process that considers possible climate impacts and mitigation. However, it is not the role of the Plan to set out carbon reduction targets. • The Council does not consider it necessary to repeat the provision relating to European sites as these are clearly stated in national policy and would be a material consideration as already set out in existing wording. • The Council considers that the policy is positively worded to set out the measures specific to minerals related development and reflects national policy in respect of
---	---

	<p>minimising impacts and adapting/increasing resilience. The implications of the Government's legislation on net zero emissions for the planning system and minerals industry is not yet defined in detail. Policy SP3 is designed to ensure that all mineral development in Nottinghamshire, minimises its impact on climate change and reduces emissions. This is consistent with current national planning policy and supports the national drive towards zero net emissions by 2050.</p>
<p>SP4: Sustainable Transport</p>	
<p>Respondents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Member of the public UK Onshore Oil and Gas Broxtowe Green Party Minerals Products Association Mick George Ltd Brett Aggregates Ltd Tarmac Blaxton Parish Council 	

<p>Auckley Parish Council</p> <p>Finningley Parish Council</p> <p>Cantley-with-Branton Parish Council</p> <p>Highways England</p> <p>IGas Energy</p> <p>Joint response: Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association, Save The Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highways England support content of the policy. • One member of the public supported the thrust of the policy regarding the need for sustainable methods of transport to be used where possible. • IGas Energy and UK Onshore Oil and Gas object to the policy as minerals can only be worked where they are found, and so sites within close proximity to the main highway network may not always be feasible. • Broxtowe Green Party object to the policy as they feel the County Council needs to declare a Climate Emergency and make the local plan address it. • The Minerals Products Association object to the policy as they feel part one of the policy should be amended to include ‘where practical and economic’ at the end of the sentence. This would mean part three of the policy could be deleted. • Mick George Ltd and Tarmac object as the policy and justification text over-simplify the ability to use other forms of transport which will depend on cost, location, and additional infrastructure requirements. The policy should recognise the potential impact upon viability of mineral extraction using sustainable transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The Plan acknowledges that minerals can only be worked where they are found. Proposals would need to demonstrate that no viable alternatives to road transport are available and that they are using the most suitable access routes to minimise transport impacts. • The Minerals Local Plan takes account of relevant national policy in respect of climate change. • Part 3 of the policy is intended to cover instances where materials are delivered to site to aid in processing or restoration. • The policy and justification text are positively worded and seek to utilise

<p>methods. The need for sites to be located close to proposed markets is overly onerous as the value of the product and the availability of the material will determine the distance it needs to travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brett Aggregates feel that the supporting text in Para 3.42 should be amended to say 'upstream' rather than 'downstream'. • Blaxton Parish Council, Auckley Parish Council, Finningley Parish Council and Cantley-with-Branton Parish Council object to the policy as they are concerned about the impact of Minerals HGVs on communities in the Idle Valley when considered alongside existing and proposed development. Conditions need to be set within the plan to mitigate the potential impact on communities. • Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association and SAVE object to the policy as they feel the policy objectives have not been integrated into the site selection process. The proximity to markets should not be the overriding factor in allocating sites and should be incorporated within the site selection methodology. 	<p>sustainable forms of transport where viable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Councils will propose a minor additional modification to paragraph 3.42 to correct 'downstream' to 'upstream'. • Policy SP4 is an overarching strategic policy and should be read alongside Policy DM9 (Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing). As part of any planning application, a detailed site-specific transport assessment would be required to assess HGV numbers and the proposed routing of HGVs. These can be controlled by planning condition where appropriate. • Proximity to market is not the only the deciding factor. Each site put forward during the call for sites has been subject to detailed assessment. Where considered potentially suitable for mineral development, the quantity of mineral available during the plan period, and the geographical location were then considered.
<p>SP5: The Built, Historic and Natural Environment</p>	
<p>Respondents: UK Onshore Oil and Gas Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust</p>	

<p>Minerals Products Association</p> <p>Mick George Ltd</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Tarmac</p> <p>IGas Energy</p> <p>Joint response: Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association, Save The Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Agency and UK Onshore Oil and Gas support the policy. • Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust feel the wording of paragraph 3.49 should be strengthened by removing the term 'as far as possible'. Habitat creation should not be supported in preference to protecting existing habitat. "Air quality" is listed as a topic in the Policy but is not included in the supporting text. • The Minerals Product Association, Tarmac, Mick George Ltd and IGas Energy raised a number of similar issues along with other individual concerns which have been summarised below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the policy does not comply with National Policy, as it does not distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites nor does it distinguish between the different qualities of heritage sites and that the significance of impact depends on the significance of the heritage asset. The Policy should be deleted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The use of the term 'as far as possible' in paragraph 3.49 recognises that there may be circumstances in which unavoidable adverse impacts may be justified in accordance with national policy and legislation. The Council will propose a minor additional modification to include air quality within the justification text. • As a strategic policy it is not considered appropriate to include the additional level of detail sought. The plan should be read as a whole and Policy DM4 (Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity) and DM6 (Historic Environment) set out the policy weight that should be applied to the different levels of environmental and heritage designation.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minerals development should not be blighted by ‘planned future infrastructure’. This should be deleted from paragraph 3.63 as often infrastructure can be in the pipeline for 20 or more years and may never occur. Consulting network providers at the planning application stage should identify any potential issues. ○ references to safeguarding infrastructure in paragraph 3.63 go beyond the planning regime and are dealt within the Mining Code. This will prejudice developers’ rightful claims for sterilisation of workable reserves due to the presence of infrastructure. ○ the policy does not address the conflict between protecting the best and most versatile soils and taking a biodiversity led restoration approach. The plan needs to state what level of loss of BMV is acceptable and indicate how to minimise such loss at the expense of wetland habitat. ○ The policy is onerous and does not consider the weighting of all the facets of sustainable development. National policy states that the economic benefit of mineral extraction should be given ‘great weight’ ● Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association and SAVE feel the policy should emphasise preservation and enhancement of assets, in line with National Policy and not emphasise restoration. There will be cases where mineral development is not appropriate because of the impact and loss of the built, historic and natural environment. The policy also has not been applied to the site allocation process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The purpose of paragraph 3.63 is to highlight potential infrastructure concerns that may need to be addressed and highlight possible mitigation measures. This is not considered to prejudice or conflict with the mineral rights of the landowner or operator ● Policy SP5 is a strategic policy which identifies possible impacts which may need to be addressed. This should be read alongside relevant Development Management policies. Policy DM3 (Agricultural land and soil quality) and its justification text set out the approach to protecting soil quality and maintaining the long-term potential of BMV land. ● The policy is not considered onerous and should be read alongside the other policies of the Plan. National policy is a material consideration in determining all planning applications. ● The policies of the Plan should be read as a whole. Where potential impacts on the built, historic and natural environment are identified, relevant policies would be applied. Each site put forward during the call for sites has been subject to detailed assessment.
<p>SP6: The Nottinghamshire Green Belt</p>	

<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Gedling Borough Council</p> <p>IGas Energy</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gedling Borough Council supports the policy • IGas object to the policy as they feel the term 'approved' in the second paragraph should be replaced with 'support'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The policy is drafted in accordance with the very strict Green Belt protection set out within the NPPF and the word 'support' is not considered appropriate in this context.
SP7: Minerals Safeguarding, Consultation Areas and Associated Minerals Infrastructure	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Gedling Borough Council</p> <p>Minerals Products Association</p> <p>Tarmac</p> <p>Gladman Developments</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gedling borough Council supports the MSAs and MCAs and the procedures for reciprocal liaison between the Minerals Planning Authority and the Local Planning Authority. • The Coal Authority supports this approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The Council feels that the existing safeguarding policy meets the requirements set out in the NPPF. The safeguarding areas are based upon the British Geological Survey Resource Map

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minerals Products Association (MPA) and Tarmac object to the policy as this should safeguard all known mineral resources and not just the economically important I resource. All mineral infrastructure sites should be listed by name and location as well as being identified on the policies map. The MPA wish to see buffer zones should be placed around the Mineral safeguarding areas but Tarmac consider the Minerals consultation areas should be narrowed down as the current approach would be onerous to developers having to submit minerals assessments. The MPA and Tarmac also consider that the policy should refer to the 'agent of change' principle as described in paragraph 182 of the NPPF. • Gladman Developments object as they felt the Plan should allow for sufficient flexibility to enable development proposals for non-minerals related development to come forward. This would enable the delivery of housing and economic development to meet identified needs in a manner that is responsive to rapid change. 	<p>(2013) which identifies the extent of the economic resource. This is the only mapping available. Given the extent of the safeguarding areas it is not considered realistic to include a further buffer. Listing all infrastructure sites would be impractical as these will quickly become out of date. The policy is drafted to addresses the issues raised by non-minerals development close to existing sites (agent of change) but the Council accepts this should be made clear within the justification text. The Council will propose a minor additional modification to the justification text to make reference to paragraph 182 of the NPPF and its purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council recognises the importance of housing delivery and economic growth but considers that the policy allows sufficient flexibility for non-mineral development. The policy does not preclude non-mineral development but seeks to avoid needless sterilisation in accordance with the NPPF. The policy and justification text set out the steps that should be taken to ensure proper consideration is given to minerals safeguarding issues.
Minerals Provision Policies (general)	
Respondent:	

Shelford Against Gravel Extraction	
Broad support for the provision policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted
MP1: Aggregate provision	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Two members of the public</p> <p>Rushcliffe Borough Council</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust</p> <p>Lincolnshire County Council</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood District Council</p> <p>Minerals Products Association</p> <p>Mick George Ltd</p> <p>Cemex UK operations</p> <p>Brett Aggregates Ltd</p> <p>Tarmac</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newark and Sherwood District Council and one member of the public expressed support for the aggregates forecast in the plan and the strategic approach to provision. • Rushcliffe Borough Council feel that the most recent 10-year average sales data for sand and gravel should be used to identify future demand. Using this data would reduce the overall need for sand and gravel in Nottinghamshire. This would mean the Mill Hill site allocation could be deleted. • Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust feels there is an inherent contradiction between the Plan-led approach whilst simultaneously making specific provision for development on non-allocated sites within Policy MP1. • Lincolnshire County Council feel that the policy has not been positively prepared as the identified demand forecast has failed to objectively assess the needs of Nottinghamshire. As a result, this has placed an increased demand on sand and gravel from Lincolnshire. • The Minerals Products Association and the minerals industry feel that the Policy does not make adequate mineral provision to meet expected demand over the plan period. The industry feel that annual sand and gravel provision should be around 3 million tonnes per year. A range of evidence and alternative methodologies have been put forward by the different mineral operators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most recent aggregate sales data (at the start of the plan preparation) was used a base line to forecast demand over the plan period. Using the latest aggregate sales data would require a review of the plan and is not considered appropriate. • The Minerals Local Plan needs to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals are provided over the plan period and this is predominately through the identification of site-specific allocations. However, during the plan period issues may arise such as a sudden up-turn in sales or existing quarries closing unexpectedly that result in the need for additional quarries to be permitted. As such the minerals provision policies need to incorporate an element of flexibility. • The demand forecast over the plan period has been identified based on the 10-year average sales figures as set out in the Local Aggregates Assessment. The LAA assessed the need to provide additional aggregates over the plan period, however it is felt that factual evidence to support this approach is limited. Sales will be monitored on an annual basis and if the evidence suggests there is increasing sales on an annual basis the policy will be reviewed. Increased demand would also be a material consideration in determining
--	---

	any planning applications that may come forward on non-allocated sites.
MP2: Sand and gravel provision	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Nottingham City Council</p> <p>Cromwell Parish Meeting</p> <p>Sutton Parish Council</p> <p>Four members of the public</p> <p>Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE)</p> <p>Rushcliffe Borough Council</p> <p>Burton Joyce Parish Council</p> <p>Burton Joyce Village Society</p> <p>Greenfield Associates</p> <p>Lincolnshire County Council</p> <p>Mick George Ltd</p> <p>Carlton on Trent Parish Council</p> <p>Cemex UK operations</p> <p>Brett Aggregates Ltd</p> <p>Tarmac</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was support from some local residents, Parish Councils and (unaffected) local action groups to the approach of identifying extensions to existing sand and gravel extensions in preference to new quarries. Support from similar groups was also identified regarding the forecast level of sand and gravel demand/provision over the plan period. • Rushcliffe Borough Council and Lincolnshire County Council restated their objections as set out against Policy MP1 • The minerals industry restated their objections as set out against Policy MP1 however each mineral operator put forward their individual sites to meet the proposed increase in sand and gravel demand over the plan period (all of the sites proposed by the minerals industry have previously been assessed through the call for sites process). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • As set out in the response to MP1, the County Council feel that adequate provision has been made over the plan period based on the sales data available at the time of drafting the minerals plan.
<p>MP2p: Mill Hill nr Barton in Fabis allocation</p>	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>44 members of the public</p> <p>Rushcliffe Borough Council</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust</p> <p>Broxtowe Borough Council</p> <p>Gotham Parish Council</p> <p>Nottingham City Councillor Rex Walker</p>	

<p>Lilian Greenwood MP</p> <p>Joint response: Barton Parish Council, Thrumpton Parish Meeting, Lark Hill Residents Association, Clifton Village Residents Association, Save The Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)</p>	
<p>The respondents listed above objected to the Mill Hill nr Barton in Fabis allocation based on the issues set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site-specific issues. These included: substantial harm to the Green Belt, loss of habitats and ecology, impacts on the landscape, impacts on air quality, loss of public amenity and impacts on rights of way and loss of agricultural land. • Site selection methodology issues. These relate to the comparison between the Mill Hill nr Barton in Fabis allocation and a proposed site at Shelford that has not been allocated. The Sustainability Appraisal identifies the Mill Hill proposal as less sustainable and more environmentally damaging than the Shelford proposal. The Shelford proposal has the potential to barge a proportion of the sand and gravel extracted along the River Trent and the respondents disagree with the Council's assessment that the Shelford proposal is too large. • Lack of consultation on the Mill Hill allocation. Concerns have been raised that no consultation was undertaken with residents of Clifton and Clifton Village and that residents of Lark Hill Retirement Village have been discriminated against as they can find it hard to access the relevant information. • Failure to undertake any meaningful analysis of demand for sand and gravel to support the geographical spread of sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site-specific allocations are those that are considered suitable in principle for future minerals development. All the allocations have been through a detailed and comprehensive assessment and appraisal process. The Sustainability Appraisal is only one part of the assessment process and needs to be balanced against issues such as maintaining a geographical spread of quarries across the county and providing a steady and adequate level of sand and gravel to meet identified demand. • Consultation was undertaken at each of the plan preparation stages in accordance with the Council's adopted SCI. At the draft plan stage, week long exhibitions were held at Clifton Library and Barton Village Hall. County Council officers attended the library at a pre-arranged time and an early evening period at the Village Hall. The exhibition panels were left with the Parish Council once the event was completed to enable them to publicise the consultation further. All Parish Councils in Nottinghamshire and those who expressed an interested in

	being kept involved were informed at every stage of plan preparation. All the relevant information including the consultation document and evidence base was also available on the County Councils minerals webpage. At the Draft Plan stage nearly 1000 responses were received from local residents regarding the Mill Hill proposal.
MP3: Sherwood Sandstone provision	
Respondents: Tarmac	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarmac feel that an additional criterion allowing modest extensions to existing quarries should be included in the policy to ensure flexibility in the Plan to allow the continued supply of Sherwood Sandstone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policies in the plan should be read as a whole. Point three of Policy MP1 supports aggregate extraction outside those areas identified in MP1, MP2 and MP3 where a need can be demonstrated. The Council therefore considers that adequate flexibility has been provided.
MP3d: Bestwood 2 North allocation	
Respondents Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust object to the allocation as it is located within a LWS which would be destroyed. The allocation also lies within the ppSPA buffer zone and between two parts of the Sherwood Forest Important Bird Area, upon which 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site-specific allocations are those that are considered suitable in principle for future minerals extraction. The site

<p>any future Special Protection Area (SPA) designation may be based. As a result, the allocation is not compliant with Policies SO1 and SP5.</p>	<p>development brief in Appendix 2 states that the restoration scheme should be at least equal to that which would be lost and could be established and maintained in the long term. As a result, detailed assessment work would need to be undertaken as part of a specific planning application regarding the quarry restoration scheme.</p>
<p>MP4: Crushed Rock(limestone) provision</p>	
<p>Respondents: Tarmac</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarmac feel that the policy is not positively prepared and should be amended to be flexible and supportive to increase levels of indigenous crushed rock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introductory text of the policy explains that aggregate limestone resources are limited in Nottinghamshire, despite the fact that the East Midlands is one of the most important producing areas. This is discussed in further detail in the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment. The policy allocates the existing permitted quarry at Nether Langwith (which has an expected life over the plan period). The Plan should be read as a whole. Point three of Policy MP1 supports aggregate extraction outside those areas identified in MP1, MP2 and MP3 where a need can be demonstrated. The Council therefore

	considers that adequate flexibility has been provided.
MP5: Secondary and recycled aggregates	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>One member of the public</p> <p>Tarmac</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One member of the public feels that highways schemes are degrading land and there is excessive demolition of old buildings. • Tarmac support the use of recycled aggregates; However, they should be viewed as a bonus over and above the amount of primary aggregate required. The availability of ash from coal fired power stations in Nottinghamshire is likely to fall, therefore increasing demand for primary aggregates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycled aggregates provide an important contribution to overall minerals demand, and their use should be encouraged wherever possible. The demand forecast set out in policy MP1 focuses on the need for primary minerals, as recycled aggregates are already available in the open market. Whilst the availability of ash is likely to reduce due to the closure of coal fired power stations, the ash serves national markets and therefore is unlikely to have a direct impact on the amount of primary aggregated require in Nottinghamshire.
MP6: Brick Clay provision	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust</p>	

Environment Agency	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from the Environment Agency as they note the previously identified site allocation has now been removed. • Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust feel there is a contradiction between the plan-led approach and making provision for development of non-allocated sites. As a result, bullet point 2 should be removed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The Minerals Local Plan needs to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals over the plan period through the identification of site-specific allocations. However, unforeseen circumstances may result in the need for additional reserves to be permitted.
MP7: Gypsum Provision	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood District Council</p> <p>British Gypsum</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newark and Sherwood District Council and British Gypsum support the criteria-based policy and the site allocation. • Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust object to the allocation as they feel that the boundary of the included site-specific allocation should be amended to avoid the nearby Local Wildlife Sites. There is a contradiction between the plan-led approach and making provision for development of non-allocated sites. As a result, bullet point 2 should be removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The site-specific Development Brief for this site identifies the need to address issues raised in relation to the LWS designations in and adjacent to the proposed allocation. The site allocation identifies the overall extent of the allocation rather than the boundary of possible extraction area. This would be determined as part of any planning application and would include detailed

	assessment of sensitive receptors such as Local Wildlife Sites. Where necessary appropriate standoffs would then be identified. The Minerals Local Plan needs to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals over the plan period through the identification of site-specific allocations. However, unforeseen circumstances may result in the need for additional reserves to be permitted
MP8: Silica Sand Provision	
Respondents: Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust feel there is a contradiction between the plan-led approach and making provision for development of non-allocated sites. As a result bullet point 2 should be removed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minerals Local Plan needs to ensure a steady and adequate supply of minerals over the plan period through the identification of site-specific allocations. However, unforeseen circumstances may result in the need for additional reserves to be permitted.
MP9: Industrial Dolomite Provision	
Respondents: Historic England Bolsover District Council	

Tarmac	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolsover District Council support the policy as it acknowledges the presence and importance of Creswell Crags. • Historic England do not consider the policy is sound in its current form as it would provide a de-facto site allocation in Nottinghamshire. The policy also ignores environmental and other social and economic factors which would have to be considered in the balance. • Tarmac consider the policy is unsound as there will always be a need for the mineral due to the limited resources found in the UK. The policy should be amended to state that development will be supported providing this does not give rise to any unacceptable levels of environmental impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The Council does not consider that the policy creates a de-facto allocation. The only known resource is identified as a safeguarded area on the policies map but no site-specific proposals for Industrial Dolomite extraction have been put forward by the minerals industry during the preparation of the minerals plan. In order to meet national policy requirements to make provision for nationally important industrial minerals (NPPF paragraph 208), the Council has included a criteria-based policy against which any future proposals would be assessed. The policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan should be read as a whole and any application would be assessed against relevant Development Management policies. • No site-specific proposals for industrial dolomite have been put forward by the minerals industry during the preparation of the minerals plan and therefore it is considered appropriate to base the policy on proving need. Relevant Development Management policies within the Plan would be used to assess the level of environmental impact. The resource within Nottinghamshire is already

	identified as a safeguarded area in the plan.
MP10: Building Stone Provision	
No responses submitted	
MP11: Coal	
Respondents: The Coal Authority Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coal Authority supports this policy. Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust objects to the policy because burning coal goes against both Government policy and law with regard to carbon targets. As a result, there should be no new coal extraction in Nottinghamshire in order to meet Nottinghamshire's contribution to those targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported noted. The Minerals Local Plan is required by the NPPF to include positively worded policies that cover all types of minerals found in Nottinghamshire. It is not therefore the role of the minerals plan to exclude individual types of mineral extraction. Policy MP11 reflects the approach set out in paragraph 211 of the NPPF. Any planning application for coal extraction would be assessed against the policies in the plan and national policy.
MP12: Oil and gas	
Respondents:	

Egdon Resources UK ltd The Coal Authority UK Onshore Oil and Gas (UKOOG) Stapleford Town Council Frack Free Ravenshead Three members of the public Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust Broxtowe Borough Council Anglian Water Services Ltd Broxtowe Green Party Nottingham Friends of the Earth Misson Parish Council Teversal, Stanton and Skegby Neighbourhood Forum Frack Free Nottinghamshire Frack Free Misson Frack Free Isle Frack Free Ravenshead INEOS Upstream Ltd IGas Energy Friends of the Earth (England, Wales, Northern Ireland)	
--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coal Authority supports this policy and is pleased to see that PEDL areas are identified. • Egdon Resources UK feel that points 1a and 2a of the policy should be deleted as they are unnecessary and not justified. • UKOOG feel there is inconsistency between the use of ‘unacceptable environmental impact’ in ‘part 1 b’ and ‘least sensitive location’ in ‘part 2 b’. The term ‘will not have an unacceptable impact’ should be used in both sections. • Stapleford Parish Council consider the policy is not legally compliant as no hydrocarbon site allocations are included in the emerging minerals plan. Also, no Sustainability Appraisal has taken place for Petroleum Exploration Licence areas. • Friends of the Earth (EWNI), Nottingham Friends of the Earth, Broxtowe Green Party and Frack Free action groups feel a specific policy is required for unconventional hydrocarbons as the extraction process is very different to conventional hydrocarbons. • Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust object as the policy lacks the recognition of the climate emergency and should commit to a reduction in output of oil and gas to be consistent with the Government’s target to reduce gas emissions by 2050. Other Plans have stronger policies with regard to climate change and hydrocarbons. • Broxtowe Borough Council comment that the policy does not define what is meant by ‘protected areas’. The policy and supporting text should clearly define the extent of these ‘areas’. • Anglian Water feel the policy should specifically refer to water resources and require applicants to demonstrate that proposals would not have an adverse impact on potable water sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The Council considers the wording of the policy is in accordance with the approach set out in national policy and guidance. • Site specific allocations have not been included in the Minerals Local Plan as no proposals were put forward by the industry for consideration. As a result, policy MP12 would be used to assess any planning applications put forward over the plan period. The Oil and Gas Authority are responsible for the issuing of PEDL licence areas and therefore do not fall within the remit of the Minerals Local Plan. • The policy wording reflects national guidance which states that the three stages of development should be identified. The Council does not consider there is a need for a separate shale gas policy as Policy MP12 should be read alongside the respective Development Management policies which cover matters such as air and water quality, vehicle movements and other environmental and amenity issues. • The purpose of the Minerals Local Plan is to provide a suite of planning policies against which minerals development in
--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friends of the Earth (EWNI) object and have put forward detailed wording changes to Coal bed methane (paragraph 4.100) regarding the method of gas extraction and for shale gas (Paragraph 4.102 and 4.103) regarding availability of reserves and issues that have arisen at other shale gas developments elsewhere. Put forward detailed wording changes to Justification text paragraph 4.108 to state that there are justifiable reasons to include more prescriptive policy detail relating to hydraulic fracturing. 	<p>Nottinghamshire will be assessed. It is not within the remit of the minerals plan to commit to reducing the output of oil and gas, as such issues would be dealt with in national energy strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The formal definition of ‘protected areas’ is included in the Onshore Hydraulic Fracturing (Protected Areas) Regulations 2016 and relates to specified groundwater resources, National Parks, the Norfolk Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and World Heritage Sites. A footnote to these regulations is included within the justification text. • The Council does not consider it necessary to include additional text relating to portable water resources within the policy as this is covered under Policy DM2 (Water resources and flood risk) and all relevant policies would be applied in determining any planning application. Applicants would also be required to liaise with the Environment Agency. • The council not consider it appropriate to draft a technical, prescriptive policy as these matters would be addressed at planning application/site specific stage in context of a specific scheme of working etc.
---	---

Development Management (general)	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Newark Town Council</p> <p>Brett Aggregates Ltd</p> <p>Friends of the Earth (England, Wales, Northern Ireland)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Newark Town Council • Brett Aggregates consider that there is a tension between the Best and Most Versatile Land (BMVL) and the biodiversity led restoration approach. The current wording implies that all voids created by mineral extraction would need to be filled unless they are above the water table. The plan makes no reference to filling mineral voids and whether there would be sufficient suitable minerals to enable this to happen. • Friends of the Earth (EWNI) have identified that Paragraph 5.5 refers to the 2011 EIA regulations however the 2017 regulations are now in force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The plan includes strategic objectives relating to a Biodiversity led approach and safeguarding /managing agricultural soils. The Council does not consider there is tension between the two policies, as well-designed minerals schemes can safeguard agricultural soils whilst increasing biodiversity through the restoration of the site. • The Council is proposing to amend Paragraph 5.5 to reference to the 2017 EIA regulations.
DM1: Protecting Local Amenity	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>One member of the public</p>	

IGas Energy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A member of the public thought that the Statement of Community Involvement had not been complied with. It was felt that there had been little attempt by the County Council to engage directly with residents of Clifton, Clifton Village and those across the river in Attenborough, Beeston and Toton. • IGas Energy considers that paragraph 5.18 appears incongruous in the context of the justification text and how it relates to mineral development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation was undertaken at each of the plan preparation stages in accordance with the Council's adopted SCI. At the draft plan stage, week long exhibitions were held at Clifton Library and Barton Village Hall. County Council officers attended the library at a pre-arranged time and an early evening period at the Village Hall. The exhibition panels were left with the Parish Council once the event was completed to enable them to publicise the consultation further. <p>All Parish Councils in Nottinghamshire and those who expressed an interested in being kept involved were informed at every stage of plan preparation. All the relevant information including the consultation document and evidence base was also available on the County Councils minerals webpage. At the Draft Plan stage nearly 1000 responses were received from local residents regarding the Mill Hill proposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 5.18 relates to the final bullet point of Policy DM1. Reference to designated public open space and green space was added following consultation at the draft plan stage.
DM2: Water resources and Flood Risk	

<p>Respondents:</p> <p>UK Onshore Oil and Gas</p> <p>Anglian Water Services Ltd</p> <p>Severn Trent Water Ltd</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>IGas Energy</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UKOOG and Severn Trent Water Ltd support the policy. • Anglian Water Services Ltd object as Policy DM2 does not specify what would constitute sufficient technical detail to satisfy the requirements of hydrological/hydrogeological investigation referred to in paragraph 5.24. • The Environment Agency support the policy but consider the policy could be split to cover water resources and water quality separately. They also questioned paragraph 5.31 that states mineral extraction can increase flood risk elsewhere. In line with the NPPF no development should increase flood risk elsewhere. • IGas Energy object to the policy as many of the requirements fall within the remit of the Environment Agency. The planning authority should assume other regulatory pollution control regimes will operate effectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The Council feels that this level of detail would not be appropriate in a policy and that Paragraph 5.24, as worded, provides an appropriate level of detail for applicants. The Environment Agency would also have a role in determining the type and level of assessment required at the planning application stage. • The Council considers that it is not necessary to split the policy as the wording of the combined policy provides an appropriate level of detail. Paragraph 5.31 is included to explain the nature of possible risks. It should be read alongside paragraph 5.32 which sets out the precautions that may be required so as not to increase flood risk elsewhere. • The policy covers all types of mineral development and is intended to be

	complementary to, rather than duplicate, the remit of other regulatory bodies.
DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>One member of the public</p> <p>Environment Agency</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Agency support the policy • A member of the public felt that insufficient priority is given to the long-term value of good quality agricultural land compared to the short-term value of aggregates. They felt agricultural land should be protected and that aggregates should be worked from coastal and low-lying inland areas first before they were sterilised by flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • As the Minerals Planning Authority, the Council has a statutory duty to prepare a Minerals Local Plan that identifies a steady and adequate supply of minerals to meet expected demand. As minerals can only be worked where they are found, it is not always possible to avoid areas of agricultural land or appropriate to identify low lying areas. The policy makes provision to maintain agricultural land quality as far as possible.
DM4: Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and Geodiversity	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust</p>	

<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Friends of the Earth (England, Wales, Northern Ireland)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Agency support the approach of enhancing biodiversity. • Natural England feel that the policy should be strengthened in terms of its reference to Biodiversity Net Gain both within the policy wording and the accompanying text to reflect recent Government guidance. • NWT supports the intent of this policy but feels the wording requires strengthening by the removal of references to unspecified reasons why the need for a development might outweigh the biodiversity impacts. This would avoid the potential for loop holes to be exploited to evade the intent of the policy. The policy should also reflect the Governments imperative to achieve net biodiversity gain. • Friends of the Earth (EWNI) has identified that Paragraph 5.58 makes reference to the Conservation of Habitats and Protected Species Regulations 2010 However these have been super-ceded by the 2017 regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The Council acknowledges the importance of biodiversity net gain but considers that this is already embedded within part 3 of the policy as worded. This would apply to all minerals development. A minor additional modification to the justification text will be proposed to refer to the likelihood of biodiversity net gain becoming mandatory. • The Council considers that the policy wording is in accordance with the approach set out in the NPPF. • The Council is proposing to amend Paragraph 5.58 to make reference to the 2017 regulations.
<p>DM5: Landscape character</p>	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Brett Aggregates Ltd</p> <p>IGas Energy</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brett Aggregates Ltd considers the wording of DM5 would prevent any minerals development coming forward. The Policy wording should be amended to include “...will not cause unacceptable harm to the character...” rather than “will not adversely impact on the character”. • IGas Energy considers the policy is seeking to place a weight on the impacts upon landscape character comparable to that of nationally designated landscapes of which there are none in Nottinghamshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council does not consider that the wording of the policy is overly onerous as this is intended to avoid harm to landscape character. This would be weighed at the planning application stage in terms of the nature and duration of the proposed development, the suitability of proposed landscaping /screening and phasing measures and the suitability of the proposed restoration scheme.
DM6: Historic Environment	
Respondents: Severn Trent Water Ltd Bolsover District Council IGas Energy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy is supported by Severn Trent Water, Bolsover District Council and IGas Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted.
DM7: Public Access	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No representations made 	
DM8: Cumulative Impact	
Respondent:	

IGas Energy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGas Energy support this policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support noted.
DM9: Highways Safety and Vehicle Movements/routeing	
<p>Respondents:</p> <p>Ranskill Parish Council</p> <p>Bawtry Town Council</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Parish Council and Town Council are concerned about the impact of quarry related HGVs on local communities from the existing / proposed extensions to existing quarries in the area. Not enough detailed assessment work has been done at the plan making stage to ensure no further pressure is put on the existing inadequate highway network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategic Transport Assessment is part of the wider evidence base for the minerals plan but can only assess proposals in principle. The level of detail sought by respondents can only be assessed at the detailed planning application stage. A detailed site-specific transport assessment will be required for all mineral planning applications. This would assess HGV numbers and the proposed roueting of HGVs. Where necessary planning conditions or routing agreements can be used to control vehicle numbers, hours of operation and vehicle routeing.
DM10: Airfield Safeguarding	

Respondent: IGas Energy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGas Energy support the policy but note that this does not acknowledge the use of tall rigs used by the onshore oil and gas industry at the exploration and appraisal stages of development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introductory text to Policy MP10 refers to any tall buildings or structures but for clarity the Council will propose a minor additional amendment to paragraph 5.109 to refer to the possible use of drilling rigs.
DM11: Planning Obligations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No representations made 	
DM12: Restoration, aftercare and after-use	
Respondents: Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust Environment Agency IGas Energy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGas Energy supports the policy. Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust support the intent of the policy and have worked with the County Council over the years to develop the biodiversity led approach, however the supporting text should be strengthened with specific reference to the need for habitat management to be properly funded for the extended aftercare period by the Operator and that this must be agreed prior to determination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support noted. The Council does not consider it necessary to include additional text relating to funding arrangements. Where extended voluntary aftercare arrangements are sought beyond the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environment Agency support the policy however they requested that detailed information relating to flood risk and possible reductions in flood risk are included where full restoration plans are not provided. 	<p>statutory minimum, these will need to be determined on a case by case basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on flood risk and possible reductions in flood risk would be required under Policy DM2 (Water resources and flood risk) and would also form part of any site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.
DM13: Incidental Mineral Extraction	
Respondent: The Coal Authority	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Coal Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support noted.
DM14: Irrigation Lagoons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No representations made 	
DM15: Borrow Pits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No representations made 	
DM16: Associated Industrial Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No representations made 	
DM17: Mineral exploration	
Respondent: IGas Energy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGas Energy support the policy, however whilst the supporting text acknowledges most exploration can be carried out under permitted development, the policy does 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not considered necessary to add additional text. As explained in

<p>not acknowledge this. Geophysical surveys are also used for the exploration of coal oil and gas (paragraph 5.163)</p>	<p>paragraph 5.161, the policy relates to development that is not classed as permitted development and therefore requires planning permission.</p>
<p>Appendix 1 – Delivery schedule</p>	
<p>Respondent: Lincolnshire County Council</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lincolnshire County Council restated their objection submitted against policy MP1 regarding the demand forecast for sand and gravel over the plan period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The delivery schedule sets out how the existing permitted quarries and plan allocations will meet demand over the plan period. As such Lincolnshire’s objection is considered against Policy MP1.
<p>Appendix 2 – Site allocation development briefs</p>	
<p>Respondents: Gedling Borough Council Broxtowe Borough Council Severn Trent Water Ltd Environment Agency National Grid (Gas)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gedling Borough Council supports the site allocation brief for Bestwood 2 quarry particularly ensuring that the restoration scheme should demonstrate the loss of the LWS would be outweighed by the creation of high-quality habitat. • Broxtowe Borough Council considers it necessary to include additional mitigation measures in the development brief for the Mill Hill quarry proposal to protect Attenborough Gravel Pits SSSI, Attenborough Nature Reserve and the Trent Valley Green Infrastructure Corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted. • The development brief for Mill Hill states that indirect and direct impacts on Attenborough Gravel Pits SSSI must be considered. It is not considered necessary to include specific mitigation measures in the development brief as this

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Grid and Severn Trent Water Ltd supplied details of assets near the proposed allocations for information. • The Environment Agency supplied comments relating to changes to water abstraction licences and the need for the quarry applicants to understand the potential impacts of these changes. 	<p>level of detail would be considered at the planning application stage once detailed assessment work had been completed by the applicant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site allocations are those that are in principle suitable for future minerals extraction. Where assets close to proposed mineral workings are likely to be affected, this will be identified through the planning application consultation process and applicants advised accordingly. • The Council will propose minor additional modifications to the relevant site development briefs to advise applicants to discuss water abstraction issues with the Environment Agency prior to making a planning application.
<p>Appendix 3 – Policies map</p>	
<p>Respondents: HS2 Ltd</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HS2 Ltd has recommended that specific explanatory text is included in relation to the HS2 Phase 2b Safeguarded Area and that the reference on the Key Diagram is amended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will propose minor additional modifications to address these points.

Appendices

Appendix A: List of those consulted

Appendix B: Summary of consultation measures at each stage

Appendix C: Consultation letters

Appendix D: Exhibition panels

Appendix E: Council approvals

Appendix F: Public Notices

Appendix G: Summary of Draft Plan consultation responses

Appendix A- List of all those consulted

Action Groups

Burton Joyce Residents Association
Coddington Against Gravel Extraction (CAGE)
Frack Free Warsop
Frack Free Nottinghamshire
Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE)
Save the Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE)

Agents

AECOM
Barton Willmore
Ben Hunt Planning Ltd
Fisher German LLP
Heaton Planning
IBA Planning
Jennifer Owen and Associates Ltd
Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners
Planning Potential Ltd
RPS Planning
Savills
SSA Planning

District and Borough Councils- Nottinghamshire

Ashfield District Council
Bassetlaw District Council
Broxtowe Borough Council
Gedling District Council
Mansfield District Council
Newark and Sherwood District Council
Rushcliffe Borough Council

District and Borough Council- Adjacent

Amber Valley District Council

Bolsover District Council

Charnwood Borough Council

Erewash Borough Council

North Kesteven District Council

Melton Borough Council

South Kesteven District Council

Government Departments and QUANGO's

CBI EM Regions

Civil Aviation Authority

CRCR

Defence Infrastructure Organisation

East Midlands Canal and River Trust

Environment Agency

Garden Trust

Highways England

Historic England

Homes and Communities Agency

HS2

Lead Flood Risk Team

Marine Management

Ministry of Defence

Natural England

NHS Commissioning Board

NHS Nottingham West

NHS Nottingham North and East Consortium Clinical Commissioning Group

NHS Mansfield and Ashfield Clinical Commissioning Group

NHS Newark and Sherwood Clinical Commissioning Group

NHS Rushcliffe Clinical Commissioning Board

Nottinghamshire Highways Authority

Office of Rail and Road

Woodland Trust

The Coal Authority

Interest Groups

CPRE

RSPB

Nottingham Friends of the Earth

Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust

Local Enterprise Partnership

D2N2 LEP

Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership

Humber Local Enterprise Partnership

Leeds City Region Local Enterprise Partnership

Leicester and Leicestershire Local Enterprise Partnership

Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership

Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership

Members of Parliament

Alex Norris

Anna Soubry

Ben Bradley

Chris Leslie

Gloria De Piero

John Mann

Ken Clarke

Lilian Greenwood

Mark Spencer

Robert Jenrick

Vernon Coaker

Minerals Industry and Trade Association

Aggregate Industries UK

Breedon Aggregates

Brett Aggregates
British Aggregates
Cemex UK Operations
Dart Energy (Europe) Ltd
Egdon Resources UK Limited
Greenfield Associates
Hanson Aggregates North
Hanson Brick Limited
Ibstock Brick Limited
Land & Planning Consultants
Mansfield Sand Co. Ltd
Mick George
Mineral Product Association
Mineral Surveying Services Limited
Misson Sand and Gravel Company
Oil and Gas Authority
Rotherham Sand and Gravel Ltd
Saint Gobain
Tarmac
UKOGG
Wardell Armstrong

Minerals and Waste Local Planning Authorities- Neighbouring

Derbyshire County Council
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit
East Riding of Yorkshire Council
Leicestershire County Council
Lincolnshire County Council
Northamptonshire County Council
North East Lincolnshire Council
North Lincolnshire Council

Nottingham City Council

Peak District National Park Authority

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

Neighbourhood Forums

Bramcote Neighbourhood Forum

Teversal, Stanton Hill and Skegby (TSS) Neighbourhood Forum

Parish Councils

All Nottinghamshire Parish Councils

All Neighbouring Parish Councils

Utilities

Anglian Water

BT National Notice Handling Centre

Cadent Gas

EE

EDF Energy

Homes England

Internal Drainage Board

National Grid

Network Rail

Severn Trent

Three

Tickhill Internal Drainage Board

Vodafone and O2

Western Power

Appendix B- Summary of consultation measures at each stage

The table below lists all of the potential consultation methods set out in the Nottinghamshire Statement of Community Involvement, along with additional methods utilised in the consultation on the Minerals Local Plan, and details how they were used at the different consultation stages.

Method	Issues and Options	Draft Plan	Publication Version
Letters/email (electronic communication) to specific and general consultees	Letters/emails sent using contacts on the consultation database who has requested to be kept informed.	Letters/emails sent to those who were on the database (including those who responded at the previous stage).	Letters/emails sent to those who were on the database (including those who responded at the previous stages).
Documents at local venues	Consultation document available at County and District/Borough Council offices and main libraries across the County.	Consultation document available at County and District/ Borough Council and main libraries across the County.	Consultation document available at County and District/ Borough Council and main libraries across the County.
Loan of documents and plans	Copies of documents available on request.	Copies of documents available on request.	Copies of documents available on request.
Public meetings/ exhibitions/ drop in events/ one to one meetings	-	Exhibitions were set up at 5 County libraries and 1 Nottingham City library between the 4th September and the 1 st of October 2018. The Libraries were chosen as they were close to proposed allocations set out in the draft Minerals Plan. Officers attended drop in session at the exhibitions on the following dates. Retford Library 5 th September	-

		<p>Clifton Library 6th September</p> <p>Arnold Library 7th September</p> <p>Ravenshead Library 11th September</p> <p>Newark Library 12th September</p> <p>East Leake Library 13th September</p> <p>Officers also attended early evening exhibitions at two Village Halls:</p> <p>Collingham Village hall 10th September.</p> <p>Barton in Fabis Village Hall 14th September.</p> <p>A reference copy of the Draft minerals Local Plan was also available to view.</p> <p>Officers attended a meeting requested by the MP for Nottingham South - Lilian Greenwood to discuss the Mill Hill near Barton in Fabis. The meeting was also attended by a Barton in Fabis Parish Councillor and two local residents regarding the proposed allocation at Mill Hill near Barton in Fabis.</p>	
<p>Press (including press release, adverts, TV, radio)</p>	<p>Media coverage coordinated by in house Communications Team. Included press releases (resulting in</p>	<p>Media coverage coordinated by in house Communications Team. Included press releases</p>	<p>Media coverage coordinated by in house Communications Team. Included press releases</p>

	press articles) and use of social media.	(resulting in press articles) and use of social media.	(resulting in press articles) and use of social media.
Leaflets	-	Contact cards were left in libraries alongside the exhibition display material	-
Websites and social media	County Council website updated with the relevant minerals local plan documents and social media coverage at all stages coordinated by in house communications team.		
Stakeholder meetings/updates/ policy workshops/ focus groups/ area committee sub group/working groups	<p>Member/officer working group.</p> <p>Attendance at the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party meetings to discuss issues relating to aggregates mineral use in the region.</p> <p>Attendance at county planning officers meetings to discuss wider planning issues from across the county and updates on local plan progress.</p>	<p>Member/Officer working group.</p> <p>Meetings held with officers from the district / borough councils in advance of the publication of the draft plan.</p> <p>Attendance at the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party meetings to discuss issues relating to aggregates mineral use in the region.</p> <p>Attendance at county planning officers meetings to discuss wider planning issues from across the county and updates on local plan progress.</p>	<p>Member/Officer working group.</p> <p>Meetings held with officers from the district / borough councils in advance of the publication of the Preferred Approach.</p> <p>Attendance at the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party meetings to discuss issues relating to aggregates mineral use in the region.</p> <p>Attendance at county planning officers</p>

			meetings to discuss wider planning issues from across the county and updates on local plan progress.
--	--	--	--

Appendix C- Consultation Letters

Issues and Options

This matter is being dealt with by:
Steven Osborne-James
Reference: MLP I&O
T 0300 500 80 80
E planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk
W nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals



Dear Sir/Madam

01 November 2017

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Issues and Options Consultation

Minerals such as sand and gravel, crushed rock and clay are essential raw materials used in the construction industry to maintain the buildings and roads we all use on a daily basis. Other minerals are also used to meet our energy needs, in manufacturing processes and in the preparation of food.

Nottinghamshire is rich in a wide range of minerals including sand and gravel, gypsum and brick clay. Other minerals such as building stone, silica sand and oil are also extracted. Whilst many of our mineral resources remain plentiful we will still need to identify significant additional mineral reserves to meet expected future demand.

Our current Minerals Local Plan is out of date and we are now preparing a new plan to replace it. The new Minerals Local Plan will cover the period 2016 to 2036 and will set out how much mineral we are likely to need, site specific allocations to meet identified demand and a range of planning policies against which future minerals development will be assessed.

The Issues and Options consultation is the first, but an important, stage in preparing the new Plan. The document will set out the key issues that are expected to arise over the plan period to 2036 and what reasonable options we think exist to meet them. A series of questions has been included in the consultation document to aid discussion, however we also want to hear about any other issues you may wish to raise regarding future minerals development in Nottinghamshire.

It is important to note that any comments made on the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan withdrawn in May 2017 cannot be taken into account as part of the preparation of the new Minerals Local Plan.

The Issues and Options consultation document will not be considering or identifying new quarries. This process will be undertaken at a later stage in the Plan preparation process.

Nottinghamshire County Council, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7QP

Subject to approval at Communities and Place Committee on the 9th November 2017 we will be undertaking an 8 week consultation period between **20th November 2017 and the 14th of January 2018**. We are writing to you now to ensure that you are aware of the public consultation ahead of time. Please feel free to pass this letter to others who you think might be interested.

The Issues and Options consultation document along with additional background information will be available on our website at **Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals** from the 20th November 2017. A reference copy will be available at District/Borough Council offices and at the main libraries in Arnold, Beeston, Kirkby in Ashfield, Mansfield, Newark, Retford, Sutton in Ashfield, West Bridgford and Worksop.

The County Council is encouraging responses to be made via its online consultation system. Details of how to use the online consultation system can be found on our website at **Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals**. By using this system it will ensure that all comments are submitted and logged using a safe and secure method. Once the consultation has closed it will then enable the submitted comments to be processed and considered in an efficient manner. Comments submitted via email or letter will still be accepted subject to a name and email or address being provided, as we cannot accept anonymous comments.

Once the consultation event has finished we will consider all of the responses and where appropriate these will be used to inform the development of a draft Minerals Local Plan. Further public consultation will then be undertaken on a draft minerals plan before the final Minerals Local Plan is submitted to the Secretary of State for an Independent Examination. The timetable for the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan is as follows:

- November 2017: Publication of the Issues and Options public consultation document
- June 2018: Publication of the draft Minerals Local Plan and associated public consultation
- November 2018: Publication of the final Minerals Local Plan and period of formal consultation
- Summer 2019: Independent Examination
- Autumn 2019: Adoption of the Minerals Local Plan by the County Council.

Alongside the Issues and Options consultation, additional evidence gathering for the development of the Minerals Local Plan is being undertaken. A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report detailing the scope and methodology of the Sustainability Appraisal, which will be an integral part of the Plan's development, is also to be published on the 20th November. Consultation on this document will run alongside the Issues and Options between the 20th November 2017 and the 14th January 2018.

The consultation documents will be available on the County Council's website from the 20th November 2017.

Key contact points:

Online: Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals

Email: planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk

Post:

Planning Policy Team
Place Department
Nottinghamshire County Council
County Hall
West Bridgford
Nottingham
NG2 7QP

Yours faithfully



Steven Osborne-James
Planning Policy Officer
Nottinghamshire County Council

Draft Plan Consultation

This matter is being dealt with by:
steven.osborne-james@nottscc.gov.uk
Reference: MLP DP
T 0300 500 80 80
E planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk
W nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals



General Consultation letter

Dear Sir/Madam

25 July 2018

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Draft Plan consultation

Minerals such as sand and gravel, crushed rock and clay are essential raw materials used in the construction industry to maintain the buildings and roads we all use on a daily basis. Other minerals are also used to meet our energy needs, in manufacturing processes and in the preparation of food.

Nottinghamshire is rich in a wide range of minerals including sand and gravel, gypsum and brick clay. Other minerals such as building stone, silica sand and oil are also extracted. Whilst many of our mineral resources remain plentiful we will still need to identify significant additional mineral reserves to meet expected future demand.

Our current Minerals Local Plan is out of date and we are now preparing a new plan to replace it. The new Minerals Local Plan will cover the period to 2036 and will set out how much mineral we are likely to need, site specific allocations to meet identified demand and a range of planning policies against which future minerals development will be assessed.

The first stage of consultation known as the 'Issues and Options' was completed in January 2018 with the feedback from the consultation used to inform the ongoing development of the minerals plan.

The next stage in the development of the Minerals Local Plan is the publication of the Draft Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan consultation document. The document sets out the draft list of site allocations to meet expected demand over the plan period along with planning policies against which future minerals development would be assessed against. The public consultation will seek views on the suitability of the proposed site allocations as well as the plan policies. Consultation will take place between **July 27th and September 28th 2018**. Please feel free to pass this letter to others who you think might be interested.

The Draft Plan consultation document along with a range of additional background information will be available on our website at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals.

The County Council is encouraging responses to be made via its online consultation system. Details of how to use the online consultation system can be found on our website at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals. By using this system it will ensure that all comments are submitted and logged using a safe and secure method. Once the

Nottinghamshire County Council, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7QP

consultation has closed it will then enable the submitted comments to be processed and considered in an efficient manner. Comments submitted via email or letter will still be accepted subject to a name and email or address being provided, as we cannot accept anonymous comments. A series of public exhibitions will be held during the consultation period and dates will be advertised on the County Councils minerals local plan webpage (Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals) when available.

Once the consultation event has finished we will consider all of the responses and where appropriate these will be used to inform the development of the Submission Draft Minerals Local Plan.

Further public consultation will then be undertaken on the Submission Draft Minerals Local Plan before the final Minerals Local Plan is submitted to the Secretary of State for an Independent Examination.

Key contact points:

Online: nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals

Email: planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk

Post:

Planning Policy Team
Place Department
Nottinghamshire County Council
County Hall
West Bridgford
Nottingham
NG2 7QP

Yours faithfully

Steven Osborne-James
Planning Policy Officer
Nottinghamshire County Council

This matter is being dealt with by:
steven.osborne-james@nottscc.gov.uk
Reference: MLP DP
T 0300 500 80 80
E planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk
W nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals



Parish Council

Dear Parish Clerk

25 July 2018

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Draft Plan consultation

Minerals such as sand and gravel, crushed rock and clay are essential raw materials used in the construction industry to maintain the buildings and roads we all use on a daily basis. Other minerals are also used to meet our energy needs, in manufacturing processes and in the preparation of food.

Nottinghamshire is rich in a wide range of minerals including sand and gravel, gypsum and brick clay. Other minerals such as building stone, silica sand and oil are also extracted. Whilst many of our mineral resources remain plentiful we will still need to identify significant additional mineral reserves to meet expected future demand.

Our current Minerals Local Plan is out of date and we are now preparing a new plan to replace it. The new Minerals Local Plan will cover the period to 2036 and will set out how much mineral we are likely to need, site specific allocations to meet identified demand and a range of planning policies against which future minerals development will be assessed.

The first stage of consultation known as the 'Issues and Options' was completed in January 2018 with the feedback from the consultation used to inform the ongoing development of the minerals plan.

The next stage in the development of the Minerals Local Plan is the publication of the Draft Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan consultation document. The document sets out the draft list of site allocations to meet expected demand over the plan period along with planning policies against which future minerals development would be assessed against. The public consultation will seek views on the suitability of the proposed site allocations as well as the plan policies. Consultation will take place between **July 27th and September 28th 2018**. Please feel free to pass this letter to others who you think might be interested.

The Draft Plan consultation document along with a range of additional background information will be available on our website at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals.

The County Council is encouraging responses to be made via its online consultation system. Details of how to use the online consultation system can be found on our website at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals. By using this system it will ensure that all comments are submitted and logged using a safe and secure method. Once the

Nottinghamshire County Council, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7QP

consultation has closed it will then enable the submitted comments to be processed and considered in an efficient manner. Comments submitted via email or letter will still be accepted subject to a name and email or address being provided, as we cannot accept anonymous comments. A series of public exhibitions will be held during the consultation period and dates will be advertised on the County Councils minerals local plan webpage (Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals) when available.

If the Parish Councillors would like to discuss specific issues in person, we would be happy to arrange a meeting at a convenient time and location. In this instance please get in touch using the contact details below.

Once the consultation event has finished we will consider all of the responses and where appropriate these will be used to inform the development of the Submission Draft Minerals Local Plan.

Further public consultation will then be undertaken on the Submission Draft Minerals Local Plan before the final Minerals Local Plan is submitted to the Secretary of State for an Independent Examination.

Key contact points:

Online: nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals

Email: planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk

Post:

Planning Policy Team
Place Department
Nottinghamshire County Council
County Hall
West Bridgford
Nottingham
NG2 7QP

Yours faithfully

Steven Osborne-James
Planning Policy Officer
Nottinghamshire County Council

Publication Version Consultation- Advance Warning Letter

This matter is being dealt with by:
Steven Osborne James
Reference: MLP Reg19
T 0300 500 80 80
E planning_policy@nottscc.gov.uk
W nottinghamshire.gov.uk



Private and Confidential
To be opened by addressee only

General

Dear

7th August 2019

Ref: Advance notice of public consultation on the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan – Friday August 30th to Friday 11th October

Nottinghamshire County Council has a statutory duty to publish an up-to-date Minerals Local Plan – a blueprint for future of mineral extraction in the county up to 2036. We have completed a number of stages of public consultation on a new Minerals Local Plan since 2017, with the most recent public consultation on the draft version of the minerals plan in July 2018.

As a result of the comments you submitted - relating to the content of the draft plan or on a site-specific quarry proposal, you are receiving advanced notification of the next stage of public consultation which will be open between **Friday August 30th and Friday 11th October**.

The public consultation on the 'Publication Version' of the minerals plan is seeking views on whether the plan is legally compliant and considered 'sound'. There will be specific guidance on the County Council's website at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals to help you understand the tests of soundness.

We would encourage you to submit your representations online via our consultation system as this will allow you to add representations to specific sections of the plan and in the correct format. As an alternative, representations can be sent either as a word document or PDF via email, however they will need to be presented in the correct format. See guidance on our webpage - Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals. Submitting representations electronically aids in the speed and effectiveness of the consultation process.

Representations submitted on paper will be accepted if they are in the correct format, however this will increase processing time once the consultation stage has closed.

Further details of how to get involved in the consultation can be found at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals. You will receive a further reminder prior to the public consultation opening.

If you no longer wish to be informed about the development of the Minerals Local Plan please get in touch. Alternatively, if you wish to receive future notifications electronically please supply your email using the contact details at the top of the letter.

Yours sincerely

Steven Osborne-James
Planning Policy Team, Nottinghamshire County Council

View our privacy notice at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/privacy
Nottinghamshire County Council, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7QP

This matter is being dealt with by:
Steven Osborne James
Reference: MLP Reg19
T 0300 500 80 80
E enquiries@nottscc.gov.uk
W nottinghamshire.gov.uk



Parish Council

Dear Sir or Madam

7th August 2019

Advance notice of public consultation on the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan- Friday 30th August to Friday 11th October 2019

Nottinghamshire County Council has a statutory duty to publish an up-to-date Minerals Local Plan – a blueprint for future of mineral extraction in the county up to 2036. We have completed a number of stages of public consultation on a new Minerals Local Plan since 2017, with the most recent public consultation on the draft version of the minerals plan in July 2018.

As a representative of your local Parish Council, you are receiving advanced notification of the next stage of public consultation which will be open between **Friday 30th August and Friday 11th October 2019**. Please distribute as appropriate within your parish council(s).

The public consultation on the 'Publication Version' of the minerals plan is seeking views on whether the plan is legally compliant and considered 'sound'. There will be specific guidance on the County Council's website at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals to help you understand the tests of soundness.

We would encourage you to submit your representations online via our consultation system as this will allow you to add representations to specific sections of the plan and in the correct format. As an alternative, representations can be sent either as a word document or PDF via email, however they will need to be presented in the correct format. See guidance on our webpage Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals. Submitting representations electronically aids in the speed and effectiveness of the consultation process.

Representations submitted on paper will be accepted if they are in the correct format, however this will increase processing time once the consultation stage has closed.

Further details of how to get involved in the consultation can be found at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals. You will receive a further reminder prior to the public consultation opening.

If you no longer wish to be informed about the development of the Minerals Local Plan please get in touch. Alternatively, if you wish to receive future notifications electronically please supply your email using the contact details at the top of the letter.

Yours sincerely

Steven Osborne James
Planning Policy Team
Nottinghamshire County Council

View our privacy notice at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/privacy
Nottinghamshire County Council, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7QP

Publication Version Consultation- Formal Notification

This matter is being dealt with by:
Steven Osborne-James
Reference:
T 0300 500 80 80
E planning_policy@nottscc.gov.uk
W nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals



Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2
Address Line 3
TOWN/COUNTY
POSTCODE

Public Letter

Dear Sir or Madam

27th August 2019

Public consultation on the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan – Friday August 30th to Friday 11th October

Nottinghamshire County Council has a statutory duty to publish an up-to-date Minerals Local Plan – a blueprint for future of minerals extraction in the county up to 2036. We have completed a number of stages of public consultation on a new Minerals Local Plan since 2017, with the most recent public consultation on the draft version of the minerals plan in July 2018.

As a result of the comments you submitted - relating to the content of the draft plan or on a site-specific quarry proposal, you are receiving notification of the next stage of public consultation which will open on **Friday August 30th and close at 16.30 Friday 11th October 2019**.

The public consultation on the 'Publication Version' of the minerals plan is seeking views on whether the plan is legally compliant and considered 'sound'. As a result, representations need to focus on:

1. Is the plan legally compliant? Issues to consider before making a representation on legal compliance include:
 - Has the Local Plan followed the key stages as set out in the authorities Local Development Scheme;
 - Is the Local Plan in general accordance with the authorities Statement of Community Involvement;
 - Has the authority prepared a Sustainability Appraisal.
 - Does the Local Plan should comply with all other relevant requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, as amended.
2. Is the plan considered 'sound' namely that it is:
 - Positively prepared – providing a strategy which, as a minimum seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs, and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring authorities is accommodated

View our privacy notice at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/privacy
Nottinghamshire County Council, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7QP

where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;

- Justified – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
- Effective - deliverable over the plan period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and
- Consistent with national policy – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the NPPF.

You can find a more detailed guidance note on the County Council's website at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals to help you understand the tests of soundness.

We would encourage you to submit your representations online via our consultation system as this will allow you to add representations to specific sections of the plan and in the correct format. You can find more information about submitting representations electronically at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals. As an alternative, representations can be sent either as a word document or PDF via email, however they will still need to be presented in the correct format. See our webpage for further guidance. Submitting representations electronically aids in the speed and effectiveness of the consultation process.

Representations submitted on paper will be accepted if they are in the correct format, however this increases the time taken to process representations and slows the development of the minerals plan.

A hard copy of the Publication Version of the Minerals Local Plan can be viewed at County Hall, District / Borough Council offices and the following libraries during normal opening hours; Arnold, Beeston, Bingham, Clifton, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield, Newark, Retford, Southwell, Sutton-in-Ashfield, West Bridgford and Worksop.

If you no longer wish to be informed about the development of the Minerals Local Plan please get in touch. Alternatively, if you wish to receive future notifications electronically, please supply your email using the contact details at the top of the letter.

Yours sincerely

Steven Osborne-James
Planning Policy Team
Nottinghamshire County Council

This matter is being dealt with by:
Steven Osborne-James
Reference:
T 0300 500 80 80
E planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk
W nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals



Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2
Address Line 3
TOWN/COUNTY
POSTCODE

Parish Council

Dear Sir or Madam

27th August 2019

Public consultation on the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan – Friday August 30th to Friday 11th October

Nottinghamshire County Council has a statutory duty to publish an up-to-date Minerals Local Plan – a blueprint for future of minerals extraction in the county up to 2036. We have completed a number of stages of public consultation on a new Minerals Local Plan since 2017, with the most recent public consultation on the draft version of the minerals plan in July 2018.

As a representative of your local Parish Council, you are receiving advanced notification of the next stage of public consultation which will open on **Friday 30th August and close at 16.30 Friday 11th October 2019**. Please distribute as appropriate within your parish council(s).

The public consultation on the 'Publication Version' of the minerals plan is seeking views on whether the plan is legally compliant and considered 'sound'. As a result, representations need to focus on.

1. Is the plan legally compliant? Issues to consider before making a representation on legal compliance include:
 - Has the Local Plan followed the key stages as set out in the authorities Local Development Scheme;
 - Is the Local Plan in general accordance with the authorities Statement of Community Involvement;
 - Has the authority prepared a Sustainability Appraisal.
 - Does the Local Plan comply with all other relevant requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, as amended.

2. Is the plan considered 'sound' namely that it is:
 - Positively prepared – providing a strategy which, as a minimum seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs, and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring authorities is accommodated

View our privacy notice at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/privacy
Nottinghamshire County Council, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7QP

where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;

- Justified – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
- Effective – deliverable over the plan period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and
- Consistent with national policy – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the NPPF.

You can find a more detailed guidance note on the County Council's website at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals to help you understand the tests of soundness.

We would encourage you to submit your representations online via our consultation system as this will allow you to add representations to specific sections of the plan and in the correct format. You can find more information about submitting representations electronically at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals. As an alternative, representations can be sent either as a word document or PDF via email, however they will need to be presented in the correct format. See guidance on our webpage. Submitting representations electronically aids in the speed and effectiveness of the consultation process.

Representations submitted on paper will be accepted if they are in the correct format, however this increases the time taken to process representations and slows the development of the minerals plan.

A hard copy of the Publication Version of the Minerals Local Plan can be viewed at County Hall, District / Borough Council offices and the following libraries during normal opening hours; Arnold, Beeston, Bingham, Clifton, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield, Newark, Retford, Southwell, Sutton-in-Ashfield, West Bridgford and Worksop.

If you no longer wish to be informed about the development of the Minerals Local Plan please get in touch. Alternatively, if you wish to receive future notifications electronically please supply your email using the contact details at the top of the letter.

Yours sincerely

Steven Osborne-James
Planning Policy Team
Nottinghamshire County Council

This matter is being dealt with by:
Steven Osborne-James
Reference:
T 0300 500 80 80
E planning_policy@nottscc.gov.uk
W nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals



Statutory Consultees

Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2
Address Line 3
TOWN/COUNTY
POSTCODE

Dear Sir or Madam

27th August 2019

Public consultation on the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan – Friday August 30th to Friday 11th October

Nottinghamshire County Council has a statutory duty to publish an up-to-date Minerals Local Plan – a blueprint for future of minerals extraction in the county up to 2036. We have completed a number of stages of public consultation on a new Minerals Local Plan since 2017, with the most recent public consultation on the draft version of the minerals plan in July 2018.

As a statutory consultee, you are receiving advanced notification of the next stage of public consultation which will open on **Friday 30th August and close at 16.30 Friday 11th October 2019**. Please could you pass this information onto the relevant team and colleagues within your organisation.

The public consultation on the 'Publication Version' of the minerals plan is seeking views on whether the plan is legally compliant and considered 'sound'. As a result, representations need to focus on.

1. Is the plan legally compliant? Issues to consider before making a representation on legal compliance include:
 - Has the Local Plan followed the key stages as set out in the authorities Local Development Scheme;
 - Is the Local Plan in general accordance with the authorities Statement of Community Involvement;
 - Has the authority prepared a Sustainability Appraisal.
 - Does the Local Plan comply with all other relevant requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, as amended.

2. Is the plan considered 'sound' namely that it is:
 - Positively prepared – providing a strategy which, as a minimum seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs, and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring authorities is accommodated

View our privacy notice at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/privacy
Nottinghamshire County Council, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 7QP

where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;

- Justified – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
- Effective – deliverable over the plan period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and
- Consistent with national policy – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the NPPF.

You can find a more detailed guidance note on the County Council's website at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals to help you understand the tests of soundness.

We would encourage you to submit your representations online via our consultation system as this will allow you to add representations to specific sections of the plan and in the correct format. You can find more information about submitting representations electronically at Nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals. As an alternative, representations can be sent either as a word document or PDF via email, however they will need to be presented in the correct format. See guidance on our webpage. Submitting representations electronically aids in the speed and effectiveness of the consultation process.

Representations submitted on paper will be accepted if they are in the correct format, however this increases the time taken to process representations and slows the development of the minerals plan.

A hard copy of the Publication Version of the Minerals Local Plan can be viewed at County Hall, District / Borough Council offices and the following libraries during normal opening hours; Arnold, Beeston, Bingham, Clifton, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield, Newark, Retford, Southwell, Sutton-in-Ashfield, West Bridgford and Worksop.

If you no longer wish to be informed about the development of the Minerals Local Plan please get in touch. Alternatively, if you wish to receive future notifications electronically please supply your email using the contact details at the top of the letter.

Yours sincerely

Steven Osborne-James
Planning Policy Team
Nottinghamshire County Council

Appendix D- Exhibition panels and leaflets

As set out in Appendix A, exhibitions were undertaken during the Draft Minerals Local Plan consultation stage. The exhibition panels explained the Minerals Local Plan process and identified the site-specific allocations being proposed across the county. Additional exhibition panels were also displayed at each of the events which identified the site-specific allocation/s relevant to the area in more detail.

The exhibitions were held at library's in Retford, Arnold, Ravenshead, Newark and East Leake. The exhibition was also held at Clifton library (within the Nottingham City administrative area). 'One off' exhibition events were also held at Collingham and Barton in Fabis Village Halls. Electronic copies of the exhibition panels were emailed to the relevant Parish Councils during the public consultation period to enable them to display the material. Barton in Fabis Parish Council also requested a full-sized hard copy of the exhibition material which was supplied.

Planning Officers from the County Council attended drop in sessions at the libraries as well as attending early evening exhibitions at the two village halls.

Minerals – what have they got to do with you?

Every year we all use the equivalent of 10 tonnes of minerals to maintain our way of life from building new homes, offices and roads to providing electricity and heat. Minerals are also used in a range of more surprising products such as cosmetics and food.

But have you ever stopped to think where it all comes from? **We have.**

Nottinghamshire is rich in a wide variety of minerals – in fact most of the county overlies at least one potential mineral resource. Sand and gravel, gypsum and clay are our largest extractive industries all of which are regionally and nationally important. Other minerals worked include building stone, silica sand and oil. There are other mineral resources such as shale gas that could be worked in the future.

In order to meet expected demand up to 2036 we have to identify new mineral reserves whilst ensuring that the needs of the environment and local communities are also considered.

We are currently preparing a new Minerals Local Plan – the blueprint against which proposals for minerals development will be assessed up to 2036.

The first stage of public consultation was undertaken in late 2017 and looked at the issues we face over the plan period and the possible options to address these issues. The feedback received has since been used to help us prepare the content of our draft plan.

The draft plan sets out our future demand, our approach to site specific allocations and planning policies against which future planning applications will be decided, and we want to hear your views.

We want to know what you think about our approach and if there is anything you would like to see changed and why.

For more information and to view the main consultation document visit our website: nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals

Get involved and tell us your views

Visit: nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals
Email us: planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk
Phone us: 0300 500 80 80

Write to us: Planning Policy Team,
County Hall, West Bridgford, NG2 7QP

Our draft approach

Improving the sustainability of minerals development

To make the best use of minerals found in Nottinghamshire, the minerals plan is promoting the efficient extraction of virgin minerals through the extension of existing quarries and the promotion of minerals recycling and re-use of existing mineral products. The plan also aims to ensure a geographical spread of quarries is provided across Nottinghamshire to minimise the distances minerals have to be transported to the main markets.

Providing a steady and adequate supply of minerals

Minerals are essential to support economic growth and our quality of life. Nottinghamshire supplies a wide range of minerals and it is important that we can continue to provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals to meet future needs.

Minimise impacts on local communities

Mineral working has the potential to cause disturbance due to noise, dust, and traffic issues. These impacts have to be balanced carefully against the need for the mineral. The plan's policies therefore ensure that mineral sites are located, worked and restored in a way which minimises the impact on local communities.

Protect and enhance our environment and heritage

We also need to protect our local landscape, wildlife and heritage from harmful impacts such as visual intrusion, habitat loss or damage to archaeological remains. It is important that we avoid or minimise these impacts as far as possible but there may also be opportunities to investigate previously unknown archaeology or to provide new areas of public open space or wildlife habitat when sites are restored.

Restoring sites to maximise opportunities for biodiversity

Once sites have been worked out, careful site restoration can bring opportunities to improve or create new areas of habitat. The Plan includes a biodiversity-led restoration approach that will identify the most suitable habitats for individual sites and aim to maximise the amount of habitat that can be created as a result of future mineral working.

Adapting to and avoiding climate change

All new minerals development will need to be designed and operated to minimise and withstand possible climate change impacts by reducing transport emissions, using energy more efficiently and avoiding flood impacts.



The future provision of minerals in Nottinghamshire

Proposed future minerals sites

Based on the assessment work that has been carried out, these are the locations we think are appropriate to allocate either extensions to existing permitted quarries or new quarries. A more detailed plan of each proposed site allocation can be found in the main consultation document.

Brick clay

Brick clay reserves are found across a large part of Nottinghamshire but extraction is currently focused at Dorket Head near Arnold and Kirton near Ollerton. Both clay pits support modern brick works that produce facing bricks used mainly in the construction of houses. Additional reserves will need to be required at Dorket Head to ensure future provision is maintained. Therefore an extension to Dorket Head clay pit is being proposed for allocation.

MP6c: Woodborough Lane

Sherwood Sandstone

Sherwood Sandstone is used mainly in mortars and asphalt where the colour and quality of the sand is an important factor. There are four existing quarries located between Nottingham and Mansfield and north of Worksop. Additional reserves will need to be identified over the plan period. We are therefore proposing extensions to three existing sites:

MP3e Bestwood 2 East
MP3f Bestwood 2 North
MP3g Scrooby Top North

Gypsum

Gypsum is an important mineral used in both the construction industry for plaster and plaster board as well as in a wide range of other products from dentistry to food additives. Gypsum reserves worked at the existing Bantock quarry near Newark are of a very high quality and are the only reserves of this grade to be found in the UK. Existing permitted reserves at Bantock quarry are only expected to be adequate until 2023 and as a result additional reserves need to be identified. A southern extension to the existing quarry is therefore being proposed.

MP7c Bantock Quarry South



Sand and gravel

Nottinghamshire is an important regional producer of sand and gravel, most of which is worked in the river valleys of the Trent and Idle. The mineral extracted serves a number of different markets both within Nottinghamshire and in neighbouring areas. As a result a geographical spread of quarries is needed across Nottinghamshire to meet demand and minimise the distance sand and gravel is transported. Based on expected future demand for sand and gravel, existing permitted quarries will not be able to meet this demand and additional reserves will be needed. We are therefore proposing to allocate six extensions to existing quarries and two new quarries as follows:

Extensions

- MP2l Bawtry Road West
- MP2m Scrooby Thompson Land
- MP2n Scrooby North
- MP2o Langford Lowfields South and West*
- MP2p Langford Lowfields North
- MP2q East Leake North

*Planning and Licensing Committee resolved to grant planning permission in July 2018 subject to the signing of a legal agreement

New quarries

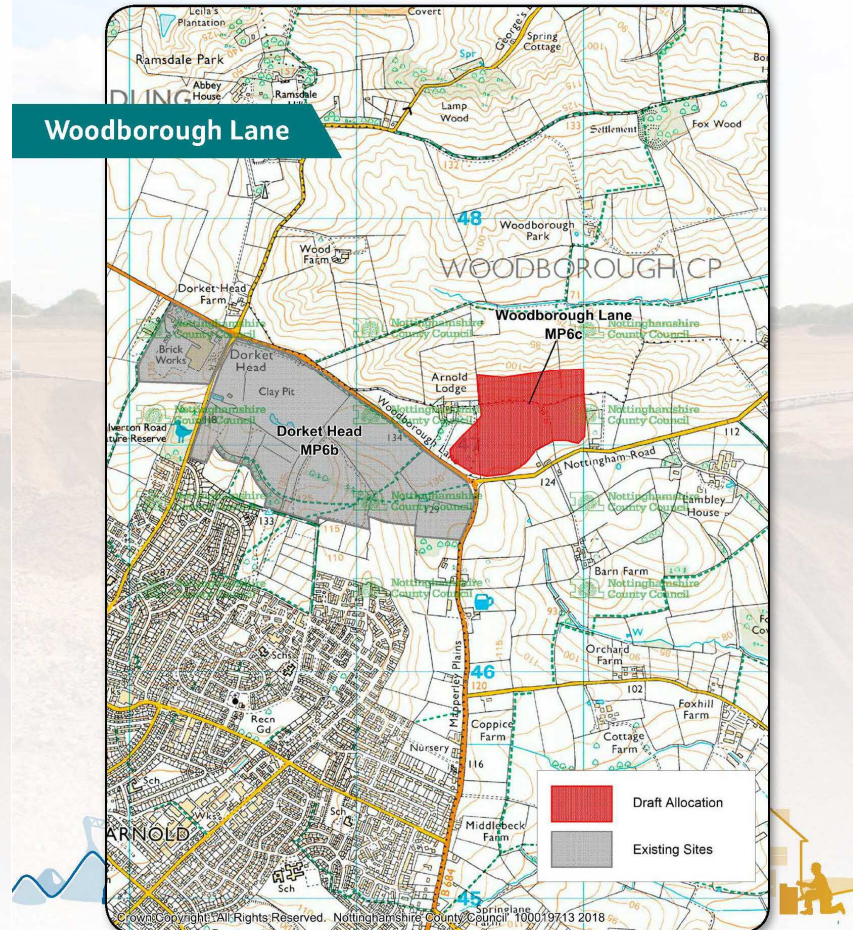
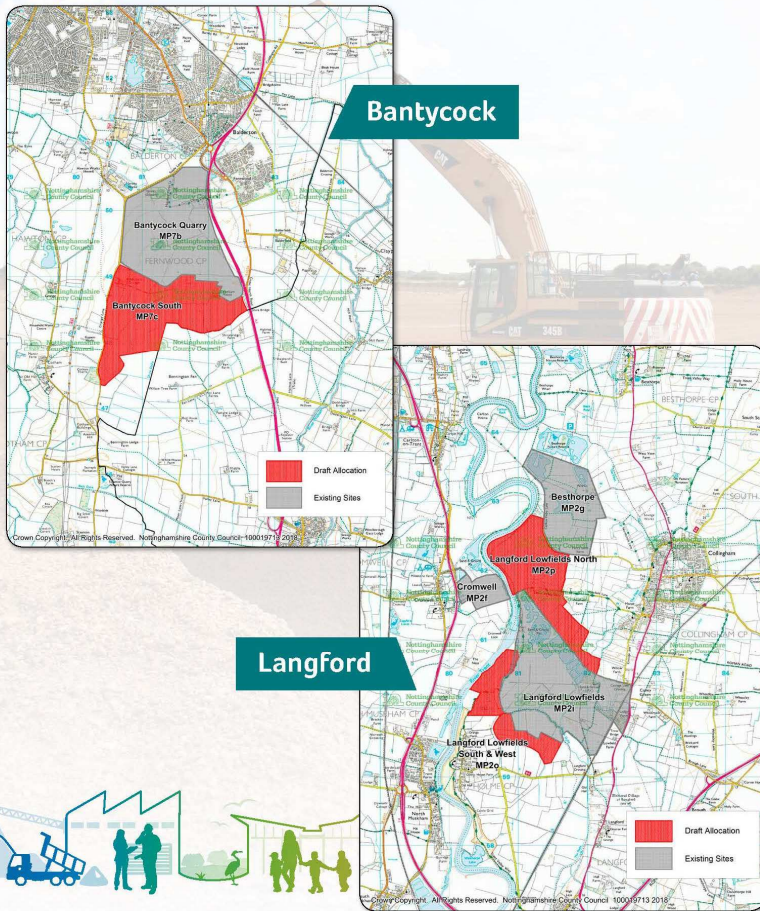
- MP2r Botany Bay
- MP2s Mill Hill near Barton In Fabis.



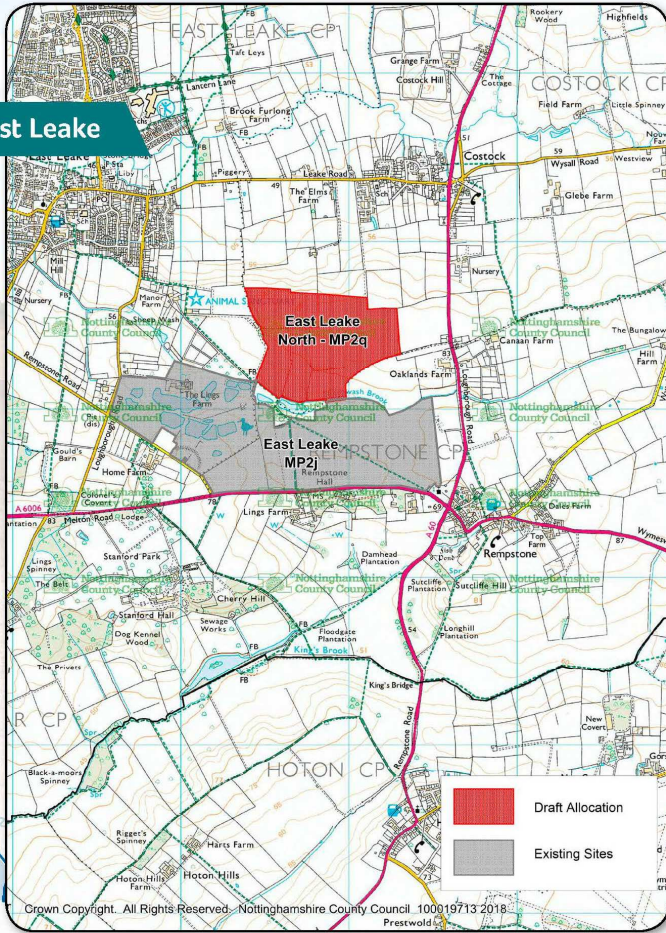
Other minerals

There are other minerals which are currently worked in Nottinghamshire, including limestone, silica sand, building stone, oil and gas but we do not need to make any specific provision for these minerals as there are sufficient permitted reserves at existing sites. We are not therefore proposing to allocate any new sites or extensions for these particular minerals.

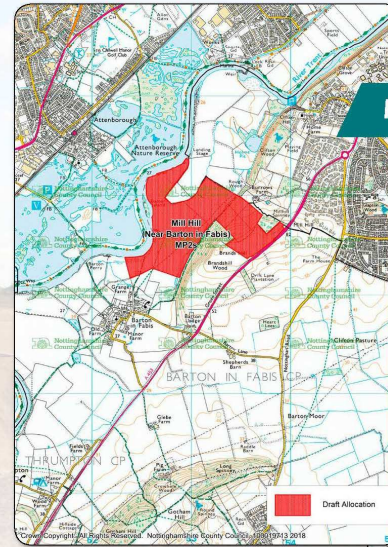
More information on existing sites, each of the different minerals and proposed allocations is set out in the main consultation document available on our website or by contacting us as shown opposite.



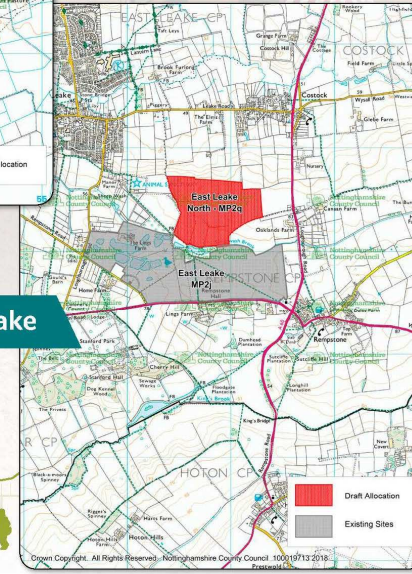
East Leake

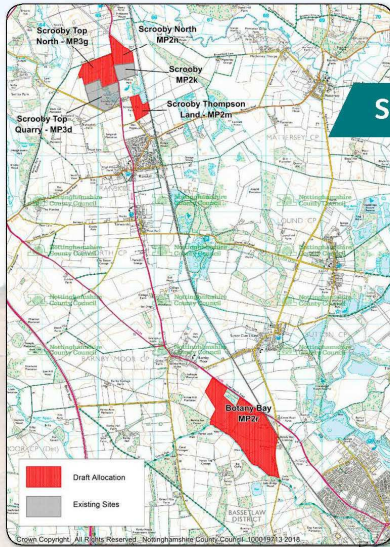


Mill Hill

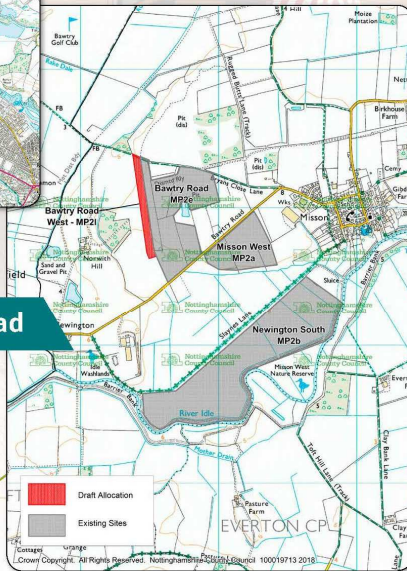


East Leake

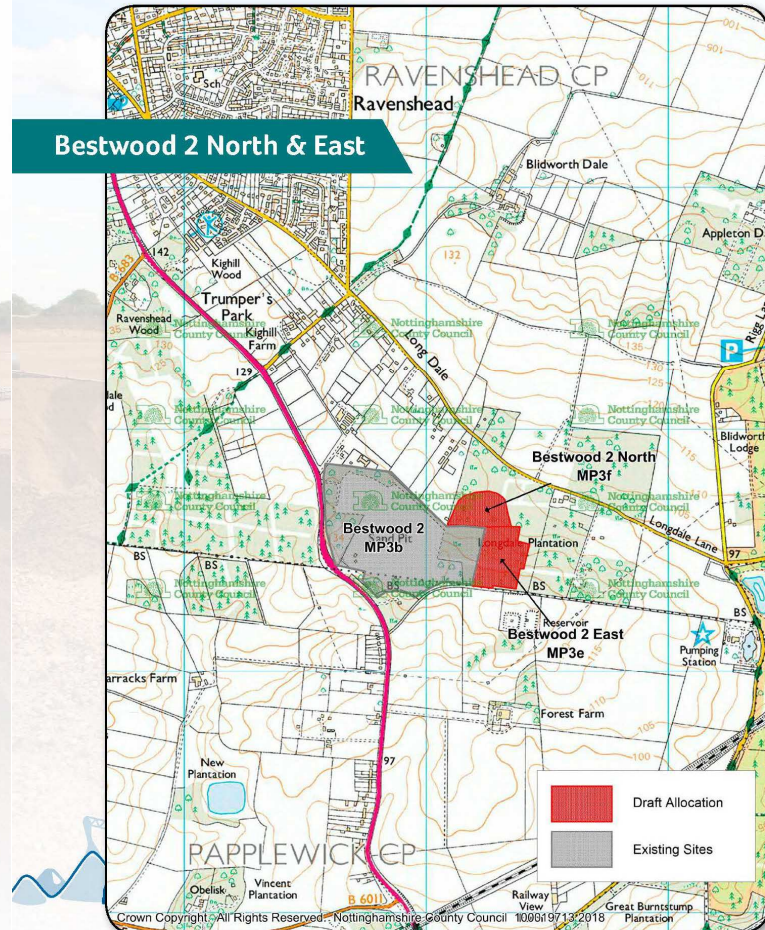




Scrooby & Botany Bay



Bawtry Road



Bestwood 2 North & East



**Minerals Local Plan Consultation
Draft Plan 27th July – 28th September 2018**

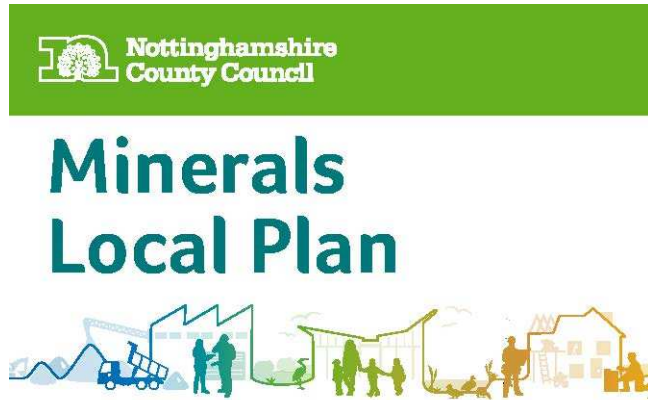
Officers will be available here to
answer your questions on:

Friday 7th September

3:00pm – 5:45pm

Contact Card

Front



Back



Appendix E- Council Approvals

Full copies of agendas, reports and minutes from the meetings listed below can be found on the County Council's website at <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/dms/Meetings.aspx>

Date	Meeting	Outcome
20.07.2017	Communities and Place Committee	Approval of the scope, timetable and approach to public consultation of the new Minerals Local plan.
09.11.2017	Communities and Place Committee	Approval for an 8-week consultation period for the Issues and Options document.
08.03.2018	Communities and Place Committee	Inform the committee of the feedback received during the Issues and Options Consultation.
19.07.2018	Communities and Place Committee	Approval for an 8-week consultation on the Draft Minerals Local plan.
06.06.2019	Communities and Place Committee	Accept the main issues raised during the Draft Plan consultation and how these have been addressed. Also endorse the Minerals Plan to full council.
11.07.2019	Full Council	Approval for the Publication Version of the Minerals Local Plan to be published for a 6-week consultation and following this, the plan be submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination.

Appendix F- Press Notices



(/)

Newsroom

(<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom>)

Search this website

Search

Home (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom>)

News

Blog (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/blog>)

Publications (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/publications>)

Media team (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/media-team>)

Useful information (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/useful-information>)

Consultation to open on important phase of new minerals plan

10 November 2017

Work on developing a new Minerals Local Plan for Nottinghamshire takes an important step forward later this month, when local people, businesses and organisations are asked for their views on what it should contain.

Members of the Communities and Place Committee at Nottinghamshire County Council approved proposals to press ahead with the first stage of the plan - the Issues and Options consultation - at their meeting yesterday (9 November).

The Issues and Options consultation document and background information will be available on the Nottinghamshire County Council website, www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals>) from Monday 20 November, with a reference copy available at all main libraries in the county.

Minerals are used to build everything around us - our homes, roads, schools and workplaces, as well as to generate the heat and electricity we need.

Nottinghamshire is rich in a wide range of minerals, including sand and gravel, gypsum and brick clay, whilst other materials such as building stone, silica sand and oil are also prevalent.

As the Minerals Planning Authority, Nottinghamshire County Council is required to have a Minerals Local Plan (MLP) which sets out how much

Find us on



(<http://www.youtube.com/user/nottsccl>)

Newsletter



(<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/em>)

mineral is likely to be needed to meet demand, to allocate potential sites and set the planning policies against which future minerals development will be assessed.

The Issues and Options consultation is the first, but important stage in preparing the new MLP, which will ultimately be a blueprint for all mineral extraction in the county up to 2036. The consultation will be open for eight weeks, from 20 November 2017 to 14 January 2018 - an extension on the statutory six week period to take the festive period into account.

It is not the job of the Issues and Options document to consider or identify any new quarry sites – that process will be undertaken at a later stage in the preparation of the plan. However, this document will cover vital issues, such as:

- If the draft vision and strategic issues identified are appropriate over the plan period.
- If the expected demand for different mineral types over the plan period is considered appropriate, or if other factors should be taken into account when calculating future demand.
- If maintaining a geographical spread of quarries across Nottinghamshire is an important consideration when identifying future locations
- If the proposed criteria against which future minerals development will be assessed against, such as protecting residential and other local amenity, are suitable.

Councillor Kevin Rostance, Vice-Chairman of the Communities and Place Committee, said: "The MLP is an extremely important document which will have implications for the entire county for the next 20 years – so it's vital that local people have their say and together, we get it right.

"That's why we took the decision in May to review the former draft plan in light of the very latest evidence which demonstrates that too many sand and gravel quarry sites were being allocated for the likely demand. It's essential we strike the right balance.

"The Issues and Options consultation is a significant step in creating that revised plan. That's why we want as many people as possible to take part in this consultation so that, ultimately, we can produce a plan which reflects the views and meets the needs of local people, businesses and organisations."

Responses to the consultation will play an important role in informing and influencing the development of the draft MLP. Further public consultation will be carried out on the draft plan next year before it is ultimately submitted to the Secretary of State for an independent examination.

ENDS

< Back to: News (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news>)

Share this article

([/#facebook](#)) ([/#twitter](#)) ([/#pinterest](#)) ([/#email](#))

11/10/2017

Consultation to open on important phase of new minerals plan | Nottinghamshire County Council

Accessibility (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/global-content/accessibility>) | Privacy Policy
(<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/global-content/privacy>) | Nottinghamshire County Council 2017
(<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/global-content/copyright>)



Notts County Council ✓

@NottsCC

Follow



Work on our new Minerals Local Plan takes an important step forward from 20 November, when local people, businesses and organisations are invited to give their views on what it should contain.

Find out about the plan and how to have your say [➔ notts.cc/2yoSrc8](https://notts.cc/2yoSrc8)



6:55 AM - 10 Nov 2017



Proactive/reactive media release – TBC at pre-agenda meeting by Planning colleagues and Committee Chair

Published July 2018

Future sand and gravel quarries identified in 20 year planning blueprint for minerals extraction

New proposals to guide the future of minerals extraction in Nottinghamshire up to 2036 have been developed. This includes potential sites for new quarries in the county along with planning policies against which any planning applications for minerals extraction, will be assessed and determined by the County Council.

The new proposals are contained in the Draft Nottinghamshire Minerals Plan consultation document which will be considered/were considered by County Councillors at the July meeting of the Communities and Place Committee (19/7).

The Draft Plan has taken account of the most recent minerals sales data to forecast future demand in Nottinghamshire over the plan period to 2036. For sand and gravel this means an additional 15 million tonnes will need to be extracted. Further reserves of Sherwood Sandstone, brick clay and gypsum will also be required.

The Draft Minerals Plan, due to be published in July, recommends extending 7 existing quarries at:

- Bawtry Road Quarry, Scrooby, Bassetlaw. (Sand and gravel)
- Scrooby Quarry, Scrooby, Bassetlaw. (Sand and gravel)
- Langford Lowfields Quarry, near Collingham, Newark and Sherwood. (Sand and gravel)
- East Leake Quarry, Rushcliffe. (Sand and gravel)
- Bestwood II. (Sherwood Sandstone)
- Scrooby Top. (Sherwood Sandstone)
- Bantycok Quarry. (Gypsum)

And allocating 3 new quarries at:

- Botany Bay, near Barnby Moor, Bassetlaw. (Sand and gravel)

- Mill Hill, near Barton in Fabis, Rushcliffe. (Sand and gravel)
- Woodborough Lane, Gedling. (Clay)

Councillor Phil Rostance, Vice-Chair of the Communities and Place Committee said:
“We have listened carefully to the needs of industry and the concerns of local residents to help us create a Minerals Plan document to guide the future development of mineral planning in our county.

We will now share our proposals with local communities and the quarry industry to gather feedback to help shape the final Minerals Plan document. Further consultation and an Independent Examination will follow. Any site allocations identified in the Minerals Local Plan would still require a detailed planning application to be submitted and approved before any work could commence.

Our aim is to make sure that our county can provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals over the plan period to 2036 by allocating the right number of quarries in the correct locations to meet established local demand for materials.”

The Minerals Local Plan is a statutory document, which all Minerals Planning Authorities, like Nottinghamshire County Council, are legally required to produce.

To keep up-to-date with the latest information about planning and minerals development in Nottinghamshire, you can sign up to the County Council's email subscription service at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/emailme (select the Planning newsletter).

ENDS

Notes for editors



Nottinghamshire County Council @NottsCC · 5 Sep 2018

🚗 | Have your say about the future of mineral extraction in the county as part of the Draft **Minerals Local Plan** consultation.

Q&A session at Clifton Library from 3pm to 5.45pm this Thursday 6 September .

The consultation closes on 28/9/18 [➡ socsi.in/eFTZK](https://socsi.in/eFTZK)



Nottinghamshire County Council @NottsCC · 10 Sep 2018

🚗 | Join our Planning team to talk about the future of mineral extraction at Collingham Memorial Hall from 2.45pm to 5.45pm today. Have your say about the Draft **Minerals Local Plan**. The consultation closes on 28/9/18. [➡ socsi.in/jpd9z](https://socsi.in/jpd9z)





Nottinghamshire County Council @NottsCC · 13 Sep 2018

🚗 | Today is the final Q&A session with our Planning team about the Draft **Minerals Local Plan** at East Leake Library from 3pm to 5.45pm. Share your views and comment online ➔ socsi.in/8AkRb . The consultation closes on 28/9/18.



↻ 2



Nottinghamshire County Council @NottsCC · 12 Sep 2018

🚗 | Our Planning team are at Newark Library today from 3pm to 6.45pm to answer questions about the Draft **Minerals Local Plan**. Have your say about the Draft **Minerals Local Plan** ➔ socsi.in/xZUcC . The consultation closes on 28/9/18.



↻ 2





Nottinghamshire County Council @NottsCC · 11 Sep 2018

🚗 | Find out more about the Draft **Minerals Local Plan** with a Q&A session with our Planning Officers at Ravenshead Library today from 3pm to 5.45pm. Share your views and comment online [👉socs1.in/W2p8d](https://socs1.in/W2p8d) . The consultation closes on 28/9/18.



1



New Minerals Local Plan

New Minerals Local Plan

The current adopted Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan is out of date and work is underway to draft a replacement plan.

The new Minerals Local Plan will cover the period to 2036. It will set out how much mineral we are likely to need, site specific allocations to meet identified demand and a range of planning policies against which future minerals development will be assessed.

The next stage in the preparation of the new Minerals Local Plan will be public consultation on the Publication Version document. This document sets out the County Councils final approach to future minerals development in Nottinghamshire up to 2036.

The public consultation will run from **Friday August 30th** and close at **16.30 Friday 11th October 2019**.

Minerals Local Plan Publication Version

This is a formal consultation stage and therefore all responses will need to focus on whether the plan is legally compliant and considered sound.

As a result, representations need to focus on:

Is the plan legally compliant? Issues to consider before making a representation on legal compliance include:

- Has the Local Plan followed the key stages as set out in the authorities Local Development Scheme;
- Is the Local Plan in general accordance with the authorities Statement of Community Involvement;
- Has the authority prepared a Sustainability Appraisal.
- The plan should comply with all other relevant requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, as amended.

Is the plan considered 'sound' namely that it is:

- Positively prepared – providing a strategy which, as a minimum seeks to meet the areas objectively assessed needs, and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring authorities is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;
- Justified – the plan should be an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence;
- Effective – deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and
- Consistent with national policy – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the NPPF.

A detailed [guidance note \[PDF\]](#) and standard [representation form \[PDF\]](#) [representation form \[Word\]](#) is available.

We would encourage you to submit your representations online via our [interactive consultation system](#) as this will allow you to add representations to specific sections of the plan and in the correct format. However electronic or paper submissions will be accepted if they are submitted in the correct format.

Once the public consultation has closed in October, all representations will be processed and then along with the Minerals Local Plan and supporting documents will be submitted to the Secretary of State in advance of an Independent Examination taking place. It is expected that the Independent Examination will take place in spring/summer 2020.

Key contact points

You can contact us at planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk

Alternatively via post at:

Planning Policy Team
Place Department
Nottinghamshire County Council
County Hall
West Bridgford
Nottingham
NG2 7QP

Nottinghamshire County Council's Planning Policy Service is committed to protecting your privacy and ensuring all personal information is kept confidential and safe.

[Read our privacy statement.](#)

Related

Contact the Council

Find and talk with us online or contact us directly by online form, email, telephone, post or in person at one of our offices.

 [Facebook.com/Nottinghamshire](https://www.facebook.com/Nottinghamshire)  [Twitter.com/NottsCC](https://twitter.com/NottsCC)  Use our online form

 Visit us in person  Call us on 0300 500 80 80



APPENDIX G – SUMMARY OF DRAFT PLAN CONSULTATION RESPONSES

Consultation Summary Document
Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan
Draft Plan Consultation
27th July 2018 – 28th September 2018

The Council carried out informal public consultation on its draft Minerals Local Plan between 27th July and 28th September 2018. These comments have helped to shape the preparation of the final Publication Version of the Plan which will be published for formal consultation in September 2019.

This summary document highlights the range of comments that were received, and the main issues raised but is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all comments received. Full details of comments made, and detailed wording changes sought are available on the Council's interactive consultation system. Further information can be found at nottinghamshire.gov.uk/minerals.

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
Plan overview (4 Respondents)	
<p>This should refer explicitly to SSSI and LWS designations.</p> <p>Plan 1 should illustrate the relative size of the principal urban areas and show Mineral Planning Authority boundaries.</p> <p>More detail should be provided on minerals supply and demand in Nottinghamshire and surrounding areas.</p> <p>Plan 2 should show mineral resources in Nottingham City and outside of the County.</p> <p>The overview should highlight the significance of future housing development and HS2 construction for future minerals demand.</p>	<p>Full details of designated and on-designated sites, including SSSI and LWS, are already provided alongside Policy DM4 (biodiversity and geodiversity)</p> <p>Plan 1 shows the physical location and extent of the main urban areas and identifies surrounding local authority areas.</p> <p>More information on minerals supply and demand and flows in and out of Nottinghamshire has been added, but it is not considered appropriate to show the geology of areas outside the Plan boundary as these are covered by other Mineral Planning Authorities.</p> <p>Details of planned housing numbers and a reference to possible HS2 construction have been added.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> Text on minerals supply and demand expanded References to planned housing numbers and HS2 construction added</p>
Vision (21 Respondents)	
<p>There was general support for the vision, but some residents felt that the site allocation process did not deliver this vision.</p> <p>This should focus on health and quality of life for people not just biodiversity gains.</p> <p>Locating sites based on proximity to market areas is not important - sites should not be close to settlements.</p>	<p>Comments made in relation to individual site allocations are addressed later in this summary document.</p> <p>The Vision sets out the broad ambitions of the Plan with more detailed matters set out in subsequent policies. Policies SP6, DM1 and DM4 covers matters affecting health and quality of life such as noise, dust, air and water quality.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>Sites should be allocated near their intended point of use e.g. near Nottingham.</p> <p>Support lower, more rational, assessment of need.</p> <p>Should include a reference to site restoration.</p> <p>The Plan should exclude all references to shale gas.</p> <p>The Plan should recognise the national importance of domestic oil and gas supplies</p>	<p>Minerals can only be worked where they naturally occur. Allocating suitable sites close to their end market (where possible) is seen as the most sustainable approach to minimise HGV impacts.</p> <p>The Plan does not promote shale gas above any other form of oil and gas but recognises the importance of all energy minerals both nationally and locally.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> Reference to site restoration added</p>
<p>SO1: Improving the sustainability of minerals development (7 Respondents)</p>	
<p>More should be done to develop use of recycled aggregates</p> <p>Support prioritising the improved use of existing sites and extensions to existing sites where appropriate.</p> <p>Giving priority to site extensions over new sites is contrary to national policy and stifles competition.</p>	<p>The Plan already addresses the contribution of recycled and secondary aggregates – specific provision for aggregates recycling is made within the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan and Waste Core Strategy.</p> <p>National policy has sustainable development at its heart. The ability to use existing plant and infrastructure, and ensure economic mineral reserves are not otherwise sterilised, is seen as the most sustainable approach. This is consistent with national policy.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> None</p>
<p>SO2: Providing an adequate supply of minerals (5 Respondents)</p>	
<p>Support Nottinghamshire’s approach to meeting its share of national and local need.</p>	<p><u>Change to Plan</u> None</p>
<p>SO3: Addressing climate change (3 Respondents)</p>	

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>Sites should not be located in areas of flood risk.</p>	<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found. National guidance classes sand and gravel extraction as 'water compatible' and other mineral working and processing as 'less vulnerable'. All proposed site allocations have been assessed as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and more detailed investigation may be required at the planning application stage.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> None</p>
<p>SO4: Safeguarding of mineral resources (2 Respondents)</p>	
<p>Support Plan's approach to safeguarding minerals of economic importance.</p> <p>This should also cover safeguard associated minerals infrastructure.</p>	<p>Although mentioned elsewhere in the Plan, reference to associated mineral infrastructure would be helpful within this objective</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> Reference to associated minerals infrastructure added</p>
<p>SO5: Minimising impacts on communities (4 Respondents)</p>	
<p>NCC should recognise that the County has many different historic environments of importance to communities.</p> <p>Support approach to community engagement.</p>	<p>The importance of historic assets is recognised in SO7 and Policies SP5 (as amended) and DM6 (Historic environment).</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> None</p>
<p>SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets (7 Respondents)</p>	
<p>Support approach to biodiversity.</p> <p>The Plan allocates sites with the worst environmental impacts which undermines this objective.</p>	<p>The proposed site allocations are those that are considered in principle to be suitable for minerals development. All the allocations have been through a comprehensive process of assessment and appraisal and site-specific issues are set out in the development briefs for each site. Where relevant, more detailed site-specific</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
	<p>assessment work would be required as part of the planning application process.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> No change in response to consultation feedback but this objective has been shortened and re-worded to improve consistency with other objectives.</p>
<p>SO7: Protecting and enhancing historic assets (5 Respondents)</p>	
<p>The objective does not cover all historic assets and should be simplified to avoid an exhaustive list.</p> <p>The destructive nature of mineral extraction means that archaeology cannot be protected or enhanced but can be recorded.</p>	<p>Streamlining the objective as suggested would make this consistent with the Plan's other objectives.</p> <p>National policy and legislation set out the protection to be given to historic assets depending upon their level of significance. In some cases, this may mean that mineral working should be avoided, or assets preserved in-situ. This approach is explained more fully in Policy DM6 (as amended).</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> List of historic assets removed.</p>
<p>SO8: Protecting agricultural soils (4 Respondents)</p>	
<p>This should refer to agricultural land not just soils.</p>	<p>By protecting the inherent soil quality, the future agricultural potential of the land can be maintained.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> None</p>
<p>SP1: Sustainable Development (25 Respondents)</p>	

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>Most respondents supported the policy and the principle of sustainable development. However, some felt this approach was not reflected in the site allocation process.</p> <p>There should be a greater focus on biodiversity, environment and community impacts when assessing sustainable development.</p> <p>Fracking is not consistent with sustainable development and the transition to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>National policy supports exploiting hydrocarbons and other minerals as part of the transition to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>The policy should not be used as a means to stifle development.</p> <p>The policy should be updated in light of the revised NPPF (2018).</p>	<p>Detailed comments on individual site allocations are considered later in this document.</p> <p>Policy SP1 was included in the light of recommended best practice at the time but is acknowledged to repeat national policy. Following the latest revisions to the NPPF (2019) it is no longer considered that a separate policy is necessary.</p> <p>The justification text has been partially retained to explain the Plan's approach to the presumption in favour of sustainable development in accordance with national policy.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> Policy SP1 removed and relevant text incorporated into justification text. Remaining policies re-numbered accordingly.</p>
<p>SP2: Minerals Provision (31 respondents)</p>	
<p>There was general support for the policy approach to prioritise extensions to existing sites but not all agreed with this approach.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts on communities must also be considered as part of this approach.</p> <p>Favouring extensions over new sites is contrary to national policy and gives an unfair advantage to existing operators.</p> <p>It is important to maintain a supply to meet the landbank, not just throughout the plan period, the Plan does not identify adequate provision.</p>	<p>Cumulative impacts are addressed under Policy DM8. The Plan should be read as a whole.</p> <p>National policy has sustainable development at its heart. Allocating extensions to existing sites, where suitable, makes it possible to use existing plant and infrastructure and ensure that economic mineral resources are not sterilised. This is seen as the most sustainable approach to future minerals provision and is consistent with national policy.</p> <p>Policy SP2 applies to the provision of all mineral types equally.</p> <p>National guidance states that Minerals Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals based</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>The 10-year sales average does not give an accurate picture of demand in Nottinghamshire and does not take account of wider economic trends.</p> <p>The policy is biased towards aggregate minerals and should be more flexible in developing other mineral types.</p> <p>A number of the responses to this policy opposed the allocation of the Mill Hill, Barton-in Fabis, site. By allocating a new sand and gravel site at Mill Hill near Barton-in-Fabis, the Council has not followed its own policy of prioritising extensions.</p> <p>The policy should also prioritise mothballed sites and those which can make use of non-road transport (e.g. barge).</p>	<p>on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant information. The Plan follows this approach. The Plan has to be monitored on an annual basis and reviewed every five years. This process will ensure that an adequate landbank is maintained.</p> <p>The majority of allocations identified in the minerals plan are extensions to existing quarries. However, despite large potential sand and gravel reserves close to Nottingham, there are no active sites which could be extended. This has resulted in the need to identify a new site to serve this market.</p> <p>Detailed comments on this allocation are considered later in this summary document.</p> <p>Sites which are mothballed already have planning permission and count towards permitted reserves. It is an operator decision whether or not to work these sites.</p> <p>The final sentence of part 2 of the policy duplicated matters already addressed through the specific development management policies and in legislation and has therefore been deleted.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> Policy re-numbered as SP1. Final sentence deleted in part 2 of policy.</p>
<p>SP3: Biodiversity - Led Restoration (23 Respondents)</p>	
<p>Most respondents welcomed and supported this policy approach, but some felt it did not go far enough to secure high-quality restoration.</p> <p>Others felt that a focus on biodiversity was too prescriptive and onerous and would prevent other suitable restoration options such as</p>	<p>Policy SP3 (as amended) should be read alongside the other policies of the Plan. Policy DM12 requires all sites to be restored and appropriate after-care measures to be provided. These will be secured by planning conditions and after-care arrangements can be extended through a long-term management agreement where</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>public access, forestry and agriculture. This could conflict with the aim to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and soils.</p> <p>The protection of biodiversity should be a stand-alone policy.</p> <p>Wetland restoration should not mean large, abandoned areas of standing water as with previous mineral workings.</p> <p>More responsibility should be placed on mineral operators to restore and maintain sites.</p> <p>Sites should be restored earlier in the process.</p> <p>The policy should refer to the mitigation hierarchy and ensure there is a net gain or no net loss from working and restoration.</p> <p>Some felt the priority habitats listed in paragraphs 3.23-3.25 are too prescriptive whilst others recommended detailed wording changes to ensure clarity and certainty on the type of habitats to be created.</p> <p>The text should include references to Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping, the NPPF and the 25-year Environment Plan.</p>	<p>necessary. In accordance with national policy, Policy DM12 seeks to ensure that sites are restored at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Policy SP3 seeks to maximise opportunities for biodiversity but does not preclude other forms of restoration, including agriculture. Even where restoration is to an alternative use, this can still provide opportunities for biodiversity gains. This has been made clearer within the justification text.</p> <p>Policy DM3 (Agricultural land and soil quality) ensures that, even where restoration is not back to agriculture, the long-term agricultural potential of the land can be maintained.</p> <p>Policy DM4 (Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity) sets out the Plan’s approach to mitigation and biodiversity net-gain.</p> <p>The biodiversity habitats encouraged within the Plan are in accordance with national and local biodiversity targets and are appropriate to the National Character Areas identified by Natural England. As local biodiversity objectives are primarily driven by the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, reference to the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping has been removed from the policy to avoid confusion. This project is explained within the justification text to Policy DM4.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project reference deleted from policy. Reference to the 25 Year Environment Plan added to text. Policy renumbered as SP2</p>
SP4: Climate Change	

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>(21 respondents)</p> <p>There was broad support for the policy from most respondents although some felt this did not go far enough.</p> <p>The policy should aim to 'mitigate' not 'minimise' climate impacts.</p> <p>Allowing minerals extraction/consumption, including the possible use of hydro-carbons, conflicts with having a policy on climate change.</p> <p>Quarries should not be located near communities even if this increases travel distance and emissions to air from HGVs</p> <p>Non-road transport methods should be included in the policy as they can assist in delivering the policy.</p> <p>There should not be any increase in flood risk in areas of human settlement.</p> <p>Providing flood storage areas and increasing resilience should be required in all cases.</p> <p>The Policy should acknowledge that minerals can only be worked where they are found, and that sand and gravel can be worked in the flood plain.</p> <p>The requirement for proposals to minimise the impact on climate change throughout the lifetime of the development is unduly onerous and inconsistent with the NPPF.</p>	<p>National policy refers to the need to both mitigate and adapt to the unavoidable aspects of climate change. The use of the word 'minimise' within the policy is intended to reduce avoidable impacts that would contribute to further climate change as far as possible. Use of the word 'mitigate in this context would weaken the policy by simply looking to offset rather than avoid or minimise impacts. National policy requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate and industrial minerals and put in place policies to facilitate the exploration and extraction of oil and gas.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to minimise transport emissions in line with Strategic Objective SO3.</p> <p>The strategic policy on climate change sets out the overarching requirements that minerals development should address. Policy SP5 seeks to promote alternatives to road transport. The Development Management policies relate to specific topic areas such as DM2: water resources and flood risk and DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routing. Policy DM2 recognises that sand and gravel working is water compatible.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> Policy renumbered as SP3.</p>
<p>SP5: Sustainable Transport (31 respondents)</p>	
<p>There were a range of conflicting views on this policy, especially in relation to the aim of minimising transport movement by locating sites</p>	<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found, however in Nottinghamshire adequate sand and gravel reserves exist to enable</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>close to existing or proposed markets and close to the main highway network.</p> <p>Recent research suggests that risks to human health from diesel emissions are far greater than previously thought. Extraction and transport of minerals will generate a large amount of air pollution impacting local communities.</p> <p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the requirement for sites to be located close to markets is overly onerous. The value of the product will determine the distance it travels. This policy discredits the geographical spread of sites strategy. Fails to take account of hydrocarbon extraction which may be in remote locations.</p> <p>It is not the function of the planning system to manipulate the geography of the market. The planning system should ensure that the development is appropriate and sustainable in terms of the wider needs of society.</p> <p>Other non-road transport methods such as conveyors or pipelines should be identified.</p> <p>Existing highways capacity is under pressure. Until essential improvements are made to the A46/A1 close to Newark no new quarries should be developed. HGVs should be prohibited from travelling through residential areas.</p>	<p>a geographical spread of sites to be identified. This spread of sites aims to ensure that the distance minerals are transported is minimised reducing the overall impacts on communities in Nottinghamshire, including those linked to vehicle emissions. National policy supports sustainable transport measures which includes both alternatives to road transport (where feasible) and reducing the overall distances travelled to access goods and services. The Council does not consider that the application of this policy would discredit or undermine the geographical spread of sites. The policy wording is not an exhaustive list and does not preclude other forms of alternative transport. The option to use pipelines or conveyors (which typically cover a shorter distance) is referred to in paragraph 3.44. However, 'pipelines' has been added to the policy for clarity.</p> <p>Policy DM9 refers to matters affecting road safety, including existing highway capacity, controls on vehicle numbers, and the use of routing agreements to avoid unacceptable environmental impacts or disturbance to local communities.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> Policy renumbered as SP4 Minor text addition to the policy</p>
<p>Policy SP6: The built, historic and natural environment (28 Respondents)</p>	
<p>There was general support for the overall policy approach, but some respondents felt this should more detailed.</p> <p>Others felt the policy is too onerous and should give greater weight to economic importance of minerals. References to flood and infrastructure should be deleted.</p> <p>The Plan's biodiversity-led restoration approach conflicts with the aim to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and soil.</p> <p>The policy should specify what level of best and most versatile land loss would be acceptable e.g. no more than 20 hectares</p>	<p>This is intended as a strategic policy to highlight issues that may need to be addressed. It should be read alongside the more detailed development management policies which set out the specific protection afforded to heritage and nature conservation assets and other environmental matters including best and most versatile agricultural land and soils.</p> <p>A list of the technical and other appraisal documents which support the Plan is provided on page 4. Reference to the HRA was omitted in error and has been amended.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>The policy wording is not consistent with national policy as it does not distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and local importance in relation to either the natural or historic environment. The text should refer to the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment work that has been carried out. It is not clear what is meant by 'unacceptable adverse impacts'. Assets such as SSSIs, and the ppSPA should be listed here for consistency with other parts of the Plan. The site allocations do not accord with this policy.</p>	<p>Detailed comments on individual site allocations are considered later in this document.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> Minor re-wording and re-ordering to policy and justification text. Word 'adverse' removed from policy. Policy renumbered as SP5.</p>
<p>SP7: The Nottinghamshire Green Belt (24 Respondents)</p>	
<p>There were a wide mix of responses on this policy.</p> <p>Harm to the Green Belt should only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>The requirement for higher standards of working and enhancing the beneficial use of Green Belt is unnecessary – ensuring operation and restoration is compatible with Green Belt objectives is a better strategy.</p> <p>The policy is not transparent or consistent with NPPF. It does not explain how the tests of 'appropriateness' and 'very special circumstances' would be applied. These should not include proximity to market or the spatial distribution of sites.</p> <p>It is not clear what is meant by the term 'minerals development' in the policy. Does this relate to extraction only or does it include associated processing plant and landscaping measures? If a site is allocated does this meet the test of 'very special circumstances'?</p> <p>The policy should provide for development uses that have temporary impacts on the Green Belt.</p>	<p>National policy states that minerals extraction is not inappropriate where this can preserve the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the five purpose of including land within it. Any potential impacts on Green Belt can only be assessed on a site by site basis depending on the details of an individual proposal. Site allocations within the Plan must still demonstrate that they meet both national and local policy.</p> <p>The policy has been substantially re-worded to ensure conformity with national policy.</p> <p>The justification text has been amended to clarify the distinction between 'ancillary' and 'associated' development.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> The policy has been revised to ensure that the wording is in line with national policy. Justification text expanded and clarified. Policy renumbered as SP6.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>The term 'beneficial use of the Green Belt' must include landscape character which would inevitably be damaged by mineral working.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire's market towns are not afforded the same protection as Nottingham and Derby. Being located within the Green Belt should not automatically make a site any less suitable for mineral working.</p>	
<p>SP8: Minerals safeguarding, consultation areas and associated minerals infrastructure (27 Respondents)</p>	
<p>A number of respondents supported this approach, but some felt that it did not go far enough or sought other detailed changes.</p> <p>The policy should safeguard all mineral deposits, not just the economic resource. Hydrocarbon (oil and gas) resources and deposits of power station ash should also be safeguarded.</p> <p>Rail heads at power stations and wharves at Besthorpe and Cromwell Quarries should be safeguarded.</p> <p>Plan 4 is unnecessary and should be deleted.</p> <p>The reference to Colwick Wharf should be deleted.</p> <p>The location of Colwick Wharf should be made clearer on Plan 4.</p> <p>The policy wording is ambiguous as it refers interchangeably to both 'non-minerals development' and 'development'.</p> <p>It is not necessary to safeguard resources which are within urban areas as it seems unlikely these areas would be used.</p>	<p>The safeguarded areas were determined through consultation with the British Geological Survey and the minerals industry. Safeguarding all known mineral deposits (whether workable or not) is not considered to be a reasonable or proportionate approach.</p> <p>The depth at which hydrocarbons occur and their means of extraction mean they are unlikely to be sterilised by surface development and do not need to be safeguarded in the same way as other minerals. The potential re-working of power station ash deposits is addressed within the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy.</p> <p>Rail heads used to import materials, such as those at power stations, do not fall within the remit of the Minerals Local Plan. The wharves at Besthorpe and Cromwell have been included in the Policy.</p> <p>Plan 4 illustrates the broad extent of safeguarded areas for the benefit of local authorities, prospective developers and local communities.</p> <p>The existing wharf at Colwick is strategically located and potentially required for river dredging disposal. Potential uses at Cromwell and</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>Carlton Forest Quarry no longer has any workable reserves and does not need to be safeguarded.</p>	<p>Besthorpe are acknowledged and Plan 4 and the justification text has been amended accordingly.</p> <p>The reference in part 4 of the policy has been amended to non-minerals development for consistency. Carlton Forest Quarry has been removed.</p> <p>National guidance states that urban areas should be included within safeguarding areas where necessary. Urban areas have been included to identify where opportunities for prior extraction may arise as part of other large-scale development.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> Carlton Forest Quarry removed. Policy renumbered as SP7.</p>
<p>MP1: Aggregate provision (22 respondents)</p>	
<p>All comments related to sand and gravel provision.</p> <p>Respondents from the minerals industry thought that the demand forecast set out in the plan underestimates future demand. They argue that the 10-year sales average data is heavily influenced by the recession.</p> <p>This view was almost equally offset by those who thought that the overall approach was appropriate.</p> <p>A small number of respondents thought that the demand forecast was too high</p>	<p>National guidance states that Minerals Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant information.</p> <p>The demand forecast set out in plan is based on average sales data and other information contained in the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment. This approach is in line with national policy and guidance.</p> <p>The Council considers that the expected demand forecast for aggregate minerals is an appropriate figure based on the average 10-year sales data. The Council does not consider there is adequate evidence to amend the demand forecast beyond the 10-year average.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
	<p><u>Change to plan</u> None</p>
<p>MP2: Sand and gravel provision (1031 respondents – majority related to site specific allocations)</p>	
<p>There was general support for the overall policy approach, but a large number of comments were made in relation to the individual site allocations proposed.</p> <p>Some respondents support a geographical spread of sites across the county to ensure the different market areas are served in a sustainable way. However, others questioned the approach due to the lack of available evidence and/or that this will encourage quarries to be located close to residential/built up areas.</p> <p>The allocation at East Leake North has been withdrawn and the size of the allocation at Scrooby Thompson Land has been reduced due to further assessment work carried out by the respective mineral operator at each site which identified a lack of suitable mineral.</p> <p>Two additional proposals were put forward by the minerals industry at Flash Farm and Little Carlton.</p> <p><u>Bawtry road (MP2k)</u></p> <p>Specific issues raised in relation to biodiversity and the historic environment.</p> <p><u>Scrooby Thompson Land (MP2l)</u></p> <p>Specific issues raised in relation to biodiversity and the historic environment.</p> <p><u>Scrooby North (MP2m)</u></p>	<p>A review of the Plan's site allocations was undertaken due to the withdrawal of East Leake North and the reduction in size of the Scrooby Thompson Land allocation.</p> <p>This has resulted in the allocation of the Besthorpe East proposal due the level of certainty provided by this being an extension to an existing permitted quarry, the sustainability benefits of working mineral that could otherwise be sterilised, the amount of mineral available over the plan period, and the opportunity for future biodiversity gains at this site.</p> <p>As part of the review the Botany Bay quarry allocation has been removed as it is no longer considered necessary to meet identified future demand.</p> <p>The site-specific allocations contained in the Plan are those that are considered in principle suitable for minerals development and the Council is satisfied that any specific issues raised are capable of being addressed/mitigated at the detailed planning application stage. All the allocations have been through a detailed and comprehensive assessment and appraisal process. Site-specific constraints and other issues which may need to be addressed as part of a planning application issues are set out in the development briefs for each site. Where relevant, more detailed site-specific assessment work would be required as part of the planning application process.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u></p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>Specific issues raised in relation to biodiversity and the historic environment.</p> <p><u>Langford Lowfields north (MP2n)</u></p> <p>Specific issues raised in relation to biodiversity and the historic environment.</p> <p><u>Besthorpe East (MP2o)</u></p> <p>Support received for an unallocated extension to the existing permitted quarry at Besthorpe. The reasons for support included the potential for a future Sustrans route to be developed through the restored site, the continued working of the sand and gravel in the area and the opportunities to develop / continue to increase biodiversity gains in the area.</p> <p><u>Mill Hill near Barton in Fabis (MP2p)</u></p> <p>A large number of proforma responses were submitted by local residents objecting to the allocation of the site. The main issues included impacts on the local environment, impact on the Green Belt, impacts of noise and dust on local communities and the loss of green space, used by a wide range of users.</p> <p>Specific issues raised in relation to biodiversity and the historic environment.</p>	<p>East Leake East allocation removed.</p> <p>Scrooby Thompson Land allocation reduced.</p> <p>Besthorpe East included as an allocation.</p> <p>Botany Bay allocation removed.</p>
<p>MP3: Sherwood Sandstone (14 respondents)</p>	
<p>Support for overall policy approach.</p>	

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p><u>Bestwood 2 North (MP3d)</u></p> <p>Specific issues raised in relation to biodiversity and the historic environment.</p> <p><u>Scrooby Top North (MP3e)</u></p> <p>Objection to the proposal due to the negative impact on the quality of life and on the historic assets in Scrooby and its setting.</p> <p>Specific issues raised in relation to biodiversity and the historic environment.</p>	<p>The site-specific allocations contained in the Plan are those that are considered in principle suitable for minerals development and the Council is satisfied that any specific issues raised are capable of being addressed/mitigated at the detailed planning application stage. All the allocations have been through a detailed and comprehensive assessment and appraisal process. Site-specific constraints and other issues which may need to be addressed as part of a planning application issues are set out in the development briefs for each site. Where relevant, more detailed site-specific assessment work would be required as part of the planning application process.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> No change</p>
<p>MP4: Crushed rock (limestone) provision (8 respondents)</p>	
<p>Support for overall policy approach.</p>	<p><u>Change to plan</u> No change</p>
<p>MP5: Secondary and recycled aggregates (11 respondents)</p>	
<p>Support for the overall policy approach.</p> <p>Some respondents noted that secondary and recycled aggregates will not always a long-term source of minerals. Example given relating to the production of Pulverised Fuel Ash and the availability of Desulphogypsum which will fall significantly as coal fired power stations are decommissioned in the mid to early 2020s</p>	<p><u>Change to plan</u> No change</p>
<p>MP6: Brick clay provision (18 respondents)</p>	
<p>Site specific objections raised regarding the Woodborough Lane allocation (MP6c).</p>	<p>Policy MP6 has been amended to remove the Woodborough Lane allocation. Other parts of the policy are unchanged.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u></p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
The Woodborough Lane allocation was subsequently withdrawn by the minerals operator.	Woodborough Lane allocation removed
MP7: Gypsum provision (11 respondents)	
<p>Support for policy approach</p> <p><u>Bantycok South (MP7c)</u></p> <p>Support for allocation</p> <p>Specific issues raised in relation to biodiversity and the historic environment.</p> <p>Allocation area includes national grid infrastructure that will need to be considered.</p> <p>Potential to create new rights of way as part of quarry restoration.</p> <p>Quarry should use direct access to the A1 and A46</p>	<p>Site specific allocations are those that are in principle suitable for minerals development. All the allocations have been through a comprehensive process of assessment and appraisal and site-specific issues are set out in the development briefs for each site. Where relevant, more detailed site-specific assessment work would be required as part of the planning application process.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> No change to policy Site development brief amended to refer to national grid infrastructure.</p>
MP8: Silica sand provision (6 respondents)	
Support for policy approach	<u>Change to plan</u> No change to policy
MP9: Industrial Dolomite provision (9 respondents)	
<p>The reference to the international importance of the industrial dolomite reserve should be strengthened in the policy.</p> <p>Objection to what is considered a de-facto site allocation and its impact on Creswell Crags and its associated designations.</p>	<p>The policy and its justification text acknowledge the international importance of the mineral and the likely long-term needs.</p> <p>The plan identifies the industrial dolomite reserve in Nottinghamshire, however no site-specific allocations are being made. If a planning application was submitted the policies in the plan would need to be</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
	<p>read as a whole and this would include policy DM6 (Historic environment).</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> No change to policy</p>
MP10: Building stone provision (7 respondents)	
Support for policy approach	<p><u>Change of plan</u> No change to policy</p>
MP11: Coal provision (9 respondents)	
<p>Support for policy approach</p> <p>In the absence of development briefs, the policy should include specific reference that any coal development should contribute to priority habitat restoration.</p> <p>The Government wishes to reduce greenhouse gasses and so all applications for surface mining should be rejected.</p>	<p>If a planning application was submitted for coal development, the policies in the plan would need to be read as a whole and this would include SP2: Biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>National policy on surface coal mine extraction would be a material consideration in determining any planning application.</p> <p><u>Change of plan</u> No change to policy</p>
MP12: Oil and gas provision (45 respondents)	
<p>There was some support for this policy, but others disagree with the Plan's with the approach to hydrocarbons, particularly in relation to the consideration of shale gas extraction (fracking).</p> <p>Whilst some respondents consider that the policy is in line with national guidance, others argue that there should be a presumption against unconventional hydrocarbon developments.</p>	<p>The NPPF states that, when planning for onshore oil and gas, Minerals Planning Authorities, should clearly distinguish between the three stages of development – exploration, appraisal and production. Policy MP12 has been redrafted to remove ambiguity and to ensure this remains in line with national policy and guidance.</p> <p>There is no requirement to have a separate policy for shale gas development. The issues raised are all covered within Policy MP12 which covers all forms of hydrocarbon development, including shale</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>The phrase 'overall scheme' should be deleted from the policy as it does not serve any clear purpose and is not defined. The term is also not included in the NPPF or PPG.</p> <p>The policy does not promote shale gas and so is not in-line with the government's intention to explore its potential.</p> <p>A policy distinction should be made between conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. A specific policy for shale gas extraction should be included looking at additional issues such as: community health, vehicle movements, disposal of waste water, air emissions and seismic activity.</p> <p>The NPPF states that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change. MP12 should therefore be re-drafted.</p>	<p>gas. The policy should be read alongside the respective development management policies which cover matters such as air and water quality, vehicle movements and other environmental and amenity issues. Climate change is addressed within Policy SP4.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> The policy has been redrafted to remove the reference to an 'overall scheme' and remove repetition.</p>
<p>DM1: Protecting local amenity (19 respondents)</p>	
<p>There was general support for the policy approach with a number of detailed comments.</p> <p>A greater emphasis on the health risks of minerals extraction (such as dust) and associated activities should be included in the policy.</p> <p>The loss of green space should be included in the list of potential impacts. This can have a significant impact on local amenity.</p> <p>The utmost rigour should be applied to flood risk and flood storage issues.</p> <p>The policy should be clear that the issues identified may not always be relevant to every planning application.</p>	<p>Policy DM1: 'protecting local amenity' sets out the key issues that would need to be considered as part of any detailed planning application. The list of potential impacts included in the policy are not exhaustive and will vary on a site by site basis, however it was considered helpful to add a reference to the potential loss of open/green space.</p> <p>The policy does not require all issues to be addressed if they are not relevant to an individual application.</p> <p>Policies contained in the plan should be read as a whole and cover specific topic areas in greater detail, including flood, highways safety and cumulative impacts.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u></p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>Specific issues were raised relating to the landscape and visual assessment document.</p> <p>Specific issues were raised regarding the increasing size of HGVs used to transport mineral.</p> <p>The policy should protect communities against the identification of multiple quarries in one area.</p>	<p>Loss of designated open/green space added to policy. Additional paragraph added to justification text.</p>
<p>DM2: Water resources and flood risk (15 respondents)</p>	
<p>Sand and gravel proposals should not be allowed unless the increase in flood risk is kept to zero</p> <p>The phrase 'detrimentally altered' is not an effective strategy. 'Unacceptable impacts' would be more appropriate.</p> <p>The purpose of Criterion 3 is unclear, and it is recommended that the policy is re-worded.</p> <p>Greater emphasis should be included in the policy relating to the protection of habitats from water related impacts.</p> <p>The policy text should include reference to water quality and environmental benefits. Opportunities for encouraging biodiversity gains within SUDs should also be included.</p> <p>Surface water should be managed in line with the Governments water strategy – Future Water.</p> <p>The policy is deficient as it only considers the local flooding impacts rather than the wider area downstream.</p>	<p>Sand and gravel extraction is classed as 'flood compatible' within national planning policy.</p> <p>The policy has been significantly amended in response to the consultation feedback and to remove repetition in part (3). The policy tests in part (2) would act to ensure there would be no increased flood risk to local communities.</p> <p>Opportunities for environmental benefits, including habitat creation, are highlighted within the justification text to the policy and separately within Policy DM4 (biodiversity and geodiversity).</p> <p>The potential for flood impacts downstream from a development and technical requirements in relation to water quality can only be assessed on a case by case basis and would be assessed at the detailed planning application stage. Detailed advice would be sought from the Environment Agency.</p> <p>National policy states that planning policies should prevent development contributing to water pollution and where possible help improve local water quality.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>The policy should identify the technical information required to satisfy the requirement of the policy in relation to the protection of water resources.</p> <p>The policy text relating to water resources duplicates the function of the Environment Agency and should be deleted.</p>	<p><u>Change to the plan</u> Policy text has been re-drafted and re-ordered.</p>
<p>DM3: Agricultural land and soil quality (15 respondents)</p>	
<p>There was some support for the policy as drafted, but a range of conflicting views were put forward.</p> <p>The inclusion of soil quality within this policy, to ensure soil quality is protected is welcomed.</p> <p>Minerals extraction can have irreversible impacts on high quality agricultural land. The highest levels of restoration should be the norm.</p> <p>The policy should be more robust with the restoration of mineral workings focusing on returning as much land as possible to agricultural land. This is important to maintain the ability to grow our own food in the future.</p> <p>There is a tension/conflict between protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land and the biodiversity led restoration proposals.</p> <p>The policy is not positively prepared nor an effective strategy. Minerals can only be worked where they are found, often on agricultural land. With appropriate soil handling strategies, the quality of the soil resource can be retained.</p>	<p>Since drafting, the Government has published revised national policy and guidance and the policy has subsequently amended to reflect this. Part 1(c) has been removed.</p> <p>The Council considers that the policy provides an appropriate balance between the need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and soils whilst making adequate provision for mineral working. It seeks to ensure that the long-term agricultural potential of the land is maintained even where restoration is not back to agriculture.</p> <p>Policy DM12 sets out the requirements for site restoration, after-use and aftercare.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> Policy amended</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>The policy is considered overly restrictive and the policy tests are unnecessarily high. The text should be amended.</p> <p>The policy should acknowledge that hydrocarbon developments / well sites take up much smaller parcels of land than traditional quarries and therefore have less impact on agricultural land.</p>	
<p>DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity (16 respondents)</p>	
<p>Although most respondents support the overall approach, some consider it too restrictive. Several detailed changes were suggested.</p> <p>The policy is not NPPF compliant and should be amended to reflect the significance of harm to allow a judgement to be made as opposed to a blanket ban.</p> <p>The policy should refer to the Habitats Regulation Assessment that accompanies the plan.</p> <p>The policy should be amended to reflect the changes in the NPPF relating to Ancient Woodlands.</p> <p>Biodiversity should be protected and enhanced through the life of the quarry development.</p> <p>The wording in clause 2 is considered weak.</p> <p>Our countryside is under serious threat. What can possibly outweigh the landscape interest? You cannot restore natural habitats that have taken millennia to develop.</p>	<p>This policy has been substantially re-worded to reflect changes the revised NPPF.</p> <p>The Habitats Regulation Assessment is referenced within the justification text and at the start of the Plan.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> Policy amended to reflect revised NPPF Minor amendments to justification text to correct terminology.</p>
<p>DM5: Landscape Character (16 Respondents)</p>	

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>There were mixed responses to this policy with some respondents arguing it is too restrictive whilst others considerer it does not go far enough.</p> <p>The policy in its current form gives landscape in Nottinghamshire the same weight as nationally designated landscapes and those with the highest protection status. This does not comply with the NPPF.</p> <p>The policy is too onerous and would prevent any minerals development from taking place. It is not clear what types of development would be permitted.</p> <p>The reference to the Biodiversity Opportunity mapping should be removed and references to Green Belt and National Character Areas be included.</p> <p>The policy should recognise the impact shale gas extraction has on the countryside.</p> <p>There should be more consideration of site-specific impacts, with applications required to undertake their own landscape and visual assessments that involves the local community and their views.</p>	<p>The Council considers that the policy gives appropriate weight to the protection of Nottinghamshire’s landscape in accordance with national policy. However, it is acknowledged that the wording of the policy could be improved. The policy has now been split into three sections for clarity.</p> <p>As re-drafted, the policy does not limit development as it sets out the circumstances under which development could take place.</p> <p>The policy reference to Biodiversity Opportunity mapping has been removed as this is referred to in other parts of the Plan. A reference to National Character Areas has been added however it is not considered necessary to include an additional reference to the Green Belt within this section.</p> <p>The policy applies to all minerals equally and does not need to distinguish between mineral types.</p> <p>Site-specific impacts will need to be considered on a case by case basis at the detailed planning application stage. Information on the details needed to accompany a planning application are set out within the Validation Guidance Note (2018), which is available on the County Council Website.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> Policy re-drafted and reference to Biodiversity Opportunity mapping removed.</p>
DM6: Historic Environment (13 Respondents)	
<p>Although there was broad support for the policy, several respondents highlighted that the policy does not reflect the revised NPPF published in February 2019.</p>	<p>Policy DM6 has been substantially amended in response to the consultation feedback. The amended policy reflects the stepped approach set out in the NPPF and the need to assess the level of harm proportionately in accordance with the significance of the asset.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>The policy does not take the stepped approach outlined in the NPPF whereby heritage should be conserved in manner appropriate to its significance.</p> <p>Public benefits are not required for non-designated assets with decisions requiring a balanced judgement that considers the scale of harm or loss and significance of the asset.</p> <p>The policy should refer to 'harm' not 'adverse impacts'.</p> <p>Local residents should be given more involvement within the process of identifying assets and ensuring public benefits are maximised.</p> <p>The reference to South Muskham was supported.</p> <p>Some respondents felt that the policy should be strengthened to fully protect assets and heritage.</p> <p>Archaeological heritage cannot be replaced and should be left alone.</p>	<p>References to 'adverse impacts' and 'public benefit' have been removed.</p> <p>The process of identifying historic assets is not within the remit of the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p><u>Change to plan</u> Policy re-drafted in line with NPPF.</p>
<p>DM7: Public Access (12 Respondents)</p>	
<p>Most respondents supported the policy with some suggesting additional detailed wording. Some however felt the policy was inadequate or contradictory.</p> <p>Where diversions or alternatives are required this should be done at the earliest opportunity to benefit local communities.</p> <p>The supporting justification text should cross-refer to enhancing the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</p>	<p>The policy applies a sequential approach that supports development which would not have an unacceptable impact. Temporary or permanent diversion of public rights of way would only be permitted where alternatives of at least equivalent interest are provided. The Council considers that this is proportionate and in line with national policy and legislation affecting rights of way.</p> <p>As the Plan contains a separate strategic policy for Green Belt, further reference to Green Belt is not considered necessary in the justification text to DM7.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>Public access may be subject to constraints, such as private land ownership.</p> <p>The policy only seeks to discuss issues whilst favouring mineral operators.</p> <p>Points one and two of the policy are contradictory. It is not clear what would be deemed as suitable or how unacceptable impacts will be judged.</p>	<p><u>Change to Plan</u> No change.</p>
<p>DM8: Cumulative Impact (11 Respondents)</p>	
<p>There was qualified support for the principle of the policy from some respondents, but others strongly opposed the policy approach or felt it would not be applied properly.</p> <p>The phrase ‘reasonably foreseeable developments’ should be deleted from the justification text potential future developments are not a material consideration. Development should be considered on a case by case basis.</p> <p>The cumulative impacts of road transport from different sites and losing land to water-areas should be emphasised.</p> <p>The site allocation process has not considered cumulative impacts as five sites have been allocated within the Idle Valley within four miles.</p> <p>The policy should explain how shale gas will be considered in terms of cumulative impact if it becomes a National Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).</p> <p>The consideration of cumulative impacts should extend 20 miles outside of Nottinghamshire to take account of those living on the county borders.</p>	<p>The reference to ‘reasonably foreseeable development’ has been removed. It was accepted that not all planned development will necessarily come forward in the identified timescales. As a result, this may unnecessarily prevent otherwise acceptable development .</p> <p>The potential cumulative impact of multiple sites has been considered as part of the Strategic transport assessment which did not identify any concerns.</p> <p>The impacts of site restoration, including proposals for water-based restoration, would be considered under at the planning application stage.</p> <p>Cumulative impact has been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal for each site which has itself informed the overall allocation of sites within the Plan.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan is written in accordance with current national legislation, policy and guidance. It cannot set out how national policy and procedures, such as those for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, will be developed and implemented.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
	<p>The detailed consideration of cumulative impacts can only take place on a site by site basis as part of the detailed planning application process.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> The last part of the policy has been deleted. Reference to ‘reasonably foreseeable development’ removed from justification text.</p>
<p>DM9: Highways safety and vehicle routeing (8 respondents)</p>	
<p>There was qualified support for the policy from most respondents but several also raised wider traffic safety issues/concerns as part of their response.</p> <p>Air quality (from transport emissions) should also be considered.</p> <p>Sites with shorter, or more environmentally acceptable, routes should be preferred.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire’s limited number of river crossings and bridge weight restrictions mean that many HGVs pass through villages. Cyclists and pedestrians cannot access areas severed by dangerous, high volume, roads.</p> <p>All planning applications for minerals should require a Transport Assessment.</p> <p>The physical size and haulage capacity of HGVs should not be allowed to increase in future.</p> <p>The operational life of a quarry is not short, and numbers of HGVs are not small as suggested.</p>	<p>The policy should be read in combination with other policies in the Plan. Policy SP5 (Sustainable transport) seeks to minimise overall transport distances and promote alternative forms of transport such as barge or rail (where feasible) to reduce transport impacts including vehicle emissions. Policy SP4 (Climate Change) refers to measures to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and Policy DM1 lists air quality as one of the issues which must be considered.</p> <p>Specific highways and traffic safety impacts will be assessed at the detailed planning application stage. This will include a site-specific Transport Assessment and the use of routeing agreements where appropriate.</p> <p>The Highways Authority imposes environmental weight limits on roads which are not suitable for vehicles above a specified weight but the Council cannot dictate wider national policy on HGV use.</p> <p>National guidance describes mineral working as a temporary use and the operational life of a quarry is usually less than for other types of permanent development. The findings of the Strategic Transport Assessment which has been carried out show that the number of HGVs used for minerals transport is a relatively small proportion of overall HGV movements for other goods.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>The policy does not meet the Plan's strategic objectives.</p>	<p>The Council considers that the policy does meet the Plan's objectives.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> None</p>
<p>DM10: Airfield safeguarding (12 respondents)</p>	
<p>The policy was broadly supported although some felt it could be expanded.</p> <p>Airfield safeguarding is important but should be underpinned by robust science and a reasonable approach so that restoration to wetland habitats is not precluded across much of Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>The justification text should recognise that the level of hazard may differ according to the type of aircraft and the use of the airfield.</p> <p>The policy should also refer to proposed mineral exploration and appraisal not just extraction and restoration.</p> <p>The size of the safeguarding areas shown should be expanded, and the policy should also cover areas such as Newark Showground and Air Museum which are often used for air displays or flypasts, and military training areas not just airfields.</p> <p>The word 'airfield' should be added to last part of policy to avoid confusion.</p>	<p>Existing text recognises that wetland restoration may be possible depending on local circumstances which will include consideration of the specific hazards relating to an individual airfield.</p> <p>The purpose of Policy DM10 is to ensure that the restoration of sites does not increase the incidence of bird populations close to existing airfields. As a result, it is not necessary to include exploration and appraisal stages as these would reinstate existing habitat.</p> <p>The safeguarding areas are based on published advice within Circular 1/2003 and consultation with individual civil airfields and the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>The word airfield has been added to the policy for clarity.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> 'Airfield' added to last part of policy.</p>
<p>DM11: Planning obligations (9 respondents)</p>	

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>Most respondents supported this policy although some questioned whether the use of planning obligations is effective.</p> <p>Without the support of the planning authority, parish councils and resident's associations have very little power to secure compensation to mitigate the negative impacts from minerals development.</p> <p>Section 106 agreements are often used inappropriately and delay the planning process. Planning conditions are sufficient to control development within the site boundary.</p> <p>Section 106 is just a loophole to allow unacceptable development to go ahead. Further detail is needed on how long obligations will remain in force so that there can be certainty over the long-term protection of restored habitats.</p>	<p>S106 agreements can be used to overcome infrastructure or other constraints to development. This could include measures such as off-site road or junction improvements, flood defence measures or improvements to local water supply/sewage capacity. They can also be used to offset biodiversity or landscape impacts by requiring alternative areas of habitat or landscape improvements to be provided, or secure long-term site management after restoration.</p> <p>Unlike planning conditions (which can only be used with the site boundary) they can be used to secure off-site improvements that may otherwise have prevented development.</p> <p>The use of Section 106 agreements enables development, that is otherwise acceptable, to go ahead but does not provide a loophole for unacceptably harmful development.</p> <p>The duration of a S106 agreement will depend on the site-specific circumstances and can only be determined during the planning application process.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> None.</p>
<p>DM12: Restoration, after-use and aftercare (18 respondents)</p>	
<p>This policy was supported by most respondents, with some seeking further additional wording or clarification in either the policy or justification text.</p> <p>Some however felt, the biodiversity-led approach to restoration is too narrow and would preclude other possible after-uses. Restoration to agriculture or forestry should also be included.</p>	<p>The Plan's biodiversity-led approach to restoration set out in Policy SP3 does not preclude other forms of restoration and after-use. It is recognised that, in some cases, recreation to agriculture or forestry may be more appropriate, but this could still incorporate opportunities for biodiversity. Paragraph 5.123 has been amended to clarify this.</p> <p>Policy DM3 addresses measures to protect best and most versatile agricultural land and soils.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>The restoration of agricultural land must reinstate the original soil quality. High quality soils should not be ‘sold-off’ by developers.</p> <p>Restoration can also provide opportunities to enhance floodplain storage and reconnection, and improve water quality and biodiversity</p> <p>The principle of biodiversity net-gain should be emphasised within the policy. Where provision of new priority habitat is used to justify proposals, extended aftercare of at least 20 years must be secured.</p> <p>It is not clear what is meant by ‘satisfactory evidence’. How would this be quantified?</p> <p>The duration of mineral working and restoration is often long in comparison to people’s lifetimes. Sites should be restored in stages, as soon as possible.</p> <p>The proposed after-use of a minerals site should not cause problems or inconvenience to communities through traffic, noise etc. If waste or inert fill is imported for restoration, this should not contaminate water supplies. The policy should also refer to human health and well-being.</p> <p>Talking about restoration is a waste of time – companies have no interest in restoration and will leave (fracking) sites barren and toxic.</p>	<p>Opportunities to enhance floodplain storage and reconnection, water quality and biodiversity are already recognised within policies DM2 and DM4 respectively.</p> <p>The principle of biodiversity net-gain is set out within the justification text to Policy SP3 (biodiversity-led restoration) and does not need to be repeated here.</p> <p>Aftercare-arrangements can only be determined on a site by site basis.</p> <p>Issues such as noise, traffic and water quality (where waste imports are proposed) would be controlled under the Plan’s specific development management policies and waste policies within the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan/Waste Core Strategy as relevant. Health and well-being are addressed under Policy DM1.</p> <p>Planning conditions attached to a planning permission are legally enforceable. The Council carries out regular monitoring to ensure that all conditions (not just those relating to site restoration) are being complied with and will take enforcement action against non-compliance or unauthorised development where appropriate.</p> <p>The policy has been partially re-worded to simplify and clarify the requirements.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> Policy partially re-worded.</p>
<p>DM13: Incidental mineral extraction (11 respondents)</p>	

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>Almost all respondents supported this policy.</p> <p>The policy or justification text should also make clear that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required in most cases as for primary mineral extraction.</p> <p>If this policy is intended to capture mineral extraction prior to commercial / housing development the wording needs to be expanded to clarify this.</p>	<p>The requirement for EIA (depending on the specific circumstances) is explained in paragraphs 5.4 -5.5 at the start of Chapter 5 and does not therefore need to be repeated as the Plan should be read as whole.</p> <p>Policy DM13 is intended to cover a wide range of circumstances where minerals extraction is not the primary purpose of the development. The policy should be read alongside Policy SP8 (Safeguarding) as it would support the prior extraction of minerals that may otherwise be sterilised by surface development. However, Policy DM13 would also support prior extraction in relation to major built development (which could include commercial or housing development) where such development was not within an identified Mineral Safeguarding Area.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> None.</p>
<p>DM14: Irrigation lagoons (7 respondents)</p>	
<p>The policy was supported by almost all respondents.</p> <p>It should be essential that the mineral extracted is taken offsite and cannot substitute for or prejudice existing permitted mineral operations or allocations.</p>	<p>The Council considers that the impacts on existing permitted or allocated minerals sites is already addressed within part (d) of the policy.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> None</p>
<p>DM15: Borrow pits (5 respondents)</p>	
<p>There was general support for this policy with some respondents also seeking additional wording.</p>	<p>The requirements for EIA are set out elsewhere in the plan and do not need to be repeated specifically within this policy. Policy SP2 sets out the Plan's approach to biodiversity-led restoration. The plan should be read as a whole.</p>

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>There should be specific references to the requirement for EIA and the Plan's biodiversity-led restoration approach.</p> <p>The policy should specify that planning permission would still be required for development that falls outside of the GDPO (permitted development rights).</p>	<p>Permitted development rights do not extend to borrow pits – all borrow pit proposals would therefore require planning permission.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> None</p>
<p>DM16: Associated industrial development (8 respondents)</p>	
<p>There was general support for the policy with some additional comments, particularly in relation to how the policy would be applied in the Green Belt.</p> <p>Several respondents felt there should be a cross-reference to Green Belt Policy but differed as to whether associated industrial development should be allowed in 'very special circumstances' or should not be allowed under any circumstances.</p> <p>The policy should clarify whether associated industrial development such as bagging or concrete plant is acceptable in the Green Belt</p> <p>Mineral operators should be required to notify the County Council of proposals for minerals exploration.</p> <p>The policy should specify that planning permission would still be required for development that falls outside of the GDPO (permitted development rights)</p>	<p>Policy SP7 (Green Belt) has been amended to reflect national policy on minerals extraction and makes clear that inappropriate development would need to demonstrate 'very special circumstances'.</p> <p>Minerals extraction is not explicitly defined in the NPPF or PPG, but the Council is of the view that non-essential activities that could be located outside of the Green Belt (and are not directly linked to the purpose of extraction) are unlikely to be justified.</p> <p>Related changes have been made to the justification text which sits alongside Policy SP7 (Green Belt) to clarify that associated industrial development is likely to be inappropriate in the Green Belt.</p> <p>The need for prior approval from the Minerals Planning Authority is already set out in paragraph 5.153</p> <p>Paragraph 5.154 explains that all other development requires planning permission.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> None.</p>
<p>DM17: Mineral exploration (6 respondents)</p>	

Consultation Feedback	Council Response
<p>There was general support for the policy with some respondents suggesting additional wording.</p> <p>It should be noted that deep boreholes for exploration would also require various permits from the Environment Agency.</p> <p>The justification text should recognise environmental concerns over vibration and noise disturbance where shot hole drilling or prolonged surveys are carried out.</p> <p>Mineral operators should be required to notify the County Council of proposals for minerals exploration.</p>	<p>The need to obtain relevant environmental permits is identified within the justification which accompanies Policy MP12.</p> <p>Mineral operators are not required to notify the County Council of minerals exploration in all cases.</p> <p>References to vibration and noise disturbance have been added to the justification text.</p> <p><u>Change to Plan</u> References to vibration and noise disturbance added to justification text.</p>