

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Chapter 1: Introduction

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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23587 - Mineral Products Association (Malcolm Ratcliff) [1517]	Comment	Given the NPPF's recognition of the economic and employment benefits of the extractive industries (paras 28 & 144) we should like to direct your attention to 'Making the Link', a document produced by the MPA to highlight the contribution that the sector makes to the economy. The document can be downloaded from the following website. http://www.mineralproducts.org/documents/MPA_MTL_Document.pdf		Comment noted.	
23652 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]	Comment	<p>This document (including supporting documents) could benefit from further explanation in relation to:</p> <p>a) How the preferred approach for each topic was chosen (evolution of national planning policy, influence of updated evidence, findings of the Sustainability Appraisal, and individual comments); and</p> <p>b) How these influences have been used to inform the preferred approach, as well as the lack of consideration of reasonable alternatives.</p> <p>It would be helpful to clarify, and express in more detail, the reasons for using the 'Sustainability Appraisal' (SA) as the method to assess potential sites, rather than developing a site assessment method of which the SA is a part.</p> <p>The 'preferred approach' does not deal with safeguarding minerals infrastructure, as set out in paragraph 143 of the National Planning Policy Framework. Derbyshire County Council (DCC) is proposing to safeguard such sites, and if similar safeguards are not put in place in Nottinghamshire it could put pressure on Derbyshire sites. Further discussion on this would be welcome.</p>		<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal was part of a wider site assessment, as set out in the Site Selection Background Paper.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire does not have any mineral infrastructure to safeguard. However, it is recognised that it would be useful for the document to be clearer on this and so a change is proposed.</p>	

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23879 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616]	Comment	Comments on Coal Background Paper - January 2012 highlighting various areas in need of updating in light of changes in operation and the National Planning Policy Framework. See attachment for full details.		Comment noted, background papers will be updated before the submission draft consultation.	Background papers will be reviewed and updated where necessary, in line with national planning policy in the final version of the Plan.
23240 - Highways England (Susan Chambers) [2790]	Comment	<p>The HA welcomes the opportunity to comment upon the Plan.</p> <p>The HA acknowledges that minerals are a finite natural resource and can only be worked where they are found. However, the associated increase in HGV traffic with the development of a minerals site has the potential to significantly impact on the Strategic Road Network (SRN). Therefore, the HA welcomes the Council's aim to transport minerals more sustainably through the use of the rail and river network where possible.</p> <p>It also welcomes the Council's intention for every new site to be subject to a Transport Assessment (TA) which will serve to strengthen the robustness of the evidence base. Where the TA reveals that HGV traffic generated from the site would have a severe impact on the SRN, the HA would expect that an appropriate package of mitigation measures would be put forward for implementation.</p> <p>The HA is keen to maintain its engagement with Nottinghamshire County Council.</p>		Comment noted.	
23192 - Marine Management Organisation (General Enquiries) [2676]	Comment	Thank you for inviting the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) to comment on this consultation. I can confirm that the MMO has no comments to submit in relation to this consultation.		Comment noted.	

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23114 - Homes and Communities Agency (. Enquiries .) [2664]	Comment	<p>The Homes and Communities Agency has no representations to make on the preferred approach for mineral extraction as proposed.</p> <p>The extraction of minerals is essential to support economic and housing growth in Nottinghamshire and the wider economy. In doing so, it is important that environmental standards are in place during the operation and in the restoration of the site post extraction.</p>		Comment noted.	
23881 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>Natural England would expect the Mineral Plan to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seek to deliver long term net gain in habitat creation through restoration and aftercare. - Include a policy that specifically highlights the importance of restoring sites to appropriate uses. - Based on specific, up to date evidence base, inc a biological and geological baseline, current trends and conditions. - Nature conservation objectives should be embedded within restoration proposals from the outset. - Seek to secure adequately funded long term management programmes for aftercare and site management. - Deliver locally tailored phased restoration and management and strategic projects to deliver restoration at wider scale. - Develop SPDs to present specific guidance on reclamation. 		<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Policy SP2 (biodiversity-led restoration) sets out the importance of suitable restoration proposals in long-term habitat creation on a landscape scale. Specific guidance on restoration is included within the Site Allocation Development Briefs and detailed restoration proposals will be considered on a site by site basis as part of the planning application process based on the policies contained within the Plan.</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework states that any additional development plan documents should only be used where clearly justified, which is not considered to be the case to cover reclamation/restoration.</p>	
23433 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	<p>Supporting documents relating to the historic environment are important, but not clear how they have informed to content of this consultation. Regret the absence of up to date background papers.</p> <p>Welcome a further meeting with council to discuss specific sites and issues (including Holbeck).</p>		Comment noted. The background papers will be updated prior to the submission draft consultation. Meetings with English Heritage have been ongoing.	

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23170 - Anglian Water Services Limited (Katie Clark) [2753]	Comment	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this document.</p> <p>Where Anglian Water has an existing water main or sewer within the boundary of a proposed site, the pipe is protected by the provision of schedule 14 of the Water Industry Act 1991. The land owner's attention should be brought to this.</p>		Comment noted.	
23241 - National Grid Plc [370]	Comment	Submission of details of National Grid's transmission and distribution networks (including details of infrastructure in Nottinghamshire). See full submission for details.		Details of transmission and distribution networks noted. Site specific information has been considered in this response on a site by site basis and will be further dealt with in detail at the planning application stage.	Cross reference to the full National Grid response.
23703 - Winthorpe with Langford Parish Council [650]	Comment	There are too many parts of the Plan that are difficult to comprehend or are ambiguous, it is suggested that plain English is used		Comment noted.	
23122 - Valuation Office Agency (Mr Alun Jones) [1001]	Comment	The Valuation Office Agency has no comments or observations to make on the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach.		Comment noted.	
23880 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Object	<p>The HRA screening document flags up that the Mineral's plan should have a policy to state that projects need to demonstrate they will not have an adverse impact on the site integrity through changes in hydrology and encourage no effect on site integrity as a result of air pollution. There are currently no policies that seek to do this in the plan. Such policies could also cause conflicts with the allocation policies and prevent sites from coming forward and therefore make the plan undeliverable.</p> <p>It cannot be guaranteed at this stage that such policies will prevent any likely significant effects on the designated sites. In order to conclude there will be no adverse impacts in terms of hydrological and air pollution pathways, further investigation will need to be undertaken in the form of an Appropriate Assessment to conclude whether or not impacts on site integrity can be avoided.</p>	Include policy that requires developments to demonstrate that they will not have an adverse impact on site integrity through changes in hydrology and or air pollution.	<p>Objection noted, no change necessary.</p> <p>The Plan contains DM Policy 1 'Protecting Local Amenity' - this addresses the issues of air pollution asking that applicants demonstrate how they intend to avoid or mitigate against unacceptable levels of air pollution.</p> <p>The Plan contains DM Policy 2 'Water Resources and Flood Risk' - this policy deals with hydrology and the integrity or function of flood defences.</p>	

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23193 - Inland Waterways Association - Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Branch (Mr Mike Snaith) [2112]	Support	It is pleasing to see that my comments regarding the use of waterborne freight and the River Trent have been included in the Preferred Approach.		Support noted.	
23152 - Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE) (Mr J R Whysall) [2392]	Support	SAGE (Shelford Against Gravel Extraction) is in general agreement with the principles of the plan and gives its support to those policies (and justification) in respect of environmental issues and, in particular, issues related to sand and gravel.		Support noted.	
23214 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Dave Lawson) [2622]	Support	The document contains a good range of policy topics.		Support noted	
23119 - Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (Local Development Framework) [1049]	Support	I have looked through your preferred approach and believe it comprehensively covers all the relevant issues.		Support noted.	
23635 - Shelford & Newton Parish Council (Mr Mike Elliott) [1677]	Support	Support the plan for the following reasons: 1. The priority for the extension to existing sites rather than the creation of new ones; 2. The importance of protecting the landscape; 3. The avoidance of impact on the minor road network; 4. The avoidance of areas of the Trent Valley which would be vulnerable to flooding; 5. The avoidance of areas that would directly impact on local communities.		Support noted.	
23161 - West Stockwith Parish Council (Mr David Harford) [2701]	Support	Whilst no direct impact on West Stockwith, all aspects are covered in full within the proposals		Support noted.	

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23476 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Support	<p>Ibstock Brick Limited welcome the opportunity to comment on the Preferred Approach to the management of Mineral Supply in Nottinghamshire during the plan period.</p> <p>We welcome the explicit importance placed on Brick Clay as set out in the Introduction.</p>		Support noted.	
23634 - Elton on the Hill Parish Council (Miss E M Mackie) [739]	Support	<p>Supports the approach and the environmental policies put forward, hoping for a consistent approach with the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>		Support noted.	

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Chapter 2: Overview, vision and strategic objectives

Overview of the plan area

23434 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	We welcome the improved reference to heritage and the historic environment in the overview section following our comments on the Issues and Options document. Creswell Craggs is shown in Plan 1 without any explanation of what this means. Plan 3 then shows a potential industrial dolomite site in the same location. As you will see below, we have concerns about this site given its proximity to Creswell Craggs. We consider that Plan 2 could refer to building stone resources, although we appreciate this might form part of broader mineral areas.		<p>Comment noted. Plan 1 is intended to support the 'Overview of the Plan Area' text, in which details of what Creswell Craggs is set out.</p> <p>Concerns regarding Creswell Craggs and Holbeck are dealt with under Policy MP9.</p> <p>Building stone is, as suggested, part of a broader miner area and it is these that are indicated on Plan 2.</p>	
23682 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Comment	<p>Whilst there have been a number of improvements to this section as a result of the inclusion of relevant information relating to Nottinghamshire's cultural heritage it is unclear why Creswell Craggs has been singled out for inclusion on Plan 1 but not any one of a number of other more extensive and more visited heritage sites?</p> <p>The text in relation to economic matters remains silent on the matter of tourism which is a key contributor to the County's livelihood - in particular the Sherwood Forest area which is known world-wide.</p>		<p>Comment noted. Creswell Craggs is identified on Plan 1 because of its close proximity to the Holbeck site and because it is mentioned in the 'Overview of the Plan Area' text.</p> <p>Reference is made to those visiting Nottinghamshire in the Vision, as such it is not necessary to refer to tourism specifically within the overview text.</p>	

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23833 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT is generally in agreement with the description of the biodiversity of the County, but I remain of the view (as per my response of 29th March 2012) that the Plan should also recognise that whilst habitats have been lost, it is not accurate describe Notts as being "poor" in biodiversity; there are extensive areas of degraded biodiversity, but there are also still substantial areas of high value habitats of national and international importance, including the SAC in Sherwood, heathlands, reedbeds, wet grassland, calcareous grassland, ancient woodland and fens, as recognised by the many SSSIs. There are also nationally significant populations of European protected nightjar and woodlark, and regionally important populations of protected species including great crested newts and water voles. The above distinction is important in accurately providing a context for mineral site allocations.	Amend text to recognise that whilst habitats have been lost, it is not accurate to describe Notts as being 'poor' as there are still substantial areas of high value habitats and of national and international importance.	Objection accepted, text to be amended as suggested.	

Plan 1: Overview of the Plan Area

23802 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	Plan 1 on page 18 should show principal growth areas in the county.	Identify principal growth areas on Plan 1	Comment noted, however, change is not accepted as Plan 1 provides an overview of the Plan area and does not identify Nottinghamshire District and Borough 'principal growth areas' - this information is included in the Local Plans/Core Strategies of each Nottinghamshire District and Borough which form part of the development plan for the area alongside this Minerals Local Plan. In addition this information is currently not all approved and many parts of the County are undergoing Examinations. Furthermore the Plan would need to be updated every time a District or Borough altered or adopted a new plan.	
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<i>Vision</i>					
23481 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Comment	<p>The words 'By 2030' should be omitted from the first line otherwise the Vision suggests that 2030 is the date by which you would hope to achieve this. One would expect the vision to commence from adoption of the plan.</p> <p>Paragraph 4 - 'Proven Mineral Resource' is an incorrect reference and would be at odds with definitions in the Pan European Reporting Code (PERC). Please substitute with 'Inferred Mineral Resource'. Other references to 'Proven' throughout the plan should be amended to 'Inferred'.</p>		<p>Comment accepted - reference to 'By 2030' will be removed from the vision and all inaccurate references to 'Proven Mineral Resources' in the Plan will be removed.</p>	
23593 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	<p>The RSPB strongly supports the following statements within the Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mineral development will be designed and operated to ensure that environmental harm and impacts on climate change are minimised. -All mineral workings will contribute towards 'a greener Nottinghamshire' by ensuring that the County's diverse environmental assets are protected, maintained and enhanced through appropriate restoration and after-use ... <p>This will result in improvements to the environment and re-connection of degraded or fragmented habitats, with sensitivity to surrounding land uses.</p> <p>However, the statement relating to habitats should emphasise the creation of large areas of new priority habitat, not just re-connecting (existing) habitats. The Vision should emphasise that this habitat creation will be delivered at a landscape scale, providing a net-gain in biodiversity and making a significant contribution to establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network. This would be in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraphs 9 and 109, and the recommendations of the England Biodiversity Strategy.</p>	<p>We encourage the Council to be truly visionary by identifying the minimum area of priority habitat to be created through the restoration of the allocated mineral sites. This approach has already been taken by Essex County Council. It is important that this habitat creation target should be challenging, but achievable, in a Nottinghamshire context. For example, recent minerals restoration schemes in Nottinghamshire indicate that it might be appropriate to set a habitat creation target that is considerably more ambitious than the Essex example.</p> <p>To address these issues, we suggest that the last sentence of the second bullet point is replaced by the following text:</p> <p>Mineral development will deliver a net-gain in biodiversity - primarily through the landscape-scale creation of priority habitats on restored mineral sites - such that it makes a significant contribution to establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network. As a minimum, the 790ha of site allocations should deliver at least x ha of priority habitat.</p>	<p>Support noted.</p> <p>Objection noted and partially accepted. A change will be made to emphasise landscape-scale creation of priority habitat, but it is not considered appropriate to set a specific target for habitat creation within the Vision.</p>	

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23834 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT agree with much of the Vision but recommend that amendments are made to Paragraph 6 of the vision. (Detailed wording supplied)	"All mineral workings will contribute towards 'a greener Nottinghamshire' by ensuring that the County's diverse environmental assets are protected, maintained and enhanced through appropriate location of mineral sites, and landscape-scale biodiversity restoration and afteruse and by ensuring that proposals have regard to Nottinghamshire's historic environment, townscape and landscape character, biodiversity, geodiversity, agricultural land quality and public rights of way. This will result in improvements to the environment, creation of substantive areas of new habitats and re-connection of degraded or fragmented habitats, with sensitivity to surrounding land uses.	Objection noted and partially accepted. Change to paragraph six to be made, but not exactly as suggested, to address comments from others.	

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23570 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Object	<p>In our view the Vision of the Minerals Local Plan for Nottinghamshire should be clear, balanced and succinct, providing a reference point for the Objectives and the subsequent policies of the Plan. The Vision as currently worded does not meet those tests. Our concerns fall under two related headings:</p> <p>a) Sustainable Development - There is still no over-arching statement regarding sustainable minerals development; and</p> <p>b) Clarity and Balance - The Vision as now drafted is overly long and fragmented, thereby weakening its clarity. At the same time, some aspects appear to be given more weight than others.</p>	<p>We suggest that the Vision is shortened and reworded as follows:</p> <p>"By 2030 all winning and working of minerals across Nottinghamshire will be carried out in a sustainable way. Minerals will be considered a valuable resource, to be conserved for future generations by extracting and processing them efficiently; and through encouraging sustainable construction practises which minimise waste by maximising reuse and recycling.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire will continue to provide minerals to meet its share of local and national needs. Sites for minerals development will be made available to support sustainable growth, and proven mineral resources will be identified and safeguarded against inappropriate development.</p> <p>All minerals developments will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimise its impact on climate change and help to reduce flood risk - contribute to a "greener Nottinghamshire" where the full breadth of the County's environmental, historic and cultural assets are protected, maintained, enhanced and restored wherever possible - maximise its use of sustainable patterns and modes of transport - protect the health and quality of life of those living, visiting or working in Nottinghamshire." 	<p>Objection noted. A change to the opening paragraph will be made which will more explicitly address sustainable development. It is not however considered that the vision is overly long and fragmented.</p>	

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23780 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Object	Natural England believe that the Vision could be strengthened if the statement relating to habitat emphasised the creation of large areas of new priority habitat, not just re-connecting (existing) habitats. The Vision should also emphasise that this habitat creation will be delivered at a landscape scale, providing a net-gain in biodiversity and making a significant contribution to establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network. This would be in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), paragraphs 9 and 109, and the recommendations of the England Biodiversity Strategy ¹ .	The vision should be strengthened by emphasising the need to create large areas of new priority habitat and not just re-connecting existing habitats.	Objection noted and accepted. Change to the Vision will be made.	
23653 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]	Support	The 'Vision' for managing minerals is supported, especially the section commencing, 'All mineral workings will contribute towards 'a greener Nottinghamshire'		Support noted.	
23435 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Support	The vision is improved from the previous consultation, with better references to the historic environment.		Support noted.	
23246 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Support	We particularly welcome the inclusion within the Vision that quarries will be designed, operated and managed in a way to help reduce flood risk and this is conveyed in Strategic Objective 3. We would particularly like to work closely with the Minerals Planning Authority, quarry operators and communities to explore where there may be opportunities to potentially improve the existing flood risk situation. There may be opportunities to work in partnership to assist local communities in improving their flood defence assets as part of either the site operations or restorations, for example materials that may be deemed superfluous by the site operators may prove useful to improving existing flood defences in communities that are unlikely to receive fully Government funded defence schemes in the future.		Support noted.	

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<i>Strategic Objectives</i>					
23747 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxby) [1931]	Comment	<p>The Council is supportive of the strategic objectives in taking forward climate change, protecting quality of life and health of communities and the wider environment. However, given there is a sustainable Transport Policy should this not reflect a similar strategic objective?</p> <p>On a more minor point in SO6 should it be achieving the water quality targets set out in the Water Framework Directive rather than "achieving the Water Framework Directive"?</p>		Comment accepted. Change text for clarification.	Amend SO6 to refer to achieving the targets set out in the Water Framework Directive.
23571 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Object	<p>We are concerned that:</p> <p>(a) there is no clear objective relating to the part of the Vision which states that: "Nottinghamshire will continue to provide minerals to meet its share of local and national needs."</p> <p>(b) the Strategic Objectives for the Plan do not always appear to clearly flow from (and support) the Vision.</p> <p>The overall length of the Objectives reduces their clarity.</p>	<p>1. Introduce an Objective which reflects that part of the vision which relates to meeting society's need for minerals and</p> <p>2. Review the Objectives so that they clearly flow from and support the Vision and</p> <p>3. Review the Objectives with the aim of reducing their length and increasing their clarity</p> <p>Comments on some of the Objectives as drafted are provided elsewhere in our representations.</p>	Objection not accepted. SO2 specifically addresses the provision of minerals to meet society's needs. The remaining objectives have similarly been written to flow from and support the Vision.	
23699 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Support	Overall it is considered that an appropriate set of Strategic Objectives has been prepared and the Trust is pleased to support them. The attention that has been paid to the ordering of these Objectives and in particular to the re-wording of SO7 is noted and welcomed.		Support noted.	

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Chapter 2: Overview, vision and strategic objectives

SO1: Improving the sustainability of minerals development

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>SO1: Improving the sustainability of minerals development</i>					
23572 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Comment	<p>We welcome the emphasis given to sustainable minerals development, with the following qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the first sentence of this objective needs to be amended to address sustainable exploitation of mineral resources, not just their use. - we support the first part of the second sentence - but object to the second part of the second sentence relating to giving priority to the extension of existing sites over new locations, as it is not properly justified - the focus on barge transport is too specific for a strategic objective, which should be about accessibility to markets and sustainable transport modes in general. 	<p>It is suggested that this Objective is reworded as follows:</p> <p>"Ensure more efficient exploitation and use of primary mineral resources by minimising waste, increasing levels of aggregate recycling and the use of alternatives from secondary and recycled sources. Secure a spatial pattern of mineral development that delivers resources to markets within and outside Nottinghamshire, with sites that have good accessibility to markets and which use sustainable modes of transport."</p>	<p>Reword this response as follows:</p> <p>Partially accepted. The wording of the text will be amended to refer to the exploitation and use of minerals and reflect all modes of sustainable transport, not just barge.</p>	
23377 - The Bell Family Trust [2866]	Comment	We support the objective of encouraging the use of barge transport of sand and gravel along the River Trent and the utilisation of sites that have this facility.		Support noted	
23806 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>Objection in respect of the preference of extensions over new sites. The strategy of preferring extensions over new sites in order to conserve mineral resources is not logical as there may be higher quality reserves in less environmentally sensitive areas which are more closely located with respect to markets giving a greater degree of sustainability in new locations compared with extensions to existing sites. Objection as the encouragement to the potential for barge use should be made a priority rather than just encouraged.</p>	<p>Remove presumption in favour of extensions to existing sites.</p> <p>Amend wording to prioritise barge use.</p>	<p>Objection noted. The Minerals Local Plan aims to ensure that the most efficient use of land is achieved and as such the best use of the available resources within the County is realised in order to secure their long term conservation Extensions of existing sites are crucial to achieving this objective. Utilising existing infrastructure through extensions to existing sites is more preferable in sustainability terms.</p> <p>In relation to prioritising barge use, there is a lack of appropriate minerals infrastructure in allow barge usage to be prioritised across Nottinghamshire and this is one of the many considerations of the Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	

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SO1: Improving the sustainability of minerals development

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23769 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	SO1 requires 'more efficient use of primary mineral resources and the amounts of waste are reduce by increasing levels of aggregate recycling sources ...' It is difficult to understand how the MPA will be able to monitor and enforce the more efficient use of primary mineral resources. Lafarge Tarmac support 'giving priority to the improved use or extension of existing sites before considering new locations.'	Clarify how the more efficient use of primary mineral resources will be monitored and enforced.	Objection noted. Monitoring and enforcement is dealt with in Chapter 6 of the Preferred Approach. This will be achieved through the production of an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA). Appendix 5 of the Preferred Approach sets out in detail how we intend to monitor policy	
23482 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Object	We object to the specific reference to 'aggregates' in a Strategic Objective which covers all minerals not just	Please delete the word 'aggregate'	Objection accepted	Delete specific reference to aggregates
23594 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Support	The RSPB supports, in principle, the encouragement of the transportation of sand and gravel along the Trent Valley by barge (as long as this does not have an adverse effect on the ecological quality of the river). The RSPB also supports 'giving priority to the improved use or extension of existing sites before considering new locations' because of the sustainability benefits that this approach would provide, including the potential for creating larger areas of priority habitat.		Support noted	
23153 - Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE) (Mr J R Whysall) [2392]	Support	Shelford Against Gravel Extraction supports the Council's commitment to supporting Government policy to reuse secondary and recycled material.		Support noted	

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Chapter 2: Overview, vision and strategic objectives

SO2: Providing an adequate supply of minerals

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SO2: Providing an adequate supply of minerals					
23573 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Comment	<p>We welcome the overall emphasis on growth and economic factors in this Objective, consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework. However, we are concerned that:</p> <p>a) In the first sentence, the word sustainable is reserved solely for the environment.</p> <p>b) The second sentence deals only with providing land to meet an agreed apportionment of aggregate supply, which needs expanding.</p>	<p>It is suggested that this Objective is reworded as follows:</p> <p>"Help to create a prosperous County which has a high quality environment by ensuring an adequate supply of all minerals to support sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Land will be provided to meet identified local need for minerals, as well as an appropriate contribution to the national supply. This will include, as a minimum, maintaining Nottinghamshire's agreed apportionment for aggregates over the plan period."</p>	<p>It is accepted that the first sentence could benefit from removal of reference to environmental sustainability and so a change is proposed.</p> <p>It is also accepted that the second half of the objective needs to be expanded wider than just aggregates and so a change is proposed.</p>	<p>Amend SO2 to remove reference to 'environmental' sustainability and expand second sentence to refer to the supply of all minerals not just aggregates.</p>
23807 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	<p>In order to meet the economic limb of sustainable development this objective should be expanded to include reference for the need for mineral to be close to markets in order to achieve an efficient system and improve market competitiveness.</p>	<p>Expand objective to include reference for the need for mineral to be close to markets in order to achieve an efficient system and improve market competitiveness.</p>	<p>It is accepted that reference to an efficient system of minerals delivery should be included in relation to the economic element of sustainable development. However, it is not considered the Strategic Objective 2 is a suitable place for this. Instead a wording change to Strategic Objective 1 is proposed.</p>	<p>Amend SO1 to include reference to markets.</p>
23485 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Object	<p>The reference to aggregates is inappropriate since the spatial objective should not bias to one material.</p>	<p>Replace 'aggregate' with 'minerals'</p>	<p>It is accepted that the objective should refer to all minerals so a change is proposed.</p>	<p>Amend second sentence of SO2 to refer to the supply of all minerals not just aggregates.</p>
SO3: Addressing climate change					
23574 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Comment	<p>In general we support this Objective, although:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - good practice in respect of flood risk should be an objective in all relevant areas, not just the Trent Valley; and - the importance of good quarry design in managing flood risk should be acknowledged - there might be a case for having a separate Objective for flood risk. 	<p>It is suggested that this Objective is reworded as follows:</p> <p>"Minimise and mitigate the impacts of minerals development on climate change by encouraging efficient ways of working including reductions in transport and on-site machinery emissions,</p> <p>Separate Objective to be added:</p> <p>"Reduce existing and future flood risks linked to climate change by good quarry design, water management, location of plant, and through appropriate restoration."</p>	<p>Comment noted. It is not considered necessary to have a separate objective on flooding, but the points regarding quarry design and water management are accepted and will be added to the existing objective. The reference to the Trent Valley is considered appropriate as this is a locally specific issue and it does not preclude consideration of the issues listed in other areas.</p>	<p>Amend SO3 to read:</p> <p>'Reduce existing and future flood risks linked to and aid in adaptation to, climate change through good quarry design and operation, water management, location of plant and appropriate restoration, particularly for quarries in the Trent Valley flood plain.'</p>

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SO3: Addressing climate change

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23835 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT support the text as it stands but recommend that specific reference should be made to ensuring that the mineral extraction techniques which are preferred are those which minimise the emissions of greenhouse gases.	Specific reference should be made to ensuring that the mineral extraction techniques which are preferred are those which minimise the emissions of greenhouse gases.	Objection noted. The Preferred Approach needs to be read as a whole. Reference to ensuring that the mineral extraction techniques which are preferred are those which minimise the emissions of greenhouse gases is set out in Policy SP3 - Climate Change.	
23808 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	Objection as the need to minimise mineral miles should be made a key objective as it has the greatest impact on climate change.	Prioritise the minimisation of mineral miles within the objective.	Comment noted, the Objective already encourages a reduction in transport and as such no amendments are proposed.	
23595 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	The RSPB supports the aspirations of SO3 in relation to minimising and mitigation the impacts of mineral developments on climate change, reducing existing and future flood risks and managing surface water in a sustainable manner. However, as well as highlighting the need to mitigate the causes of climate change (see Changes to Plan for details). Adaptation will be necessary because historical greenhouse gas emissions have already locked us into a scenario of significant global climate change regardless of steps taken from this point on to mitigate the causes.	SO3 should give greater emphasis to the additional benefits that mineral development can provide in adapting to climate change, including the creation and re-connection of priority habitat to make it easier for wildlife to track suitable climate conditions and habitat through the countryside. This would make the Strategic Objective match more closely with Policy SP3 (Climate Change) (see comments on Policy SP3).	Objection noted. SO3 will be amended accordingly.	Amend SO3 to read: 'Reduce existing and future flood risks linked to and aid in adaptation to, climate change through good quarry design and operation, water management, location of plant and appropriate restoration, particularly for quarries in the Trent Valley flood plain.'
23247 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Support	We particularly welcome the inclusion within the Vision that quarries will be designed, operated and managed in a way to help reduce flood risk and this is conveyed in Strategic Objective 3. We would particularly like to work closely with the Minerals Planning Authority, quarry operators and communities to explore where there may be opportunities to potentially improve the existing flood risk situation. There may be opportunities to work in partnership to assist local communities in improving their flood defence assets as part of either the site operations or restorations, for example materials that may be deemed superfluous by the site operators may prove useful to improving existing flood defences in communities that are unlikely to receive fully Government funded defence schemes in the future.		Support noted.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
SO4: Safeguarding mineral resources					
23486 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Comment	Please see previous comments in relation to appropriate use of words in compliance with PERC standard. Suggest 'proven' be replaced with 'inferred'.		Partially accepted, amend text, but with slightly different wording, to address this and similar comments.	Amend SO4 and other references to 'proven mineral resources' to make clear this refers to potential mineral resources of economic importance.
23575 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Comment	This Objective is, in general terms, supported, subject to our comments on the detailed wording set out in 'Changes to Plan'.	It is suggested that the Objective is reworded as follows: "Protect the County's proven mineral resources from development which might prejudice their future exploitation."	Partially accepted, SO4 will be amended, but with slightly different wording from that suggested, to address this and other similar objections.	Amend text of SO4 to reflect concerns raised.
23341 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Support	The Coal Authority supports Strategic Objective, SO4 which sets out the high level commitment to the safeguarding of mineral resources within Nottinghamshire. This is considered to accord with the broad requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.		Support noted.	
SO5: Minimising impacts on communities					
23385 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	We support the 8 strategic objectives. However, in respect of SO5 we could find nothing within the policy statements about "making sure that local people have the opportunity to be involved in decisionstargeting key groups or individuals where appropriate." Workshops are currently being held where policies are being developed with stakeholders (primarily local agencies) but without community involvement. We consider that local Liaison Committees, in particular, have a vital role to play both in contributing to the policy debate and also in monitoring activity and that this should be specifically recognised in the Minerals Local Plan.	There should be a new paragraph on page 129 of the Plan which states "In the interests of involving local communities, Local Liaison Committees should be consulted about how they might best be involved in monitoring the policies set out in the Plan."	Comment noted. How local communities are consulted on planning matters is set out in the Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).	

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SO5: Minimising impacts on communities

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23845 - Mr J Potter [2108]	Object	The text could go further to clarify the need to protect darker landscape(s) ,& Zone E2 .	Clarify the need to protect darker landscape(s) ,& Zone E2 .	Comments noted. The importance of the protection of darker landscapes from light pollution is accepted. However, it is not considered necessary to specifically mention it in this Strategic Objective (the intention of the 'etc' in the objective is to cover such matters). However, please see similar comment on Development Management Policy DM1, where the County Council is providing additional text to clarify the importance of avoidance of light pollution.	Amend DM1 justification text to highlight the issue of light pollution.
23576 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Support	This objective is supported.		Support noted.	

SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets

23577 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Comment	We support the objective of the Plan in seeking to avoid, mitigate and compensate for any harm to natural assets; and to seek enhancements where possible. All of this is consistent with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework. However, we are concerned that: - the length of this Objective gives undue emphasis to these aspects of sustainable development - the wording of this Objective obscures its clarity; and - the Objective gives special emphasis to particular habitats and minerals which is unjustified at this strategic level (sand and gravel)	It is recommended that this Objective is reworded as follows: "Conserve Nottinghamshire's natural environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, geology and wildlife species by avoiding, minimising and compensating for potential negative impacts. Give priority to minerals developments which would: - maximise biodiversity gain by creating new habitats through mineral restoration schemes, focussing on the priorities set out in the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan - provide long term enhancements to landscape character - avoid damage to the highest quality landscapes"	Comment noted, but not accepted. We consider that the length and detail of this SO is suitable and justified and the suggestions are covered elsewhere in the plan.	
23654 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]	Comment	This strategic objective is fully supported. However, in relation to the sentence, 'Give priority to minerals development that will provide long-term enhancements to landscape character and which avoids damaging the highest quality landscapes.', it would be helpful to know how the 'highest quality landscapes' are to be defined and identified.	Include details on how the 'highest quality landscapes' are to be defined and identified.	Comment noted but not accepted. The 'highest quality landscapes' are defined and identified in The Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment (LCA). This is discussed in the Plan under Policy SP6 and DM5.	

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SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23781 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>NE generally supports SO6, however it should emphasise that habitat creation will be delivered at a landscape scale. The priority habitat should also be identified through the restoration of the allocated sites.</p> <p>Targets in the Notts BAP currently only cover the period up to 2015 and 2020. If the Notts BAP is to be fit-for-purpose, these targets needs to cover the period up to 2030. Ideally before the adoption of the Notts MLP.</p> <p>SO6 should also contribute to delivering national priority habitat targets. The Notts MLP should take account of the relevant NCA figures, particularly the Humberhead Levels NCA (NCA 39) and the Trent and Belvoir Vales NCA (NCA 48), as that is where most of the allocated sites are located.</p>	SO6 should emphasise the need to create habitats at a landscape scale.	Comment accepted, text to be amended.	

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SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23596 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	<p>The RSPB strongly supports principles behind 'maximise biodiversity gain by creating new habitats through mineral restoration schemes focusing on priorities set out in the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan, in particular meeting reed bed and lowland wet grassland targets through sand and gravel reclamation schemes'.</p> <p>However, the objective should emphasise that this habitat creation will be delivered at a 'landscape scale'.</p> <p>The Nottinghamshire BAP currently only cover the period up to 2015 and 2020. If the Nottinghamshire BAP is to be fit-for-purpose in providing the habitat creation targets for the Nottinghamshire Local Minerals Plan, these targets needs to cover the period up to 2030. Ideally these targets should be set before the adoption of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>As well as referring to the Nottinghamshire BAP, Strategic Objective SO6 should also make it clear that the Minerals Local Plan will contribute to delivering national priority habitat targets. The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan should take account of the relevant Nation Character Area figures, particularly the Humberhead Levels NCA (NCA 39) and the Trent and Belvoir Vales NCA (NCA 48).</p>	<p>Ammend SO6 to read:</p> <p>'Maximise biodiversity gain by creating new habitats at a landscape scale through mineral restoration schemes focusing on priorities set out in the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan and relevant National Character Areas. In particular, this will be achieved by meeting reed bed and lowland wet grassland targets through sand and gravel reclamation schemes'.</p>	Objection accepted. SO6 to be re-worded.	Amend SO6 in line with comments but also reflect other comments from Natural England and Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust.

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Chapter 2: Overview, vision and strategic objectives

SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23846 - Mr J Potter [2108]	Object	<p>The text could go further to clarify the need to protect darker landscape(s) ,& Zone E2 .</p> <p>The issue of 'enhancement' - re rights of way/public access - it's truly important that those who choose to find the countryside, it's through-a: subtle, understated, thereby respectful way - so as not to spoil it.</p>	Clarify the need to protect darker landscape(s) ,& Zone E2.	<p>Comments accepted. The importance of the protection of darker landscapes from light pollution is accepted. However, it is not considered necessary to specifically mention it in this Strategic Objective. However, please see similar comment on Development Management Policy DM1, where we are proposing that additional text be added to clarify the importance of avoidance of light pollution.</p> <p>Please see response on Policy DM7 in relation to comments on rights of way.</p>	
23850 - Mr J Potter [2108]	Object	Just to put it in writing to the County Council that the Mature Landscape Area designation ought to be revived.	Revive Mature Landscape Area designation.	Objection not accepted. The Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan (2006) along with Government policy was moving away from MLA designations to Landscape Character Assessments and Landscape Policy Zones. This was set out in the Countryside Agencies publication Countryside Character Voume 1 (1999), published in line with English Nature's Natural Areas. This has now been developed into the Landscape Character Assessment for Nottinghamshire which the County Council is of the opinion is still up to date.	
23770 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>SO6 'Give priority to minerals development that will provide long term enhancements to landscape character and which avoids damaging the highest quality landscapes.'</p> <p>Comment: Although we support the premise of the objective we feel that too much weight is offered to landscape character. We believe that the word 'priority' should be replaced with 'support'.</p>	Replace 'priority' with "support".	Objection accepted, SO6 to be amended.	

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SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23836 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT support the overall aim of this objective but consider that there should be greater clarity on the mitigation hierarchy: ie. that avoidance of impacts should be the first step, preceding minimisation and mitigation. Also, further to our discussions with the MPA about biodiversity-led restoration for the last few years, we would expect to see this more explicitly stated in this objective. (Detailed wording supplied)	"Conserve and enhance Nottinghamshire's natural environment, including its distinctive landscapes, woodlands, geology, wildlife species and ecological health of water bodies by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential negative impacts. Maximise biodiversity gain by creating new habitats through mineral restoration schemes focusing on priorities set out in the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan, in particular meeting reed bed and lowland wet grassland targets through sand and gravel reclamation schemes, and heathland targets through sandstone restoration schemes, and achieving the Water Framework Directive. Give priority to minerals development that will provide long term enhancements to landscape character and which avoids damaging the highest quality landscapes. Appropriate restoration will result in the creation of substantive new ecologically valuable habitats, which expand, buffer and link habitats, in accordance with the aims of the Lawton	Objection partially accepted, two amendments to SO6 to be made.	Amend SO6 in line with these and other comments from Natural England and RSPB.
23154 - Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE) (Mr J R Whysall) [2392]	Support	Shelford Against Gravel Extraction supports the Council's concern to conserve and enhance Nottinghamshire's natural environment including its distinctive landscape and its priority to avoid development that would damage highest quality landscapes.		Support noted.	

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Chapter 2: Overview, vision and strategic objectives

SO7: Protecting and enhancing historic assets

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>SO7: Protecting and enhancing historic assets</i>					
23767 - Muskham Vale Heritage Group (Mr Jim Wishart) [2320]	Comment	<p>The washland area as the Trent turns North at Newark, downstream for several miles has huge and untapped historic assets in a very special landscape which has been eaten away by the extractive industries. This whole area is poorly understood as the river has changed course so often over the millennia.</p> <p>Historic sites at Cromwell, Holme, North Muskham and South Muskham, plus the sites around the location of the Newark Torc are hugely valuable and need considerable care to avoid damage.</p> <p>As can be seen by the protected landscape around South Muskham and towards Kelham, there are little understood assets. The nature of treasures which can be there is the work going on at Farndon, with the Ice Age Journeys project. A site of European wide importance.</p> <p>This area of the Trent Valley needs a co-ordinated approach to a major research study unless knowledge is to be lost by piecemeal extractions an, so called, recording. [Mitigation archaeology to minimise the extractors costs]</p>		<p>Comment noted. POLicy DM6 sets out how the historic environment will be dealt with. The policy also states that '2. No development shall take place within the archaeological resource area of South Muskham.</p>	
23578 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Object	<p>This Objective is somewhat lengthy and unclear, and would benefit from some rewording to improve its clarity. In addition, the second sentence - whilst supported in essence - reads more like a policy seeking to assist in enhancing historic assets rather than an objective.</p>	<p>It is recommended that this Objective is reworded as follows:</p> <p>"Safeguard and where appropriate record and enhance Nottinghamshire's distinct historic environment, including its heritage assets (archaeological, historic buildings and monuments, settlements, landscapes, parks and gardens) and their settings"</p>	<p>Comments noted and amendment to SO is proposed.</p>	<p>Amend SO7 in line with these and other comments from Historic England.</p>

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SO7: Protecting and enhancing historic assets

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23436 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Object	We welcome Objective 7, which improves on the previous document. The sentence relating to building stone is helpful. However, ensuring that heritage assets etc are adequately protected or recorded suggests that development proposals simply have to adequately record the heritage asset in order to be acceptable. Given that recording of a heritage asset should be seen as a last resort, it is not particularly helpful to state this in a strategic objective. The phrase "protected and where appropriate enhanced" should be used to be consistent with national policy.	In the second sentence, the phrase "protected and where appropriate enhanced" should be used to be consistent with national policy, with reference to "recorded" deleted.	Comment accepted. The Strategic Objective will be reworded as suggested.	Amend second sentence of SO7 as suggested.

SO8: Protecting agricultural land

23782 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>NE supports the need to protect and enhance BMV agricultural land but that a more flexible approach should be adopted. However, should not be taken as automatic presumption in favour of restoration to agriculture on such land, which could be inferred from the Plan at present.</p> <p>Par 143 of NPPF promotes safeguarding BMV agricultural land'. It is also important that reclamation to non-agricultural uses does not mean that there can be any reduced commitment to high standards in the reclamation.</p> <p>In order to deliver its aspirations for biodiversity led restoration especially in the Trent and Idle Valleys it is essential that the Notts MLP provides more flexibility regarding the restoration of BMV land.</p>		Comment accepted, text to be amended.	Amend SO8 text to refer to safeguarding the long-term potential of the land.
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23837 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT see a potential conflict between this Objective and that of SO6. NWT recognises that B&MV agricultural soils are important in terms of food security, but this should be viewed in context of the funding paid to farmers to take land out of agricultural production by DEFRA, with the specific aim of trying to protect, conserve and increase biodiversity and also to enhance the landscape.</p> <p>These schemes are part of the Government drive to deliver the challenging targets in "Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services". Public bodies have a statutory duty under the NERC Act to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and to help to achieve these targets.</p> <p>Mineral extraction and the subsequent land reclamation provides an almost unique opportunity to restore and re-create our most important BAP habitats on a meaningful scale, and so is an opportunity that should not be squandered.</p>	<p>Change title to SO8 - protecting agricultural soils</p> <p>In addition, several of the priority habitats such as species-rich grasslands, floodplain grazing marshes and heathland can be managed through extensive grazing, which is a form of pastoral farming.</p> <p>In order to reflect the above therefore, NWT would recommend that the wording is amended as follows: "Support minerals developments that will protect the best and most versatile agricultural soils, whilst delivering biodiversity-led restoration which will contribute to UK targets for biodiversity conservation and enhancement."</p>	<p>Objection partially accepted, SO8 title to be amended to refer to soils. However, it is not considered appropriate to mention biodiversity-led restoration in this objective as this is already covered in SO6.</p>	<p>Amend title of SO8 to refer to soils.</p>
23597 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	<p>The RSPB acknowledges the need to protect and enhance the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land, where appropriate. However, in order to deliver its aspirations for biodiversity-led restoration of minerals sites, especially in the Trent and Idle Valleys, it is essential that the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan takes a more flexible approach towards the restoration of BMV agricultural land. The Essex and Surrey Minerals Plan have suitable examples. The RSPB encourages Nottinghamshire to take a similar approach to Surrey in relation to BMV agricultural land, by focussing on the long-term potential of the soils, rather than the immediate after-use of a particular block of land.</p>	<p>Suggested wording for Strategic Objective SO8 (in line with the NPPF, para. 143) is as follows: "Safeguard the long term potential of best and most versatile soils".</p> <p>This approach could also potentially allow for moving BMV soils off-site to be used on lower quality agricultural land outside of the floodplain.</p>	<p>Objection partially accepted, amendments to text proposed.</p>	<p>Amend SO8 to refer to the long term potential of agricultural soils.</p>

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Plan 3: Key Diagram

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>Plan 3: Key Diagram</i>					
23681 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Comment	The Key Diagram as produced is not very legible; in particular it is difficult to a) distinguish between the different notations for different permitted sites, and b) to locate these with any certainty on the diagram itself. It is hoped that a clearer Key Diagram will be included in the Submission document.		Comments noted. Plan design and clarity will be reviewed.	Review and improve design and clarity of Plan 3.
23218 - Leicestershire County Council (Nigel Hunt) [2403]	Comment	The imports of aggregates from Leicestershire are not just limestone, but also include igneous rock. The reference to main aggregate flows in the key should therefore be amended to refer to 'crushed rock' rather than limestone.	Change reference in Plan 3 key from limestone to 'crushed rock'	Comment accepted.	Amend Plan 3 key as suggested.
23491 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Object	The text refers to the spatial distribution of 'aggregates' however the plan should not bias to one mineral and indeed the plan shows many minerals.	Replace word 'aggregate' with 'minerals'.	Comments not accepted. The flows indicated by the arrows specifically and deliberately refer to aggregates which comprise a major proportion of our mineral imports and exports; they are based on published data on aggregate sales (which is not available for all other minerals). It is thus considered important to illustrate these movements on the key	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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Chapter 3: Strategic Policies

Chapter 3: Strategic Policies

23588 - Mineral Products Association (Malcolm Ratcliff) [1517]	Object	The existing policy for mineral safeguarding sits in the wrong part of the plan since it is phrased in strategic terms yet does not have all the information necessary on which to hang further development management policies or the Proposals Map. Furthermore, the existence of a Strategic Objective for safeguarding merits a new policy for that in the first part of the Plan to address SO4. We therefore suggest that a new policy is inserted at this point that makes the strategic case for safeguarding and is in the form recommended by the BGS Good Practice guidance published in 2011. this policy will necessitate changes to Policy DM13.	<p>NEW POLICY SP8 MINERAL SAFEGUARDING</p> <p>Economically important mineral resources will be safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development through the designation of Minerals Safeguarding Areas as identified on the Policies Map.</p> <p>The Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be defined for sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone, Limestone, Brick Clay, Gypsum and surface Coal, using the best available geological information, and include environmental designations, urban areas, and buffer zones to safeguard against sterilisation by proximal development. All mineral resources within Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be protected from unnecessary sterilisation by other development.</p>	Not accepted. It is not considered necessary to make changes to or move the existing safeguarding policy. The County Council does not feel that splitting the policy would add any additional weight to minerals safeguarding as the existing policy complies with the current guidance. The proposals map highlights the safeguarded areas and the District and Borough Councils have been supplied with the safeguarding GIS layers.	
23749 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxby) [1931]	Support	The Council would generally support the strategic policies set out in the Plan.		Support noted.	
23579 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Comment	<p>We support and welcome a positive policy approach to securing benefits from the three "dimensions" of sustainable development, placing this policy at the head of the Plan strategy. The need for flexibility to adapt to rapid change (including resilience to climate change), and the transition to a low-carbon economy, are important issues.</p> <p>However, the opportunity to set out what is meant by sustainable minerals development in Nottinghamshire is missed.</p>		Comment noted.	

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Chapter 3: Strategic Policies

SP1: Sustainable Development

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
23426 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883]	Comment	SP1 simply repeats what is in the NPPF, except that it does not include the definition of 'sustainable development' at the beginning of the NPPF. This is the Brundtland definition - that the current generations should not meet their needs in a way which compromises the ability of future generations to meet theirs - highly relevant to minerals extraction. Leaving it out narrows 'sustainable development' to whatever is considered economically viable.		Comment accepted. No change required as current Government/Planning Inspectorate advice requires this policy to be included in all plans.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23165 - Jeannie Thompson [2750]	Comment	WE SHOULD WORK ON THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE-unless Fracking can be proved it is clean and safe, SAY NO like France and Germany.It is NOT sustainable, it is dangerous and can never be cleaned up as the contaminated water is not contained-it goes into the water table poisoning animals, plants as well as human water supply. The cracking of the shale level affects stability, leads to subsidence and earth tremors. Burning Gas creates more climate change.		<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (including Shale Gas and Coal Bed Methane). In Planning terms, there is no planning reason to differentiate between Shale Gas and other conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the relevant national and local planning policy and individual circumstances relating to the specific planning application.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are put in place to</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23764 - Muskham Vale Heritage Group (Mr Jim Wishart) [2320]	Comment	Economic Considerations The wording suggests the proactive working with applicants without real mention of the community.		address potential risks would be dealt with by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Health and Safety Executive, the Environment Agency would address any issues relating water resources, groundwater contamination etc.	
23750 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxby) [1931]	Comment	It is noted that Policy SP1 Sustainable Development following the Planning Inspectorate model policy recommendation.		Comment noted.	
23404 - John Pickstone [2874]	Object	I suggest amendment to the wording of this policy to take account of the sub-paragraph at the fourth bullet point paragraph 117 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This sub-paragraph reads: 'aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests'	In paragraph 1, alter the final phrase after the word 'possible' in line 2 to read 'and to secure development that, in the area, improves the economic or social conditions and preserves or enhances the environmental conditions.'	Objection noted, no change required as this policy is considered to be in line with the Governments/Planning Inspectorates model policy on sustainable development.	
23665 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Object	Amend to refer to national policy rather than the NPPF specifically in order to ensure continued enforceability. Reflect the need to continuously increase the proportion of mineral provided through re-use, recycling or other alternative sources.	Amend reference to NPPF to read 'national policy', suggested re-wording: "Planning applications that accord with policies in this and other parts of the development plan will be approved unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where no such policies are relevant to the application, it will be granted unless: (a) any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against national policies taken as a whole; or (b) specific national policies indicate development should be restricted."	Objection noted, no change required as this policy is considered to be in line with the model policy on sustainable development as advocated by the Government and the Planning Inspectorate.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23386 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Object	<p>One of the points made at the Issues and Options stage was that economic considerations should not take undue precedence.</p> <p>Yet the proposed policy still states "The Council will work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible"</p> <p>We believe that this policy statement implies that a fair balance will not be struck, giving too much credence to the views of the minerals industry over important environmental and community factors and that it should be removed. Planning applications should accord with the policies and be considered objectively not with any bias in the applicant's favour.</p>	<p>The sentence "The Council will work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible"in the area" should be amended to read "The Council will work proactively with applicants to ensure full compliance with the policies in the Plan."</p>	<p>Objection not accepted, no change required. Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states that, 'LPAs should work proactively with applicants to secure developments that improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area'. The 'Decision Taking' section of the NPPF makes it abundantly clear that this approach is acceptable.</p>	
23535 - Hargreaves Surface Mining Limited (Mr Andrew Crawford) [2697]	Support	<p>Hargreaves supports this policy as it provides a neutral outlook when looking at new planning applications for minerals developments and is consistent with NPPF.</p>		Support noted.	
23698 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Support	<p>This is considered to be an important Policy in order to ensure that where minerals are required to be extracted that this is achieved in as sustainable a manner as possible. The detailed wording is considered to be appropriate and is supported.</p>		Support noted.	

SP2: Biodiversity Led Restoration

23370 - Hanson Brick Limited (Mr Tim Darling) [1686]	Comment	<p>Point no.2 - Due to the range of matters dealt with in the Water Framework Directive and its potential negative impact to the minerals industry, it is considered that clarification of targets should be made insofar as these targets are restricted to biodiversity as this policy is attempting to define.</p>		<p>The County Council does not feel that it is appropriate to provide further clarification of the Water Framework Directive targets which relate to biodiversity as these could change over the Local Plan period.</p>	
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23253 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	Whilst we support the aim of policy SP2 we are concerned with the wording of paragraph 1. This paragraph suggests that restoration to biodiversity would not necessarily be considered should other uses be needed or where biodiversity led restoration wouldn't be appropriate. We would suggest that biodiversity can be incorporated into any restoration scheme. For example restoration to agriculture can include the plantation of species rich hedgerows, farm ponds, tree planting and the establishment floodplain grazing marsh, where crops would not be suitable due to flooding. To reflect this we'd advise that paragraph 1 of SP2 is reworded (see 'change to plan'). This rewording would link well with the recommendations made in the site allocation development briefs in Appendix 3 of the Plan.	Reword paragraph 1 of SP2 as follows: Restoration schemes contributing to the delivery of habitat creation targets within the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and contribute to the delivery of the Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project shall be supported. Where biodiversity-led restoration is not appropriate, schemes shall include elements for biodiversity gain which contribute to LBAP targets and provide high quality habitat.	Comments noted and accepted. Proposed changes incorporated.	Amend policy to refer to biodiversity gains across all restoration schemes.
23287 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	We believe that this policy over-emphasises the creation of new areas of habitat for wildlife, giving very little attention for the potential for this policy to contribute to strategic objectives SO6 (avoiding long term damage to the highest quality landscapes) and SO8 (restoration to agriculture). Replacing one habitat with another is arguably a "licence to trash" and the better solution might be restoration of the existing habitat. It is inappropriate and unimaginative to think of biodiversity solely in terms of wetlands and wildlife excluding agricultural and other landscape solutions.	The policy numbered 3 which states that "Restoration schemes for allocated sites should be in line with the relevant site Restoration Brief" should be replaced with "Allocated sites should not presume the nature of the restoration scheme. All planning applications will be expected to demonstrate that full consideration has been given to all the possibilities for restoration included in strategic objectives SO6 and SO8."	The Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity work referred to within the Biodiversity-Led Restoration section of the Plan provides a more coordinated approach to planning for landscape change. Any planning applications submitted will need to fully consider the outcomes of this work alongside other policies contained within the Local Plan. The vision, strategic objectives and policies contained within the Local Plan should be read as whole and as such strategic objectives such as SO6 and SO8 and Policies relating to landscape and agriculture (Policies DM3 and DM5) will be considered during the planning application process. The site briefs contained in Appendix 3 of the Local Plan contain information on the type of restoration that would be appropriate for each new allocation. This is based on the findings of both the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity work and Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23783 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>NE supports inclusion of policy that promotes biodiversity-led restoration. However, to maximise biodiversity delivery the policy should address following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan for and deliver biodiversity at a landscape scale. - Set targets for the area of priority habitat to be created and refer to national and local biodiversity targets. - SP2 should set biodiversity-led restoration as the default position for all restoration schemes. This should be the basis of the 'biodiversity-led strategy' referred to in DM11. - All restoration schemes should be required to deliver a net-gain in biodiversity, even where the restoration is not 'biodiversity-led'. - BOM project should cover all site allocations, particularly the Idle Valley. BOM has also been undertaken in Sherwood, this should be referenced in 	<p>SP2 should set targets for the creation of priority habitat making reference to national and local biodiversity targets. Biodiversity led restoration should be the default position for all restoration schemes.</p>	<p>Support noted. The County Council do not feel that it would be appropriate to specifically reference landscape scale within Policy SP2 as the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Work incorporates this aspect as set out in the justification text for the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping project.</p> <p>The County Council also do not consider that it would be appropriate to set targets (national or local) as these are liable to change over the plan period. It is accepted that it would be appropriate to support biodiversity gains across all restoration schemes even where the end use is not 'biodiversity-led'.</p>	<p>Amend policy to refer to biodiversity gains across all restoration schemes.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23766 - Muskham Vale Heritage Group (Mr Jim Wishart) [2320]	Comment	<p>The proposed approach is NOT RESTORATION! Restoration would mean restoring the area to the way it was. You should use honest language.</p> <p>The extractive process is destructive. The work afterwards completely changes the nature of the land and, to some extent, tries to mitigate the destruction.</p> <p>There should be more emphasis on returning the land to agricultural use, minimising damage to high quality land and landscapes and replacing with similar landscape, etc.</p> <p>'Chin-music' about wildlife habitat is 'trying to get away with yet another water filled hole'.</p>		<p>For the purposes of this plan the word restoration is taken to include returning to former use or creation of a new one- this is to avoid confusion with reclamation and to make the plan simpler. This is reflected in the definition in the glossary.</p> <p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. The County Council, when preparing the Minerals Local Plan, is required to ensure that all future allocations are realistic, deliverable and achievable (as set out in the NPPF), this ensures that the Local Plan's Vision and Objectives are deliverable over the plan period.</p> <p>Mineral extraction sites can provide the greatest potential for biodiversity gain both nationally and locally and as such Policy SP2 highlights this potential. The Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity work referred to within the Biodiversity-Led Restoration section of the Plan provides a more coordinated approach to planning for landscape change. Any planning applications submitted will need to fully consider the outcomes of this work alongside other policies contained within the Local Plan.</p> <p>The vision, strategic objectives and policies contained within the Local Plan should be read as whole and as such strategic objectives such as SO6 and SO8 and Policies relating to landscape and agriculture (Policies DM3 and DM5) will be considered during the planning application process.</p> <p>The site briefs contained in Appendix 3 of the Local Plan contain information on the type of restoration that would be appropriate for each new allocation. This is based on the findings of both the Areas of Multiple Environmental</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23580 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Comment	<p>We support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consideration of restoration and after-use of sites from the outset - Taking opportunities to implement progressive restoration schemes where possible - A strategy to prioritise biodiversity-led restoration, where possible. <p>However, we have concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - about the strategic policy order, with this policy positioned before one to meet the needs of society for minerals, which is why the Plan is needed in the first place - that the policy is not flexible enough (ref text supporting SP1) to address occasions where non-biodiversity restoration is preferable rather than necessary. 	<p>It is suggested that this policy is renumbered and repositioned as Policy SP3.</p> <p>It is also suggested that the policy is worded as follows:</p> <p>"Restoration schemes contributing to the delivery of habitat creation targets within the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and contributing to the delivery of the Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project (where applicable) shall be supported.</p> <p>Non-biodiversity-led restoration schemes shall be supported where it can be demonstrated that this would be the most sustainable option."</p>	<p>Sensitivity work and Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping.</p> <p>Your support is noted. The County Council agrees that the policies do require re-ordering and as such the Minerals Provision Policy (currently SP4) will be moved to SP2 to follow the sustainable development policy and the Strategic Policies reordered accordingly.</p> <p>Mineral extraction sites can provide the greatest potential for biodiversity gain both nationally and locally and as such Policy SP2 highlights this potential. This policy sets out a specific strategy for biodiversity-led restoration and the County Council do not feel that it would be appropriate to focus on sustainability for non-biodiversity-led restoration proposals. However, the County Council acknowledges that in certain circumstances biodiversity-led restoration is not appropriate, and as such is proposing to amend the wording in this section of the policy.</p>	<p>Re-order policies and re-number accordingly. Amend justification text to acknowledge that biodiversity end-use may not always be appropriate.</p>
23371 - Hanson Brick Limited (Mr Tim Darling) [1686]	Comment	<p>Point no.3 - Mineral permissions will define Restoration Schemes, but the use of the term Site Restoration Brief is considered ambiguous and the process of defining / approving a Site Restoration Brief is important for developers to know ahead of this policy being adopted. Further information would therefore be required before this policy item is supported.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The relevant site restoration brief discussed in point 3 of Policy SP2 is referring to the briefs set out in Appendix 3 of the Minerals Local Plan. Further clarification of this will be included.</p>	<p>Amend Policy SP2: Biodiversity-led restoration to refer to the Site Restoration Briefs contained within Appendix 3.</p>
23896 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955]	Comment	<p>This policy makes reference to the need for the restoration of mineral sites to contribute to the delivery of Water Framework Directive targets. This aim is supported but it is considered that operational practices on sites must also to avoid any detrimental impacts during the life of the sites operation on these Water Framework Directive targets. It is suggested that reference to this should be included in one of the Development Management policies.</p>	<p>Add reference to the Water Framework Directive targets to one of the Development Management policies.</p>	<p>Comment noted, no change required as reference to the Water Framework Directive is included in the justification text of Policy DM2 Water Resources and Flood Risk.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23839 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT supports principle of biodiversity-led restoration and therefore the principle underpinning SP2. The wording at present, however, does not strongly give primacy to biodiversity as the highest priority restoration outcome.</p> <p>Additional reference should be made to the outcomes of BOM across the County, not just in the Trent Valley. Over a third of the County has been mapped, remainder could be completed in next 2 yrs.</p> <p>Essential that the biodiversity benefits required under restoration schemes can be maintained in long term. Important to ensure that financial provision (or other mechanism) to maintain those habitats is agreed before application determined.</p> <p>This generally well covered in DM11, but should also be referred to here as it is essential to the delivery of the biodiversity-led approach. (Detailed amendments have been put forward).</p>	<p>NWT would therefore expect the following changes to the Policy wording:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration schemes contributing to the substantive delivery of habitat creation targets within the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and contributing to the delivery of the priority habitat outputs of the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project shall be supported where appropriate. 2. Where appropriate, schemes will be expected to demonstrate how restoration will contribute to the delivery of the Water Framework Directive targets. 3. Restoration schemes for allocated sites should be in line with the relevant Site Restoration Brief, the principle of biodiversity-led restoration underpins this MLP, therefore the creation of priority biodiversity habitats will be the primary restoration aim for all allocations and extensions." 4. Provision should be made by the applicant to ensure that the biodiversity gains delivered by the restoration schemes can be secured in the long term." <p>supporting text on p30 should be amended as follows:</p> <p>"As a principle, restorations should also seek to restore more extensive areas of a small number of habitats at any one site, rather than try to create smaller areas of many different habitats, so that the value of restored areas is maximised and future management is made easier. Habitats should be re-created that are appropriate to that Natural Character Area and optimal use should be made of the edaphic conditions on the site to create priority habitats. Within</p>	<p>The support for the principles of the policy is noted. It is accepted that the Policy should allow for other BOM projects to be utilised as part of the decision making process. The County Council acknowledges the need to ensure long term maintenance of restored sites and as such provisions for planning obligations are set out in Policy DM10 and more details of the County Councils requirements are set out in Policy DM11 of the Local Plan. As the Local Plan should be read as a whole, the County Council do not feel that it would be appropriate to repeat this within Policy SP2.</p> <p>The County Council do not feel that it would be appropriate to amend the Policy as suggested to reiterate the Biodiversity-led Restoration approach as this would be repeating other policies and strategies already contained within the Local Plan.</p> <p>The proposed wording change for the final paragraph of the justification text is not accepted as there will be some cases where Biodiversity-Led Restoration will not be appropriate, these will differ on a site by site basis. The whole emphasis of this section makes it clear that biodiversity-led restoration is the Council's priority and it is not necessary to repeat this within the final paragraph. Appropriate references to the water framework directive objectives and opportunities to connect rivers to their floodplains will be included within the justification text.</p>	<p>Amend Policy SP2 - Biodiversity-Led restoration as follows:</p> <p>"1. ...Local Biodiversity Action Plan and contribute to the delivery of the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Projects shall be supported..."</p> <p>Amend penultimate paragraph of justification text for Policy SP2 (above 'Biodiversity Opportunity mapping' section) as follows:</p> <p>"...future management is made easier. Habitats should be re-created that are appropriate to that Natural Character Area and optimal use should be made of the edaphic conditions on the site to create priority habitats. Within larger habitat types, there is also the potential for important micro-habitats."</p> <p>Add further paragraph following 9th paragraph of justification text for Policy SP2 as follows:</p> <p>"On suitable sites, floodplain reconnection should be secured through the restoration scheme, in order to contribute to meeting Water Framework Directive, Eel Regulations and Biodiversity 2020 targets."</p>

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			<p>larger habitat types, there is also the potential for important micro-habitats such as species-rich scrub, sinuous ditches, bare ground, mud, shingle berms and islands etc.</p> <p>NWT are concerned by the suggestion that in some cases agricultural restoration might take precedence over biodiversity restoration. Whilst NWT agree that agricultural land is a finite resource, it is a fact that land occupied by wildlife habitats is a far smaller resource and is subject to many pressures. Wildlife-rich land also provides a diverse landscape, contributes to many ecosystem services, and is often available for informal recreation, and so is highly valued by local people. Restoring mineral sites to wildlife-rich diverse landscapes, which they can access for informal recreation, can help to compensate local communities for the disruption and disturbance caused by a mining scheme.</p> <p>If all the mineral sites in this plan were to be restored solely to biodiversity habitats, only 790 ha of farmland out of over 140,000ha would be replaced by habitats (0.5%), which would have no meaningful impact on food security at all, but would constitute a significant gain towards biodiversity targets, as the current area of biodiversity habitats is so small. As stated in our response to SO8, it is also important to note that this not a permanent loss of land for food production (as it would be were it to be built on for example), as all the farmland was converted from habitats in the first place. Hence, in the unlikely event of a food security crisis, the land could be brought into food production again. It is also worth noting that land previously in food production is now also being used voluntarily for biomass energy production by farmers. Whilst NWT recognises that there may be issues relating to individual agricultural holdings</p>		

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			<p>and how they may be affected by restoration schemes on a small number of sites, this should be considered on a site by site basis and not as a means to undermine the overarching policy of biodiversity-led restoration. We would therefore expect the text on p30 to be amended as follows:</p> <p>"It is recognised that for small parts of a very limited number of sites, creation of habitat may not be appropriate or desirable. In some cases, restoration of leisure uses, or agricultural use may be more appropriate, but only where it can be unequivocally demonstrated that the need for this outweighs the national need to meet Biodiversity 2020 targets."</p> <p>And:</p> <p>"A Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM) project has been undertaken for large areas of the County to help guide...."</p>		
23182 - Mr Mark Grocock [2726]	Object	Good arable and grazing land is being consumed and "wetland grazing" is to be returned. This has no intrinsic value. Hedgerows are being torn out and rough land returned. Indigenous hedgerow birds are being lost and migrating wading birds replacing them.	The land should be returned to a position of either good quality grazing or for arable use. We have no use for swampland	<p>Objection noted. Policy SP2 does not state that all restoration scheme will be restored to 'wetland grazing', the policy seeks to provide a balance of restoration schemes in line with the Notts Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping, Water Framework Directive and site restoration briefs. Each site will be dealt with on an individual basis and will be considered against the holistic approach of biodiversity led restoration for Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>No changes required.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23599 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	<p>The RSPB strongly supports the inclusion of a policy that promotes biodiversity-led restoration, including the delivery of BAP targets and delivery of identified biodiversity opportunities.</p> <p>Mineral site restoration provides a unique opportunity to help redress the historical loss of biodiversity in the Trent and Idle Valleys in Nottinghamshire by creating new habitats and restoring land for nature on a truly landscape scale.</p> <p>Having a policy that specifically promotes biodiversity-led restoration will help to ensure that Nottinghamshire plays a key role in delivering the potential of mineral site restoration in meeting (and exceeding) national habitat creation targets.</p> <p>However, in order to maximise biodiversity delivery - the aspiration of Strategic Objective (SO) 6 - the policy should address a number of additional points (see 'Changes to Plan').</p>	<p>The RSPB suggests the following re-wording for paragraph 1 of Policy SP2:</p> <p>'Biodiversity-led restoration will be the preferred restoration option for all minerals development. All minerals development should deliver a net-gain in biodiversity - primarily through the landscape-scale creation of priority habitats on restored mineral sites - such that the development makes a significant contribution to establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network. Restoration schemes should contribute to the delivery of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - habitat creation targets in the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan; - the indicative breakdown of the priority habitat creation and restoration potential of each relevant National Character Area; - biodiversity opportunities identified in Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping projects; - landscape-scale conservation initiatives, including Nature Improvement Areas, Futurescapes and Living Landscapes; and - Farmland Advice Focus Area objectives'. <p>The Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping should be expanded to cover all site allocation areas before adoption of the Plan. BOM has also been undertaken in Sherwood and this should be referenced in the policy.</p>	<p>Support noted. The County Council do not feel that it would be appropriate to specifically reference landscape scale within Policy SP2 as the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Work incorporates this aspect as set out in the justification text for the BOM project.</p> <p>The site briefs contained in Appendix 3 of the Local Plan also contain information on the type of restoration that would be appropriate for each new allocation. This is based on the findings of both the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity work and Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping.</p> <p>Comments in respect of the Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM) are noted and it is proposed to amend the policy wording to ensure that all BOM work is adequately considered throughout the Plan period.</p>	<p>Amend Policy SP2 to ensure Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping is considered for all schemes and expand justification text to incorporate points raised.</p>

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23655 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]	Object	<p>Derbyshire County Council suggests that the policy title should be changed to reflect the broader purpose of mineral restoration, and a better balance between the issues, which are not necessarily mutually exclusive.</p> <p>Whilst the 'Issues and Options' consultation responses, together with Nottinghamshire County Council's aspirations, reflect the desire for biodiversity gain in mineral restoration, without the benefit of site restoration briefs the policy title, 'Biodiversity-led restoration', gives the impression that mineral restoration is potentially about habitats creation to the exclusion of other issues. Potentially, it could also appear to contradict policy SP6: The Built and Natural Environment, which appears to be a more balanced, holistic, and inclusive policy.</p>	<p>Even if habitats restoration is not a priority, such considerations still need to be included, and to that end it is suggested that the words 'a priority' be added to the last sentence at the end of the justification (page 30), as follows:</p> <p>'It is recognised that in some cases creation of habitat may not be a priority/appropriate or desirable. In some cases, restoration of leisure uses, or agricultural use may be more appropriate'.</p>	<p>Mineral extraction sites can provide the greatest potential for biodiversity gain both nationally and locally and as such Policy SP2 highlights this potential. Opportunities, in the past, to deliver new habitats has been lost when considering the restoration of permitted development sites. It is a County Council priority to reverse this and therefore Biodiversity-led restoration is seen as a strategic priority for the County Council.</p> <p>The justification text acknowledges that biodiversity-led restoration may not always be appropriate and the further clarification suggested is not considered necessary in this context. A change to the Policy is already proposed to recognise this point. The Local Plan should be read as a whole and Policy SP6 addresses other considerations for the Natural Environment.</p>	<p>Amendments to the justification text and policy are already proposed to address this issue in response to earlier comments.</p>
23437 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Object	<p>We have reservations about a biodiversity led approach to restoration. While this may be appropriate in certain cases, it could also be inappropriate in others (including for heritage assets). The NPPF does not single out biodiversity above other factors, and so we consider that the Nottinghamshire Minerals Plan should take a more balanced approach to restoration.</p>	<p>The policy should not refer to "biodiversity led" restoration but instead make clear that high quality restoration will be required for a number of reasons, including enhancement of the historic environment and improvements to biodiversity.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be read as a whole. A Strategic Policy for the built and natural environment, including heritage assets, is also included within the Plan. A further, more detailed, development management policy with regards to the historic environment is also incorporated.</p> <p>Mineral extraction sites can provide the greatest potential for biodiversity gain both nationally and locally and as such Policy SP2 highlights this potential. The relevant site restoration briefs contained within Appendix 3 of the Local Plan contain a section on 'Environmental and Cultural designations' and are specific in terms of any heritage assets within the locality of each allocated site and as such ensures that consideration must be given to these assets.</p>	

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23711 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Support	The importance of the restoration and future use of land being addressed from the outset and being integral to the management / phasing of a site is agreed with. As is the valuable role that habitat creation and improving the linkages between areas can play in meeting national and local habitat targets. The suggested approach to biodiversity-led restoration based around the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan, Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project and Water Framework Directive targets is therefore supported.		Support noted.	
23251 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Support	We fully support the preferred approach of the Minerals Local Plan, specifically the Biodiversity-led restoration policy (Policy SP2) and Policy DM4 - Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and Geodiversity. These are precisely the type of policies Local Plans need to help support national and local biodiversity targets, such as the governments England Biodiversity Strategy, (200,000ha of new habitat by 2020), and the UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans. We also support the use of the Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project to inform the plan as it provides an important overview to help deliver these biodiversity targets within the county of Nottinghamshire. We appreciate and support the inclusion of the Water Framework Directive in paragraph 2 of the policy.		Support noted.	
23695 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Support	The National Trust is content with the approach to bio-diversity led restoration as set out in this policy and therefore supports it.		Support noted.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23598 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Support	<p>SP2 INTRODUCTION</p> <p>The RSPB supports a 'restoration-led approach' in which 'the restoration and future use of the land is addressed at the outset'.</p> <p>The RSPB also supports the 'aim to ensure mineral sites are reclaimed in a way that seeks to maintain and significantly enhance the county's diverse environment and biodiversity'.</p>		Support noted.	

SP2 Justification

23656 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]	Comment	<p>Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire County Councils have been working together on environmental sensitivity at a strategic county scale - Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity (AMES), and at a more detailed level for the Trent Valley and the East Nottingham Sandlands - Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (ESM). In order to explain the fundamental concept underpinning all this work, it would be helpful to include an extract from the background report text (see 'Changes to Plan')</p> <p>The background paper entitled, 'A methodology to identify Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity (Landscape/Ecological/Historic) in the Trent Valley' states (page 13):</p> <p>To be added - cross reference to an appendix document which explains the methodology for creating the 'hot spot' map</p> <p>Derbyshire County Council would find it helpful to see this reference, and an appendix explaining the methodology for creating the 'hot spot' map, added to the background paper.</p>	<p>Add following text from background paper to justification text:</p> <p>'In general terms those landscapes of highest environmental value will be areas where the landscape remains intact visually and structurally, has strong historic cultural identity, contains expanses or multiple areas of semi-natural habitats, with associated linkages appropriate to the character of the area, and has evidence of appropriate land management practices.</p> <p>It provides an important initial step is to identify those areas of the landscape that continue to be of existing value for a range of environmental factors. It is essential that those areas of landscape with significant intrinsic value are identified and retained as part of the developing landscape vision and strategy.</p> <p>Similarly it can aid the focussing of resources to enhance landscape through restoration management and other initiatives.'</p> <p>In background paper: add appendix setting out methodology behind the hot spots</p>	<p>Comments partially accepted although a more streamlined form of wording is proposed as it is not considered necessary to duplicate the methodology that is already set out in the Background Paper.'</p>	<p>Add further clarification to justification text.</p>
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Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23936 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Comment	<p>Whilst MGL recognises that the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity study has not been used directly for site selection, even so the study is a pointer to the most and least constrained areas. The report identifies a number of sites which are Dark Red or Red for which the focus should be Protection including Gorton West, Besthorpe East, Besthorpe South, Cromwell South, Langford North and Langford South. If this study were applied to exclude these most damaging sites it would remove over 17 million tonnes from the allocations. Some sites scored as Pink or Pale Pink including Coddington which has a yield of 10 million tonnes.</p> <p>Flash Farm is also Pale Pink - having no strategic value where the recommended action is strong forward planning (Restoration/Creation).</p> <p>What is missing from the study (because it was limited to the Trent Valley) is any comparable assessment of the sites proposed in the Idle valley or East Leake, which is something MGL thinks should be rectified.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The objectives of the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Study (AMES) were to provide additional evidence for Nottinghamshire's part of the Trent Valley and the findings of the Study were utilised during the site selection process.</p> <p>The Study is only relevant for the Trent Valley areas of Nottinghamshire and as such large parts of the County are not included. It covers a number of topics including ecology, the historic environment and landscape attributes. Further studies for the remainder of Nottinghamshire may be carried out at a later date but it should be noted that the study has not been used to aid site selection but will be utilised to identify potential restoration priorities.</p>	
23657 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]	Comment	<p>Derbyshire County Council supports the holistic vision and strategy for the Trent suggested in the AMES study, and suggests that mention should be made of this in the document. Such a vision is currently being developed by the Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership. South Derbyshire District Council is aiming to assist, through delivery of high quality Green Infrastructure and their pre-submission Local Plan includes a specific policy on this.</p>		Comment accepted.	Add reference to AMES.

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23600 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	<p>The RSPB supports the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -recognition of 'considerable potential in linking existing areas of habitat as well as creating new areas of habitat for wildlife'; provision of a 'suitable policy framework' for increasing the level of high quality habitat delivery'; -reference to the RSPB report that identified the contribution that mineral siterestoration can make to the delivery of habitat creation targets; -identification of priority habitats for each area (Trent Valleys, Sherwood, etc), <p>However, we suggest that the justification addresses a number of additional points and errors (see 'Changes to Plan', more details in attachment).</p>	<p>Additional points for the justification text to address/corrections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasise the Trent and Idle Valleys as a key area for landscape-scale habitat creation - Identify 'rivers' as a priority habitat in the Trent & Idle Valleys. - Acknowledge the Trent and Idle Valleys as the focal points for a range of landscape-scale conservation projects - Promote restoration of the biodiversity of the River Trent and its floodplain as a unifying thread common to all of these Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) areas, as agreed at the Trent and Tame Minerals Planning Workshop in July 2013. - Highlight the need to develop a strategic, landscape-scale, cross boundary approach to biodiversity delivery through mineral site restoration in the Trent Valley. - Promote the restoration of more 'difficult' habitats where appropriate. In other words, when faced with a choice of restoration options, the highest priority should be the habitat which is most 'difficult' to restore or for which the overall opportunities are likely to be rarest. - The reference to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) is out of date. It was superseded by the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' in 2012 - Provide more details on the 'biodiversity-led strategy' referred to in the supporting text for Policy DM11. 	<p>Partially accepted. References to landscape scale habitat creation within the Trent and Idle Valleys and the promotion of cross-boundary working between Minerals Planning Authorities will help to strengthen the justification text. The justification text sets out the priority habitats in the Trent Idle Valleys and these are reflected in the specific development briefs for each site. The original text in DM11 referred to the approach set out in Policy SP2 and not a separate strategy and it is accepted that the justification text to DM11 should be amended to clarify this point.</p>	<p>Update references throughout the plan from UK BAP to UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.</p> <p>Add references to landscape-scale habitat creation within the Trent and Idle Valleys and to promote cross-boundary working.</p> <p>Amend DM11 justification text.</p>

SP3: Climate Change

23581 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Comment	<p>We strongly support the introduction of an over-arching strategic policy on how minerals development should address climate change issues. However, in light of our comments on Policies SP2 and SP4, this policy should be repositioned in the Minerals Local Plan.</p>	<p>It is suggested that this policy is renumbered and repositioned as Policy SP4.</p>	<p>Comment noted, it is proposed to re-order the policies.</p>	<p>Renumber SP4 as SP2 and renumber remaining strategic policies accordingly.</p>
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Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23305 - Ms Jane Burd [1707]	Comment	Fracking for shale gas and coal bed methane will add dangerous climate change gases into the atmosphere and the fugitive methane released from fracking for coal bed methane cannot be controlled or measured. Methane is 63x more potent than carbon dioxide as a climate change gas. Keep these unconventional fossil fuels in the ground.		Comment noted - no change required.	
23666 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	Broadly welcome the policy but need to include a requirement to compare contributions of greenhouse gases per tonne of mineral for all sites that could serve the same market requirement and to release sites according to their contribution. Allow extraction in flood plains where this would create flood capacity and reduce transport impacts.	Add: - requirement to compare contributions of greenhouse gases per tonne of mineral for all sites that could serve the same market requirement and to release sites according to their contribution - reference to extraction in flood plains being allowed where this would create flood capacity and reduce transport	Change not accepted as this information is not available on a site by site basis. Policy DM2 Water Resources and Flood Risk covers flood issues.	
23342 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Comment	At the previous consultation stage The Coal Authority supported Option B (climate change issues would be most appropriately addressed through other development management policies). The Plan has to address climate change in order to meet the objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework and statutory obligations. Whilst The Coal Authority does not fundamentally object to the use of an overarching policy, we are concerned that the policy as currently written could be utilised as an overarching objection to any energy mineral development. The NPPF recognises the continued role for the extraction of energy minerals, including coal. The indigenous production of minerals, including energy minerals provides a positive contribution towards addressing climate change issues resulting from transportation.	The justification text to accompany Policy SP3 should make it clear that this policy does not presume against the future extraction of energy minerals, including coal. Together with recognising the potential benefits of indigenous mineral extraction in environmental and climate change terms. Reason - In order to ensure that the implementation of Policy SP3 will be balanced, and to ensure that readers of the Local Plan do not misinterpret the policy as presuming against the future extraction of energy minerals in appropriate circumstances.	Comment noted, changes to text suggested in order to ensure that the implementation of Policy SP3 will be balanced, and to ensure that readers of the Local Plan do not misinterpret the policy as presuming against the future extraction of energy minerals in appropriate circumstances.	Add paragraph to end of justification text of Policy SP3 to read: 'This policy goes not presume against the future extraction of energy minerals. Indigenous mineral extraction has potential benefits in environmental and climate change terms.'

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23601 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	The RSPB supports 'developing restoration schemes which will contribute to addressing future climate change adaptation' and the supporting text which promotes 'restoration of mineral sites and restoration schemes that include measures such as flood water storage, the creation of biodiversity habitats, living carbon sinks, wider ecosystem services'.	This policy and supporting text should be better reflected in Strategic Objective 3 (Addressing Climate Change) (see comments on Strategic Objective 3).	Comment noted, amendment to SO3 proposed.	Amend SO3 to read: 'Reduce existing and future flood risk link to and aid in adaptation to, climate change through good quarry design and operation, water management, location of plant and appropriate restoration, particularly for quarries in the Trent Valley flood plain.'
23840 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT support the overall aim of this policy, but there should be greater emphasis on reducing the greenhouse gases produced by different extraction methods per se. It is not clear how comparisons would be made as to the effectiveness of different extraction methods would be assessed with regard to the energy produced versus the greenhouse gases released. This is particularly pertinent in relation to comparisons between coal, oil, CBM, CMM and shale gas. This requires explanation and clarification. We support the MLP position that mineral schemes may increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, and would recommend that this is linked specifically to the biodiversity-led approach.	Clarification required regarding how comparisons would be made as to the effectiveness of different extraction methods would be assessed with regard to the energy produced versus the greenhouse gases released. Suggested Biodiversity led approach: "1c) Developing restoration schemes which will contribute to addressing future climate change adaptation, including through linking and expanding habitats and creating ecological stepping stones".	Comments noted, however the aim of the strategic policy is to minimise the environmental footprint of sites through the use of best practice; for example through the use of modern energy efficient plant. The policy is not intended to make detailed comparisons between different extraction methods. Part 1 c) of Policy SP4 will be amended to take account of the biodiversity led approach.	Amend part 1c) to read "Developing restoration schemes which will contribute to addressing future climate change adaptation, including through biodiversity and habitat creation, carbon storage and flood alleviation".
23867 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616] 23882 - Confederation of UK Coal Producers (Philip Garner) [2954]	Object	Concern is expressed that the requirement for all minerals development to minimise their impact on the causes of climate change is not deliverable nor workable.		Objection noted. The minimisation of impacts will be achieved by encouraging all proposed developments to use the most up-to-date plant, materials etc which will help to mitigate against the overall impacts of climate change. As such this is not considered to be non-deliverable or unworkable.	
23166 - Jeannie Thompson [2750]	Support	Fracking and subsequent Burning of Shale Gas and mining causing release of methane are serious contributors to climate change at a time we need renewable energy. As climate change gets more and more serious it wipes out the economy, development and resources through floods, droughts and storms causing human suffering.		Support noted.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23797 - Nottingham Friends of the Earth (Mr Nigel Lee) [1261]	Support	We support the policy on Climate Change,		Support noted.	
23696 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Support	The approach set out here, both in principle and in detail accords with the views expressed by National Trust previously and is supported.		Support noted.	

SP3 Justification

23883 - Confederation of UK Coal Producers (Philip Garner) [2954]	Comment	<p>The words "all new mineral developments should facilitate a reduction in greenhouse gases, deliver energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources AND avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change" is not acceptable.</p> <p>A reduction in greenhouse gases from what? Previous extractions? Background emissions levels?</p> <p>Delivering generation from low carbon sources is not realistic, if there is a need it is clearly because that generation plant is operating to keep the lights on.</p> <p>Avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change? Any restoration and any extractive process granted planning permission has to deal acceptably with the long term drainage and land use, what is the real intent here as this phrase is far too vague?</p>		<p>Partially accepted. Policy SP3 is designed to promote and deliver this aspect of national policy. The introductory text will be amended to make it clear that new development should seek to reduce greenhouse emissions as well as avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Amend second paragraph to say: All new development, including minerals extraction, should therefore seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, including flooding, where practicable.</p>
23868 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616]	Object	The preceding paragraph to Policy SP3 requires all new mineral development to facilitate a reduction in greenhouse gases and delivery of energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources. We object to this paragraph as we do not believe it to be deliverable or enforceable.		<p>Accepted. Policy SP3 is designed to promote and deliver this aspect of national policy. The introductory text will be amended to make it clear that new development should seek to reduce greenhouse emissions as well as avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Amend second paragraph to say: All new development, including minerals extraction, should therefore seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, including flooding, where practicable.</p>

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23771 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>p33, 2nd para, requires all new mineral development ... to deliver energy generation from renewable of low carbon sources.</p> <p>Comment: although this is not carried through to the proposed Policy SP3 we believe that the requirements set out in this para are not achievable and should be withdrawn. As a general point it would be helpful if the paragraphs were numbered in the Plan.</p>	Withdraw the requirements set out in this paragraph.	<p>Objection noted. Paragraphs will be numbered in the final document for ease of reference.</p> <p>Policy SP3 is designed to promote and deliver this aspect of national policy. The introductory text will be amended to make it clear that new development should seek to reduce greenhouse emissions as well as avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Number all paragraphs in the final version of the Plan.</p> <p>Amend second paragraph to say: All new development, including minerals extraction, should therefore seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and avoid increased vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, including flooding, where practicable.</p>

SP4: Minerals Provision

23667 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	<p>We welcome the commitments to give priority to the extension of existing sites, to prevent the development of nonallocated sites where need cannot be demonstrated and to require the avoidance of adverse social, economic and environmental impacts to be prioritised.</p>	<p>We suggest that strategy (c) should be amended to read "Allow for development on non-allocated sites where a need can be demonstrated that cannot be met in the foreseeable future on allocated sites that are suitable, viable and available to serve the same market requirement;"</p> <p>We suggest that part (2) should be amended to read "All proposals for mineral development must demonstrate that they have prioritised the avoidance of adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed development, or make use of appropriate mitigation measures, and that the need cannot be met in the foreseeable future on sites that are suitable, viable and available to serve the same market requirement, the development of which would have lesser residual social, economic and environmental impacts;"</p> <p>The latter amendment would make the policy more strategic in nature.</p>	<p>Amendment 1, not accepted. As part of any planning application for a non-allocated minerals site, the applicant would need to provide a detailed assessment of current capacity and identify a clear need for further reserves to be permitted in line with the existing point 'c' of Policy SP4.</p> <p>Amendment 2, not accepted. The sites put forward through the call for sites process were fully assessed and those that were considered deliverable and to have the least social and environmental impacts have been allocated in the plan.</p>
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Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23438 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	We welcome the reference the supply of minerals in Nottinghamshire needing to avoid adverse environmental impacts. Allowing the development of non-allocated sites where a need can be demonstrated could be relevant in the case of building stone provision, where a site may come forward outside of the Plan to meet a specific need for building stone to ensure the conservation of the historic environment. This does not avoid the need for improvements to Policy MP10 though.		Comment noted.	
23494 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Comment	The word 'reserves' should be changed to 'resources' to be PERC compliant.		Comment accepted, amendments to terminology to be made.	
23884 - Confederation of UK Coal Producers (Philip Garner) [2954]	Comment	Point number 2. Should also ask that not only are the adverse effects avoided or mitigated, but also that any benefits socially, economically and environmentally are considered and identified.		Comment not accepted. Policy SP4 sets out the strategic approach for the provision of all mineral types within the county and should be read alongside the other strategic policies as well as the mineral specific policies set out in the Minerals Provision Chapter. Policy MP11 sets out the approach towards coal which acknowledges the role of national, local or community benefits in outweighing the likely adverse impacts of the development.	
23697 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Comment	The overall approach to supply based upon extraction is supported, but it is disappointing that this is not directly related to the policy approach to the use of secondary and recycled minerals. It would be better if Policy MP5 (or a version of that policy with more strategic wording) preceded Policy SP4.	Policy MP5 (with more strategic wording) should precede Policy SP4.	Comment noted, it is proposed to re-order the policies, although not exactly as suggested. It is proposed to renumber SP4 as SP2, thus giving it more prominence in the Plan (which we assume was the intention of this comment.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23427 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883]	Object	SP4 1c dangerously appears to allow approval on non-allocated sites whenever 'need' can be shown and leaving undefined who decides whether there is a need and whose need (could be national, thus overruling what local people need altogether) is in point. The second paragraph, as presently worded, suggests that mitigation is a satisfactory alternative to prioritization.	<p>Amend SP4 1c to "Allow for development on non-allocated sites only in exceptional circumstances, where independent assessment clearly demonstrates that alternatives - extending existing sites or development on allocated sites - would result in significantly greater environmental and social harm."</p> <p>Amend SP4 2 to: "All proposals for mineral development must demonstrate that they have prioritised the avoidance of adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed development. Where such impacts cannot be avoided the proposals must make include appropriate mitigation measures. "</p>	<p>Policy SP4 is a strategic policy, and detailed policies are set out later within the plan. It is important to read the Plan as a whole. We have to maintain a landbank, however, others sites could be developed during the Plan period providing they were to conform with the NPPF and other relevant planning policies and documents.</p> <p>Comments in relation to SP4, point 2 are accepted and the change will be made.</p>	
23798 - Nottingham Friends of the Earth (Mr Nigel Lee) [1261]	Object	Amend para 2. We support the intention, but current wording suggests mitigation is an alternative to avoiding adverse impacts.	<p>Re-word policy as follows: All proposals for mineral development must demonstrate that they have prioritised the avoidance of adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed development. Where such impacts cannot be avoided they must make use of appropriate mitigation measures.</p>	Objection accepted, amend para 2 of Policy SP4 to include reference to 'where impacts cannot be avoided' - this serves to strengthen the overall thrust of the policy in relation to the use of mitigation measures.	Amend Policy SP4, point 2 to read: '2. All proposals for mineral development must demonstrate that they have prioritised the avoidance of adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed development. ,Where such impacts cannot be avoided the proposal must or make use of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures.'
23809 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	SP4 - 1b. Objection in respect of the preference of extensions over new sites.The strategy of preferring extensions over new sites in order to conserve mineral resources is not logical as there may be higher quality reserves in less environmentally sensitive areas which are more closely located with respect to markets giving a greater degree of sustainability in new locations compared with extensions to existing sites.	Remove presumption in favour of extensions to existing sites.	Objection not accepted, no change to the plan. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and therefore extending existing quarries is considered more sustainable than developing new quarries. This is to ensure that valuable mineral reserves are not unnecessarily sterilised. It is important to note that extensions will still be assessed to ensure that they are economically, socially and environmentally acceptable.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23388 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Object	<p>We have two separate points:</p> <p>First, the stated preference to give priority to site extensions before new sites implies bias rather than any objective appraisal and also cuts across Policy DM8: Cumulative Impact. Site extensions can have serious implications for communities in terms of cumulative impacts and, if Policy DM8 is to be achieved, should not be automatically prioritised.</p> <p>Secondly, the proposed policy helpfully states that "all proposals for mineral development must demonstrate that they have prioritised the avoidance of adverse social, economic and environmental impacts.... or make use of appropriate mitigation measures." We would also like to see a requirement for planning applications to evidence how their proposals contribute to the Plan's Strategic Objectives and for the words "and/ or compensated for" to be added after "mitigation measures".</p>	<p>The statement (b) "Give priority to the extension of existing sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable" should be removed.</p> <p>The existing sentence at paragraph 2 should be amended after "mitigation measures" to read "and/or compensated for."</p> <p>Paragraph 2 should include a new sentence "All applications should evidence how they contribute to the Plan's strategic objectives."</p>	<p>First point not accepted. Extending existing sites, where feasible, is considered to be more sustainable than developing new sites. This can be more efficient as the existing site access and processing plant can be used to recover mineral that may not otherwise be worked and the environmental impacts are generally less than those associated with opening up a new site. However it is important that the cumulative impacts of continuing minerals development are considered and all new proposals will need to be assessed in terms of their impact on local communities and the environment. The Development Management Policies (DM1-18) set out in the plan provide appropriate safeguards for the location, operation, restoration and after-use of future minerals sites.</p> <p>Second point accepted. Additional text will be incorporated into paragraph 2 of the policy.</p> <p>Third point not accepted. The strategic objectives set out the overarching aims of the plan and how the vision would be achieved. Any planning application for minerals development would need to comply with the policies set out in the plan as a whole and would therefore in turn meet the wider strategic objects.</p>	<p>Amend Policy SP4, point 2 to read: '2. All proposals for mineral development must demonstrate that they have prioritised the avoidance of adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed development. ,Where such impacts cannot be avoided the proposal must or make use of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures.'</p>
23563 - Trustees of Home Farm, Kelham [2922]	Object	<p>There has been no opportunity to object to the omission of Home Farm, Kelham as a proposed allocated site. This document does not make reference to omission sites.</p>	<p>Identify Home Farm, Kelham as an allocated site.</p>	<p>We acknowledge your objection to the omission of Home Farm as a proposed allocation. The County Council's approach to the identification of allocations is set out in the Site Selection Background Paper.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23582 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Object	<p>Part 1. a) of the policy should be renumbered as Strategic Policy SP2; and reworded to highlight economic and social factors.</p> <p>We object to Part 1. b) of the policy, as no clear justification has been given for prioritising extensions to existing sites over new sites - the latter may represent the more sustainable option.</p> <p>We object to Part 1. b) of Policy SP4 as currently worded, which should be revised to allow greater flexibility for non-allocated sites to be allowed if they would provide a sustainable option.</p> <p>Part 2. of the policy should be amended to include compensation measures.</p>	<p>The position of this policy should be moved so that it follows immediately after SP1: Sustainable Development, and so is renumbered as SP2.</p> <p>We also recommend that the policy is reworded to alter the approach to the location of minerals development, remove the priority given to extensions to existing sites, and revise the approach to non-allocated sites, as set out below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The strategy for the supply of minerals in Nottinghamshire is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify suitable land for mineral extraction to maintain an efficient, adequate and steady supply of minerals to meet the economic needs of individuals, communities and businesses during the plan period; b) give priority to sites which are located close to markets, where these would be socially, economically and environmentally acceptable; c) allow for development on non-allocated sites where it can be demonstrated that this would not result in a harmful over-supply of minerals and undermine other policies of the plan; and d) ensure the provision of minerals in the plan remains in line with wider economic trends through regular monitoring. 2. All proposals for minerals development must demonstrate that they have prioritised the avoidance of adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed development, or make use of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures. <p>The Justification should be reviewed and revised accordingly to be consistent with this amended policy.</p>	<p>Point 1: Accepted. In light of feedback from the consultation Policy SP4 is being re-numbered as Policy SP2.</p> <p>Point 2: Not accepted. The suggested amendments to the policy text are not deemed necessary as:</p> <p>A: The policy already states that a steady and adequate supply of minerals will be identified over the plan period and therefore reference to the needs of individuals, communities and businesses is not required.</p> <p>B: Extending existing sites, where feasible, is considered to be more sustainable overall than developing new sites. This can be more efficient as the existing site access and processing plant can be used to recover mineral that may not otherwise be worked and the environmental impacts are generally less than those associated with opening up a new site. Policy SP5 makes reference to location of sites in close proximity to existing markets to minimise transport movement.</p> <p>C: The Minerals Local Plan seeks to identify adequate reserves of minerals over the plan period to meet expected demand. By allocating sites the plan aims to ensure that the most suitable sites are identified thereby giving local residents and mineral operators certainty as to which site would be worked and when (subject to planning permission) over the plan period. By accepting the changes put forward this could result in non-allocated minerals proposals being put forward during the plan period that have not been fully assessed and therefore potentially less acceptable than the existing allocated sites.</p> <p>The Local Aggregates Assessment will be reviewed on an annual basis and if there is a significant increase in demand for individual aggregates this would result in a review of the policy.</p> <p>Point 4: Accepted. Part 2 of the policy is being amended to include the suggested text.</p>	<p>Renumber SP4 as SP2 and renumber remaining Strategic Policies accordingly.</p> <p>Amend point 2 of Policy SP4 to read: 'appropriate mitigation and compensation measures'</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23372 - Hanson Brick Limited (Mr Tim Darling) [1686]	Object	Point a) - reference to NPPF is necessary.	a) Identify suitable land for mineral extraction to maintain an adequate and steady supply of minerals during the plan period, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework;	Objection noted, no change considered necessary. The inclusion of a reference to the NPPF in the policy would not add anything to the thrust of the policy. The Minerals Preferred Approach was formulated using the NPPF as a starting point and therefore the guidance it sets out runs through the document.	
23772 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>Policy SP4 is largely supported but we believe the below amendments would strengthen it:</p> <p>At b) include the 'allocation of new green field sites' after extension of existing sites'. At c) after demonstrated add or where mineral would otherwise be sterilised and forms part of a sustainable development.</p>	<p>At b) include the 'allocation of new green field sites' after extension of existing sites'.</p> <p>At c) after demonstrated add or where mineral would otherwise be sterilised and forms part of a sustainable development.</p>	<p>Not accepted. Point b of the policy is referring to the promotion of extensions to existing sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable over new greenfield sites. Therefore it would not be appropriate to include reference to greenfield sites within point b.</p> <p>Not accepted. It is not considered necessary to cover mineral sterilisation issues within this policy as this is covered in detail in Policy DM13: Minerals Safeguarding and consultation areas.</p>	
23381 - The Bell Family Trust [2866]	Support	We support the strategy of giving priority to site extensions to existing quarry operations in preference to the opening of new greenfield sites.		Support noted.	
SP4 Justification					
23811 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	Objection in respect of the preference of extensions over new sites. All sites should be treated on their merits and no judgement about the greater or lesser sustainability merits of extensions over new sites should be made until an even handed site assessment process has been carried. This paragraph acknowledges that there are negative cumulative impacts in continuing extraction at a site.	Remove presumption in favour of extensions to existing sites.	Objection not accepted, no change to the plan. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and therefore extending existing quarries is considered more sustainable than developing new quarries. This is to ensure that valuable mineral reserves are not unnecessarily sterilised. It is important to note that extensions will still be assessed to ensure that they are economically, socially and environmentally acceptable.	
23564 - Kelham Estate [2921]	Object	There has been no opportunity to object to the omission of Kelham Estate as a proposed allocated site. This document does not make reference to omission sites.	Identify Kelham Estate as an allocated site.	We acknowledge your objection to the omission of Home Farm as a proposed allocation. The County Council's approach to the identification of allocations is set out in the Site Selection Background Paper.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23841 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT agree with the wording of the policy, as it makes a clear statement that avoiding adverse environmental and social impacts must be prioritised. We would also expect to see, however, that the positive aspect of the potential gain to priority biodiversity habitats and species which can be secured through a scheme should be highlighted as a means help to inform decision-making on site provision. (Detailed amendments have been put forward)	We would therefore recommend the inclusion of the following text in the last paragraph of p35: "... All new proposals, whether allocated or otherwise, will need to be assessed in terms of their impact on local communities and the environment, including matters such as landscape, heritage, biodiversity and climate, and what contribution they would make to achieving local and national biodiversity targets".	Objection accepted amendment to text proposed.	

SP5: Sustainable Transport

23306 - Ms Jane Burd [1707]	Comment	The tanking out of massive quantities of contaminated water following the process of fracking, up to and in excess of 20 million gallons, over a period of several weeks will provide an unnecessary and unsustainable effect on road transport in the local environment, impacting on quality of life, air quality and overall quality of life.		Comment noted. This policy, along with Policy DM9, will be used to assess any planning application and as such, those impacts listed will be taken into account in making a decision at the planning application stage.	
23343 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Comment	<p>The Coal Authority supports the underlying objectives of Policy SP5 and welcomes the use of alternatives to road transport where they exist. However as presently written The Coal Authority has some concerns relating to criterion 1a), namely relationship to existing markets.</p> <p>The justification text to the policy makes it clear that "Wherever possible therefore, minerals sites should be located close to their end market in order to minimise overall transport distances. However, this will not always be feasible where the site is needed to supply a regional or national market." The Coal Authority welcomes this recognition, which is particularly applicable to energy minerals which are meeting a national rather than local market requirement.</p> <p>The policy text should be slightly amended in order to reflect the potential need for exceptions to criterion 1a).</p>	<p>Criterion 1a) should be amended to read as follows: "1. All mineral proposals should seek to maximise the use of alternatives to road transport such as river barge transport. All new mineral working and mineral related development should be located as follows: a) within close proximity to existing markets to minimise transport movement where appropriate; and b) within close proximity to the County's main highway network and existing transport routes in order to avoid residential areas and minor roads and minimise the impact of road transportation..."</p> <p>Reason - In order to ensure that the policy is clear that there may be exceptions to the criteria as set out in the policy justification.</p>	Not accepted. Policy SP5 applies to all mineral types. It is acknowledged that exceptions maybe required for national or international important minerals but these would be determined on their individual merits. This point is already covered in the justification text to Policy SP5 and the plan should be read as a whole.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23668 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	We consider that the wording of part (1) (b) should read "as close as possible by environmentally acceptable routes" rather than "in close proximity", since the former is a matter of where minerals and routes occur, whereas the latter is a matter of opinion.	Amend Part 1b to read 'as close as possible by environmentally acceptable routes'	Comment not accepted. Does not add to or clarify the policy.	
23373 - Hanson Brick Limited (Mr Tim Darling) [1686]	Comment	Minerals can only be worked where they are located therefore the principles of point a) of this policy are fundamentally oposed to this principle. Reference to the availability of minerals based upon their geological location should be included in this policy.		Change not accepted. The fact that minerals can only be worked where they are found is set out in the NPPF and also throughout the Preferred Approach - see Policy SP4 Mineral Provision - and the proposed change would not add to the overall thrust of the policy and would reiterate national planning policy.	
23812 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	This policy is supported however, it is not considered that the allocation strategy in the MLPPA complies with the requirement of policy SPA5 that all new mineral working and mineral related development should be located within close proximity to markets to minimise transport movement.	Review the allocation strategy to take account of proximity to markets	This is only one consideration when assessing sites. There are generally three markets in Nottinghamshire, Nottingham, Newark and the Idle Valley/S Yorkshire. All sites underwent an Sustainability Appraisal and sites in Nottingham were viewed to have greater environmental impact.	
23511 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Object	Ibstock Brick actively seeks the opportunity to maintain a stock of permitted and future resources in close proximity to the brick factory however the policy should allow felxibility when this is not possible. Policy SP5 fails to take account of the limitations for the recovery and transportation of Minerals which, by the very nature, may not be able to avoid minor roads or residential areas. Forthe extraction of brick clay, the development of alternatives to road transport are limited due to the economies of scale and short term nature of annual extraction.	Within section 1 amend as follows 'Minerals can only be worked where they are found and this overall limitation is recognised. All mineral proposals should, whenever practicable.....seek to.....'	Objection partially accepted. It is accepted that minerals can only be worked where they are found. However, this is stated throughout the Plan and is also set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. It is not considered necessary to repeat this point here - no change required.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Chapter 3: Strategic Policies

SP5: Sustainable Transport

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23773 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>Policy SP5 - part 3 is too wide in its scope, you cannot require minerals development to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel. Mitigation and potential for highway improvements as part of any development have to be commensurate.</p> <p>Policy SP5 - part 4 suggest the following wording to the end of the sentence 'necessary to facilitate the development of specific minerals proposals.'</p>	<p>Add following wording to the end of Policy SP5 - part 4:</p> <p>'necessary to facilitate the development of specific minerals proposals.'</p>	<p>Objection partially accepted. In reference to part 3, the mention of 'all modes of transport' is in relation to the Transport Assessment and so is not considered to be too wide.</p> <p>The suggested change to Part 4 is accepted.</p>	<p>Add to the end of Policy SP5 4) 'necessary to facilitate the development of specific minerals proposals.'</p>
23869 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616]	Object	<p>The requirements for mitigation within this policy are too wide reaching. Any mitigation required must be proportionate and appropriate for each individual site.</p>		<p>Objection noted. Each planning application would be assessed on its own individual merits and would be supported by Policy DM9 - Highways Safety and Vehicle Movements/Routeing. No change required.</p>	
23405 - John Pickstone [2874]	Object	<p>Suggested amendment to paragraph 2 to address the significant impacts that might be caused by delivery by road of material used for extraction of minerals e.g. water for hydraulic fracturing, but also covers delivery of other materials.</p>	<p>Re-word paragraph 2 to read:</p> <p>'Proposals requiring the bulk transport by road of minerals, minerals waste/fill or materials or substances used for the extraction of minerals will be required to demonstrate that more sustainable forms of transport are not viable'</p>	<p>Partially accepted.</p>	<p>Re-word SP5, point 3 to read:</p> <p>'Proposals requiring the bulk transport of minerals, minerals waste/fill or materials/substances used for the extraction of minerals by road will be required to demonstrate that more sustainable forms of transport are not viable'.</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23235 - Highways England (Susan Chambers) [2790]	Support	<p>The HA accepts that the transportation of minerals can generate large volumes of HGV traffic but welcomes the Council's desire to encourage alternative and more sustainable forms of transport such as the heightened use of river barges, which would help to safeguard the Strategic Road Network (SRN) from increased heavy goods vehicle traffic.</p> <p>The HA considers that Policy SP5 sets out an appropriate approach to managing down the potential traffic impacts of minerals related traffic on the communities and the highway network, including the SRN.</p> <p>The HA particularly welcomes the Council's intention for all new minerals proposals to be subject to a Transport Assessment (TA) which will serve to heighten the robustness of the evidence base and ensure that there are no severe impacts on the SRN.</p>		Support noted.	
23714 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Support	<p>Minerals development has the potential to generate large volumes of HGV traffic which can have an adverse impact on communities and cause safety issues for other road users. Given the range of proposed site allocations within Newark & Sherwood this is a key concern of the District Council. In seeking to address the impact of minerals development on the Districts infrastructure and communities both Policy SP5 and DM9 are therefore supported.</p> <p>Furthermore the District Council would wish to provide strong support for the continued use of routeing schemes such as those currently in operation in the Collingham area.</p>		Support noted.	
23155 - Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE) (Mr J R Whysall) [2392]	Support	<p>Shelford Against Gravel Extraction supports part 1b) that development should be close to the main highway network and avoid residential areas and minor roads and thus reduce the impact of road transportation to a minimum.</p>		Support noted.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23602 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Support	The RSPB supports - in principle - maximising the use of alternatives to road transport, such as river barge transport, as this should help to reduce the environmental impact of transporting the minerals, including emissions of greenhouse gasses.		Support noted.	
23751 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxy) [1931]	Support	The Council would particularly support the approach in Policy SP5 Sustainable Transport which looks to take forward alternative forms of transport to roads.		Support noted.	
23583 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Support	We support this policy		Support noted.	

SP5 Justification

23814 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	Page 38 para 1. Restrictions with respect to transporting mineral by barge from sites below Cromwell Lock upstream to Nottingham. This restriction has not been acknowledged in the distribution of the site allocations nor in the SA and site allocation assessment.		Comment noted. However, the policy is not just related to barge transport but minimising movements and proximity to the highway network and so no change is proposed.	
23774 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	At the bottom of page 37 reference is made to the wharf facility at Besthorpe, the wharf is currently mothballed due to market and economic circumstances.		Comment noted. The sentence refers to historical use, this is not suggesting current use. It is therefore not considered necessary to add 'mothballed' to the Plan as this situation may change.	

SP6: The Built and Natural Environment

23658 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]	Comment	The policy highlights the need for all mineral development proposals to deliver a high standard of environmental protection and enhancement. Such considerations also need emphasising in relation to restoration.		Comment noted. Policy SP6 is a high level strategic policy that would cover both extraction and restoration phases. Policy DM12 requires the restoration of minerals development to be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats, biodiversity, landscape historic environment or community use where appropriate.	
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Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23669 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	<p>We welcome a strategic policy that addresses amenity, but consider that a requirement to consider alternatives with lesser impact should be made explicit by adding a part (2) (see 'Changes to Plan').</p> <p>This is also essential to ensure, for example, that sites that do not sterilise the best and most versatile agricultural land are developed in preference to those that do.</p>	<p>Add a part 2 to read:</p> <p>"All proposals for mineral development must demonstrate that the need cannot be met in the foreseeable future on sites that are suitable, viable and available to serve the same market requirement, the development of which would have lesser residual impacts."</p>	<p>Objection not accepted. The Minerals Local Plan will contain site specific allocations which have been assessed and in principal are suitable for minerals development. The identified allocations also contribute to the overall minerals requirement as identified in the plan. The additional text is therefore not required.</p>	
23687 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Comment	<p>The Trust supports the overall approach set out in this Policy but is concerned about two matters relating to the historic environment.</p> <p>Firstly, there is a particular issue relating to the settings of heritage assets -as referred to in the NPPF settings can make an important contribution to the significance of heritage assets and indeed adverse impacts upon settings can constitute grounds to refuse planning permission. Given the importance of this aspect of heritage assets, together with the fact that more often than not such assets themselves are well looked after and it is their settings that are usually under greater threat, it is considered that specific reference to settings should be included in the Policy.</p> <p>Secondly, whilst the wording does distinguish between designated and non-designated heritage assets it does not identify the different gradings of designated assets and the differences in approach to developments depending upon the importance of the asset (as well as the assessment of the impact upon significance). A similar issue arises with the various nature conservation designations and their relative importance.</p>	<p>It is considered that the words "including their settings" should be added at the end of the bullet point relating to historic, archaeological and cultural assets.</p> <p>The issue regarding relative importance as a consequence of grading might best be addressed by additional text in supporting paragraphs.</p>	<p>Partially accepted. The plan must be read as a whole and these issues are covered within the more detailed development management policy for the historic environment (DM6). The justification text for DM6 now includes a reference to the significance of the heritage asset.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23259 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The protection and enhancement of controlled waters via the planning regime is a key consideration. Groundwater is a regional, rather than a local resource and a holistic approach to its protection is more effective at a strategic planning stage. The proactive protection of groundwater resources is key to providing improvements to the aquatic environment and protecting water resources for future use.</p> <p>As such we welcome the inclusion of Policy SP6 -The Built and Natural Environment and MP12 Hydrocarbon Minerals.</p> <p>We would wish for groundwater to be explicitly mentioned in the policy.</p>	<p>We would wish for the following text to be included within Policy SP6:</p> <p>'Water quality (including groundwater) and air quality'</p>	<p>Comment accepted, change to policy is proposed.</p>	<p>Amend bullet point 10 of policy SP6 to read: 'Water quality (including groundwater) and air quality'</p>
23439 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Object	<p>We welcome a strategic policy on the environment, although it should be reworded and amended. The first paragraph of the policy needs to be consistent with national policy and refer to public benefits not need. The final paragraph on page 41 misinterprets national policy. We feel that it is appropriate to continue with the identification of South Muskham as a protected archaeological resource area. There is also a need to recognise the importance of archaeology sites across the County with sufficient safeguards in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The policy name should be reworded to read "Built, Historic and Natural Environment". The first paragraph of the policy needs to be consistent with national policy and refer to public benefits not need. the third bullet point should be reworded as follows: "Heritage (designated and non-designated) and cultural assets". The final paragraph on page 41 needs amending to reflect national policy. There is also a need to recognise the importance of archaeology sites across the County with sufficient safeguards in the Local Plan to ensure their protection wherever possible. This might include identifying additional archaeological sites of national importance.</p>	<p>Partially accepted. Policy SP6 is a strategic policy covering a wide range of issues not just the historic environment. Two of the suggested changes have been made however Policy DM6 specifically covers the historic environment and makes reference to public need.</p>	<p>Amend the title of the policy to 'Built, Historic and Natural Environment' Amend bullet point 3 to read Heritage (designated and non designated) and cultural assests.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23816 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	SP6 requires that if there is any adverse impact, that need must be demonstrated with any impacts fully mitigated and/or compensated. Objection as the wording requires that all sites must meet the need test even those allocated in the MLPPA. The need test should only apply to none allocated sites.	Amend text so that the need test only applies to non allocated sites.	Objection not accepted. Whilst the site specific allocations included in the Minerals Local Plan are deemed suitable in principle for minerals development and would contribute to the overall identified future requirement, site specific issues may arise at the planning application stage and more detailed information would therefore still be required as part of a detailed planning application. This would include supplying information on the need for the mineral so that this can be balanced against any existing or unforeseen environmental impacts.	
23604 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006] 23775 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795] 23785 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750] 23870 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616] 23885 - Confederation of UK Coal Producers (Philip Garner) [2954]	Object	Policy SP6 is too strongly worded offering the same levels of protection to a site of national importance to that of a site of local importance. This policy approach is not in accordance with the NPPF.		Change not accepted, this is a strategic policy, with the specific approaches to different elements set out in the Development Management policies. The approaches set out are in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.	
23603 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Support	SP6 INTRODUCTION The RSPB supports the statement that 'the restoration of worked out quarries can significantly increase biodiversity ...'. In fact, in many areas of the County, mineral site restoration will undoubtedly be the most significant (if not the only) opportunity to create new habitats on a large scale.		Comments noted	
23584 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Support	We support this policy		Support noted.	

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
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SP6 Justification

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23260 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	To support SP6 and MP12, would provide some additional text for the justification section of SP6 (see 'change to plan').	<p>Add additional text to justification for SP6:</p> <p>Under the Water Framework Directive, the environmental objectives for groundwater and surface water bodies are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prevent deterioration in the status of water bodies, improve their ecological and chemical status and prevent further pollution. - Aim to achieve good quantitative and good groundwater chemical status by 2015 in all water bodies. For a groundwater water body to be in overall 'good' status, both its quantitative and chemical status must be 'good'- Implement actions to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater - Comply with the objectives and standards for protected areas where relevant. - Hazardous substances must be prevented from entry into groundwater and the entry into groundwater of all other pollutants must be limited to prevent pollution. - Water supply and the disposal of sewage and foul water from any site should be discussed with the relevant water company and the Environment Agency to ensure no deterioration of surface water or groundwater quality. <p>This approach is important for Nottinghamshire as the county is situated on a Principal and Secondary Aquifers. These are layers of rock or drift deposits that provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. Secondary aquifers are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.</p>	<p>Comment accepted insert additional justification text.</p>	<p>Add additional justification text for SP6 as follows:</p> <p>Under the Water Framework Directive, the environmental objectives for groundwater and surface water bodies are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prevent deterioration in the status of water bodies, improve their ecological and chemical status and prevent further pollution. - Aim to achieve good quantitative and good groundwater chemical status by 2015 in all water bodies. For a groundwater water body to be in overall 'good' status, both its quantitative and chemical status must be 'good'- Implement actions to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater - Comply with the objectives and standards for protected areas where relevant. - Hazardous substances must be prevented from entry into groundwater and the entry into groundwater of all other pollutants must be limited to prevent pollution. - Water supply and the disposal of sewage and foul water from any site should be discussed with the relevant water company and the Environment Agency to ensure no deterioration of surface water or groundwater quality. <p>This approach is important for Nottinghamshire as the county is situated on a Principal and Secondary Aquifers. These are layers of rock or drift deposits that provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. Secondary aquifers are permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.					
23818 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	The Landscape Character Assessment has reinforced the continued extraction of mineral from the same areas. This is because the baseline assessments undertaken assume the continued quarrying activity. In order to properly assess sites for mineral extraction the baseline for an existing quarry should be its restored state. To do otherwise is to continually reinforce the negative impacts of extraction on the same area. Similarly with regard to all sites, both extensions and new sites progressive restoration which is required in all cases should be the basis for any landscape assessment and the larger sites should not, therefore, be penalised.	Amendment required	Comment noted, no change required. The landscape Character Assessment document was completed by the County Councils Landscape and reclamation team in line with national guidance. All potential sites have been assessed equally against the outputs of the document.	
23844 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT support nearly all that is in this policy including the principles behind it. We would expect to see, however, a clearer explanation of the mitigation hierarchy, with a stronger emphasis on the avoidance of impacts, before mitigation and compensation is considered. It is also important to define how the "overriding need for a development" will be assessed.</p> <p>Particularly welcome the recognition of the importance of LWS/SINCs and the need to protect them.</p> <p>Concerned by the emphasis on protection of B&MV land in this policy. NWT would prefer to see this amended to the protection of B&MV soils rather than land, which need not necessarily be in situ.</p> <p>Agree with the description of the situation regarding the treatment of flood risk, but would expect to see the positive contribution that mineral extraction can make to the management of flood risk and to meeting WFD objectives. (Detailed amendments provided)</p>	<p>A clearer explanation of the mitigation hierarchy should be provided, with a stronger emphasis on the avoidance of impacts, before mitigation and compensation is considered.</p> <p>An explanation of how the "overriding need for a development" will be assessed needs to be included.</p> <p>Specific reference in the justification text: to reconnect rivers to floodplains, where possible, for habitat creation and sustainable flood storage.</p> <p>The following added to the last paragraph on p45. "The principle of biodiversity-led restoration underpins this MLP, therefore the creation of priority biodiversity habitats will be the primary restoration aim for all allocations and extensions."</p>	Comments acknowledged, however policy SP3 is a strategic policy and the specific changes which are being sought are already covered within detailed policies DM2 (Water resources and flood risk) and DM4 (protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity)	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23776 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	At page 42, reference is made to the substantial permanent loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. Clear reference should be made that not all of the land is best and most versatile and that the appropriate restoration of mineral workings contributes to landscape and natural assets and can secure the safeguarding of best and most versatile soils.	Clarify that not all of the land is best and most versatile and that the appropriate restoration of mineral workings contributes to landscape and natural assets and can secure the safeguarding of best and most versatile soils.	Objection partially accepted. The text already makes clear that there is a range of agricultural land. However, it is accepted that clarification regarding the potential to safeguard soils is recognised and a change has been proposed.	Add additional sentence to end of paragraph 4, page 42 of SP6 justification text, to read: 'However, appropriate management and restoration of mineral workings can secure the safeguarding of best and most versatile soils.'
23820 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Support	The statement that the restoration of quarries can provide opportunities to reduce flood risk is supported.		Support noted.	
SP7: The Nottinghamshire Green Belt					
23688 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Comment	The wording as set out in the Policy itself is not consistent with the supporting text - specifically the final paragraph which in our view correctly states that permanent minerals buildings are not appropriate development in the Green Belt. It is considered that the Policy also needs to reflect this view (see 'Change to Plan').	Amend policy to read: "Minerals development, not involving the erection of permanent buildings, can be considered as appropriate in the Green Belt and will be particularly supported where high quality restoration maintains the openness of the land and its ability to meet its purpose as green belt."	Not accepted. This point is considered to be adequately covered in the supporting text in line with national policy.	
23167 - Ramblers Notts Area (Mr James Norris) [1896]	Comment	At it's edge the Green Belt merges into suburban housing development. Waste extraction tends to creep both within Green Belts and become increasingly intrusive on people's houses.		Comment noted.	
23428 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883]	Object	The proposed policy wording should be more specific about what is "appropriate" mineral development. The proposed wording could be interpreted as suggesting that any mineral development is appropriate. We are concerned about the degree of disturbance and situations where restoration is impossible e.g. ancient woodlands.	Suggest amend policy to read: "Mineral development can be considered as appropriate in the Green Belt provided it is limited to a short number of years, proportionate in scale and preserves the very purpose of the Green Belt, which is its openness. It will be only be supported where restoration is possible and it will be particularly supported where there is to be high quality restoration."	Change not accepted. Mineral development is considered to be a temporary use and is therefore already 'limited to a number of years'. There is no need to repeat what is already set out in national policy. The plan should be read as a whole and other policies require appropriate restoration measures.	
23821 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Support	This policy is supported		Support noted.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23871 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616]	Support	The policy approach for minerals development within the Green Belt is supported.		Support noted.	
<i>SP7 Justification</i>					
23777 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Page 44 sets out the policy approach to Green Belt. For the avoidance of doubt we recommend within the paragraph setting out the justification for Policy SP7 that at the second sentence the following words are added after Mineral extraction .. including appropriate and necessary restoration activities.	Second sentence - add the following words after Mineral extraction .. 'including appropriate and necessary restoration activities'.	Change accepted, would add to clarify the justification text.	Amend second sentence of SP7 justification text to read: 'Mineral extraction, including appropriate and necessary restoration activities, is considered...'
23415 - Gedling Borough Council (Mr Graeme Foster) [2120]	Object	Policy SP7 of the preferred options generally reflects national planning policy but could be strengthened by adding the following reference (set out in italics below) which appears in the supporting text but not in the draft policy: "Minerals development may be considered as appropriate in the Green Belt provided it preserves the openness of the green belt....."	Amend SP7 to read: "Minerals development may be considered as appropriate in the Green Belt provided it preserves the openness of the green belt and will be particularly supported where high quality restoration maintains the openness of the land and its ability to meet its purpose as green belt."	Change not accepted as it reiterates national policy.	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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Chapter 4: Minerals Provision Policies

MP1: Aggregate Provision

23685 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Comment	General approach is supported but a) should also be related to the role of secondary and recycled resources, and b) should make specific reference to individual proposals needing to comply with the Strategic and Development Management Policies in the Plan and, where applicable, the site specific requirements set out in Appendix 3.	Add text to: - make reference to the role of secondary and recycled aggregates - make reference to proposals having to comply with Strategic and Development Management Policies and site development briefs (where appropriate)	The figures included in Policy MP1 Aggregate provision are based on the apportionment figures set out the Local Aggregates Assessment. The LAA identifies the amount of primary and secondary and recycled aggregates produced in Nottinghamshire and takes into account the different sources when identifying the overall plan requirements. More detailed information regarding secondary and recycled aggregates is set out policy MP5. The site specific development briefs are not covered in policy MP1 as this policy is primarily concerned with identifying adequate minerals reserves over the plan period. The site specific development briefs are relevant to policies MP2 - 12 as these identify specific site allocations.	
23670 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	Welcome reduction in apportionment. Seek further reduction based on lack of national infrastructure projects in the county within the foreseeable future.		The NPPF sets out the requirement for Mineral Planning Authorities to calculate their own aggregate apportionment based on the past 10 year average sales and other important local considerations, through the production of a Local Aggregates Assessment. Nottinghamshire County Council published its first LAA in July 2013 which identified the annual apportionment for sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and Limestone based on the NPPF guidance. After considering local circumstances it concluded that the 10 year average was the correct approach to take as it incorporated periods of both economic growth and recession and would provide a level of flexibility for the future when demand for sand and gravel increases. If the MPA decided to reduce the annual apportionment below the 10 year average it would require significant evidence to do this and could risk being found unsound at the examination as it had not identified adequate reserves to meet demand over the plan period. In the case of Nottinghamshire no evidence was found to support a reduction below the 10 year average.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23778 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Policy MP1, part 2 states that the County Council will endeavour to maintain a landbank. We recommend the deletion of the words endeavouring to and maintain replaced with maintaining.	delete the words 'endeavouring to' and 'maintain' and replace with 'maintaining'.	Comment accepted. The text in policy MP1 point 2 will be ammended.	Amend Policy MP1, part 2 to remove 'endeavouring to maintain' and replace with 'maintaining'.
23735 - Rotherham Sand and Gravel Ltd [496]	Object	<p>Policy MP1 should specifically state that the County Council will make provision for the maintenance of landbanks for at least 7 years for Sherwood Sandstone in addition to that for alluvial sand and gravel. This is consistent with the thrust of the County Council's approach within the emerging plan generally and the NPPF at paragraph 145 (last bullet).</p> <p>The present wording of the policy could be construed as stating that at least 7 years provision be made for the two minerals combined.</p>	Specificy separate 7 year landbank for Sherwood Sandstone in addition to that for alluvial sand and gravel.	Comments noted.	Amend Policy MP1, part 2 to read: 'The County Council will make provision for the maintenance of landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel, 7 years for Sherwood Sandstone and 10 years for limestone...'

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23585 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Object	In the unusual historic, geological and commercial context for limestone aggregate in Nottinghamshire, we are concerned about the overall provision made, the use of landbanks and the approach to non-allocated sites. This is particularly the case in relation to the Explore Manufacturing plant, which is an important source of demand which may not have been taken into account.	<p>We suggest that this policy is reviewed and reworded as follows:</p> <p>Part 1 The levels of demand and provision for limestone in part 1. of the policy is reviewed in light of the representations made above to account for a new limestone quarry at Steetley, dedicated to serving the Explore Manufacturing facility to be allocated.</p> <p>Part 3 This part of the policy should be reworded as follows: Proposals for aggregate extraction outside those areas identified in policies MP2, MP3 and MP4: a) will be supported where it can be demonstrated there is an identified shortfall in the landbank. b) will not be supported where there is no shortfall in the landbank, unless: (i) any additional supply of aggregates would not be contrary to the objectives and undermine the other policies of the Plan; and (ii) the social, economic or environmental benefits of the proposals would outweigh any potential harm.</p>	<p>Not accepted.</p> <p>The levels of demand identified for each aggregate mineral are set out in policy MP1 and are based on the information contained in the Local Aggregates Assessment. Given the existing permitted reserves of Limestone in the county, the proximity of the Explore Manufacturing Plant to an active quarry at Steetley quarry (Derbyshire), and the significant amount of limestone/crushed rock that has historically been imported from Derbyshire on an annual basis it is not considered necessary to allocate further reserves.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan seeks to identify adequate reserves of minerals over the plan period to meet expected demand. By allocating sites the plan aims to ensure that the most suitable sites are identified thereby giving local residents and mineral operators certainty as to which sites are likely to be worked and when over the plan period. By accepting the changes put forward this could result in other quarry proposals (for all aggregates and not just for limestone) being put forward during the plan period that have not been fully assessed and therefore could be less acceptable than the previously allocated sites.</p> <p>The Local Aggregates Assessment will be reviewed on an annual basis and if there is a significant increase in demand for individual aggregates this would result in a review of the policy.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23590 - Mineral Products Association (Malcolm Ratcliff) [1517]	Object	We believe that you have underestimated the demand for sand and gravel in the Plan and will need to substantially raise the apportionment for this mineral. Similar comments have been reiterated in our recent response to the AWP analysis of ten year averages, which we understand has been passed to the County Council. Therefore, we suggest that the figure for allocation of sand and gravel should be increased from 49.02 Mt to 58 Mt over the period 2012 - 2030.	Change Policy MP1, Part 1 to read: '...58 million tonnes of sand and gravel...'	<p>The NPPF sets out the requirement for Mineral Planning Authorities to calculate their own aggregate apportionment based on the past 10 year average sales and other important local considerations, through the production of a Local Aggregates Assessment. This is a departure from the previous apportionment methodology which was based on national and sub national guidelines published by Central Government.</p> <p>It was decided at the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party meeting in February 2013 that the 2009 draft apportionment figures are no longer considered accurate as they were only based on aggregate output from a period of economic growth and should, therefore not be taken into account when determining the new apportionment figures.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire County Council published its first LAA in July 2013 which identified the annual apportionment for sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and Limestone based on the NPPF guidance. After considering local circumstances it concluded that the 10 year average was the correct approach to take as it incorporated periods of both economic growth and recession and would provide a level of flexibility for the future when demand for sand and gravel increases.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that this remains correct over the plan period.</p>	
23185 - Mr Mark Grocock [2726]	Object	Modern construction utilises more and more concrete. Alternative construction practices should be considered and investigated, using expertise and experience from abroad if necessary. Recycling of existing materials should also be considered. Sustainable construction practices are now more widely available which would not require the use of concrete, blocks & bricks.	As above, alternative products and practices should be investigated.	It is not within the remit of the Minerals Local Plan to investigate alternative or sustainable construction practices. The use of secondary and recycled aggregates is covered in policy MP5 which supports new developments that will increase the supply of secondary and or recycled materials.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23389 - The Bell Family Trust [2866]	Object	The proposed level of sand and gravel aggregate provision is too low to meet the EMAWP requirements or the likely needs of the improving economy and should be increased to 3.81mt pa of sand and gravel, in line with the EMAWP 2009 report, resulting in a total provision of 72.39 mt during the plan period	The proposed level of sand and gravel aggregate provision is too low to meet the EMAWP requirements or the likely needs of the improving economy and should be increased to 3.81mt pa of sand and gravel, in line with the EMAWP 2009 report, resulting in a total provision of 72.39 mt during the plan period	<p>The NPPF sets out the requirement for Mineral Planning Authorities to calculate their own aggregate apportionment based on the past 10 year average sales and other important local considerations, through the production of a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA). This is a departure from the previous apportionment methodology which was based on national and sub national guidelines published by Central Government.</p> <p>It was decided at the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party meeting in February 2013 that the 2009 draft apportionment figures are no longer considered accurate as they were only based on aggregate output from a period of economic growth and should, therefore not be taken into account when determining the new apportionment figures.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire County Council published its first LAA in July 2013 which identified the annual apportionment for sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and Limestone based on the NPPF guidance. After considering local circumstances it concluded that the 10 year average was the correct approach to take as it incorporated periods of both economic growth and recession and would provide a level of flexibility for the future when demand for sand and gravel increases.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that this remains correct over the plan period.</p>	
23109 - North Yorkshire County Council (Mrs Joan Jackson) [2716]	Support	North Yorkshire County Council supports Policy MP1 as it will assist in maintaining supply of sand and gravel into the markets also served by quarries in North Yorkshire and therefore help avoid the potential need for increased sand and gravel working in the North Yorkshire area, where there is already pressure on continued maintenance of supply.		Support noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP1 Justification</i>					
23823 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>The justification text needs to set out the how the 10 year average is calculated (by importing the table at Fig 2 from the LAA) and then showing the total requirement with the permitted reserves deducted to give the requirement for the plan period.</p> <p>Whilst the 10 year rolling average sales data is an appropriate base for calculating need other local factors have not been fully taken into account in the Local Aggregates Assessment. This has resulted in the apportionment figure being set too low which would result in under provision over the plan period. Therefore the draft 2009 RSS annual apportionment figure of 3.25mt (for sand and gravel) should be used as this takes account of the wider issues.</p>	The apportionment figure should be increased to ensure adequate mineral is provided over the plan period. The total requirement should be 84.5mt	<p>Policy MP1 sets out the total aggregate mineral requirements over the plan period. This is based on the information set out in the Local Aggregates Assessment. The justification text sets out how the aggregate provision figures have been calculated, however further information on past production could be included in the justification text to clarify this. Policies MP2, MP3 and MP4 deal with the individual aggregate minerals and set out the amount of permitted reserves that remain and how much new is required over the plan period.</p> <p>It was decided at the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party meeting in February 2013 that the 2009 draft apportionment figures are no longer considered accurate as they were only based on aggregate output from a period of economic growth and should, therefore not be taken into account when determining the new apportionment figures.</p> <p>After taking account of local circumstances the LAA concluded that the 10 year average was the correct approach to take as it incorporated periods of both economic growth and recession and would provide a level of flexibility for the future when demand for sand and gravel increases.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that this remains correct over the plan period.</p>	Include a table setting out the production figures for the 10 year period for aggregates in the justification text for MP1 (adapt Figure 2 from the LAA).
23297 - Peak District National Park Authority (Mrs Nicola Howarth) [2738]	Support	The Peak District National Park Authority supports the approach put forward in policy MP1. The plan however does not mention the cross boundary issue that arises as a consequence of the adopted strategy of the PDNP. Namely achieving a reduction in output of aggregates supplied from within the Park and that other areas will need to plan to provide for this supply. This needs to be considered in the preferred approach and within a review of the LAA.		Comments noted. This issue will be included in the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment when assessing the need for future crushed rock provision.	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>Table 1 LAA Average Production Figure and Estimated Total Aggregate Demand</i>					
23565 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Comment	Additional justification of 10 year average sales - table showing last ten years would be beneficial		Comments noted. The information included in Policy MP1 is based on the Local Aggregates Assessment as stated in the justification text, however there is scope to include further information on production.	Include a table setting out the production figures for the 10 year period for aggregates in the justification text for MP1 (adapt Figure 2 from the LAA).
23217 - Mr Andrew Liney [2772]	Object	<p>1 There is an inadequate statistical basis for the assumptions made, and original source data are not included nor even referenced.</p> <p>2 Assumptions made about long term sand and gravel demand are unsound for the reasons stated in the representation.</p>	<p>Include detailed statistics with referenced sources to justify the assumptions made about sand and gravel demand.</p> <p>Re-assess demand estimates in light of the long term national decline in sand and gravel demand to correct the false assumption that long-term demand may recover to pre-recession levels.</p>	<p>The information included in Policy MP1 is based on the Local Aggregates Assessment as stated in the justification text, however there is scope to include further information on production and improve the referencing to clarify the situation.</p> <p>Aggregate production over the last 30-40 years has slowly declined however output, particularly for sand is gravel has been characterised by significant peaks and troughs in production as it is closely linked to periods of economic growth and recession. Production in Nottinghamshire generally follows national trends, although due to the high sand and gravel production from the county the peaks and troughs in production tend to be more pronounced. The current recession has seen production fall significantly as house building and construction projects were stopped or cancelled. Production has since increased slightly although the continuing recession is holding back further economic growth. Given past trends it is highly likely that sand and gravel output will start to increase again as the economy improves. The future demand forecast in MP1 is based on the last 10 year average production figures identified in the Local Aggregates Assessment which takes account of a period of economic growth and recession and therefore provides a level of flexibility for the future when demand for sand and gravel increases.</p>	Include a table setting out the production figures for the 10 year period for aggregates in the justification text for MP1 (adapt Figure 2 from the LAA).

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Table 1 LAA Average Production Figure and Estimated Total Aggregate Demand

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23298 - Peak District National Park Authority (Mrs Nicola Howarth) [2738]	Support	Whilst the Peak District National Park Authority support an apportionment figure based on the 10 year average sales data and taking into account other factors such as housing, employment and infrastructure proposals. We consider that the preferred approach should be robust enough to plan for increases in aggregate should they be required due to factors such as increased house-building, greater infrastructure provision and a reduction in output from other areas namely the Peak District National Park.		Support noted. After taking account of local circumstances the Local Aggregates Assessment concluded that the 10 year average was the correct approach to take as it incorporated periods of both economic growth and recession and would provide a level of flexibility for the future when demand for sand and gravel increases. This approach was approved by the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party. Ongoing monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that this remains appropriate over the plan period. In the event that demand is greater than forecast resulting in a reduction in the permitted landbank of reserves this would be a material consideration determining any future applications.	

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

23401 - The Bell Family Trust [2866]	Comment	<p>Insufficient sites have been identified to meet the target provision (upon which we have commented elsewhere.) Some of the sites included in the existing provision have question marks regarding their deliverability and we therefore feel other sites should be allocated, especially where this can be done through the use of extensions to existing sites rather than through new sites.</p> <p>We feel that site PA27, Manor Farm, Spalford should be reconsidered as an extension to Girton Quarry. Girton is a quarry where the principle of extensions is accepted and has the capacity for barge transport too.</p>		Based on the assessment work undertaken the County Council has allocated adequate sites that if feels are deliverable and realistic to meet the provision figure set out in Policy MP1. The Manor Farm proposal is not considered deliverable due to the lack of mineral operator involvement. Also given the lack of an operator the Manor Farm proposal site is classed as a new greenfield site as it could only process mineral through the existing Girton Quarry if both sites were worked by the same operator.	
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Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23719 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>Six sites have been identified in the Besthorpe and Langford (SGh, MP2e, MP2f, SGj, MP2i and MP2h) area and the District Council is therefore concerned that this does not give rise to detrimental cumulative impact on the local environment or the amenity of local residents.</p> <p>The phased approach, ensuring no more than 2 of these sites are operational at one time, should help to minimise the impacts which could arise from development occurring concurrently across the sites and so is supported.</p> <p>Due to their proximity there is the strong potential for these sites to provide a network of linked Green Infrastructure through their restoration. This approach would reflect the aims of the District's Green Infrastructure Strategy and would therefore be supported.</p> <p>The proposed restoration schemes are supported, in particular where they incorporate flood risk alleviation measures. It is also crucial that the approaches to restoration reflect the recommendations of the District's Landscape Character Assessment; this appears to be the case and so is supported.</p>		Comments noted.	
23116 - Mrs Greta Johnson [2724]	Comment	<p>We would agree with existing proposals to use the existing gravel extraction sites and to extend them as proposed currently to deal with current and immediate demand, rather than opening up new gravel extraction sites.</p>		Support noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23611 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>The RSPB encourages the Council to allocate the Langfield West site.</p> <p>Being a riparian site, Langfield West would be a key component in the delivery of Water Framework Directive objectives in Nottinghamshire. Langfield West could include re-connecting the River Trent with its floodplain, naturalising the river channel, flood alleviation, management of diffuse pollution and improved riparian public access. Allocating Langfield West would have the added benefit of enabling these Water Framework Directive objectives to be delivered on both sides of the river, providing double the benefits. These benefits could not be achieved on a non-riparian allocation.</p> <p>The site would also make a valuable addition to the biodiversity-led restoration of the Langford / Besthorpe / Cromwell complex, bringing the total area of this complex to over 600ha. This would make this complex of sites one of the most important in the country for landscape-scale creation of priority habitats on restored mineral sites.</p> <p>Finally, it is worth noting that Langford West has a better Sustainability Appraisal score than many of the allocated sites, especially in the long-term.</p>	Include Langford West	Comments accepted. Initially the western extension to Langford quarry was not proposed for allocation as the southern and northern extensions to Langford would have been adequate for the plan period. However as a result of the feedback from the Preferred Approach consultation, including a reduction to the area of Langford South and revised site outputs, further sand and gravel reserves are needed within the plan period. Given the potential benefit from the site restoration and the additional sand and gravel reserves the site is now proposed for allocation.	Include Langford West extension allocation in future versions of the document.

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23779 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Policy requires more information on permitted reserves at each site and reserve shortfall. Policy should set out anticipated reserves for the proposed allocations to demonstrate shortfall/surplus over the Plan period. Using the policy justification there is a requirement to supply 49 million tonnes of sand and gravel over the Plan period. Existing permitted reserves are 19 million tonnes, leaving a shortfall of 30 million tonnes. The allocations total 24 million tonnes leaving a shortfall of 6 million tonnes. We believe additional sites at Home Farm, Kelham, and Langford West should be allocated to meet this shortfall.	Provide more detail on permitted reserves within Policy MP2 for each site. Allocate additional sites at: - Home Farm, Kelham - Langford West	The initial allocations set out in the Preferred Approach consultation document provided adequate sand and gravel provision to meet the requirement over the plan period based on the information available at the time. However as a result of the feedback from the consultation further reserves are needed to make up the shortfall identified throughout the plan period. Previously submitted sites and new sites put forward through the consultation have been assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal and deliverability process and further allocations have been made which are subject to an additional consultation. The Langford West extension is being proposed as an allocation due to the additional reserves it provides and the potential for a high quality restoration scheme. The green field site at Home Farm is not being allocated as it is not considered deliverable within the current plan period bearing in mind current inactive permitted sites within control of the same operator.	Include Langford West extension allocation in the revised plan.
23440 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Object	Historic environment issues do not always get reflected in the development briefs. We also have concerns about cumulative impacts on the historic environment. A number of preferred sites are partly or wholly located within areas of Highest Environmental Sensitivity. We question whether it is suitable to allocate such sites given the constraints. A number of development briefs require proposals to "consider" the impact on heritage assets. This seems rather vague and does not make clear that the significance and setting of heritage assets should be protected and enhanced.	Amend development briefs to be clearer on historic environment issues for specific sites. Consider suitability of sites in areas of Highest Environmental Sensitivity.	Comments noted. The aim of the development briefs is to highlight the key issues that will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The planning application would need to be in-line with the policies set out in the plan including DM6: Historic Environment, as well as undertaking detailed assessment work'. If further information comes forward as the plan is progressed this will be included in the development brief	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
23921 - Mr Roy Hunt [2552]	Object	<p>Once again we are asked our views on an application for sand/gravel extraction in our village of Little Carlton.</p> <p>The dirt, noise and extra traffic would make village life a misery. In the last year the volume of traffic and farm tractors has increased greatly. Most of the cars and lorries coming down Debdale Hill on the A616 speed up as they pass through the village.</p> <p>Plus any accident or break down on the A1 brings more as the diversions are through and around the village.</p> <p>The recent repair of Kelham Bridge brought all the surrounding roads to a standstill.</p> <p>Another concern is the level of the water table. We have been told it is quite high in this area. I understand the need for sand and gravel extraction but please not in any village.</p>		<p>A potential site was put forward at Little Carlton as part of the call for sites exercise however this site has not been allocated in the preferred approach document nor is there a current planning application in this area relating to sand and gravel extraction.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23902 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752] 23922 - Tessa Rentoul [2956]	Object	<p>Promotion of the allocation of Flash Farm on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doubts about the deliverability of certain sites in the Plan compared to the immediate proposals for Flash Farm. - A preference for extensions should not be used to exclude entry to new operators in the County - The apportionment for sand and gravel should be increased as future demand has been underestimated. - A very significant proportion of the mineral to be worked within the plan period is within the direct control of a single operator which could be considered anti-competitive. <p>Support expressed for this allocation on the basis that the site can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - make a valuable contribution to the mineral provision - provide a greater degree of competition in the market place dominated by a single producer - make valuable contributions to the County's Biodiversity Action Plan and provide permanent extension to the flood storage capacity within the Trent Valley. - can be developed without removing any sections of any hedgerows 		<p>The proposed site at Flash Farm was not previously considered for allocation prior to the Preferred Approach consultation document as the site was not being promoted by a mineral operator and therefore deliverability could not be demonstrated. Adequate reserves to meet demand over the plan period had also be identified through the delivery of other sites.</p> <p>As a result of the feedback from the consultation further sand and gravel reserves are needed. The Flash Farm proposal is now being promoted by a mineral operator and as such the site has been assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal and in the light of the shortfall in provision over the plan period is now being proposed as an allocation which is subject to an additional public consultation.</p>	<p>Include the Flash Farm allocation in the revised document (including site development briefs).</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23162 - Burton Joyce Parish Council (Mrs Jackie Dawn) [896]	Support	Burton Joyce Parish Council notes with satisfaction the exclusion of site PA07, Bulcote Farm, from those which might be approved for gravel extraction in the preferred option for the new County Minerals Plan currently being finalised. We strongly endorse the conclusions in the proposed document that extraction in our area would impact very adversely on flood risk; would score very negatively in respect of human health and quality of life; would badly reduce local biodiversity; and would have further negative effects on historic environment and landscape. This Council therefore strongly urges that this area remains, after final consultation, excluded from any possible aggregate extraction.		Support noted	
23732 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council supports the preferred approach document; in particular: Policy MP2 : Sand and gravel provision Policy MP11: Coal - Particularly the criteria for the proposal to be environmentally acceptable Policy MP12: Hydrocarbons - Particularly the criteria that proposals will be supported provided they do not give rise to any unacceptable impacts on the environment or residential amenity.		Support noted.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23700 - Burton Joyce Preservation Society (Richard Fife) [2946]	Support	Burton Joyce Preservation Society fully supports the provisional decision in the Minerals Plan Preferred Options to exclude site PA07 (Bulcote Farm) as a potential site for mineral extraction. We entirely endorse the motion recently passed by Burton Joyce Parish Council to this effect, and also the representations of the Burton Joyce Residents' Association. This Society is in full agreement with the findings expressed in the Preferred Options that the increased flood risk, damage to human health, injury to wildlife, the natural environment and landscape would be unacceptable if mineral extraction were to be allowed on this site. We consider the site could only be considered economically viable by ignoring the fact that the true costs would not be paid by the extraction industry, but overwhelmingly by the resident community in this area.		Support for the Plan.	
23741 - Rotherham Sand and Gravel Ltd [496]	Support	Rotherham Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd supports the inclusion of MP2c Scrooby North and MP2d Scrooby South within Draft Policy MP2.		Support noted.	
23208 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Dave Lawson) [2622]	Support	The Council welcomes the absence of proposals for sand and gravel extraction west of the City, as any additional processing at the Attenborough plant would be liable to cause serious harm to the Attenborough Gravel Pits SSSI and to local residential amenity.		Support noted	
23110 - North Yorkshire County Council (Mrs Joan Jackson) [2716]	Support	North Yorkshire County Council supports Policy MP2 because they would assist in maintaining supply of sand and gravel into markets also served by quarries in North Yorkshire and therefore help avoid the potential need for increased sand and gravel working in the North Yorkshire area, where there is already pressure on continued maintenance of supply.		Support noted	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
23112 - Mr RW Gill [2487] 23115 - Patricia Baseley [2545]	Support	Two comments stating that 'Clearly in developing the Minerals Plan Nottinghamshire County Council Planning Officers have taken account of our concerns and recommendations [in relation in sand and gravel provision], accordingly we are happy with the Draft Proposals as written.'		Support noted	
23120 - Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (Local Development Framework) [1049]	Support	A number of site identified in Policy MP2 (sand and gravel provision) will contribute towards supplying aggregate mineral to the Doncaster area and South Yorkshire region. This has been evidenced in our Local Aggregate Assessment.		Support noted	
23156 - Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE) (Mr J R Whysall) [2392]	Support	Shelford Against Gravel Extraction supports the Council's recognition from the Issues and Options stage as to the importance of in selecting sand and gravel sites: a) Minimising flood risk b) Protecting agricultural land c) Looking to the extension of existing sites rather than allocating new ones		Support noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Chapter 4: Minerals Provision Policies

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23354 - Roberta Prime [2469]	Support	<p>I was delighted to note that following the detailed and thorough research (as set out in background papers) to select sites, both Bulcote Farm and the two Shelford sites were rejected. You clearly acknowledge that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- both sites lie within an area of multiple environmental sensitivity (with lots of ecological and historical 'hotspots') and high flood risk- the impact of climate change in the future is highly to exacerbating flooding- economic considerations should not take precedence over environmental and community factors <p>National guidance states that inappropriate development in areas of flood risk should be avoided by directing development away from areas of highest risk. The sustainability appraisal document makes it clear that the negative impacts upon the environment and communities for these sites far outweigh economic considerations and that no amount of 'mitigation' would ever make them acceptable.</p>		Support noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23301 - Burton Joyce Residents Association [93]	Support	<p>We note with satisfaction the exclusion of the Bulcote Farm site and strongly endorse the negative findings listed in the Sustainability Appraisal. The conclusions accord with objections we have made for many years; any gravel extraction would impact very adversely on the health and lives of adjacent communities, increase the risk of serious flooding and could cause subsidence to buildings nearby through de-watering.</p> <p>It makes insufficient reference to dust, noise and risks to safety connected with extraction in a relatively densely populated area. Further, it would seriously damage local biodiversity, the historic environment and valuable landscape.</p> <p>We strongly urge that the Bulcote Farm site remain excluded from the Local Minerals Plan. Serious consideration should be given to removing it entirely from all future Minerals Plans.</p>		Support noted	
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<i>MP2a Finningley Extension</i>					
23441 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	<p>There is the potential for the site to contain non-designated archaeology. The setting of the nearby grade II listed Newlands Farm should also be considered. The development brief does not refer to these issues and how they should be addressed.</p>		<p>A planning permission for the area covering the Finningley extension was submitted by the mineral operator and has subsequently been permitted. The draft allocation has now been removed from the emerging plan.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23263 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>The flood risk assessment (FRA) should consider how works can mitigate against the loss of floodplain storage caused by temporary spoil heaps. Location of spoil heaps should also be away from flood conveyance routes so as not to increase flood risk. The FRA must also consider how the site will be restored to ensure that flood risk is managed appropriately.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies within Source Protection Zone 3 and is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		A planning application covering the draft allocation was submitted by the minerals operator and this has subsequently be approved. The site allocation has now been removed from the emerging minerals local plan.	
23290 - Lafarge Tarmac (David Atkinson) [2797]	Support	Lafarge Tarmac will shortly be submitting a planning application for an extension to Finningley Quarry to facilitate the extraction of approximately 1.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel, and reaffirm their support in principle for the allocation proposed for the quarry in MP2a.		A planning application covering the draft allocation was submitted by the minerals operator and this has subsequently be approved. The site allocation has now been removed from the emerging minerals local plan.	
<i>MP2b Bawtry Road North</i>					
23442 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	There are a number of designated heritage assets at Austerfield and Misson; the settings of which will need to be considered. The development brief mentions these assets but needs to explain how they should be addressed.		Comments noted. The aim of the development briefs is to highlight the key issues that will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The planning application would need to be in-line with the policies set out in the plan including DM6: Historic Environment, as well as undertaking detailed assessment work'. If further information comes forward as the plan is progressed this will be included in the development brief	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23264 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This site lies within flood zone 2 and there may be opportunities through site restoration to not only deliver priority habitat but also flood risk improvements.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies within Source Protection Zone 3 and is underlain by a Principal Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. Detailed assessment work in relation to the Source Protection Zone and Principal aquifer will be required as part of the planning application process. However reference to the Source Protection Zone and the principal Aquifer will be included in the site development brief. The potential for flood risk improvements as part of the restoration scheme will also be highlighted.</p>	<p>Amend the site development brief for MP2b to make reference to the Source Protection Zone, Principal Aquifer and potential for flood risk improvements as part of the restoration scheme.</p>
23796 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>The Habitats Regulation Assessment screening report states that MP2b could have a possible indirect links to the Hatfield Moor SAC.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The County Council acknowledges the possible indirect links to the Hatfield Moor SAC via hydrological pathways. This would be dealt with through the site specific EIA as part of the planning application process. However, a note will be added to the site development brief to ensure that relevant consideration is given.</p>	<p>Update MP2b: Bawtry Road North site development brief to ensure consideration is given to the potential indirect links to the Hatfield Moor SAC.</p>
<i>MP2c Scrooby North</i>					
23852 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	<p>It should be noted that Scrooby north is within an area with historical records of nightjar and woodlark, protected under the Birds Directive and the Conservation Regulations 2010 and so this may be a particular consideration at an application stage.</p>		<p>Comments noted. Detailed assessment work would be undertaken as part of the planning application process. Potential risk will be highlighted in the site specific development brief.</p>	<p>Amend the site development brief for MP2c to make reference to the historical records of Nightjar and Woodlark in the area.</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23265 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This site lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. Development over 1 hectare will require a flood risk assessment to ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies within Source Protection Zone 3 and is underlain by a Principal Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the SPZ and aquifer would be required as part of a planning application submission. Reference to the SPZ and aquifer will also be included in the site development brief.</p>	<p>Include information on the SPZ and Aquifer in the site development brief for MP2c Scrooby North.</p>
23443 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	<p>There is the potential for non-designated archaeology at this site. The development brief does not refer to this issue and how it should be addressed.</p>		<p>Comments noted. Additional text will be included in the site development brief to highlight the potential for non-designated archaeology. The site development briefs don't state how issues such as those above should be addressed as this will be undertaken at the planning application stage. Detailed assessments will be required at this stage and will need to be inline with policies set out in the plan including policy DM6: Historic Environment.</p>	<p>Make reference to the potential for non-designated archaeology on the site in the site development brief for MP2c Scrooby North.</p>
23792 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>The Habitats Regulation Assessment screening document has highlighted that there could be possible indirect links to Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest p SPA from MP2c and MP2d. These indirect links are both hydrological and could be via air pollution.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The County Council acknowledges the possible indirect links to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest p SPA via hydrological pathways. This would be dealt with through the site specific EIA as part of the planning application process. However, a note will be added to the site brief to ensure that relevant consideration is given.</p>	<p>Update site development briefs for MP2c and MP2d to ensure that consideration is given to the potential indirect links to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest p SPA.</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23302 - Mrs AC Barlow [2805]	Object	<p>I have lived at Scrooby Top Farm and Scrooby all my life surrounded by quarries. All the fields where our cattle grazed are now an enormous hole, so having another quarry across the north road doesn't fill me with pleasure. They are good available fields and grow good crops, we might need more food in the years to come.</p> <p>There will be more and more lorries crossing the north road and risk of accidents. I am concerned that this development may affect the value of my property.</p>		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they naturally occur and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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<i>MP2d Scrooby South</i>					
23853 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	It should be noted that Scrooby south is within an area with historical records of nightjar and woodlark, protected under the Birds Directive and the Conservation Regulations 2010 and so this may be a particular consideration at an application stage.		<p>routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site either individually or cumulatively.</p>	
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23793 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	The Habitats Regulation Assessment screening document has highlighted that there could be possible indirect links to Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest p SPA from MP2c and MP2d. These indirect links are both hydrological and could be via air pollution.		Comments noted. Detailed assessment work would be undertaken as part of the planning application process. Potential risk will be highlighted in the site specific development brief.	Amend the site development brief for MP2d to make reference to the historical records of Nightjar and Woodlark in the area.
<hr/>					
				Comments noted. The County Council acknowledges the possible indirect links to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest p SPA via hydrological pathways. This would be dealt with through the site specific EIA as part of the planning application process.	Update site development briefs for MP2c and MP2d to ensure that consideration is given to the potential indirect links to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest p SPA.

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23266 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This site lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. Development over 1 hectare will require a flood risk assessment to ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies within Source Protection Zone 3 and is underlain by a Principal Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the Source Protection Zone designation and aquifer would be required as part of a planning application. Reference to the SPZ and aquifer will also be included in the site development brief.	Include information on the SPZ and Aquifer in the site development brief for MP2d Scrooby South.
23444 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	There is the potential for non-designated archaeology at this site. The impact upon the setting of listed buildings at Scrooby Top Farmhouse and Cottages should be considered. The development brief does not refer to these issues and how they should be addressed.		Comments noted. Additional text will be included in the site development brief to highlight the potential for non-designated archaeology and the setting of the Grade II listed Newlands Farm. The site development briefs don't state how issues such as those above should be addressed as this will be undertaken at the planning application stage. Detailed assessments will be required at this stage and will need to be inline with policies set out in the including policy DM6: Historic Environment.	Within development brief for MP2d Scrooby South, ensure reference is made to the potential for non-designated archaeology on the site and consideration of any potential impacts on local listed buildings.
23118 - P Lloyd [2450]	Comment	Our property is within 250m of the proposed site. I have spoken to the farmer who owns this field and believe that heavy goods vehicle would be from an entrance on the main Bawtry Road. Folly Nook Lane is totally unsuitable for such heavy traffic if this is not the case. It is already used as a rat run for such vehicles. My main concerns would be noise and extra dust particles in the air. I presume the plant for grading gravel would remain at the Scrooby Top site SSe.		The proposed access for the site would be on to the A638 Bawtry Road with the mineral being transported to the existing Scrooby Top site for processing. This would minimise the impact of noise and dust, however as part of the planning application process adequate stand off areas and screening to sensitive areas such as nearby properties would be required. This is set out in Policy DM1- Protecting Local Amenity.	

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Chapter 4: Minerals Provision Policies

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2d Scrooby South

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
23892 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955]	Comment	This extension to permitted site to the north (SGf - Scrooby) will surround more of the local community at the Lodge Farm area north on Ranskill. Bearing in mind that both the existing Scrooby Top site and the permitted Scrooby site are next to this community, has the cumulative impact on the local community of further expansion sites been fully considered in line with the requirement of proposed Minerals LP policy DM8: Cumulative Impact?		MP2d Scrooby South extension would only be worked once the existing reserves have been exhausted minimising the impact of the quarry on the local community. In line with Policy DM 1 - Protecting Local Amenity adequate screening and stand off areas would be included through the planning application process.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23303 - Mrs AC Barlow [2805]	Object	<p>I have lived at Scrooby Top Farm and Scrooby all my life surrounded by quarries. All the fields where our cattle grazed are now an enormous hole, so having another quarry across the north road doesn't fill me with pleasure. They are good available fields and grow good crops, we might need more food in the years to come.</p> <p>There will be more and more lorries crossing the north road and risk of accidents. I am concerned that this development may affect the value of my property.</p>		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they naturally occur and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2e Besthorpe East</i>					
23788 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	NE previous response, highlighted that this site is 350m north of Besthorpe Meadow Special Site of Scientific Interest and that impacts on the adjacent stream to the site could indirectly affect the SSSI, if dewatering were to occur. Natural England welcomes that this has been flagged up in the environmental constraints for this site and we reiterate our previous advice that wet- working only should be permitted or a hydrological study should be undertaken prior to allocation to ensure that there will be no adverse effects on the interest features of the SSSI.		<p>routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site either individually or cumulatively.</p>	
23445 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	<p>Further extraction at this site may impact on non-designated archaeology which will need to be assessed. There is high potential for non-designated archaeology at this site, as noted by the Sustainability Appraisal and development brief. It is not clear how important and extensive the archaeology is, and whether it should be preserved in-situ (with the site reduced in size or not allocated at all).</p> <p>The site also lies between the conservation areas of Besthorpe and Collingham (which contain many various listed buildings), but there is no reference to these heritage assets in the SA or development brief.</p>		<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Comments noted. Additional text will be included in the site development brief to highlight the potential for non-designated archaeology and the setting of the listed buildings located with Besthorpe and Collingham. The site development briefs don't state how issues such as those above should be addressed as this will be undertaken at the planning application stage. Detailed assessments will be required at this stage and will need to be inline with policies set out in the including policy DM6: Historic Environment.</p>	<p>Include additional text in the development brief for MP2e to highlight the potential impact on the Besthorpe Meadow SSSI.</p> <p>Amend site development brief for MP2e Besthorpe East to make reference to the potential for non-designated archaeology on the site. Identify listed buildings located within Besthorpe and Collingham.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23243 - National Grid Plc [370]	Comment	<p>The proposed site is crossed by National Grid's high voltage overhead electricity transmission line (4VK route).</p> <p>National Grid does not object to the proposals outlined, however the following points should be taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Grid does not own the land over which the overhead lines cross, and it obtains the rights from individual landowners to place our equipment on their land. Potential operators of the sites should be aware that it is National Grid policy to seek to retain our existing overhead lines in-situ because of the strategic nature of our national network. We advise developers and planning authorities to take into account the location and nature of existing electricity transmission equipment when planning a development. - Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. These distances are outlined at the following webpage: http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/LandandDevelopment/DDC/devnearohl_final/appendixIII/applpart2 <p>Should any of these sites be taken forward as a minerals site within these areas, the operators should be made aware of the above issues.</p>		Comments noted. The information provided will be included in the site brief.	Amend site brief for MP2e Besthorpe East to make reference to the High Voltage overhead electricity transmission line running across the site.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23267 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>A flood risk assessment (FRA) should consider how works can mitigate against the loss of floodplain storage caused by temporary spoil heaps. Location of spoil heaps should also be away from flood conveyance routes so as not to increase flood risk. The FRA must also consider how the sites will be restored to ensure that flood risk is managed appropriately and identify how any flood risk related assets will be managed during the sites operations. Ground investigations and a watercourse inspection must be undertaken to ensure that the 9m easement from the minor watercourse is suitable enough to withstand an ingress of water from the watercourse into the quarry.</p> <p>This potential site allocation is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the Secondary Aquifer would be required as part of a planning application. However reference to the Secondary Aquifer will be included in the site development brief. Further text will also be included regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>	<p>Include additional text in the development brief for MP2e to include reference to the Secondary Aquifer. Add further text regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>
23724 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubbs) [2950]	Support	<p>In terms of access arrangements for the Besthorpe East extension this is proposed to be taken from Besthorpe Road. Whilst the Besthorpe South extension would utilise one of the existing quarries (Besthorpe or Langford Lowfields). The existing routeing arrangements to avoid Collingham village and Northcroft Lane are to be retained for both sites whilst an emphasis for the southern extension is placed on barge transportation. Such measures will help to minimise the impacts of the local community and so are supported.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The existing routeing agreements for Besthorpe and Langford Lowfields quarries would be maintained. Barge Transport would be encouraged where ever possible.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2f Besthorpe South</i>					
23446 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	<p>There is high potential for non-designated archaeology at this site, as noted by the SA and development brief. It is not clear how important and extensive the archaeology is, and whether it should be preserved in-situ.</p> <p>The nearby village of Collingham is designated as a Conservation Area and contains a number of listed buildings which should be considered. In addition, there is a scheduled monument to the west of the site. Cromwell also contains a number of listed buildings. Consideration should be given to all of the above designated heritage assets and how they should be addressed.</p>		<p>Comments noted. Additional text will be included in the site development brief to highlight the potential for non-designated archaeology and potential impact on the Collingham conservation area and buildings within the area. The site development briefs don't state how issues such as those above should be addressed as this will be undertaken at the planning application stage. Detailed assessments will be required at this stage and will need to be inline with policies set out in the including policy DM6: Historic Environment.</p>	<p>Amend site development brief for MP2f Besthorpe South to make reference to the potential for non-designated archaeology and potential impact on the Collingham conservation area and any listed buildings located in the conservation area.</p>
23789 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>This site is also in close proximity to a cluster of SSSIs and SINCs, our comments on MP2e Besthorpe east on the potential indirect impacts are therefore relevant. Natural England's previous response flagged up that a phase 1 ecological survey for protected species; we therefore still advise this to be the case if this site was to come forward. Natural England also advised that this site could be more preferable than MP2e.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The site development brief already highlights the potential impacts on the nearby SINCs and SSSIs. Detailed assessments and surveys will need to be undertaken as part of the planning application process and inline with policies contained in the plan.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23268 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>A flood risk assessment (FRA) should consider how works can mitigate against the loss of floodplain storage caused by temporary spoil heaps. Location of spoil heaps should also be away from flood conveyance routes so as not to increase flood risk. The FRA must also consider how the sites will be restored to ensure that flood risk is managed appropriately and identify how any flood risk related assets will be managed during the sites operations.</p> <p>Ground investigations and a watercourse inspection must be undertaken to ensure that the 9m easement from the minor watercourse is suitable enough to withstand an ingress of water from the watercourse into the quarry.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the Secondary Aquifer would be required as part of a planning application. However reference to the Secondary Aquifer will be included in the site development brief. Further text will also be included regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>	<p>Add text to the development brief for MP2f to include reference to the Secondary Aquifer. Add further text regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23187 - Valerie Clark [2762]	Object	We don't need the flood banks weakening any more than they are, we flooded 2 times in 2012.	Need more flood preventions, rather than holes been dug all around us, we are not allowed to build an extention because we are on a flood plain, but you can dig big pits.	<p>National guidance allows mineral extraction in the flood plain as it is considered 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. It goes on to state that developments should be well designed and managed and any fixed plant or stockpiles should be located away from the areas of highest risk to minimise obstructions to flood water. Details regarding the location of any fixed machinery or stockpiles would be identified at the planning application stage.</p> <p>At times of flood active sand and gravel sites are allowed to flood, maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases mineral workings can provide temporary flood storage capacity reducing the potential for wider flooding. Minimum stand-off distances are required from the base of flood defences to ensure that activities such as mineral extraction avoid weakening or undermining the flood defences.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23183 - Valerie Clark [2762]	Object	Taking good quality land away and not replacing with anything usable. Will spoil our view.	We have enough holes all around us which are not looked after and are unkempt there are fences hanging in the water looks a mess.	<p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23189 - Valerie Clark [2762]	Object	We are concerned about the noise that will arise from all the machines, causing vibrations through the house , dust caused by all the digging, the bunds will ruin the views, lights beaming at all hours, concerned how close to our house the work will be.	We just don't want it !	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>The Besthorpe south allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be a smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties. The site development brief will contain more information on stand offs and screening as the plan is developed however the final extraction area would not be confirmed until the planning application stage.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23184 - Mr Mark Grocock [2726] 23188 - Mr Mark Grocock [2726]	Object	<p>The four residential properties that constitute the residents of Trent (Carlton Ferry) Lane, Ferry Lane Farm, The Wharf, Wharf Bungalow & Wharf Cottage will all be negatively affected by noise, dust, disruption, increased traffic movement etc. The existing excavations are an eyesore so any extension is certainly not welcome.</p> <p>The area is within a known floodplain. The risk of flooding is increased and the levels of dust and noise will be increased. The area already has enough excavation, any further digging will create a moonscape, not a pleasant natural balanced environment.</p>	Alternative locations should be sought and considered.	<p>National guidance allows mineral extraction in the flood plain as it is considered 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. It goes on to state that developments should be well designed and managed and any fixed plant or stockpiles should be located away from the areas of highest risk to minimise obstructions to flood water. Details regarding the location of any fixed machinery or stockpiles would be identified at the planning application stage.</p> <p>At times of flood active sand and gravel sites are allowed to flood, maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases mineral workings can provide temporary flood storage capacity reducing the potential for wider flooding.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23224 - Geoff Sawle [2783]	Object	<p>We are devastated to learn about the proposed plans and sites impacting on our idyllic setting/life. Our main concerns are:</p> <p>Increase risk of Asthma - air pollution</p> <p>Increase risk of flooding</p> <p>Cause stress to both of us</p> <p>Noise pollution</p> <p>Loss of views</p> <p>Impact on wildlife</p> <p>Traffic pollution</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance allows mineral extraction in the flood plain as it is considered 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. It goes on to state that developments should be well designed and managed and any fixed plant or stockpiles should be located away from the areas of highest risk to minimise obstructions to flood water. Details regarding the location of any fixed machinery or stockpiles would be identified at the planning application stage.</p> <p>At times of flood active sand and gravel sites are allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases mineral workings can provide temporary flood storage capacity reducing the potential for wider flooding.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The new allocation is an extension to the</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23186 - Mr Mark Grocock [2726]	Object	Modern construction utilises more and more concrete. Alternative construction practices should be considered and investigated, using expertise and experience from abroad if necessary. Recycling of existing materials should also be considered. Sustainable construction practices are now more widely available which would not require the use of concrete, blocks & bricks.	Use more recycled products and seek alternative, sustainable construction methods and products.	<p>permitted Besthorpe quarry and would not be worked until the existing quarry reserves have been used up. Mineral extracted from the site would be transported by conveyor and processed through the current plant at the existing quarry. Output is expected to remain the same and lorry movements would not be increased from the existing level.</p> <p>It is not within the remit of the Minerals Local Plan process to investigate alternative or sustainable construction practices. The use of secondary and recycled aggregates is covered in policy MP5 which supports new developments that will increase the supply of secondary and or recycled materials.</p> <p>The County Council is required (through the National Planning Policy Framework) to prepare a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) which sets out the future apportionment requirements for each aggregate (including sand and gravel). This requirement in relation to sand and gravel is identified in Policy MP1 of the Local Plan and the most suitable sites to meet the future requirement have been allocated (in Policy MP2).</p>	
23725 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Support	In terms of access arrangements for the Besthorpe East extension this is proposed to be taken from Besthorpe Road. Whilst the Besthorpe South extension would utilise one of the existing quarries (Besthorpe or Langford Lowfields). The existing routeing arrangements to avoid Collingham village and Northcroft Lane are to be retained for both sites whilst an emphasis for the southern extension is placed on barge transportation. Such measures will help to minimise the impacts of the local community and so are supported.		Support noted. Existing routeing agreements for Besthorpe and Langford Lowfields quarries would be maintained. Barge Transport would be encouraged where ever possible.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2g Girton West</i>					
23269 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>The flood risk assessment (FRA) should consider how works can mitigate against the loss of floodplain storage caused by temporary spoil heaps. Location of spoil heaps should also be away from flood conveyance routes so as not to increase flood risk. The FRA must also consider how the site will be restored to ensure that flood risk is managed appropriately and identify how any flood risk related assets will be managed during the sites operation.</p> <p>This potential site allocation is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		Comments noted, however this site is no longer being considered for allocation as the permitted Girton quarry has adequate reserves for the plan period.	
23447 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	There is high potential for non-designated archaeology at this site, as noted by the Sustainability Appraisal and development brief. It is not clear how important and extensive the archaeology is, and whether it should be preserved in-situ.		Comments noted, however this site is no longer being considered for allocation as the permitted Girton quarry has adequate reserves for the plan period.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23242 - National Grid Plc [370]	Comment	<p>The proposed site is crossed by National Grid's high voltage overhead electricity transmission line (4VK route).</p> <p>National Grid does not object to the proposals outlined, however the following points should be taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Grid does not own the land over which the overhead lines cross, and it obtains the rights from individual landowners to place our equipment on their land. Potential operators of the sites should be aware that it is National Grid policy to seek to retain our existing overhead lines in-situ because of the strategic nature of our national network. We advise developers and planning authorities to take into account the location and nature of existing electricity transmission equipment when planning a development. - Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. These distances are outlined at the following webpage: http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/LandandDevelopment/DDC/devnearohl_final/appendixIII/appIIIpart2 <p>Should any of these sites be taken forward as a minerals site within these areas, the operators should be made aware of the above issues.</p>		<p>Comments noted, however this site is no longer being considered for allocation as the permitted Girton quarry has adequate reserves for the plan period.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2h Langford South</i>					
23137 - Mr Howard Morgan [2574]	Comment	The environmental impact of 'quarry creep' cannot be ignored. A stage does arise when the destruction of an agricultural environment becomes so intrusive that the cry is heard 'enough is enough'. This issue can arise not only in relation to dwellings but also to footpaths, bridle and cycle ways, and vehicle access to a village or community. Indeed a very clear example of this is allocated site MP2h, the southern extension to Langford Lowfields. The site dominates and impacts upon the direct vehicular access to Holme village. The route is an allocated cycle way; and is also regularly used as a footpath and bridleway.	I think it reasonable that Policy should control quarry creep, or quarry expansion, and acknowledge that cumulative and increasing impact of the permanent desecration of fields and hedgerows. Policy should ensure prevention when environmental concerns must override commercial gain [see also rep. 23135 re Policy DM8].	<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and in the case of sand and gravel in Nottinghamshire this is along the river valleys of the Trent and Idle. The Trent Valley has historically produced a significant amount of sand and gravel to support economic growth both locally and nationally. The plan promotes the extension of existing sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable to ensure that we make the best use of our available resources.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The current restoration scheme for the Langford South allocation proposes areas of reedbed, wetland and water areas to tie into the existing restoration scheme taking place at Langford Quarry and increase the areas of LBAP habitats.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process areas of screening and diversions to footpaths and cycle ways will be incorporated into the design to minimise the impact on sensitive receptors and the local area.</p> <p>A further consultation on sand and gravel section of the plan, which includes an amendment to the boundary of the Langford South allocation to exclude the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument will be undertaken to reflect responses received from the preferred approach consultation.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23722 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>A substantial (9.7ha) Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) is located within the Langford South extension. The justification within the document sets out that the operator has put forward its preservation by record, but that should this be unsuitable then it would likely reduce the size of the allocation. It is therefore suggested that the Development Brief make specific reference to the link between satisfactorily addressing the presence of the SAM and the ultimate extent of the allocated site.</p> <p>The screening of the eastern boundary of the site to limit the visual impact of the Langford South site on Holme and from the listed Langford Crossing Cottage through off site management of intervening hedgerows is supported.</p>	Add specific reference to Site Development Brief for Langford South to the link between satisfactorily addressing the presence of the SAM and the ultimate extent of the allocated site.	Comments noted. As a result of the feedback from the consultation it is being proposed to reduce the size of the the allocation boundary to exclude the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) and maintain a suitable buffer around the site.	Amend site allocation boundary to exclude the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23270 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>The flood risk assessment (FRA) should consider how works can mitigate against the loss of floodplain storage caused by temporary spoil heaps. Location of spoil heaps should also be away from flood conveyance routes so as not to increase flood risk. The FRA must also consider how the site will be restored to ensure that flood risk is managed appropriately and identify how any flood risk related assets will be managed during the sites operation.</p> <p>Ground investigations and a watercourse inspection must be undertaken to ensure that the 9m easement from the minor watercourse is suitable enough to withstand an ingress of water from the watercourse into the quarry.</p> <p>This potential site allocation is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the Secondary Aquifer would be required as part of a planning application. However reference to the Secondary Aquifer will be included in the site development brief. Further text will also be included regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>	<p>Add text to the development brief for MP2h to include reference to the Secondary Aquifer. Add further text regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>
23448 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Object	<p>We have concerns regarding the allocation of this site. The site boundaries include a scheduled monument and is the location of a Roman Camp. No certainty is provided by the development brief or Policies Map. Even if the scheduled monument is preserved, its setting could be highly compromised by mineral extraction. We would wish to see the monument excluded from the site allocation and the boundary moved northwards, with sufficient buffering between the monument and areas of working. There may be impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets and archaeology within the site.</p>	<p>Greater clarity is needed in the development brief regarding heritage assets, particularly the scheduled monument. Policies Map should be revised in terms of the site boundary and buffering.</p>	<p>Comments noted. As a result of the consultation feedback the Scheduled Ancient Monument has now been excluded from the allocation area and a further consultation will be undertaken.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23704 - Winthorpe with Langford Parish Council [650]	Object	<p>The Parish Council objects to the allocation of the Langford South and North sites;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking of good quality, agricultural land (will lost forever for food production) - If you do approved, it should be returned to agriculture at whatever the cost - Concerns about the potential nuisance to the villagers of Collingham and Holme with noise and dust generated at these potential quarry sites - Concerns about the potential danger that lorries present when leaving the quarry site and then travelling along the A1133 to their destinations 		<p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>The new allocation is an extension to the permitted Langford Lowfields quarry and would not be worked until the existing quarry reserves have been used up. Mineral extracted from the site would be transported by conveyor and processed through the current plant at the existing quarry. The existing quarry site access would also be used with no expected increase in the number of lorry movements.</p> <p>A further consultation on sand and gravel, which includes an amendment to the boundary</p>	

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2h Langford South

MP2i Langford North

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23271 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>The flood risk assessment (FRA) should consider how works can mitigate against the loss of floodplain storage caused by temporary spoil heaps. Location of spoil heaps should also be away from flood conveyance routes so as not to increase flood risk. The FRA must also consider how the site will be restored to ensure that flood risk is managed appropriately and identify how any flood risk related assets will be managed during the sites operation.</p> <p>Ground investigations and a watercourse inspection must be undertaken to ensure that the 9m easement from the minor watercourse is suitable enough to withstand an ingress of water from the watercourse into the quarry.</p> <p>This potential site allocation is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the Secondary Aquifer would be required as part of a planning application. However reference to the Secondary Aquifer will be included in the site development brief. Further text will also be included regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>	<p>Add text to the development brief for MP2i to include information on the Secondary Aquifer. Add further text regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>
23790 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>This site is also in close proximity to a cluster of SSSIs and SINC's, our comments above on the potential indirect impacts are therefore relevant. Natural England's previous response flagged up that a phase 1 ecological survey for protected species; we therefore still advise this to be the case if this site was to come forward.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The site development brief already highlights the potential impacts on the nearby SINC's and SSSIs. Detailed assessments and surveys will need to be undertaken as part of the planning application process and inline with policies contained in the plan.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23244 - National Grid Plc [370]	Comment	<p>The proposed site is crossed by National Grid's high voltage overhead electricity transmission line (4VK route).</p> <p>National Grid does not object to the proposals outlined, however the following points should be taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Grid does not own the land over which the overhead lines cross, and it obtains the rights from individual landowners to place our equipment on their land. Potential operators of the sites should be aware that it is National Grid policy to seek to retain our existing overhead lines in-situ because of the strategic nature of our national network. We advise developers and planning authorities to take into account the location and nature of existing electricity transmission equipment when planning a development. - Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. These distances are outlined at the following webpage: http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/LandandDevelopment/DDC/devnearohl_final/appendixIII/applIpart2 <p>Should any of these sites be taken forward as a minerals site within these areas, the operators should be made aware of the above issues.</p>		Comments noted.	Amend site development brief for MP2i Langford North to make reference to the High Voltage overhead electricity transmission line that crosses the site.

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23705 - Winthorpe with Langford Parish Council [650]	Object	<p>The Parish Council objects to the allocation of the Langford South and North sites;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking of good quality, agricultural land (will lost forever for food production) - If you do approved, it should be returned to agriculture at whatever the cost - Concerns about the potential nuisance to the villagers of Collingham and Holme with noise and dust generated at these potential quarry sites - Concerns about the potential danger that lorries present when leaving the quarry site and then travelling along the A1133 to their destinations 		<p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>The new allocation is an extension to the permitted Langford Lowfields quarry and would not be worked until the existing quarry reserves have been used up.</p> <p>Mineral extracted from the site would be transported by conveyor and processed through the current plant at the existing quarry. The existing quarry site access would also be used with no expected increase in the number of lorry movements.</p> <p>A further consultation on sand and gravel,</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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<i>MP2j East Leake North</i>					
23147 - Mr Stewart Swift [2735]	Comment	These proposals (East Leake East and North) affects a number of farms and their land (livelihoods) and could affect Sheepwash Brook. A footpath cuts across the land from Mill Lane in East Leake (Manor Farm Animal Centre and Donkey Sanctuary nearby) over fields to exit at Melton Road in Rempstone (near church).		<p>which includes an amendment to the boundary of the Langford South allocation will be undertaken to reflect responses received from the preferred approach consultation.</p> <p>The sites allocated in the plan were put forward by the minerals industry who would have acquired the minerals rights to the land from the relevant farmer or landowner. As part of the assessment work, the potential impact on Sheepwash brook was considered but no significant issues were raised. As part of the planning application process further more detailed assessment work would be required.</p> <p>National policy states that policies should be put in place to protect and enhance public rights of way and where appropriate better facilities for users should be sought. This is reflected in Policy DM7 - 'Public Access' of the Preferred Approach document. As part of the planning application process an assessment of any rights of way affect by the development would have to be undertaken and relevant mitigation measures identified such as temporary or permanent diversions.</p>	
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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23272 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This sites lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. The Sheepwash Brook ordinary watercourse is in close proximity to the site and a flood risk assessment will be required to establish the potential flood risk from this source and ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site, and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the Secondary Aquifer would be required as part of a planning application. However reference to Secondary Aquifer will be included in the site development brief.	Add text to the site development brief for MP2j to include reference the Secondary Aquifer.
23450 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	There is high potential for non-designated archaeology at this site, as noted by the Sustainability Appraisal and development brief. It is not clear how important and extensive the archaeology is, and whether it should be preserved in-situ.		Comments noted. Additional text will be included in the site development breif to highlight the potential for non-designated archaeology. The site development briefs dont state how issues such as those above should be addressed as this will be undertaken at the planning application stage. Detailed assessments will be required at this stage and will need to be inline with policies set out in the including policy DM6: Historic Environment.	Amend site development brief for MP2j East Leake North to highlight the potential for non-designated archaeology.
23180 - Mr Stewart Swift [2735]	Comment	The old St Peter's church lies near this site, on Mill Lane (footpath from Rempstone to East Leake). This site should be safeguarded and the site recorded.		The Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document includes a policy which aims to protect and enhance the historic environment (Policy DM6). As part of the planning application process the operator would be required to consult the Historic Environment Record, submit a detailed archaeological assessment and where appropriate set out measures to preserve or record finds.	Amend the site development brief for MP2j East Leake North to make reference to the potential impact of the site on Old St Peters Church

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2k East Leake East</i>					
23273 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This sites lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. The Sheepwash Brook ordinary watercourse is in close proximity to the site and a flood risk assessment will be required to establish the potential flood risk from this source and ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site, and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>This potential site allocation is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the Secondary Aquifer would be required as part of a planning application. However reference to Secondary Aquifer will be included in the site development brief.</p>	<p>Add text to the site development brief for MP2k to include reference to the Secondary Aquifer.</p>
23181 - Mr Stewart Swift [2735]	Comment	<p>The old St Peter's church lies near this site, on Mill Lane (footpath from Rempstone to East Leake). This site should be safeguarded and the site recorded.</p>		<p>The Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document includes a policy which aims to protect and enhance the historic environment (Policy DM6). As part of the planning application process the operator would be required to consult the Historic Environment Record, submit a detailed archaeological assessment and where appropriate set out measures to preserve or record finds.</p>	<p>Amend the site development brief for MP2k East Leake East to make reference to the potential impact of the site on Old St Peters Church</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23451 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	There is high potential for non-designated archaeology at this site as noted by the SA, but not by the development brief. It is not clear how important and extensive the archaeology is, and whether it should be preserved in-situ. The setting of a number of listed buildings including Rempstone Hall, Church of All Saints and Clifton lodge should be considered. Issues in relation to the impact on the setting of Stanford Park should also be considered. These designated heritage assets are noted by the development brief, but it is not clear how they should be addressed.		Comments noted. Additional text will be included in the site development brief to highlight the potential for non-designated archaeology on the site. The site development already highlights the potential impacts on the settings on the listed buildings in the area. The site development briefs don't state how issues such as those above should be addressed as this will be undertaken at the planning application stage. Detailed assessments will be required at this stage and will need to be inline with policies set out in the including policy DM6: Historic Environment.	Make reference to the potential for non-designated archaeology in the site development brief for MP2k East Leake East.
23148 - Mr Stewart Swift [2735]	Comment	These proposals (East Leake East and North) affects a number of farms and their land (livelihoods) and could affect Sheepwash Brook. A footpath cuts across the land from Mill Lane in East Leake (Manor Farm Animal Centre and Donkey Sanctuary nearby) over fields to exit at Melton Road in Rempstone (near church).		<p>The sites allocated in the plan were put forward by the minerals industry who would have acquired the minerals rights to the land from the relevant farmer or landowner. As part of the assessment work, the potential impact on Sheepwash brook was considered but no significant issues were raised. As part of the planning application process further more detailed assessment work would be required.</p> <p>National policy states that policies should be put in place to protect and enhance public rights of way and where appropriate better facilities for users should be sought. This is reflected in Policy DM7 - 'Public Access' of the Preferred Approach document. As part of the planning application process an assessment of any rights of way affected by the development would have to be undertaken and relevant mitigation measures identified such as temporary or permanent diversions.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23228 - Mr J Moore [2786]	Object	<p>This is the first time that we have been informed that mineral workings could be within 250m of our property boundary. The noise, dust and considerable disturbance will considerably reduce the value of our grade 2 listed property. We will not be able to sell the house because of the proximity of the workings as no one will want to purchase at the current market value.</p> <p>The mineral workings will also be a health hazard to the people living at Clifton Lodge.</p> <p>The array of wildlife that we are currently enjoying will disappear forever.</p> <p>The peace and tranquillity of our home will be taken away from us.</p> <p>We will have to erect a boundary fence at additional cost to us.</p> <p>We strongly object to the proposal for the mineral workings to be adjacent to our property. The considerable investment that we have in our property will be lost.</p>		<p>The first stage of consultation on the new Minerals Local Plan was undertaken in January 2012 however this document discussed the broader issues relating to minerals provision over the plan period rather than specific sites. The Preferred Approach consultation document is the second stage in the development of the MLP and is the first time site allocations have been identified.</p> <p>The allocation area identifies the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties. The site development brief will contain more information on stand offs and screening as the plan is developed however the final extraction area would not be confirmed until the planning application stage which is anticipated to be in 2017.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration,</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23145 - Mr Peter Twombly [2733]	Object	<p>As local residents of Rempstone for over 30 years we object to further excavation towards the village of Rempstone because:</p> <p>a) the proposed site is too near the village church and graveyard b) of the increase of yet more lorries through the village. British Gypsum heavy traffic has increased drastically over recent years. c) of concerns over 'deep water pits' created by any excavation - danger to local children</p> <p>Our rural environment is being lost - perhaps a bypass could be encouraged, part payment by developers.</p>	Possible encouragement of a bypass around Rempstone, to be part paid for by developers.	<p>after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be a smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties. The site development brief will contain more information on stand offs and screening as the plan is developed however the final extraction area would not be confirmed until the planning application stage.</p> <p>The new allocation is an extension to the existing East Leake quarry and would not be worked until the existing quarry reserves have been used up. Output is expected to remain the same and lorry movements would not be increased from existing levels.</p> <p>Quarry operators have to comply with strict health and safety regulations in terms of operational practices including restricting public access to operational sites. The restoration of the site is likely to be restored to wetlands and lakes in-line with the existing site creating valuable biodiversity and habitat gain.</p> <p>Contributions for local improvements to the highway network can be sought where there is clear evidence that there will be significant impact however any proposals for a bypass are not within the remit of the Minerals Local Plan.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2I Cromwell South</i>					
23274 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>The flood risk assessment (FRA) should consider how works can mitigate against the loss of floodplain storage caused by temporary spoil heaps. Location of spoil heaps should also be away from flood conveyance routes so as not to increase flood risk. The FRA must also consider how the site will be restored to ensure that flood risk is managed appropriately and identify how any flood risk related assets will be managed during the sites operation.</p> <p>Ground investigations and a watercourse inspection must be undertaken to ensure that the 9m easement from the minor watercourse is suitable enough to withstand an ingress of water from the watercourse into the quarry.</p> <p>This potential site allocation is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the Secondary Aquifer would be required as part of a planning application. However reference to the Secondary Aquifer will be included in the site development brief. Further text will also be included regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>	<p>Add text to the development brief for MP2I to include reference to the Secondary Aquifer. Add further text regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23727 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The majority of the site is located within Flood Zone 3 however the Development Brief does not include reference to the need for mitigation of potential flooding impacts or the requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment. For the site to be considered suitable it is important that the site does not give rise to increased flood risk and that where this may be the case that it is sufficiently mitigated for.</p> <p>In addition given the proximity of the site to the River Trent the inclusion of flood mitigation measures as part of the restoration scheme should be considered, as has been done with the Besthorpe South extension.</p> <p>Whilst it is recognised that the site is located adjacent to the A1 and that this separates the proposed extension from the village itself the use of screening along the western boundary of the site could assist in limiting the visual impact of the site. The protection of listed buildings, the Scheduled Ancient Monument to the south east of the site and the nearby SINC included as part of the Development Brief are all welcomed.</p>	It is suggested that the addressing of potential flood risk should be a critical part of the approach for the site.	Comments noted.	Amend the site development brief for MP2I Cromwell South to reference location within flood zone 3 and potential for screening to the western boundary of the site.
23453 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	There is a scheduled monument (ref: 1003492) to the south east of the proposed site; the setting of which is likely be affected and a buffer may be necessary. There is high potential for the site to contain non-designated archaeology. It is not clear how important and extensive the archaeology is, and whether it should be preserved in-situ. In addition, the setting of listed buildings at Cromwell including St Giles Church (grade I) should also be taken into consideration. The development brief mentions these assets but needs to explain how they should be addressed.		Comments noted. The aim of the development briefs is to highlight the key issues that will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The planning application would need to be in-line with the policies set out in the plan including DM6: Historic Environment, as well as undertaking detailed assessment work'. If further information comes forward as the plan is progressed this will be included in the development brief	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23791 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>We reiterate previous comments that a phase 1 survey should be undertaken owing to the tree lined water course flowing through the site. We look forward to seeing the results of this before this is formally allocated. Indirect impacts may need to be taken account of if dewatering undertaken. There are a cluster of SSSI and SINC's around the above sites. These could be subject to a negative cumulative impact from dust, noise and changes in hydrology and hydrogeology.</p> <p>Long-term, there is potential for a positive cumulative impact on biodiversity through appropriate restoration.</p> <p>Mitigation measures should be put in place to affectively deal with these negative cumulative impacts.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The site development brief already highlights the potential impacts on the nearby SINC's and SSSI's. Detailed assessments and surveys will need to be undertaken as part of the planning application process and in-line with policies contained in the plan.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23671 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Object	<p>We consider the Cromwell extension, providing as it will a total of 26 years' production along with the already-permitted extension, to be unnecessary in the context of an 18-year Plan Period. Bearing in mind that the permitted extension has reserves sufficient for 12 years, a need only exists for an extension of less than half the size of that proposed.</p> <p>If the full size of the proposed allocation is retained, then we consider that its release should at least be phased. We also consider that the allocation should be released only to serve markets to the north, bearing in mind the sustainability implications of transporting aggregate to either Nottingham or Newark where alternative more local supplies exist.</p> <p>In particular, we consider that the opportunities for the extraction of sand and gravel for the Newark southern extension and relief road to be carried out on or very near the location of those works in the Devon valley should be investigated thoroughly before allocations are made or released that would involve additional transport by lorry.</p>		<p>The full extent of the quarry has been allocated to ensure that all the potential impacts of the site and the restoration of the site can be taken account of at an early stage of the process. A planning application for the quarry would still be required and the extent of working would be identified at that stage. The operator may choose to apply for permission to only work part of the allocated area. Either way a phased approach to working would most likely be adopted so that the minimum area of land was worked at any one stage.</p> <p>Whilst the minerals plan tries to identify suitable sites to meet demand from different areas and therefore minimise the distance minerals are transported, it is not within the remit of the plan to control which markets the minerals industry supplies mineral too. In terms of Cromwell it is well located to serve a number of different markets including Newark, Nottingham and the north of the County, due to its close proximity to the strategic highway network.</p> <p>Whilst sand and gravel reserves are likely to exist in the Devon valley, the minerals industry didn't promote any sites in this area as part of the call for sites exercise. Due to this lack of interest from the industry it is not possible for the plan to consider this area further as the plan would be 'undeliverable'.</p>	

MP2m Barnby Moor

23452 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	<p>There are a number of listed buildings within Barnby Moor; we note the development brief requires that the setting of these should be considered. We also note from the SA that the archaeological potential of this site is low to medium</p>		<p>Comments noted. The aim of the development briefs is to highlight the key issues that will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The planning application would need to be in-line with the policies set out in the plan including DM6: Historic Environment, as well as undertaking detailed assessment work'. If further information comes forward as the plan is progressed this will be included in the development brief</p>	
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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23275 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>The flood risk assessment (FRA) should consider how works can mitigate against the loss of floodplain storage caused by temporary spoil heaps. Location of spoil heaps should also be away from flood conveyance routes so as not to increase flood risk. The FRA must also consider how the site will be restored to ensure that flood risk is managed appropriately.</p> <p>Ground investigations and a watercourse inspection must be undertaken to ensure that the 9m easement from the minor watercourse is suitable enough to withstand an ingress of water from the watercourse into the quarry.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies within Source Protection Zone 3 and is underlain by a Principal Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the Source Protection Zone designation and aquifer would be required as part of a planning application. However reference to the Source Protection Zone and Principal Aquifer will be included in the site development brief. Further text will also be included regarding the 9 metre easement.	Include information on the Source Protection Zone and the Principal Aquifer in the site development brief for MP2m Barnby Moor. Add further text regarding the 9 metre easement.
23795 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	The Habitats Regulation Assessment screening report states that MP2m could have possible indirect links to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest p SPA via hydrological pathways.		Comments noted. The County Council acknowledges the possible indirect links to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest p SPA via the hydrological pathways. The issues will be dealt with through the site specific EIA as part of the planning application process.	Amend site development brief for MP2m Banby Moor to ensure consideration is given to the potential indirect links to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest p SPA.
23762 - Hanson Aggregates North (Mr Ben Ayres) [1021]	Comment	Proposing a extraction limit boundary for the proposed allocation, as shown on Plan ref B173-13 dated Dec 13, following concerns expressed during this preferred approach consultation.		Comments noted. The information submitted will be incorporated into the site development brief.	Include the additional information into the site development brief.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23113 - Ann Carolin Fraser [2729] 23117 - John Crane [2730] 23142 - Mr John Phillips [2732] 23151 - Joyce Doyle [2736] 23163 - Stephen Kenworthy [2745] 23171 - Derek Kitson Architectural Technologist Ltd (Derek Kitson) [2489] 23172 - KN Lane [2754] 23173 - Michael Ing [2756] 23175 - Lyndis Ing [2757] 23177 - Samuel Ing [2758] 23200 - Craig Reep [2771] 23221 - Steven Henry Pashley [2779] 23222 - Valerie Anne Pashley [2780] 23226 - Nigel Ward-Stevens [2778] 23227 - Gill Ward-Stevens [2785] 23229 - Ann Carolin Fraser [2729] 23232 - Peter Doyle [2788] 23308 - Mrs VA Hardy [2808] 23310 - Mr Roy Hardy [2809] 23312 - Mr Roy Hardy [2809] 23314 - Dukeries Healthcare Limited (Hilary Levack) [2812] 23316 - Hilary Levack [2811] 23332 - Cllr Liz Yates [2827]	Object	A large number of objections were submitted relating to the following issues: Proximity to properties Possible contamination of surface and or ground water High risk of flooding Disruption to existing drainage/ sewage systems Number of HGVs and road safety concerns Negative impact on the natural environment Further quarrying and scaring of a landscape that has been heavily worked in the past Permanent loss of high quality agricultural farmland Reduction in air quality and dust Extensions to existing sites should be promoted over new greenfield sites Airport Safeguarding and birdstrike Impact on Archaeology Too Many quarries for the area Exports to Doncaster and South Yorkshire Potential for further extensions in the future Negative impacts on businesses, tourism and jobs Health and safety - areas of deep water a danger to children The Barnby Moor allocation is already a done deal The Sustainability Appraisal score for Barnby Moor is significantly negative		Proximity to properties In light of the comments received raising concerns about the proximity of the original Barnby Moor allocation to residential properties, the operator has subsequently submitted a revised scheme to move the boundary of the site further north away from the village. Further information on the extent of extraction within this boundary was also included which would allow for 100m stand offs from properties and enable screening to be incorporated into the design of the site. The revised site has been assessed and the original allocation boundary has been amended. Further work will be undertaken and included in the site brief to provide further information on the stand-off areas and the types of screening to be included. A further consultation on this alongside other sand and gravel issues will be undertaken. Possible contamination of surface and or ground water As part of any planning application, applicants would be required to assess any potential impacts, provide detailed hydrological information and where necessary apply to the Environment Agency for the relevant licences to abstract and discharge excess water. Other bodies such as the relevant Internal Drainage board would also be consulted. Information provided by the operator states that early investigations have revealed that due to the depth of the water table only a limited amount of dewatering would be required on the Barnby Moor site. High risk of flooding National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. It goes on to state that developments should be well designed and managed and any fixed plant or stockpiles should be located away from the areas of highest flood risk to minimise	Amend site development brief for MP2m Barnby Moor to include text relating to the potential for non-designated archaeology on the site.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23335 - Christine Sutherby [2835]				obstructions to flood water. Details regarding the location of any fixed machinery or stockpiles would be identified at the planning application stage.	
23336 - G Fielding [2838]					
23338 - Christopher Thomson [2840]				At times of flood, active sand and gravel sites are allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases worked out quarries can provide temporary flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding downstream.	
23339 - Bill Harris [2841]				Part of the Barnby Moor allocation is within a high flood zone, however the mineral excavated will be processed off-site which will result in minimal equipment or stock piles on the site which could impede flood flows.	
23356 - Mr J Tucker [2851]					
23359 - Mrs S Hill [2846]				Disruption to existing drainage/sewerage systems	
23362 - Joanna Everett [2844]					
23363 - Mr Michael Sendall [2858]				The operator would need to identify the location of any buried infrastructure or services on the site such as drainage or sewage pipes and work with the relevant body to relocate them before any working took place.	
23365 - Mr R Palmer [2849]					
23369 - AM Read [2852]				Number of HGVs and road safety concerns	
23382 - Shirley Woodley [2865]					
23383 - Hetty Burnell [2868]				Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a detailed Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.	
23384 - Mrs Helen Asquith [2834]					
23403 - Andy Hook [2862]					
23421 - Mr Roy Hardy [2809]					
23431 - Mr Ian Asquith [2884]					
23471 - Mr Graeme Fee [2878]					
23472 - Clare Fee [2886]					
23477 - Claire Harrison [2902]					
23479 - Paul Levack [2901]					
23483 - Roslyn Firth [2900]					
23487 - William Brown [2899]					
23489 - Thomas Jones [2898]					
23492 - Andrew Lennon [2897]					
23496 - Kate Firth				The Barnby Moor proposal would access the A638 which is part of the strategic road network supplying unprocessed material to the company's existing plant site at Auckley. This will result in the majority of HGV traffic leaving	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
[2896] 23497 - Paul Derbyshire [2895] 23500 - Elizabeth Bath [2894] 23501 - Chris Jewitt [2892] 23504 - Yvonne Mitchell [2891] 23505 - Victoria Smith [2890] 23508 - Pradeep Kumar [2889] 23509 - Dukeries Healthcare Limited (Hilary Levack) [2812] 23513 - Mike Tomasewski [2905] 23518 - W Theaker [2906] 23520 - J Staniland [2907] 23523 - Elaine Allen [2908] 23524 - GR Call [2909] 23527 - Mr E Haynes [2910] 23528 - Mrs S Haynes [2911] 23538 - John O'Hagan [2912] 23540 - June Horner [2913] 23542 - George Horner [2914] 23544 - Susan Fores [2915] 23547 - Wendy Goreham [2916] 23549 - Gerda O'Hagan [2917] 23554 - Mr John Phillips [2732] 23568 - Michael Hill [2845] 23569 - Mrs S Hill [2846] 23637 - Lawrence Benson [2930]				<p>the site to go north on the A638 avoiding the village of Barnby Moor.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the potential HGV movements (on both a site by site and cumulative basis). This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Negative impact on the natural environment</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that, through restoration, can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The Barnby Moor allocation is currently proposed to restore the site back to a mix of agriculture and nature conservation including wet grassland and shallow wetland. Further work will be undertaken and included in the site development brief as the plan is progressed.</p> <p>Further quarrying and scaring of a landscape that has been heavily worked in the past</p> <p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and in the case of sand and gravel in Nottinghamshire this is along the river valleys of the Trent and Idle. The Idle valley has historically produced a significant amount of sand and gravel to supply the major markets of</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23639 - Brian Everett [2931] 23641 - Mr David Webb [2941] 23642 - Miss AJ Webb [2940] 23643 - Callum Webb [2939] 23644 - Mr DR Gee [2938] 23645 - Mrs CS Gee [2937] 23646 - Ms KJ Gee [2936] 23647 - Mr AG Gee [2935] 23648 - J Reeves [2934] 23649 - Michelle Cunningham [2933] 23650 - Jason Cunningham [2932] 23663 - George Jacob [2943] 23701 - Cllr Tracey Taylor [2947] 23706 - Sutton cum Lound PC (Nigel Johnson) [2904] 23893 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955] 23924 - Barnby Moor Parish Council (Mrs Ann Fraser) [913] 23926 - CL Fraser [2963] 23928 - John Stokes [2965] 23930 - Shirley Stokes [2964] 23932 - Ann Carolin Fraser [2729]				<p>North Nottinghamshire, Doncaster and South Yorkshire. Whilst the sand and gravel in this area has largely been worked out, remaining reserves including the Barnby Moor allocation will contribute to providing important sand and gravel reserves to these areas. Although mineral working has significantly changed the landscape it has also provided significant areas of new habitat, biodiversity and amenity gain that would not otherwise have been possible.</p> <p>Permanent loss of high quality agricultural farmland</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels. At present the Barnby Moor restoration proposal is to return the area back to agriculture and nature conservation.</p> <p>Reduction in air quality and dust</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				Preferred Approach document.	
				Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.	
				In the case of the Barnby Moor allocation, the site will act as a satellite operation to supply unprocessed material to the company's existing plant site at Auckley. This would result in a reduction in the amount of noise and dust created on site due to the lack of machinery and processing plant within the site boundary. The majority of HGV traffic leaving the site would also travel north on the A638 avoiding the village of Barnby Moor.	
				Extensions to existing sites should be promoted over new greenfield sites.	
				Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document does state that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations resulting in 12 of the 15 sand and gravel allocations being extensions to existing sites. However this is not the only consideration that needs to be taken account of. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and generally supply specific markets due to the cost of transporting the material. The Idle Valley serves the local markets of North Nottinghamshire, Doncaster and South Yorkshire. Reserves of sand and gravel in the Idle valley are limited and extensions to existing sites have been allocated wherever suitable, however further reserves are required in this area. Existing sand and gravel quarries close to Newark could potentially serve this market; however this would lead to greater transport distances and costs as well as increased pollution. The greenfield site at Barnby Moor has therefore been allocated as it is located much closer to the markets it serves is preferable in terms of	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>sustainability and is deliverable (as required by the National Planning Policy Framework).</p> <p>Airport safeguarding and bird strike</p> <p>The operator of any quarry proposal that falls within an airport safeguarding zone would need to consult with the relevant airport to ensure that there would be no adverse impacts from the minerals development. A number of factors such as the distance from the airport and location in relation to standard landing and take-off routes would be considered. A suitable restoration scheme taking into account the above factors can in many cases minimise or remove the impacts of any potential bird strike. Given the location of the Barnby Moor site close to large areas of existing open water it is unlikely to cause a significant problem.</p> <p>Further information can be found in DM12 - 'Airport safeguarding (bird strike)' of the Preferred Approach. The aviation authorities and local airpoints have all been consulted on the proposals.</p> <p>Impact on Archaeological issues</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document includes a policy which aims to protect and enhance the historic environment (Policy DM6). As part of the planning application process the operator would be required to consult the Historic Environment Record, submit a detailed archaeological assessment and where appropriate set out measures to preserve or record finds.</p> <p>No significant issues with the Barnby Moor site were raised at the assessment stage however there is potential for archaeology on site which the operator will need to engage with the at an early stage to provide a mitigation strategy. Further information on this matter will be included in the site development brief.</p> <p>Too many quarries for the area (Barnby Moor and Botany Bay)</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Government requires Minerals Planning Authorities, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to plan for an adequate and steady supply of minerals. The possible cumulative impacts of all the quarries within the area have been assessed and the County Council is of the opinion that there are no unacceptable cumulative impacts on either the environment or on the amenity of the local community.</p> <p>Exports to Doncaster and South Yorkshire</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires Local Authorities to work together to ensure that an adequate supply of minerals is available for their likely use in the construction, industrial and manufacturing processes. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and Doncaster and South Yorkshire have limited sand and gravel reserves. The Idle valley has historically produced a significant amount of sand and gravel to supply these markets along with North Nottinghamshire. Whilst the sand and gravel in this area has largely been worked out, remaining reserves including the Barnby Moor allocation will contribute to providing important sand and gravel reserves to these areas.</p> <p>Potential for further extensions in the future</p> <p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Government requires Minerals Planning Authorities, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to plan for an adequate and steady supply of minerals. Potential extensions cannot be ruled out and any future proposals in this respect will need to have regard to the policies contained within the Minerals Local Plan and in particular, the need for the mineral (Policy MP1) and the possible cumulative impacts that an extension could bring (Policy DM8).</p> <p>Negative impacts on businesses, tourism and jobs</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 by planting and soil bunds and is likely to have limited visual impact on passing traffic. In the long term the site is currently proposed to be restored to a mix of agriculture and wetland areas, however a detailed restoration plan would be submitted through the planning application process. Depending on the access rights to the land the restored site could also provide additional amenity areas for the public and local communities.</p> <p>Health and safety - Areas of deep water a danger to children</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the operator will be required to set out the future restoration proposals and at this stage, issues regarding the most suitable and safe appropriate uses will be assessed. Whilst the site is operational, the operator would have to comply with strict health and safety regulations in terms of restricting public access to the active quarry.</p> <p>The Barnby Moor allocation is already a done deal</p> <p>The County Council, as the Minerals Planning Authority for Nottinghamshire, is responsible for ensuring an adequate and steady supply of Minerals through the preparation and adoption of an up to date Minerals Local Plan. The Minerals Local Plan identifies sufficient sites to ensure that the requirements for each Mineral are met for the future. Sites are submitted to the Council for consideration and each one is assessed against sustainability and deliverability criteria before being taken forward through the Local Plan process and examined by an independent inspector appointed by the Government. If the Plan is approved by the inspector, it will then be down to the operator of the allocated site to submit a detailed planning application for the site. The County Council will have an open and transparent process throughout the preparation of the Local Plan and any subsequent planning</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>application process.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal score for Barnby Moor is significantly negative</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal is a method of assessing sites against a set list of criteria which can then be used in combination with other factors to identify the suitability of sites. Those factors include the location of the mineral and the ability of the mineral to be worked within the plan period. Sand and gravel is worked in three areas within Nottinghamshire, one of which is the Idle Valley. The Idle valley supplies the local markets of North Nottinghamshire, Doncaster and South Yorkshire. The allocation process therefore needs to take this into account, as selecting sites Near Newark or near Nottingham would result in increased transport distances and cost as well as greater pollution.</p>	
<i>MP2n Botany Bay</i>					
23794 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	The Habitats Regulation Assessment screening report states that MP2n could have possible indirect links to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest p SPA via hydrological pathways.		Comments noted. The County Council acknowledges the possible indirect links to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Foest p SPA via hydrological pathways. This would be dealt with through the site specific EIA as part of the planning application process and further information on this matter will be included in the site development brief.	Update the site development brief for MP2n to ensure that consideration is given to the potential indirect links to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Foest p SPA.
23454 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	The site boundary adjoins the Chesterfield Canal which is of historic interest. There may also be implications for designated heritage assets at Ranby Hall (grade II* listed Hall and other grade II listed buildings associated with the Estate) and Babworth Park - grade II registered park and garden and grade II listed buildings associated with the Estate. The development brief mentions these assets but needs to explain how they should be addressed. We also note from the SA that the archaeological potential of this site is medium.		Comments noted. The aim of the development briefs is to highlight the key issues that will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The planning application would need to be in-line with the policies set out in the plan including DM6: Historic Environment, as well as undertaking detailed assessment work'. If further information comes forward as the plan is progressed this will be included in the development brief	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23276 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>Ground investigations and a watercourse inspection must be undertaken to ensure that the 9m easement from the major watercourse is suitable enough to withstand an ingress of water from the watercourse into the quarry.</p> <p>The site lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. There are ordinary watercourses within the sites and a flood risk assessment will be required to establish the potential flood risk from these sources and ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site, and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies within Source Protection Zone 3 and is underlain by a Principal Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment and assessment work in relation to the Source Protection Zone designation and aquifer would be required as part of the planning application process. However reference to the Source Protection Zone and Principal aquifer will be included in the site development brief. Further text will also be added regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>	<p>Add text to the development brief for MP2n to include reference to the Source Protection Zone and principal Aquifer. Add further text regarding the 9 metre easement.</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23202 - Mr Andrew Liney [2772]	Object	<p>(1) The Inspector ruled in 2005 that Botany Bay and Sturton le Steeple should not be included in the same Plan for the detailed reasons given in his report.</p> <p>(2) Nottinghamshire County Council themselves excluded Botany Bay as a replacement for Lound due to ecological, archaeological, and local impact reasons, as well as previous intensive extraction affecting the landscape, considerations which remain equally valid today.</p> <p>(3) The Plan shows Botany Bay replacing Misson/Finningley, which was due to be replaced by Sturton le Steeple in the 2005 Plan, so Botany Bay is an unnecessary duplication.</p> <p>(4) Sturton le Steeple has still not commenced production, and has a twenty-year life, so Botany Bay would not be required in a Plan covering up to 2030</p> <p>(5) Regardless of recession effects, there has been a long term decline in primary aggregate consumption, and an even greater proportionate decline in the use of sand and gravel, factors which have not been adequately considered in the Plan, leading to an over-estimate of demand.</p>	Omit Botany Bay from the Plan.	<p>At the time of the previous Minerals Local Plan inquiry in 2004 the Botany Bay proposal was put forward for allocation in the plan, but was rejected in favour of other sites in the Idle Valley including Sturton Le Steeple. The mineral operator objected to this but the inspector stated that its allocation would create over provision in the area, he did however note in Para 6.174 of his report that in the future, as further reserves are worked out, its case for allocation would strengthen.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal that was undertaken on the Botany Bay site in May 2002 highlighted that the impact on Archaeology could make the development unlikely. Landscape, ecology and agricultural concerns were also raised but it stated that these issues may be easily overcome. The outcome of the Sustainability Appraisal was to retain the site on the list of potential allocations although there were some doubts over the potential to develop the site and need for the site (at the time) was questionable. The site was not allocated although as stated in Para 6.173 of the inspectors report the County Council agreed that the issues of possible cumulative impact and archaeology were not insurmountable.</p> <p>At the time of the current minerals plan production in the early 2000's it was stated that Sturton Le Steeple would replace Misson Finningley. This information was supplied by the operator and was based on how they thought future working would take place. Due to a number of factors since this date such as the recession the operator has now stated that Botany Bay would act as a replacement to Misson Finningley.</p> <p>The Sturton Le Steeple quarry has planning permission although has yet been worked and is unlikely to start before 2017. The sand and gravel reserves contained in this site have been included in the demand forecast over the plan period however there is still a significant shortfall forecast. Even though the site has yet to be worked there is still an ongoing need to</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>provide further reserves as existing sites are worked out, as set out in the Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) and Policy MP1 of the preferred approach document.</p> <p>Aggregate production over the last 30-40 years has slowly declined however output, particularly for sand is gravel is characterised by significant peaks and troughs in production as it is closely linked to periods of economic growth and recession.</p> <p>Production in Nottinghamshire generally follows national trends, although due to the high sand and gravel production from the county, the peaks and troughs in production tend to be more pronounced. The current recession has seen production fall significantly as house building and construction projects were stopped or cancelled. Production has since increased slightly although the continuing recession is holding back further economic growth.</p> <p>Given past trends it is highly likely that as the economy improves sand and gravel output will increase returning to pre-recession levels. The future demand forecast in MP1 is based on the last 10 year average production figures identified in the Local Aggregates Assessment which takes account of a period of economic growth and recession and therefore provides a level of flexibility for the future when demand for sand and gravel increases.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23164 - Stephen Kenworthy [2745] 23174 - Michael Ing [2756] 23176 - Lyndis Ing [2757] 23178 - Samuel Ing [2758] 23195 - Mr Derek Marsh [877] 23203 - Mrs Eileen Bird [2773] 23204 - R Bird [2774] 23230 - Ann Carolin Fraser [2729] 23233 - Peter Doyle [2788] 23307 - Stephen Barlow [2807] 23309 - Mrs VA Hardy [2808] 23311 - Mr Roy Hardy [2809] 23313 - Mr Roy Hardy [2809] 23315 - Dukeries Healthcare Limited (Hilary Levack) [2812] 23324 - Hilary Levack [2811] 23333 - Cllr Liz Yates [2827] 23334 - Babworth Parish Council (Mr Andrew Howard) [2761] 23357 - Mr J Tucker [2851] 23358 - Eleanor Barlow [2850] 23360 - Michael Hill [2845] 23361 - Joanna Everett [2844] 23366 - Mr R Palmer [2849] 23368 - AM Read [2852] 23408 - William	Object	A large number of objections were submitted covering the following issues: Negative impact on the natural environment Further quarrying and scaring of a landscape that has been heavily worked in the past Disruption to sites of archaeological interest Significant increase in HGV traffic Proximity and impacts to residential properties, the Chesterfield Canal and the railway Impact on local businesses Loss of agricultural land Noise and air pollution Impact on surface and or ground water and potential for flooding from dewatering Disruption to existing buried infrastructure Extensions to existing sites should be promoted over new greenfield sites The Sustainability Appraisal score for Botany Bay is significantly negative Over provision of sand and gravel in the Idle Valley		Negative impact on the natural environment Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document. The Botany Bay allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of agricultural land and wetland. Further work will be undertaken and included in the site development brief as the plan is progressed. Further quarrying and scaring of a landscape that has been heavily worked in the past Minerals can only be worked where they are found and in the case of sand and gravel in Nottinghamshire this is along the river valleys of the Trent and Idle. The Idle valley has historically produced a significant amount of sand and gravel to supply the major markets of North Nottinghamshire, Doncaster and South Yorkshire. Whilst the sand and gravel in this area has largely been worked out, remaining reserves including the Botany Bay allocation will contribute to providing important sand and gravel reserves to these areas. Although mineral working has significantly changed the landscape it has also provided significant areas of new habitat, biodiversity and amenity gain that would not otherwise have been possible. Disruption to sites of archaeological interest The Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document includes a policy which aims to protect and enhance the historic environment	Amend site development brief for MP2n Botany Bay to ensure consideration is given to the potential for archaeology on the site.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
Barker [2875] 23422 - Mr Roy Hardy [2809] 23432 - Mr Ian Asquith [2884] 23473 - Stella Barlow [2887] 23478 - Claire Harrison [2902] 23480 - Paul Levack [2901] 23484 - Roslyn Firth [2900] 23488 - William Brown [2899] 23490 - Thomas Jones [2898] 23493 - Andrew Lennon [2897] 23495 - Kate Firth [2896] 23498 - Paul Derbyshire [2895] 23499 - Elizabeth Bath [2894] 23502 - Chris Jewitt [2892] 23503 - Yvonne Mitchell [2891] 23506 - Victoria Smith [2890] 23507 - Pradeep Kumar [2889] 23510 - Dukeries Healthcare Limited (Hilary Levack) [2812] 23512 - Mike Tomasewski [2905] 23514 - Mrs K Locke [2725] 23515 - Martin Sherman [2867] 23519 - W Theaker [2906] 23521 - J Staniland [2907] 23522 - Elaine Allen [2908] 23525 - GR Call [2909]				<p>(Policy DM6). As part of the planning application process the operator would be required to consult the Historic Environment Record, submit a detailed archaeological assessment and where appropriate set out measures to preserve or record finds.</p> <p>The Botany Bay allocation has the potential for archaeology and as such information relating to this will be included in the site development brief.</p> <p>Significant increase in HGV traffic</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the potential HGV movements (both on a site by site and cumulative basis). This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Proximity and impacts to residential properties, the Chesterfield Canal and the railway</p> <p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive locations. As part of</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23526 - Mr E Haynes [2910] 23529 - Mrs S Haynes [2911] 23539 - John O'Hagan [2912] 23541 - June Horner [2913] 23543 - George Horner [2914] 23545 - Susan Fores [2915] 23548 - Wendy Goreham [2916] 23550 - Gerda O'Hagan [2917] 23551 - VA Houtby [2918] 23552 - Mr SJ Houtby [2920] 23638 - Lawrence Benson [2930] 23640 - Brian Everett [2931] 23664 - George Jacob [2943] 23702 - Cllr Tracey Taylor [2947] 23707 - Sutton cum Lound PC (Nigel Johnson) [2904] 23768 - Mr ARW Payne [2951] 23894 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955] 23925 - Barnby Moor Parish Council (Mrs Ann Fraser) [913] 23927 - CL Fraser [2963] 23929 - John Stokes [2965] 23931 - Shirley Stokes [2964] 23933 - Ann Carolin Fraser [2729]				<p>the planning application process a full hydrological assessment would be undertaken by the operator to establish the acceptability of dewatering the site in the context of nearby receptors. The site development brief will contain more information on stand offs and screening as the plan is developed however the final extraction area would not be confirmed until the planning application stage.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and the Chesterfield Canal by planting and soil bunds limiting the impact of the development. In the long term, the site is currently proposed to be restored to a mix of agricultural land and wetland; however a detailed restoration plan would be submitted through the planning application process. Depending on the access rights to the land the restored site could also provide amenity areas for the public.</p> <p>Impact on local businesses</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 by planting and soil bunds and is likely to have limited visual impact on passing traffic. In the long term the site is currently proposed to be restored to a mix of agriculture and wetland areas, however a detailed restoration plan would be submitted through the planning application process. Depending on the access rights to the land the restored site could also provide additional amenity areas for the public and local communities.</p> <p>Loss of agricultural land</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present approximately half of the Botany Bay site is proposed to be returned to agricultural land with the remaining areas to wetland.</p> <p>Noise and air pollution</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Impact on surface and or ground water and potential for flooding from dewatering</p> <p>As part of the planning application process, applicants would be required to assess any potential impacts, provide detailed hydrological information and where necessary apply to the Environment Agency for the relevant licences to abstract water and to discharge water off site. The relevant Internal Drainage Board would also be consulted. This would ensure that the impact on existing water courses would be minimised.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>Disruption to existing buried infrastructure</p> <p>The operator would need to identify the location of any buried infrastructure or services on the site such as a gas main and work with the relevant body to relocate them before any working took place.</p> <p>Extensions to existing sites should be promoted over new greenfield sites.</p> <p>Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document does state that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable and this approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations. However this is not the only consideration that needs to be taken account of. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and generally supply specific markets due to the cost of transporting the material. The Idle Valley serves the local markets of North Nottinghamshire, Doncaster and South Yorkshire. Reserves of sand and gravel in the Idle valley are limited and extensions to existing sites have been allocated wherever suitable, however further reserves are required in this area. Existing sand and gravel quarries close to Newark could potentially serve this market; however this would lead to greater transport distances and costs as well as increased pollution. The greenfield site at Botany Bay has therefore been allocated as it is located much closer to the markets it serves, is preferable in terms of sustainability and is deliverable (as required by the National Planning Policy Framework).</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal score for Botany Bay is significantly negative</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal is a method of assessing sites against a set list of criteria which can then be used in combination with other factors to identify the suitability of sites. Those factors include the location of the mineral and the ability of the mineral to be worked within the plan period. Sand and gravel</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>is worked in three areas within Nottinghamshire, one of which is the Idle Valley. The Idle valley supplies the local markets of North Nottinghamshire, Doncaster and South Yorkshire. The allocation process therefore needs to take this into account, as selecting sites Near Newark or near Nottingham would result in increased transport distances and cost as well as greater pollution.</p> <p>Over provision of sand and gravel in the Idle Valley</p> <p>At the time of the previous Minerals Local Plan inquiry in 2004 the Botany Bay proposal was put forward for allocation in the plan, but was rejected in favour of other sites in the Idle Valley. The mineral operator objected to this but the inspector stated that its allocation would create over provision in the area, he did however note in Para 6.174 of his report that in the future as further reserves are worked out its case for allocation would strengthen.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2o Coddington</i>					
23730 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The proposed allocation of Coddington is a key concern of the District Council and Councillor Mrs Dobson has questioned the overall appropriateness of the proposed allocation.</p> <p>It is considered that the proposed access arrangements would significantly impact on the amenity of local residents. It is considered that a routeing agreement to avoid the stretch of Beckingham Road that runs through the village is necessary. Importantly for this site, the impact of growth on the A1/A46/A17 junctions has been highlighted as a particular issue in the transport evidence base for the District's Core Strategy and Allocations & Development Management DPDs , with junction improvements being identified in response.</p> <p>The Transport Study for the Minerals Local Plan should not be carried out in isolation and should take account of the work already carried out as part of the Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework to establish the cumulative impact of committed and allocated development.</p>		<p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has been undertaken for all the proposed allocations across the county and no significant issues have been raised regarding the Coddington allocation. As part of the planning application process a more detailed Transport Assessment would also be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would also be put in place to ensure that HGVs from the development avoid unsuitable roads such as those through Coddington village. The site development states that HGV access on to Stapleford Lane and Drove lane should be avoided however this will be amended to include Beckingham Road.</p>	<p>Amend the site development brief for MP2o Coddington to include Beckingham Road as a route to be avoided by HGV traffic.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23277 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>As identified in the site Development Brief, a Flood Risk Assessment is required that confirms that there will be no storage of plant, equipment or storage of aggregate or over burden on the northern parts of this site that lie within flood zone 3. There are ordinary watercourses within the sites the flood risk assessment should also establish the potential flood risk from these sources and ensure that surface water runoff can be effectively managed on site, and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>Ground investigations and a watercourse inspection must be undertaken to ensure that the 9m easement from the minor watercourse is suitable enough to withstand an ingress of water from the watercourse into the quarry.</p> <p>This potential site allocation is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		Comments noted. Detailed flood assessments will be required as part of a planning application. Reference to the secondary aquifer will be included in the site development brief.	Amend site developmet brief for MP2o Coddington to include reference to the secondary aquifer and consideration required in respect of potential pollution.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23245 - National Grid Plc [370]	Comment	<p>The proposed site is crossed by National Grid's high voltage overhead electricity transmission line (4VK route).</p> <p>National Grid does not object to the proposals outlined, however the following points should be taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Grid does not own the land over which the overhead lines cross, and it obtains the rights from individual landowners to place our equipment on their land. Potential operators of the sites should be aware that it is National Grid policy to seek to retain our existing overhead lines in-situ because of the strategic nature of our national network. We advise developers and planning authorities to take into account the location and nature of existing electricity transmission equipment when planning a development. - Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. These distances are outlined at the following webpage: http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/LandandDevelopment/DDC/devnearohl_final/appendixIII/applIpart2 <p>Should any of these sites be taken forward as a minerals site within these areas, the operators should be made aware of the above issues.</p>		Comments noted. The information provided will be included in the site development brief.	Amend site development brief for MP2o Coddington to include information on High Voltage overhead electricity transmission line.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23413 - Mr Graham Collyer [2879]	Comment	<p>I live close to the proposed extraction site. My main concerns are about the environmental impact. Inevitably there would be an increase in the volume of traffic. On the tonnage figures quoted this could involve an additional 200 vehicle movements daily travelling on the A17 & A46 which are already very busy roads. In addition events at Newark Showground already cause congestion.</p> <p>Air & noise pollution from extra traffic is inevitable, additionally blow away sand in dry windy weather in this open area could cause problems. Screen planting plans are inadequate on the east boundary of the site.</p>		<p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties and Stapleford Woods. As part of the planning application process and the Environmental Impact Assessment detailed information would be submitted that included a final layout of the site setting out the extraction area, location of the processing plant, screening and standoff areas.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the potential HGV movements (both on a site by site and cumulative basis). This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Access to the Coddington allocation is currently proposed off the A17 although this will be subject to a site specific Transport Assessment. Access from Stapleford lane is not currently proposed.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p>	
23220 - Mrs Jeanne Allen [2776]	Comment	I have no objection to the proposed extraction of gravel on the site near our home and business on the strict understanding that whoever extracts the gravel will have to take measures to minimise disruption to our lives, e.g. landscaping, working hours, traffic management, noise, dust, etc.		<p>As part of the planning application process and the site specific Environmental Impact Assessment detailed information and assessment work would have to be undertaken and provided by the applicant and where appropriate suitable mitigation measures put in place. This would cover issues such as site restoration, working hours, traffic management and noise and dust. The site development brief contained within the Local Plan will provide further details on some of these matters.</p>	
23455 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	There is high potential for the site to contain non-designated archaeology as noted by the SA. Development may also affect the setting of Coddington Conservation Area. The development brief does not refer to either issue, which is an omission.		<p>Comments noted. The aim of the development briefs is to highlight the key issues that will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The planning application would need to be in-line with the policies set out in the plan including DM6: Historic Environment, as well as undertaking detailed assessment work'. If further information comes forward as the plan is progressed this will be included in the development brief</p>	<p>Amend text to refer to the setting of the Coddington Conservation area and archaeological potential.</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23378 - Robert Reed [2871]	Object	<p>I object to the Coddington site for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unbearable noise from plant and lorries disturbing near properties on Stapleford/Coddington Lane - Dust impacting the village and Stapleford Lane - Increase of heavy good vehicles. Stapleford Lane is unsuitable for HGVs - Impacts on the landscape and wildlife/woodlands (including through the lowering of the water table) - Possibility of landfilling after the sand and gravel extraction or if water-based recreation, it will generate noise traffic - Possibility of future extensions - I am told there is plenty of land approved in Nottinghamshire/Lincolnshire for the next 20 years. 		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Access to the Coddington allocation is currently proposed off the A17 although this will be subject to a site specific Transport Assessment. Access from Stapleford lane is not currently proposed.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to water areas and nature conservation. As part of the planning application process detailed restoration proposals would be submitted in line with the policies in the plan. No landfilling of the site is proposed.</p> <p>One of the key aims of the plan is to allocate an adequate amount of mineral to provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals over the plan period and for sand and gravel maintain a 7 year landbank of reserves. Extensions to quarries cannot be ruled out in the long term however any if an operator wished to put forward an unallocated site they would need to prove a need for the mineral. Each application would be assessed on its individual merits.</p> <p>National guidance states that Minerals Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of minerals to meet demand over the plan period. Policy MP1 of the Preferred Approach sets out the total requirement for sand and gravel over the plan period to 2030 which stands at 49 million tonnes. This is based on the average of the last 10 years production as set out in the Local Aggregates Assessment. Once permitted reserves have been removed from the total requirement, there is a shortfall of 30 million tonnes which the plan needs to make provision for through site allocations.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23469 - Fred Reed [2885]	Object	<p>Petition - We, the undersigned (53), object to the proposed minerals extraction quarry to the north-east of Coddington, which will have an unwelcome effect on the village, and the surrounding environment.</p> <p>1. Location of site Close to village centre (1/2 mile) and housing (1/4 mile)</p> <p>2. Noise a) Continual rumble from static machinery 24hrs, 7 days b) High pitched beepers from loading equipment and HGVs will be a considerable irritant c) High pitched beepers, from HGVs when reversing (NB. We can hear the Showground loudspeaker. With the proposed site being much closer to the village, the overall noise level will be unacceptable.)</p> <p>3. Environment a) Dust b) Lowering of water table</p> <p>4. General</p>		<p>Minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. Quarries are not operated 24 hours a day and therefore any noise from static machinery would be minimal. Loading equipment used on quarries are required to use 'white noise' reversing alarms to minimise disturbance.</p> <p>At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. Detailed assessment work covering issues such as hydrology would be undertaken as part of the detailed planning application process and the outcome of these assessments would be incorporated into the final planning application.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23416 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	Concern about the size, scale and timescale of a quarry on a green-field site where large areas of water are alien to Coddington, and against landscape policies. Negative impacts of increased traffic flows through the Village, particularly on the closest properties with high proportions of elderly residents, and on noise, dust pollution, and pedestrian safety. The negative impact on house prices in Coddington and its desirability as a place to live, work or visit for the foreseeable future. Detrimental to the character of the neighbouring Conservation Area and its landscape context, to employment in adjacent businesses, and to designated SINC.	<p>The proposed area should be removed from the plan due to the traffic impacts on a busy main road and nearby minor roads, and the detrimental impact on the neighbouring Conservation Area.</p> <p>Southbound access onto Drove Lane off the A17 should be restricted to prevent large traffic volumes driving through the centre of the Village. This could be achieved either by gated access (for agricultural vehicles only) or by blocking off the access to / from Drove Lane south of the A17.</p>	<p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties and Stapleford Woods. The site would also be worked in stages and progressively restored to ensure that the minimum area was worked at any one time. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has been undertaken for all the proposed allocations across the county and doesn't raise any significant issues regarding the Coddington allocation. As part of the planning application process a more detailed Transport Assessment would also be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would also be put in place to ensure that HGVs from the development avoid unsuitable roads such as those through Coddington village. The suggestion of limiting traffic movements from the A17 south on to Drove Lane will be highlighted in the site brief for consideration as part of any future quarry development. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	Amend site development brief for MP2o Coddington to include Beckingham Road as a route to be avoided by HGV traffic from the site.

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				targets. Detailed restoration proposals would be submitted as part of any planning application and would have to be in line with the plans biodiversity led restoration approach as set out in policy SP2 and policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23146 - Mr JE Payne [2734]	Object	<p>Our property is on the proposed boundary which we consider to be far too close and unsuitable. The detrimental effects of noise, pollution, lower water table and landscape change is not conducive to the natural beauty of Stapleford Woods and surrounding area and could have a detrimental effect on the wildlife/forests.</p> <p>Embankments to shield the view of the quarry will obscure the view of the open countryside, leading to blighted views and making the property harder to sell.</p> <p>The A17 gets congested at the round-a-bout at Stapleford Lane end and will be even worse if the quarry access has to have traffic lights/round-a-bout.</p>		<p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties and Stapleford Woods. As part of the planning application process and the Environmental Impact Process detailed assessments would be completed and a final layout of the site including extraction area and screening.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process, applicants would be required to provide detailed hydrological information and where necessary assess any potential impacts of dewatering the area and provide mitigation measures to limit the potential impacts on sensitive receptors such as Stapleford Woods.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23414 - Mrs Donna Payne [2880]	Object	<p>I strongly object to the proposed plans to extract sand and gravel from the site at Coddington as it is too near my property and others and will have a detrimental on the quality of our life's.</p> <p>It is inevitable that the development of a quarry will result in a depreciation of the value of properties and create an unacceptable increase in pollution and noise levels.</p> <p>It will have a negative impact on congestion, increase traffic noise, encourage drivers to divert through the village to avoid delays.</p> <p>There will be a unacceptable impact on the landscape and wildlife, especially woodland.</p>	For the plan to be rejected	<p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be a smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties and Stapleford Woods. As part of the planning application process and the Environmental Impact Process detailed assessments would be completed and a final layout of the site including extraction area and screening.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Access to the Coddington allocation is currently proposed off the A17 although this will be subject to a site specific Transport Assessment. Access from Stapleford lane is not currently proposed.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to water areas and nature conservation. As part of the planning application process detailed restoration proposals would be submitted in line with the policies in the plan.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23194 - Mr KB Tomlinson [2765]	Object	<p>The proposed site in Coddington is totally inappropriate for several reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is too near to my and several other properties with the associated noise, dust and increased traffic. 2. It is inevitable that such a nearby development will result in a depreciation of our property values. 3. I think that the choice of site is due to the small number of nearby residencies so as usual, it's easier to steamroller through such a proposal. 4. Earth movement, vibration, traffic and water drainage may contribute to possible subsidence in the surrounding area. 5. Local wildlife will inevitably suffer. 6. Stapleford Woods is a popular local amenity which people enjoy and such an eyesore on the landscape plus the environmental consequences would ruin another rural area. 		<p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties and Stapleford Woods. As part of the planning application process and the Environmental Impact Process detailed assessments would be completed and a final layout of the site including extraction area and screening.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process, applicants would be required to provide detailed hydrological information and where necessary assess any potential impacts of dewatering the area and provide mitigation measures to limit the potential impacts on sensitive receptors such as Stapleford Woods.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				The Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also potential for public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. Further work will be undertaken and included in the site development brief as the plan is progressed.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23516 - Mrs Celia Smallwood [2893]	Object	I strongly object to the proposed minerals plan as it is too close to the village and would have a detrimental effect on people living close by. The continual noise and dust pollution caused by increased traffic and the machinery working continually would be intolerable. It would have a devastating effect on wildlife and the neighbouring conservation area.	This proposed area should be removed from the plans because of the impact of the dangerous road conditions and the devastating impact on the environment.	<p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties and Stapleford Woods. As part of the planning application process and the Environmental Impact Process detailed assessments would be completed and a final layout of the site including extraction area and screening.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to water areas and nature conservation. As part of the planning application process detailed restoration proposals would be submitted in line with the policies in the plan</p>	

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23337 - Coddington Parish Council (Mrs Yvette Wellard) [2837]	Object	<p>These submissions set out why this allocation is unacceptable, namely:</p> <p>a. Noise and disturbance to the residents of Coddington. Noise from activities at the Newark Showground, which lies to the north-west of the allocation, is already experienced in the village. The allocation lies much nearer to the settlement.</p> <p>b. Light and air pollution adversely affecting the village.</p> <p>c. The potentially disastrous impact on Stapleford Woods.</p> <p>d. Noise, disturbance, congestion and potential hazards arising from the use by HGVs of an inadequate road network.</p>	<p>For the reasons set out in this submission, Coddington Parish Council requests that the allocation at Coddington be deleted. If the County Council is minded to retain the allocation, the following constraints should be imposed:</p> <p>a. Prior to the commencement of works on the site, modifications should be made to the A17/A46 and A17/A46/A1 junctions to increase their capacity and to make substantial improvements to their design. This should be complemented by the dualling of at least that section of the A17 eastwards from the Drove Lane junctions to the Stapleford Lane/C208 roundabout. The A46 dual carriage-way between Newark and Lincoln is commended for comparison. Movement to and from the Norton Disney sand and gravel quarry is at a generously constructed intersection (SK 4850 3598), whilst traffic from that at Swinderby joins the A46 at a roundabout.</p> <p>b. The eastern boundary of the allocation should be moved to the west to give greater protection to Stapleford Woods, and substantial landscaping provided to screen the workings from the woods and to provide some noise attenuation.</p> <p>c. Before any work is commenced on site, earth moulding and landscaping on a substantial scale be provided along the site frontages to the A17 and Drove Lane, to screen the development and to provide noise attenuation.</p> <p>d. The processing plant should be relocated to the north-west corner of the site to reduce noise and disturbance to the residents of Coddington. An on-site service road would be required to link the plant to the A17 which would be the only means of vehicular access to the</p>	<p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties and Stapleford Woods. As part of the planning application process and the Environmental Impact Assessment detailed information would be submitted that included a final layout of the site setting out the extraction area, location of the processing plant, screening and standoff areas.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process, applicants would be required to provide detailed hydrological information and where necessary assess any potential impacts of dewatering the area and provide mitigation measures to limit the potential impacts on sensitive receptors such as Stapleford Woods.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses and could be linked to the adjacent Stapleford Woods increasing public access.</p> <p>Policy SP5 'Sustainable transport' states that minerals proposals should maximise alternative forms of transport such as barge transport where ever possible, however this can only be achieved where sites are located close to a suitable river. Most mineral is</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
			<p>site.</p> <p>e. An early environmental impact study should be undertaken to assess the potential effects of airborne dust on the residents and buildings of Coddington, and on traffic using the immediately adjacent A17.</p> <p>f. No vehicular access to the site be permitted from Drove Lane or Stapleford Lane.</p> <p>g. No working be permitted on-site during evenings and weekends, including all site access, HGV transport and machinery operations.</p> <p>The permission would then require the restoration, after-use and after-care provisions referred to in Appendix 3.</p>	<p>transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. The Coddington allocation is well located close to the County's main highway network and would avoid residential areas. The site would serve a number of markets including replacing lost capacity in the Idle Valley as well as Nottingham and Newark.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23379 - Stuart Arkwell [2870]	Object	<p>As a resident of Coddington for 34 years, I strongly object to the proposed plan to extract sand and gravel from the site at Coddington.</p> <p>The additional traffic, noise and detriment to the visual amenity of our small village is both unwanted and unnecessary.</p> <p>I fully support our Parish Council's objection to this plan, and would urge you to reject this application.</p>		<p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties and Stapleford Woods. As part of the planning application process and the Environmental Impact Assessment detailed information would be submitted that included a final layout of the site setting out the extraction area, location of the processing plant, screening and standoff areas.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process, applicants would be required to provide detailed hydrological information and where necessary assess any potential impacts of dewatering the area and provide mitigation measures to limit the potential impacts on sensitive receptors such as Stapleford Woods.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses and could be linked to the adjacent Stapleford Woods increasing public access.</p> <p>Policy SP5 'Sustainable transport' states that minerals proposals should maximise alternative forms of transport such barge transport where ever possible, however this can only be achieved where sites are located close to a suitable river. Most mineral is</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. The Coddington allocation is well located close to the County's main highway network and would avoid residential areas. The site would serve a number of markets including replacing lost capacity in the Idle Valley as well as Nottingham and Newark.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23934 - Hanson Aggregates North (Mr Ben Ayres) [1021]	Support	<p>Hanson supports the inclusion of the land at Coddington as a future sand and gravel site in the review of the Mineral Local Plan.</p> <p>In line with the timeframes indicated in the delivery schedule set out in Appendix 2 of the Minerals Local plan documents, Hanson would prepare a planning application and environmental impact assessment which would seek to consider the potential impacts on the local amenity from the development and design within the scheme ways to mitigate those impacts.</p> <p>As part of this process Hanson would carry out full consultation with the local community, statutory bodies and other interested parties in order to develop a scheme that has long term benefits to nature and the local community.</p>		Comments noted.	

MP2 Justification

23143 - Cromwell Parish Meeting (Mr D R Swift) [738]	Comment	There is a minor error on page 52 describing Cromwell Quarry as 'northwest' of the village whereas it is located east of the village. This may seem minor but 'east' puts it on the opposite side of the A1, which is acceptable whereas 'west' puts it on the same side of the A1 which would cause alarm.	Minor wording alteration to correct factual error: Page 52, Cromwell Quarry should read '...is located to the east of Cromwell village...'	Comment accepted. The error on page 52 regarding the location of the Cromwell south allocation will be amended in line with the suggestion put forward.	Amend text on Page 52 which refers to the location of Cromwell to: '...is located to the east of Cromwell village...'
23561 - Kelham Estate [2921] 23562 - Trustees of Home Farm, Kelham [2922]	Object		Increase the quantity of mineral allocated through the inclusion of additional sites to avoid a shortfall.	The initial allocations set out in the Preferred Approach consultation document provided adequate sand and gravel provision to meet the requirement over the plan period based on the information available at the time. However as a result of feedback from the consultation further reserves were needed to make up the shortfall identified. In order to meet the shortfall, previously submitted sites and any new sites put forward as part of the consultation were assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal process and further allocations have been made. Home Farm is not being taken forward as it is not considered deliverable by the mineral operator within the current plan period.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23825 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	The total requirement over the plan period should be 84.5mt based on a revised apportionment figure. Given the current allocations this results in a shortfall of 24mt over the plan period. It is therefore proposed that both Shelford sites should be allocated in provide additional reserves.	Increase sand and gravel provision. Allocate both Shelford sites to provide additional reserves.	Not accepted. Policy MP1: Aggregate Provision sets out the sand and gravel requirement over the plan period. This is based on the figures included in the Nottinghamshire Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) which is in line with national policy and was agreed through the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party in 2013. As discussed in the LAA, the 10 year average figure is considered appropriate as a basis for future demand as it takes into account a period of economic growth and recession and provides flexibility for any future increase in output. The LAA will be produced on an annual basis and will enable the plan to be monitored to ensure that adequate reserves are maintained over the plan period.	
23847 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT does not object in principle to the proposed allocations, subject to information on any important habitats and species that may come forward through surveys. The proposed allocations in the Besthorpe, Langford and Cromwell areas, however, would benefit from a coherent approach to planning restoration to ensure that opportunities for the creation of prioritybiodiversity habitats are maximised and also that all suitable opportunities for floodplain reconnection are delivered. (detailed amendments provided)	For accuracy (and to be consistent with the reference in the Langford Lowfields section) the text for Besthorpe Quarry (SGh) should note that "this site is predominantly being restored to wetland habitats and is being (and will be managed in the future) by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust".	Partially accepted. A similar, but slightly shorter amendment is proposed.	Amend text to reflect future management by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust.
Site Information					
23672 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	Cromwell The supporting text is confusing and needs to separate out the existing quarry, the permitted extension and the proposed allocation. There is an error in the supporting text (see 'Changes to Plan').	Change factual error: 'North-west' should be 'East' Separate out reference to existing quarry, permitted extension and proposed allocation.	Comment noted.	Amend text refering to the location of Cromwell in the MP2 Site Information seciton to say east rather than north west.

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23828 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	<p>A revised proposal for Shelford East is being put forward. The key features of the revised site are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced extraction area to minimise impact on the historic environment, habitats and Shelford Village. - Reduction in reserves from 5.7mt to 3.48mt. - Access to be via a short stretch of Main Road and thereafter directly onto the A6097 via improved junction. - Improved restoration with emphasis on wetland habitat creation, grazing marsh and reinstating the historic landscape. - New footpaths to give greater access to the river and links to Trent Valley Way. <p>Because of the changes put forward this significantly improves the outcome in the SA compared to the original site put forward.</p>	The revised Shelford East proposal should be considered for inclusion in the plan.	Following further revisions to the proposed scheme and separate consultation the site is now being proposed for allocation.	
23827 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	<p>A revised scheme for Shelford West is being submitted. Key features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced extraction area to minimise impact on historic environment, habitats and Shelford Village. (reduction from 9.5mt - 6.5mt) - Improved restoration with emphasis on wetland habitat. - Removal of marina - Improvements to Shelford Hill in particular to junction with Shelford Road. - New Footpaths to give greater access to the river and links to Trent Valley Way. <p>Because of the changes put forward this significantly improves the outcome of the SA compared to the original scheme.</p>	The revised Shelford West proposal should be considered for inclusion in the plan.	Following further revisions to the proposed scheme and separate consultation the site is now being proposed for allocation.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23810 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	We are concerned by discrepancies in the site information and how these are translated to Appendix 2: Delivery Schedule. There are also no lead in times for production commencing at sites and therefore some of the assumptions made are unrealistic (details supplied). It may not be possible to work all of the Langford South allocation and the Western Extension should therefore also be allocated in order to maintain production capacity at Langford. Home Farm provides a more sustainable option to Coddington. There is no clear justification within the Sustainability Appraisal for excluding these sites (alternative assessment supplied).	Allocate West Extension to existing site at Langford. Allocate land at Home Farm instead of Coddington.	<p>The delivery schedule in Appendix 2 of the Preferred Approach was based on the most up to date information available at the time of writing. The amendments that were put forward by Lafarge Tarmac have where appropriate been incorporated into the revised plan and this has led to a shortfall in sand and gravel provision over the plan period.</p> <p>Previously submitted sites (including Langford West and Home Farm) and any new sites put forward as part of the consultation were assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal and further allocations have been made and are subject to an additional consultation.</p> <p>The Langford West extension is now proposed as an allocation due to the additional reserves and potential for a high quality biodiversity led restoration scheme as supported by the RSPB.</p> <p>Home Farm is not being allocated despite the outcome of the Sustainability Appraisal as it is not considered deliverable within the current plan period due to Lafarge Tarmac's large existing permitted reserves and future proposed allocations within the County.</p>	
<hr/>					
MP3: Sherwood Sandstone provision					
23417 - Gedling Borough Council (Mr Graeme Foster) [2120]	Comment	Policy DM4 of the Minerals Preferred Options balances the loss of biodiversity against the need for the resource and where this is unavoidable requires compensatory action. The County Council would need to demonstrate that the loss of the SINC (Longdale Plantation) could be outweighed by the need for the development and that the restoration scheme would establish high quality habitat at least equal to that being lost which should include some replacement birch and oak planting to replace woodland loss in the Longdale plantation.		Comments noted. As part of the planning application process detailed mitigation measures would have to be included to address the loss of the SINC as set out in Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and Geodiversity. The restoration of the quarry would provide the opportunity to create new and or increase the amount of existing important habitats as identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	
23746 - Rotherham Sand and Gravel Ltd [496]	Support	Rotherham Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd supports the inclusion of MP3c Scrooby Top North within Draft Policy MP3.		Support noted.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP3a Bestwood 2 East</i>					
23456 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	There is a grade II listed boundary stone adjacent to the site. The site is also nearby to Papplewick Pumping Station which is a scheduled monument, registered park and garden and contains a number of listed buildings. There may also be wider setting issues at Newstead Abbey with multiple designations including a registered park and garden, listed buildings and scheduled monument. The same applies at Papplewick Hall with designated heritage assets including listed buildings, registered park and garden and conservation area. The development brief mentions these assets but needs to explain how they should be addressed.		Comments noted. The aim of the development briefs is to highlight the key issues that will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The planning application would need to be in-line with the policies set out in the plan including DM6: Historic Environment, as well as undertaking detailed assessment work. If further information comes forward as the plan is progressed this will be included in the development brief.	
23278 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This site lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. Development over 1 hectare will require a flood risk assessment to ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies within Source Protection Zone 3 and is underlain by a Principal Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment would be required as part of a planning application. Reference to the SPZ and aquifer will also be included in the site development brief.	In the site allocation development brief for MP3a: Bestwood 2 East add reference to the need to produce a flood risk assessment and environmental assessment to consider the Source Protection Zone 3 and Principal Aquifer.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23367 - Ray Wyles [2843]	Object	<p>Once again we are in the same position as before trying to save this glorious woodland from being destroyed by quarrying. The Wildlife Trust should be involved - it is too big for us to be fighting alone. Our objections are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phase 1 of the quarrying saw the loss of a large amount of habitat (there has a small increase in woodland to compensate). We object to further loss. - An even larger bank down to the water is dangerous for youngsters and dogs being walked nearby - The boundary will be directly onto our property - The noise in this peaceful environment will be a constant issue, particularly for Longdale School for Autistic children - Possible negative impact on the Longdale Craft Centre which is currently undergoing extensive refurbishment 		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Notts Wildlife Trust has been consulted on the Preferred Approach and has submitted comments relating to MP3a.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23849 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	As highlighted in response to the draft allocations consultation, NWT object to the allocation of Bestwood 2 East as it would destroy a substantial area of the Longdale Plantation SINC, contrary to the protective policies proposed in this Plan and to the protection that should be afforded to important habitats as stated in the NPPF. The site also lies within the pSPA buffer zone.	Remove allocation from the plan	<p>Not accepted. Minerals are essential to support economic growth and our quality of life by providing the raw materials to maintain and create infrastructure such as roads, buildings and other goods. National guidance states that Minerals Planning Authorities should provide an adequate and steady supply of minerals to assist in economic growth both locally and nationally by identifying adequate reserves through the Minerals Local Plan process. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. Detailed restoration proposals submitted as part of any planning application and would have to be in line with the plans biodiversity led restoration approach as set out in policy SP2 and policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care. As the proposed allocation is an extension to the existing Bestwood 2 quarry the restoration would increase the areas of habitat created by the existing site.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the location of the site within the pSPA would need to be considered.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23225 - Marc Cox [2784]	Object	<p>I live within 250m of a potential mineral site. I have lived in my property for over three decades and so can report that the blast warning and lorry reversing noise is an everyday experience (amplified in the summer). Accordingly I stress my fears.</p> <p>Longdale Lane has a weight limit, unless for access. Why is ongoing construction of a dwelling and road clearance in the wood using entrance gates off Longdale Lane? This could be construed as an indication that the Preferred Approach consultation is merely a time and paper wasting exercise. If a quarry commences, will it also use Longdale Lane?</p> <p>Also, if the Longdale Lane entry/access is enacted, the value of my home will be considerably reduced. Will I receive market value compensation?</p>		<p>Blasting at the existing quarry is not required as the Sandstone readily breaks up and can be worked by excavator. The MP3a allocation is an extension to the existing site which will be worked once the existing permitted reserves have been used up. The existing quarry access on to the A60 will be maintained and there are no plans to access the site from Longdale lane.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23223 - Ravenshead Parish Council (Joe Loneragan) [2777]	Object	<p>Ravenshead Parish Council believes that the existing quarry site should stop once the existing reserves have been worked because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Bestwood 2 quarry on going since before 1980, despite continuing local objection. Also concerned about extent of the quarry in the long term. * Lack of detail regarding restoration to existing worked areas and that precipitous cliff edges will not be removed. * Local amenity benefit of restored site would be delayed due to extension. * It is not clear why provision for Sandstone should increase from 2 MT to 4.5MT as stated on P57. * Concern over the loss of the Ancient Howe Plantation SINC. * No consideration about obtaining supplies from out of the County * Proximity of existing homes, Longdale Craft Centre, the Autistic School and Papplewick Pumping Station. * Higher output from the extension will increase traffic movements and impact on the local area. 		<p>Minerals are essential to support economic growth and our quality of life by providing the raw materials to maintain and create infrastructure such as roads, buildings and other goods. National guidance states that Minerals Planning Authorities should provide an adequate and steady supply of minerals to assist in economic growth both locally and nationally by identifying adequate reserves through the Minerals Local Plan process. By identifying local reserves it minimises the distance, cost and pollution generated from transporting minerals long distances by road. MP3a would only be worked once the existing reserves at Bestwood 2 have been used up. Planned output is expected to increase which would result in an increase in lorry movements however the site has direct access to the A60 which is part of the County's strategic highway network.</p> <p>The restoration of the existing site was agreed through the planning application process at the time of the last application. The site will be to a lower ground level and is planned to be returned to wooded areas, heathland, marshland and sandstone cliff habitats. The final restoration proposals for MP3a would be agreed in detail as part of the planning application process however it is currently proposed to match the existing proposals to create a larger area of similar habitat, contributing to important LBAP habitats.</p> <p>The allocation area shows the extent of the ownership of the mineral rights rather than the area to be worked. The extraction area would be smaller to provide adequate stand offs and screening from sensitive receptors such as residential properties. The site development brief will contain more information on stand offs and screening as the plan is developed. As part of the planning application process and the Environmental Impact Process detailed assessments would be completed and a final layout of the site including extraction area and screening.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust</p>	<p>Redraft the justification text for Policy MP3 to make it clear as to why further reserves are required over the plan period.</p> <p>Amend justification text for Policy MP3 and Appendix 2 to clarify the amount of Sherwood Sandstone required over the plan period.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process detailed mitigation measures would have to be included to address the loss of the SINC as set out in Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of Biodiversity and Geodiversity. The restoration of the quarry would provide the opportunity to create new and or increase the amount of existing important habitats as identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Based on the existing permitted reserves and the annual apportionment set out in the Local Aggregates Assessment, the plan in theory only needs to provide 2 million tonnes of extra Sherwood Sandstone reserves over the plan period. However this doesn't tell the whole story, as significant permitted reserves that haven't yet been worked and/ or are unlikely to be worked are bound up in two sites. Output from Burntstump quarry has been much lower than expected due to operational circumstances and extraction is likely to continue beyond the plan period. The quarry still had around 1 million tonnes of unworked reserves as of 2012 when the calculations were undertaken and are unlikely to be available in this plan period. Serlby quarry has not been worked for many years and is unlikely to be worked in the future as the planning permission on the site lapses at the end of 2014. Therefore the estimated reserves of 1.5 million tonnes will no longer be available. Because of this, the plan needs to identify a further 2.5 million tonnes (4.5 million tonnes in total) of Sherwood Sandstone reserves to provide for a steady and adequate supply over the plan period.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP3b Carlton Forest North</i>					
23457 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	We note that the development brief requires the setting of the scheduled monument and listed buildings at Wigthorpe to be considered, but needs to explain how they should be addressed.		Comments noted. The aim of the development briefs is to highlight the key issues that will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The planning application would need to be in-line with the policies set out in the plan including DM6: Historic Environment, as well as undertaking detailed assessment work'. If further information comes forward as the plan is progressed this will be included in the development brief.	
23854 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	It should be noted that Carlton Forest north is within an area with historical records of nightjar and woodlark, protected under the Birds Directive and the Conservation Regulations 2010 and so this may be a particular consideration at an application stage.		Comments noted - consideration to be added to the site allocation development brief.	In the site allocation development brief for MP3b: Carlton Forest North add reference to the need to consider the historical records of nightjar and woodlark on the site, which are protected under the Birds Directive and the Conservation Regulations 2010.
23279 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This site lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. Development over 1 hectare will require a flood risk assessment to ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies within Source Protection Zone 3 and is underlain by a Principal Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment would be required as part of a planning application. Reference to the SPZ and aquifer will also be included in the site development brief.	In the site allocation development brief for MP3b: Carlton Forest add reference to the need to produce a flood risk assessment and environmental assessment to consider the Source Protection Zone 3 and Principal Aquifer.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP3c Scrooby Top North</i>					
23280 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This site lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. Development over 1 hectare will require a flood risk assessment to ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies within Source Protection Zone 3 and is underlain by a Principal Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment would be required as part of a planning application. Reference to the SPZ and aquifer will also be included in the site development brief.</p>	<p>In the site allocation development brief for MP3c: Scrooby Top North add reference to the need to produce a flood risk assessment and environmental assessment to consider the Source Protection Zone 3 and Principal Aquifer.</p>
23458 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	<p>There is high potential for non-designated archaeology at this site, as noted by the Sustainability Appraisal and development brief. It is not clear how important and extensive the archaeology is, and whether it should be preserved in-situ.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The aim of the development briefs is to highlight the key issues that will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The planning application would need to be in-line with the policies set out in the plan including DM6: Historic Environment, as well as undertaking detailed assessment work. If further information comes forward as the plan is progressed this will be included in the development brief.</p>	
23851 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	<p>It should be noted that Scrooby Top north is within an area with historical records of nightjar and woodlark, protected under the Birds Directive and the Conservation Regulations 2010 and so this may be a particular consideration at an application stage.</p>		<p>Comments noted - consideration to be added to the site allocation development brief.</p>	<p>In the site allocation development brief for MP3c: Scrooby Top North add reference to the need to consider the historical records of nightjar and woodlark on the site, which are protected under the Birds Directive and the Conservation Regulations 2010.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23304 - Mrs AC Barlow [2805]	Object	<p>I have lived at Scrooby Top Farm and Scrooby all my life surrounded by quarries. All the fields where our cattle grazed are now an enormous hole, so having another quarry across the north road doesn't fill me with pleasure. They are good available fields and grow good crops, we might need more food in the years to come.</p> <p>There will be more and more lorries crossing the north road and risk of accidents. I am concerned that this development may affect the value of my property.</p>		<p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels. Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP4: Limestone provision</i>					
23459 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	We note that only the permitted reserves at Nether Langwith are proposed for allocation within the Minerals Plan. There are fewer historic environment issues in this location compared to the two other potential limestone sites at Holbeck or Steetley. However, we note that extraction of aggregate limestone could take place at Holbeck in association with the extraction of industrial dolomite. This could have implications for heritage assets at Holbeck including Creswell Crags. We address our continued concerns regarding the Holbeck site in response to Policy MP9.		Comments noted.	
23586 - Clumber Land Ltd (Mr Burt Bingham) [2397]	Object	We object to the limited approach of the policy as worded. In our view the Steetley site should be allocated, as it represents an opportunity to develop a secure, economic and sustainable source of supply for the regionally and nationally important and innovative Explore Manufacturing plant adjacent. The Plan does not take proper account of sustainable benefits such as supporting this major employer. Judgements regarding the exact balance of potential environmental impacts against sustainable benefits is something which should be left to the planning application stage.	It is requested that Policy MP4 is reworded as follows: An adequate supply of limestone will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period from: a) The extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site LSa Nether Langwith b) The extraction of up to 5.4M tonnes from site LSb Steetley subject to detailed proposals demonstrating that any environmental impact would be clearly outweighed by social, economic and environmental benefits.	Not accepted. Based on the limestone requirements set out in Policy MP1: Aggregate Provision the plan does not need to identify any further limestone as the current permitted reserves at Nether Langwith are adequate to cover the plan period.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23288 - Lafarge Tarmac (David Atkinson) [2797]	Support	<p>Policy MP4 relates to aggregate limestone provision, stating that an adequate supply of limestone will need to be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period. In order to meet expected demand, the extraction of remaining reserves at Nether Langwith, which is also operated by Lafarge Tarmac, has been allocated.</p> <p>The supporting text of Policy MP4 goes on to state that Nether Langwith has the potential to be extended to meet any shortfall. Lafarge Tarmac supports the proposed allocation, as well as policy provision for potential extensions to meet a shortfall in supply.</p>		Support noted.	

MP4 Justification

23287 - Lafarge Tarmac (David Atkinson) [2797]	Comment	<p>Although Holbeck has not been allocated for the extraction of aggregate limestone (which underlies the industrial dolomite) the document highlights that its extraction at the same time as the industrial dolomite would be more sustainable and prevent sterilisation of the mineral.</p> <p>This is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which has sustainable development at its core.</p> <p>The Plan states that further work will be required as part of a planning application to consider need for the extraction of aggregate limestone in conjunction with the allocated industrial dolomite resource. Lafarge Tarmac supports this, but would suggest that further clarification is provided within the supporting text of Policy MP4.</p>	<p>Add additional text to justification for MP4:</p> <p>"The concurrent extraction of industrial dolomite and limestone at Holbeck could also meet any shortfall in aggregate limestone provision. Any extraction would however be subject to the grant of a satisfactory planning permission."</p>	<p>The suggested amendments to the Holbeck justification section is no longer relevant as the following text: 'Further work will therefore be required at the time of any planning application to consider need for the limestone' has now been deleted.</p>	<p>Delete the following sentence for Policy MP4 justification text for Holbeck to read:</p> <p>'Further work will therefore be required at the time of any planning application to consider the need for limestone.'</p>
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23855 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT notes that there is only a proposal for an extension of time at Nether Langwith, rather than site area. But given the exceptional importance and rarity of the Magnesian limestone habitats in this area, the justification text should state that the future extension of time application would be an appropriate opportunity to ensure that the restoration scheme is in accordance with the biodiversity-led approach and will contribute the re-creation of calcareous habitats. As this site does not have a restoration brief it is necessary that it is stated either within the Policy or within a Brief.	As this site does not have a restoration brief it is necessary that it is stated either within the Policy or within a Brief.	Partially accepted, however it is not considered necessary to specify a particular habitat for the site through the local plan process.	Amend justification text to identify the need to ensure that any future planning application takes into account policy SP2 Biodiversity-Led Restoration when considering any revised restoration scheme.

MP5: Secondary and recycled aggregates

23860 - Mr J Potter [2108]	Comment	Did raise the problem (in no uncertain terms) at the Waste Core Strategy Examination [- from Edwalton, to Bradmore, to Thrumpton -] how currently 'recycled*aggregate(s)' need far stricter controls to avoid: significant/ unacceptable environmental impacts , land/soil degradation ; also 'have noticed issues of other-debris in*.		Comments noted. The intentions of this policy is to encourage the use of recycled and secondary material in construction in order to reduce the need for mineral extraction. As such the determining local planning authority for the relevant planning applications (usually the District/Borough Council) will need to consider this policy - DM5 (as part of the Development Plan) when processing the application.	
23157 - Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE) (Mr J R Whysall) [2392]	Support	Shelford Against Gravel Extraction supports of the Council's support for the use of secondary and recycled material.		Support for the Plan.	
23694 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Support	This is an increasingly important part of the approach to mineral resources and it is entirely appropriate to support the utilisation of secondary and recycled mineral resources.		Support for the Plan.	

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Chapter 4: Minerals Provision Policies

MP6: Brick clay provision

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP6: Brick clay provision</i>					
23517 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Comment	Ibstock Brick comment that reference to the 25 year land bank referred in the Issues and Options review bullet 1 should be clear that the National Planning Policy Framework sets a landbank of 25 years Permitted Reserve Per Site.		Comments noted and amendments proposed to Policy MP6 as requested	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained: ...</p> <p>2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p>
23536 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Object	Part 2 of the policy does not allow for a situation in which the respective extension to the existing site will NOT achieve the overriding principle of 25 years permitted reserves per respective brick factory.	<p>Amend to read as follows;</p> <p>'Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated there are insufficient reserves available to meet the requirement for 25 years permitted reserve for the individual brick factory operations'</p>	Comments noted and amendments proposed to Policy MP6 as requested	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained: ...</p> <p>2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23530 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Object	The over riding requirement of the Brick Clay policy is to provide 25 years permitted Reserve per site. The opening paragraph to policy MP6 infers this but does not do so explicitly and could be misinterpreted that the combined allocation for Kirton and Dorket Head could amount to the landbank 25 years.	<p>Reference to '1' should be removed from the opening paragraph which should then read;</p> <p>"An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank to be maintained per individual brick factory from;</p> <p>1. a - Continues as exists 1. b - Continues as exists</p> <p>See seporate comment on part 2</p>	Comments noted and amendments proposed to Policy MP6 as requested	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained: ...</p> <p>2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where is can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p>

MP6a Kirton West

23149 - Mr Stewart Swift [2735]	Comment	<p>My main concern about this site is that the extraction is (or will be) near a public right of way. This runs from Kirton Park Road over fields, crossing railway lines via a small bridge and then cuts across the brick works sites.</p> <p>The new trees and improvements made near to Golden Hill which is good to see, however a review of traffic and the footpath would be my suggestion. Perhaps better warning signs could be used. I would also like to know what plans there are, if any, for the old railways lines?</p>		<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Any potential impacts on public rights of way will be mitigated through the planning application process and, where necessary, diversion routes will be implemented through this process. All existing rights of way are assessed through the planning application process.</p> <p>A strategic transport assessment has been undertaken as part of the plan preparation process and further site specific transport assessments will be required during the planning application process.</p>	
23460 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	This allocation is likely to impact upon the significance and setting of the conservation area at Kirton, plus a number of listed buildings including the grade II* Church of Holy Trinity, could be greatly affected by quarrying and traffic movements. The SA underplays the potential impacts, which could be more than just visual. We therefore remain to be convinced that this is a suitable location for development, notwithstanding the recognition of the heritage issues in the development brief.		<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>As stated, the site allocation development brief provides acknowledgement of the heritage assets within the locality. The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and consideration will be given, at the planning application stage, to the impacts that the proposed development would have on the area's heritage assets as set in Policy DM6: Historic Environment.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23726 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The principal concern of the District Council in terms of the proposed Kirton extension is the proximity of this to the settlement and the potential for detrimental impact upon the settlements built environment, heritage assets and the amenity of local residents.</p> <p>Proposals to mitigate for this within the Development Brief include protection of the significance and setting of the Conservation Area and listed buildings (including the Church of the Holy Trinity), maintenance of ridgeline to ensure continued mitigation of visual impact to the village, augmenting of screening to the 'Hedgelands' property and provision of new screening to Egmanon Road.</p> <p>Whilst such measures are welcomed it is important that other potential impacts on amenity are mitigated for where this is necessary.</p>	Add reference in Site Development Brief on addressing noise, vibration, dust, air quality, land stability or operating hours.	<p>Comments noted. The Minerals Local Plan, and the policies contained within it, must be read as whole. In respect of Newark and Sherwood District Council's concerns regard the potential impacts that MP6a (Kirton West) would have on local communities (including amenity), the built environment and heritage assets, the County Council considers that policies DM1 (Protecting Local Amenity), DM5 (Landscape Character) and DM6 (Historic Environment) adequately address these concerns.</p> <p>Further specific information relating to this site in this respect is contained within the site allocation development brief in Appendix 3 of the plan.</p>	
23281 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This site lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. Development over 1 hectare will require a flood risk assessment to ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>This potential site allocation lies within Source Protection Zone 3 and is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		<p>Comments noted. A detailed Flood Risk Assessment would be required as part of a planning application. Reference to the SPZ and aquifer will also be included in the site development brief.</p>	In the site allocation development brief for MP6a: Kirton West add reference to the need to produce a flood risk assessment and environmental assessment to consider the Source Protection Zone 3 and Secondary Aquifer.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23300 - FD Plant [2804]	Object	We are not in favour at all because of the closeness to the properties. There is also the increased problems of water. There will also be more noise, dust and disturbance.		<p>Concerns noted.</p> <p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision is proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and consideration will be given, at the planning application stage, to existing and proposed public rights of way (and other sensitive receptors) as set in Policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity.</p>	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision, as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained from:"</p> <p>"2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p> <p>In Nottinghamshire there are two brick works with associated clay pits operated by two national producers-Dorket Head near Arnold and Kirton near Ollerton. Permitted reserves are adequate at Dorket Head to cover the plan period however further reserves will be required at Kirton. An extension to the clay pit at Kirton is therefore allocated in the plan.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23409 - Kirton Parish Council (Karen Wildgust) [2857]	Object	<p>Kirton Parish Council objects to any expansion of Kirton quarry which would have any impact on residential properties within Kirton village or a significant visual impact on the landscape character of the area.</p> <p>The Parish Council fails to understand how the findings of the Planning Inspectorate in the 2004 Public Inquiry can be rejected and feels they are still relevant today. Additionally, the proposed extension is opposed to the findings of the Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment. The site was once classified as a Mature Landscape Area (MLA) and although MLAs no longer exist in the same way, the landscape has not changed.</p> <p>Kirton Parish Council understands the benefits from an extension to provide clay within reasonable proximity to the works and is conscious of the importance of safeguarding employment in the industry. The Council, however, has not seen any significant processes in place which could seek to provide clay from any other potential sites which would not impinge on residential properties.</p> <p>The Parish Council therefore recommends that MP6a not be included in the Plan.</p>		<p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals.</p> <p>In terms of the 2004 Minerals Local Plan Inquiry, the Planning Inspector, when considering the proposed, larger, 'omission site' (submitted to the Council for consideration by the operator) at the time was doing so based on different factors in relation to site area/ topography/demands/requirements/national and local guidance etc. However, the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach is smaller than that 'omission site' referred to in the 2004 Inspectors Report and would not extend beyond the ridgeline to which the Inspector held significant weight in his considerations with regards to the potential landscape and visual impacts. Having regard to the 2004 Inspectors Report the proposed allocation in the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach maintains the ridgeline.</p> <p>In concluding his report, the Inspector did not recommend the 'omission site' (larger site than that that proposed within this Preferred Approach document) to be allocated due to the potential impact that it may have on "Hedgelands" and the visual impact from Kirton Road and the A6075 as the larger site abutted the properties within the village. The Development Brief for the site recognises the recommendations of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and as such, consideration is given to the proximity to properties and other sensitive receptors as set out in Policy DM1 (Protecting Local Amenities), landscape character (Policy DM5), protection</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23331 - David Howson [2826]	Object	<p>It has recently been brought to our attention by a neighbour about the proposal of an extension to the brickworks at Kirton. Based on the scale on the proposed plan shown to us by our neighbour, the boundary would be approximately 100 metres from our boundary. Obviously this is of a huge concern to us.</p> <p>Please make note of this email as a strong objection to the proposals for numerous reasons, including concerns about the future value of our home and the potential impact on our quality of life, including the quality of life of our young child.</p>		<p>and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity (Policy DM4) alongside other relevant policies.</p> <p>Concerns noted.</p> <p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision is proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and consideration will be given, at the planning application stage, to existing and proposed public rights of way (and other sensitive receptors) as set in Policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity.</p>	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision, as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained from:"</p> <p>"2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p> <p>Amend first paragraph of justification text as follows: In Nottinghamshire there are two brick works with associated clay pits operated by two national producers- Dorket Head near Arnold and Kirton near Ollerton. Neither clay pit has a 25 year landbank although reserves at Dorket Head are sufficient to cover the plan period.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23474 - CM Kilross [2888]	Object	<p>Regarding proposed extension of the clay pit by Hanson Brickworks (Kirton). Why was no map included in the paperwork sent to me/us regarding the nearness of the proposed workings to the village perimeter?</p> <p>Why no mention of the dust - noise and future landfill?</p> <p>I regard these omissions as unacceptable where a small village such as ours is concerned. It makes us feel vulnerable. I would expect the County Council to protect us and our interests in this matter. Please don't let us down.</p>		<p>The letters sent to the 'near neighbours' of any proposed site allocation through the Local Plan process provide details of the public consultation and provide information as to where more details can be accessed. The Minerals Local Plan is of a significant size and it would be inappropriate for the County Council to provide copies to all local residents.</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and consideration will be given, at the planning application stage, to existing and proposed public rights of way (and other sensitive receptors) including the potential impacts on local communities (dust, noise visual intrusion etc.) as set in Policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity.</p> <p>The site restoration is proposed to be as per the existing quarry, which does not involve landfill.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23234 - Tony Challenger [2789]	Object	<p>I was unaware of the Mineral Review until October 2013. My home is on the edge of the above allocation - I was not consulted in the initial stages.</p> <p>I object to the inclusion of MP6a in the Minerals Plan. It is beyond my comprehension that Nottinghamshire County Council should have even considered the above plan let alone allocate MP6a in the plan. This area was extensively surveyed during 2004, considered and rejected by a Government Inspector at Public Inquiry. The aforementioned is a matter of public record.</p> <p>To ignore:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government Inspector's comments and decision 2. Surveys carried out in 2004 3. Objections raised in 2004 4. The law of the land with regard to ancient hedgerows <p>I would suggest brings the whole Planning process into question. There are ample reserves available to Hanson, why have these alternatives not even been considered. To accept only one submission without pursuing alternatives is unjust to the community in which that business operates and takes little account of the environmental impacts.</p>		<p>The Preferred Approach consultation for the Minerals Local Plan (this phase) is still an early 'informal' stage in the preparation process.</p> <p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision are proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The County Council, when preparing the Minerals Local Plan, is required to ensure that all future allocations are realistic, deliverable and achievable (as set out in the NPPF), this ensures that the Local Plan's Vision and Objectives are deliverable over the plan period. As such, a 'call for sites' was undertaken by the County Council in 2008 and in 2012 there was further correspondence with operators and landowners on this matter, this resulted in a number of minerals sites being submitted to the County Council for consideration and subsequently, assessments being undertaken of those sites submitted by landowners and operators to ensure that the most sustainable sites were selected. The County Council cannot assess and allocate sites that have not been submitted by the landowner/operator as these would not be considered to be realistic, deliverable or achievable at the Examination stage.</p> <p>In terms of the 2004 Minerals Local Plan Inquiry, the Planning Inspector, when considering the proposed, larger, 'omission site' (submitted to the Council for consideration by the operator) at the time was doing so based on different factors to in relation to site area/topography/demands/requirements etc. However, the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred</p>	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision, as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained from:"</p> <p>"2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p> <p>Amend first paragraph of justification text as follows:</p> <p>"...or local apportionment for brick clay. In Nottinghamshire there are two brick works with associated clay pits operated by two national producers - Dorket Head near Arnold and Kirton near Ollerton. Permitted reserved at both sites will not cover the plan period and further reserves have been identified as extensions to both sites to ensure that a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals is planned for."</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>Approach is smaller than that 'omission site' referred to in the 2004 Inspectors Report and would not extend beyond the ridgeline to which the Inspector held significant weight in his considerations with regards to the potential landscape and visual impacts. Having regard to the 2004 Inspectors Report the proposed allocation in the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach maintains the ridgeline.</p> <p>The boundary of the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document is 109 metres from the closest property within the village and would be sited on the other side of the ridgeline from the village with adequate screening as set out in the Development Brief.</p> <p>In concluding his report, the Inspector did not recommend the 'omission site' (larger site than that that proposed within this Preferred Approach document) to be allocated due to the potential impact that it may have on "Hedgelands" and the visual impact from Kirton Road and the A6075 as the larger site abutted the properties within the village. The Development Brief for the site recognises the recommendations of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p>The County Council acknowledge that there are hedgerows within and adjacent to the site, and as part of any planning application that may be submitted will be considered against the policies contained within the Local Plan, the importance of the hedgerows using criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 will be assessed. There have been no objections from Natural England, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust or the County Ecologist in this regard.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23364 - MR Malcolm Skelton [2855]	Object	<p>I live right up to the back of the proposed new allocation MP6a. Over the last 13 years I have seen them demolish a pond that was full of newts and rip apart another pond to increase the water catchment. They ripped out two fantastic Blackthorn bushes that were very mature, so this doesn't encourage me to the future.</p> <p>The amount of material and dust thrown into the local air is unbelievable. They are currently a good few hundred yards beyond the ridgeline. To come up over it will cover the village in dust and noise.</p> <p>I oppose this new plan wholeheartedly! It's not about planning for the future it's all about share prices and profit and getting to the clay with fewer impurities. We already have to listen to the Klaxon every day and trucks moving about throughout all hours!</p>		<p>Objection noted.</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and as such, consideration is given to the proximity to properties and other sensitive receptors as set out in Policy DM1 (Protecting Local Amenity), landscape character (Policy DM5), protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity (Policy DM4) alongside other relevant policies.</p> <p>The County Council acknowledge that there are hedgerows within and adjacent to the site, and as part of any planning application that may be submitted will be considered against the policies contained within the Local Plan, the importance of the hedgerows using criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 will be assessed. There have been no objections from Natural England, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust or the County Ecologist in this regard.</p> <p>All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as such the operator will be required to undertake further, up to date, surveys and addresses any mitigation measures required through the planning application process.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23284 - V Challenger [2792]	Object	<p>I object to MP6a on following grounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not all properties within 250m of MP6a were consulted, contrary to early engagement principles of NPPF 155- MP6a is a re-submission of site put forward at last Review (2004). Site was reduced in size by Government inspector at inquiry as impact within 250m was deemed unacceptable due to noise and dust and a need to maintain the ridgeline. However, this allocation 74m from my boundary. - MP6a is a greenfield site - Cross Wong Road separates the areas, lined with hedges which are protected in law - this should be identified in the Plan - Planning Policies on landscape have changed since 2004 and are inconsistent. In 2004 an MLA protected MP6a, now proposing to destroy it. The current Landscape Character Area designation is 'being of good quality and to conserve'. Land of lesser environmental value should be allocated. - Two Bat roosts within 100m of MP6a. - NPPF Policy doesn't advocate a 25 year landbank for "individual" brickworks. It states at least 25 years to support a new kiln. - There is reduced extraction at current site due to recession and increased importation and use of alternative materials by industry. Would therefore question timescale of 2023. 		<p>The Preferred Approach consultation for the Minerals Local Plan (this phase) is still an early 'informal' stage in the preparation process.</p> <p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision are proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The County Council, when preparing the Minerals Local Plan, is required to ensure that all future allocations are realistic, deliverable and achievable (as set out in the NPPF), this ensures that the Local Plan's Vision and Objectives are deliverable over the plan period. As such, a 'call for sites' was undertaken by the County Council in 2008 and in 2012 there was further correspondence with operators and landowners on this matter, this resulted in a number of minerals sites being submitted to the County Council for consideration and subsequently, assessments (e.g. deliverability assessment and sustainability appraisal) being undertaken of those sites submitted by landowners and operators to ensure that the most sustainable sites were selected. The County Council cannot assess and allocate sites that have not been submitted by the landowner/operator as these would not be considered to be realistic, deliverable or achievable at the Examination stage.</p> <p>In terms of the 2004 Minerals Local Plan Inquiry, the Planning Inspector, when considering the proposed, larger, 'omission site' (submitted to the Council for consideration by the operator) at the time was doing so based on different factors in relation to site area/</p>	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision, as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained from:"</p> <p>"2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p> <p>Amend first paragraph of justification text as follows: In Nottinghamshire there are two brick works with associated clay pits operated by two national producers- Dorket Head near Arnold and Kirton near Ollerton. Neither clay pit has a 25 year landbank although reserves at Dorket Head are sufficient to cover the plan period.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>topography/demands/requirements/national and local guidance etc. However, the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach is smaller than that 'omission site' referred to in the 2004 Inspectors Report and would not extend beyond the ridgeline to which the Inspector held significant weight in his considerations with regards to the potential landscape and visual impacts. Having regard to the 2004 Inspectors Report the proposed allocation in the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach maintains the ridgeline.</p> <p>The boundary of the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document is 109 metres from the closest property within the village and would be sited on the other side of the ridgeline from the village with adequate screening as set out in the Development Brief.</p> <p>In concluding his report, the Inspector did not recommend the 'omission site' (larger site than that that proposed within this Preferred Approach document) to be allocated due to the potential impact that it may have on "Hedgelands" and the visual impact from Kirton Road and the A6075 as the larger site abutted the properties within the village. The Development Brief for the site recognises the recommendations of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p>The proposed allocation is regarded as an extension to the existing permitted site as it is a continuation of the current workings. The Inset Map (10) contained within the Local Plan in Appendix 4, utilises an ordinance survey base.</p> <p>Inspector Alan Beckett at the public footpath order hearing on 13 April 2010 relating to Cross Wong Road and Golden Hill Lane concluded that the order should not be confirmed due to insufficient evidence.</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and as such, consideration is given to the proximity to</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>properties and other sensitive receptors as set out in Policy DM1 (Protecting Local Amenity), landscape character (Policy DM5), protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity (Policy DM4) alongside other relevant policies.</p> <p>The County Council acknowledge that there are hedgerows within and adjacent to the site, and as part of any planning application that may be submitted will be considered against the policies contained within the Local Plan, the importance of the hedgerows using criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 will be assessed. There have been no objections from Natural England, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust or the County Ecologist in this regard.</p> <p>All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as such the operator will be required to undertake further, up to date, surveys and addresses any mitigation measures required through the planning application process.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23296 - Mrs Lynda Milner [2801]	Object	<p>Objections: _</p> <p>1)Reserves of clay unproven.</p> <p>2)Hydrology -needs considering.</p> <p>3)Value of property - devaluation will occur</p> <p>4)Wildlife :- Destruction of habitat inevitable.</p> <p>5)Visual impact. A valuable amenity landscape destroyed.</p>	<p>In 2005 we were assured that the Kirton Mineral workings would not advance beyond the geological ridge line to the West of the quarrying area. Ideally Cross Hill Lane OS SK 696694 to SK696687 would be a natural and satisfactory limit.</p>	<p>Objection noted.</p> <p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision is proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and consideration will be given, at the planning application stage, to existing and proposed public rights of way (and other sensitive receptors) including the potential impacts on local communities (dust, noise visual intrysion etc.) as set in Policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity.</p> <p>In terms of landscape and visual impact, the Development Brief for the site recognises the recommendations of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment and any planning application would need to have regard to Policy DM5 (Landscape Character) of the Plan.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation (MP6b) subject to the requirement for a flood risk assessment and an environmental assessment at the planning application stage to ensure that surface water run-off is managed effectively and the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource is considered.</p> <p>The County Council acknowledge that there are hedgerows within and adjacent to the site, and as part of any planning application that may be submitted will be considered against the policies contained within the Local Plan, the importance of the hedgerows using criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 will</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Chapter 4: Minerals Provision Policies

MP6: Brick clay provision, MP6a Kirton West

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>be assessed. There have been no objections from Natural England, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust or the County Ecologist in this regard.</p> <p>All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981as such the operator will be required to undertake further, up to date, surveys and addresses any mitigation measures required through the planning application process.</p> <p>Devaluation of property if not a material planning consideration and as such the County Council cannot consider objections on these grounds.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23350 - Mrs Lynda Milner [2801] 23351 - Kieth Hunt [2847] 23352 - Andrew Smith [2848] 23353 - JP Mendham [2854] 23407 - Mr AS Wallace [2596]	Object	<p>I object to the inclusion of Kirton in the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disruption to wildlife in the area and loss of natural landscape - Concerns about effect of dust and noise on residents and value of properties - Concerns over hydrology and effects on the village - In 2004 the inspectorate turned down the proposed extension and I feel that the reasons for this (proximity to residences, dust, noise and loss of hedgerows) are still valid today 	Consider the existing undamaged fields/landscape as "Greenfield" and therefore a "Negative" and cause them no further damage.	<p>Objection noted.</p> <p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision is proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and consideration will be given, at the planning application stage, to existing and proposed public rights of way (and other sensitive receptors) including the potential impacts on local communities (dust, noise visual intrusion etc.) as set in Policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity.</p> <p>In terms of landscape and visual impact, the Development Brief for the site recognises the recommendations of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment and any planning application would need to have regard to Policy DM5 (Landscape Character) of the Plan.</p> <p>In terms of the 2004 Minerals Local Plan Inquiry, the Planning Inspector, when considering the proposed, larger, 'omission site' (submitted to the Council for consideration by the operator) at the time was doing so based on different factors in relation to site area/ topography/demands/requirements/national and local guidance etc. However, the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach is smaller than that 'omission site' referred to in the 2004 Inspectors Report and would not extend beyond the ridgeline to which the Inspector held significant weight in his considerations with regards to the potential landscape and</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>visual impacts. Having regard to the 2004 Inspectors Report the proposed allocation in the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach maintains the ridgeline.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation (MP6b) subject to the requirement for a flood risk assessment and an environmental assessment at the planning application stage to ensure that surface water run-off is managed effectively and the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource is considered.</p> <p>The County Council acknowledge that there are hedgerows within and adjacent to the site, and as part of any planning application that may be submitted will be considered against the policies contained within the Local Plan, the importance of the hedgerows using criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 will be assessed. There have been no objections from Natural England, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust or the County Ecologist in this regard.</p> <p>All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as such the operator will be required to undertake further, up to date, surveys and addresses any mitigation measures required through the planning application process.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23636 - Mr KF Bowler [2929]	Object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Live within 250m of site and object to the extension of the Kirton site westwards towards the village. - Concerned about dust and noise impacts on residents and negative impact on property values - Concerned about hydrology and its effect on the village - Concerned about impact on wildlife and destruction of hedgerows within the proposed extension. 		<p>Objection noted.</p> <p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision is proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and consideration will be given, at the planning application stage, to existing and proposed public rights of way (and other sensitive receptors) including the potential impacts on local communities (dust, noise visual intrusion etc.) as set in Policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity.</p> <p>In terms of landscape and visual impact, the Development Brief for the site recognises the recommendations of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment and any planning application would need to have regard to Policy DM5 (Landscape Character) of the Plan. The proposed extension would not cross the ridgeline.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation (MP6b) subject to the requirement for a flood risk assessment and an environmental assessment at the planning application stage to ensure that surface water run-off is managed effectively and the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource is considered.</p> <p>The County Council acknowledge that there are hedgerows within and adjacent to the site, and as part of any planning application that may be submitted will be considered against the policies contained within the Local Plan, the importance of the hedgerows using criteria</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Chapter 4: Minerals Provision Policies

MP6: Brick clay provision, MP6a Kirton West

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23231 - Robert Pickering [2787]	Object	<p>This is a formal objection to the revised 25 year plan to extend the curtilage of Kirton Brickyard closer to the village. The existing boundary for extension should be retained to the ridgeline to the hill.</p> <p>To bring it closer to the village will impact on the appearance of the village, it has the potential to increase the amount of dust, noise and water and I support Kirton Parish Council in objecting to the change.</p>		<p>set out in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 will be assessed. There have been no objections from Natural England, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust or the County Ecologist in this regard.</p> <p>All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as such the operator will be required to undertake further, up to date, surveys and addresses any mitigation measures required through the planning application process.</p> <p>Concerns noted.</p> <p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision is proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and consideration will be given, at the planning application stage, to existing and proposed public rights of way (and other sensitive receptors) as set in Policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity.</p>	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision, as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained from:"</p> <p>"2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p> <p>Amend first paragraph of justification text as follows: In Nottinghamshire there are two brick works with associated clay pits operated by two national producers- Dorket Head near Arnold and Kirton near Ollerton. Neither clay pit has a 25 year landbank although reserves at Dorket Head are sufficient to cover the plan period.</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Chapter 4: Minerals Provision Policies

MP6: Brick clay provision, MP6a Kirton West

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
23111 - Mr Alan Perry [2728]	Object	Over the past three years, localised flooding has occurred within the village of Kirton. The water appears to be flowing through the clay strata and rising to the surface to the North of Kirton park in the adjacent field. This has caused soil erosion and flooding of local structures. It is my belief that the extraction of clay to the east of Kirton Park has caused this. This problem needs to be addressed before further extraction is considered	Identify and apply workable solution to localised flooding of the Village of Kirton before any further extraction of clay is considered.	Comments noted. The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation (MP6b) subject to the requirement for a flood risk assessment and an environmental assessment at the planning application stage to ensure that surface water run-off is managed effectively and the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource is considered.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23328 - John Middleton [2824]	Object	<p>We must protest in the strongest possible terms to MP6a because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to dwellings in Kirton - Loss of hedgerow and land impacting on the wildlife of the area - Disruption to the public right of way across the site - The hydrological effects on properties - Already existing long term issues over drainage - Concern about the slow rate of restoration to existing worked areas - Existing damage from mining subsidence (from coal extraction) - Major devaluation of properties. If approved, will compensation be paid? - At 2004 enquiry Government inspector set the existing limit to extraction. What justification do you have for overriding his decision? 		<p>Objection noted.</p> <p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision is proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and consideration will be given, at the planning application stage, to existing and proposed public rights of way (and other sensitive receptors) including the potential impacts on local communities (dust, noise visual intrusion etc.) as set in Policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity.</p> <p>In terms of landscape and visual impact, the Development Brief for the site recognises the recommendations of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment and any planning application would need to have regard to Policy DM5 (Landscape Character) of the Plan. The proposed extension would not cross the ridgeline.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation (MP6b) subject to the requirement for a flood risk assessment and an environmental assessment at the planning application stage to ensure that surface water run-off is managed effectively and the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource is considered.</p> <p>The County Council acknowledge that there are hedgerows within and adjacent to the site, and as part of any planning application that may be submitted will be considered against the policies contained within the Local Plan, the importance of the hedgerows using criteria</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>set out in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 will be assessed. There have been no objections from Natural England, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust or the County Ecologist in this regard.</p> <p>All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as such the operator will be required to undertake further, up to date, surveys and addresses any mitigation measures required through the planning application process.</p> <p>In terms of the 2004 Minerals Local Plan Inquiry, the Planning Inspector, when considering the proposed, larger, 'omission site' (submitted to the Council for consideration by the operator) at the time was doing so based on different factors in relation to site area/ topography/demands/requirements/national and local guidance etc. However, the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach is smaller than that 'omission site' referred to in the 2004 Inspectors Report and would not extend beyond the ridgeline to which the Inspector held significant weight in his considerations with regards to the potential landscape and visual impacts. Having regard to the 2004 Inspectors Report the proposed allocation in the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach maintains the ridgeline.</p> <p>The boundary of the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document is 109 metres from the closest property within the village and would be sited on the other side of the ridgeline from the village with adequate screening as set out in the Development Brief.</p> <p>Devaluation of property is not a material planning consideration and as such the County Council cannot consider objections on these grounds.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23327 - Howard Beale [2822]	Object	<p>I agree in total with Kirton Parish Council's objection to any expansion of quarrying, which would have any impact on residential properties within Kirton village, together with any expansion which would have a significant visual impact on the landscape character of the area. I recommend that the Kirton allocation not be included in the plan.</p> <p>I also feed that the comments made by the inspector in 2004 are relevant today.</p>		<p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision are proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The County Council, when preparing the Minerals Local Plan, is required to ensure that all future allocations are realistic, deliverable and achievable (as set out in the NPPF), this ensures that the Local Plan's Vision and Objectives are deliverable over the plan period. As such, a 'call for sites' was undertaken by the County Council in 2008 and and in 2012 there was further correspondence with operators and landowners on this matter, this resulted in a number of minerals sites being submitted to the County Council for consideration and subsequently, assessments being undertaken of those sites submitted by landowners and operators to ensure that the most sustainable sites were selected. The County Council cannot assess and allocate sites that have not been submitted by the landowner/operator as these would not be considered to be realistic, deliverable or achievable at the Examination stage.</p> <p>In terms of the 2004 Minerals Local Plan Inquiry, the Planning Inspector, when considering the proposed, larger, 'omission site' (submitted to the Council for consideration by the operator) at the time was doing so based on different factors to in relation to site area/topography/demands/requirements etc. However, the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach is smaller than that 'omission site' referred to in the 2004 Inspectors Report and would not extend beyond the ridgeline to which the Inspector held significant weight in his</p>	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision, as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained from:"</p> <p>"2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p> <p>Amend first paragraph of justification text as follows: In Nottinghamshire there are two brick works with associated clay pits operated by two national producers- Dorket Head near Arnold and Kirton near Ollerton. Neither clay pit has a 25 year landbank although reserves at Dorket Head are sufficient to cover the plan period.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>considerations with regards to the potential landscape and visual impacts. Having regard to the 2004 Inspectors Report the proposed allocation in the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach maintains the ridgeline.</p> <p>The boundary of the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document is 109 metres from the closest property within the village and would be sited on the other side of the ridgeline from the village with adequate screening as set out in the Development Brief.</p> <p>In concluding his report, the Inspector did not recommend the 'omission site' (larger site than that that proposed within this Preferred Approach document) to be allocated due to the potential impact that it may have on "Hedgelands" and the visual impact from Kirton Road and the A6075 as the larger site abutted the properties within the village. The Development Brief for the site recognises the recommendations of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p>The policies contained within the Local Plan must be read as a whole and consideration will be given, at the planning application stage, to existing and proposed public rights of way (and other sensitive receptors) as set in Policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23355 - MR Malcolm Skelton [2855]	Object	<p>Objections: _</p> <p>1)Reserves of clay unproven.</p> <p>2)Hydrology -needs considering.</p> <p>3)Value of property - devaluation will occur</p> <p>4)Wildlife :- Destruction of habitat inevitable.</p> <p>5)Visual impact. A valuable amenity landscape destroyed.</p>	<p>In 2005 we were assured that the Kirton Mineral workings would not advance beyond the geological ridge line to the West of the quarrying area. Ideally Cross Hill Lane OS SK 696694 to SK696687 would be a natural and satisfactory limit.</p>	<p>Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Amendments to the wording of Policy MP6: Brick Clay provision are proposed to provide further clarity with regards permitted reserves in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>The County Council, when preparing the Minerals Local Plan, is required to ensure that all future allocations are realistic, deliverable and achievable (as set out in the NPPF), this ensures that the Local Plan's Vision and Objectives are deliverable over the plan period.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation (MP6b) subject to the requirement for a flood risk assessment and an environmental assessment at the planning application stage to ensure that surface water run-off is managed effectively and the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource is considered.</p> <p>Devaluation of property is not a material planning consideration and as such the County Council cannot consider objections on these grounds.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan, and the policies contained within it, must be read as whole. In respect of objections regarding the potential impacts that MP6a (Kirton West) would have on local communities (including amenity), wildlife, the built environment and heritage assets, the County Council considers that policies DM1 (Protecting Local Amenity), DM4 (Biodiversity), DM5 (Landscape Character) and DM6 (Historic Environment) adequately address these concerns.</p> <p>The County Council acknowledge that there are hedgerows within and adjacent to the site,</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>and as part of any planning application that may be submitted will be considered against the policies contained within the Local Plan, the importance of the hedgerows using criteria set out in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 will be assessed. There have been no objections from Natural England, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust or the County Ecologist in this regard.</p> <p>All species of bat and their breeding sites or resting places (roosts) are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as such the operator will be required to undertake further, up to date, surveys and addresses any mitigation measures required through the planning application process.</p> <p>In terms of landscape and visual impact, the Development Brief for the site recognises the recommendations of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment. The proposed extension would not cross the ridgeline.</p> <p>In terms of the 2004 Minerals Local Plan Inquiry, the Planning Inspector, when considering the proposed, larger, 'omission site' (submitted to the Council for consideration by the operator) at the time was doing so based on different factors in relation to site area/ topography/demands/requirements/national and local guidance etc. However, the proposed allocation contained within the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach is smaller than that 'omission site' referred to in the 2004 Inspectors Report and would not extend beyond the ridgeline to which the Inspector held significant weight in his considerations with regards to the potential landscape and visual impacts. Having regard to the 2004 Inspectors Report the proposed allocation in the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach maintains the ridgeline.</p>	

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Chapter 4: Minerals Provision Policies

MP6: Brick clay provision, MP6a Kirton West

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23376 - Hanson Brick Limited (Mr Tim Darling) [1686]	Support	MP6a represents a valid future extension to the established Kirton brickworks to ensure that adequate mineral reserves are secured for the long term security of the operation. Adequate justification of this future extension is provided by paragraph 146 of the National Planning Policy Framework.		Support noted	
<i>MP6b Dorket Head East</i>					
23282 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This site lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. Development over 1 hectare will require a flood risk assessment to ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p>		The eastern extension to Dorket Head has been granted planning permission and so the allocation and development brief have been removed from the Plan.	<p>Remove allocation of Dorket Head East from Policy MP6</p> <p>Delete the site development brief for MP6b: Dorket Head East</p>
23537 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Comment	Ibstock Brick welcome the specific reference to the Eastern Exrtension in the policy, however we highlight that the existing stock of permitted reserves, plus the resources contained in the extension will not meet the requirement for 25 year permitted reserves. Amendments are proposed to ensure Ibstock is able to explore and promote further land in the plan period to maintain the 25 year permitted reserve as set out in Natiional Planning Policy framework.		<p>Objection noted. Amendments are proposed to Policy MP6 and the justification text to provide further clarity on this matter.</p> <p>The eastern extension to Dorket Head has been granted planning permission and so the allocation and development brief have been removed from the Plan and the justification text has been amended to reflect this.</p>	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision, as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained from:"</p> <p>"2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p> <p>Amend first paragraph of justification text to clarify that Dorket Head does not have a 25 year landbank.</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Chapter 4: Minerals Provision Policies

MP6: Brick clay provision, MP6b Dorket Head East

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23418 - Gedling Borough Council (Mr Graeme Foster) [2120]	Comment	Dorket Head's landscape forms part of the Mid Nottinghamshire Farmland and its sub set policy area - the Dumbles Rolling Farmland has been assessed as having a strong landscape character where policy should be to conserve the landscape. The County Council will need to consider the impact of the proposed eastern extension in the context of the landscape character assessment and should the proposed eastern extension go ahead ensure that restoration restores and enhances landscape character.		The eastern extension to Dorket Head has been granted planning permission and so the allocation and development brief have been removed from the Plan.	Remove allocation of Dorket Head East from Policy MP6 Delete the site development brief for MP6b: Dorket Head East
23546 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Object	<p>Within the justification text the first sentence should be supplemented with the words 'for each individual site' at the end of the sentence.</p> <p>We object to the statement made in paragraph 3 under Dorket Head (BCb) suggesting that grant of planning consent for the Eastern Extension will not require further reserves in the plan period. Inclusive of the EE permitted reserves will extend to 21 years and thus fall below NPPF guidance.</p>	<p>Amend the second sentence of paragraph 2 as follows;</p> <p>'If the site is granted planning permission there will remain a shortfall against National Policy and the operator will need to identify a further reserve. The operator has previously indicated potential resources at Bilsthorpe and this, along with other alternative resources in the locality of the Dorket Head site would be considered under point 2 of policy MP6'. (Note, Ibstock propose amendments to point 2 of MP6 in order to make this proposed amendment acceptable).</p>	<p>Comments noted. Amendments are proposed to Policy MP6 to provide further clarity on this matter.</p> <p>The eastern extension to Dorket Head has been granted planning permission and so the allocation and development brief have been removed from the Plan and the justification text has been altered to reflect this.</p>	<p>Amend Policy MP6: Brick Clay Provision, as follows:</p> <p>"1. An adequate supply of brick clay will be identified to meet expected demand over the plan period and enable a 25 year landbank per brick work to be maintained from:"</p> <p>"2. Proposals for clay extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient reserves available to meet the 25 year landbank requirement per site and that the identified sites are not deliverable."</p> <p>Amend first paragraph of justification text to clarify that Dorket Head does not have a 25 year landbank.</p>

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP6 Justification</i>					
23374 - Hanson Brick Limited (Mr Tim Darling) [1686]	Object	<p>The existing pit is being restored to a mix of agricultural, water and marginal habitat land uses at a lower level.</p> <p>Typo in justification relating to Kirton (BCa): 'expectedred' and 'over a 33 period' should include the word 'year' after 33.</p> <p>In addition, clarification is required. The justification must set out that restoration of MP6a will also include lake areas in addition to those referred to.</p>	<p>The existing pit is being restored to a mix of agricultural, water and marginal habitat land uses at a lower level.</p> <p>The reserves identified in the extension are expected to be worked over a 33 year period and will continue to supply the existing brick works. The restoration will be to a lower ground level and incorporate agricultural land, lake areas, wetland areas and marginal grassland.</p>	<p>Comments noted and amendments to Justification text proposed</p>	<p>Amend typos in second paragraph of Justification for Policy MP6, in relation to Kirton West (BCa) as follows:</p> <p>"...reserves identified in the extension are expected to be worked over a 33 year period..."</p> <p>Add further text to second paragraph of Justification for Kirton (BCa) as follows:</p> <p>"...lower ground level and incorporate agricultural land, lake areas, wetland areas and marginal grassland"</p>
<i>MP7: Gypsum provision</i>					
23857 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT does not object in principle to the proposed re-allocation of Bantymock Quarry, subject to information on any important habitats and species that may come forward through surveys, but the justification text should state clearly that restoration to biodiversity habitats for should take precedence over other restoration types, in accordance with the biodiversity-led approach. This is particularly important given the failure of the applicant to fully deliver the required biodiversity restoration at Kilvington Quarry. The re-allocation should provide an opportunity to review restoration provision at Bantymock which should be stated within this policy (or a brief) as the site does not have a restoration brief.</p>	<p>The re-allocation should provide an opportunity to review restoration provision at Bantymock which should be stated within this policy (or a brief) as the site does not have a restoration brief.</p>	<p>Comments noted, however, the Bantymock Quarry site already has the benefit of planning permission and as such changes to the restoration schemes already approved would not be appropriate. If a new site was to be considered for Gypsum extraction due to increased demands for natural gypsum over the plan period, then any planning application would need to have regard to all the policies contained in the plan (including the biodiversity-led restoration strategy).</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP8: Silica sand provision</i>					
23753 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxby) [1931]	Comment	<p>It is noted from the Policy that the site at Two Oaks Farm, south of Mansfield, was permitted in 2013. Assuming production starts in 2014, a 24 year land bank will remain at the end of the plan period (2030), which exceeds the requirements for this mineral over the entire plan period.</p> <p>The Policies Map, Insert 16, identifies that reserves extend beyond the site granted planning permission and include two SINC sites and an area of land to the south west of Rushley Farm, Nottingham Road. This forms part of a site which is allocated for housing in the Ashfield Local Plan Publication Document which was submitted to the Secretary of State today.</p> <p>The Adopted Minerals Local Plan 2005 did not identify the area of silica sand at Two Oaks Farm which was granted planning permission in 2013. Consequently, the Council has concerns that the Minerals Local Plan includes an area of land with a proposed allocated for housing by Ashfield Local Plan. On this basis there is a potential conflict with the Minerals Plan Policy DM13 Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Area Policy.</p>		<p>The Policies Map (Insert 16) identifies the safeguarding and consultation area (as well as the allocated site) and as such you are referred to Policy DM13 of the Plan which sets out the requirements for this.</p> <p>The safeguarding and consultation area does not restrict non-minerals development but merely safeguards areas from unnecessary sterilisation. As Policy DM13 states, "non-mineral developments will need to demonstrate that the proposed development would not pose a serious hindrance to future extraction of the resource." The availability of the mineral, its relative scarcity, the timescales for the development proceeding and viability will all need to be considered.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23591 - Mineral Products Association (Malcolm Ratcliff) [1517]	Object	We fear that you have misunderstood the requirements of NPPF in formulating this policy. Paragraph 2 will only allow increases in permitted reserves "where it can be demonstrated that there is an identified shortfall in the 10 year landbank". Paragraph 146 of NPPF is careful to talk of a stock of permitted reserves at each production site. The term landbank is reserved for aggregates where the individual stocks at each site are amalgamated into one figure. The wording of the policy implies that the County Council is only willing to countenance one production site and only to permit more reserves when this site runs down to less than 10 years' reserves. NPPF does not restrict operations for any industrial mineral to just what exists at the present time, which is what the policy does. In this respect, the policy puts a cap on silica sand production and discourages new entrants. That is not only anti-competitive but is also against the tenor of national policy.	Change Policy MP8 Part 2: 'Proposals for silica sand extraction outside the sites identified above where a need can be demonstrated'	The County Council agree with the comments made and as such Policy MP8 of the Minerals Local Plan will be amended.	Amend Policy MP8: Silica Sand Provision as follows: "2. Proposals for Silica Sand extraction outside the sites identified above will be supported where a need can be demonstrated"
23859 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT does not object in principle to the policy regarding Two Oaks Farm Quarry, as it is already approved. Specific note should be made however that given the life of the Quarry and the potential changes in external circumstances, that the ROMP should enable a review of the restoration proposals in accordance with the biodiversity-led approach. (Detailed amendmets put forward)	"The principle of biodiversity-led restoration underpins this MLP, therefore the creation of priority biodiversity habitats will be the primary restoration aim for all mineral sites, allocations and extensions. With the long expected life of this Quarry, the restoration scheme should be reviewed under the ROMP, to ensure that it meets these biodiversity aims."	The County Council accepts the comments made by the Wildlife Trust, however, the allocated site at Two Oaks Farm has the benefit of planning permission with an agreed restoration plan. As such, the County Council cannot request that the agreed scheme is amended to consider the new Minerals Local Plan approach to biodiversity-led restoration. If the operator were to resubmit new restoration proposals then these would be considered, taking into account the most up to date Minerals Local Plan. As and when a ROMP is completed for the site, it will be completed in line with the most recent adopted local and national policies. Therefore, if this Minerals Local Plan is adopted at the time of a review, the strategies and policies contained within it, including that on biodiversity-led restoration will be applied.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP9: Industrial dolomite provision</i>					
23411 - Welbeck Estate Co Ltd [633]	Comment	We are in favour of the site specific allocation of industrial dolomite and aggregate limestone at Holbeck and agree with the proposed inclusion of this reserve. We recognise that the land bank precludes the need for further aggregate reserves, nevertheless in order to avoid long term sterilisation of the same, we consider that it would be appropriate for the combined reserve of industrial dolomite and aggregate limestone to be worked continuously. Rights of way affected by the proposed development can be reinstated as part of the application process within the restoration scheme.		Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	Remove allocation of Holbeck from Policy MP9 Delete the site development brief for MP9a: Holbeck
23461 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Object	We continue to have concerns about this site, particularly with regards to Creswell Craggs, but also other heritage assets. Our previous questions (March 2012) have not been addressed. The consultation document gives no indication of how the site could be worked in relation to the Craggs. Further work is needed to the policy, supporting text and policies map inset. As presently drafted, we would have to object to the soundness of the plan in terms of it not being justified, effective or consistent with national policy.	The document, including the policy, development brief and Policies Map, needs to be much clearer with regards to issues for Creswell Craggs (as well as other heritage assets). We would greatly welcome a meeting with the county council as soon as possible to discuss Holbeck and the content of the Draft Submission document.	Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	Remove allocation of Holbeck from Policy MP9 Delete the site development brief for MP9a: Holbeck
23286 - Lafarge Tarmac (David Atkinson) [2797]	Support	Lafarge Tarmac would like to reaffirm their support for the allocation proposed at Holbeck in relation to the extraction of industrial dolomite.		Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP9a Holbeck</i>					
23150 - Mr Stewart Swift [2735]	Comment	<p>My first concern in relation to this site is that the extraction runs near Robin Hood Way, a public right of way. A good margin between this and the quarry is a must.</p> <p>Secondly, I am concerned about the visual impact of this proposal gained via the A616. A bridleway does already exist off the A616 near Bonbusk Farm. This could be used to form a new access point to the quarry however spillage onto the A616 would need to be carefully considered and a traffic assessment would be needed.</p> <p>I would suggest a new tree line (woodland) to act as a noise buffer and to lessen the visual impact.</p>		Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	Remove allocation of Holbeck from Policy MP9 Delete the site development brief for MP9a: Holbeck
23659 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]	Comment	<p>It is understood that Nottinghamshire County Council will confirm with the operator the proposed start date of 2018 before the next stage of plan preparation, whilst Derbyshire County Council will clarify the programme of proposed working.</p> <p>The reference to joint working on the future development of the quarry is welcomed, and co-operation is underway. The extension of this joint approach to quarry restoration should be included in the text, particularly in view of the location of potential extraction sites on either side of Creswell Craggs in both County's and District's administrative areas. Specifically, consideration should be given to the inclusion of appropriate wording in the text in relation to working with all relevant councils and organisations towards a joint restoration approach.</p>		Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	Remove allocation of Holbeck from Policy MP9 Delete the site development brief for MP9a: Holbeck

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23651 - Creswell Heritage Trust (Mr Ian Wall) [2308]	Comment	<p>Concerns over impact on of the potential Holbeck Quarry allocation on Creswell Craggs Scheduled Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Grade 2 registered Park and Garden and potential World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Derbyshire County Council and the Trust commissioned a study into the long term physical risks of quarrying on the Craggs which is developing a buffer zone for the Craggs. The proposed site does sit outside this zone, but the impact and risk on the Craggs still needs to be considered.</p> <p>Recommend that any application at the site gives careful consideration to the impacts of quarrying on the site and all its attributes.</p>		Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	<p>Remove allocation of Holbeck from Policy MP9</p> <p>Delete the site development brief for MP9a: Holbeck</p>
23895 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955]	Comment	<p>MP9 acknowledges that MP9a is within the vicinity of the Creswell Craggs and the supporting text does refer to the potential World Heritage Site (WHS) designation. However, the Plan should also note that the Craggs are a Grade II Registered Park and Garden and Scheduled Monument. Whilst we defer to the expert opinion of Nottinghamshire County Council Archaeology Department, it is considered that there is potential for archaeological deposits of high significance to be located within the site. Direct impact of extraction at this site on the Craggs site itself must also be fully understood.</p> <p>This site potentially has significant consequences for the WHS bid if the Creswell Heritage Trust is not aware of the implications or impact of the site. It is considered necessary that the Archaeology Departments of both Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire County Councils, and Creswell Heritage Trust have the opportunity to comment on the Preferred Approach. The benefits of WHS should also be balanced against the benefits of the development in assessing suitability of the site.</p>		Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	<p>Remove allocation of Holbeck from Policy MP9</p> <p>Delete the site development brief for MP9a: Holbeck</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23283 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>The Environment Agency has no concerns regarding this allocation subject to the following mitigation measures being implemented:</p> <p>This site lies within flood zone 1 and is therefore at low risk of flooring from fluvial sources such as our 'main rivers'. Development over 1 hectare will require a flood risk assessment to ensure that surface water runoff is managed effectively on site and does not lead to flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>This potential site allocation is underlain by a Principal Aquifer where groundwater is sensitive to pollution. Working of this site has the potential to cause pollution to the groundwater resource will require careful consideration and an environmental assessment.</p>		Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	<p>Remove allocation of Holbeck from Policy MP9</p> <p>Delete the site development brief for MP9a: Holbeck</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP10: Building stone provision</i>					
23686 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Comment	<p>The approach set out in this Policy does not appear to be consistent with that for other mineral resources. It is unclear what part 2 of the Policy relates to - is this meant to be to the specific site at Yellowstone Quarry or to building stone resources more generally?</p> <p>Whilst the Strategic Stone Survey, as referred to in the supporting text, has identified other potential sources of building stone in the County it is unclear that the Policy would allow these to be worked where a need can be demonstrated.</p> <p>It is recommended that an additional criterion is added to the effect that other building stone extraction proposals will be supported where a need has been demonstrated and the resource is of an appropriate quality for building use.</p> <p>Existing proposed criterion 2 should apply both to Yellowstone Quarry and to any other building stone resources that are proposed for extraction.</p>	<p>Additional criteria to be added to the effect that other building stone extraction proposals will be supported where a need has been demonstrated and the resource is of an appropriate quality for building use.</p> <p>Criteria 2 should apply to Yellowstone and any other building stone proposals.</p>	<p>Comments and concerns noted. Amendments to the justification text are being proposed to clarify the situation.</p>	<p>Amend the Building Stone justification text as follows:</p> <p>To date no other sites have been put forward, however demand for a specific building stone could drive the need to develop a new quarry. In this instance criterion 2 in policy MP10 will be used to assess future applications at other sites.</p>
23462 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Object	<p>We welcome the continued allocation of Yellowstone Quarry for building stone provision, which should help meet conservation needs. However, we are concerned that the policy does not allow for the potential extraction of building stone elsewhere within the county. This is not consistent with other MP policies in this document, such as brick clay or silica sand, where the potential for extraction on currently unidentified sites is possible. There should be scope to allow building stone extraction to take place where appropriate</p>	<p>The supporting text on page 75 refers to using a criteria-based policy for assessing future applications and other sites, but the current wording of Policy MP10 does not provide such an approach. We request that this is reconsidered and the policy amended.</p>	<p>Comments and concerns noted. Amendments to the justification text are proposed to clarify the situation.</p>	<p>Amend the Building Stone justification text as follows:</p> <p>To date no other sites have been put forward, however demand for a specific building stone could drive the need to develop a new quarry. In this instance criterion 2 in policy MP10 will be used to assess future applications at other sites...</p>

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23861 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	As this site does not have a restoration brief, it should be specifically stated that a future ROMP will enable a review of the restoration provision for this site and thus an opportunity to ensure that the proposed restoration is fit for purpose in fulfilling the aims of creating and restoring priority biodiversity habitats.	Amend text to state: that a future ROMP will enable a review of the restoration provision for this site and thus an opportunity to ensure that the proposed restoration is fit for purpose in fulfilling the aims of creating and restoring priority biodiversity habitats.	The County Council do not feel that it is necessary to add further text with regards to the required review of minerals permissions (ROMP), these are undertaken every 15 years (as required nationally) and when carried out, will reflect the most recent adopted local and national policies. Therefore, if the Minerals Local Plan is adopted by the time a review of a permission is carried out, the strategies and policies contained within the Local Plan will be considered relevant.	

MP11: Coal

23886 - Confederation of UK Coal Producers (Philip Garner) [2954]	Comment	The discussion around tipping and availability of land is quite negative in its phraseology, although the Policy MP11 wording is fine, so on balance it complies.		Comments noted.	
23420 - Gedling Borough Council (Mr Graeme Foster) [2120]	Comment	At the issues stage Gedling Borough recorded its concerns if Calverton Colliery were to be selected given its proximity to possible future housing allocations. Whilst, it is not known whether there is any potential for coal recovery at Calverton Colliery, Gedling Borough would reiterate its concerns that such activity would be unacceptable in this location due to environment impact and adverse effects on the amenity of existing and potential future residents.		Comments noted. The Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document does not specifically identify any sites. Any future proposals for coal recovery will be considered taking into account the policies set out in the Minerals Local Plan.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23729 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>Thoresby colliery site is located in close proximity to the Birklands & Bilhaugh Special Area of Conservation (SAC), situated within Sherwood Forest. The 'Habitats Directive' requires an assessment of impact of spatial plans on any 'European site' which form part of the Natura 2000 network, such as the Birklands & Bilhaugh SAC. It is noted that a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is being carried out.</p> <p>Whilst it is acknowledged that the expansion of mining operations at the Colliery is not formally identified as part of the emerging Local Plan the potential need for expanded tipping space has been highlighted. At the present time the HRA does not appear to have considered the issue of additional tipping space and assessed this in relation to potential impact upon the SAC. It is therefore suggested that this be considered as part of the HRA process, with the outcome of assessment informing an approach within the plan to deal with how additional tipping capacity will be identified should this become necessary.</p>	Consideration should be given to the issue of additional tipping space at Thoresby Colliery as part of the HRA.	<p>Comments noted, however, the County Council do not feel that it would be appropriate to include the issue of additional tipping space within the HRA as a specific site/location is not known at this stage.</p> <p>The requirement to consider the any potential impacts that new tipping will have on SAC's will be undertaken as part of the Planning Application process.</p>	
23207 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Dave Lawson) [2622]	Object	We consider that the plan should include coal constraint areas and that Mature Landscape Areas (as defined in the Broxtowe Local Plan) should form an important part of the basis for these areas.		Comments noted. The County Council does not consider that a policy highlighting 'coal constraint areas' is necessary. Policy MP11 of the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach adequately addresses the need for the developer to justify that the proposal is environmentally acceptable or can be made so by mitigation (this includes having regard to Mature Landscape Areas/Landscape Character Assessments).	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23864 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT does not object in principle to the proposed policy, but whilst there is mention of local or community benefits, there is no specific mention of biodiversity benefits in the policy. For consistency this should be remedied through: Add as 1c) "The principle of biodiversity-led restoration underpins this MLP, therefore the creation of priority biodiversity habitats will be the primary restoration aim for all coal extraction, tipping and reworking developments. "	Add as 1c) "The principle of biodiversity-led restoration underpins this MLP, therefore the creation of priority biodiversity habitats will be the primary restoration aim for all coal extraction, tipping and reworking developments. "	Comments noted, however, the Minerals Local Plan and the policies contained within it must be read as a whole, as such the County Council do not feel that it would appropriate to reiterate other policies contained within the plan including SP2 and DM4.	
23531 - Hargreaves Surface Mining Limited (Mr Andrew Crawford) [2697]	Support	<p>1.Hargreaves supports the wording of this policy as it is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) para, 149. The policy also recognises the substantial benefits that coal can provide locally and nationally.</p> <p>2 and 3. Hargreaves supports in general the wording of these policies as they are consistent with National Planning Policy Framework and provide a neutral stance on potential new sites.</p> <p>4. Paragraph 4 on the reworking of colliery spoil tips mentions 'substantial environmental improvement'. Hargreaves questions the necessity of including the word 'substantial' as this may not always be possible or relevant and in any case this is subjective. Hargreaves also believe this policy does not consider the economic benefits of reworking colliery spoil tips. This is not consistent with NPPF, para 144. The economic benefits must be considered when assessing the reworking of spoils and not just the environmental benefits.</p>		General support noted. With reference to part 4, the County Council acknowledges the importance of consideration of economic benefits and a change to the policy is to be made accordingly.	Amend Policy MP11: Coal, part 4 to read: '4...where the environmental and economic benefits of the development...'

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23733 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council supports the preferred approach document; in particular: Policy MP2 : Sand and gravel provision Policy MP11: Coal - Particularly the criteria for the proposal to be environmentally acceptable Policy MP12: Hydrocarbons - Particularly the criteria that proposals will be supported provided they do not give rise to any unacceptable impacts on the environment or residential amenity.		Support for the approach to MP2, 11 and 12	
23872 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616]	Support	Policy MP11 is reflective of policy within the NPPF and therefore supported.		Support noted.	
23344 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Support	The Coal Authority supports the overall approach of Policy MP11 towards coal extraction, specifically: - The criteria-based approach - Exclusion of reference to constraint areas - Support of tipping expansion at existing sites - Broadly positive and supportive approach to coal recovery from tip washing It achieves the appropriate balanced approach as required by paragraph 149 of the NPPF (and supports the objectives at paragraph 147) Where community benefits are to be considered, these should include prior extraction which addresses mining legacy, prior extraction where sterilisation would otherwise occur, coal recovery from tips, the local economic benefits that can arise, together with national energy policy including the continued role for coal and the need for UK energy security.		Support noted.	
23205 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Dave Lawson) [2622]	Support	The absence of coal site allocations and production targets is welcome. The wording of policy MP11 is closely based on national policy (NPPF paragraph 149) and is therefore broadly satisfactory.		Support for the Plan.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP11 Justification</i>					
23875 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616]	Object	<p>The introduction should discuss existing operations and potential extensions/new sites that may come forward during the Plan period. UK Coal are looking at options to extend Thoresby Colliery and re-open Harworth Colliery. Update Shortwood to reflect the recent resolution to grant planning permission.</p> <p>The text on colliery tipping at Harworth is incorrect. The Coal Background Paper, January 2012, provides a more accurate description of the future colliery tipping options at both Thoresby and Harworth.</p> <p>The justification to Policy MP11 states that there is a presumption against coal development but this has not been carried forward into the NPPF.</p>	<p>Amend text on page 77 to reflect UK Coal's future aspirations for Thoresby and Harworth.</p> <p>Update reference to Shortwood to reflect resolution to grant planning permission.</p> <p>Replace text on colliery tipping with that from the Coal Background Paper, January 2012.</p>	<p>The Minerals Local Plan should not incorporate text which sets out potential extensions/new sites which may or may not come forward over the plan period, these would be included as allocations if the County Council deemed them to be appropriate. Any potential extensions/new sites which may come forward over the plan period will be assessed on their own merits taking into consideration the relevant policies contained within the Local Plan.</p> <p>The relevant introductory text will be updated in light of the recent approval by the County Council's Planning Committee for the extraction of surfaced mined coal at Shortwood Farm.</p> <p>Comments regarding Harworth and Thoresby are noted however given the recent closures of both collieries the comments are no longer considered relevant.</p> <p>The County Council acknowledge that the wording in the National Planning Policy Framework is not explicit with regards to a presumption against coal development and as such an amendment to this paragraph is proposed.</p>	<p>Update introductory text for MP11: Coal to acknowledge the current situation with regards to Shortwood Farm.</p> <p>Update 1st paragraph of justification text for MP11 as follows: "National guidance sets out that permission should not be given for the extraction of coal unless it can be made..."</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP12: Hydrocarbons</i>					
23887 - Confederation of UK Coal Producers (Philip Garner) [2954]	Comment	There is no mention of underground coal gasification which is not consistent with National Planning Policy.		The County Council acknowledges that information regarding underground coal gasification has been excluded and as such further introductory text will be included to provide an explanation in this regard.	Add further paragraph to Introduction for MP12: Hydrocarbons as follows: "Underground Coal Gasification: Energy can also be recovered from coal in the ground by a process known as 'underground coal gasification'. This burns the coal underground using steam/water and oxygen to generate hydrogen, carbon monoxide and methane. It generates far more energy than coal bed methane which does not extract any energy from the solid coal itself. This technology has not been applied to any significant extent and the prospect of this technology being developed remains very uncertain.
23463 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	While we welcome the references to avoiding unacceptable impacts on the environment within the policy, there is no explanation of what constitutes an "environmentally sensitive area" in the second paragraph regarding exploration. This presumably includes the historic environment, but needs defining.		Your comments are noted and it is proposed to amend the text to clarify this reference.	Re-word text to refer to impacts on the environment or residential amenity instead of 'environmentally sensitive areas'

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23429 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883]	Object	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shale gas a separate issue. 2. Does NCC need support on shale gas? 3. Add shale gas provisions (see 'Changes to Plan') 	<p>Add shale gas provisions to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment to highest UKOOG standards; - Transport Assessment and a Traffic Management Plans provided; - Tranquillity and landscapes protection; - Full Restoration; - No reason for future development; - Minimisation of drilling sites; - Exploration not a precedent itself for production; - Control of water use, recovery of fracking fluid and borehole integrity; - Acceptable health risks; - Reduction of CO2 emissions; - No damage to farming and tourism; - Audit of effects. 	<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (including Shale Gas and Coal Bed Methane). In Planning terms, there is no planning reason to differentiate between Shale Gas and other conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Fracking may or may not take place as part of the extraction of hydrocarbon minerals. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the relevant national and local planning policy and individual circumstances relating to the specific planning application. It would be inappropriate to specify particular requirements for planning applications within the policy or supporting text as these are likely to change over the plan period.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are put in place to address potential risks would be dealt with by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Health and Safety Executive, the Environment Agency would address any issues relating water resources, groundwater contamination etc.</p> <p>The Local Plan should be read as a whole and as such, the relevant policies relating to climate change (SP3), Built and Natural Environment (SP6), Protecting Local Amenity (DM1), Water Resources and Flood Risk (DM2) for example should be read in conjunction with Policy MP12.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23800 - Nottingham Friends of the Earth (Mr Nigel Lee) [1261]	Object	<p>An addition is required to Policy MP12 to address specific issues relating to unconventional hydrocarbons to apply a precautionary principle and to protect against climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to avoid adverse impacts (b) to comply with duties relating to climate change (c) protect the environment and residential amenity. <p>And therefore to require appropriate evidence and scientific assessment relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * quality and quantity of water resources * air quality * seismic activity * local communities * greenhouse gas emissions 	<p>Suggested addition to Policy MP12 relating to unconventional hydrocarbons:</p> <p>Planning permission for hydraulic fracturing or for shale gas, coal bed methane or tight oil operations (including test drilling and extraction) will not be granted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it has been demonstrated that all reasonable scientific doubt that there is any risk of adverse impacts has been eliminated; (b) the proposal will not compromise the Council's duties in relation to climate change mitigation; and (c) it does not give rise to any unacceptable impacts on the environment or residential amenity. <p>Any application for hydraulic fracturing or for shale gas, coal bed methane or tight oil operations (including test drilling and extraction) must demonstrate by appropriate evidence and assessment that reasonable scientific doubt can be excluded as to adverse impacts of the proposed development alone or in combination with other developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * on the quality and quantity of water resources, including groundwater and water courses; * on air quality (including through emissions of methane and sulphur); * on seismic activity; * on local communities; * on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. 	<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas and coal bed methane) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Bearing in mind the above, the County Council is of the opinion that a 'negative' policy would be contrary to National Policy.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23285 - Sara Baker [2793] 23295 - Ms Sarah Eanor [2800] 23299 - Frackfree Nottinghamshire [2803] 23317 - Thomas Reed [2813] 23318 - Ms Jools McCarthy [2814] 23320 - Dr Gill Bunce [2817] 23321 - Sue Scargill [2818] 23322 - Maggie Gallimore [2815] 23323 - Rachel Jacobs [2816] 23325 - Tom West [2820] 23326 - Jack Cook [2821] 23330 - Matthew Knight [2825] 23340 - Roger Steele [2842] 23380 - Sven Hanson [2869] 23633 - Hayden Flower [2928]	Object	<p>Series of comments expressing concerns about shale gas and coal bed methane extraction. The main points raised are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shale gas extraction and coal bed methane extraction should be dealt with differently to existing hydrocarbons as they involve much more aggressive techniques. - Many impacts from gas extraction are unavoidable even if the gas is extracted properly, leading to environmental risks and effects on human health from water and soil contamination and air pollution. - Fracking is not an easy industry to regulate. This is because of the sheer scale on which shale gas and coal bed methane sectors work. This would place heavy burden on regulators. - Extraction could lead to a major industrialisation of the landscape due to new roads, HGV traffic and plant linked to the well heads. This would link back to impact on environment and human health. - Greenhouse gas emissions for shale are worse than coal overall given the existence of fugitive emissions from leaking wells. - Extraction of unconventional hydrocarbons will not bring the price of gas down as it would need to be on the scale of North Sea oil production. - Limited impact on local jobs as higher skilled/technical jobs will be filled by people from outside the area. 		<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (including Shale Gas and Coal Bed Methane). In Planning terms, there is no planning reason to differentiate between Shale Gas and other conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the relevant national and local planning policy and individual circumstances relating to the specific planning application.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are put in place to</p>	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				address potential risks would be dealt with by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Health and Safety Executive, the Environment Agency would address any issues relating water resources, groundwater contamination etc.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23201 - Parisa Eliyon [2767] 23294 - Parisa Eliyon [2767]	Object	<p>Expressing concern about shale gas and coal bed methane extraction. The main points raised are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shale gas extraction and coal bed methane extraction should be dealt with differently to existing hydrocarbons as they involve much more aggressive techniques. - Many impacts from gas extraction are unavoidable even if the gas is extracted properly, leading to environmental risks and effects on human health from water and soil contamination and air pollution. - Fracking is not an easy industry to regulate. This is because of the sheer scale on which shale gas and coal bed methane sectors work. This would place heavy burden on regulators. - Extraction could lead to a major industrialisation of the landscape due to new roads, HGV traffic and plant linked to the well heads. This would link back to impact on environment and human health. - Greenhouse gas emissions for shale are worse than coal overall given the existence of fugitive emissions from leaking wells. - Extraction of unconventional hydrocarbons will not bring the price of gas down as it would need to be on the scale of North Sea oil production. - Limited impact on local jobs as higher skilled/technical jobs will be filled by people from outside the area. 	<p>Look at the reality of fracking, which is that it's a temporary cash cow putting pennies in the pockets of fuel merchants and will have little positive impact for the people living with the reality of extraction, not to mention the reality that fuel prices wont become cheaper.</p>	<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (including Shale Gas). In Planning terms, there is no planning reason to differentiate between Shale Gas and other conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the relevant national and local planning policy and individual circumstances relating to the specific planning application.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are put in place to address potential risks would be dealt with by</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) with the Health and Safety Executive, the Environment Agency would address any issues relating water resources, groundwater contamination etc.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23709 - Nicola Gabriel [2949]	Object	<p>Believe fracking is unsafe for human health and the environment.</p> <p>A large part of the reason for the difficulty of regulations for fracking would be the sheer scale on which shale gas and CBM sectors work. If going beyond the exploration to the development stage CBM and shale gas developments could lead to a major industrialisation of the landscape.</p>		<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas and coal bed methane) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Fracking may or may not take place as part of the extraction of hydrocarbon minerals. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the individual circumstances.</p> <p>Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are put in place including assessment of the seismic risk and the existence of faults, monitoring of seismic activities etc. would be dealt with by the</p>	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Health and Safety Executive and not the Minerals Planning Authority.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23179 - Alison Blinston [2759]	Object	Shale gas should be separated from other hydrocarbon development and should be separately licensed.		<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (including Shale Gas). In Planning terms, there is no planning reason to differentiate between Shale Gas and other conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the relevant national and local planning policy and individual circumstances relating to the specific planning application.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>The Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) issue licences at a national level, the County Council, as the Minerals Planning Authority, are not involved in this</p>	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>process and as such the Minerals Local Plan cannot request that Shale Gas is licenced separately.</p> <p>Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are put in place including assessment of the seismic risk and the existence of faults, monitoring of seismic activities etc. would be dealt with by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Health and Safety Executive and not the Minerals Planning Authority.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23402 - Woodborough Parish Council (Mrs Averil Marczak) [743]	Object	<p>MP12 page 83 paragraph 2 states that "it is considered that there is no justifiable reason to separate shale gas from other hydrocarbon development."</p> <p>Woodborough Parish Council recognises that there is much discussion about shale gas and therefore requests that the policy be revised to separate shale gas from other hydrocarbon development, and to make shale gas subject to separate licensing.</p>	Shale gas should be covered in a separate policy to other hydrocarbons.	<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (including Shale Gas and Coal Bed Methane). In Planning terms, there is no planning reason to differentiate between Shale Gas and other conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the relevant national and local planning policy and individual circumstances relating to the specific planning application.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p>	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23424 - Friends of the Earth (Chris Crean) [2830] 23425 - Friends of the Earth (Chris Crean) [2830]	Object	<p>The planning authority must recognise the unconventional and untested nature of exploration and extraction for onshore oil and gas or risk failing to protect the public interest or to make sound planning decisions.</p> <p>Friends of the Earth object to the failure to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consider climate change as informing the key issues as required by the National Planning Policy Framework and the amendment to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (amended by Planning Act 2008); - consider the precautionary principle as required by the Water Framework Directive, and the need to set a limit on water extraction in line with environmental limits; - include mapping to ensure that groundwater sources and sensitive sites are protected from development; - set out clearly the information required for the different types and phases of development, and also the conditions to be expected on these developments including restoration. 	<p>Friends of the Earth suggests the following amendments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of site boundary must include (in 3-D) the full extent of any horizontal drilling underground. (As required by TCPA 1990 s55(1) which defines "development" to include "... building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land ...") 2. The precautionary policy as set out in the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (see attachment for details) particularly to protect groundwater from all contamination. Particular care will be required to protect Sherwood sandstone aquifers used for drinking water. There is also a risk of venting carcinogenic gases such as benzene and toluene, as well as radon which is radioactive, which may be a direct threat to public health. A precautionary approach will therefore be taken to any proposal which may involve hydraulic fracturing. 3. Extraction of unconventional sources of fossil fuels is directly contrary to the need to mitigate climate change emissions. Hydraulic fracturing also increases the risk of inadvertent venting of methane (which is a powerful greenhouse gas) contrary to the requirements of S19 (PCPA 2004) and Policy SP3 (Climate Change). <p>Friends of the Earth suggests the following in principle policy approach: An applicant for planning permission for fracking or shale gas operations or coal bed methane (including test drilling and extraction) must demonstrate by appropriate evidence and assessment that reasonable scientific doubt can be excluded as to adverse impacts of the proposed development alone or in combination with other developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the quality and quantity of water 	<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (including Shale Gas and Coal Bed Methane). In Planning terms, there is no planning reason to differentiate between Shale Gas and other conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Fracking may or may not take place as part of the extraction of hydrocarbon minerals. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the relevant national and local planning policy and individual circumstances relating to the specific planning application. It would be inappropriate to specify particular requirements for planning applications within the policy or supporting text as these are likely to change over the plan period.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control</p>	

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			<p>resources, including groundwater and water courses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On air quality (including through emissions of methane and sulphur) - On seismic activity - On local communities - On greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. <p>This must be put together with the following suggested policy: Planning permission for fracking, shale gas operations or coal bed methane (including test drilling and extraction) will not be granted unless</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Council is satisfied that all reasonable scientific doubt that there is any risk of adverse impacts has been eliminated (b) the proposal will not compromise the Council's duties in relation to climate change mitigation; and (c) the proposal is environmentally acceptable, or it can be made so by planning conditions or obligations. 	<p>processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are put in place to address potential risks would be dealt with by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Health and Safety Executive, the Environment Agency would address any issues relating water resources, groundwater contamination etc.</p> <p>The Local Plan should be read as a whole and as such, the relevant policies relating to climate change (SP3), Built and Natural Environment (SP6), Protecting Local Amenity (DM1), Water Resources and Flood Risk (DM2) for example should be read in conjunction with Policy MP12.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23191 - Mr Brian Davey [2763]	Object	<p>Much highly credible evidence from scientists and prestigious agencies shows that shale gas and coal bed methane operations operations leads to seriously destructive impacts to the health of local people, to farm animals and wildlife, to the local economy, to the climate and to the local environment. The evidence shows too that these effects cannot be regulated away given the scale that they occur and are in many cases not reversible. There are almost no benefits for local people and the industry, which will not be here long, would leave a lasting toxic legacy. The impacts make the industry unacceptable.</p>	<p>The large amount of evidence about the negative impacts of coal bed methane and shale gas production should be summarised separately in the plan.</p> <p>The county should reject all further development of shale gas or coal bed methane involving fracking.</p>	<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (including Shale Gas). In Planning terms, there is no planning reason to differentiate between Shale Gas and other conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the relevant national and local planning policy and individual circumstances relating to the specific planning application.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>The Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) issue licences at a national level, the County Council, as the Minerals Planning Authority, are not involved in this</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>process and as such the Minerals Local Plan cannot request that Shale Gas is licenced separately.</p> <p>Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are put in place including assessment of the seismic risk and the existence of faults, monitoring of seismic activities etc. would be dealt with by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Health and Safety Executive and not the Minerals Planning Authority.</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is explicit in that "Local Plans should plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of the Framework". As such it would be inconsistent with the NPPF and inappropriate for the County Council to produce a Local Plan which identifies potential negative aspects of a certain type of mineral production as each proposal would be considered on its own merits. It would be contrary to Planning legislation and National guidance for the County Council to pre-determine potential planning applications by setting out the intention to refuse all planning applications relating to a certain development.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23708 - Daniel Armstrong [2948]	Object	<p>Believe fracking is unsafe for human health and the environment.</p> <p>A large part of the reason for the difficulty of regulations for fracking would be the sheer scale on which shale gas and CBM sectors work. If going beyond the exploration to the development stage CBM and shale gas developments could lead to a major industrialisation of the landscape.</p>		<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas and coal bed methane) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Fracking may or may not take place as part of the extraction of hydrocarbon minerals. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the individual circumstances.</p> <p>Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are put in place including assessment of the seismic risk and the existence of faults, monitoring of seismic activities etc. would be dealt with by the</p>	

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23213 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Dave Lawson) [2622]	Object	We still consider that it would be useful to define constraint areas for shale gas.		Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Health and Safety Executive and not the Minerals Planning Authority.	
23345 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Support	<p>The Coal Authority welcomes the continued broadly supportive approach towards the provision of remediating the treatment of mine gas which is a relevant locally distinctive public safety issue.</p> <p>The Coal Authority also supports the continued broadly supportive approach towards the facilitation of proposals to use coal bed methane. The Plan needs to remain flexible in its approach towards this issue given the emerging nature of the technology and the broad nature of the current licensed areas. The plan is considered to allow for this flexibility.</p> <p>The Coal Authority do not consider that any key constraints need to be identified specifically to coal bed methane extraction, it is considered that the general policies which address environmental and community criteria for all hydrocarbon mineral extraction will suffice.</p>		Support noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23734 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council supports the preferred approach document; in particular: Policy MP2 : Sand and gravel provision Policy MP11: Coal - Particularly the criteria for the proposal to be environmentally acceptable Policy MP12: Hydrocarbons - Particularly the criteria that proposals will be supported provided they do not give rise to any unacceptable impacts on the environment or residential amenity.		Support noted.	
23258 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Support	The protection and enhancement of controlled waters via the planning regime is a key consideration. Groundwater is a regional, rather than a local resource and a holistic approach to its protection is more effective at a strategic planning stage. The proactive protection of groundwater resources is key to providing improvements to the aquatic environment and protecting water resources for future use. As such we welcome the inclusion of Policy SP6 -The Built and Natural Environment and MP12 Hydrocarbon Minerals.		Support noted	
23212 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Dave Lawson) [2622]	Support	In light of central government policy and guidance, which expects a positive approach to shale gas, the proposed wording for Policy MP12 is reasonable.		Support noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP12 Justification</i>					
23865 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	The restoration section of this policy assumes that all sites will be restored back to their original use. In many cases, where the footprint of the development is very small, this may be appropriate, however the Policy should not preclude restoration to biodiversity habitats on suitable sites. There is also an issue that whilst each small-scale hydrocarbon development may only result in low level habitat and landscape degradation, there is the potential for a cumulative effect of a number of small scale developments both spatially and over time. The unique nature of hydrocarbon developments for this type of cumulative effect is not explicitly recognised in MP12. (detailed amendment put forward)	MP12 should be amended as follows: 5. All applications for hydrocarbon development will be accompanied with details of how the site would be restored back to its original use once the development is no longer required, except where biodiversity habitat creation would be more appropriate and particularly where cumulative impacts of several small sites may occur."	Comments noted. Amendments to the policy are being proposed however the plan needs to read as a whole and any restoration proposals will need to take account of policy SP2 Biodiversity led restoration.	Amend Policy MP12 Hydrocarbons to read: '5. All applications for hydrocarbon development will be accompanied with details of how the site will be restored once the development is no longer required'.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23329 - Ms Jane Burd [1707]	Object	The lack of information about the impacts of fracking for shale gas and coal bed methane both present and long term mean that the precautionary principle should be taken. Climate change regulations at a national level should be prioritised. Unacceptable impacts are unknown and unquantifiable. The list of unknowns include the size of the development, effects of contamination of water, effects on health, climate change effects, the number of developments and aftercare and the long term impacts of the site following fracking. The lack of quantifiable information means that officers will be making unsound decisions.	Due to the lack of information about the effects on the environment exploration and drilling for hydrocarbons cannot be permitted.	<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (including Shale Gas and Coal Bed Methane). In Planning terms, there is no planning reason to differentiate between Shale Gas and other conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Fracking may or may not take place as part of the extraction of hydrocarbon minerals. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the individual circumstances. Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are</p>	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				put in place to address potential risks would be dealt with by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Health and Safety Executive, the Environment Agency would address any issues relating water resources, groundwater contamination etc.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23799 - Nottingham Friends of the Earth (Mr Nigel Lee) [1261]	Object	<p>The existing text is wrong to say there is no justifiable reason for a separate policy for unconventional hydrocarbons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Horizontal drilling raises the question of site boundary. * The Water Framework Directive requires a precautionary approach to protect groundwater. * Hydraulic fracturing increases the risk of venting of methane and carcinogenic gases during and after operation. This is a potential risk for greenhouse gas emission and for public health. * Planning practice guidance for onshore oil and gas advises minerals planning authorities to be satisfied that regulated risks will be adequately addressed. 	<p>Delete: "It is considered that there is no justifiable reason to separate shale gas from other hydrocarbon development".</p> <p>Replace with:</p> <p>Where there is a potential to extract hydrocarbons which are bound into underground rock structures (including shale gas, tight oil and coal bed methane), additional issues will have to be considered, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Definition of site boundary must include (in 3-D) the full extent of any horizontal drilling underground. (As required by TCPA 1990 s55(1) which defines "development" to include "... building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land ...") * The Water Framework Directive requires a precautionary approach, particularly to protect groundwater from all contamination (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/waterframework/info/intro_en.htm). Particular care will be required to protect Sherwood sandstone aquifers used for drinking water and agriculture. * Hydraulic fracturing increases the risk of inadvertent venting of methane (which is a powerful greenhouse gas) contrary to the requirements of Policy SP3 (Climate Change). <p>There is also a risk of venting carcinogenic gases such as benzene and toluene, as well as radon which is radioactive, which may be a direct threat to public health. A precautionary approach will therefore be taken to any proposal which may involve hydraulic fracturing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Planning practice guidance for onshore oil and gas (DCLG, July 2013), in para 32, advises minerals planning authorities that "before granting planning permission they will need to be satisfied that these issues can or will be adequately addressed by taking the advice from the relevant regulatory 	<p>The County Council does not agree that shale gas should be separated from other hydrocarbon development. Hydraulic fracturing is also used in other hydrocarbon development and is therefore not exclusive to shale gas development. National guidance and policy provides the context, guidance and advice on this issue and as such it is not appropriate for the County Council to repeat this guidance.</p>	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
			body: ...Mitigation of seismic risks...Well design and construction...Well integrity during operation...Operation of surface equipment on the well pad...Mining waste...Chemical content of hydraulic fracturing fluid...Flaring or venting...Final off-site disposal of water...Well decommissioning/abandonment..." Planning conditions will be used to ensure these issues are adequately addressed, particularly to protect ground and surface water and to minimise the impact on the causes of climate change for the lifetime of the development as required by Policy SP3 (Climate Change).		

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23168 - Ramblers Notts Area (Mr James Norris) [1896]	Object	We are totally opposed to the development of "fracking" within the County for many reasons. We would urge that specific reference is stressed about additional controls relating to any proposals to develop fracking at all.	An additional reference should be included specifying restrictions on developments including fracking	<p>There is Government support and guidance for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including shale gas and coal bed methane) as they remain an important part of the UK's energy mix whilst we are in transition to low carbon energy supplies. The Government has stated that "there is a pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling, whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production".</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons.</p> <p>The Planning and other regulatory regimes are separate but complementary. The Planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest, which includes ensuring that the new development is appropriate for its location taking account of the effects of the natural environment, general amenity and the potential sensitivity of the area. In doing so, the focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than health and safety issues or the control processes which are the remit of the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Fracking may or may not take place as part of the extraction of hydrocarbon minerals. Any planning application received by the County Council would be dealt with on its own merits taking into account the individual circumstances. Policy MP12 makes it clear that the County Council are one of the four main regulatory bodies, any controls that are put in place including assessment of the seismic risk and the existence of faults, monitoring of seismic activities etc. would be dealt with by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Health and</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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Safety Executive and not the Minerals
Planning Authority.

Plan 4: Coal and hydrocarbons

23419 - Gedling
Borough Council (Mr
Graeme Foster) [2120]

Comment

It is understood that "fracking" technology is not dissimilar to onshore petroleum extraction which has been used for many decades. The County Council's view not to treat shale gas separately from other hydrocarbons is therefore justified. Policy MP12 is consistent with the NPPF and together with other draft policies in the Plan provide for the exploration, appraisal, extraction of hydrocarbons subject to appropriate environmental safeguards. No objection is therefore recommended to Policy MP12.

Comments noted

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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Chapter 5: Development Management Policies

DM1: Protecting local amenity

23123 - National Farmers' Union (Paul Tame) [1564]	Comment	Dust and air emissions from mineral extraction can affect nearby farming businesses as well as the amenity of those living nearby. We would like assurance that the effect on farm businesses, especially vegetable production, are taken into account, i.e. it's not just householders that might suffer from nearby mineral extraction.	Could DM1 be altered to read "...potential adverse impact on amenity or local businesses associated with the following considerations..."	Comment noted, however this specific point is already addressed in the first paragraph of the justification text to policy DM1.	
23673 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	We welcome and support this specific policy on amenity and consider that, together with Policies DM7-9, this complies with NPPF paragraph 143. We consider it would be useful to cross-reference to Policy DM10 and make clear that where impacts cannot be mitigated on site or through Grampian conditions, then compensation or mitigation should be made through the use of planning obligations.	Add cross reference to DM10 and use of planning obligations.	Comment accepted. An additional paragraph will be added to the justification text for the policy to set out how avoidance and mitigation measures will be secured through conditions in the first instance and then through planning obligations. This will include a cross-reference to Policy DM11.	Add following paragraph to end of DM1 justification text: 'Where appropriate, avoidance or mitigation measures required to make a minerals development acceptable as a result of this policy will be secured through planning conditions attached to the planning application. Where measures cannot be secured in this way (usually when measures are required off-site), planning obligations (also known as Section 106 Agreements) may be used to make the development acceptable in planning terms. See Policy DM11: Planning Obligations for further details'.
23532 - Hargreaves Surface Mining Limited (Mr Andrew Crawford) [2697]	Comment	Hargreaves supports the wording of the majority of this policy as it is in line with the NPPF. Criterion h - proximity to properties should be removed however as if all the relevant environmental considerations are met, then the proximity of properties to a development has no further basis and should not be considered.	Remove criterion h	Comment accepted.	Remove criterion H 'Proximity of properties' from the policy wording.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23430 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883]	Comment	We wish to record our support of this policy so far as it goes but suggest that the opening words be amended (see 'Changes to Plan').	Amend opening wording to read: "Proposals for minerals development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that any potential adverse impacts on amenity associated with the following considerations are avoided and, where they cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated to an acceptable and minimum possible level."	Amendments to the policy text are not accepted. The wording of Policy DM1 is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The impacts of mineral development must be balanced with the need for minerals to ensure that economic growth objectives both locally and nationally are achieved.	
23713 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The District Council recognises the significant effects from minerals extraction on the existing environment and amenity of local residents. In particular impacts upon visual amenity, noise, vibration, dust, air quality, lighting, transport, the proximity of operations to properties and on land stability. Policy DM1 in seeking to, in the first instance, avoid such possible impacts and where this is not possible then to provide for adequate mitigation is supported.</p> <p>Again it is important that the site allocation Development Briefs reflect this approach and provide more detailed guidance to inform how specific sites are brought forward.</p>	Add details on measures that will protect local amenity to Site Development Briefs. This could include the broad locations in which screening is likely to be required, where plant equipment should be located away from sensitive areas, arrangements for the phasing of extraction and restoration as well as any likely restrictions on the hours of operation.	Support noted. The aim of the Development Briefs is to identify the key issues that would need to be considered as part of a planning application, however they are not an exhaustive list. It is therefore not considered appropriate to include detailed information as to where, for example, plant equipment should be located as this would be identified through the detailed planning application process.	
23134 - Mr Howard Morgan [2574]	Comment	<p>DM1 sets out to protect local communities from the intrusions of quarry workings. However the proximity of any workings is not dealt with empirically in either the 2005 or new Plan. Whilst it is recognised that quarrying works are necessary I think it essential to establish a policy to limit separation distances between communities and quarries. I believe this is particularly pertinent for extensions.</p> <p>Clearly any existing workings will be operating under the 2005 (or earlier) plan. One must assume and accept that the boundary/proximity is de facto. It would be reasonable to both quarry owner and local communities that the boundaries of new workings are limited in proximity to dwellings and/or their curtilages.</p>	I ask that a Policy be included in the new plan that, irrespective of commercial considerations, constraints should apply to the boundaries of new workings with regard their proximity to communities. These constraints should dictate a minimum distance or buffer by reference to the proximity of existing workings to dwellings and/or the curtilages of such individual dwellings. Where nearby dwellings are part of a Village or established community then the constraint buffer distance should dictate the distance from new workings to all other dwellings within the village or established community [see also rep. 23135 re Policy DM8].	<p>The County Council acknowledges your concern regarding the proximity of mineral workings to sensitive locations, however it is not considered necessary to include a specific policy that sets out minimum distances or specific buffer zones.</p> <p>As part of the detailed planning application process, site specific issues such as the topography, position of the proposed development and the sensitivity of surrounding land uses would be taken into account and appropriate stand-offs/buffer zones would be incorporated into the layout of the site.</p>	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23754 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxby) [1931]	Comment	While the Policy sets out a list in relation to various impacts on local amenity it gives limited information in the supporting text what this actually means. Does the Policy/text set out sufficient information to address the amenity implication?		Comments noted, additional explanatory text will be included in the justification text to provide further clarity.	Add further justification text to DM1: Protecting local amenity.
23748 - Rotherham Sand and Gravel Ltd [496]	Object	<p>The draft policy DM1 (h) specifically refers to 'proximity of properties'. As presently worded, all property would be caught by this definition including neighbouring agricultural land, woodland, industrial property and residential uses, be they potentially sensitive or not.</p> <p>We suggest that this subcategory unnecessarily duplicates the purpose and application of the other sub categories a- i which in themselves will enable proper consideration of potential impacts upon neighbouring properties be they residential or not and any mitigation measures necessary.</p>	Amend wording of Policy DM1 criteria (h) to clarify what is regarded as sensitive.	The proximity to properties and other sensitive receptors is one of the many considerations during the planning application stage, considerations will vary on a site-by-site basis depending on local circumstances including topography, the nature of the landscape, the respective location of the site etc. The wording is consistent with the Technical Guidance for the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	
23843 - Mr J Potter [2108]	Object	'policy DM1:f. (/ SO5: , SO6:) The text could go further to clarify the need to protect darker landscape(s) ,& Zone E2 . [E.g. it would be a result to see lighting /visual -impacts reduced /minimized at the: Marlaegis Mine/ Hotchley Hill - East Leake , gypsum-depots at Leake Rd. Gotham & Pasture Ln. Ruddington ; also Ratcliffe on Soar powerstation, and Bunny-brickworks.] It's noted that GYA operations may have shifted by 2026, so R.B.C. might've pencilled that-into its core-strategy plans to 2028.	Clarify the need to protect darker landscapes & Zone E2.	Comments noted. The importance of the protection of darker landscapes from light pollution is accepted. It is therefore proposed that the justification text be amended to refer to light pollution and the protection of darker landscapes.	Amend justification text to refer to light pollution, the protection of darker landscapes and relevant guidance.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23390 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Object	Within this policy we have requested a specific separation distance between communities and mineral extraction (550 m); focussed on the importance of community health and safety considerations; made some specific requests to minimise visual intrusion; commented on light pollution outside the set hours of operation; and sought the establishment of a holding account to legally bind applicants to complete agreed restoration projects.	<p>Within the bulleted list in the Introduction add the words "all seasons" between "adequate" and "screening".</p> <p>Add a new paragraph within the Introduction "The applicant should pay a bond to the County Council to cover the proposed restoration costs to ensure that restoration plans are guaranteed and that excavation sites are not left derelict should the applicant not be able to fulfil their obligations."</p> <p>After "proximity to properties" in the list within the box "Policy DM1 ...add "(at least 550m)"; and add to this list "health and safety".</p> <p>Within the section on Justification add a new paragraph "A new quarry or an extension should not cause a hazard to people's health and safety. Light pollution at night, noise and dust pollution and other potential health and safety hazards should not put the local community at risk."</p>	<p>Comments not accepted.</p> <p>National policy states that bonds or financial guarantees should only be sought in exceptional circumstances. A restoration scheme for any minerals development would be required as part of a detailed planning application and it is only at this stage that such a requirement could be included if it was deemed necessary.</p> <p>It is not considered necessary to include minimum distances or specific buffer zones within the policy, as site specific issues such as topography, position of the proposed development and the sensitivity of surrounding landuses would be taken into account as part of the detailed planning application process. As a result appropriate stand-offs/buffer zones would be incorporated into the layout of the site.</p> <p>The policy contains reference to potential light pollution from any development and detailed assessments would be undertaken at the planning application stage.</p>	
23813 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	We recommend the deletion of Policy DM1, part h. The appropriate assessment of noise, air quality impacts etc will deem the proximity that mineral workings may be undertaken to properties. The inclusion of part h when read with the first part of the policy does not make sense.	Delete part h of Policy DM1.	Comment accepted.	Remove criterion H 'Proximity of properties' from the policy wording.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23736 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council welcomes the inclusion of the Development Management Policies; particularly: Policy DM1: Protecting local amenity Policy DM2: Water resources and floodrisk Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity Policy DM5: Landscape character Policy DM6: Historic environment Policy DM7: Public access Policy DM8: Cumulative impact Policy DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care		Support noted	
23801 - Nottingham Friends of the Earth (Mr Nigel Lee) [1261]	Support	We support this policy.		Support noted	
23897 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955]	Support	Support the aims of this policy, it is highly important that the development of sites do not detrimentally impact on the amenity of local residents.		Support noted	
<i>DM1 Justification</i>					
23815 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	On page 87 within the justification for Policy DM1 it is stated that the impact of noise on ambient background levels will be within the World Health Organisation's recommended maximum noise levels. For simplicity we recommend that this reference is removed and replaced with a reference to the NPPF Technical Guidance Note that includes clear advice on noise impact assessment and mineral workings.	Page 87 - remove reference to World Health Organisation and replace with reference to NPPF Technical Guidance Note.	Comments accepted.	Include reference to the guidance included in the Planning Practice Guidance and Explanatory Note of the Noise Policy Statement for England in terms of noise assessments.
23319 - Ms Jane Burd [1707]	Support	Exploration and production of unconventional hydrocarbons will impact on the local amenities in terms of noise from drilling, flaring, the impact on property of horizontal drilling (illegal at the moment without landowners permission), visual intrusion, air pollution and transport. The issue of horizontal drilling under properties and the legal impacts must be considered.		Comments noted. The purpose of this policy is to ensure such considerations are taken in to account when determining all planning applications for minerals development.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM2: Water resources and flood risk</i>					
23716 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The proposed approach to addressing the impact of minerals development on water resources and flood risk is supported.</p> <p>The District Council recognises that appropriately designed restoration schemes can also provide for community benefit through the inclusion of flood alleviation measures where appropriate. The reference to requiring restoration proposals to make provision for flood risk reduction measures is therefore also supported. It is however crucial that where specific opportunities for flood alleviation measures exist as part of the proposed site allocations that this is highlighted in the Development Briefs so that any potential opportunities are not lost.</p>	Add reference to Site Development Briefs of specific opportunities for flood alleviation measures where relevant and possible.	<p>Comments noted. Where the County Council is made aware of specific opportunities for flood alleviation measures for particular sites, reference to these measures will be included in the Development Briefs as suggested.</p> <p>Comments received from the Environment Agency have been incorporated in to the site allocation development briefs.</p>	Appendix 3: Development Briefs: Ensure specific opportunities for flood alleviation measures are detailed.
23755 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxby) [1931]	Comment	<p>Water Resources - Should reference be made in the Policy to the Water Framework Directive and water quality as the Directive is identified in Strategic Objective SO6?</p> <p>Flooding - In relation to Point 3 and 5 of the Policy appear to be covering similar same subject matter? Should these two points be integrated?</p>		<p>Comments noted. In terms of Water Resources, the County Council do not feel that it is necessary to include reference to the Water Framework Directive within the Policy itself, reference is made to this within the justification text.</p> <p>In relation to points 3 and 5 of Policy DM2, this is agreed and the policy will be amended accordingly.</p>	<p>Move point 3 of Policy DM2: Water Resources and Flood Risk, to point 5 and delete point 5 in its entirety as the intentions of these two points are the same.</p> <p>Renumber policy points accordingly.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23121 - Roger Fell [2474] 23900 - Roger Fell [2474]	Comment	<p>My sole concern is to note serious concerns with the accuracy and fitness for purpose of the various flood modelling outputs from the Environment Agency and various consultants dealing with the fluvial Trent Valley floodplain.</p> <p>It is my current submission to the EA that this is due to an incorrect assessment of the relative flows (cumecs) for given "standard return periods" (5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 year plus 100+CIP). This means that the whole floodplain where gravel is located may well have this as an underlying error. It is accepted as common ground that modelling is not a precise science. The Inspector at the last round declared that the issue of modelling would be a matter at the planning stage - that is a logical position to strike.</p> <p>However it is now my view that within the current allocation process there must be a robust policy introduced that prior to submission of sites for allocation the operator / landowner MUST complete a full site specific floodrisk assessment, including a plan showing how the landowner / operator will create hard flood defences prior to commencement of operations.</p>	Include in policy a requirement for a full floodrisk assessment prior to submission for allocation.	<p>Your comments are noted. The County Council have undertaken a Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as required nationally. The Council is required to utilise the most up to date evidence available when considering Local Plan policies and allocations and this is that supplied by the statutory body (Environment Agency).</p> <p>Developers may be required to submit a site specific flood risk assessment as part of their planning application to ensure that any negative impacts on water quality and flood risk can be adequately mitigated. This is adequately set out in Policy DM2 of the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document and the subsequent justification text.</p>	
23533 - Hargreaves Surface Mining Limited (Mr Andrew Crawford) [2697]	Comment	<p>Hargreaves believes the above policy is appropriate and is consistent with NPPF and NPPF technical guidance. It should be noted that in general proposals for minerals are not necessarily incompatible with development within the flood plain.</p> <p>Criteria 3 and 5 are very similar if not the same and as such the planning authority should consider merging these.</p>	Consider merging criteria 3 and 5	Your comments are noted. Points 3 and 5 of Policy DM2 will be merged.	<p>Move point 3 of Policy DM2 Water Resources and Flood Risk, to point 5 and delete point 5 in its entirety as the intentions of these two points are the same.</p> <p>Renumber policy points accordingly.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23248 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>We welcome that DM2 refers to the extent and standard of flood defences over time as this draws in the issue of the maintenance of flood defences.</p> <p>We do however consider there should be a stand-alone flood risk policy within the Minerals Plan. The wording of the policy should be appropriate, clear and in line with the NPPF.</p>	<p>A stand-alone flood risk policy is recommended.</p> <p>We would recommend inclusion of text that requires consideration of opportunities to provide a positive impact on flood risk, through taking action, wherever possible, to reduce flood risk on a wider catchment scale, potentially reducing downstream flood risk.</p> <p>The policy should include requirements for operational development to provide positive gains to any watercourses which are impacted by the proposals, wherever possible.</p> <p>This policy should also ensure that there is no detriment to the setting of the watercourse, and that access for improvements or maintenance is not adversely impacted.</p>	<p>Comments noted, however, the County Council do not feel that it is necessary to separate the Water Resources elements of the Policy from Flood Risk and provide two separate policies. The policy is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other relevant guidance.</p>	
23817 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>At Policy DM2, part 2, d reference is made to 'Local Communities' we feel that this reference is unclear and should be deleted.</p>	<p>Delete reference to local communities.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The reference to 'Local Communities' in 2(b) of Policy DM2 will be removed as the County Council feel that this is adequately addressed within point 4 of the same policy.</p>	<p>Policy DM2: Water Resources and Flood Risk, delete 2(d) as duplicated within point 4 of the same policy</p>
23866 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>This policy should reflect more positively the contribution that mineral working could make to sustainable flood management, this could be achieved by adding to point 5 " proposals for minerals development should consider the potential for flood storage and managed retreat schemes to be incorporated....."</p> <p>As a matter of accuracy, the final paragraph of the text mentions the Trent Valley IDB, for consistency it should also mention the Isle of Axholme and North Notts Water Level Management Board, which is the IDB which covers the Idle Valley.</p>	<p>Amend point 5: proposals for minerals development should consider the potential for flood storage and managed retreat schemes to be incorporated...</p> <p>Amend text to include Isle of Axholme and North Notts Water Level Management Board, which is the IDB which covers the Idle Valley.</p>	<p>Partially accepted.</p> <p>The comments relating to other Internal Drainage Boards (IDB) are noted and the justification text will be amended accordingly.</p> <p>The role restored minerals sites can play in reducing flood risk by providing additional flood storage or flood plain re-connection is acknowledged in the policy however further text will be included to clarify the position.</p>	<p>Amend the justification text to include the relevant Internal Drainage Boards.</p> <p>Amend the policy to include further clarification regarding flood risk reduction measures.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23803 - Nottingham Friends of the Earth (Mr Nigel Lee) [1261]	Object	We support this policy but the words 'where critical' in 1b. should be deleted (as the Water Framework Directive referred to above under MP12 requires a precautionary approach to protecting groundwater generally).	Suggested amendment to Policy DM2, para 1: Water resources 1. Proposals for minerals development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that: a. Surface water flows at or in the vicinity of the site are not detrimentally altered; b. Groundwater quality and levels are not altered; c. There are no risks of polluting ground or surface waters; d. Water resources, where required should be used as efficiently as possible.	Your comments are noted, changes in water levels are not always detrimental depending on individual site circumstances and as such it is agreed that the term 'where critical' could be misconstrued. It is therefore proposed to amend point 1 of Policy DM2: Water Resources and Flood Risk.	Amend point 1b of Policy DM2: Water Resources and Flood Risk as follows: 'b. Groundwater quality and levels are not detrimentally altered;'
23752 - Rotherham Sand and Gravel Ltd [496]	Object	We support the use of Sustainable Drainage where it is appropriate to do so. Some minerals developments however rely on dewatering with waters used nearby to recharge the aquifer, so the water resource is not lost. In those circumstances sustainable drainage may not be required as a rule. We therefore propose that the policy extract be worded as follows: Minerals development should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage, unless it can be demonstrated that alternative measures are acceptable.	Re-word policy extract as follows: Minerals development should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage, unless it can be demonstrated that alternative measures are acceptable.	Comments noted. The County Council acknowledges that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) may not always be required and as such the wording of the policy will be amended to reflect this.	Amend Policy DM2: Water Resources and Flood Risk, Point 6 as follows: 6. Minerals development should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage unless it can be demonstrated that alternative measures are acceptable.
23737 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council welcomes the inclusion of the Development Management Policies; particularly: Policy DM1: Protecting local amenity Policy DM2: Water resources and floodrisk Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity Policy DM5: Landscape character Policy DM6: Historic environment Policy DM7: Public access Policy DM8: Cumulative impact Policy DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care		Support noted	

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23158 - Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE) (Mr J R Whysall) [2392]	Support	Shelford Against Gravel Extraction acknowledges that mineral extraction in floodplains can reduce storage capacity, impede river flow and lead to the risk of flooding. Hence the group supports DM2 whereby mineral extraction is not acceptable where: a) There is an impact on river flows b) It effects the integrity of flood defences c) It effects the local land drainage system d) It raises the flood risk to local communities		Support noted	
23674 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Support	We welcome and support this policy and consider it compliant with NPPF paragraphs 100-104.		Support noted	

DM2 Justification

23261 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	Factual correction to justification text for DM2 (see 'change to plan').	The justification text for Policy DM2, paragraph two on page 91 needs amending as follows: The EA Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice uses aquifer designations which are consistent with the Water Framework Directive to reflect the importance of aquifers in terms of groundwater as a resource and also their role in supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems.	Comment accepted. Factual ammendment suggested will be made.	Replace third paragraph on page 91 (DM2 justification text) with: 'The Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice uses aquifer designations which are consistent with the Water Framework Directive to reflect the importance of aquifers in terms of groundwater as a resource and also their role in supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems.'
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23249 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	Within the justification section we request some additional text.	<p>Addition of following text:</p> <p>Multiple environmental benefits can be delivered through restoration that simultaneously benefits flood risk management, habitat creation and Water Framework Directive improvements. The restoration of quarries should ensure that opportunities are explored for delivering wider environmental benefits through site restoration schemes.</p> <p>There may be occasions where site operators are required to provide future flood defence maintenance to ensure the standard of protection is maintained for the duration of the site operations.</p>	Comments accepted. Suggested additional text to be included, with minor amendments to sit it in the context of the existing justification text.	<p>Add following text after third paragraph of DM2 justification text: 'There may be occasions where site operators are required to provide future flood defence maintenance to ensure the standard of protection is maintained for the duration of the site operations.'</p> <p>Multiple environmental benefits can however be delivered through the restoration of mineral workings; simultaneously benefits to flood risk management, habitat creation and Water Framework Directive improvements can be achieved. The restoration of quarries should ensure that opportunities are explored for delivering wider environmental benefits through site restoration schemes.'</p>

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
23256 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>Within the justification section it would be beneficial to mention that the Environment Agency's local Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy states where water is available. Where water is needed as part of the extractive and mineral production phase, local strategies will be consulted in advance of the issue of water abstraction licenses.</p> <p>Where new sites have been proposed and there is a need for water, the Environment Agency will need to be consulted as there are areas in Nottinghamshire where new abstractions are not permitted and areas where new abstraction is allowed but subject to restrictions.</p> <p>Dewatering is currently exempt from the abstraction licensing system. However, the Water Act 2003, removed this and other exempt activities, but the commencement orders have been put back. However, the latest information on commencement of this order is that this will proceed in April 2014. All dewatering sites will have to apply for an abstraction licence.</p>	<p>Add text that sets out:</p> <p>The Environment Agency's local Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy states where water is available. Where water is needed as part of the extractive and mineral production phase, local strategies will be consulted in advance of the issue of water abstraction licenses.</p>	Comments accepted.	Suggested text to be added to justification section.

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
DM3: Agricultural land and soil quality					
23787 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>MLP should give appropriate weight to the roles performed by the area's soils. These should be valued as a finite multi-functional resource which underpin our well being and prosperity. Minerals development and restoration should take full account of the impact on soils, their intrinsic character and the sustainability of the many ecosystem services they deliver.</p> <p>The conservation and sustainable management of soils is reflected in NPPF, particularly in para 109, 112 and 143. Policies should also take account of the impact on land and soil resources and the wide range of vital functions (ecosystem services) they provide in line with para 17 of the NPPF.</p> <p>In line with the Technical Guidance to the NPPF we advise that a soil and ALC assessment should be carried out as part of the site selection process. These surveys can then be used to inform any subsequent soil moving and site restoration plans.</p>	<p>We advise that a soil and ALC assessment should be carried out as part of the site selection process. These surveys can then be used to inform any subsequent soil moving and site restoration plans.</p>	<p>The County Council are of the opinion that Policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the relevant technical guidance on this issue. The Council considers that a number of minor amendments to the policy are needed to ensure that the policy provides flexibility to ensure that the best and most versatile agricultural land and soil quality whilst ensuring that the need for mineral development is met.</p> <p>The justification text following the policy sets out the requirement for a detailed soil survey which is echoed in Appendix 1: Information required in support of planning applications alongside other requirements regarding landscape and ecology.</p>	<p>1) Amend Point 1(b) of Policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality as follows: '...long term agricultural potential of the land or soils; or'</p> <p>2) Add additional paragraph to justification text for Policy DM3 as follows: 'In some circumstances the relocation of soils of sufficient quality to ensure better agricultural use elsewhere may be appropriate to protect this important resource.'</p>
23399 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	<p>The sites allocated in the proposed Plan at Appendix 3 suggest an acceptance of the breakup of existing viable farm units but make no mention of the need to also consider the impact on neighbouring high quality agricultural land. The Plan should ensure that protection is given to landowners bordering allocated sites to ensure that the quality of their soil is not degraded by the extraction.</p>	<p>The Plan should ensure that protection is given to landowners bordering allocated sites to ensure that the quality of their soil is not degraded by the extraction.</p>	<p>Comments noted, the County Council agrees that consideration should also be given to the potential impacts of the best and most versatile agricultural land adjacent to the development site and as such an amendment to the policy is proposed.</p>	<p>Amend Point 1 of Policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality as follows: "Proposals for minerals development located in the best and most versatile..."</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23890 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955]	Comment	Higher grade agricultural Land (Grade 2) is shown by DEFRA data to be in the location of some of the proposed sites in Bassetlaw (particularly along the Idle Valley north of Retford). However, it is noted that Development Management Policy DM3 introduces measures to ensure the soil quality of sites are adequately protected during the life of the sties development. This approach is supported, as it is considered important that where ever possible minerals sites in areas of higher grade agricultural land should be able to be resorted to a valuable agricultural land quality once their operation has ceased.		Comment and support noted	
23819 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Policy DM3, the first part of the policy should be amended to read 'Proposals for minerals development affecting significant areas of'	Amend first part of policy to read: 'Proposals for minerals development affecting significant areas of'	The County Council are of the opinion that Policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other guidance on this issue in relation to the protection of the best and most versatile agricultural land and do not consider it to be appropriate to limit the policy to 'significant' areas of best and most versatile agricultural land.	
23918 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT do not agree with the details of this policy. Whilst recognising the importance of B&MV land as a resource, the area of land affected by the proposed mineral allocations is small (0.5% of the farmed land in the County) and not all of this is B&MV, hence it is important to consider it in context. In some cases it may be possible to move soils to put them to better agricultural use elsewhere. (detailed ammendment put forward)	1b) proposals will not affect the long term agricultural potential of the soils	<p>Comments noted, the County Council agree that point 1 of Policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality could be improved by ensuring that the long term potential of the soils as well as the land is considered. As such an amendment to the policy is proposed.</p> <p>It is also proposed that additional text is inserted within the justification to the policy to make clear that, in certain circumstances, it may be appropriate to relocate soils and put them to better use elsewhere.</p>	<p>1) Amend Point 1(b) of Policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality as follows:</p> <p>"...long term agricultural potential of the land or soils; or..."</p> <p>2) Add additional paragraph to justification text for Policy DM3 as follows:</p> <p>"In some circumstances the relocation of soils of sufficient quality to ensure better agricultural use elsewhere may be appropriate to protect this important resource"</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23761 - Rotherham Sand and Gravel Ltd [496]	Object	The policy in its present form may have the effect of precluding all minerals development where proposal sites are located on areas containing of best and most versatile land, certainly so where minerals development proposed will realise a wetland based after-use, due to either the depth of the deposit to be worked coupled with the position of the water table.		The County Council are of the opinion that Policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality provides sufficient flexibility, following a criteria based approach, whilst ensuring that future minerals development is not compromised. The approach is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	
23605 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	<p>As outlined in the RSPB's response to Strategic Objective SO8, in order to deliver its aspirations for biodiversity-led restoration of minerals sites, especially in the Trent and Idle Valleys, it is essential that the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan takes a flexible approach towards the restoration of BMV agricultural land.</p> <p>Ensuring that 'proposals will not affect the long term agricultural potential of the land' (Policy DM3, para. 1b) does provide some flexibility. However, this flexibility would be increased even further by focussing on the long term potential of the soils, rather than the land (see Surry's Mineral Plan for example). Ideally, the policy should also allow for BMV soils to be moved off-site to improve lower quality soils outside of the floodplain.</p>	The RSPB suggests that the wording of para. 1b is changed to: "Proposals will not affect the long term potential of the soils".	<p>Comments noted, the County Council agree that point 1 of Policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality could be improved by ensuring that the long term potential of the soils as well as the land is considered. As such an amendment to the policy is proposed.</p> <p>It is also proposed that additional text is inserted within the justification to the policy to make clear that, in certain circumstances, it may be appropriate to relocate soils and put them to better use elsewhere.</p>	<p>1) Amend Point 1(b) of Policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality as follows:</p> <p>"...long term agricultural potential of the land or soils; or..."</p> <p>2) Add additional paragraph to justification text for Policy DM3 as follows:</p> <p>"In some circumstances the relocation of soils of sufficient quality to ensure better agricultural use elsewhere may be appropriate to protect this important resource"</p>
23675 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Support	We welcome and support this policy and consider it compliant with NPPF paragraphs 112 and 143.		Support noted	
23124 - National Farmers' Union (Paul Tame) [1564]	Support	We support this policy on agricultural land and soil quality.		Support noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM3 Justification</i>					
23919 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	NWT note the recognition in the justification text that agricultural land may include wildlife features, which is correct, however this does not recognise the transformative potential of mineral site restoration with regard to the creation of priority habitats, where it may not be possible to otherwise do this on land in intensive agricultural use, as explained in our response to SO8. For this reason the use of mineral sites to achieve national biodiversity targets, paid for by the private sector, is the most effective way to deliver this critically important public benefit. The requirements of the NPPF should be considered in context, not least as they are primarily aimed at preventing the permanent loss of B&MV land to built development, rather than for mineral extraction and restoration.		Comments noted, however, the justification text aims to provide the most appropriate balance between restorations to predominantly agricultural use whilst considering biodiversity enhancement/habitat creation.	
23250 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	Within the justification section we request some additional text.	<p>Addition of following text:</p> <p>The practice of site restoration and returning soil to a good quality can help reduce surface water runoff, via improved infiltration and can lead to reduced suspended solids running off into local watercourses that is beneficial for both WFD and flood risk management.</p>	Comments accepted. Suggested text to be added to justification section.	Add following text to DM3 justification text at end of the second to last paragraph on page 93: 'The practice of site restoration and returning soil to a good quality can help reduce surface water runoff, via improved infiltration and can lead to reduced suspended solids running off into local watercourses that is beneficial for both the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and flood risk management.'

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23606 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	<p>The RSPB supports the statement that 'agriculture and biodiversity enhancement/habitat creation need not be incompatible land uses' and the associated text.</p> <p>However, the text should also make provision for restoration to priority habitats that do not have a direct agricultural use (e.g. fen), as these habitats can still be compatible with Policy DM3, for example, through the appropriate storage of high quality soils under wetland habitat. This is particularly relevant for peat-based soils, such as in the Idle catchment, where restoration to wetland habitat could potentially provide better protection for the soils, in the long term, than other, more intensive, agricultural after-uses.</p>	Alterations to text to make provision for restoration to priority habitats that do not have a direct agricultural use (e.g. fen), as these habitats can still be compatible with Policy DM3.	Not accepted. The justification text aims to provide the most appropriate balance between restoration to predominantly agricultural use whilst considering biodiversity enhancement/habitat creation. The plan should be read as a whole and policy DM12 sets out specific restoration requirements.	

DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity

23391 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	<p>There is an over-emphasis here on habitat in terms of wildlife with no recognition that high quality landscape and agriculture are as important, providing an opportunity to contribute fully to strategic objectives SO6 and SO8.</p> <p>The Langford South allocated area (MP2h) is a prime example of the intrusion and growing spread of workings upon Holme Lane - then yet more wetlands proposed with devastation of our agricultural landscape.</p>	<p>At the end of the Introduction section after "It is important to ensure that new minerals development is correctly managed" add "and that proposals to damage valued landscapes are carefully judged."</p> <p>Within the Policy DM4 shaded box at paragraph 2 add a new point "Helps to protect and enhance valued landscapes, geological conservation sites and soils."</p>	<p>Your comments are noted, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires Local Planning Authorities to set out environmental criteria against which planning applications will be assessed. The policies contained within the Minerals Local Plan should be read together, in particular policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality aims to protect and enhance the best and most versatile agricultural land and soils (grades 1, 2 and 3a) to ensure that the proposals will not affect the long term agricultural potential of the land and soils and policy DM5: Landscape Character ensures that the impacts on local landscape character are avoided or mitigated.</p>	
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23784 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	Natural England supports the aspiration for 'no significant adverse effects on habitats and species'. Where impacts cannot be avoided, policy paragraph 1a requires these impacts to be 'fully mitigated and / or compensated for'. This statement appears to give mitigation and compensation equal importance. The policy should reflect the mitigation hierarchy whereby mitigation (i.e. minimising unavoidable adverse effects) is a higher priority than compensation (i.e. replacing features / habitats) that have been adversely effected. The same comments apply to Policy SP6: The Built and Natural Environment.	The policy should reflect the mitigation hierarchy whereby mitigation (i.e. minimising unavoidable adverse effects) is a higher priority than compensation (i.e. replacing features / habitats) that have been adversely effected.	Support noted, the County Council is of the opinion that the mitigation hierarchy is adequately reflected in paragraph 2(b) of the policy as it makes it clear that compensatory measures will only be used as a last resort.	
23888 - Confederation of UK Coal Producers (Philip Garner) [2954]	Comment	Coalpro would debate whether any of this section recognises the acknowledged evidence that responsible mineral extraction operators can enhance both biodiversity and create land forms and uses which were not previously possible with creative restorations.		Comments noted, the Minerals Local Plan should be read as a whole and the supporting text for strategic policy SP2: Biodiversity Led Restoration discusses how the restoration of minerals sites can have a major environmental benefit with the considerable potential in linking areas of habitat as well as creating new areas of habitat.	
23756 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxby) [1931]	Comment	I am unclear from the Policy and text whether the policy provides protection for national, regional and local sites with equal emphasis? Should the text in the Justification "Distinction should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and local designated sites etc" be set out in the Policy?		Comments noted, Government legislation and guidance sets out the relevant protection that is afforded to national, regional and local wildlife sites/habitats as such the County Council do not consider it to be appropriate to repeat guidance set out elsewhere.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23876 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616]	Object	<p>The text within Policy DM4 is inaccurate.</p> <p>Part 1, a) is vague -the reference should be to protected species or the habitats that support them rather than a blanket requirement on all habitats and species.</p> <p>Part 2, b) is very strongly worded and is disproportionate with the levels of protection required. With any mineral operation it can be expected that there will be loss of habitat and an impact upon biodiversity. Compensatory measures should not be viewed as a last resort, the restoration of mineral sites is well documented as achieving significant biodiversity and geodiversity improvements.</p> <p>Part 2, c) we are not clear what is trying to be achieved by the imposition of this requirement.</p> <p>Part 3 is very negatively worded - we think it would be more helpful if it was amended (see 'Change to Plan'). It should be recognised that a number of mineral operations either lie close to or cross over the county boundary and therefore it is appropriate to remove the reference to Nottinghamshire's biodiversity and geological resources.</p>	<p>Part 1, a): Change reference to habitats and species to 'protected species and the habitats that support them'</p> <p>Part 2, b) Change policy so that compensatory measures are not considered as a last resort</p> <p>Amend Part 3 to read: 'Where appropriate, the authority will consider the use of conditions and/or planning obligations to secure enhancements to biodiversity and geological resources.'</p> <p>Remove the reference to Nottinghamshire's biodiversity and geological resources (to allow for consideration of cross-boundary impacts)</p>	<p>Comments noted, the Minerals Local Plan is clear in its approach in that it encompasses a biodiversity led strategy and as such the policies that are contained within it ensures that all proposed minerals developments contribute towards the protection and enhancement of habitats and species throughout the County. Government legislation and guidance sets out the relevant protection that is afforded to national, regional and local wildlife sites/habitats.</p> <p>2(b) of the policy is consistent with the mitigation hierarchy.</p> <p>2(c) of the policy is worded to ensure that the impacts of climate change on species and habitats is considered during the planning process ensuring that adequate provision is made for habitats and species to adapt over time.</p> <p>Part 3 is intentionally negative in that the County Council are clear that compensatory measures will only be accepted as a last resort.</p> <p>The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan is applicable to Minerals developments contained within Nottinghamshire. If a proposal also lies within another County then the relevant Minerals Local Plan and other evidence, in this instance relating to biodiversity and geodiversity, for that area will also be considered in determining any planning applications.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23824 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>Part 1, a) is vague - should refer to protected species/supporting habitats rather than a blanket requirement.</p> <p>Part 2, b) is disproportionate with the levels of protection required. With any mineral operation there will be loss of habitat/biodiversity impacts.</p> <p>Compensatory measures should not be viewed as a last resort - restoration can achieve significant biodiversity/geodiversity improvements.</p> <p>Part 2, c) - unclear what this requirement seeks to achieve.</p> <p>Part 3 is very negative and should be re-worded.</p> <p>A number of mineral operations lie close to or cross over the county boundary and therefore the reference to Nottinghamshire should be removed.</p>	<p>Part 1, a) remove blanket requirement.</p> <p>Part 2, b) amend to recognise restoration benefits.</p> <p>Part 2, c) - clarify requirement.</p> <p>Part 3) - re-word as follows: Where appropriate, the authority will consider the use of conditions and/or planning obligations to secure enhancements to biodiversity and geological resources.</p> <p>Remove reference to Nottinghamshire's biodiversity and geological resources.</p>	<p>Comments noted, the Minerals Local Plan is clear in its approach in that it encompasses a biodiversity led strategy and as such the policies that are contained within it ensures that all proposed minerals developments contribute towards the protection and enhancement of habitats and species throughout the County. Government legislation and guidance sets out the relevant protection that is afforded to national, regional and local wildlife sites/habitats.</p> <p>2(b) of the policy is consistent with the mitigation hierarchy.</p> <p>2(c) of the policy is worded to ensure that the impacts of climate change on species and habitats is considered during the planning process ensuring that adequate provision is made for habitats and species to adapt over time.</p> <p>Part 3 is intentionally negative in that the County Council are clear that compensatory measures will only be accepted as a last resort.</p> <p>The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan is applicable to Minerals developments contained within Nottinghamshire. If a proposal also lies within another County then the relevant Minerals Local Plan and other evidence, in this instance relating to biodiversity and geodiversity, for that area will also be considered in determining any planning applications.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23920 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT supports the principles and aims of this policy, however for the purposes of absolute clarity, there are minor amendments in the wording that should be included:</p> <p>1a) there will be no significant adverse impacts, either direct or indirect, on habitats and species.</p> <p>2d)Maintains and enhances the biodiversity network both within the County and beyond through the protection and creation of priority habitats and corridors.</p>	<p>Following amendments:</p> <p>1a) there will be no significant adverse impacts, either direct or indirect, on habitats and species.</p> <p>2d)Maintains and enhances the biodiversity network both within the County and beyond through the protection and creation of priority habitats and corridors...."</p>	Comments noted. The policy and supporting text has been amended to take account of a range of comments and is now significantly different.	
23190 - Mr Mark Grocock [2726]	Object	<p>This policy allows quality arable and grazing land to be decimated and returned as hectares of worthless scrub. We gain nothing from wetland grazing, on which nothing grazes except fly grazing ponies. The existing sites at Collingham and Besthorpe (SGh Besthorpe and SGj - Langford Lowfields) are an eyesore and of no aesthetic value.</p>	Leave the land as it is.	<p>Your comments are noted, however, there is Government support and guidance for the extraction of minerals which are essential to support sustainable and economic growth. Minerals are a finite natural resource that can only be worked where they are found. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires Local Planning Authorities to set out environmental criteria against which planning applications will be assessed. The policies contained within the Minerals Local Plan should be read together, in particular Policy DM3: Agricultural Land and Soil Quality aims to protect and enhance the best and most versatile agricultural land and soils (grades 1, 2 and 3a) to ensure that the proposals will not affect the long term agricultural potential of the land and soils.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23607 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	<p>The RSPB supports the aspiration for 'no significant adverse effects on habitats and species'.</p> <p>Where impacts cannot be avoided, policy paragraph 1a requires these impacts to be 'fully mitigated and / or compensated for'. This statement appears to give mitigation and compensation equal importance. The policy should reflect the mitigation hierarchy whereby mitigation (i.e. minimising unavoidable adverse effects) is a higher priority than compensation (i.e. replacing features / habitats) that have been adversely effected. The same comments apply to Policy SP6 (p.40).</p> <p>The RSPB supports paragraphs 2a and b of Policy DM4.</p>	<p>The policy should reflect the mitigation hierarchy whereby mitigation (i.e. minimising unavoidable adverse effects) is a higher priority than compensation (i.e. replacing features / habitats) that have been adversely effected.</p> <p>Paragraph 2c: replace 'species mitigation' with 'species movement' or 'species migration'.</p> <p>Paragraph 2d: replace 'local wildlife site' with 'priority habitat'</p> <p>Paragraph 3 should re-emphasise that compensation will only be used as a last resort.</p>	Comments noted. The policy and supporting text has been amended to take account of a range of comments and is now significantly different.	
23252 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Support	We fully support the preferred approach of the Minerals Local Plan, specifically the Biodiversity-led restoration policy (Policy SP2) and Policy DM4 - Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and Geodiversity. These are precisely the type of policies Local Plans need to help support national and local biodiversity targets, such as the governments England Biodiversity Strategy, (200,000ha of new habitat by 2020), and the UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans. We also support the use of the Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project to inform the plan as it provides an important overview to help deliver these biodiversity targets within the county of Nottinghamshire.		Support noted	
23804 - Nottingham Friends of the Earth (Mr Nigel Lee) [1261]	Support	We support this policy.		Support noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23738 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council welcomes the inclusion of the Development Management Policies; particularly: Policy DM1: Protecting local amenity Policy DM2: Water resources and floodrisk Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity Policy DM5: Landscape character Policy DM6: Historic environment Policy DM7: Public access Policy DM8: Cumulative impact Policy DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care		Support noted	
23692 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Support	The overall approach set out in this Policy is supported by National Trust.		Support noted	

DM4 Justification

23923 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>The text on p96, para 5 could be misinterpreted in practice, as it is possible to "encourage and support" without actually securing delivery (see 'Change to Plan' for suggested amendment).</p> <p>Text unclear as to how need for a development might be determined as outweighing adverse impacts that might result for biodiversity. This is pertinent, as substantial gain in LBAP priority habitats would in most cases need to be achieved to offset such impacts. Claims of national benefits should not be used to offset local impacts without proper, robust evidence.</p> <p>There is inconsistency between DM1 and DM4. DM1 specifically lists potential impacts that should be considered in order to avoid adverse effects on amenity. An equivalent list should be provided in either the policy or justification text of DM4.</p>	<p>Amendment to text on P96 para 5:</p> <p>"Opportunities to create and improve habitats and the need to view biodiversity enhancement as a cross-cutting opportunity in all development is a requirement of the Plan and the contribution of proposed sites to delivering local and national biodiversity targets will be a significant factor in the determination of the suitability of those proposed sites."</p>	Not accepted. The plan goes as far as possible in seeking to maximise biodiversity gains. This is a significant factor but is not the only determining issue and it is not considered appropriate to amend the text as suggested.
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM5: Landscape character</i>					
23139 - Mr Howard Morgan [2574]	Comment	Policy DM5: Landscape character does not appear to deal specifically with visual intrusion of quarry workings. Looking at policies M3.3, 3.4 along with 3.14-3.17 in the 2005 Mineral Plan, they give greater reassurance to those concerned about visual intrusion and the need for screen than the new Plan. Even so, for example, it is still apparent in plans in preparation for Langford Lowfields quarry that these issues - visual intrusion and the screening of workings - are only being dealt with (by the quarry owner) in a casual manner.	Surely it is reasonable that this Policy should ensure that quarry owners are specifically obliged to consult with and respond to communities likely to be affected by new quarry workings on these issues. Further, quarry owners should be obliged to realise that within communities or adjacent villages the aspect of visual intrusion can vary considerably from house to house within the village. In some instances the intrusion likely from new workings may already be screened by mature trees and hedges, but it should not be assumed that all dwellings in a village are thus screened - just because some are. The rather obvious point to be acknowledged with regard intrusion and screening is that deciduous trees and hedge lines can be effective in summer months, but are not so effective in autumn and winter months.	<p>Your comments are noted, however, the County Council consider that the issue regarding visual intrusion for local communities is adequately addressed in policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity and more specifically, appropriate screening is discussed within the introduction for that section.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan should be read as a whole and all policies contained within it be considered for any proposed minerals development.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23717 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The Council concurs that the process of mineral extraction can result in significant change to landscape character, but that through appropriate restoration landscape can be improved, in particular those areas of lower quality.</p> <p>Reflecting this Policy DM5 provides support for proposals where it can be demonstrated that the character and distinctiveness of the landscape will not be adversely impacted, unless there is no available alternative and the need for development outweighs landscape interest providing that the harmful impacts can be adequately mitigated. Importantly the emerging policy also includes the requirement that proposals take account of the relevant landscape character policy area of the Districts Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p>This approach to landscape impact which is informed by the Newark & Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment is therefore supported. It is crucial therefore that the site allocation Development Briefs reflect the recommendations of the relevant Policy Zones.</p>	Ensure Site Development Briefs make reference to the relevant recommendations of the relevant Landscape Character Assessment Policy Zones.	Comments noted, the development briefs are intended to be continually updated and amended throughout the plan process to reflect the most update site information available.	
23676 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	<p>We welcome this policy and consider it broadly compliant with NPPF paragraphs 109 and 113. However, we consider that specific Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments should be required to accompany applications in order to ensure that impacts are adequately assessed.</p>	Add requirement for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment to accompany applications	Comments noted. Appendix 1 of the Minerals Local Plan sets out the information required in support of planning applications which includes an assessment of landscape character as such the County Council do not feel that it would be appropriate to reiterate this within Policy DM5.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23392 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	It would be helpful if this policy could be worded more positively to ensure that it delivers strategic objective SO6. The Strategic Objective states "Give priority to minerals development that will provide long term enhancements to landscape character and which avoids damaging the highest quality landscapes." The policy makes no mention of the need to give this priority.	Completely delete paragraph 1 in the shaded box headed Policy DM5: "Landscape Character" and replace with "Proposals for mineral development that will provide long term enhancements to landscape character and which avoid damaging the highest quality landscapes will be given priority."	<p>Comments noted, part 2 of Policy DM5: Landscape Character requires developers to take account of the relevant landscape policy areas set out in the relevant Landscape Character Assessments. These assessments highlight those areas with high value and as such account will be taken of these during the determination of planning applications.</p> <p>There is also a requirement for developers to submit a detailed assessment of the landscape value of the area as part of a planning application (Appendix 1).</p> <p>It is proposed to highlight the priority to minerals developments that provide long term landscape enhancements within the justification text.</p>	<p>Add further text in paragraph 3 of justification text for Policy DM5: Landscape Character as follows:</p> <p>"... especially those which may be of a lower quality. Priority will be given to minerals developments that provide long term enhancements to landscape character."</p>
23848 - Mr J Potter [2108]	Object	Just to put it in writing to the County Council that the Mature Landscape Area designation ought to be revived.	Revive Mature Landscape Area designation.	Comment noted. The designation or not of Mature Landscape Areas is not a matter for the Minerals Local Plan and so is not relevant to this consultation. Landscape Character Assessments form the evidence base in terms of landscape for the formulation of planning policy and the determining of planning applications. DM5 (and SP6) have thus been written on this basis.	
23757 - Rotherham Sand and Gravel Ltd [496]	Object	<p>The policy in its present form places the bar very high with respect to potential landscape effects. Potentially all mineral proposals would have an adverse landscape effect during extraction regardless of whether or not they would require the removal of existing vegetation. It is unclear as to how restoration to wetland would be viewed in policy terms.</p> <p>The County Council should carefully consider how the policy will work in practice particularly where proposals will have to demonstrate that need outweighs the landscape interest (and harmful impacts can be mitigated). At what stage will need for the development outweigh landscape interest?</p>	Clarify how policy test will be applied.	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that valued landscapes should be protected and enhanced. The Minerals Local Plan should be read as a whole and each individual proposal will be assessed on its own merits and circumstances taking into account all the policies contained within the Plan.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23873 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT generally support this policy but it should also cross-refer to the BOM outputs, as these both reflect the importance of habitats in shaping local landscape character (and were agreed amongst a wide range of stakeholders) and also can provide useful information on how landscape quality might be enhanced through increasing biodiversity habitats. The policy wording could be amended as follows: "2. Restoration proposals should take account of the relevant landscape character area policy area as set out in the Landscape Quality Assessments covering Nottinghamshire and, where appropriate, the output of the BOM project, and the AMES Study."	Amend policy wording as follows: 2. Restoration proposals should take account of the relevant landscape character area policy area as set out in the Landscape Quality Assessments covering Nottinghamshire and, where appropriate, the output of the BOM project, and the AMES Study.	Comments noted, the County Council agree that the policy should cross refer to the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping work and as such will be amended to reflect this.	Amend part 2 of Policy DM5: Landscape Character as follows: "... and, where appropriate, the output of the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping study and the Areas of Multiple..."
23693 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Support	The proposed approach is now based upon the landscape character assessment work that has been undertaken across the County and in principle the proposed Policy is supported.		Support noted	
23660 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]	Support	The approach, and the policy, are fully supported.		Support noted	
23877 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616]	Support	The shift away from Mature Landscape Areas to Landscape Character Assessment is supported.		Support noted	
23159 - Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE) (Mr J R Whysall) [2392]	Support	Shelford Against Gravel Extraction supports the Council's avoidance of development which would have an adverse impact on the character and distinctiveness of the landscape. Mineral extraction can destroy landscape character. SAGE agrees that those historic, distinctive, well-loved and community valued landscapes should be preserved at all costs.		Support noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23739 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council welcomes the inclusion of the Development Management Policies; particularly: Policy DM1: Protecting local amenity Policy DM2: Water resources and floodrisk Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity Policy DM5: Landscape character Policy DM6: Historic environment Policy DM7: Public access Policy DM8: Cumulative impact Policy DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care		Support noted	

DM6: Historic environment

23677 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	We welcome and support this policy and consider it broadly compliant with NPPF paragraphs 128, 139 and 169. However, we consider that to properly reflect NPPF paragraph 169 on the likelihood of discovery of currently unidentified heritage assets, a requirement should be made for an Archaeological Assessment to accompany applications for mineral extraction to the north and west of this area, where similar crop markings are found to those in the South Muskham Archaeological Resource Area, as evidenced by the submissions of the Muskham Vale Heritage Group in response to the Issues and Options consultation, which we endorse.	Add a requirement for an Archaeological Assessment to accompany applications for mineral extraction to the north and west of the South Muskham Archaeological Resource Area.	Comments noted. Appendix 1 (referred to at the start of the Development Management Policies section) sets out the information required in support of planning applications, which includes as part q) 'assessment of archaeological remains and historic features and measures for their preservation and recording.'
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23718 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The protection and enhancement of its historic assets is a key concern to the District Council.</p> <p>Whilst the broad thrust of the approach set out in DM6 is supported it could be further strengthened through reference to local heritage strategies and assessments. The role that such local assessments can play in informing the assessment of heritage impact is significant and should be reflected within the approach.</p>	Strengthen policy through addition of reference to local heritage strategies and assessments. For instance a number of Conservation Area Character Appraisals have been prepared which identify the qualities that underpin the designation.	Comments noted. The County Council agrees that reference should be made to local heritage strategies and assessment and as such it is proposed to include further text within the Justification section to address this.	<p>Add further text to final paragraph of justification text for Policy DM6: Historic Environment as follows:</p> <p>"...As a minimum the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Records (HER) should be consulted. Other local heritage strategies and assessments have been prepared for some areas of the County and it is suggested that these are also consulted, where appropriate. Where an application site..."</p>
23683 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Comment	<p>It is considered that:</p> <p>a) Greater care is needed in the terminology relating to nationally important heritage and specifically that the wording in part a) should read: "and where appropriate enhance nationally important historical designated heritage assets and their settings;"</p> <p>b) In respect of other heritage assets the NPPF is clear that their settings are also a relevant consideration that needs to be assessed and where appropriate protected. Accordingly the wording of part b) of the Policy should refer to "...heritage assets and/or their settings..."</p>		Your comments are noted, it is agreed that the suggested amendments to the policy would provide more clarity and as such, amendments are proposed.	Amend Policy DM6: Historic Environment to take account of terminology and setting comments, as part of wider review of the policy.
23400 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	<p>There is a reference to a Scheduled Ancient Monument in the Langford South allocated area (policy MP2h). Page 54 of the Plan currently states that the operator would "fund preservation by record. If this is deemed unsuitable the size of the allocation is likely to be reduced."</p> <p>We consider that any predisposition to destroy this important historical site, preserving only by record, runs counter to this proposed policy. In our view there should be no development whatsoever which destroys this historic site.</p>	The plan should be amended on page 54 to read "Within the allocation boundary there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). No development should take place which destroys this historic site."	Comment noted. See responses to Policy MP2m - Langford South for further discussion of the implications regarding the Scheduled Ancient Monument on this site. It is proposed to remove the area covering the SAM from the allocation area.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23898 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955]	Comment	Section b): The wording could be simplified to be consistent with national policy wording (see 'Change to Plan'). Reference to regionally or locally important designated heritage assets serves no additional purpose. If the policy wording does not change the plan will need to define what are 'regionally' or 'locally' important heritage assets.	Either: - simplify existing text to read: "The importance of development outweighs the significance of any designated or non-designated heritage assets..." or - define what are 'regionally' or 'locally' important heritage assets	Your comments are noted. The County Council agree that the wording of 1(b) in Policy DM6 should be simplified to ensure consistency with national policy wording.	Amend Policy DM6: Historic Environment as follows to remove reference to 'regionally' and 'locally'

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23464 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Object	<p>While we welcome the inclusion of a development management policy on the historic environment, the current drafting needs improving to reflect the wording of the NPPF. We disagree with the separation of nationally important heritage assets from regionally and locally important ones and the use of different tests for each.</p> <p>We welcome the reference to South Muskham in the policy.</p> <p>The supporting text needs amending in several places.</p>	<p>We would suggest that revised wording of Policy DM6 should consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Include requirements to conserve and enhance heritage assets including their setting * Provide detailed criteria for all types of heritage asset; designated and non-designated and all individual asset types (listed buildings etc). * Set out information requirements for applicants. * Make reference for the need to avoid adverse impacts, and mitigate, where relevant. <p>We would be happy to comment on revised drafts.</p> <p>The supporting text needs amending (see full representation for details).</p>	<p>Your comments and general support are noted.</p> <p>The County Council agree that the National Planning Policy Framework desires the protection and enhancement of all designated assets regardless of their status and as such an amendment will be made.</p> <p>Agreement that the wording of 1(b) in Policy DM6 should be simplified to ensure consistency with the wording contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in relation to differentiating between regionally and locally significant heritage assets.</p> <p>The County Council are of the opinion that it is unnecessary to provide specific detailed criteria for all types of heritage asset as the policy and supporting text is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework. Each proposed development will be assessed on its own merits and any issues that may arise will be individual in nature.</p> <p>Appendix 1 of the Minerals Local Plan sets out the information that is required by the County Council in support of planning applications and more detail of the Councils requirements are contained within the guidance note on the validation of planning applications. As such it is not considered necessary to include this within the Policy.</p> <p>The County Council agrees that the policy should make reference to the need to mitigate where the importance of the development outweighs the significance of the heritage assets or their settings and as such further text will be included.</p> <p>Justification Text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2nd paragraph will be amended to incorporate the representation; * 5th paragraph in relation to Creswell Craggs will be amended; * The title of the section on page 101 of the Minerals Local Plan will be amended to "Other 	<p>Amend Policy DM6: Historic Environment to reflect comments, in conjunction with Heritage England.</p> <p>Justification Text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 2nd paragraph will be amended to incorporate the representation; * 5th paragraph in relation to Creswell Craggs will be amended; * The title of the section on page 101 of the Minerals Local Plan will be amended to "Other Heritage Assets" to provide clarity; * Reference to the registered battlefield will be included within the justification text;

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23740 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council welcomes the inclusion of the Development Management Policies; particularly: Policy DM1: Protecting local amenity Policy DM2: Water resources and floodrisk Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity Policy DM5: Landscape character Policy DM6: Historic environment Policy DM7: Public access Policy DM8: Cumulative impact Policy DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care		Heritage Assets" to provide clarity; * Reference to the registered battlefield will be included within the justification text; Support noted	
<i>DM6 Justification</i>					
23689 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Comment	The title part way down page 101 is "Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas". However, the text in this section also covers Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and this element should be added into the title of this section.	Alter title 'Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas' to read: 'Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens'	Comment accepted, title to be changed as requested	Amend third title of DM6 justification text, page 101, to read: 'Other Heritage Assets'

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM7: Public access</i>					
23856 - Mr J Potter [2108]	Comment	The issue of 'enhancement' - re rights of way/public access - it's truly important that those who choose to find the countryside, it's through-a: subtle, understated, thereby respectful way - so as not to spoil it ; [this/ the last two paragraphs on page 91 tie-into grave-concerns regarding the Fairham Brook, Clifton Pastures ; 'did respond to the County Council's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Survey, March 2012 - & 'haven't been consulted on that matter since - you're left thinking: discussions behind closed-doors.]		Comments noted. The purpose of this policy is to protect and improve public access, including to the countryside. The need for this access to be sensitive to the nature of the countryside (i.e. so as not to damage it) is accepted as an important point. The justification text states that reference should be made to the Nottinghamshire Right of Way action plan (factual amendment to be made, should read 'Improvement Plan'). This plan includes policies and actions consistent with the desire to see enhancements that respect the nature of the countryside. See for example Policy A1-6 which states that 'Waymarking will only be used where the route is unclear, as an aid to users and land managers, to reduce signage clutter and prevent 'urbanisation' of the network.' and Policy A2-1 'The Authority will seek to keep the number of structures erected on the rights of way network to a minimum...The least restrictive option available will always be the priority.' It should however also be noted that rights of way have to be managed by Nottinghamshire County Council in the context of a range of existing legislation and policy which may have an impact in relation to the concerns raised. For more information see the Nottinghamshire County Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan.	Replace reference to 'Nottinghamshire Rights of Way action plan' in DM7 justification text (page 103, second paragraph) with 'Nottinghamshire County Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan'.
23826 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Policy DM7 is too subjective. Part 1 should delete the words 'including that upon the enjoyment of use'. Part 2 should be re-written as follows: Where this is not practicable, satisfactory proposals for temporary or permanent diversions will be provided as part of the development.	Part 1 - delete 'including that upon the enjoyment of use'. Part 2 - re-word as follows: 'Where this is not practicable, satisfactory proposals for temporary or permanent diversions will be provided as part of the development'.	Comments partially accepted. Part one of the policy has been amended in line with comments. Part two has been written to put sufficient safeguards in place to secure continued use of quality rights of way.	Amend part one to read: ' Proposals for minerals development will be supported where it can be demonstrated this will not have an unacceptable impact on the existing rights of way network'.
23169 - Ramblers Notts Area (Mr James Norris) [1896]	Object	We believe that in no circumstances should a temporary or permanent diversion to a Right of Way be implemented as "permissive". This is because it makes it too easy for the developer to remove it.	Specific wording should be added that "replacements to rights of way affected by mineral extraction should not be "permissive"	It is accepted that a permissive replacement to an existing right of way would not be desirable. The Countryside Access team have confirmed that permissive paths would not be considered as replacements for existing definitive rights of way. Additional text will be added to the justification text to clarify the position.	Add following text to end of the last paragraph on page 103 (DM7 justification text): 'Similarly, permissive paths will not be considered for temporary or permanent diversions to an existing definitive right of way.'

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23742 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council welcomes the inclusion of the Development Management Policies; particularly: Policy DM1: Protecting local amenity Policy DM2: Water resources and floodrisk Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity Policy DM5: Landscape character Policy DM6: Historic environment Policy DM7: Public access Policy DM8: Cumulative impact Policy DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care		Support noted	
23678 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Support	We welcome and support this policy and consider it compliant with NPPF paragraph 75 and 114.		Support noted	
<i>DM8: Cumulative impact</i>					
23679 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	We welcome this policy and consider it broadly compliant with NPPF paragraph 143, which specifically refers to the need to take into account cumulative impacts. However, we consider that specific criteria would be useful, such as an upper limit on the proportion of land take in a given area or parish or the extent of character change over a period as assessed by a cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.	Add specific criteria, such as an upper limit on the proportion of land take in a given area or parish or the extent of character change over a period as assessed by a cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.	The County Council do not feel it would be appropriate to provide ranges or upper limits on proportions of land take in certain areas as the potential cumulative impacts associated with each proposal for minerals development will vary on a site by site basis depending on a number of factors, including; size, topography, local amenities, location to sensitive receptors etc.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23710 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>Given the range of potential sites identified across Newark & Sherwood District, and in particular where a number are located in close proximity to one another (such as at Besthorpe and Langford), it is considered crucial that this does not give rise to detrimental cumulative impacts on the local environment or the amenity of local residents.</p> <p>Policy DM8 in seeking the demonstration that there will be no unacceptable cumulative impacts either in relation to the collective effect from the different impacts of an individual proposal, or in relation to a number of developments occurring concurrently or successively is supported.</p> <p>However it is considered important that the mitigation of cumulative impact is also transferred through into the site specific approaches for the allocations. The emerging Development Briefs are welcomed in this respect; however it is considered that these should provide a greater level of detail moving into the Draft Plan.</p>	Add greater detail to Site Development Briefs relating to cumulative impact. For instance detailed mitigation measures and arrangements for the phasing of sites individually and collectively could be identified.	Support noted. The development briefs, set out in the Appendices of the Plan, are intended to be updated and amended to include all relevant information on a site by site basis as it becomes available.	
23465 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	We note that the policy requires proposals to demonstrate no unacceptable cumulative impact on the environment. Given the potential for cumulative impacts on heritage assets in locations such as the Trent Valley north of Newark, we hope this policy will help to lessen harm. At the same time, we consider that guidance regarding the phasing and working of sites with the potential for cumulative impacts should be included in the Plan.		It is not the intention of the Plan to repeat guidance and policy set out elsewhere. The potential cumulative impacts associated with each proposal for minerals development will vary on a site by site basis depending on a number of factors, including; size, topography, local amenities, location to sensitive receptors etc. The Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines provide developers and the County Council with additional information in this regard when considering planning applications for Minerals development.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23393 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	We welcome this policy but advocate much better definition and request explanation as to how this policy will be achieved.	<p>In the final paragraph of the "Justification" section there is a statement "Cumulative impact has been used as a constraint in defining future allocated areas for mineral extraction." Explain how this has been achieved, giving examples.</p> <p>Within the Site Allocation Development Briefs include details of the mitigation measures required to avoid / minimise cumulative impact on communities.a</p>	<p>Cumulative impact is defined in the glossary on page 132 of the Minerals Local Plan and is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and it was considered through the Sustainability Appraisal process of all of proposed sites.</p> <p>The policy will be part of the considerations when determining any planning applications for minerals development. Minerals sites are individual in nature and will therefore raise different issues. Cumulative impact will vary on a site by site basis depending on for example the size and location.</p>	
23135 - Mr Howard Morgan [2574]	Comment	The environmental impact of 'quarry creep' cannot be ignored. A stage does arise when the destruction of an agricultural environment becomes so intrusive that the cry is heard 'enough is enough'. This issue can arise not only in relation to dwellings but also to footpaths, bridle/cycle ways, and vehicle access to a village/community. A very clear example of this is allocated site MP2h, the southern extension to Langford Lowfields. The site dominates and impacts upon the direct vehicular access to Holme village. The route is an allocated cycle way; and is also regularly used as a footpath and bridleway.	<p>I think it reasonable that Policy should control quarry creep, or quarry expansion, and acknowledge that cumulative and increasing impact of the permanent desecration of fields and hedgerows. Policy should ensure prevention when environmental concerns must override commercial gain [see also rep. 23137 re MP2h - Langford South].</p> <p>I ask that a Policy be included in the new plan that, irrespective of commercial considerations, constraints should apply to the boundaries of new workings with regard their proximity to communities. These constraints should dictate a minimum distance or buffer by reference to the proximity of existing workings to dwellings and/or the curtilages of such individual dwellings. Where nearby dwellings are part of a Village or established community then the constraint buffer distance should dictate the distance from new workings to all other dwellings within the village or established community [see also rep. 23134 re Policy DM1].</p>	<p>Comments noted, the Minerals Local Plan, and the policies contained within it, should be read as a whole and as such the relevant policies on Protecting Local Amenity (DM1), Agriculture (DM3) and Landscape Character (DM5) will also be considered during the decision making process for any new mineral development proposals.</p> <p>As set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, the County Council are required to identify suitable reserves to provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals. Minerals are a finite resource and can only be worked where they are found.</p> <p>The preference to prioritise the extension of existing sites is set out in Strategic Policy 4 of the Minerals Local Plan as this is considered to be more sustainable than developing new sites. Each new site proposed for allocation (including extensions) are subject to a Sustainability Appraisal which considers the site's potential impacts on a variety of factors including public amenity to ensure that the sites selected are the most economically, environmentally and socially acceptable.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23758 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxby) [1931] 23862 - Mr J Potter [2108]	Object	Is the cumulative impact confined to minerals development? Does it include development coming forward from District Council's Local Plan? Can this be clarified in the supporting text?		Policy DM8 is only applicable to minerals applications. It is important to note however, that in determining the cumulative impact of a minerals proposal, this policy requires that the impact from all types of development (i.e. not just minerals development) on the environment and local amenity is considered. As such, it take account of both minerals and non-minerals development. The justification text will be reviewed and amended to make this point clearer.	Review and amend DM8 justification text to make it clearer that Policy DM8 requires consideration of the cumulative impact of both minerals and non-minerals development when proposals for new minerals sites are put forward.
23743 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council welcomes the inclusion of the Development Management Policies; particularly: Policy DM1: Protecting local amenity Policy DM2: Water resources and floodrisk Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity Policy DM5: Landscape character Policy DM6: Historic environment Policy DM7: Public access Policy DM8: Cumulative impact Policy DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care		Support noted	
23805 - Nottingham Friends of the Earth (Mr Nigel Lee) [1261]	Support	We support this policy.		Support noted	
23236 - Highways England (Susan Chambers) [2790]	Support	A key consideration for the HA, as prescribed in the DfT Circular 02 2013 is the need to consider the cumulative impact of development upon the Strategic Road Network. Therefore, the HA welcomes the fact that the Council have a policy focused entirely on ensuring that a cumulative impact from neighbouring minerals development sites does not impact upon the local community, including the highway network.		Support noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing</i>					
23237 - Highways England (Susan Chambers) [2790]	Comment	The HA agrees with the measures set out in the policy which will serve to minimise the impact of HGV traffic on the highway network and as a consequence, improve highway safety. However, it suggests that the use of alternative modes to transport the minerals could be added to the list, which would further serve to reduce the HGV impact.		Not accepted. Policy SP5 makes provision for alternative forms of transport and it is not therefore considered necessary to repeat this criteria within policy DM9.	
23684 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Comment	The wording in part 2) of the Policy needs supplementing to be clear that impacts upon either the environment, or on local amenity, or on both need to be acceptable; i.e.: "b) The transportation of minerals would not cause unacceptable impact on the environment and/or disturbance to local amenity"	Re-word part b) to read: "The transportation of minerals would not cause unacceptable impact on the environment and/or disturbance to local amenity"	Not accepted. The suggested change would mean that only impacts upon either the environment or on local amenity (or both) would need to be acceptable. This would not be desirable. The policy deliberately requires that there be no unacceptable impact on both the environment and amenity in all instances.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23680 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Comment	<p>Whilst we welcome this policy in principle, we consider that it should also have a more strategic dimension, either by amending this policy or Policy SP5 to require alternative sites with shorter or more environmentally acceptable routes to market to be preferred. Routeing agreements should limit movements to the servicing of markets where minerals cannot reasonably be received by waterway or by rail to incentivise investment in sustainable modes.</p> <p>Special arrangements should be agreed to reduce or avoid movements during periods in which diversionary routes are in place on strategic highways to limit the already extensive impact to settlements affected by such diversions.</p>		<p>Partially accepted. The desire for the promotion of sites that have shorter or more environmentally acceptable routes to market is supported. This is a priority for the plan; Policy SP5 promotes non-road transport and sites that are close to their end market. The issue of proximity to markets was also considered in the site selection process for the preferred allocation sites. SP5 also requires that in instances of bulk movements, applicants must demonstrate that alternatives to road are not viable. It does not incentivise alternatives, as suggested, but goes as far as planning policy can in requiring that proposals utilise alternatives to road where possible.</p> <p>Where routeing agreements are put in place, these are used to ensure that the impact of vehicle movements on amenity and the environment are minimised. The route will always be designed to find the most sustainable route to the end market within these parameters.</p> <p>The reference to special arrangements for times when diversions are in place is noted. The provision for alternative actions at such times can be included within routeing agreements, the need for this and the details of the arrangements would be decided on a site by site basis at the planning application stage.</p>	
23863 - Mr J Potter [2108]	Object	Obviously 'wouldn't want to see a creep-of lighting /signage on essentially-rural roads.		<p>The purpose of this policy is to ensure highway safety with increases in vehicle movements as a result of minerals development. Any changes made to the highway network and its use as a result of this policy, for example through physical changes to junctions or through the use of routeing agreements, will be the responsibility of the Highways Department of the County Council (or by the Highways Agency where appropriate). Therefore any increases in lighting and signage will be for them to determine and as such is outside of the scope of this policy.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23406 - John Pickstone [2874]	Object	Re-word paragraph b to address the significant impacts that might be caused by delivery by road of material used for extraction of minerals e.g. water for hydraulic fracturing, but also covers delivery of other materials.	Re-word paragraph b to read: The transportation of minerals or materials or substances required for mineral extraction would not cause unacceptable impact on the environment and disturbance to local amenity.	Comments accepted. The point made is valid that vehicle movements generated from a development are not limited to the transportation of the minerals itself. Therefore, part b) will be reworded to encompass all vehicle movements generated by minerals development. The wording suggested will not been used, but similar wording, that achieves the same result, will be used to be consistent with part a) of the policy.	Replace part b) of DM9 with: 'b) The vehicle movements likely to be generated would not cause unacceptable impact on the environment and disturbance to local amenity;'
23715 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Support	Minerals development has the potential to generate large volumes of HGV traffic which can have an adverse impact on communities and cause safety issues for other road users. Given the range of proposed site allocations within Newark & Sherwood this is a key concern of the District Council. In seeking to address the impact of minerals development on the Districts infrastructure and communities both Policy SP5 and DM9 are therefore supported. Furthermore the District Council would wish to provide strong support for the continued use of routeing schemes such as those currently in operation in the Collingham area.		Support noted	
23744 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	Erewash Borough Council welcomes the inclusion of the Development Management Policies; particularly: Policy DM1: Protecting local amenity Policy DM2: Water resources and floodrisk Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity Policy DM5: Landscape character Policy DM6: Historic environment Policy DM7: Public access Policy DM8: Cumulative impact Policy DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care		Support noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23160 - Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE) (Mr J R Whysall) [2392]	Support	Shelford Against Gravel Extraction agrees that vehicle movements related to development should not be considered where: a) The highway network cannot satisfactorily and safely accommodate vehicle movements b) Where vehicle movements would cause unacceptable impact on the environment and cause disturbance to amenity		Support noted	

DM9 Justification

23238 - Highways England (Susan Chambers) [2790]	Comment	The HA notes a typographical error in the first paragraph of p.107, where it is stated that the HA is responsible for the trunk road network, which in Nottinghamshire includes the A543. The HA assumes that this reference should be to the A453, and in order for the document to be factually correct, the HA suggests that this should be amended to read as the A453.		Comment accepted. Factual change suggested will be made.	Amend reference to the 'A543' in DM9 justification text, first paragraph on page 107, to read 'A453'.
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23829 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Third paragraph on page 107 is not entirely accurate as developer contributions will only apply where there is a specific impact and mitigation is required. Final paragraph on page 107 is confusing due to use of term 'planning controls'. Mineral operators frequently enter into legally binding agreements on HGV routeing to and from sites and these legal agreements (S106) are planning controls. However, the routeing of vehicles off site cannot be controlled by planning condition as planning conditions can only relate to the site itself.	Add further clarification on the use of planning controls/routeing agreements.	Comments accepted. Changes to be made to third and fourth paragraphs of page 107 to provide clarity and accuracy.	<p>Replace third paragraph on page 107 (DM9 justification text) with: 'Where a specific highways impact from the development is identified that requires mitigation, the Council will seek developer contributions to enable the necessary works to be completed'</p> <p>Replace fourth (final) paragraph on page 107 (DM9 justification text) with: 'Lorry routeing can be a major consideration in assessing the acceptability of a mineral development proposal. Whilst a reasonable route may exist, which the mineral operator may well be willing to use, planning conditions cannot be used to require use of this route (planning conditions can only apply to the site itself). However, legally binding agreements (known as planning obligations or Section 106 Agreements - see DM10 for more information) between the applicant and the Council can be made to require a specified route to be used.'</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM10: Planning obligations</i>					
23394 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	A number of the proposed policies advocate "mitigation and /or compensation". It is recognised that some forms of mineral extraction, notably surface coal extraction, have already developed community funds where substantial amounts of money are put into community projects to help offset / compensate for the impact of mineral extraction. We consider that the proposed Minerals Plan should establish a policy for community payments to cover all types of extraction. Is this the place to cover it - or elsewhere (?).	Include a new policy which establishes the need for compensation for the community where adverse impacts are not adequately mitigated.	<p>The County Council understand the concerns of communities that host minerals development because there are no immediate benefits to 'compensate' for the inconvenience that occurs other than those which would be subject to a Section 106 agreement.</p> <p>It would not be appropriate to provide an additional policy in this respect, however, further text in the Justification is proposed to encourage agreements between communities and the operator.</p>	<p>Add further text at the end of the Justification Text for Policy DM10 as follows:</p> <p>"Planning obligations can be used to address the unacceptable impacts of minerals developments but cannot be used to provide more general unrelated community benefits. As such Nottinghamshire County Council would encourage negotiated agreements between relevant minerals operators and a community as a source of funding for local benefits. These benefit packages would comprise bilateral arrangements between the main parties. Agreements would be between operators and local bodies such as Parish Councils or resident associations. The County Council cannot be party to such agreements because planning decisions must be impartial and made on planning grounds alone."</p>
23830 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Policy DM10 should be expanded to include the three bullet points listed at the bottom of page 108.	<p>Expand Policy to include the following three bullet points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms; - directly related to the proposed development; - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. 	The three criteria (as listed in DM10 justification text, page 108) suggested for inclusion in the policy are already contained within national planning policy (National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 204). Therefore it is deemed unnecessary to add them to policy DM10.	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM10 Justification</i>					
23831 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795] 23878 - UK Coal Mining Ltd [616]	Object	Within the justification on page 108 reference is made that it is the land that is bound by a S106 rather than the person, this is incorrect, it is all the bodies/people that sign up to the legal agreement that are bound by it. Planning permissions run with the land rather than the person.	Clarify operation/application of S106 agreements	Comments accepted. Reference to S106 Agreements will be amended for clarity.	Remove sentence: 'The land itself, rather than the person or organisation that develops the land, is bound by a Section 106 Agreement - so this is something any future owners will need to take into account' and insert: 'The obligations set out in Section 106 Agreements apply to the person or organisation that entered into the agreement and any subsequent owner of the land to which the planning permission relates - so this is something any future owners will need to take into account.'
<i>DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care</i>					
23786 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	NE supports the requirement in para 4 of DM11 for proposals involving habitat creation to demonstrate how they contribute to the delivery of the Notts LBAP. However, proposals should also demonstrate how they contribute to national biodiversity targets, including the breakdown of national biodiversity targets into indicative habitat creation potential for each National Character Area (NCA), as outlined in response to SP2. The NCA profiles set out opportunities for how the different area's biodiversity potential can be reached; these will be invaluable when planning for restoration, after-use and aftercare. NE also supports para 8 of DM11, regarding long term management of features of biodiversity interest.	DM11 should require proposals to demonstrate how they contribute to national as well as local biodiversity targets.	Support noted. The County Council agrees that the national biodiversity targets and national character areas should be referenced within point 4 of the Policy and as such amendments are proposed.	Amend point 4 of Policy DM11: Restoration, After-use and After-care as follows: "...demonstrate how they contribute to the delivery of national biodiversity targets and the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and have regard to the biodiversity led restoration strategy and the opportunities identified in the National Character Area profiles." Add discussion of NCAs to justification text for Policy DM11.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23262 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>From a regulatory waste perspective concerns regarding mineral extraction are often relate to the restoration and infilling stages if this stage includes the use or importation of waste. If the restoration/infilling involves the use of extractive waste (i.e. waste produced through the mineral extraction process) then the operator may be required to apply for a Mining Waste Environmental Permit. Some of the sites listed within the Preferred Approach already hold this type of permit.</p> <p>For sites that intend to import waste material for restoration or infill (including inert wastes and waste soils) they will be required to hold an Environmental Permit. It is important to recognise during the planning stage that whilst a mineral extraction activity in one location may be appropriate, if the restoration/infill scheme intends to use waste material, then this activity may not be appropriate in that location. The Dorket Head Quarry / Landfill is a clear example where infilling of the void space has resulted in considerable amenity issues for nearby residents.</p>		<p>Comments noted. Part 3 of Policy DM11 specifically covers resotration through the importation of waste. The justification section also includes a disucssion of the use of imported waste for restoration purposes. In light of the comments made it is considered that some additional wording be added to this paragraph to provide details on the points raised with regards to the needs for permits and the inappropriate nautre of resotration by waste infill at some locations.</p>	<p>Add following sentence to the end of second to last paragraph of DM11 justification text on page 112: 'It should be noted that whilst a mineral extraction activity in one location may be appropriate, if the restoration/infill scheme intends to use waste material, then this activity may not be appropriate in that location, for example if there are amenity issues for nearby residents. Where waste material is to be imported, an Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency will be required. Where restoration involves the use of extractive waste (i.e. waste produced through the mineral extraction process; not imported) then the operator may be required to apply for a Mining Waste Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency.'</p>

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Chapter 5: Development Management Policies

DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23712 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	Both habitat creation and the improvement of linkages between areas can make a significant contribution to helping to deliver the District's Green Infrastructure Strategy. As a result the reference within Policy DM11 to linking site restoration to other green infrastructure initiatives is also supported. It is however considered important that where local strategies such as our Green Infrastructure Strategy have identified area specific aims and objectives that this is reflected within the site allocation Development Briefs. This will help to ensure that any potential opportunities which could benefit both the Districts environment and residents are not missed. In addition the function that site restoration can provide in reducing flood risk through incorporating mitigation measures such as flood water storage is acknowledged. Where appropriate it is therefore considered that the site allocation Development Briefs should include reference to this.	Add following details to Site Development Briefs, where relevant: - specific aims and objectives of local strategies (such as Green Infrastructure Strategy) - functions to be played in reducing flood risk - identify mitigation measures such as flood water storage	Comments noted. The Development Briefs will be updated, where appropriate, to ensure District Green Infrastructure Plans and other strategies are highlighted.	Update Development Briefs to ensure relevant green infrastructure strategies are referenced.
23466 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	Although the historic environment is mentioned in relation to after-use proposals, it is also relevant to restoration and after-care proposals. This should be made explicit within the policy.		Comments noted. The County Council agree that the policy should consider the historic environment (amongst other priorities) as part of the restoration proposals, as such a further paragraph to the policy is proposed.	Add paragraph as new point 2 of Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and After-care (under Restoration) as follows: "2. Restoration of minerals developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats, biodiversity, historic environment or community use where appropriate." Renummer remaining points accordingly.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23759 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxy) [1931]	Comment	<p>It is noted that the retention or replacement of soils in the Policy relates to agricultural use. Should the policy be wider that this limited area?</p> <p>The current Minerals Local Plan stresses that "soil is not just important for agricultural reclamation. It can also be important for other uses, such as sports pitches and nature conservation. Mismanagement of the soil resource is likely to seriously prejudice the standard of reclamation." Is there any reason why this has not been taken forward as it would appear to be a critical aspect in restoring a site once minerals have been extracted.</p>		Comments noted. The County Council agree that soil is not just important for agricultural reclamation and as such a change is proposed to the Plan.	<p>Amend Point 5 of Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care as follows:</p> <p>"All proposals will be required to make provision for the retention or replacement of soils as appropriate, and..."</p>
23874 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT welcome this policy and we are in general support. We do not consider, however, that the policy wording fully reflects the importance of biodiversity-led restoration as it is represented either in the supporting text or elsewhere in the Plan.</p> <p>Whilst afteruse proposals should provide wider community benefits, NWT do not support the reference to employment uses in this policy as this implies a general presumption in favour of built employment development, which would be contrary to a biodiversity-led approach. (Detailed amendments put forward)</p>	<p>Amend text:</p> <p>2. In exceptional cases, where it is impracticable to submit full restoration details at the planning stage, proposals should include:</p> <p>a) An overall concept plan with sufficient detail to demonstrate that the scheme is feasible in both technical and economic terms and will deliver substantial biodiversity gain...."</p> <p>"7. Where opportunities arise, after-use proposals should provide benefits to the local and wider community which may include enhancement and creation of biodiversity and geodiversity interests, linking of site restoration to other green infrastructure initiatives, enhanced landscape character, improved public access, tourism or provision of climate change mitigation measures."</p>	<p>General support noted.</p> <p>It is often not practical to submit full restoration details at the planning application stage and as such the County Council consider the words 'exceptional cases' to be unnecessary.</p> <p>Comments regarding 2(a) are noted and an amendment to the Policy is proposed.</p> <p>The County Council would not wish to preclude the potential for linking restoration proposals to employment opportunities, in certain circumstances this may be acceptable. As the Local Plan should be read as a whole, the Council considers that the emphasis for biodiversity-led restoration is adequately referenced throughout the document.</p>	<p>Amend Point 2(a) of Policy DM11: Restoration, After-use and After-care as follows:</p> <p>"...feasible in both technical and economic terms and is consistent with the County Council's biodiversity-led restoration strategy; and"</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23608 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	<p>The RSPB supports the requirement in paragraph 4 for proposals involving habitat creation to demonstrate how they contribute to the delivery of the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan. However, proposals should also demonstrate how they contribute to national biodiversity targets, as outlined in response to Policy SP2.</p> <p>Paragraph 4 and the supporting text refer to 'the biodiversity-led restoration strategy'. Policy DM11 is actually the first point in the Minerals Local Plan which refers to a 'biodiversity-led restoration strategy'. The RSPB supports biodiversity-led restoration as being an over-riding and over-arching strategy, whereby biodiversity-led restoration is the default position. This 'strategy' should be given stronger emphasis in SO6 and in Policy SP2.</p> <p>The RSPB supports paragraph 8 of Policy DM11, regarding long term management of features of biodiversity interest. This is because many priority habitats take considerably longer than the statutory five-year aftercare period to become fully established.</p>	<p>Add requirement to meet national biodiversity targets, not just Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets.</p> <p>The 'strategy' of biodiversity-led restoration should be given stronger emphasis in SO6 and SP2.</p>	<p>Support noted. The County Council agrees that the national biodiversity targets should be referenced within point 4 of the Policy and as such amendments are proposed.</p> <p>The policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan should be read as a whole, the vision, objectives and strategic policies provide the context for all other policies within the document and as such the County Council do not agree that the 'strategy' should be given stronger emphasis.</p>	<p>Amend point 4 of Policy DM11: Restoration, After-use and After-care as follows:</p> <p>"...demonstrate how the contribute to the delivery of national biodiversity targets and the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and have regard to the biodiversity led strategy and the opportunities identified in the National Character Area profiles."</p> <p>Add discussion of NCAs to justification text.</p>
23375 - Hanson Brick Limited (Mr Tim Darling) [1686]	Object	<p>Long term maintenance is not a sustainable use of land in the long terms post mineral extraction therefore reference to this element of the policy is not considered relevant in terms of national planning policy.</p>	<p>1. Proposals for minerals development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the scheme includes details to allow an appropriate phased sequence of extraction, restoration, after-use and after-care which will enable longterm enhancement of the environment.</p>	<p>Comments noted and accepted. The policy wording will be amended to incorporate suggested changes.</p>	<p>Amend Point 1 of Policy DM11: Restoration, After-use and After-care as follows:</p> <p>"Proposals for minerals development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the scheme includes details to allow an appropriate phased sequence of extraction, restoration, after-use and after-care which will enable long-term enhancement of the environment."</p>

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23838 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>Policy DM11, part 3, b) is onerous and difficult to enforce as to whom will be the determining person to establish if the restoration of the site offers the optimum reclamation solution. Part b should be re-written as follows 'Provide the delivery of a satisfactory scheme.'</p> <p>Policy DM11, part 3,c) is not relevant and therefore not required.</p>	<p>Re-word part 3, b) as follows: 'Provide the delivery of a satisfactory scheme.'</p> <p>Delete part 3, c)</p>	<p>Comments Noted.</p> <p>The County Council's reclamation team will offer reclamation advice to both the operators and the Development Management team to ensure that the optimum solution is achieved.</p> <p>The County Council is of the opinion that Part 3(c) of the policy is relevant. The responsibilities as a Waste Planning Authority, the Council must ensure that all waste used for restoration cannot be recycled or re-used in the first instance.</p>	
23745 - Mr Richard Green [2425]	Support	<p>Erewash Borough Council welcomes the inclusion of the Development Management Policies; particularly:</p> <p>Policy DM1: Protecting local amenity Policy DM2: Water resources and floodrisk Policy DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity Policy DM5: Landscape character Policy DM6: Historic environment Policy DM7: Public access Policy DM8: Cumulative impact Policy DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing Policy DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care</p>		Support noted	
23690 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Support	The approach to restoration, after use and after care as set out in this Policy is supported by National Trust.		Support noted	
DM12: Airfield safeguarding (bird strike)					
23901 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT recognise that bird strike is a potential issue of concern, but are concerned that the safeguarding zones in the Plan policy are awarded equal risk status, regardless of the level and type of use. Given the substantial areas of the County covered by safeguarding zones, this could have a potentially significant effect on both the working and restoration of mineral sites and so a more measured and evidence-based approach is required.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the policy be re-worded to reflect the differential levels of risk within different types of safeguarding zone, based on up to date and accurate information provided by the aerodrome operators.</p>	<p>As the policy does not limit or require a certain type of restoration in the Airfield Safeguarding Areas, just that risks to aviation be considered and the relevant airfield consulted, the 13km radius for all airfields is considered justified.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23765 - Rotherham Sand and Gravel Ltd [496]	Object	Bird strikes are one of the major controllable hazards to aviation (paragraph 7, Circular 1//2003). It is important to emphasise that minerals workings and their restoration are not in themselves a hazard to aviation but that bird strike is. The use of the word 'risk' reflects the likelihood of a hazard occurring. So as to ensure there is a reasonable approach to the issue upon application we recommend that the draft policy should be rephrased (see 'Change to Plan').	<p>Rephrase policy to state:</p> <p>Proposals for minerals development within the following Airfield Safeguarding Areas will be supported where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed extraction, restoration and after use will not cause an unacceptable risk of bird strike to air traffic at the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) East Midlands Airport; b) Gamston (Retford) Airport; c) Hucknall Aerodrome; d) Netherthorpe Airfield; e) Nottingham City Airport; f) Robin Hood Airport Doncaster Sheffield; g) RAF Scampton MoD Aerodrome; h) RAF Syerston MoD Aerodrome; i) RAF Waddington MoD Aerodrome. <p>Any new safeguarding area notified to the Council during the Plan period will also be safeguarded.</p> <p>2. All proposals within the safeguarding zones will be required to consult the relevant airfields.</p>	<p>Comments accepted. The controllable nature of bird strike is accepted and as such an ammendment to the policy will be made. The suggested wording is suitable, however for the sake of clarity and consistency, the wording from the National Planning Policy Framework will be used, which reflects the suggested wording change.</p>	<p>Replace first sentence of DM12 Part 1 with:</p> <p>'Proposals for minerals development within the following Airfield Safeguarding Areas will be supported where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed extraction, restoration and after use will not result in any unacceptable adverse impacts on aviation safety:'</p>

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM12 Justification</i>					
23609 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Object	<p>The RSPB supports the acknowledgement that 'careful planning can ensure that it will be possible to enhance biodiversity ... [through the creation of wetland habitat] ... without possibly contributing to a bird-strike hazard'. However, the RSPB does have some concerns about the overall tone of the supporting text and misleading inconsistency in the terminology used.</p> <p>The text should make it clear that some form of 'wet' restoration in Airfield Safeguarding Areas (ASAs) is inevitable because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the ASAs cover most of the site allocations (ii) most mineral extraction in the Trent / Idle Valleys will extend below the water table (iii) lack of inert fill will prevent dry restoration in many circumstances (iv) low-level pumped restorations are not sustainable in the long-term <p>The Plan should acknowledge that many of the bird species associated with bird strike risk are also found on agricultural land, not just 'wet' habitats.</p> <p>The Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Plan more pragmatic approach to bird strike risk focuses on 'critical areas' within the ASAs (e.g. flight paths), rather than implying that dry restoration should be required throughout the whole of the ASA.</p>	<p>Additional references/changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change references to 'wetland habitat' to 'open water' to ensure consistency - Acknowledge that some form of wet restoration is inevitable - Acknowledge that bird species associated with bird strike can also be found on agricultural land <p>Consider Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Plan's more pragmatic approach to safeguarding.</p>	<p>The concerns expressed with regards to the misleading tone of the text are accepted. The policy and its supporting text was not intended to imply that only dry restoration was acceptable in the Airfield Safeguarding Areas. Therefore, it is suggested that the whole of the introduction and justification is re-worded to remove this unintended implication. With this change it is not considered necessary to make reference to the inevitability of wet restoration as suggested.</p> <p>As the policy does not limit or require a certain type of restoration in the Airfield Safeguarding Areas, just that risks to aviation be considered and the relevant airfield consulted, the 13km radius for all airfields is considered justified.</p>	<p>Amend the justification text to incorporate the proposed changes.</p>

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Chapter 5: Development Management Policies
DM13: Mineral safeguarding and consultation areas

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM13: Mineral safeguarding and consultation areas</i>					
23467 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	It is unfortunate that there is no specific mineral safeguarding area for building stone. Whilst areas of limestone and sandstone are safeguarded, these do not cover every location of known building stone resource. Without the updated background paper, it is difficult to comment on the methodology behind the identification of MSAs in Plan 6. The Strategic Stone Study provides a better understanding and mapping of the county's building stone resource, and we are keen that known locations are protected wherever possible. If this cannot be done through the MSA approach, other options should be considered.		Whilst the County Council acknowledges the importance of Building Stone for the repair and maintenance of historic buildings and structures and in new buildings where the use of local stone helps conserve the traditional character of historic areas, the Council is of the opinion that it is unnecessary to safeguard building stone specifically within the Minerals Local Plan. However, it is safeguarded indirectly through the limestone safeguarding area.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23899 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955]	Comment	<p>Bassetlaw District Council has an adopted Core Strategy and has published its preferred sites that are intended to deliver the Core Strategy's growth targets. A number of these preferred sites are within the identified safeguarding areas. Under the exemption criteria, Bassetlaw's preferred sites would be exempt from safeguarding providing the impact on minerals sterilisation has been considered before their adoption and where prior extraction is not feasible or appropriate. Bassetlaw acknowledges the aims of this policy and will consider if prior extraction is feasible on any affected preferred sites where practical and where it will not undermine the delivery of the requirements of the Adopted Core Strategy.</p> <p>As both the Minerals Plan and the Bassetlaw Site Allocations are at the preferred options stage they will progress towards adoption in parallel. It is the opinion of Bassetlaw District Council that through consultation on both plans, any potential impacts on minerals safeguarding areas from Bassetlaw's preferred sites can be determined and mutually resolved.</p>		Comments noted. The Council will liaise with the District Council over this matter as both Plans progress.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23832 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	The provision of safeguarding minerals from unnecessary sterilisation is fully supported, but a clearer meaning of 'unnecessary sterilisation' should be made explicit. Policy DM13 should further define unnecessary sterilisation as sterilisation caused by inappropriate development. Protection zones surrounding areas of proven mineral resources should be identified to ensure that inappropriate development is not allowed to take place in areas adjoining or within close proximity to proven mineral resources. Where there is a proven need for development on, or close to an identified mineral resource, preference should be given to the extraction of these resources, prior to the development taking place.	Amendments to the text regarding unnecessary sterilisation and inclusion of protection zones surrounding areas of proven mineral resources.	<p>The definition of steralisation is set out in the Glossary for the Minerals Local Plan. The County Council do not feel that it would be appropriate to set out a clearer meaning within the Policy.</p> <p>Protection zones will differ on a site by site basis depending on individual circumstances including topography, proximity to sensitive receptors etc. and also differ depending on the type of mineral resource. As such the County Council do not feel it would be appropriate to be prescriptive within the Local Plan on this matter.</p> <p>The policy ensures that preference is given to the extraction of the proven mineral resources prior to any non-mineral development taking place.</p>	
23760 - Ashfield District Council (Mr Neil Oxby) [1931]	Comment	<p>The Council does have concerns regarding the wording of the Policy in the context that areas to the north, west and east Sutton-in-Ashfield and to the north, south and west of Kirkby-in-Ashfield appear to be impacted by limestone and surface coal safeguarding areas. (Plan 6, Minerals Local Plan).</p> <p>If housing and economic development sites cannot be located within the urban area, the most sustainable locations are on the urban fringes. The National Planning Policy Framework identifies in relation to mineral safeguarding areas that mineral resources of local and national importance are "not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development". The wording of Policy DM12 needs to be amended so as not to potentially sterilise development sites on the urban fringing. While protection of minerals is important, the taking forward of housing development in sustainable location has a substantial emphasis in national planning policy.</p>		<p>The County Council understands the concerns set out in the comments, however the policy is worded to ensure that important "mineral resources are not needlessly sterilised" as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The policy does not preclude non-minerals development within safeguarded areas, it ensures that proposals for non-minerals developments have regard to the potential resource.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23566 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Comment	<p>Additional policy is sought to safeguard existing and proposed mineral facilities providing a clear standoff of at least 250m.</p> <p>Clarification is sought of how the mineral consultation and safeguarding will be implemented with local district / borough councils and should specify thresholds be implemented.</p>		<p>Stand-off areas will differ on a site by site basis depending on individual circumstances including topography, proximity to sensitive receptors etc. and would be considered during the planning application process. As such the County Council do not feel it would be appropriate to be prescriptive within the Local Plan on this matter.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan forms part of the Development Plan for Nottinghamshire and as such the policies contained within it will need to be considered during the planning application stage at District/Borough level . The requirement for safeguarding and consultation areas is also set out in the National Planning Policy Framework which the District/Borough Councils must have regard for.</p> <p>Exemptions to this policy are set out in the justification text accompanying the policy.</p>	
23423 - Gedling Borough Council (Mr Graeme Foster) [2120]	Comment	<p>The mineral safeguarding areas/consultation areas for brick clay indicated on Plan 6 would appear to cover urban edge locations around Arnold where potential housing sites are being considered for allocation through the Local Planning Process (Howbeck Road and North of Redhill). The supporting text makes it clear that sites allocated for development in adopted Local Plans would be exempt from consultation and safeguarding. In this context, Gedling Borough will seek to liaise with the County Council as Minerals Planning Authority as it progresses its Local Plan.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The Council will liaise with the Borough Council over this matter as both Plans progress.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23589 - Mineral Products Association (Malcolm Ratcliff) [1517]	Object	The policy sits in the wrong part of the plan. We believe that if mineral safeguarding is a strategic aim of the plan, then it should be reflected in a strategic policy, which we have suggested, plus a more detailed policy in this part of the plan. This is because the plan has not gone through the logical sequence of stages to arrive at this point and certain information is missing from this policy, including the methodology for delineation of the MSAs, which properly belongs to a strategic policy. The remodelled DM13 thus concentrates on the development management criteria for judging non mineral development and provides criteria for prior extraction and sterilisation by proximal development, plus exemption criteria for certain types of non threatening development.	<p>REPLACEMENT POLICY DM13: MINERAL SAFEGUARDING AND CONSULTATION AREAS</p> <p>Planning permission will not be granted for any form of development that would sterilise mineral resources within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas or prevent future minerals extraction on neighbouring land unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The applicant can demonstrate that the mineral concerned is no longer of any value or potential value; or - The mineral can be acceptably extracted prior to the non-mineral development taking place, or - The incompatible development is of a temporary nature and can be completed and the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed; or - There is an overriding need for the development; or - The development is of a minor nature as defined by the exemption criteria below which would not inhibit extraction of the mineral resource; or - The development is, or forms part of, an allocation in the Development Plan. <p>Exemption Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - applications for householder development; - applications for alterations and extensions to existing buildings and for change of use of existing development, unless intensifying activity on site; - applications that are in accordance with the development plan where the plan took account of the prevention of unnecessary mineral sterilisation and determined that prior extraction should not be considered when development applications in a MSA came forward; - applications for advertisement consent; - applications for reserved matters including subsequent applications after outline consent has been granted; - prior notifications (telecoms, forestry, 	<p>Comments noted. The County do not agree that minerals safeguarding should be identified as a strategic policy. The Minerals Local Plan forms part of the Development Plan for an area and all policies contained within it should be read in conjunction with one another and considered as part of a suite of policies through the development management process at both the District/Borough and County Council levels.</p> <p>The exemption criteria are already contained within the Justification Text to Policy DM13.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23349 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Object	There have been differing views at previous consultation stages on whether safeguarding of deep coal resources is necessary. There are isolated instances of operational coal extraction being sterilised by highly sensitive non-mineral surface development. National Planning Policy does not clearly indicate what approach, if any should be taken towards deep mineral resources.	<p>agriculture, demolition);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing Use or Development (CLEUD) and Certificates of Lawfulness of Proposed Use or Development (CLOPUD); - applications for works to trees; - applications for temporary planning permission - development types already specified in a DPD as exempt from the need for consideration on safeguarding grounds 		
		<p>The Plan previously sought a precautionary approach towards this through safeguarding deep coal resources which are within a current licensed area and have planning permission. The Coal Authority would support this approach, however the preferred approach appears to have chosen not to advocate this and as such potentially does not protect and facilitate the strategic continuation of deep coal mining in Nottinghamshire.</p>	<p>The Coal Authority would prefer to see recognition with the justification to policy DM13 that deep coal resources within the existing licensed area will be safeguarded from potential sterilisation arising from highly sensitive non-mineral surface development. Such highly sensitive development would only include buildings and uses susceptible to any ground movement, no matter how small and would not include mainstream development.</p> <p>Reason - To set out an effective strategy for ensuring that deep licensed coal resources are not needlessly sterilised by highly sensitive non-mineral surface development.</p>	<p>The County Council do not consider that the safeguarding of deep coal resources is necessary.</p> <p>The Minerals Planning Authority are consulted on all major planning applications throughout the County and as the Minerals Local Plan forms part of the Development Plan for each District, consideration would be given to deep coal resources when determining a planning application for sensitive non-mineral surface development.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23553 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Object	The reference to 'proven' mineral resources in a number of locations in the introduction and policy text is not appropriate. 'Proven' suggests the highest level of confidence in the presence of a mineral and its economic viability. The very nature of Safeguarding means that large areas of likely 'resource' are protected from inappropriate development.	The word 'proven' should be replaced with 'inferred'.	Comment accepted. The use of the word 'proven' is accepted to be inappropriate and inconsistent with national policy. A replacement with 'inferred' is however, equally inconsistent with national policy. However, it is considered that a number of changes to improve accuracy and consistency with national policy are appropriate; one to the introduction text and two to the wording of the policy itself.	<p>Replace last sentence of DM13 introduction with: 'The National Planning Policy Framework requires that known locations of specific minerals be safeguarded from needless sterilisation by non-minerals development (such as being covered with buildings) and that where it is necessary for non-minerals development to take place, there should be prior extraction of the mineral where practicable and environmentally feasible.'</p> <p>In Part 1 of DM13, replace the word 'unnecessary' with 'needless'.</p> <p>In Part 2 of DM13, replace the word 'unnecessarily' with 'needlessly' and delete the word 'proven'.</p>
23691 - National Trust (Mr A Hubbard) [735]	Support	Overall it is considered that the Policy approach set out here is proportionate and proposes an acceptable way of addressing safeguarding issues.		Support noted	
23346 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Support	<p>The Coal Authority considers that the whole surface coal resource within Nottinghamshire should be safeguarded from sterilisation. The Coal Authority supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the inclusion of coal as a mineral resource to be safeguarded - the two-stage approach (designation of MSAs and then the consequentially MCAs) - the inclusion of urban areas in the surface coal safeguarding - the support given to the potential for prior extraction; prior extraction can easily take place in urban areas without undue harm to residential amenity 		Support noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23558 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Support	Ibstock Brick support the overall protection of mineral resources but that a balanced approach should be achieved. Development should not take place on land which could be capable of providing an extension to the existing clay resource, nor should development be permitted where the urban area continues to sprawl closer to a permitted mineral site without due regard to respective impacts on the proposals.		Support noted	
23209 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Dave Lawson) [2622]	Support	The Council welcomes the fact that no safeguarded areas for shale gas are proposed.		Support noted	
23534 - Hargreaves Surface Mining Limited (Mr Andrew Crawford) [2697]	Support	Hargreaves supports the non-sterilisation of economically important minerals		Support noted	

DM13 Justification

23210 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Dave Lawson) [2622]	Comment	In order to avoid doubt that there are no safeguarded areas for shale gas, the mention of "hydrocarbons (oil and gas)" should be removed from the 'justification' text for Policy DM13.	The mention of "hydrocarbons (oil and gas)" should be removed from the 'justification' text for Policy DM13	Comments accepted. Reference to 'hydrocarbons (oil and gas)' to be removed.	Remove 'Hydrocarbons (oil and gas)' from list of mineral resources in DM13 justification text and amend preceding text to read '...seven distinct mineral resources.'
23211 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Dave Lawson) [2622]	Comment	It would add to clarity if the terminology used for all the minerals in the 'justification' text for Policy DM13 were identical to that used in Plan 4 and the Policies Map.	The terminology used for all the minerals in the 'justification' text for Policy DM13 should be changed to be identical to that used in Plan 4 and the Policies Map.	Comment accepted. References in justification text will be amended to be consistent with those in Plan 6 and the Policies Map.	Replace existing list of mineral resources in DM13 justification text with: '- Sand and gravel - Sherwood Sandstone - Alluvial sand and gravel - Limestone (including building stone) - Brick Clay - Gypsum - Surface coal' N.B Reference to 'Hydrocarbons (oil and gas)' is removed, see response to rep no. 23210

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23347 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Support	The Coal Authority further supports the seven categories of exempt development set out in the justification which will help to facilitate the effective implementation of the policy. In particular the recognition that allocated sites for non-mineral surface development should only be excluded where the allocation process has taken into account mineral sterilisation, including consideration of the potential for prior extraction is welcomed. The policy is considered to broadly accord with the requirements of national planning policy as set out in paragraphs 143 and 144 of the NPPF.		Support noted	
23206 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Dave Lawson) [2622]	Support	We strongly support the proposed 'justification' text (at page 119) that says: "Identification of mineral safeguarding areas does not provide a presumption in favour of working the mineral, and is not a guarantee that there is a mineral present of viable quantity or quality".		Support noted	
<i>Plan 6: Mineral Safeguarding and Consultation Areas</i>					
23348 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Support	The Coal Authority supports the identification in the Plan of the PEDL licensed areas for coal bed methane and other hydrocarbon minerals, we support in principle the safeguarding of hydrocarbon mineral resources. The Coal Authority notes that these resources are not illustrated on Plan 6, we support the approach not to illustrate these resources in spatial form.		Support noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM14: Incidental mineral extraction</i>					
23889 - Confederation of UK Coal Producers (Philip Garner) [2954]	Comment	Coalpro believes that it should be an obligation on any developer to have considered and evaluated the alternative of extracting mineral prior to land development, especially where it would be sterilised by ground reinforcement techniques. The stability of the land is critical and extraction of the mineral (provided that it can be done in an environmentally acceptable manner) can be a more durable and viable solution.		Comment noted. The policy supports the extraction of mineral prior to/as part of non-minerals works (which would include stabilisation works). A requirement to consider extraction of minerals prior to non-mineral development (in Mineral Safeguarding Areas) is included in Policy DM13.	
23763 - Rotherham Sand and Gravel Ltd [496]	Object	We recommend that after the word extraction the insertion of the words ' and exportation of' for clarity.	Insert 'and exportation of' after extraction.	The terminology '...extraction of...' is used throughout the plan and in numerous policies to refer to minerals development (including the exportation of the mineral from the site). To alter this policy to '...extraction and exportation of...' would make it inconsistent with the rest of the plan and is considered unnecessary.	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM15: Irrigation lagoons</i>					
23257 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	Care needs to be taken as in certain parts of Nottinghamshire, particularly in the Idle & Torne catchment, no new water abstraction is allowed. Within the policy, one of the stipulations could say "and an abstraction licence has been authorised by the Environment Agency".	Add a criteria to the policy that reads: 'and an abstraction licence has been authorised by the Environment Agency'	<p>It is recognised that the issuing of planning permissions and Environment Agency licences often run in parallel and that in the case of irrigation lagoons both planning permission and an abstraction licence may be required.</p> <p>The Council is aware that there are concerns from the minerals industry that poorly justified (in agricultural terms) irrigation lagoons are producing considerable levels of mineral, distorting landbanks and affecting the market (see rep no. 23592). Absence of, or an inability to secure, a water abstraction licence would indicate a lack of agricultural purpose and could aid in the identification of unjustified irrigation lagoon proposals (and would thus help in assessing part a) of DM15).</p> <p>It is not considered appropriate to make the existence of a licence a condition of securing planning permission, as suggested. The planning and licencing system operate separately and linking them could prejudice either one. However, it is considered that text could be added to the justification section to highlight the role that abstraction licences play and how they could relate to evidencing a genuine significant benefit to agricultural productivity.</p>	Add the following paragraph to the end of DM15 justification section: 'It should be noted that irrigation lagoons will usually require a water abstraction licence from the Environment Agency. In certain parts of Nottinghamshire, particularly in the River Idle and River Torne catchment areas, no new water abstraction is allowed. Whether abstraction is allowed in the proposed area (and similarly whether the applicant has started to pursue the securing of a licence) could be an indication of a genuine agricultural purpose for the lagoon and thus could be used as evidence referred to in part a) of the policy.'

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23592 - Mineral Products Association (Malcolm Ratcliff) [1517] 23842 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>The Mineral Product Association, representing the minerals industry, raise concern that there is a temptation by some operators to circumvent the development plans system by proposing a series of agricultural reservoirs particularly in the drier parts of eastern England and particularly in areas which are off limits to the rest of the industry which can amount to a migrating quarry operation. Their members have experience elsewhere of developments permitted for such reservoirs which have only a tenuous justification in agricultural terms, whilst the material generated floods the open market, distorting both the landbank and the market and may make it more difficult for other operators to maintain continuity of supply.</p> <p>It is suggested that that the policy is tightened up to make it much more difficult for reservoir material to find its way on to the general market and to avoid the 'migrating quarry' scenario. In particular, the policy should make clear that off site sales of aggregates will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Lafarge Tarmac also allude to this issue and make reference to an approach they have promoted within the Cambridgeshire Minerals Core Strategy, to ensure that the development of irrigation lagoons is not a back door for securing the extraction of significant volumes of aggregate through the inclusion of a requirement for proposals to demonstrate that they will not impact on permitted or allocated mineral extraction sites.</p>	<p>The Mineral Product Association suggest a replacement DM15 and an additional policy DM15a:</p> <p>REPLACEMENT POLICY DM15: IRRIGATION LAGOONS</p> <p>Proposals for new or extensions to existing agricultural reservoirs, and potable water reservoirs, involving the incidental extraction and exportation of mineral, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where it can be clearly demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a proven need for the proposal and genuine agricultural benefits. - The development cannot be undertaken without the extraction and exportation of mineral. - The reservoir has maximised its volume by depth and minimised its surface area. - The extraction of mineral has been kept to a minimum and is therefore of a limited nature and short duration. - The release of mineral on the open market or to a dedicated user will not by its quantity or timescale adversely effect supply from existing quarries, or prejudice the steady supply of construction material for the local market. - It will not cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities, including by virtue of HGV traffic and routeing. - Any mineral extracted will be used in a sustainable manner. <p>POLICY DM15A: NEW POLICY</p> <p>Where it is proposed that extracted mineral be exported off site the Applicant will be required to demonstrate that every opportunity has been taken to ensure that the exported mineral is taken to an existing processing plant with planning permission to import material for processing. Only where the Applicant</p>	<p>The concerns regarding unjustified irrigation lagoons are noted and are a valuable consideration in reviewing this policy.</p> <p>The approach suggested by the Mineral Product Association has a number of valid point that could be incorporated into a new policy. However, it is considered that taken as a whole could place too much burden on applicants (contrary to the National Planning Policy Framework). The reference to new or extended lagoons is noted and will be taken forward into a revised policy.</p> <p>The suggestion by Lafarge Tarmac is considered to be more pragmatic and enforceable/measurable. It will cover to a certain degree a number of the elements raised by the Minerals Product Association in their suggested policy amendments in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - volume vs surface area - limited nature and short duration - affect on supply from existing quarries - prioritising use of existing processing plant before direct release to open market 	<p>Re-word opening sentence of DM15 and add additional criteria to read: 'DM15: Irrigation lagoons</p> <p>1. Proposals for mineral extraction to create or extend irrigation lagoons will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There is satisfactory evidence that they will provide significant benefits to agricultural productivity; b) They can be worked and reclaimed without any unacceptable environmental impacts; c) The irrigation lagoon is landscaped and treated to maximise its potential for enhancing the landscape character and/or biodiversity; d) The irrigation lagoon is of a scale or degree that does not impact on the development of permitted or allocated mineral extraction sites.'

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			<p>has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority, that it is not feasible to export extracted mineral for processing at an existing facility will the direct exportation of mineral to the open market be permitted.</p> <p>Lafarge Tarmac suggest an additional criteria be added to the existing policy: 'd) The irrigation lagoon is of a scale or degree that does not impact on the development of permitted or allocated sites.'</p>		

DM16: Borrow pits

23468 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	Unlike most of the other development management policies, there is no reference to borrow pits needing to avoid unacceptable environmental impacts. The policy only refers to overriding environmental benefits of using borrow pits compared to obtaining minerals from other sources, and yet the borrow pit itself could be very harmful to environmental assets.	<p>It is accepted that unlike the other similar development management policies (i.e. DM14: Incidental mineral extraction and DM15: Irrigation lagoons), the policy does not make explicit reference to the avoidance of unacceptable environmental impacts.</p> <p>All policies in the Plan are to be read in conjunction and so environmental protection of borrow pit development would be covered specifically through the relevant development management policies (e.g. DM6 Historic environment). However, it is agreed that there would be a benefit in removing the identified inconsistency between DM16 and DM14/15. Therefore an additional criteria will be added to DM16.</p>	<p>Add following additional criteria to DM16 as new point c): 'c) They can be worked and reclaimed without any unacceptable environmental impacts;'</p> <p>and re-number subsequent bullet points accordingly.</p>
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>DM18: Mineral exploration</i>					
23559 - Ibstock Brick Ltd (Mr Simon Ingram) [1584]	Comment	DM18 should not prevent the free use of rights set out in the General Permitted Development Orders (as amended) and both the policy and justification text should highlight to the reader that rights of exploration do exist without resort to development consent.		<p>Comments accepted. Although the introduction and justification text for this section do make some references to the fact that planning permission is not needed in all instances of mineral exploration, it is accepted that this fact could be made clearer. It is therefore proposed to add reference to the provisions of the General Permitted Development Order in the introduction text.</p> <p>It is not considered appropriate however, to add a reference in Policy DM18 to the General Permitted Development Order as it is national legislation and as such its inclusion in local planning policy is unnecessary.</p>	<p>Replace last sentence of DM18 introduction text with: 'Mineral exploration is a temporary activity and certain types and scales of development of this nature are classed as 'permitted development' under the General Permitted Development Order (meaning that planning permission is not required). However, where the mineral exploration is not classed as 'permitted' and planning permission is sought, it is important for safeguards to be in place to minimise the environmental, amenity and long term impacts of the development.'</p>
23198 - Miss Lisa Lazaro [2769]	Comment	I find water contamination and methane leaks an unacceptable impact of unconventional gas exploration.		<p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area (which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons). Part of the process of mineral extraction is the identification of the presence of the mineral, which requires exploration.</p> <p>The purpose of policy DM18 is to ensure that where this mineral exploration is not classed as 'permitted development', there are sufficient safeguards in place to ensure that this phase of the development does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment or amenity and that the long term impact is minimised (i.e. through appropriate restoration). Water contamination and potential leaks of methane are impacts that would be considered through these criteria.</p> <p>It should be noted that in relation to exploration for hydrocarbons, additional criteria are set out in Policy MP12: Hydrocarbon minerals. Again, the reference in MP12, part 1 to 'unacceptable impacts on the environment or residential amenity' would include water contamination and methane leakage.</p>	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23215 - Miss Gemma Taylor [2775]	Object	Both water contamination and methane leaks strongly deter me from seeing any positives that fracking may have to offer. The problem we have created with regards to energy consumption is for US as humans to solve. We need to ressort back to local produce, local talent and local events; all of which will be beneficial to our economy. We need to educate people about self-sufficiency e.g. growing our own vegetables, rearing our own animals, LEARN NOT TO BE SO DEPENDENT. We need to prove to people that we can enjoy ourselves without what has become our triviality; televisions, laptops etc. WE NEED CHANGE and not in the form of fracking.	FRACKING SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area (which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons). Part of the process of mineral extraction is the identification of the presence of the mineral, which requires exploration.</p> <p>The purpose of policy DM18 is to ensure that where this mineral exploration is not classed as 'permitted development', there are sufficient safeguards in place to ensure that this phase of the development does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment or amenity and that the long term impact is minimised (i.e. through appropriate restoration). Water contamination and potential leaks of methane are impacts that would be considered through these criteria.</p> <p>It should be noted that in relation to exploration for hydrocarbons, additional criteria are set out in Policy MP12: Hydrocarbon minerals. Again, the reference in MP12, part 1 to 'unacceptable impacts on the environment or residential amenity' would include water contamination and methane leakage.</p> <p>The discussion of the need for change in attitude and behaviour is noted. However, this is not something that can be addressed through mineral planning policy. The purpose of local planning policies is to provide the criteria against which planning applications for minerals development that are submitted to the Council are assessed.</p> <p>The suggested change to the plan for fracking to be abolished is also noted. However, the Council does not consider it justified, or in line with national policy, to place a presumption against fracking in planning policy. Instead, the suggested policy ensures that all the necessary environmental, amenity and restoration safeguards are in place to prevent any unacceptable impacts from development.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23199 - Mr Javid Omoomian [2770]	Object	I find water contamination and methane leaks an unacceptable impact of unconventional gas exploration	Stop all Fracking related research.	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area (which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons). Part of the process of mineral extraction is the identification of the presence of the mineral, which requires exploration.</p> <p>The purpose of policy DM18 is to ensure that where this mineral exploration is not classed as 'permitted development', there are sufficient safeguards in place to ensure that this phase of the development does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment or amenity and that the long term impact is minimised (i.e. through appropriate restoration). Water contamination and potential leaks of methane are impacts that would be considered through these criteria.</p> <p>It should be noted that in relation to exploration for hydrocarbons, additional criteria are set out in Policy MP12: Hydrocarbon minerals. Again, the reference in MP12, part 1 to 'unacceptable impacts on the environment or residential amenity' would include water contamination and methane leakage.</p> <p>The suggested change to the plan to stop all fracking related research is noted. If this change relates to research by the energy mineral industry into the potential for fracking, it is not within the scope of planning policy at the local level to do this. The purpose of local planning policies is to provide the criteria against which planning applications for minerals development that are submitted to the Council are assessed.</p> <p>If the suggested change intends for the plan to prevent all fracking activity, the Council does not consider it justified, or in line with national policy, to place a presumption against gas exploration through fracking in planning policy. Instead, the suggested policy ensures that all the necessary environmental, amenity and restoration safeguards are in place to prevent</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23196 - Parisa Eliyon [2767]	Object	I consider the risk of water contamination through exploration, and potential leaks of methane into the atmosphere UNACCEPTABLE impacts that we simply cannot ignore.	More research and investment into renewable, long term, and sustainable alternatives before it's too late for the human race and the planet.	<p>any unacceptable impacts from development (such as damage to water or methane leakage).</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area (which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons). Part of the process of mineral extraction is the identification of the presence of the mineral, which requires exploration.</p> <p>The purpose of policy DM18 is to ensure that where this mineral exploration is not classed as 'permitted development', there are sufficient safeguards in place to ensure that this phase of the development does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment or amenity and that the long term impact is minimised (i.e. through appropriate restoration). Water contamination and potential leaks of methane are impacts that would be considered through these criteria.</p> <p>It should be noted that in relation to exploration for hydrocarbons, additional criteria are set out in Policy MP12: Hydrocarbon minerals. Again, the reference in MP12, part 1 to 'unacceptable impacts on the environment or residential amenity' would include water contamination and methane leakage.</p> <p>The suggested change to the plan for more research and investment in renewable, long term and sustainable alternatives (to unconventional hydrocarbons) is not within the scope of planning policy at the local level. The purpose of local planning policies is to provide the criteria against which planning applications for minerals development that are submitted to the Council are assessed.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23197 - Ms Katherine Webborn [2768]	Object	I find water contamination and methane leaks unacceptable, and ask that this mineral and unconventional gas exploration be stopped. It is unsustainable and damaging to the area	Stop this gas exploration and the damage to the water in Nottinghamshire	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area (which include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons). Part of the process of mineral extraction is the identification of the presence of the mineral, which requires exploration.</p> <p>The purpose of policy DM18 is to ensure that where this mineral exploration is not classed as 'permitted development', there are sufficient safeguards in place to ensure that this phase of the development does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment or amenity and that the long term impact is minimised (i.e. through appropriate restoration). Water contamination and potential leaks of methane are impacts that would be considered through these criteria.</p> <p>It should be noted that in relation to exploration for hydrocarbons, additional criteria are set out in Policy MP12: Hydrocarbon minerals. Again, the reference in MP12, part 1 to 'unacceptable impacts on the environment or residential amenity' would include water contamination and methane leakage.</p> <p>The suggested change to the plan for gas exploration and its damage to water in Nottinghamshire should be stopped is noted. However, the Council does not consider it justified, or in line with national policy, to place a presumption against gas exploration in planning policy. Instead, the suggested policy ensures that all the necessary environmental, amenity and restoration safeguards are in place to prevent any unacceptable impacts from development (such as damage to water).</p>	

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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Glossary

Glossary

23662 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]	Comment	The following should be added to the glossary: - Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping - Environmental Sensitivity Mapping	Add definitions for 'Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping' and 'Environmental Sensitivity Mapping'	Comment partially accepted. It is recognised that definitions covering the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping and Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity work would be beneficial. However, as the document makes no reference to the term 'Environmental Sensitivity Mapping', this will not be included in the glossary, instead 'Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Study' will be used.	Definitions of the following will be added to the glossary: - Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping - Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Study
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Appendix 1: Information required in support of planning applications

Appendix 1: Information required in support of planning applications

23395 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Object	We consider that planning applications should also evidence how the proposal will contribute to the Minerals Local Plan Strategic Objectives SO1 - SO8 and that such a requirement is sufficiently important to be included in the list.	"contribution to Strategic Objectives SO1 - SO8" should be added to the list at Appendix 1.	All planning applications submitted to the LPA are required to demonstrate how they accord with the policies in relevant plans, this includes Strategic Objectives - it is considered that this requirement already exists, as such no changes to the Plan will be made.
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs

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23661 - Derbyshire County Council (David Dale) [2925]

Comment This section aids understanding of quarry restoration and priority habitats in relation to environmental sensitivity, as well as raising heritage and landscape issues. Helpfully, it also highlights environmental and cultural designations, access, amenity, and water and flooding issues.

The avoidance of habitat packing, where small areas of lots of habitats are packed into one site, is supported.

The text repeatedly states that, 'the area is also subject to a multiple environmental sensitivity hotspot for ecology, heritage and landscape (as per the Trent Valley Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Project) and so the impact of restoration on these features is particularly important in this area'. Generally, it is impossible to restore heritage features, landscape character, and habitats, so the emphasis should be on the need to consider the retention of features in the first place, especially those that cannot be restored, or where the impact on removal may be unacceptable.

Comments and support noted. It is agreed that the current text regarding the high multiple environmentally sensitive areas could be misleading however, the Local Plan should be read as a whole and as such the County Council is of the opinion that the protection and retention of important heritage, landscape and habitat features is adequately considered. The site briefs also draw attention to the local environmental and cultural designations which are relevant to each individual site.

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Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs

Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23903 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	<p>Many of the proposed sites lie within our NWT Living Landscape Areas. These are target areas for landscape-scale conservation in the County, where a range of partner organisations are working together to achieve linked habitat restoration and creation. A map of the Notts LLAs is attached and would be a relevant reference within the site allocation briefs, perhaps within the "environmental and cultural designations" section.</p> <p>It should be noted that LLAs are more than areas for large-scale habitat creation, they are also intended to deliver positive social and economic benefits, through the creation of high quality landscapes that will be attractive for sustainable tourism.</p>		<p>Comment noted. However, it is not considered appropriate or necessary to include reference to the NWT Living Landscape Area in every site development brief. Instead, it is proposed to amend Policy SP2 and its justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals. This will include reference to the NWT Living Landscape Area.</p>	<p>Amend Policy SP2 and its justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals (including reference to NWT Living Landscape Areas).</p>
23891 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955]	Comment	<p>The Site Allocation Development Briefs Set are out in Appendix 3. Reference to these briefs (especially the restoration requirements) is mentioned in the introduction to Chapter 4 on the Minerals Provision Policies. However, for these development briefs to be a binding part of the sites allocation, reference should be made to the briefs in the minerals provision policies. It is suggested that a standard sentence could added to each minerals provision policy (see 'Changes to Plan').</p>	<p>Include standard sentence in all mineral provision policies to read: "the operation and restoration of the mineral sites named in this policy must be carried out in accordance with the site's development brief as set out in appendix 3 of this Minerals Local Plan".</p>	<p>Not accepted. This requirement is already established in policy SP3 and the plan should be read as a whole.</p>	
23721 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The Collingham Conservation Area Character Appraisal (CACA) identifies important open areas to the west of the settlement and views out of the Conservation Area to the northwest and southwest which should be retained. Consideration should therefore be given to including reference to the CACA within the Development Briefs to inform how impacts upon the Conservation Area are assessed and addressed.</p>	<p>Add reference to Collingham Conservation Area Character Appraisal in site development briefs (where relevant)</p>	<p>Comment accepted - The Collingham Conservation Area Character Appraisal (CACA) identifies important open areas to the west of the settlement and views out of the Conservation Area to the northwest and southwest which should be retained. Therefore a reference to the CACA will be included within the relevant site development briefs to inform how impacts upon the Conservation area are to be assessed and addressed.</p>	<p>Add reference to the Collingham Conservation Area Character Appraisal to the site development briefs for MP2i Langford North, MP2e Besthorpe East and MP2f Besthorpe South.</p>

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Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23239 - Highways England (Susan Chambers) [2790]	Support	<p>At this stage, the HA has limited comments in relation to the proposed sites put forward for consultation in the Local Plan. The HA welcomes the fact that the sites have been selected on the back of a rigorous site assessment process which considered the deliverability of the sites and which has resulted in a number of sites being removed from consideration before reaching the Local Plan Preferred Approach stage.</p> <p>In relation to the information in support of the sites proposed, the HA welcomes the fact that transport and accessibility issues have been included as part of the site assessment process, as previously suggested by the HA.</p>		Support noted.	
23610 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Support	<p>Across the briefs as a whole, the RSPB supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the inclusion of biodiversity-led elements, the creation of priority habitat and the -identification of appropriate priority habitat; -the statements in several development briefs that that: Restoration should seek to maximise the extent of target habitat(s) and avoid habitat packing, where small areas of lots of habitats are packed into the site. Priority should be given to wetland/open habitats rather than woodland; -increased provision of public access on restored mineral sites, as long as this does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity. 		Support noted.	

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Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23254 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Support	We find the advice given in Appendix 3, with regard to the types of habitat which could be created during the restoration phase to be extremely useful and will be an important tool for quarry operators when developing their restoration plans. Where allocations are located adjacent to a watercourse, such as the River Trent, we'd advise that opportunities to naturalise the channel and reconnect the river with its natural floodplain are fully considered. Opportunities for providing fish passage should also be fully explored at sites where there is a particular blockage to fish movement.		Support noted. The only allocation where is was considered appropriate to identify the potential for fish passage was Cromwell South (MP2I) and the promotion of this is already included in the site site development brief. However, two additional allocations; Langford West and Shelford West have potential for channel naturalisation and floodplain reconnection and so reference to these opportunities will be included in their site development briefs.	Amend the site development briefs for Langford West and Shelford West to include reference to the opportunities to naturalise the river channel and reconnect the river with its natural flood plain:
23723 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Support	All of the Besthorpe and Langford sites are either totally or partially within Flood Zone 3 and so it is crucial that they do not lead to increased flood risk individually or cumulatively. This is reflected within the proposed Development Briefs which require Flood Risk Assessments and the inclusion of flood mitigation measures as part of the proposed restoration requirements. This approach to flood risk is supported and has the potential to reduce flood risk to communities over the longterm through well designed restoration schemes.		Support noted.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2a - Finningley Extension</i>					
23612 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>The Finningley Extension is located within the Isle of Axholme and Idle Farmland Advice Focus Area (FAFA), for which breeding waders are a target species, and the Humberhead Levels Futurescape. It is also adjacent to the Humberhead Levels Nature Improvement Area (NIA) and the Trent & Tame Futurescape.</p> <p>Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscape-scale conservation initiatives. In particular, the RSPB recommends that the site is restored to wet grassland, which is still an agricultural after-use. Wet grassland would be a better option for preserving best and most versatile land and for carbon sequestration than a 'dry' agricultural after-use.</p>		A planning application covering the same area as the draft allocation was submitted by the minerals operator and has subsequently been permitted. The draft allocation has therefore been removed from the emerging plan.	
23292 - Lafarge Tarmac (David Atkinson) [2797]	Comment	<p>The supporting text for the allocation also needs to be updated to reflect a small increase in the mineral resource calculated by Lafarge Tarmac. 725, 000 tonnes needs to be increased to 731,000 tonnes.</p> <p>We would also request that the mineral resource for the extension area within Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council's administrative boundary is identified under MP2a as it will be a cross-boundary development.</p>	We propose that the text "Total mineral resource: 725,000 tonnes" is amended to "Total mineral resource: 731,000 (plus 760,000 tonnes within the administrative boundary of Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council)".	A planning application covering the draft allocation was submitted and has since been permitted. The site allocation has been removed from the emerging plan.	
23904 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however the development brief for this site does not give primacy to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	A planning application covering the draft allocation was submitted and has since been permitted. The site allocation has been removed from the emerging plan.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2b - Bawtry Road North</i>					
23613 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>Bawtry Road North is located within the Isle of Axholme and Idle Farmland Advice Focus Area (FAFA), for which breeding waders are a target species, and the Humberhead Levels Futurescape. It is also adjacent to the Humberhead Levels NIA, the Trent & Tame Futurescape and the Idle Valley Living Landscape.</p> <p>Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscape-scale conservation initiatives. In particular, the, the RSPB recommends that the site is restored to wet grassland, which is still an agricultural after-use. Wet grassland would be a better option for preserving best and most versatile land and for carbon sequestration than a 'dry' agricultural after-use. Wet grassland would also enhance the Idle Washlands SSSI by providing additional habitat and would complement the Newington North and South restorations.</p>		<p>Amendments are being made to Policy SP2 and the justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals.</p> <p>Comments regarding wet grassland are noted, however the Rugged Butts SINC formed from previous quarrying lies adjacent to the proposed allocation and now forms a significant area of acid grassland. It is therefore likely that creating similar habitats within the Bawtry Road North allocation will be beneficial. The site development brief doesn't exclude the potential for wet grassland and could be developed if suitable conditions are available of onsite.</p>	<p>Amend Policy SP2 and its justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals.</p>
<i>MP2c - Scrooby North</i>					
23614 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>Scrooby North is in the Idle Valley Living Landscape and on the boundary of the Trent & Tame Futurescape. Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscape scale conservation initiatives. The site should be required to deliver a significant net-gain in biodiversity, for example, through the creation of wet grassland, rather than just ensuring 'no overall loss', as currently specified.</p>		<p>Amendments are being made to Policy SP2 and the justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals.</p> <p>The text regarding 'no overall loss' was intended to highlight the need to avoid impacts on designated sites in the local area rather than just ensuring that no overall loss on biodiversity from the restoration was achieved. However, for the purpose of clarity, it is proposed that the text be amended.</p>	<p>Amend Policy SP2 and its justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals.</p> <p>In the site development brief for MP2c Scrooby North, amend the first bullet point under Environmental and cultural designations to: 'Working should avoid impacts on designated sites in the local area'.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23905 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however the development brief for this site does not give primacy to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Comments accepted. It is proposed that the site development brief will be amended to ensure that the County Council's approach to biodiversity led restoration is explicit.	Amend the first sentence of the restoration text in the site development brief for MP2c Scrooby North to read: Restoration of the site should be primarily biodiversity-led, however the high quality agricultural soils found on the site should be taken into account in the final restoration proposal reflecting policy DM3 Agricultural land and soil quality.

MP2d - Scrooby South

23615 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	Scrooby South is in the Idle Valley Living Landscape and on the boundary of the Trent & Tame Futurescape. Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscape scale conservation initiatives. The site should be required to deliver a significant net-gain in biodiversity, for example, through the creation of wet grassland, rather than just ensuring 'no overall loss', as currently specified.		Amendments are being made to Policy SP2 and the justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals. The text regarding 'no overall loss' was intended to highlight the need to avoid impacts on designated sites in the local area rather than just ensuring that no overall loss on biodiversity from the restoration was achieved. However, for the purpose of clarity, it is proposed that the text be amended.	Amend Policy SP2 and its justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals. In the site development brief for MP2d Scrooby South, amend first bullet point under Environmental and cultural designations to: 'Working should avoid impacts on designated sites in the local area'.
23906 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however the development brief for this site does not give primacy to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Comments accepted. It is proposed that the site development brief will be amended to ensure that the County Council's approach to biodiversity led restoration is explicit.	Amend the first sentence of the restoration text in the site development brief for MP2d Scrooby South to read: Restoration of the site should be primarily biodiversity-led, however the high quality agricultural soils found on the site should be taken into account in the final restoration proposal reflecting policy DM3 Agricultural land and soil quality.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2e - Besthorpe East</i>					
23720 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	A number of the proposed extensions (Besthorpe East, South and Langford North) will bring the sites closer to the Collingham Conservation Area than the existing workings. Whilst a level of separation would remain it is considered that the Development Brief for the Besthorpe East site should also refer to the need for the protection of the nearby Collingham Conservation Area and its listed buildings as with the Briefs for the Besthorpe South and Langford North extensions.	Add reference to the need for the protection of the nearby Collingham Conservation Area and its listed	Comments accepted. Reference to Collingham Conservation Area and its listed building to be added to Brief.	MP2e Besthorpe East and MP2f Besthorpe South Development Briefs. Add following text to Environmental and cultural designations: 'Impact on the nearby Collingham Conservation Area and its listed buildings should be considered'
23616 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	Besthorpe East lies within the Trent & Tame Futurescape and the Trent Vale and Trent Holmes Living Landscapes. The RSPB supports the emphasis on reedbeds, given the close proximity of reedbeds at Langford and Meering. Some restoration to MG4 grassland would also be appropriate, as Besthorpe Meadow SSSI is drying out because of its height above the water table. The RSPB supports the requirement to take into account indirect impacts on the mature hedgerows in the area, as these are important for priority species such as turtle dove and willow tit Besthorpe East will form part of the larger Besthorpe / Langford / Cromwell complex, which will cover an area of over 600ha (including current sites and allocations). Given the scale of mineral extraction and restoration in this complex, it would be appropriate to develop a delivery across all of these sites.		Comments noted. It is not considered appropriate for the Minerals Local Plan to develop a 'master plan' for the Langford Lowfields, Besthorpe and Cromwell quarries however further text will be added to the development brief to identify the need to complement the existing and proposed restoration schemes in this area when developing restoration proposals for the site.	Amend the quarry restoration section of the site development brief for MP2e Besthorpe East to highlight the potential to maximise biodiversity opportunities through a co-ordinated approach.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23916 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however given the proximity of the MP2e to the species-rich wet grassland SSSI at Besthorpe Meadow, floodplain grazing marsh/ MG4 wet grassland may be a more suitable dominant restoration habitat than reedbed.	Amend the development brief to better reflect the surrounding habitats.	Comments noted. As a result of other comments put forward, the site development brief has been amended to highlight the need for site restoration plans to take account of existing and proposed restoration in the wider Besthorpe, Langford and Cromwell quarry areas as well as existing areas of habitat to maximise biodiversity gain in the area. The site development brief identifies priority habitats including Lowland Natural Grassland, wet grassland and Reedbed which could result in the development of both wet grassland and reedbed.	

MP2f - Besthorpe South

23617 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>Besthorpe South lies within the Trent & Tame Futurescape and the Trent Vale and Trent Holmes Living Landscapes, adjacent to Langford Lowfield RSPB Reserve. Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscape-scale conservation initiatives.</p> <p>The RSPB supports the emphasis on reedbeds, given the close proximity of reedbeds at Langford and Meering. Fen and wet grassland would also be appropriate habitats. The RSPB also supports prioritisation of 'the opportunity for floodplain reconnection and channel rebraiding which could bring both ecological and sustainable flood management benefits'. The possibility of 'managed retreat' of flood defences should also be explored.</p> <p>Besthorpe South will form part of the larger Besthorpe / Langford / Cromwell complex, which will cover an area of over 600ha (including current sites and allocations). Given the scale of mineral extraction and restoration in this complex, it would be appropriate to develop a 'master plan' for the restoration of this whole complex in order to maximise biodiversity delivery across all of these sites.</p>		<p>Comments noted. It is not considered appropriate for the Minerals Local Plan to develop a 'master plan' for the Langford Lowfields, Besthorpe and Cromwell quarries however further text will be added to the development brief to identify the need to complement the existing and proposed restoration schemes in this area when developing restoration proposals for the site.</p>	<p>Amend the quarry restoration section of the site development brief to maximise biodiversity opportunities through a co-ordinated approach.</p>
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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23917 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however given the proximity of the MP2e to the species-rich wet grassland SSSI at Besthorpe Meadow, floodplain grazing marsh/ MG4 wet grassland may be a more suitable dominant restoration habitat than reedbed.	Amend the development brief to better reflect the surrounding habitats.	Comments noted. As a result of other comments put forward, the site development brief has been amended to highlight the need for site restoration plans to take account of existing and proposed restoration in the wider Besthorpe, Langford and Cromwell quarry areas as well as existing areas of habitat to maximise biodiversity gain in the area. The site development brief identifies priority habitats including Lowland Natural Grassland, wet grassland and Reedbed which could result in the development of both wet grassland and reedbed.	

MP2g - Girton West

23618 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>Girton West lies within the Trent & Tame Futurescape and the Trent Vale and Trent Holmes Living Landscapes. Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscapescale conservation initiatives. Wet grassland would be particularly appropriate at this site because of the proximity of the Trent Holmes (traditional grazing areas).</p> <p>The RSPB supports the prioritisation of 'the opportunity for floodplain reconnection and channel rebraiding which could bring both ecological and sustainable flood management benefits'. The possibility of 'managed retreat' of flood defences should also be explored.</p>		Due to the revised information put forward by Lafarge Tarmac as part of the consultation, the Girton West site will no longer be proposed for allocation in this plan period as the existing permitted reserves are expected to be adequate for the plan period.	Delete the site development brief for MP2g Girton West.
23728 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Support	The site is located within Flood Zone 3 and adjacent to the River Trent so the references within the Development Brief to mitigation of potential flooding and requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment is supported as is the inclusion of flood alleviation measures as part of the restoration scheme.		Support noted.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2h - Langford South</i>					
23396 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	Our comments relate to MP2h and MP2i (Langford South and Langford North) but could equally relate to all other sites. These development briefs include numerous presumptions about these sites particularly in respect of quarry restoration. The detail suggests that minds have already been made up in favour of wetlands with no allowance for any other options eg restoration to agriculture. Who has made these assumptions / taken these decisions, even before planning applications have been made? They make a mockery of the planning process.	All the sections on "quarry restoration" contained within the allocation briefs in the Plan should be removed.	<p>National policy requires Local Planning Authorities to ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and that high quality restoration and aftercare takes place.</p> <p>Although mineral working is a temporary land use, worked sites which are not appropriately restored can result in permanent adverse impacts on the environment. It is essential that detailed restoration proposals for minerals development are properly considered at an early stage to minimise impacts and ensure long term benefits are secured.</p> <p>Most minerals workings coincide with agricultural land. In general where the best and most versatile land is taken for minerals extraction, it is imperative that the land should be to be restored to an agricultural after-use through appropriate land form and soil profiles and this is set out in policy DM3: Agricultural land and soil quality.</p> <p>However in many cases full restoration to agricultural land is not a viable option as large amounts of material (such as construction and demolition waste) would be required. This is often not available since the introduction and application of the Landfill tax has reduced the amount of inert material available. In addition, the government encourages the recycling and use of this material as an alternative to primary aggregates. Low level wetland restoration is often the only viable means of suitable restoration.</p> <p>In order to maximise the benefit from worked out quarries, the Minerals Local Plan includes a biodiversity led restoration strategy. This seeks to identify which habitats can be created and where in order to create new habitats and link existing areas along the Trent valley. The site development briefs include this information in order to inform and influence the future restoration schemes of each proposed allocation.</p> <p>All new quarry proposals would be required to submit a full restoration plan and this would be assessed through the planning application process.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23619 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>Langford South lies within the Trent & Tame Futurescape and the Trent Vale and Trent Holmes Living Landscapes, adjacent to Langford Lowfield RSPB Reserve. Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscape-scale conservation initiatives. The RSPB supports the proposal to create extensive reedbed habitat, given the proximity of Langford Lowfields.</p> <p>Langford South will form part of the larger Besthorpe / Langford / Cromwell complex, which will cover an area of over 600ha (including current sites and allocations). Given the scale of mineral extraction and restoration in this complex, it would be appropriate to develop a 'master plan' for the restoration of this whole complex in order to maximise biodiversity delivery across all of these sites.</p>		<p>Comments noted. It is not considered appropriate for the Minerals Local Plan to develop a 'master plan' for the Langford Lowfields, Besthorpe and Cromwell quarries however further text will be added to the development brief to identify the need to complement the existing and proposed restoration schemes in this area when developing restoration proposals for the site.</p>	<p>Amend the quarry restoration section of the site development brief to state that biodiversity opportunities should be maximised through a co-ordinated approach.</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2i - Langford North</i>					
23397 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	Our comments relate to MP2h and MP2i (Langford South and Langford North) but could equally relate to all other sites. These development briefs include numerous presumptions about these sites particularly in respect of quarry restoration. The detail suggests that minds have already been made up in favour of wetlands with no allowance for any other options eg restoration to agriculture. Who has made these assumptions / taken these decisions, even before planning applications have been made? They make a mockery of the planning process.	All the sections on "quarry restoration" contained within the allocation briefs in the Plan should be removed.	<p>National policy requires Local Planning Authorities to ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and that high quality restoration and aftercare takes place.</p> <p>Although mineral working is a temporary land use, worked sites which are not appropriately restored can result in permanent adverse impacts on the environment. It is essential that detailed restoration proposals for minerals development are properly considered at an early stage to minimise impacts and ensure long term benefits are secured.</p> <p>Most minerals workings coincide with agricultural land. In general where the best and most versatile land is taken for minerals extraction, it is imperative that the land should be to be restored to an agricultural after-use through appropriate land form and soil profiles and this is set out in policy DM3: Agricultural land and soil quality.</p> <p>However in many cases full restoration to agricultural land is not a viable option as large amounts of material (such as construction and demolition waste) would be required. This is often not available since the introduction and application of the Landfill tax has reduced the amount of inert material available. In addition, the government encourages the recycling and use of this material as an alternative to primary aggregates. Low level wetland restoration is often the only viable means of suitable restoration.</p> <p>In order to maximise the benefit from worked out quarries, the Minerals Local Plan includes a biodiversity led restoration strategy. This seeks to identify which habitats can be created and where in order to create new habitats and link existing areas along the Trent valley. The site development briefs include this information in order to inform and influence the future restoration schemes of each proposed allocation.</p> <p>All new quarry proposals would be required to submit a full restoration plan and this would be assessed through the planning application process.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23620 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>Langford North lies within the Trent & Tame Futurescape and the Trent Vale and Trent Holmes Living Landscapes, adjacent to Langford Lowfield RSPB Reserve. Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscape-scale conservation initiatives. The RSPB supports the proposal to create extensive reedbed habitat, given the proximity of Langford Lowfields.</p> <p>Langford North will form part of the larger Besthorpe / Langford / Cromwell complex, which will cover an area of over 600ha (including current sites and allocations). Given the scale of mineral extraction and restoration in this complex, it would be appropriate to develop a 'master plan' for the restoration of this whole complex in order to maximise biodiversity delivery across all of these sites.</p>		Comments noted. It is not considered appropriate for the Minerals Local Plan to develop a 'master plan' for the Langford Lowfields, Besthorpe and Cromwell quarries however further text will be added to the development brief to identify the need to complement the existing and proposed restoration schemes in this area when developing restoration proposals for the site.	Amend the quarry restoration section of the site development brief to state that biodiversity opportunities should be maximised through a co-ordinated approach.
<hr/>					
<i>MP2j - East Leake North</i>					
23907 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however incremental development of extensions of East Leake Quarry over the last 5 years have lead to a higher proportion of agricultural restoration than there should be. Hence it is particularly important that the primary restoration type for these extensions should be to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Comments accepted. It is proposed that the site development brief will be amended to ensure that the County Council's approach to biodiversity led restoration is explicit.	Amend the first sentence of the restoration text in the site development brief for MP2j East Leake North to read: Restoration of the site should be primarily biodiversity-led, however the high quality agricultural soils found on the site should be taken into account in the final restoration proposal reflecting policy DM3 Agricultural land and soil quality.

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Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs

MP2k - East Leake East

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2k - East Leake East</i>					
23908 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however incremental development of extensions of East Leake Quarry over the last 5 years have lead to a higher proportion of agricultural restoration than there should be. Hence it is particularly important that the primary restoration type for these extensions should be to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Comments accepted. It is proposed that the site development brief will be amended to ensure that the County Council's approach to biodiversity led restoration is explicit.	Amend the first sentence of the restoration text in the site development brief for MP2k East Leake East to read: Restoration of the site should be primarily biodiversity-led, however the high quality agricultural soils found on the site should be taken into account in the final restoration proposal reflecting policy DM3 Agricultural land and soil quality.
23560 - Trustees of Rempstone Hall Estate [2923]	Support	We support the proposed allocation of East Leake East.		Support noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2I - Cromwell South</i>					
23621 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>Cromwell South lies within the Trent & Tame Futurescape and the Trent Vale and Trent</p> <p>Holmes Living Landscapes, on the opposite bank of the River Trent from Langford Lowfield RSPB Reserve. Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscapescale conservation initiatives. The RSPB supports the proposal to create extensive reedbed habitat, given the proximity of Langford Lowfields.</p> <p>As with Besthorpe South and Gorton West, consideration should be given to 'the opportunity for floodplain reconnection and channel rebraiding which could bring both ecological and sustainable flood management benefits'. The possibility of by-passing the weir to allow for passage of fish should also be explored.</p> <p>Cromwell South will form part of the larger Besthorpe / Langford / Cromwell complex, which will cover an area of over 600ha (including current sites and allocations). Given the scale of mineral extraction and restoration in this complex, it would be appropriate to develop 'master plan' for the restoration of this whole complex in order to maximise biodiversity delivery across all of these sites.</p>		<p>Comments noted. It is not considered appropriate for the Minerals Local Plan to develop a 'master plan' for the Langford Lowfields, Besthorpe and Cromwell quarries however further text will be added to the development brief to identify the need to complement the existing and proposed restoration schemes in this area when developing restoration proposals for the site.</p>	<p>Amend the quarry restoration section of the site development brief to state that biodiversity opportunities should be maximised through a co-ordinated approach</p>

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23255 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>Where allocations are located adjacent to a watercourse, such as the River Trent, we'd advise that opportunities to naturalise the channel and reconnect the river with its natural floodplain are fully considered. Opportunities for providing fish passage should also be fully explored at sites where there is a particular blockage to fish movement.</p> <p>One such site would be Cromwell South, (MP2I), and any opportunities to install a fish pass to bypass Cromwell should be fully explored with the Environment Agency.</p>		<p>Comments noted. Given the proximity of the Cromwell south boundary to the hard engineering along the river bank associated with Cromwell Weir it is not considered that naturalising the channel is appropriate. However the existing development brief for MP2I highlights the opportunity to install a fish pass in this area.</p>	
23144 - Cromwell Parish Meeting (Mr D R Swift) [738]	Comment	<p>Regarding 'Access and Transport': When the first quarry opened in Cromwell a separate entrance to the village was made to service the lorries coming northwards. This was to remove any necessity to pass through the village itself. The entrance is located just north of the village and remains fully signed and means that quarry traffic avoids the main village area which now has a 7 1/2 tonne EWL. Any traffic using the southern slip road would have to transit the village and this would be certain to cause conflict and generate very strong complaints.</p> <p>If this access issue is firmly addressed, then the proposals, although unwelcome will be regarded as acceptable.</p>	<p>It is essential that the proposed access is explicitly restricted to the northern access, as per the original site, thus making use of the dedicated route mandatory upon all quarry traffic. This can be done simply and at no cost whatsoever to Notts County Council.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The development brief states that the site access should remain as per the existing site. Further text will be added to ensure that this is clear.</p>	<p>Add further text to the 'access and transport section' of the site development brief for MP2I Cromwell South to set out the existing agreed access routes should continue to be used for this extension.</p>

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Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs

MP2I - Cromwell South

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23567 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Object	Restoration - As the site is BMV Grade 3a agricultural land it is considered that agriculture be considered in addition to the priority habitats	Include agriculture within the restoration criteria	Comments noted. The biodiversity-led restoration strategy does not preclude the restoration of sites to agricultural after-use as the two can be compatible. It is accepted however that this is not made clear either in Policy SP2 or in the site development brief for Cromwell South. It is therefore proposed that amendments be made to both of these parts of the plan for clarification.	<p>Amend the justification text of SP2 to highlight that agricultural after use and the biodiversity-led restoration strategy are compatible and highlight the relevant habitats to achieve both.</p> <p>Amend the first sentence of the restoration text in the site development brief for MP2I Cromwell South to read: Restoration of the site should be primarily biodiversity-led, however the high quality agricultural soils found on the site should be taken into account in the final restoration proposal reflecting policy DM3 Agricultural land and soil quality.</p>
<i>MP2m - Barnby Moor</i>					
23622 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	Barnby Moor is on the boundary of both the Trent & Tame Futurescape and the Sherwood Futurescape and lies within the Idle Valley Living Landscape. Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscape-scale conservation initiatives. Reedbed, fen and / or wet woodland habitat would compliment the nearby Idle Valley Nature Reserve.		Amendments are being made to Policy SP2 and the justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals. Further text will be included in the brief to highlight the need for the restoration scheme to complement the Idle Valley Nature Reserve.	<p>Amend Policy SP2 and its justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals.</p> <p>Include additional text in the site development brief for MP2m Barnby Moor which highlights the need for the restoration scheme to complement the Idle Valley Nature Reserve.</p>
23909 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however the development brief for this site does not give primacy to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Comments accepted. It is proposed that the site development brief will be amended to ensure that the County Council's approach to biodiversity led restoration is explicit.	Amend the first sentence of the restoration text in the site development brief for MP2m Barnby Moor to read: Restoration of the site should be primarily biodiversity-led, however the high quality agricultural soils found on the site should be taken into account in the final restoration proposal reflecting policy DM3 Agricultural land and soil quality.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2n - Botany Bay</i>					
23623 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	Botany Bay is on the boundary of the Trent & Tame Futurescape, the Sherwood Futurescape and the Idle Valley Living Landscape. Reedbed, fen and / or wet woodland habitat would complement the nearby Idle Valley Nature Reserve.		Amendments are being made to Policy SP2 and the justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals. Further text will be included in the brief to highlight the need for the restoration scheme to complement the Idle Valley Nature Reserve.	Amend Policy SP2 and its justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals. Include additional text in the site development brief for MP2n Botany Bay which highlights the need for the restoration scheme to complement the Idle Valley Nature Reserve.
23216 - Mr Andrew Liney [2772]	Comment	1 No mention is made of protection of the high pressure natural gas line which crosses the site underground. 2 No mention is made of screening for the benefit of my house, which is an isolated property on the opposite side of the Chesterfield Canal and which has an uninterrupted view of 90% of the proposed extraction site. 3 The proposals appear to be predicated in favour of a central location for the processing plant, which would place it unnecessarily close to my property. 4 Any processing plant should be screened from all sides including from the west.		Comments noted. Additional information will be included with regard to the location and screening to the plant site and screening along the length of the Chesterfield Canal. Reference will also be made to the existing pipeline that runs through the site.	Include additional information in the site development brief for MP2n Botany Bay regarding the location and screening to all sides of the plant site and screening along the length of the Chesterfield Canal. Make reference to the pipeline that runs through the site.
23910 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however the development brief for this site does not give primacy to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Comments accepted. It is proposed that the site development brief will be amended to ensure that the County Council's approach to biodiversity led restoration is explicit.	Amend the first sentence of the restoration text in the site development brief for MP2n Botany Bay to read: Restoration of the site should be primarily biodiversity-led, however the high quality agricultural soils found on the site should be taken into account in the final restoration proposal reflecting policy DM3 Agricultural land and soil quality.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2o - Coddington</i>					
23731 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>With the proximity of the site to Stapleford Wood this offers the opportunity for the restoration scheme to increase access to the piece of green infrastructure.</p> <p>Where possible trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders (lots on the site boundaries and the Moors Brat Drain SINC) should be sought to be retained and included within the proposed screening of the site. The augmentation of screening to the south of the site along the A17 and of the processing plant is supported and will assist in limiting the visual impact of the allocation from the road itself and from Coddington village.</p> <p>The reference to protection of the SINC within the site and of the ancient woodland, Moor Brats and Stapleford Woods (also a SINC) which adjoin the site is welcomed. It is important that the impact on these areas is minimised and mitigated where necessary.</p> <p>The priority of wetland open habitats as part of the restoration scheme may also provide flood risk alleviation benefits and so is supported.</p>	Add reference to protection of trees with Tree Preservation Orders	Comments noted. The site development brief will be amended to make reference to the retention of trees along the site boundaries that have Tree Preservation Orders and that could be incorporated into site screening.	Add text with the site development brief for MP2o regarding the retention of trees with Tree Preservation Orders along the site boundaries.
23624 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	The RSPB supports the provision of new areas of heathland and acid grassland in its eastern appendage, as per the Trent Valley BOM.		Comments and support for heathland and acid grassland in the eastern appendage noted.	
23911 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however the development brief for this site does not give primacy to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Comments accepted. It is proposed that the site development brief will be amended to ensure that the County Council's approach to biodiversity led restoration is explicit.	Amend the first sentence of the restoration text in the site development brief for MP2o Coddington to read: Restoration of the site should be primarily biodiversity-led, however the high quality agricultural soils found on the site should be taken into account in the final restoration proposal reflecting policy DM3 Agricultural land and soil quality.

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23412 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	Negative impacts of increased traffic flows through the centre of the Village including safety of pedestrians. Negative impacts, particularly on the closest properties, of noise, dust and pollution. The impact on house prices in Coddington and its desirability as a place to live, work or visit for the foreseeable future. Detrimental to the character of the neighbouring Conservation Area, its landscape context, and to employment prospects in adjacent leisure businesses. Detrimental to important wildlife habitats designated as SINCs.	<p>The proposed area should be removed from the plan due to the traffic impacts on a busy main road and nearby minor roads, and the detrimental impact on the neighbouring Conservation Area.</p> <p>If the area is included in the plan, it should be conditional on southbound access onto Drove Lane off the A17 should be restricted to prevent large traffic volumes driving through the centre of the Village. This could be achieved either by gated access (for agricultural vehicles only) or by blocking off the access to / from Drove Lane south of the A17.</p>	<p>The aim of the site development briefs are to identify key issues which will inform and influence the planning application process, including nearby environmental and cultural designations, access and transport and suitable restoration proposals in line with the plans biodiversity led restoration approach. The briefs are at an early stage of development and will be developed further as the plan progresses.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process detailed work would be undertaken to identify, amongst other things, the site layout, suitable stand offs and screening from sensitive areas and measures to limit impacts from noise and dust.</p> <p>A detailed Transport Assessment would also be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would also be put in place to ensure that HGVs from the development avoid unsuitable roads such as those through Coddington village.</p> <p>The suggestion of limiting traffic movements from the A17 onto the southern section of Drove Lane will be highlighted in the site brief for consideration as part of any future quarry development.</p>	Include proposal to limit traffic movements from the A17 on to the southern section of Drove Lane in the site development brief for MP2o Coddington.

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23556 - Kelham Estate [2921] 23557 - Trustees of Home Farm, Kelham [2922]	Object		Remove Coddington as a proposed allocated site.	<p>The aim of the site development briefs are to identify key issues which will inform and influence the development details of future allocations at an early stage of the process, including nearby environmental and cultural designations, access and transport and suitable restoration proposals in line with the plans biodiversity led restoration approach.</p> <p>The site brief makes reference to a number of the issues raised including; the need for flood mitigation measures to be considered through the completion of a Flood Risk Assessment, the key environmental designations that would need to be addressed and the key habitats that should be incorporated as part of the detailed restoration proposals. The consideration of the potential impacts and mitigation measures required would be completed at the planning application stage, when all of the relevant policies of the plan would be taken into account.</p> <p>In terms of flooding, sand and gravel extraction is flood compatible and so although the site may lie in Flood Zone 3, this does not preclude it from being worked for sand and gravel.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has been completed which doesn't raise any site specific issues, however a site specific transport assessment would be required through the planning application process.</p>	

MP3a - Bestwood 2 East

23625 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	Bestwood East lies within the Sherwood Futurescape and the Sherwood Forest Heathlands Living Landscape. Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscapescale conservation initiatives. As such, the RSPB supports the prioritisation of heathland / acid grassland.
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Support noted.

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Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs

MP3b - Carlton Forest North

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP3b - Carlton Forest North</i>					
23626 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	Carlton Forest North lies within the Sherwood Futurescape, Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of this landscape-scale conservation initiative. The RSPB supports the provision of acid grassland, as this area is good for acid grassland plants and woodlarks.		Support noted.	
23912 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however the development brief for this site does not give primacy to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Comments accepted.	Amend the site development brief to ensure that the restoration scheme is in line with the Biodiversity-Led Restoration contained within Policy SP2.
<i>MP3c - Scrooby Top North</i>					
23627 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	Scrooby Top North is on the boundary of the Trent & Tame Futurescape and lies within the Idle Valley Living Landscape. Restoration of the site should reflect the aspirations of these landscape-scale conservation initiatives.		Comments noted. Amendments are being made to Policy SP2 and the justification text to highlight the importance of landscape scale conservation initiatives when considering site restoration proposals.	
23913 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however the development brief for this site does not give primacy to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Nottinghamshire County Council welcomes your comments and the brief will be amended to ensure that the County Council's approach to biodiversity led restoration is explicit.	Site Brief: MP3c - Scrooby Top North Add text under 'Quarry Restoration' before first paragraph as follows: All proposals for restoration schemes should be in line with the County Council's approach to Biodiversity-Led Restoration contained within Policy SP2.
<i>MP6a - Kirton West</i>					
23628 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	The RSPB would support the planting of broad-leaved woodland, as this would provide a link between Wellow and Kirton Woods.		The County Council accepts these comments and a change is propose to the site brief.	Site brief: MP6a - Kirton West Amend Quarry restoration section as follows: '...packed into the site. Priority should be given to woodland planting which provides a link between Wellow and Kirton Woods, and the creation of wetland/open habitats.'

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23914 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however the development brief for this site does not give primacy to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Nottinghamshire County Council welcomes your comments and the brief will be amended to ensure that the County Council's approach to biodiversity led restoration is explicit.	<p>Site Brief: MP6a: Kirton West</p> <p>Add text under 'Quarry Restoration' before first paragraph as follows:</p> <p>All proposals for restoration schemes should be in line with the County Council's approach to Biodiversity-Led Restoration contained within Policy SP2.</p>

MP9a - Holbeck

23629 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	The RSPB supports the creation of new priority habitat, including prioritisation of calcareous grassland.		Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	Remove allocation of Holbeck from Policy MP9 Delete the site development brief for MP9a: Holbeck
23289 - Lafarge Tarmac (David Atkinson) [2797]	Object	<p>It is also noted that "Restricted Byway No.5" which runs through the site has been afforded protection due to its heritage value. However, if the byway remains in place it will effectively split the site into two separate areas, one being approximately 8.5 hectares and the other being approximately 23.5 hectares.</p> <p>In order to prevent the sterilisation of the mineral resource, it is considered that options will need to be explored for temporary closure or diversion of the byway in the event of future mineral extraction at the site.</p> <p>This would form part of appropriate assessments submitted in support of a planning application determination.</p> <p>This will be necessary in order to be consistent with both local and national planning policy in relation to the prevention of mineral sterilisation. We therefore suggest that the supporting text for MP9a is adapted accordingly.</p>	Adapt supporting text for MP9a to allow for consideration of options for the temporary closure or diversion of Restricted Byway No.5.	Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	Remove allocation of Holbeck from Policy MP9 Delete the site development brief for MP9a: Holbeck

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23915 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	NWT strongly welcome the guidance within the restoration briefs on suitable habitat types, however the development brief for this site does not give primacy to biodiversity.	Amend development brief to focus primarily on biodiversity.	Due to revised information put forward by the operator, the Holbeck site is not being proposed for allocation as the Industrial Dolomite resource is no longer required within this Plan period.	Remove allocation of Holbeck from Policy MP9 Delete the site development brief for MP9a: Holbeck

Appendix 4: Policies Map

Appendix 4: Policies Map

23470 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Mr Tom Gilbert-Wooldridge) [1962]	Comment	<p>The quality and clarity of the policies map and its insets is poor. Many of the colours appear washed out, making it difficult to distinguish specific things. Furthermore, there is no depiction of heritage assets within the inset maps other than the area for South Muskham. It would be very helpful to show designated heritage assets, including the different grades of listed buildings.</p> <p>We have commented above on the specific boundaries for certain site allocations such as Langford South and Holbeck. These inset maps may need to be revised based on further changes to the Minerals Plan.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The clarity and quality of all of the maps will be reviewed and improved before the next stage.</p> <p>It is not considered suitable to identify heritage assets on the policies map. If this were to be done, a range of other designations would also have to be added. The policies map is intended to illustrate the policies within the plan. Mapping of designated sites is available elsewhere.</p> <p>Any changes to site allocation boundaries resulting from this consultation will be amended accordingly.</p>	Review and improve the clarity and quality of the Policies Map and Insets.
23293 - Lafarge Tarmac (David Atkinson) [2797]	Comment	Inset 1 should illustrate the extensions areas in Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council's administrative area.	Add the extensions area of MP2a that falls in Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council's administrative area to Inset 1.	Comment accepted. The areas of the Finningley Extension in Doncaster will be indicated on Inset 1.	Inset 1: Add illustration of Finningley Extension areas that lie within Doncaster.
23291 - Lafarge Tarmac (David Atkinson) [2797]	Object	<p>INSET 1</p> <p>It is noted that the mineral safeguarding zone illustrated in Inset 1 of the consultation document and detailed within Policy DM13 to prevent any unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources, does not cover the full extent of the allocation area within Nottinghamshire County Council's administrative boundary.</p>	Extend the safeguarding zone to cover the full extent of the allocation area of MP2a on Inset 1.	Comments noted - Inset 1 will be amended.	Amend Inset 1 to ensure the safeguarding and consultation zone covers the entire allocation.

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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Appendix 5: Monitoring and Implementation Table

Appendix 5: Monitoring and Implementation Table

23219 - Leicestershire County Council (Nigel Hunt) [2403]	Comment	In order to avoid undue pressure being placed on Leicestershire, the Plan should ensure that appropriate provision is made for monitoring both the supply and demand for aggregates within Nottinghamshire. The current monitoring proposal for Policy MP2: Sand and gravel provision does not address the situation whereby sales are increasing thereby triggering a review of the proposed provision.	The Plan should provide for a review of the sand and gravel provision in the Plan in the event of significant shortfalls arising between the proposed provision and future demand.	Comment noted. The monitoring table ensures that the required landbank is maintained. The LAA is annually reviewed and these two monitoring/review processes will ensure that if required, a review of the sand and gravel provision policy is undertaken.	
23398 - Holme Parish Meeting [288]	Comment	We are disappointed that so many of the Performance Indicators and Triggers are set in negative terms eg the number of planning permissions not consistent with the Minerals Local Plan; planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice; number of planning permissions granted in close proximity where extraction would occur at the same time. Surely the point of the Plan is to ensure zero tolerance of these instances with such applications turned down? Is it not possible to instead monitor positive characteristics? We would also like to see a role for local Liaison Committees in monitoring the Plan.	All negative performance indicators to be reviewed and replaced with positive measures eg "Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice" should be amended to read "All planning permissions conform to Environment Agency advice."	Objection is noted. However, the very purpose of monitoring is to identify if a policy is failing, or not working in the way it was originally intended. This then allows for action to be taken to prevent further negative impacts as a result of the policy, as such monitoring should be in the negative, not positive.	

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Appendix 5: Monitoring and Implementation Table

Appendix 5: Monitoring and Implementation Table

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23632 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>DM12 Aiport Safeguarding (Bird Strike)</p> <p>The 'Key Outcome of Policy' ('conflict ... will be safeguarded') doesn't make sense. See 'Changes to Plan' for suggested re-wording.</p> <p>The 'Performance Indicator' 'Number of water based restoration schemes approved within safeguarded area' is not appropriate. This suggests that water based restoration should be avoided. However, this is an unrealistic and unreasonable aspiration for the reasons outlined in our response to Policy DM12 itself. Ultimately, it is the relevant statutory authority that provides the planning authority with expert advice on the risk of bird strike associated with a particular development proposal. Change suggested in 'Changes to Plan'.</p>	<p>Re-word Key outcome of policy to: 'Bird strike risk is minimised through well-designed restoration schemes'</p> <p>Replace Performance Indicator 'Number of water based restoration schemes approved within safeguarded area' with 'Planning permissions granted contrary to statutory authority advice'</p>	Comment accepted. Alterations to the key policy outcomes and performance indicator would provide overall clarification in monitoring terms.	
23631 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>DM4 Biodiversity and Geodiversity</p> <p>The RSPB supports the 'Key Outcome of Policy' (interconnectivity achieved and biodiversity achieved).</p> <p>The RSPB supports the 'Performance Indicators', but also suggests additional indicators (see 'Changes to Plan').</p>	<p>Additional indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Area of priority habitat lost (ha) -Area of priority habitat gained (ha) -Net-gain / loss in area of priority habitat (ha) (N.B. Ideally, the net-gain should be over 100ha for wet grassland or reedbed and over 20ha for heathland). 	Monitoring will be reviewed and if information is readily available on such matters then additional monitoring will be included.	Review availability of data that is available and update monitoring table if additional information is available and is not duplicating information.
23630 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Comment	<p>SP2 Biodiversity Led Restoration</p> <p>The RSPB supports the 'Key Outcome of Policy' (interconnectivity achieved and biodiversity achieved)</p> <p>The RSPB supports the 'Performance Indicators', but also suggests additional indicators (see 'Changes to Plan')</p>	<p>Additional indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Area of priority habitat lost (ha) -Area of priority habitat gained (ha) -Net-gain / loss in area of priority habitat (ha) (N.B. Ideally, the net-gain should be over 100ha for wet grassland or reedbed and over 20ha for heathland). 	Monitoring will be reviewed and if information is readily available on such matters then additional monitoring will be included.	Review availability of data that is available and update monitoring table if additional information is available and is not duplicating information.

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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23942 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752] Comment Criterion 5 - landscape - all sites are given negative scores in operation even where the process is necessary to achieve landscape improvement. Again, the scores are influenced by the LCA for the Trent Washlands in most cases and judgments are made about specific sites and locations often within large landscape tracts which must by their nature contain a lot of variability. Therefore, the scoring process seems overly influenced by landscape tract policy assumptions rather than an appraisal of the effects of working at a specific location.

The scoring within the SA in relation to the landscape objective is based on information contained within the Landscape Characterisation Policy as part of the County Landscape Character Assessment. Advice and information on the potential impacts from each site has also been obtained from the County Council's Landscape Team.

23944 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752] Comment It is evident that the SA discussion of Flash Farm is heavily influenced by the absence of information, which has now been supplied, and accordingly a precautionary approach has been taken which has downgraded the site. However, MGL's reassessment of this site puts it back among the leading contenders as a site without strategic value. As such, it easily scores above more favoured sites. A detailed consideration of each of the objectives in relation to Flash Farm is set out in separate comments.

The Flash Farm site has been re-appraised based on the additional information supplied by the operator during the Preferred Approach consultation which provided more information with regards to specific SA objectives. It should be noted that the SA is only one factor in the decision making process for determining each site's suitability, for example, deliverability also needs to be considered to ensure the Local Plan achieves a steady supply of minerals throughout the Plan period. Based on the additional information supplied, the new SA score, when considering the long term effects, has significantly improved.

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23965 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	Revised SA of Shelford East SO3: The site is well related to the large growth area of Nottingham and Rushcliffe. Barge transport into the city is feasible. Shelford Hill and its junction with Shelford Road can be improved because the land either side is in the same ownership as the site. A further increment is given for the ability to be able to deliver mineral by barge.		<p>The revised scheme for Shelford East, submitted during the consultation period on the Preferred Approach document, proposes a significant change to the access arrangements which results in the connection to the main highway network being seriously compromised.</p> <p>The County Council acknowledges that there is potential to transport minerals by barge from the Shelford West site, however, there has been no commitment to this made by the operator at this stage and as such it cannot be considered through the SA process. The Highways Authority have considered the changes proposed and are still of the opinion that the site is not well related to the existing highway network and as such road haulage is likely to be inappropriate.</p>	
23939 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Comment	Criterion 1 - Mineral Demand - the sites are scored according to their contribution to demand meaning that larger sites score better than smaller ones. However, this is not balanced in other parts of the SA by the observation that the larger the site the greater will be the degree of environmental disturbance.		Comments noted. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process considers the proposed site allocations on a site by site basis in terms of their individual characteristics. There will be certain circumstances where long term restoration proposals can yield greater environmental gains.	
23937 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Comment	For those sites in the study area, the result of the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity study does not seem to have been reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (see attachment for table detailing this - Flash Farm is in the Pale Pink area, but has a very low combined SA score in comparison to other sites in Pink, Red and Dark Red categories).		<p>Comments noted. The objectives of the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Study (AMES) were to provide additional evidence for Nottinghamshire's part of the Trent Valley.</p> <p>The Study is only relevant for the Trent Valley areas of Nottinghamshire and as such large parts of the County are not included. It covers a number of topics including ecology, the historic environment and landscape attributes. Individually these are all included within the Sustainability Appraisal and were considered in the context of specialist advice; as such it would be inappropriate to consider them again as a single objective.</p>	

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23943 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Comment	Criterion 9 - efficient use of resources - also gives preference for extensions over new sites or favours large sites over smaller ones. Whilst it is a general observation that mineral that can be worked acceptably should not be left in the ground, the SA appears to have been presented on the basis of an assumption that that is always the case, when as MP1 Practice Guide observes, that is not always the case, and sites need to be treated on their merits at a suitable level of detail.		<p>The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report, published in 2012, set out the baseline data to decide on the level of scope and detail for the Sustainability Appraisal. It also identified the proposed Sustainability Objectives to take into account all the factors identified through the review of Local Plans for Nottinghamshire and set out the decision making criteria and proposed indicators for future SA assessments. The SA, as part of the decision making process for the production of the Minerals Local Plan, aims to ensure that the most efficient use of land is achieved and as such the best use of the available resources within the County is realised in order to secure their long term conservation and extensions of existing sites are crucial to achieving this objective. Utilising existing infrastructure through extensions to existing sites is preferable in sustainability terms.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process considers the proposed site allocations on a site by site basis in terms of their individual characteristics.</p>	

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23940 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Comment	<p>Criterion 2 - biodiversity - the scores do not seem to reflect the AMES results. Moreover, when compared with criterion 8 - protection of BMV land - if sites contain BMV land, as most do, scores cancel each other out leading to the impression that there is no sustainability gains from mineral working because BMV land is turned into wetland biodiversity. The opposition of biodiversity over BMV land is a purely policy preference and not a necessary consequence of mineral working. This is surely counter intuitive and is misleading. It also does not give sufficient credit to schemes like Flash Farm which are able to both preserve BMV land and offer biodiversity gain.</p> <p>Because the scoring technique is numerical, the practice of scoring certain criteria with a question mark due to lack of information or where the compiler cannot say whether an effect is good or bad, gives a misleading impression of the sustainability of any particular site. It effectively means that no information tends to be a benefit when looking at comparisons between sites, which is unhelpful in the process of site selection.</p>		<p>The objectives of the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Study (AMES) were to provide additional evidence for Nottinghamshire's part of the Trent Valley and the finding of the Study were utilised during the site selection process. The Study is only relevant for the Trent Valley areas of Nottinghamshire and as such large parts of the County are not included. It covers a number of topics including ecology, the historic environment and landscape attributes. Each site is individually assessed based on its own characteristics and future restoration proposals and biodiversity and high quality agricultural land are considered separately within the process. Information and advice is sourced from a variety of 'experts' (ecology, landscape etc.) depending on the objective for each individual site and a 'score' agreed by the appraisal team.</p> <p>The Flash Farm site has been re-appraised based on the additional information supplied by the operator during the Preferred Approach consultation which provided more information with regards to specific SA objectives.</p>	
23941 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Comment	<p>Criterion 3 - sustainable transport - one site scores positively because it proposes barge transport. However, all of the rest propose road transport but are not accorded the same scores. This is because an assumption is made about the desirability of extensions and their acceptability regardless of their specific performance, whilst a new site is automatically downgraded by 2 points because it is a new access, regardless of whether an access can be gained acceptably with minimal engineering work as required at Flash Farm. The scores thus give a wrong impression that there is more difference between the sites than there is in reality.</p>		<p>The scoring within the SA in relation to the sustainable transport objective relates to proximity and impacts/relationships with the main highway networks. Advice and information on the potential impacts from each site has been obtained from the Highways Authority.</p>	

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23955 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	<p>Site SA - Table 2.2 Decision making criteria</p> <p>SO3: Bullet points 1 and 2 have not been dealt with adequately. It is only possible to assess the ability of a site to reduce mineral miles once the distribution of the sites and their contribution together with that at sites already permitted is known. Then it is possible to provide an overview. This should form part of the final analysis when it may be necessary to allocate sites in areas which are deficient and in so doing the benefit of the reduction in mineral miles will offset other environmental impacts. Distance to markets and access to the highway network should be assessed separately.</p> <p>SO5: In making this assessment a rather broad brush approach has been taken and the Character Assessment used as a landscape designation tool.</p> <p>SO6: The impact of the extraction of mineral on flooding has been assessed on the basis of the flood zone in which the site is located with site in higher zones being downgraded. This is not the correct approach because mineral extraction is a water compatible development and can improve existing flood risk problems by providing additional capacity and bunding.</p> <p>SO7, 9 and 11: All the sites have been given the same score - the SOs should be removed.</p> <p>SO10: All the sites have been given the same score. The number of homes which HGVs from the site will pass in reaching markets should be assessed. In particular the sites north of Newark where the A133 passes through a number of villages should be downgraded.</p>		<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>The County Council is aware that an average viable distance for 'mineral miles' is 35km. As part of the call for sites process, some operators identified the broad locations of likely markets and this information has been utilised through the SA process. The Minerals Local Plan should identify an adequate supply of minerals throughout the Plan period and as such it would be inappropriate of the County Council not to consider transport movements as part of the SA at this stage of the plan making process. The County Council do not know the precise routes that the HGVs will take at this stage in the plan making process as this will depend upon existing and proposed weight restrictions along with likely markets, as such it would be inappropriate at this stage to identify the number of homes that a lorry will pass to reach its intended market.</p> <p>The SA process considers the proposed site allocations on a site by site basis in terms of their individual characteristics. The scoring within the SA in relation to the landscape objective is based on information contained within the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment which identifies Policy Zones and divides them into a number of categories which have landscape actions associated with them. This approach has been consistently applied to all the sites submitted for consideration.</p> <p>The scoring within the SA in relation to reducing the risk of flooding is based on information with regards to the Environment Agency's Flood Zones. As you are aware, for example, if a site lies within Flood Zone 3 it automatically scores -3 along with all other sites that lie within Flood Zone 3 to ensure consistency. The potential benefits of reducing flood risk during and after extraction have been considered where these are known and confirmed with the Environment Agency.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that some objectives have the same scores for each of the sites, this is</p>	

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		<p>SO14: The ability of a site to improve public access and flood defences through restoration should be taken into account.</p>		<p>due to the level of detail known at this stage of the process. No one site is disadvantaged (or advantaged) over another as this has been consistently applied.</p> <p>Where details of restoration proposals include proposals to improve issues such as public access and flood risk, these have been considered as part of the SA process.</p>	
23971 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	<p>Revised SA of Shelford East</p> <p>SO14: Flooding. As explained above in response to the comments on objectives 6 and 7 there will be a very significant benefit to the residents of Shelford as a result of the proposed improvements to the flood defences at an early stage in the development. This will result in a beneficial effect on the quality of life from an early stage in the operational period as well as for the long term. This aspect of the effect should be allocated an effect score of +3 during the operational period and in the long term.</p> <p>Access to the countryside. Currently there is very little access to any of this countryside apart from the PROW to Stoke Ferry which will be diverted during the excavation of this part of the site. However there is the potential to give access to a riverside route which currently doesn't exist and this can be implemented at the beginning of the development as it will be located within the standoff from the river.</p>		<p>The revised scheme submitted during the consultation period for the Preferred Approach document in relation to Shelford West has been re-assessed as part of the SA process. The suggested provision of flood defences in the long term was reflected in the original SA score and the new infrastructure on the provision of right of ways has resulted in an improved SA score.</p>	
23970 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	<p>Revised SA of Shelford East</p> <p>SO8: No further information is currently available but the present tendency to flood may lead to a reduction in the assessment of the agricultural value of the land.</p>		Comments noted	

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23962 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	Revised SA of Shelford West SO8: No further information is currently available but the present tendency to flood may lead to a reduction in the assessment of the agricultural value of the land.		Comments noted.	
23935 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Comment	For those sites in the study area, the result of the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity study does not seem to have been reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (see attachment for table detailing this - Flash Farm is in the Pale Pink area, but has a very low combined SA score in comparison to other sites in Pink, Red and Dark Red categories).		Comments noted. The objectives of the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Study (AMES) were to provide additional evidence for Nottinghamshire's part of the Trent Valley and the findings of the Study were utilised during the site selection process. The Study is only relevant for the Trent Valley areas of Nottinghamshire and as such large parts of the County are not included. It covers a number of topics including ecology, the historic environment and landscape attributes. Individually these are all included within the Sustainability Appraisal and were considered in the context of specialist advice; as such it would be inappropriate to consider them again as a single objective.	
23945 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Comment	Revised SA of Flash Farm Sustainability Objective 1: Although the revised scheme will generate a smaller tonnage, the estimated figure of 3.08 million tonnes nevertheless will make a large contribution to aggregate supply and therefore the original "score" would still be relevant		Comment noted.	

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23963 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Comment	Revised SA of Shelford West SO14: Flooding. As explained above in response to the comments on objectives 6 and 7 there will be a very significant benefit to the residents of Shelford as a result of the proposed improvements to the food defences at an early stage in the development. This will result in a beneficial effect on the quality of life from an early stage in the operational period as well as for the long term. This aspect of the effect should be allocated an effect score of +3 during the operational period and in the long term. Access to the countryside. Currently there is very little access to any of this countryside apart from the PROW to Stoke Ferry which will be diverted during the excavation of this part of the site. However there is the potential to give access to a riverside route which currently doesn't exist and this can be implemented at the beginning of the development as it will be located within the standoff from the river.		<p>The scoring within the SA in relation to reducing the risk of flooding is based on information with regards to the Environment Agency's Flood Zones. For example if a site lies within Flood Zone 3 it automatically scores -3 along with all other sites that lie within Flood Zone 3 to ensure consistency. The potential benefits of reducing flood risk during and after extraction have been considered where these are known and agreed with by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>The revised scheme submitted during the consultation period for the Preferred Approach document in relation to Shelford West has been re-assessed as part of the SA process. The suggested provision of flood defences in the long term was reflected in the original SA score and the new infrastructure on the provision of right of ways has resulted in an improved SA score.</p>	

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23967 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Shelford East SO5: In combination, the landscape, archaeological and ecological conservation and enhancement should lead to different scores against Objective 5 "Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape". See attached for full details.</p> <p>In the NMLP SA, the scores are shown as -3 during the operational period and -3 in the long term. The possibility of conserving landscape features is dismissed as unlikely to be compatible with mineral extraction; this is broadly not true.</p> <p>The scores in the NMLP SA, reflecting the moderate landscape condition, the coherent not unified landscape and the positive landscape, archaeological and ecological enhancements, should be -1 during the operational phase (although progressive restoration would take place) and +1 in the long term as there would be substantial gains/improvements.</p>	<p>Operational period: -1 Long term: +1</p>	<p>The SA process considers the proposed site allocations on a site by site basis in terms of their individual characteristics. The scoring within the SA in relation to the landscape objective is based on information contained within the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment which identifies Policy Zones and divides them into a number of categories which have landscape actions associated with them. This approach has been consistently applied to all the sites submitted for consideration.</p>	
23972 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>Revised SA comparison of Coddington and Home Farm SO2: Coddington will have a very significant negative impact upon Moor Brats Drain SINC therefore should be scored -3.</p> <p>Home Farm will restore half of the site to habitat creation and therefore should be considered as positive impact rather than slight positive in the longer term, +2</p>	<p>Coddington - Operational period: -3</p> <p>Home Farm - Long term: +2</p>	<p>The SA process considers the proposed site allocations on a site by site basis in terms of their individual characteristics. The scoring within the SA in relation to the biodiversity/ecology objective is based on advice and information on the potential impacts for each site and the biodiversity value of restoration proposals obtained from the County Ecologist and Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust.</p> <p>The proposed allocation at Coddington has been consistently scored through the SA process along with the other sites submitted (including Home Farm). The potential impacts on biodiversity/ecology and restoration plans have been considered through the process taking into account the biodiversity led restoration strategy contained within the Minerals Local Plan.</p>	

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23975 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Revised SA comparison of Coddington and Home Farm SO5: The current landscape at Home Farm is assessed as being poor. The restoration of Home Farm would enable improvements both to biodiversity and landscape enhancement opportunities. The long term impact should be scored +2.	Home Farm - Operational period: 0 Long term: +2	The scoring within the SA in relation to the landscape objective is based on information contained within the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment which identifies Policy Zones and divides them into a number of categories which have landscape actions associated with them. This approach has been consistently applied to all the sites submitted for consideration.	
23959 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	Revised SA of Shelford West SO5: In combination, the landscape, archaeological and ecological conservation and enhancement should lead to different scores against Objective 5 "Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape". See attached for much greater detail. In the NMLP SA, the scores are shown as -2 during the operational period and -1 in the long term. The possibility of conserving landscape features is dismissed as unlikely to be compatible with mineral extraction; this is broadly not true. The scores in the NMLP SA, reflecting the positive landscape, archaeological and ecological features, should be -1 during the operational phase (although progressive restoration would take place) and +2 in the long term as there would be very substantial gains/improvements.	Operational period: -1 Long term: +2	The SA process considers the proposed site allocations on a site by site basis in terms of their individual characteristics. The scoring within the SA in relation to the landscape objective is based on information contained within the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment which identifies Policy Zones and divides them into a number of categories which have landscape actions associated with them. This approach has been consistently applied to all the sites submitted for consideration.	

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23960 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Shelford West SO6:</p> <p>It is stated that the sites largely are in the River Trent Floodplain (Zone 3). This is to be expected for most river deposits of sand and gravel. It is acknowledged in the MLPPA that sand and gravel workings are considered water compatible developments which are appropriate in flood zone 3 '...provided that there is no net loss of floodplain storage, water flows are not impeded and flood risk is not increased elsewhere.' It can be seen from the restoration proposals that the sites will be restored to a combination of restoration to existing ground levels and to water-based restoration. As a result of these proposals there will be no overall net loss of floodplain storage and an overall gain in floodplain storage where the ground is restored to water-based afteruses. From a very early stage during the operation of the sites the partially excavated and excavated but unrestored mineral extraction areas will provide significant additional flood storage during flood events. The village of Shelford is protected by current defences however these are not sufficient to provide protection for a 1 in 100 year flood event taking into account climate change. At an early stage in the development of the sites the standard of the defences around Shelford will be improved in order to bring them up to the necessary standard to provide protection for a 1 in 100 year flood event taking into account climate change. Furthermore the flood defence improvements which have been and are being carried out in Nottingham upstream of Shelford will result in an increase in flood levels at Shelford which will also be taken into account when designing the improved defences. Overall therefore there will be a very positive impact in the provision of additional floodplain storage and the protection of Shelford from the commencement of operations which will continue following restoration and should</p>	<p>Operational period: +3</p> <p>Long term: +3</p>	<p>The scoring within the SA in relation to reducing the risk of flooding is based on information with regards to the Environment Agency's Flood Zones. For example if a site lies within Flood Zone 3 it automatically scores -3 along with all other sites that lie within Flood Zone 3 to ensure consistency. The potential benefits of reducing flood risk during and after extraction have been considered where these are known and agreed with by the Environment Agency.</p>	

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23954 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Object	<p>be allocated an effect score of +3 for both the operational and the long term periods.</p> <p>Revised SA of Flash Farm Sustainability Objective 14: The boundary of the site at Flash Farm has been significantly reduced and moved further away from the settlement of Averham. Recognised research work undertaken by central government indicates that matters such as noise as dust can readily be controlled particularly when appropriate stand-offs are introduced. The critical zone in respect of dust is 100m and at Flash farm the settlements of Averham and Kelham are 500 to 650m respectively from the nearest site operations. At such distances noise can readily be controlled but in any event, screening mounds will be incorporated (primarily to minimise any potential visual impacts).</p> <p>Accordingly the "score" should be no greater than -1 for this aspect of the protection of human health and quality of life.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The revised site boundaries have been noted and the site has been re-assessed in relation to these. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process considers the proposed site allocations on a site by site basis in terms of their individual characteristics. The scores given are based on whether there are settlements in close proximity and as such are consistent with similar sites in this regard. Whilst the site boundary has been drawn away from Averham it still remains the case that there are a number of settlements in close proximity.</p>	
23976 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>Revised SA comparison of Coddington and Home Farm SO6: A suitable stand off would be implemented for the working of Home Farm so that there would not be any impact upon the integrity of the river bank. Working methods would be implemented to ensure no impact upon the flood capacity of the site. Home Farm should be scored as neutral. The restoration of Home Farm would ensure improvement to site drainage, and provide flood storage capacity and therefore can be considered positive in the long term. Home Farm should be scored +1.</p>	<p>Home Farm - Operational period: 0 Long term: +1</p>	<p>The scoring within the SA in relation to reducing the risk of flooding is based on information with regards to the Environment Agency's Flood Zones. For example if a site lies within Flood Zone 3 it automatically scores -3 along with all other sites that lie within Flood Zone 3 to ensure consistency. The potential benefits of reducing flood risk during and after extraction have been considered where these are known and agreed with by the Environment Agency.</p>	

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23949 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Flash Farm Sustainability Objective 5: The landscape appraisal undertaken by FPCR (Annexure 4) confirms the blandness of the site with numerous landscape detractors present (e.g. pylons on the site and Staythorpe power Station a prominent feature).</p> <p>The site itself consists of fields sub-divided by post and wire fences. The scheme can be worked without removing a single section of hedgerow and therefore there are no landscape fabric features on site to be harmed.</p> <p>The concept restoration scheme will introduce varied species hedgerows along with conservation grassland.</p> <p>During working therefore it is suggested that a more reflective score would be no more than "-1" whereas the restoration should score positively (+2)</p>		<p>The scoring within the SA in relation to the landscape objective is based on information contained within the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment which identifies Policy Zones and divides them into a number of categories which have landscape actions associated with them. This approach has been consistently applied to all the sites submitted for consideration.</p>	
23980 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>Revised SA comparison of Coddington and Home Farm SO14: The winning and working of sand and gravel would be undertaken to the highest standards such that there would be no impact upon human health and quality of life. It is accepted that there will be an impact but this will be mitigated and minimised in accordance with established guidelines, the site should be scored -1. The restoration of Home Farm would look to make improvements to the ROW network, in particular the Trent Valley Way long distance footpath. The long term should be scored +2.</p>	<p>Home Farm - Operational period: -1 Long term: +2</p>	<p>The scoring within the SA in relation to the human health and quality of life objective relates to proximity to existing settlements. The County Council agree that mitigation measures can be implemented to reduce the potential impacts and these have been considered as part of the SA process.</p>	

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23952 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Flash Farm Sustainability Objective 8: The assessment for Land Research (Annexure 6) confirms that less than 60% of the site constitutes Grade 2 and 3a land (i.e. best and most versatile)</p> <p>The site will be worked sequentially, progressively restoring the land close to pre-development ground levels so only a proportion of the site will be out of productive agricultural use at any one time.</p> <p>Soils will be stripped, stored and replaced using accepted practices to ensure the same or better ALC can readily be achieved post-restoration.</p> <p>The score during the working phase should therefore be no greater than -1 and certainly neutral or even +1 post restoration.</p>		The SA scores in relation to agricultural land have been re-assessed in light of the new information submitted.	

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23961 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Shelford West SO7:</p> <p>The proposed development will significantly improve the adaptability of the village of Shelford to climate change. As explained under the comments for Objective 6 Shelford is not currently protected from a 1 in 100 year flood event taking into account climate change and there are no plans to provide protection to this level. A major advantage of the proposed development is that the village of Shelford will be more effectively protected from increased flooding as a result of climate change at an early stage in the proposed operational period. This aspect of the effect should be allocated an effect score of +3 during the operational period and in the long term.</p> <p>The location of the site relative to Nottingham and the ability to be able to use barge transport should give this site +1 during the operational phase giving an overall total of +2.</p> <p>In the long term the introduction of the large areas of wetland habitat to give flora and fauna resilience should be added to the benefit of the additional flood defences to give a score of +2.</p>	<p>Operational period: +2</p> <p>Long term: +2</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Definitive assessment of the impacts on, and increasing adaptability to, climate change requires a greater level of detail than that available at this stage, hence it is recognised that improved flood defences could be beneficial but there is also potential for positive or negative effects on fauna and flora in terms of their resilience to climate change.</p> <p>In terms of the potential for this site to transport minerals by barge, thus potentially reducing the impacts on climate change, there has been no commitment to this made by the operator at this stage and as such cannot be considered through the SA process.</p>	

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23964 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Shelford East SO2: The extraction boundary has now been revised to exclude the grazing marsh and the Dyke. Water levels in these features can be maintained by good hydrological management.</p> <p>The proposed restoration scheme focuses on a habitat matrix that includes open water, wetlands and grazing marsh to provide opportunities for a wide variety of potential biodiversity benefits. The inclusion of large areas of grazing marsh complement and link existing parcels of this habitat and in combination with the other proposed habitats creates a significant stepping stone for biodiversity in the landscape.</p> <p>The proposed restoration scheme is therefore considered to have the potential to achieve a positive impact over the long-term and thus score up to +2 for this element of the assessment.</p>	Operational period: +1 Long term:+2	The Minerals Local Plan contains a biodiversity led restoration strategy which is proposed to be applied to all mineral extraction proposals and as such each individual site would be expected to minimise the effects of the proposals on existing habitats and contribute towards achieving enhanced biodiversity gains in the longer term through restoration proposals. The revised scheme submitted during the consultation period for the Preferred Approach document in relation to Shelford East has been re-assessed as part of the SA process and the County Council is in agreement that the new proposals do merit an improved SA score.	
23957 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Shelford West SO3: The site is well related to the large growth area of Nottingham and Rushcliffe. Barge transport into the city is feasible. Shelford Hill and its junction with Shelford Road can be improved because the land either side is in the same ownership as the site. The +1 score is directly comparable with that given by the County for Shelford East using this route. A further increment is given for the ability to be able to deliver mineral by barge. No marina is now proposed so the negative long term score is removed.</p>	Operational period: +1 Long term: 0	The County Council acknowledges that there is potential to transport minerals by barge from the Shelford West site, however, there has been no commitment to this made by the operator at this stage and as such it cannot be considered through the SA process. The Highways Authority have considered the changes proposed and are still of the opinion that the site is not well related to the existing highway network and as such road haulage is likely to be inappropriate.	

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23947 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Object	Revised SA of Flash Farm Sustainability Objective 3: The appraisal undertaken by Nottinghamshire County Council confirms the site is well-related to the main highway network but then raises an issue about Kelham Bridge and to a lesser degree, Southwell. The A617 is extensively used by HGV's and although Kelham Bridge is not ideal its impact has been overstated. It is therefore suggested that the environmental score should at least be neutral (i.e. zero). All other road linked quarries appear to have scored at least a "+1".		The scoring within the SA in relation to the sustainable transport objective relates to proximity and impacts/relationships with the main highway networks. Advice and information on the potential impacts of the Flash Farm site have been obtained from the Highways Authority who do not agree that the potential impacts have been overstated.	

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23938 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Object	<p>MGL believes the SA process to be flawed by making wide assumptions about effects and not giving sufficient attention to the likely effects of mineral working at each site, by an unreasonable assumption that large sites are better than smaller ones, by a similar assumption that extensions are better than new workings, by favouring a lack of information about effects, and by inadvertently cancelling sustainability gains in biodiversity against loss of BMV land, when that is encouraged by policy. These are set out in detail in individual comments.</p> <p>On balance, MGL believes the AMES study gives a much better result of the sustainability of the site options and the SA needs to be substantially modified in the light of the critique here presented to align the two methods of analysis.</p>	The AMES study should be used as an alternative indicator of sustainability and the SA should be substantially modified to reflect this.	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report, published in 2012, set out the baseline data to decide on the level of scope and detail for the Sustainability Appraisal. It also identified the proposed Sustainability Objectives to take into account all the factors identified through the review of Local Plans for Nottinghamshire and set out the decision making criteria and proposed indicators for future SA assessments. The SA, as part of the decision making process for the production of the Minerals Local Plan, aims to ensure that the most efficient use of land is achieved and as such the best use of the available resources within the County is realised in order to secure their long term conservation and extensions of existing sites are crucial to achieving this objective. Utilising existing infrastructure through extensions to existing sites is more preferable in sustainability terms.</p> <p>The SA process does not purely concentrate on environmental factors, it also considers economic and social issues. Biodiversity and the protection of high quality agricultural land and soil are considered separately through the SA process, however, these two objectives are not mutually exclusive.</p> <p>The objectives of the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Study (AMES) were to provide additional evidence for Nottinghamshire's part of the Trent Valley. The Study is only relevant for the Trent Valley areas of Nottinghamshire and as such large parts of the County are not included. It covers a number of topics including ecology, the historic environment and landscape attributes. Individually these are all included within the Sustainability Appraisal and were considered in the context of specialist advice on them; as such it would be inappropriate to consider them again as a single objective.</p>	

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23978 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Revised SA comparison of Coddington and Home Farm SO8: At Home Farm, the highest quality soils would be stripped and stored to protect their integrity and be used in the restoration of half of the site back to agriculture. There would be no net loss in the amount BAMVAL. Given that the site is flooded on an annual basis the quality of the soils on site is diminished, the majority of the site is not BAMVAL. Home Farm should be considered slight negative in the short term (-1) and neutral in the long term (0).	Home Farm - Operational period: -1 Long term: 0	Each site is individually assessed based on its own characteristics and future restoration proposals with regard to high quality agricultural land. The scoring within the SA in relation to Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land is based on the 'grading' information available. The site at Home Farm is mainly identified as Grade 2 and as such the impacts on this have been considered. Restoration proposals are also considered where these are known.	
23974 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Revised SA comparison of Coddington and Home Farm SO4: Home Farm has some archaeological sensitivities, however, these are proposed to be excluded from the working area and preserved in situ. Other remains on site are evaluated as being of local significance only. A programme of archaeological investigation and recording would be undertaken, the short term effect at Home Farm would be neutral. The restoration of Home Farm will be reflective of historic landscape setting with improvements to biodiversity. The long term effect should be scored as +2.	Home Farm - Operational period: 0 Long term: +2	The impacts that the potential extraction would have on the setting of both Averham and Kelham conservation areas and their listed buildings, alongside several scheduled ancient monuments in close proximity to the Home Farm site have been taken into account when appraising the site through the SA process. The potential impacts on the County's historic environment have been scored consistently throughout the SA and advice has been sought from the County Council's heritage officer and archaeologist.	

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23958 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Shelford West SO4:</p> <p>The setting of the SAM and Shelford village conservation area have been protected with greater standoffs. Taking the 1609 map and overlaying it as a "best fit" onto the evolving cultural heritage map the "warrener's house" area and the isolated rabbit "warren" lie within the extraction area, but also within ploughed fields. No pronounced earthworks will therefore survive and evidence would be limited to features lower than the reach of the plough. This cannot be regarded as significant and a watching brief would be appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>The 1609 map also shows the old course of the Trent. When the Trent was on this course is without further research impossible to say - a mill is shown on the old course so it presumably still carried some water.</p> <p>The importance of this is that the land within the extraction area is basically all flood plain of the Trent, and would originally have been on the west bank. So extraction and restoration to wetland is just another cycle in the evolution of the area, and quite probably what it would have looked like for much of history.</p> <p>The setting of the scheduled gun battery is now protected by the standoff there are some strong positives appearing. We now know the reason for the siting - to protect the approach from Stoke Ferry.</p> <p>I have marked all these on the attached map together with the field boundaries shown in 1609 extraction area.</p>	<p>Operational period: -2</p> <p>Long term: 0</p>	<p>The County Council agrees that the revised site will result in the settings of the scheduled ancient monument and historic buildings in Shelford being affected to a lesser degree, and the revised SA scores reflect this whilst recognising that it is likely that there will still be some impact. The County Council does not agree that the potential impact on archaeology is not significant. The revised scoring takes into account that the site has high archaeological potential, including the likelihood of remains warranting preservation in situ.</p>	

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23946 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Flash Farm Sustainability Objective 2: There is now a clearly defined stand-off from the Kelham Hills SINC to the north-west of the site and the ecological appraisal (See Annexure 1) confirms as the woodland is on higher ground and based on different underlying geology with different hydraulic characteristics then there no envisaged adverse impacts.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the increased stand-off distance, the woodland is not on the receiving alignment of the prevailing wind (which is from the south-west) and therefore indirect effects of noise and dust would be negligible. In any event the material when excavated is in a damp state and therefore dust is rarely a serious adverse issue.</p> <p>In respect of the restoration, it is proposed that lowland neutral and wet grassland will be established across the site with additional lengths of species rich hedgerows. The grasslands and hedgerows are high priority habitats identified within the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Accordingly it is suggested that the "effect" during the operational phase will be neutral (or zero score) whilst the long-term effect is positive and it is suggested this should score at least +2 for the potential contribution to BAP priority habitats</p>		<p>Comments noted. The stand-off proposals recently submitted with regards to Kelham Hills SINC to the north-west of the site are welcomed, however, there will still remain some indirect impacts that need to be considered. The County Council is in agreement that the score relating to the long term impacts should now be increased based on the newly submitted restoration proposals.</p>	

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23966 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Shelford East SO4:</p> <p>The standoffs from the SAM and listed buildings together with that for the village have been increased to reduce adverse impact to insignificant. Impact on East Bridgeford is not accepted due to intervening road, vegetation and topography. The restoration is now amended to provide less open water.</p> <p>The revised proposals have recognised the presence and extent of the scheduled monument, and extraction will stand-off its boundary by 100m. This should ensure the physical preservation of any archaeological features that extend beyond its designated boundary, as well as protecting the setting of this cropmark site. Restoration to current ground levels for a distance of 200m from the scheduled boundary will protect its setting for the long-term.</p>	<p>Operational period: -1</p> <p>Long term: 0</p>	<p>The County Council agrees that the revised site boundary reduces the impingement on the scheduled ancient monument and the impact on historic buildings in Shelford. The SA scores have been improved accordingly, whilst taking into account that the site remains in close proximity to the monument so could still have some adverse impacts on its setting and that of the historic buildings in Shelford and East Bridgeford. The County Council does not agree that such impacts would be reduced to insignificant. The revised scoring also takes into account the fact that the site has high archaeological potential, including the likelihood of remains warranting preservation in situ.</p> <p>The revised scheme submitted during the consultation period for the Preferred Approach document in relation to Shelford East has been re-assessed as part of the SA process.</p>	

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23968 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Shelford East SO6:</p> <p>It is stated that the sites largely are in the River Trent Floodplain (Zone 3). This is to be expected for most river deposits of sand and gravel. It is acknowledged in the MLPPA that sand and gravel workings are considered water compatible developments which are appropriate in flood zone 3 '...provided that there is no net loss of floodplain storage, water flows are not impeded and flood risk is not increased elsewhere.' It can be seen from the restoration proposals that the sites will be restored to a combination of restoration to existing ground levels and to water-based restoration. As a result of these proposals there will be no overall net loss of floodplain storage and an overall gain in floodplain storage where the ground is restored to water-based afteruses. From a very early stage during the operation of the sites the partially excavated and excavated but unrestored mineral extraction areas will provide significant additional flood storage during flood events. The village of Shelford is protected by current defences however these are not sufficient to provide protection for a 1 in 100 year flood event taking into account climate change. At an early stage in the development of the sites the standard of the defences around Shelford will be improved in order to bring them up to the necessary standard to provide protection for a 1 in 100 year flood event taking into account climate change. Furthermore the flood defence improvements which have been and are being carried out in Nottingham upstream of Shelford will result in an increase in flood levels at Shelford which will also be taken into account when designing the improved defences. Overall therefore there will be a very positive impact in the provision of additional floodplain storage and the protection of Shelford from the commencement of operations which will continue following restoration and should</p>	<p>Operational period: +3</p> <p>Long term: +3</p>	<p>The scoring within the SA in relation to reducing the risk of flooding is based on information with regards to the Environment Agency's Flood Zones. For example if a site lies within Flood Zone 3 it automatically scores -3 along with all other sites that lie within Flood Zone 3 to ensure consistency. The potential benefits of reducing flood risk during and after extraction have been considered where these are known and agreed with by the Environment Agency.</p>	

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		be allocated an effect score of +3 for both the operational and the long term periods.			
23969 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Shelford East SO7:</p> <p>The proposed development will significantly improve the adaptability of the village of Shelford to climate change. As explained under the comments for Objective 6 Shelford is not currently protected from a 1 in 100 year flood event taking into account climate change and there are no plans to provide protection to this level. A major advantage of the proposed development is that the village of Shelford will be more effectively protected from increased flooding as a result of climate change at an early stage in the proposed operational period. This aspect of the effect should be allocated an effect score of +3 during the operational period and in the long term.</p> <p>The location of the site relative to Nottingham and the ability to be able to use barge transport should give this site +1 during the operational phase giving an overall total of +2.</p> <p>In the long term the introduction of the large areas of wetland habitat to give flora and fauna resilience should be added to the benefit of the additional flood defences to give a score of +2.</p>	<p>Operational period: +2</p> <p>Long term: +2</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Definitive assessment of the impacts on, and increasing adaptability to, climate change requires a greater level of detail than that available at this stage, hence it is recognised that improved flood defences could be beneficial but there is also potential for positive or negative effects on fauna and flora in terms of their resilience to climate change.</p> <p>In terms of the potential for this site to transport minerals by barge, thus potentially reducing the impacts on climate change, there has been no commitment to this made by the operator at this stage and as such cannot be considered through the SA process.</p>	
23973 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>Revised SA comparison of Coddington and Home Farm SO3:</p> <p>Home Farm is well located to the A616 and well located to serve markets closer to Nottingham. None of the allocated sites are as well placed. Home Farm should be scored +2 in the short term and certainly higher than Coddington. Coddington will be served by the A17 and HGVs will be required to cross the A1/A46 interchange, this is already a busy junction with capacity constraints during peak hours.</p>	<p>Home Farm -</p> <p>Operational period: +2</p>	<p>The scoring within the SA in relation to the sustainable transport objective relates to proximity and impacts/relationships with the main highway networks. Advice and information on the potential impacts of all the sites have been obtained from the Highways Authority who are of the opinion that both sites are well related to the main highway network with both benefiting from direct access to 'A' roads.</p>	

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23979 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Revised SA comparison of Coddington and Home Farm SO9: The development of Home Farm will release a similar tonnage to Coddington. Like Coddington Home Farm would be made available at a similar time in the Plan period. Home Farm should be scored positive in the short term (+1).	Home Farm - Operational period: +1	The site at Home farm is divided in two by the A617 and therefore the 'score' is reduced as it is a less efficient use of land due to the additional infrastructure, standoffs and screening that would be required compared to one single area that could be worked more efficiently.	
23956 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	Revised SA of Shelford West SO2: In light of the revised proposed extraction area for Shelford West and the enhanced restoration scheme, it is clear that the proposed mineral extraction operation at this site could secure significant biodiversity benefits, potentially of value at the borough or county level once complete, whilst also minimising the effects of the direct loss of existing biodiversity resources. Applying the NCC's assessment criteria outlined in the SA to the new proposals, I therefore consider that the revised scheme in respect of biodiversity would score no lower than -1 for the operational period, and a minimum of +2 for the long-term assessment. The revised scheme provides for protection of existing SNICs and the only loss will be hedgerows. Indirect impact on hydrology for the SINC and UKBAP site has been assessed as The restoration has now been changed to biodiversity based with large areas of wetland.	Operational period: -1 Long term: +2	The Minerals Local Plan contains a biodiversity led restoration strategy which is proposed to be applied to all mineral extraction proposals and as such each individual site would be expected to minimise the effects of the proposals on existing habitats and contribute towards achieving enhanced biodiversity gains in the longer term through restoration proposals. The revised scheme submitted during the consultation period for the Preferred Approach document in relation to Shelford West has been re-assessed as part of the SA process and the County Council is in agreement that the new proposals do merit an improved SA score.	
23977 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Revised SA comparison of Coddington and Home Farm SO7: Restoration scheme at Home Farm would return half of the land to agriculture with the remaining half for biodiversity improvements longer term positive (+2).	Home Farm - Long term: +2	Definitive assessment of the impacts on, and increasing adaptability to, climate change requires a greater level of detail than that available at this stage, and there is the potential for positive or negative effects of fauna and flora in terms of their resilience to climate change.	

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23950 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Object	<p>Revised SA of Flash Farm Sustainability Objective 6: The Hafren Water assessment (Annexure 5) concludes there will be no adverse impacts during the working phase and highlighting that only a proportion of the site is identified as being within the flood plain.</p> <p>The restoration will be designed to incorporate lowland wet grassland and will extend the floodplain thereby offering greater long term sustainable benefits.</p> <p>It is therefore suggested that during the working phase the impact should be no more than "-1" whereas the long term gain should +2</p>		The scoring within the SA in relation to Flash Farm and objective relating to reducing the risk of flooding is based on information with regards to the Environment Agency's Flood Zones. As you are aware, the Flash Farm site lies within Flood Zone 3 and as such automatically scores -3 along with all other sites that lie within Flood Zone 3 to ensure consistency.	
23948 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Support	Revised SA of Flash Farm Sustainability Objective 4: Agree with -1 score		Agreement noted.	
23953 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Support	Revised SA of Flash Farm Sustainability Objectives 9-13: Agree with original sustainable assessment score.		Agreement noted.	
23951 - Mick George (Mr John Gough) [2752]	Support	Revised SA of Flash Farm Sustainability Objective 7: No comment and agree with the score 0		Agreement acknowledged	

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24414 - Nottingham Friends of the Earth (Mr Nigel Lee) [1261]	Comment	Why does the Minerals Plan still have no precautionary policy on unconventional hydrocarbons?		The Minerals Local plan contains a policy on hydrocarbons (MP12) which is in-line with national policy set out in the NPPF.	
24828 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	Revised Sustainability Appraisal We note that the Sustainability Appraisal scores the Barton in Fabis site very negatively in the operational phase and this reflects our own concerns with the impacts that may result on the Attenborough Gravel Pits SSSI and the Holme Pit SSSI. We would be grateful if you could clarify the situation regarding a number of sites which appear in the Sustainability Appraisal (eg Shelford and Bulcote Farm) which do not appear in the main document.		Comments noted. In order to ensure that the Sustainability Appraisal was complete all sites put forward by the industry were assessed. However a number of sites such as Bulcote Farm are not considered deliverable and have not been considered for allocation. The Submission Draft document will set out all those sites that are being proposed for allocation in the minerals plan.	
25717 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Comment	I would like to take this opportunity to summaries the Companys comments related to the Minerals Local Plan Consultation Preferred Approach 23 October - 4 December 2013. The Company would like to endorse our sustainable development strategies which complement policies within Chapter 5 of Minerals Local Plan Consultation Preferred Approach 23 October - 4 December 2013 promotes sustainable development.		Comments noted	
24200 - Anglian Water Services Limited (Katie Clark) [2753]	Comment	We have no comments to add to those made by use during previous consultations.		Noted.	
23992 - Nottinghamshire Building Preservation Trust Limited (Mr D Atkins) [1539]	Comment	Thank you for the notification on the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. This Trust has no detailed observations to make.		Noted.	

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25719 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Comment	<p>I would like to take this opportunity to summaries the Companys comments related to the Minerals Local Plan Consultation Preferred Approach 23 October - 4 December 2013.</p> <p>Cemex is committed to the reclamation of mineral operations which is reflected in the Company's membership of the Mineral Products Association Restoration Guarantee Fund providing security and assurance to third party landowners and the Mineral Planning Authority. Sustainability and sustainable development is embedded into Cemex's business strategy and day to day operations looking at Sustainable Construction, Environment and Biodiversity and Health and Safety. The Company's operational procedures have been built upon our sustainability vision to minimise our environmental footprint and to enhance biodiversity in the long term. The Company is also in the process of developing a Climate Change strategy which will take into consideration National Planning Guidance.</p>		Comments noted	
23998 - National Grid Plc [370]	Comment	<p>General information submitted on the role of National Grid and relationship to Local Plan process - welcomes being consulted.</p>		Noted.	

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24102 - Marine Management Organisation (General Enquiries) [2676]	Comment	<p>The MMO would recommend reference to marine aggregates in the plan and highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Marine Policy Statement (MPS), section 3.5, highlights the importance of marine aggregates and its supply to England's (and the UK) construction industry. - The NPPF sets out policies for national (England) construction minerals supply. - The Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) includes specific references to the role of marine aggregates in the wider portfolio of supply. <p>The National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005-2020 predict likely aggregate demand over this period including marine supply. The NPPF informed MASS guidance requires local mineral planning authorities to prepare Local Aggregate Assessments, these assessments have to consider the opportunities and constraints of all mineral supplies into their planning regions - including marine.</p> <p>This means that even land-locked counties, may have to consider the roll that marine sourced supplies (delivered by rail or river) play - particularly where land based resources are becoming increasingly constrained.</p>	Add reference to marine aggregates in the plan.	No change required. Based on the information contained in the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment it is estimated that there will be a shortfall of 30 million tonnes of sand and gravel over the plan period to 2030. From the sites put forward by the industry, adequate reserves have been identified to meet the identified shortfall over the plan period. Given that adequate land won sand and gravel is available, it is unlikely that marine won minerals would be required over this plan period due to the greater cost involved in transporting the sand and gravel longer distances and the lack of suitable infrastructure to unload the material. The Local Aggregates Assessment makes reference to marine won minerals and will continue to monitor the situation over the plan period.	
24100 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Comment	Having reviewed the document, I confirm that we have no specific comments to make at this stage.		Noted.	
24827 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>National Character Areas</p> <p>We suggest that when considering the restoration of minerals sites in the development briefs that the National Character Areas should be considered, although we do acknowledge that Landscape Character Areas are mentioned in Policy DM5 of the main Preferred Approach Consultation document</p>		Comments noted. Policy DM12 'Restoration, after-use and after-care' has been amended to ensure that proposals take account of the relevant National Character area profile/s. It is therefore not considered necessary to include a reference in each development brief.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24773 - Homes and Communities Agency (. Enquiries .) [2664]	Comment	No land interests within Newark and Sherwood.		Noted.	
25718 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Comment	<p>I would like to take this opportunity to summaries the Companys comments related to the Minerals Local Plan Consultation Preferred Approach 23 October - 4 December 2013.</p> <p>Cemex has developed a Biodiversity Strategy (Biodiversity strategy 2010 - 2020) in partnership with RSPB to create a vision to ensure a positive contribution to the environment and biodiversity through enhancing existing operations, and planning to create more biodiversity opportunities in line with UK priorities.</p>		Comments noted	
24829 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)</p> <p>We note that the HRA Screening report has been carried out for the Minerals Local Plan and this should be updated to reflect the changes set out in this document.</p>		Comments noted. The Habitats Regulation Assessment screening report has been updated to include the changes that have taken place over the Preferred Approach consultation.	
23981 - North Yorkshire County Council (Mr Rob Smith) [2638]	Comment	Thank you for informing us of this consultation. We do not wish to make any comments.		Noted.	

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24046 - Mr Thomas J Parish [3040]	Comment	I note that in a broad black print it states that this is the last chance to have our say on this new quarry. I'm sorry to say that this is the first instance of this coming to my attention. When did it last get printed?		<p>The County Council is unsure as to where it is stated that this is the last chance to have your say. This is not the case. As clearly stated in the Introduction ' At the end of the consultation period the County Council will consider all comments received...Relevant comments will be incorporated into a Submission Draft consultation document ready for another public consultation period prior to formal submission of the document...'</p> <p>The first stage of consultation on the Minerals Local Plan took place in 2012, but did not include site allocations. The first time that sand and gravel site allocations were included was in the Preferred Approach consultation that took place in 2013. This current round of consultation is an additional stage of the Preferred Approach. As set out in the Introduction it was necessary due to comments received on the Preferred Approach which updated delivery information, amended site boundaries and submitted a new site for consideration.</p>	
25716 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Object	<p>I would like to take this opportunity to summaries the Companys comments related to the Minerals Local Plan Consultation Preferred Approach 23 October - 4 December 2013.</p> <p>An additional policy is sought to safeguard existing and proposed minerals facilities providing a clear standoff of at least 250m. Clarification is sought of how the mineral consultation and safeguarding will be implemented with local district / borough councils and should specify thresholds be implemented.</p>	Add additional policy to safeguard existing and proposed mineral facilities (with 350m buffer)	Policy DM13 sets out the approach to mineral safeguarding and consultation areas including how it will be implemented with district and borough councils. It is not considered appropriate to include specific buffer zones.	

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24337 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	NCC have a duty to ensure that public consultations are effective by informing people about large developments like this in their area, using paper copies and by briefing newspapers etc in addition to online media. To emphasise the significance of the proposed 127 Ha quarry at Coddington, a new quarry of area > 25 Ha is treated as a Schedule 1 development under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011, the same as a new nuclear power plant - so should be taken very seriously.	The MLP consultation should be restarted, ensuring Public Libraries should have at least one set of ALL the documents printed out with posters informing the public that they are available for reference.	Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan has been undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. This has involved informing people within 250 metres of any proposed site as well as informing all Parish and District Councils of the consultations being undertaken. Public consultation and manned exhibitions have been undertaken at each stage of the plan development. Exhibition material was displayed at Newark Library as part of the original Preferred Approach document in October 2013 and this identified the proposed Coddington site. Exhibition material was also available at Newark Library as part of the consultation on the 'additional consultation on sand and gravel provision' held in May 2014. The consultation identified the amended or additional sites that were being considered. Given that the Coddington proposal had already been included in the Preferred Approach, and had not changed, it was not displayed on the exhibition material. Paper copies of the relevant consultation document were available at all the main libraries, including Newark.	
24323 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	Key documents required for an effective and open consultation process have not been made publicly available. These include the Strategic Traffic Assessment and the Health Impact Assessment. The lack of these key documents have invalidated the public consultation process, as local Coddington residents deserve to have ready access when commenting on such a major long term 20 year quarry development (300 acres) proposed as close as 100m to their doorsteps.	The MLP consultation process should halted and restarted when the key supporting documents are all in place, to ensure a valid and open consultation with the public.	The Preferred Approach document was part of an informal consultation stage seeking views on the draft policies and site allocations. Formal consultation will be carried out on the submission draft version of the plan and in accordance with statutory requirements copies of all documents making up the evidence base will be published alongside the Submission draft document.	

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24509 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	I object to the fact that the website document collating the 2013 Consultation comments and giving the NCC responses to them only lists each comment as a comment summary (restricted to 100 words) - although the NCC responses are in full with no word limit. It is impossible to express a detailed, complex, multi-faceted, technical argument in a 100 word tweet - serious submissions are rendered incomprehensible. In this document, each submitted comment over 100 words must have a single-click link to the full original submission. This is necessary to allow properly informed public consultation.	In future website documents collating comments and NCC responses, each comment should include: 1 summary 2 link to the full original comment if > 100 words 3 Suggested actions 4 NCC response to issues raised 5 NCC actions.	<p>Anyone using the formal consultation response methods (the online system or the representation form) are prompted to provide a 100 word summary. If comments do not come with a summary, Officers have to create this, which can be difficult to achieve to the satisfaction of the person who submitted the comments. This is why we prefer people to submit their own summary.</p> <p>This is also why, from the Preferred Approach onwards ('the 2013 consultation'), all comments made on the Minerals Local Plan are presented on the public website both in their summary form, but also in full, usually as a PDF of the original submission. In this way, the full, original comments are available to everyone and so any interpretation or loss of meaning in the summary is overcome. There can be a delay to the PDF appearing online as we have to redact personal information from them, which takes additional time. Accessing the PDF involves two-clicks from the summary, but is easily accessible to anyone using the website. There is nothing we can do to change this as it is the way the website has been designed by the supplier.</p> <p>As correctly identified, Nottinghamshire County Council responses are also published online, once they are publicly available. This can be some considerable time after the close of the consultation as Officers have to consider and respond to each comment in turn and the responses then have to be approved by the Members of the Council's Environment and Sustainability Committee. These responses are not limited to a 100 word summary, enabling Officers to fully answer the points raised in comments.</p> <p>This process will continue with all other consultations on the Minerals Local Plan.</p>	

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24049 - Barton in Fabis Parish Council [33]	Object	<p>We have already challenged the process in relation to the failure of the County Council to make any attempt to consult with or indeed advise the Parish council of the potential for a site at Barton. The response from the Corporate Director for Policy, Planning and Corporate Services has been that this would have been "inappropriate" which is both insulting and unacceptable, since dialogue has clearly been had with the landowners and their Planning Advisers 'Greenfield Associates' for some time and we are the elected representatives of your council tax payers. Ms.Francis- Ward has failed to reply to two further emails on this subject - again wholly unacceptable.</p> <p>This is not an 'Additional Consultation' on the Barton site and It is fundamentally unacceptable and discriminatory that other areas have had opportunities to prepare their arguments over a considerable period prior to the 2013 consultation period and now have an additional period in which to do so again, whereas we have 8 weeks from start to finish to develop arguments around a proposal which is literally 'life changing' for residents of Barton. Please also note that the Preferred Approach Additional Consultation document and the Minerals Plan website confusingly continue to refer to a six week consultation period but give the dates as May 14 to July 11.</p> <p>The points above are evidence of incompetent behaviour by your officers and sufficient grounds on their own to challenge the soundness of the process.</p>		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

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24370 - Mr Martin Jordan [3513]	Object	This area will be ruined for a considerable period of time It will affect so many lives in an adverse way due to continuous noise and dust. I can't believe with all the money spent on flood defence a scheme is proposed that will increase risk. It is just a crazy scheme for this area	The change should be the plan is abandoned The population of greater Nottingham neither want or need this development.	Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process. As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan	
24352 - Claire Longmoor [3483]	Object	I object to the plans to extract sand and gravel at Barton in Fabis because of the habitat destruction this will cause and the disturbance to the existing wildlife at Attenborough Nature Reserve	Pleasr reconsider this proposal	Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process. As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.	

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23987 - Barton in Fabis Parish Council [33]	Object	We have looked briefly at the update of the March 2014 Local Aggregates Assessment. We note that there is a 6.7 year supply compared with a requirement of 7 years. On this basis the shortfall is marginal. Our calculation makes the supply 7.3 years at the current ten year moving average. There is an 11 years supply at the current three year moving average. Furthermore the assessment says that three permitted sand and gravel sites are not currently being worked. There is no justification in terms of shortage of capacity that justifies the circumvention of proper planning procedures entailed in the Environment and Sustainability Committee report.		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	
24362 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	The consultation website main page directs the public to the Preferred Approach Consultation Document [PDF] 206 page pdf. It is not properly formatted and accessible - some text is searchable / readable by a text reader, but large sections of wording are graphics so cannot be searched or automatically read out to people with vision impairment. Searching for the text 'Coddington' gives no hits so without manual searching the information is concealed; for many search terms the results will be incomplete. The consultation is flawed - the public cannot readily find the information needed to make informed comments.	All documents should be properly text searchable / readable by a text reader for people with impaired vision. The documents and accessibility issues should be fixed and the consultation should be restarted.	<p>All PDFs produced in relation to the Minerals Local Plan are normally text searchable, however due to a technical issue with the Preferred Approach document PDF the Coddington text was not searchable. Subsequent documents produced as part of the minerals plan consultation were fully text searchable.</p> <p>As with all consultation material published by the County Council, documents can be provided in alternative forms on request.</p>	

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24048 - Barton in Fabis Parish Council [33]	Object	The failure to provide any justification or full assessment for the major changes in terms of the deletion of key sites and the introduction of the Barton in Fabis site undermines the whole basis of the new Preferred Approach. It also makes it impossible for us to argue against the last minute adoption of the Barton in Fabis site if no rationale or sufficient assessment has been provided for either adoption or the deletion of other sites, thereby invalidating the consultation. Councillors on the Environment and Sustainability (May 8th) were not provided with sufficient information on which to make a sound decision on the content of and justification for the 'new' Preferred Approach Additional Consultation and indeed were given the impression that a full assessment had been made of the Barton in Fabis site, which is clearly not the case as outlined above.		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	
23986 - Barton in Fabis Parish Council [33]	Object	The additional consultation is not that, it is a significant change to the Preferred Approach. The inclusion of Barton sites is not only a new site, it is a change in strategic direction. This is a key stage in the Local Plan process and there needs to be a fully justified evidence base. It must follow the National Planning Policy Framework, including the 'Plan Making' section, section 13 dealing with minerals and para 150 'Local Plans are the key to delivering sustainable development that reflects the vision and aspirations of local communities'.		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

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24339 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	To access and read ALL relevant documents and respond online you need exceptional perseverance, fast broadband, good eyesight and manual dexterity. The closest approach of the Coddington MP2o site to the village envelope has sheltered accommodation and an estate with high proportions of senior residents - currently without high-speed broadband access. My husband is the village Digital Champion - because we found the 2013 online response system difficult (and had to help neighbours) we delivered a 2-sheet summary and simplified paper form to residents most affected by MP2o. Representation 24046 is from a Coddington resident using that form.	Library provision of all printed documents and large posters are still important for equal assessability. A summary of the main points in plain English and large font with map should be made available about each site local to the public library. A set of digital files printed on-demand with a large poster informing the public of the service would suffice.	Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan has been undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. This has involved informing people within 250 metres of any proposed site as well as informing all Parish and District Councils of the consultations being undertaken. Public consultation and manned exhibitions have been undertaken at each stage of the plan development. Exhibition material was displayed at Newark Library as part of the original Preferred Approach document in October 2013 and this identified the proposed Coddington site. Exhibition material was also available at Newark Library as part of the consultation on the 'additional consultation on sand and gravel provision' held in May 2014. The consultation identified the amended or additional sites that were being considered. Given that the Coddington proposal had already been included in the Preferred Approach, and had not changed, it was not displayed on the exhibition material. Paper copies of the relevant consultation document were available at all the main libraries, including Newark.	

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24321 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881] 24322 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24324 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	<p>The website said that information panels would be placed at Newark Library, with a manned 2-hour slot on 19th June. On 20th June Coddington residents found two small posters - one gave a map about 2 sites. There was no plan on display showing the largest new proposed site at Coddington (127Ha) - 4 miles from the library and surely of equal concern to Newark hinterland citizens as the maps showing Flash Farm Averham (new 47.6Ha) the Langford Extensions (119.5 Ha total) with Cromwell S (39Ha). Officers have not given equal access to information about all sites in the area.</p> <p>When we visited Newark Library to look at the MLP Display the Librarian pointed to 2 posters and seeing our disbelief found a printed copy of the May 14 Sand and Gravel document and three documents from previous consultations. The information available was not sufficient to provide informed comment on the proposals. The Council had clearly not made sufficient effort to ensure that people reliant on physical rather than internet based-information routes had not been disadvantaged.</p>	<p>The MLP consultation process should be restarted - there appears to be a bias against providing open information locally to the public about the Coddington site. The public are not being consulted with in the accessible way expected from NCC. The consultation is discriminating against the elderly as only very limited information is being made available locally in paper form.</p>	<p>Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan has been undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. This has involved informing people within 250 metres of any proposed site as well as informing all Parish and District Councils of the consultations being undertaken.</p> <p>Public consultation and manned exhibitions have been undertaken at each stage of the plan development. Exhibition material was displayed at Newark Library as part of the original Preferred Approach document in October 2013 and this identified the proposed Coddington site. Exhibition material was also available at Newark Library as part of the consultation on the 'additional consultation on sand and gravel provision' held in May 2014. The consultation identified the amended or additional sites that were being considered. Given that the Coddington proposal had already been included in the Preferred Approach, and had not changed, it was not displayed on the exhibition material. Paper copies of the relevant consultation document were available at all the main libraries, including Newark.</p> <p>As with all consultation material published by the County Council, documents can be provided in alternative forms on request.</p>	

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23985 - Barton in Fabis Parish Council [33]	Object	<p>The Minerals Local Plan as proposed to be changed by the Report to Environment and Sustainability Committee will be unsound due to the lack of an adequate evidence base. It will not be legally compliant due to the failure to follow the NPPF.</p> <p>Public consultation will be flawed due to the short time period allowed and the lack of information as to alternatives. In addition to all this, the report itself does not comply with legal requirements concerning the availability of background papers.</p>		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	
23982 - Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (Local Development Framework) [1049]	Support	<p>From a minerals policy stance Doncaster Council is fully supportive of the proposed changes and additions to your site proposals.</p>		<p>Support noted.</p>	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Introduction

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Introduction

24467 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	Shelford West should be allocated on the basis of its SA score (as determined by the County) compared with other sites, and should not be discounted on the basis of access as this is now resolved. Proposed sites at Barton in Fabis and Averham should not be allocated on the basis of the SA scores. Both Shelford sites should be preferred to Coddington due to the distance involved in moving material from Newark to south notts. Currently inadequate provision both overall and to meet annual apportionment. More new sites needed therefore Shelford sites should be allocated.	As listed within the text above, removing Barton in Fabis and Averham from allocated sites list and replacing them with Shelford East and Shelford West as preferred sites	As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is proposing to allocate the Shelford West site.	
25398 - Mineral Products Association (Malcolm Ratcliff) [1517]	Object	We are disappointed to see that the mpa has not reconsidered the level proposed allocations given our evidence on the shortfall of sand and gravel, in Donaster to 2028. A revised calculation puts this at 500Ktpa. It is clear that the preferred market solution is such a shortfall is to source replacement resource from Nottinghamshire.	Increase sand and gravel provision to 500,000tpa to the end of the plan	Demand over the planned period is based on the evidence set out in the Local Aggregates Assessment. Past demand from Doncaster is taken into account through the ten and three year average production figures. Estimated future demand from Doncaster is also identified in the Local Aggregates Assessment, however it is not considered significant enough to warrant any increase in the total provision over the plan period. The Local Aggregates Assessment is updated annually and will enable regular monitoring to be undertaken.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2: Sand and gravel provision</i>					
25653 - Rushcliffe Borough Council (David Mitchell) [3883]	Comment	Whilst the Borough Council acknowledge and support the requirement of the County Council to identify allocations for minerals extraction in line with paragraph 145 of the NPPF. Concerns in relation to site selection process and the evidence base behind it. The Borough Council support the omission of Shelford West and Shelford East as allocations on transport and accessibility grounds.	Further consideration should be given to the site selection process, in particular relating to environmental sensitivity and choice of sites.	Comment noted however the site selection process is considered to be robust and based on a comprehensive evidence base. As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is proposing to allocate the Shelford West site. The Barton In Fabis site previously identified is being removed because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would also not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.	
24394 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	I note that in the Additional Consultation on Sand and Gravel Provision, barge transport is mentioned for the Besthorpe quarries, but I could not see this elsewhere. I have the following points about potential use of barge transport for Cromwell, Sturton le Steeple, Langford, Girton, Barton in Fabis, Kelham (details listed under each sites) and Lockington - this does not appear to be mentioned in the document. If it is opened in the future, it is another waterside site that can be barged from.	The point we would like to request with this Additional Consultation is to make the water transport element included as part of the transport approach with the future minerals provision plan.	The Minerals Local Plan promotes the use of alternatives to road transport through Policy SP5: 'Sustainable Transport'. However the decision on how minerals are transported from quarries to the market is a commercial decision made by the individual mineral operators. This will be based on the location of the sites in relation to a river as well as the markets they serve. If a minerals operator wished to transport minerals from an existing quarry such as Sturton Le Steeple or Girton, they would need to ensure that they either had a suitable planning application in place or applied for suitable amendments to their existing planning permission before this could happen.	
24714 - Highways England (Susan Chambers) [2790]	Comment	The Agency welcomes the opportunity to comment on the additional consultation on sand and gravel provision document. It had limited comments to provide with regard to the previous consultation document and considers this still to be the case in relation to this latest consultation document. The Agency is keen to maintain its engagement with Nottinghamshire County Council as it takes forward its Minerals Local Plan.		Comments noted.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24385 - Mr J Potter [2108]	Comment	On the wider issue of proposed-provision (MP2), that a third to a half of amount extracted would be for elsewhere - while Nottinghamshire ,& NG11 Nottm., would endure the-impacts - the county's Authorities ought instead to respect here community wishes first & foremost - rather than: pressing-on as exploitative-businesses in unduly-aiding the construction-sector.		Nottinghamshire is a significant producer of sand and gravel and this supplies a wide range of markets. The sand and gravel extracted in the north of the county supplies the North Nottinghamshire area and the south Yorkshire markets. Mineral extracted in Newark and the south of the county would largely supply the main built up areas such as Nottingham, Newark and Mansfield. It is therefore important to have a geographical spread of sites in order to minimise the distance mineral is transported to the market.	
24396 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	I have the following points about potential use of barge transport: 2) Sturton le Steeple - I understand that for some time Lafarge have been aware of the possibility of using barge transport here.		The Minerals Local Plan promotes the use of alternatives to road transport through Policy SP5: 'Sustainable Transport'. However the decision on how minerals are transported from quarries to the market is a commercial decision made by the individual mineral operators. This will be based on the location of the sites in relation to a river as well as the markets they serve. If a minerals operator wished to transport minerals from an existing quarry such as Sturton Le Steeple or Gorton, they would need to ensure that they either had a suitable planning application in place or applied for suitable amendments to their existing planning permission before this could happen.	
24400 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	I have the following points about potential use of barge transport: 4) Gorton - this site has used barge transport previously; would need a new wharf however, but this should still be considered for viability should the extension for extraction be gained to 2030.		The Minerals Local Plan promotes the use of alternatives to road transport through Policy SP5: 'Sustainable Transport'. However the decision on how minerals are transported from quarries to the market is a commercial decision made by the individual mineral operators. This will be based on the location of the sites in relation to a river as well as the markets they serve. If a minerals operator wished to transport minerals from an existing quarry such as Sturton Le Steeple or Gorton, they would need to ensure that they either had a suitable planning application in place or applied for suitable amendments to their existing planning permission before this could happen.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24728 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Carl Cornish) [3625]	Comment	For sites adjacent to the River Trent to be considered for connection with the river to create backwaters and be part of river habitat restoration.	Propose sites adjacent to the River Trent to be considered for connection with the river to create backwaters and be part of river habitat restoration.	Comment noted. The potential for flood plain reconnection and channel naturalisation has been identified in the relevant site development briefs.	
25036 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955]	Comment	The additional text at the end of this policy, binding the development briefs in appendix 2 to this policy (in line with the council's earlier consultation response), is noted and welcomed.		Noted.	
25698 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Comment	We have previously made comment on Policy MP2, the proposed allocations and their development brief's in our response to you in December 2013. Where no changes have been made, we defer to our comments submitted at that time.		Noted.	
24518 - Kelham Estate [2921]	Object	<p>We object to the omission of Home Farm, Kelham as an allocated site. We are firmly of the view that the site is deliverable in the plan period. The site is well located to serve Nottingham and south Nottinghamshire. Other proposed allocations can only serve north Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>Home Farm represents a more sustainable option that the new proposed new sites at Coddington and Flash Farm. This is clearly shown on the Council's own sustainability appraisal (May 2014).</p>	Allocate Home Farm, Kelham as a new sand and gravel site.	The Home Farm site has not been allocated as it is not considered deliverable over the plan period. This is due to Lafarge Tarmacs existing reserves with planning permission that have yet to be worked, along with the additional extensions to existing Lafarge Tarmac sites and a new greenfield site identified in the plan. The proposed sites at Coddington and Flash Farm could serve both Nottingham and south Nottinghamshire.	
24598 - Gill Venables [3416]	Object	We were very displeased to come home and find this information relating to a proposed new quarry being built on our doorstep. We specifically chose this area to live due to the quieter location whilst still beign within good transport links. We are just about to start a family and do not want our children to be unable to play on the local parks due to excessive disruptionnoise and dust pollution that would be created from this. Please take this as our objection to this work being carried out. We are against this proposal completely!		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the minerals local plan document and any proposals for new quarries would be assessed against it.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened by planting and soil bunds and would be worked and restored on a phased approach.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
24657 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Object	<p>My representation regarding the Shelford proposal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Acceptable site access has now been agreed with the Highways Authority2. Proposal now includes to ability to transport some mineral by barge3. The results of the consultation have been pre-determined.4. Both Barton in Fabis and Coddington have SINC's within the boundaries. Not the case with Shelford.5. The mineral reserves estimates put forward by other operators cannot be verified as detailed borehole information not supplied. Not the case with the Shelford.6. Shelford would supply Nottingham market reducing lorry miles/ air pollution.		Comments noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24660 - Mr Philip Bell [3585]	Object	<p>We believe the proposal allocated insufficient reserves to cover demand during the plan period and that further allocations are required.</p> <p>We believe that the proven reserve at Manor Farm, Spalford should be allocated to meet likely demand during the plan period and to provide the new plan with the flexibility given the problems with the proven deliverability of some sites with existing consents.</p>	<p>The above site will bring the necessary flexibility to the reserve allocation in the minerals plan providing as it does a proven reserve of 7 million tonnes of sand and gravel. Furthermore its location in the north of the county gives it the flexibility to supply markets either within Nottinghamshire or, as is currently the case with much of the material dug in Nottinghamshire, to be delivered to Yorkshire and Humberside. The site could either be operated as an extension to Girton (and the operator of that site has shown interest in the past) or has the flexibility to open as a new greenfield site given the excellent road links it enjoys.</p> <p>As you are no doubt aware Lafarge/Tarmac are currently in merger talks with Holcim, who operate as Aggregate Industries in the UK. As a result of the uncertainty this has created they have placed on hold any further mineral developments until the size and structure of the new merged company is better understood. This does not mean that they have turned their backs on this site but it does represent an opportunity for a new independent operator to take it forward if it should be allocated.</p> <p>The minerals extraction industry is currently undergoing a period of change with a number of smaller medium sized operators entering the market to compete with the long established major firms who for some time have dominated the market. A site such as Manor Farm, Spalford offers the opportunity for such a small or medium sized operator to enter the market should Tarmac not wish to pursue their interest further.</p> <p>In the past the site has been downgraded due to the lack of a fully committed operator, although as stated above there were discussions with</p>	<p>Adequate sand and gravel has been identified through the site allocation process to meet expected demand over the plan period. The Manor Farm proposal was not allocated in this plan period as it is not considered deliverable due to the lack of a mineral operator signed up to the scheme. Sand and gravel demand will be monitored over the plan period and if it becomes clear that further reserves are required the plan will be reviewed. If a mineral operator has been signed up to the scheme the site could be considered at this point.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
			Tarmac. We do not feel that this should represent a material consideration in the allocation of preferred areas and that if a site is suitable and the reserves are required to fulfil the land bank requirements then it should be allocated, especially given the changes the industry is undergoing and the prospects of finding a new and independent operator.		
24489 - Trustees of Home Farm, Kelham [2922]	Object	<p>There will be a shortfall in sand and gravel provision during the plan period. MP2 states that the plan needs to provide 49 million tonnes of sand and gravel during the plan period. The Council's schedule only identifies 47 million tonnes. This makes no allowance for the increase in demand for aggregates as construction activity picks up.</p> <p>The Council's schedule does not provide for the annual apportionment to be met until 2019 which means there will be a shortfall in supply.</p>	To allocate Home Farm, Kelham as a new sand and gravel site.	Adequate mineral in the form of site specific allocations have been identified to meet expected demand over the plan period. The delivery schedule is based on when the minerals industry estimate that sites would be delivered. If demand for sand and gravel increased over the early part of the plan, existing reserves would be used up quicker and those allocated sites would come forward sooner to meet demand. The plan will be monitored on an annual basis and if there is clear evidence that reserves are getting used up significantly faster than predicted the plan would be reviewed.	
24517 - Kelham Estate [2921]	Object	<p>There will be a shortfall in sand and gravel provision during the plan period. MP2 states that the plan needs to provide 49 million tonnes of sand and gravel during the plan period. The Council's schedule only identifies 47 million tonnes. We are also seeing a substantial pick up in construction activity and the plan should make additional allowance for this.</p> <p>The Council's schedule does not provide for the annual apportionment to be met until 2019 which means that there will be a substantial shortfall in supply in the early part of the plan period.</p>	To allocate Home Farm, Kelham as a new sand and gravel site.	Adequate mineral in the form of site specific allocations have been identified to meet expected demand over the plan period. The delivery schedule is based on when the minerals industry estimate that sites would be delivered. If demand for sand and gravel increased over the early part of the plan, existing reserves would be used up quicker and those allocated sites would come forward sooner to meet demand. The plan will be monitored on an annual basis and if there is clear evidence that reserves are getting used up significantly faster than predicted the plan would be reviewed.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24573 - Mr G Walker [3506]	Object	<p>Local Minerals Plan, Newark</p> <p>The proposed development will totally change the local environment. The road system is not adequate for the purpose, the noise, the dust and general workings will destroy the northern part of Newark. From an environmental point of view Newark has suffered too much in recent years, this development is going too far. It must be stopped.</p>		<p>Sand and gravel like all minerals are a finite resource; however it is important to ensure that they are extracted in the most sustainable way to maximise the resource whilst minimising the impact on the environment. It is also important to make the most efficient use of the mineral once it has been extracted. This approach is set out in Policy SP1: 'Sustainable development' of the preferred approach. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the minerals local plan document and any proposals for new quarries would be assessed against it.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened by planting and soil bunds and would be worked and restored on a phased approach.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25493 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	Our issues/concerns regard the following: Continued shortfall of sand and gravel provision. Omission of the Home Farm site (including the proposed allocation of Coddington and Flash Farm ahead of home farm contrary to the results of the Sustainability Appraisal. Amendment to the boundary of the Besthorpe south allocation.	Council should accept that Home Farm is deliverable during plan period and that it represents a far more sustainable option than either Coddington or Flash Farm. The plan should be amended to delete both the Coddington and Flash Farm allocations and allocate Home Farm.	Adequate sand and gravel has been provided through the site allocation process to meet expected demand over the plan period. The Home Farm site has not been allocated as it is not considered deliverable over the plan period due to Lafarge Tarmacs existing permitted reserves that have yet to be worked along with the additional extensions to existing sites and new site identified in the minerals plan. The proposals at Flash Farm and Coddington have a total tonnage over the plan period of approximately 7 million tonnes. In order for the Home Farm proposal to replace both sites, the site would need to be operational in the early stages of the plan period but this timeframe has not been identified by Lafarge Tarmac. The increased site boundary to the Besthorpe south allocation has not been included in the plan as the existing extension already goes beyond the plan period of 2030. As part of future reviews of the plan the additional area could be considered.	
24431 - Mr Euan Corrie [3518]	Object	I object to extension of quarrying at Sturton, Gorton, Besthorpe, Langford or Cromwell until enforceable agreement is made with the operators that water transport will be used from these sites. The Canal & River Trust must be compelled to allow proper dredging of the bed of the Trent to win sand and gravel and improve flood water discharge.	No permission should be granted at Sturton, Gorton, Besthorpe, Langford or Cromwell until the above agreements are in place. The plan must be co-ordinated with the County's flood prevention planning and sand and gravel consequently removed from the river Trent bed and not from green field sites.	The Minerals Local Plan promotes the use of alternatives to road transport through Policy SP5: 'Sustainable Transport' and requires proposals to demonstrate that more sustainable forms of transport are not viable. However the County Council cannot require operators to transport minerals by river barge. Whilst it is recognised that river dredged sand and gravel could provide limited amounts of mineral, the amount required over the plan period would still require significant amounts of land won mineral to be provided. The minerals Local Plan cannot impose requirements on the Canal and River Trust in respect to river dredging.	
25720 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Support	The Company welcomes the inclusion of East Leake SGk for the extraction of remaining reserves. The operations and restoration of the mineral sites contained within the policy shall take into account the relevant site development brief contained within Appendix 2.		Support noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Finningley Extension

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2a Finningley Extension</i>					
25727 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	List of further priority habitats remains correct, but species-rich ditches should be added to the list; given the information that has been forthcoming in the recent application about the value of these ditches for invertebrates and water voles. Note that the brief differs from the SA for this site which implies a high score for agricultural restoration. It appears that this maybe due to differing definitions but a clearer explanation is needed.	Amend development brief to include species rich ditches. Clear explanation is needed in relation to the high score given to agricultural restoration in the SA and the list of habitats listed in the development brief.	Planning permission for the Finningley extension has now been granted planning permission and therefore is no longer proposed as an allocation in the plan.	
<i>MP2b Bawtry Road North</i>					
24719 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Carl Cornish) [3625]	Comment	Support biodiversity-led restoration to enable delivery of landscape-scale conservation in an area identified for such an approach.	Emphasis that restoration should be biodiversity-led	Comments noted. Policy SP3 of the plan sets out the importance of a biodiversity led approach to the restoration of worked quarries. The development brief for Bawtry Road North sets out the key habitats/ issues that should be considered at the planning application stage.	
25479 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	Boundary change is noted, and previous comment remain relevant. It will be possible to demonstrate and environmental and flood risk benefits through the restoration of the site by producing a Flood Risk Assessment.		Comments noted. A Flood Risk Assessment for the site would be undertaken by the applicant at the planning application stage.	
24716 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	We welcome the inclusion of advice to consider the indirect impact on the nearby cluster of Local Wildlife sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) around Newington and Misson		Comments noted	
25728 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Support	We support the proposed habitat types identified in the brief and recognition in the SA that site lies within Living Landscape area and so is a particular priority for landscape scale habitat restoration and creation of linkages and stepping stones. Support for clear reference to proximity to the rugged butts LWS.		Comments noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2c Scrooby North

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2c Scrooby North</i>					
25733 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT welcomes the revised site allocation brief however we note that provision remains to take account of the higher quality agricultural soils in the restoration scheme, in accordance with the proposed policy DM3, and our comments remain as previously submitted.</p> <p>We note that the text in the brief differs from the SA for this site, which implies a high score for agricultural land. It appears this maybe due to differing definitions but a clearer explanation is needed.</p>	<p>The discrepancy between the text in the development brief and the SA needs to be resolved. If this is the case our objection will be withdrawn.</p>	<p>The site brief has been amended to ensure that the restoration is primarily biodiversity led in-line with policy SP3 'biodiversity led restoration', however it is also important to ensure that the higher quality agricultural soils are incorporated into the restoration scheme in-line with policy DM3.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal suggests various forms of mitigation, however it does not seek to rule out specific types of restoration. Section 8 of the SA (protection of high quality agricultural land and soil) has a question mark for the long term as no details of the proposed restoration were available at the time of the assessment. It is considered that a restoration scheme could be developed that both increases biodiversity as well as making the best use of the high quality soils.</p>	<p>Amend site brief to ensure that restoration is primarily biodiversity led.</p>

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2e Besthorpe East

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2e Besthorpe East</i>					
24000 - National Grid Plc [370]	Comment	<p>The site is crossed by National Grid's high voltage overhead electricity transmission line (4VK route).</p> <p>National Grid obtains the rights from individual landowners to place equipment on their land (it does not own the land). It is National Grid policy to retain our existing overhead lines in-situ (only major development or infrastructure of national importance would warrant consideration of relocation of existing lines).</p> <p>National Grid prefers that buildings are not built directly beneath its overhead lines. This is for two reasons, the amenity of potential occupiers of properties in the vicinity of lines and because National Grid needs quick and easy access to carry out maintenance of its equipment.</p> <p>The statutory safety clearances between overhead lines, the ground, and built structures must not be infringed. National Grid can, on request, provide to developers detailed line profile drawings that detail the height of conductors, above ordnance datum, at a specific site.</p>		Comments noted. The mineral operator would have to take account of any such issues at the detailed planning application stage before any quarrying on site could be undertaken.	
<i>MP2f Besthorpe South</i>					
25736 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT welcomes the biodiversity led approach, however as the allocation is in close proximity to the River Trent all opportunities for floodplain re-connection should be explored.</p> <p>NWT would like to see the following added to the brief:</p> <p>'The opportunity of reconnecting the Trent to the floodplain, including creating a secondary braided channel through the restoration scheme should be a high restoration priority'</p> <p>If this is added we would be able to withdraw our objection to this allocation.</p>	Additional text should be added to the development brief: 'The opportunity of reconnecting the Trent to the floodplain, including creating a secondary braided channel through the restoration scheme should be a high restoration priority'	Given the location of the site close to the River Trent, the final development brief has been amended to make reference to the potential for flood plain reconnection as part of the development. However the text suggested by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust is considered too specific for the development brief as detailed work would need to be undertaken by the mineral operator in co-operation with other parties such as the Environment Agency as part of a detailed planning application.	Amend development brief to make reference to the potential for flood plain re-connection as part of the development.

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2g Langford Lowfields South

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2g Langford Lowfields South</i>					
24721 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Carl Cornish) [3625]	Comment	We support the changed text that now makes reference to Besthorpe and Cromwell, as well as Langford Lowfields. We support the intention 'to complement existing and proposed restoration schemes as well as existing habitats to maximise biodiversity gain in the area.		Comments noted	
24059 - Mr Howard Morgan [2574]	Comment	With regards to the area to the south of current Lowfields' workings, it is appreciated that concerns beyond commercial gain have influenced deliberations, and I trust that these will continue to outweigh any new or additional pressures from the developers.		Comments noted	
24397 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	I have the following points about potential use of barge transport: 3) Langford - Although not water-side, a long conveyor run would enable barge transport to be considered. This was considered during the Trent Water Freight Feasibility Study, and one of the aggregate companies was interested in this.		Comments noted. In the case of the existing Langford quarry, sand and gravel is currently moved by road due to the flexibility it provides in meeting demand from a wide range of markets. The operator is proposing to maintain the movement of sand and gravel by road. If the operator wished to develop a minerals loading facility on the River Trent a planning application would need to be submitted to the County Council.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2g Langford Lowfields South

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24964 - Winthorpe with Langford Parish Council [650]	Object	<p>Appreciated there is necessity to supply sand and gravel however we make the following wider points:</p> <p>S&G is finite and not sustainable as indicated in the plan.</p> <p>Basic policy in the plan should be to restore sites to agriculture not wetland.</p> <p>Loss of agricultural land will cause problems in the future</p> <p>Country should be looking to the future, to the long term for the sake of our children.</p> <p>Specific Langford quarry concerns.</p> <p>Further quarrying proposed in this part of Trent valley resulting in continued loss of agricultural land and further water areas.</p> <p>Ever increasing traffic on A1133 impacting on residents</p>		<p>Sand and gravel like all minerals are a finite resource; however it is important to ensure that they are extracted in the most sustainable way to maximise the resource whilst minimising the impact on the environment. It is also important to make the most efficient use of the mineral once it has been extracted. This approach is set out in Policy SP1: 'Sustainable development' of the preferred approach.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>The extensions to Langford quarry would only be worked on a phased approach once the existing permitted sand and gravel reserves have been worked out. This would maintain the existing output of the quarry and result in the same number of lorry movements from the site. Existing lorry routing agreements would also remain in place.</p>	
25612 - Holme Parish (Patricia Richards) [1835] 25614 - Holme Bank Land Trust (Patricia Richards) [2458]	Support	<p>We welcome the proposed amended site boundary to exclude the Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is entirely appropriate that there should be no development proposed in the Minerals Local Plan which destroys or compromises this important historical site.</p>		Comments noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2g Langford Lowfields South

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25734 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Support	NWT welcomes the biodiversity led approach and that the revised site allocation brief recognises the need for decisions over priority habitats to be made in the context of the restoration of all other sites in the area to maximise biodiversity gains in the area. We agree the outputs of the Trent Valley BOM project provides a valuable context along with the Trent Vale Living Landscape Area.		Comments noted	

MP2h Langford Lowfields North

24001 - National Grid Plc [370]	Comment	<p>The site is crossed by National Grid's high voltage overhead electricity transmission line (4VK route).</p> <p>National Grid obtains the rights from individual landowners to place equipment on their land (it does not own the land). It is National Grid policy to retain our existing overhead lines in-situ (only major development or infrastructure of national importance would warrant consideration of relocation of existing lines).</p> <p>National Grid prefers that buildings are not built directly beneath its overhead lines. This is for two reasons, the amenity of potential occupiers of properties in the vicinity of lines and because National Grid needs quick and easy access to carry out maintenance of its equipment.</p> <p>The statutory safety clearances between overhead lines, the ground, and built structures must not be infringed. National Grid can, on request, provide to developers detailed line profile drawings that detail the height of conductors, above ordnance datum, at a specific site.</p>		Comments noted. The mineral operator would have to take account of any such issues at the detailed planning application stage before any quarrying on site could be undertaken.	
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Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2h Langford Lowfields North

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24398 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	I have the following points about potential use of barge transport: 3) Langford - Although not water-side, a long conveyor run would enable barge transport to be considered. This was considered during the Trent Water Freight Feasibility Study, and one of the aggregate companies was interested in this.		Comments noted. In the case of the existing Langford quarry, sand and gravel is currently moved by road due to the flexibility it provides in meeting demand from a wide range of markets. The operator is proposing to maintain the movement of sand and gravel by road. If the operator wished to develop a minerals loading facility on the River Trent, a planning application would need to be submitted to the County Council.	
24965 - Winthorpe with Langford Parish Council [650]	Object	Appreciated there is necessity to supply sand and gravel however we make the following wider points: S&G is finite and not sustainable as indicated in the plan. Basic policy in the plan should be to restore sites to agriculture not wetland. Loss of agricultural land will cause problems in the future Country should be looking to the future, to the long term for the sake of our children. Specific Langford quarry concerns. Further quarrying proposed in this part of Trent valley resulting in continued loss of agricultural land and further water areas. Ever increasing traffic on A1133 impacting on residents		<p>Sand and gravel like all minerals are a finite resource; however it is important to ensure that they are extracted in the most sustainable way to maximise the resource whilst minimising the impact on the environment. It is also important to make the most efficient use of the mineral once it has been extracted. This approach is set out in Policy SP1: 'Sustainable development' of the preferred approach.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>The extensions to Langford quarry would only be worked on a phased approach once the existing permitted sand and gravel reserves have been worked out. This would maintain the existing output of the quarry and result in the same number of lorry movements from the site. Existing lorry routeing agreements would also remain in place.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2h Langford Lowfields North

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25735 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Support	NWT welcomes the biodiversity led approach and that the revised site allocation brief recognises the need for decisions over priority habitats to be made in the context of the restoration of all other sites in the area to maximise biodiversity gains in the area. We agree the outputs of the Trent Valley BOM project provides a valuable context along with the Trent Vale Living Landscape Area.		Comments noted	

MP2i Langford Lowfields West

25477 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	The same comments apply from a flood point of view, as per the rest of Langford. Flood Risk Assessment would be required to consider how works can mitigate against loss of flood plain storage caused by temporary spoil heaps.		Comments noted. A detailed Site Flood Risk Assessment would be required to be submitted by the applicant as part of any detailed planning application.	
24399 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	I have the following points about potential use of barge transport: 3) Langford - Although not water-side, a long conveyor run would enable barge transport to be considered. This was considered during the Trent Water Freight Feasibility Study, and one of the aggregate companies was interested in this.		Comments noted. In the case of the existing Langford quarry, sand and gravel is currently moved by road due to the flexibility it provides in meeting demand from a wide range of markets. The operator is proposing to maintain the movement of sand and gravel by road. If a proposal was put forward by the operator to move sand and gravel by barge it would be considered under policy SP5 -Sustainable transport.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2i Langford Lowfields West

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24058 - Mr Howard Morgan [2574]	Object	<p>I refer to my Preferred Approach comments - those concerning Policy DM1 are particularly pertinent.</p> <p>The threatened desecration of ancient lands directly bordering the River Trent inevitably prompts a strong negative emotional response as well as justifiable reactions of despair.</p> <p>Whilst the land is not of particular agricultural value it has been used for generations by local farmers to graze their animals. Indeed it is about the only regularly used facility within the village environs which is exclusively used for the grazing of cattle. Whilst the current owners of the land will find other facilities, the parishioners will forever lose the facility to freely walk their dogs and enjoy the open landscape of a truly rural landscape. Indeed - perhaps mistakenly, they regard the marshes (to which the land is referred), as common land for their shared use and enjoyment - being sensitive always to its agricultural use.</p>	<p>Whilst it is understood that additional sources of sand and gravel must be found, surely broader considerations than those already considered and part of deliberations, can and should be considered.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The allocation area identifies the extent of the ownership and not the extent of the workings. Therefore whilst access to some of this area will be lost during the operational phase, any existing rights of way would be maintained or diverted during the operational phase and returned once quarrying has ceased. The proposal could also open up further areas for recreational use (such as walking) whilst providing an important opportunity to re-connect the river to the flood plain to provide new habitats to complement the existing Langford Quarry for the benefit of wildlife and local communities. Policies in the plan cover issues such as noise, dust and the historic environment and would be considered as part of any detailed planning application.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2i Langford Lowfields West

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24966 - Winthorpe with Langford Parish Council [650]	Object	<p>Appreciated there is necessity to supply sand and gravel however we make the following wider points:</p> <p>S&G is finite and not sustainable as indicated in the plan.</p> <p>Basic policy in the plan should be to restore sites to agriculture not wetland.</p> <p>Loss of agricultural land will cause problems in the future</p> <p>Country should be looking to the future, to the long term for the sake of our children.</p> <p>Specific Langford quarry concerns.</p> <p>Further quarrying proposed in this part of Trent valley resulting in continued loss of agricultural land and further water areas.</p> <p>Ever increasing traffic on A1133 impacting on residents</p>		<p>Sand and gravel like all minerals are a finite resource; however it is important to ensure that they are extracted in the most sustainable way to maximise the resource whilst minimising the impact on the environment. It is also important to make the most efficient use of the mineral once it has been extracted. This approach is set out in Policy SP1: 'Sustainable development' of the preferred approach.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>The extensions to Langford quarry would only be worked on a phased approach once the existing permitted sand and gravel reserves have been worked out. This would maintain the existing output of the quarry and result in the same number of lorry movements from the site. Existing lorry routeing agreements would also remain in place.</p>	
25737 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT welcomes the biodiversity led approach, however as the allocation is in close proximity to the River Trent all opportunities for floodplain re-connection should be explored.</p> <p>NWT would like to see the following added to the brief:</p> <p>'The opportunity of reconnecting the Trent to the floodplain, including creating a secondary braided channel through the restoration scheme should be a high restoration priority'</p> <p>If this is added we would be able to withdraw our objection to this allocation.</p>	<p>Additional text should be added to the development brief: 'The opportunity of reconnecting the Trent to the floodplain, including creating a secondary braided channel through the restoration scheme should be a high restoration priority'</p>	<p>Given the close proximity of the site to the river Trent, the development brief highlights the opportunity to reconnect the river with its natural flood plain and naturalise the river channel where ever possible.</p> <p>The text suggested by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust is considered too specific for the development brief as detailed work would need to be undertaken by the mineral operator in co-operation with other parties such as the Environment Agency to assess the viability of such proposals as part of a detailed planning application.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2i Langford Lowfields West

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24688 - Alison Brown [3604]	Object	<p>We are highly concerned about the Langford West proposal and extremely upset at the prospect of you destroying our beautiful landscape.</p> <p>Moved here to raise our family in the countryside away from pollution. We regularly walk where quarry is proposed</p> <p>Huge potential for increased noise and dust pollution for the residents of Holme and nearby water sources.</p> <p>Area in general is full of Roman history and metal detecting regularly takes place. It will greatly affect the ambiance of the village and property prices.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The allocation area identifies the extent of the ownership and not the extent of the workings. Therefore whilst access to some of this area will be lost during the operational phase, any existing rights of way would be maintained or diverted during the operational phase and returned once quarrying has ceased. The proposal could also open up further areas for recreational use (such as walking) whilst providing an important opportunity to re-connect the river to the flood plain to provide new habitats to complement the existing Langford Quarry for the benefit of wildlife and local communities. Policies in the plan cover issues such as noise, dust and the historic environment and would be considered as part of any detailed planning application.</p>	
25613 - Holme Parish (Patricia Richards) [1835] 25615 - Holme Bank Land Trust (Patricia Richards) [2458]	Object	<p>We object to this proposal.</p> <p>At recent Parish council meeting residents expressed utter disbelief that this was being proposed.</p> <p>Village threatened by not only visual intrusion and concerns about noise and dust but a fundamental change to its environment.</p> <p>Area currently enjoyed by residents walking their dogs, by cyclists, horse riders and ramblers.</p> <p>Trent valley way crosses through the area.</p> <p>Area of tranquility and calm, a place for reflection can never be replicated.</p> <p>Cumulative impact of additional quarry workings</p>	Langford Lowfields west should be deleted and not included as an allocated site.	<p>Comments noted. The allocation area identifies the extent of the ownership and not the extent of the workings. Therefore whilst access to some of this area will be lost during the operational phase, any existing rights of way would be maintained or diverted during the operational phase and returned once quarrying has ceased.</p> <p>The proposal could also open up further areas for recreational use (such as walking) whilst providing an important opportunity to re-connect the river to the flood plain to provide new habitats to complement the existing Langford Quarry for the benefit of wildlife and local communities. Policies in the plan cover issues such as noise, dust and the historic environment and would be considered as part of any detailed planning application.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2i Langford Lowfields West

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25745 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Support	It is considered that the comments made previously regarding cumulative impact on the local environment and amenity of residents remains relevant. The phased approach of the quarry extensions ensuring no more than two are operational at any one time should help to minimise the impacts of this and so continues to be supported. Development brief is supported, particularly in respect of the biodiversity led approach inline with the existing sites and reflecting districts Green Infrastructure Strategy. Appropriate reference made to the Districts Landscape Character Assessment document. Reference to need for a Flood Risk Assessment is welcomed.		Comments noted	
24722 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Carl Cornish) [3625]	Support	We support the inclusion of Langford Lowfields West allocation and a biodiversity-led restoration. This will enable the expansion of biodiversity priority habitats, complementing the existing Langford Lowfields biodiversity-led restorations and delivery of landscape-scale conservation in an area identified for such an approach.		Comments noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2j East Leake North

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2j East Leake North</i>					
25738 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT welcomes the revised site allocation brief however we note that provision remains to take account of the higher quality agricultural soils in the restoration scheme, in accordance with the proposed policy DM3, and our comments remain as previously submitted.</p> <p>We note that the text in the brief differs from the SA for this site, which implies a high score for agricultural land. It appears this maybe due to differing definitions but a clearer explanation is needed.</p>	The discrepancy between the text in the development brief and the SA needs to be resolved. If this is the case our objection will be withdrawn.	<p>The site brief has been amended to ensure that the restoration is primarily biodiversity led in-line with policy SP3 'biodiversity led restoration', however it is also important to ensure that the higher quality agricultural soils are incorporated into the restoration scheme in-line with policy DM3.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal suggests various forms of mitigation, however it does not seek to rule out specific types of restoration. Section 8 of the SA (protection of high quality agricultural land and soil) has question marks for both the short and long term as no details of the proposed restoration were available at the time of the assessment. It is considered that a restoration scheme could be developed that both increases biodiversity as well as making the best use of the high quality soils.</p>	Amend site brief to ensure that the restoration is primarily biodiversity led.
<i>MP2k East Leake East</i>					
25739 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT notes that provision remains to take account of the higher quality agricultural soils in the restoration scheme, in accordance with proposed policy DM3, and our comments remain as previously submitted.</p> <p>I note that specific mention is made in brief of the habitat choice being constrained by bird strike risk. This should be rephrased (see change to plan) to avoid constraining habitat choices through poor knowledge of the existing or potential bird environment.</p> <p>We note that the text in the brief differs from the SA for this site. This maybe be due to differing definitions but clearer explanation is needed.</p>	<p>Amend text in development brief for bird strike to say: 'choice of habitats should ensure that there is no significant increase in the risk of bird strike, based on sound science and a rigorous assessment risk'.</p> <p>The discrepancy between the text in the development brief and the SA needs to be resolved. If this is the case our objection will be withdrawn.</p>	A planning application submitted for an area covering MP2k- East Leake East has been resolved to permit subject to a legal agreement. The proposed allocation has been removed from the emerging plan.	
25721 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Support	The Company welcomes the promotion of East Leake East MP2K. The operations and restoration of the mineral sites contained within the policy shall take into account the relevant site development brief contained within Appendix 2.		A planning application submitted for an area covering MP2k - East Leake East has been resolved to permit subject to legal agreement. The proposed allocation has been removed from the emerging plan.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2I Cromwell South

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2I Cromwell South</i>					
24395 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	I have the following points about potential use of barge transport: 1) Cromwell - this site has its own wharf, so is very well suited for barge transport of minerals from site.		Comments noted. The proposed policies in the plan encourage more sustainable modes of transport to move minerals. It is down to Individual operators identify the most suitable method of transport to meet the demands of the market.	
25722 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Support	The Company welcomes the promotion of Cromwell South MP2L. The operations and restoration of the mineral sites contained within the policy shall take into account the relevant site development brief contained within Appendix 2.		Comments noted	
<i>MP2m Barnby Moor</i>					
23984 - KN Lane [2754]	Comment	I write to confirm total support for the inclusion of the northern extension to the Barnby Moor allocation MP2m.		Support noted	
25473 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	Boundary change is noted. Our comments remain the same as previously submitted.		Comments noted	
25037 - Bassetlaw District Council (Tom Bannister) [2955]	Comment	This additional consultation includes a redefined boundary for this site. This new boundary does move the southernmost edge of the site further away from the village of Barnby Moor, but has resulted in a larger site being identified (an increase from 45.1Ha to 54.2Ha). Notwithstanding the aims of Policy DM1: Protecting Local Amenity (as consulted on in the earlier minerals plan consultation), it is important that the County Council are satisfied that there will not be any adverse impacts, resulting from this larger site, on the nearby residents of Barnby Moor.		Comments noted. The revised allocation boundary has increased over that previously put forward, however the actual extraction area currently proposed would be smaller than this and is similar to that put forward originally. The remainder of the allocation area would be used as a buffer to properties in the area. A detailed planning application would be required before any work on this site could commence. As part of this application detailed information would be provided regarding the exact size of the extraction area along with proposals for the type and location of screening or bunding.	
23983 - Derek Kitson Architectural Technologist Ltd (Derek Kitson) [2489]	Comment	I agree in part to MP2m allocation. The portion I disagree with is the inclusion of the field that abuts the A638 but surrounds the dwellings on that side of the road. Access could be given through this part but quarrying omitted.		Comments noted. The proposed site boundary was put forward by the minerals operator proposing the site and not by the County Council. The proposed site allocation is in principal suitable for mineral extraction and does not include detailed information on the location of the site access. This type of information would be submitted as part of a detailed planning application.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24720 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Carl Cornish) [3625]	Comment	Support biodiversity-led restoration as a primary site after use to enable delivery of landscape-scale conservation in an area identified for such an approach and that this can help to safeguard the long term potential of best and most versatile soils.	Recommended additional text is in brackets: Restoration of the site should be primarily biodiversity-led, however the high quality agricultural soils should be taken into account in the final restoration proposal reflecting policy DM3; Agricultural land and soil quality, (which could include species-rich wet grassland to provide biodiversity, protect soils and provide an agricultural use).	Comments noted. The development brief sets out the priority habitats that could be suitable on the site and this includes wet grassland. It is therefore not considered necessary to include the suggested text.	
24715 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	We welcome the inclusion of advice on the potential indirect impact on the nearby cluster of Local Wildlife Sites around Daneshill and the recognition of the potential indirect hydrological impacts to the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and Sherwood Forest prospective SPA.		Comments noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24814 - CL Fraser [2963]	Object	<p>Barnby Moor quarry scored worse others that have been removed from the plan</p> <p>Visual effect on travelers by road and rail will not make them not want to visit the area.</p> <p>Amended boundary still abuts 3 properties</p> <p>Letters not sent to residents a short distance from proposed quarries.</p> <p>Noise and pollution will affect the whole area.</p> <p>North bound HGV traffic on A638 in 2012 was 77,728. Quarry proposals will increase this causing concern for elderly who need to cross road.</p> <p>One quarry is bad enough two seems utterly ridiculous</p> <p>Torworth could see quarry extend to their village.</p>		<p>The Minerals Local Plan is being developed in line with national guidance based around a series of consultation stages before the final document is published and tested through an examination in public. Locally the consultation on the minerals plan is in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments and would be assessed against the policies contained in the minerals local plan such as local amenity.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision
MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25538 - Kahar Abdul [4452]	Object	<p>I object to the proposals at either side of the village because:</p> <p>impact of air pollution and noise from the quarrying</p> <p>A638 is already busy and we dont want more HGVs</p> <p>Visual impact in the area will be dramatic.</p> <p>Quarry's will impact on the regeneration of Retford.</p>		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24830 - YC Leisure (Jon Goulden) [3678]	Object	Concerned about increased traffic in and around Bawtry and risks to children. Doncaster Road is extremely busy and there have been serious accidents. A young man was killed due to mud on road - what measures will be taken to deal with sand and gravel debris on roads? Residents have not been informed what route HGVs will take. Council or Highways have failed to acknowledge any significant safety issues. We should have the right to reject these quarries on safety alone. Site entrance is opposite residential properties and dangerous for turning traffic. Needs to be a full safety assessment.		<p>worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments and would be assessed against the policies contained in the minerals local plan such as local amenity.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25549 - Lawrence Benson [2930]	Object	<p>Massive impact from quarries on several communities along the A638</p> <p>Impact of air pollution</p> <p>Reduction in wildlife life due to quarrying</p> <p>Quarrying will destroy the well being and existence of several communities, never to be recovered.</p> <p>No mention of water useage and of course the impact on the water table, but no doubt a change will occur.</p>	<p>Please consider the refusal for these planning applications if nothing else due to the life changing consequences for residents.</p>	<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application. The draft site allocations identified in the</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24066 - Joyce Doyle [2736]	Object	As you are aware Hanson UK in December'13 made amendments to the Barnby Moor site boundary line, as they agreed with the local residents that their concerns were real regarding the impact the quarry would have being so close to their boundary, so an appropriate amendment was given to the Milestone Court properties. However the remaining three properties, the two bungalows and ourselves, (the woodlands) was not given the same consideration. It is only reasonable to expect that ALL the residents should be treated equal and be given the same distance between themselves and the quarry, which at present is not the case. As the Notts County Council is supporting Hanson UK in this proposal, then I feel you have an obligation also, to ensure there are no discriminative measures used and that all the residents regarding this issue will be treated equal. If you are unable to address our concerns at this time, I will be making this my public response to the consultations and request my comments are printed on the website accordingly.		Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments and would be assessed against the policies contained in the minerals local plan such as water resources and local amenity.	
				The proposed site boundary was put forward by the minerals operator promoting the site and not by the County Council. It is also worth noting that the County Council is not supporting the minerals operator on this proposal. The site has been assessed along with all other sites put forward and in principle it is considered suitable for minerals extraction. If the draft allocation is taken forward into the submission draft document and then included in the final minerals local plan, a detailed planning application would still be required. The planning application would include detailed assessment work covering areas such as noise and dust. The extraction area, standoff areas and screening and planting would also be included.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25526 - Jason Cunningham [2932]	Object	<p>It feels like the numerous list of objections have simply been batted away with standard answers without taking into consideration the fact that the area of Barnby Moor will be potentially changed for generations.</p> <p>Environmental impact shows other sites in the previous stage offer a better solution. That said you appear determined to press on regardless.</p> <p>Very concerned with the dewatering process and impacts to the water table but even with assurances that standoffs will be in consideration of this, it doesn't allay these concerns one bit.</p> <p>I find it negligent that consideration given to some properties but not others.</p>		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase cost and lorry miles transporting the minerals further.</p> <p>The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principle suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments and would be assessed against the policies contained in the minerals local plan such as water resources and local amenity. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25535 - Hoque Indanul [4448]	Object	<p>Revised plan for Barnby Moor is a little different from its predecessor. The main concerns of residents have not been addressed.</p> <p>Quarrying very close to properties further up the A638</p> <p>Lowering of water table could cause all manner of damage</p> <p>No amount of screening would shield it from road / railway and visitors to the area.</p> <p>Destroy valuable top grade farmland</p> <p>No other village has two sites</p> <p>Tonnage of minerals per hectare low.</p> <p>There must be more profitable sites?</p> <p>Environmental scores lower than others that were excluded</p> <p>A638 will become HGV car park</p> <p>Only access to A1 would be unsuitable.</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals. The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period. The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25027 - Andy Hook [2862]	Object	<p>Only change to Barby Moor site is the extension of the site north and the implementation of the stand-offs.</p> <p>Other concerns include:</p> <p>Barnby Moor and Botany Bay have the highest environmental scores out of all the sites in the Sustainability Appraisal. There are 6 other sites that should come before these two sites.</p> <p>Nothing to stop the quarry extending north in the future</p> <p>Botany Bay site was declined previously because of impact on residential amenity and significant issue of cumulative impact. Quarries would be seen by commuters visiting Retford by train. This would impact on regeneration of town.</p>	Remove Barnby Moor from the mineral plan	<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals.</p> <p>The Botany Bay site was removed as a potential allocation previously, for a number of reasons. This included the lack need for the mineral at the time due to the allocation of other sites in the Idle Valley. Since the last minerals plan was adopted, allocated reserves have continued to be worked and further reserves are now required.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, local properties and the railway line by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25536 - Ahmed Fahim [4450]	Object	<p>I would like to raise my concerns about proposals to use land around Barnby Moor for quarrying.</p> <p>One quarry would be bad enough but if this goes ahead, the village will be surrounded by two.</p> <p>The impact on local business, such as ours, is another reason that I object to the quarries.</p> <p>This is already a busy and dangerous road</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The estimated start dates for the two quarries close to Barnby Moor would overlap, however these are only estimates. Given that the two sites are being promoted by two different operators the dates for extraction may change as the operators priorities may change over time.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24580 - Joanna Everett [2844]	Object	<p>Its disappointing and depressing that the letters submitted in Dec 2013 were seemingly disregarded.</p> <p>This sort of development should not be happening in anyone's backyard. It would appear the companies involved are not interested in how the quarries affect local community.</p> <p>We appreciate the building industry needs sand and gravel, and Nottinghamshire has considerable resources. But if this is the case, it should not be difficult to find quarries that don't directly affect vulnerable villages.</p> <p>Our lives will be blighted and changed for the worse by the noise, HGVs, pollution and scars on the landscape. It should not be allowed.</p>		<p>The Idle valley contains a valuable source of sand and gravel to supply the building and construction sectors particularly in the Doncaster and Rotherham areas. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and therefore if local sources of sand and gravel are not utilised this would result in minerals being transported by HGV over a much greater distance to supply the markets. The comments submitted have been considered and where appropriate will be incorporated into the next stages of the plan.</p>	
24582 - Brian Everett [2931]	Object	<p>I completely agree with everything my wife has included in her letter.</p> <p>However, there is one other factor that will affect every household in the village and that is the potentially devastating effect these two quarries (or even on quarry) will have on the value of their homes.</p> <p>Although we have been advised that there is no point in mentioning this as it is something you do not take into consideration, I feel it is something that should be mentioned.</p>		<p>The Idle valley contains a valuable source of sand and gravel to supply the building and construction sectors particularly in the Doncaster and Rotherham areas. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and therefore if local sources of sand and gravel are not utilised this would result in minerals being transported by HGV over a much greater distance to supply the markets. The comments submitted have been considered and where appropriate will be incorporated into the next stages of the plan.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24834 - Barnby Court Care Home (Care Home Manager) [3648]	Object	<p>Summary of objections from 15 residents at Barnby Moor Care Home.</p> <p>Amendment to Barnby Moor site is still close to some properties.</p> <p>Lowering of water table could cause all manner of damage.</p> <p>screening wouldn't shield quarries from road/railway and visitors to the area.</p> <p>Impact on village from noise and dust.</p> <p>Destroy valuable top grade farmland.</p> <p>No other village has to suffer 2 quarries.</p> <p>Environmental scores for both sites poor but better sites deleted.</p> <p>Tonnage of minerals per hectare is low - more profitable sites elsewhere.</p> <p>Impact of extra HGVs on A638.</p> <p>Extending other sites better solution.</p> <p>Potential for extensions in future</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county, supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase cost and lorry miles transporting the minerals further.</p> <p>All extensions to existing quarries put forward by the minerals industry are being proposed for allocation, however this is insufficient to meet predicted demand over the plan period. Therefore additional green field sites are required. At present there are five new green field sites being proposed across the county. The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period. The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision
MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				to the site. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24839 - VA Houtby [2918]	Object	<p>No other village has to suffer 2 quarries. Is this done so that when only one is chosen it will seem like residents are being appeased?</p> <p>Environmental scores for both sites poor but better sites deleted. Why?</p> <p>Can other existing sites not be extended</p> <p>Impact of HGVs on A638</p> <p>Tonnage per hectare not good . A large outlay for little reward?</p> <p>Proximity to East Coast rail line, Chesterfield canal, Idle river</p> <p>Views over sites cannot be adequately screened</p> <p>Quarries not a good advert for the regeneration of a town such as Retford.</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase cost and lorry miles transporting the minerals further.</p> <p>All extensions to existing quarries put forward by the minerals industry are being proposed for allocation, however this is insufficient to meet predicted demand over the plan period. Therefore additional green field sites are required. At present there are five new green field sites being proposed across the county. The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period. The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision
MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				to the site. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24568 - John Crane [2730]	Object	<p>I wish to object because:</p> <p>The only two new greenfield sites in the whole of Nottinghamshire are those planned to north and south of the village. The village will be enclosed by two sites. Cumulative impact of the other sites- twice the number of HGVs lorries, noise and air pollution and loss of agricultural land. Both sites scored lower than other sites in terms of environmental impact but this appears to have been ignored</p> <p>Visual impact - who will want to visit an area with two ugly quarries on its doorstep.</p>	Other sites should simply be extended to achieve the desired outcome	<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower than some other sites in the south of the county, quarries in the north of the county serve different markets which would be uneconomic for those in the south to supply. In total five new greenfield sites are being proposed across the county in the main extraction areas. Two are located in the north of the county, two near Newark and one near Nottingham.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>The Barnby Moor proposal would access the A638 which is part of the strategic road network supplying unprocessed material to the company's existing plant site at Auckley. This will result in the majority of HGV traffic leaving the site to go north on the A638 avoiding the village of Barnby Moor.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The estimated start dates for the two quarries close to Barnby Moor would overlap, however</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25749 - YC Leisure (Jon Goulden) [3678]	Object	<p>Your intention to start a quarry at Barnby Moor concerns me greatly, mainly due to the increase in traffic (through Bawtry to Austerfield or Doncaster Road). This presents risks to children, increased likelihood of accidents and potential gridlocking. Lorries drop debris on the road leaving it treacherous for drivers especially motorcyclists. When accidents occur, the road is closed by the police, directly outside our premises.</p> <p>I previously lived in Scrooby and know exactly what it is like living with a working quarry. Would you want this where you live? I guess not.</p>	<p>I would like to know if the correct risk assessments have been carried out for this and what measures will be taken to deal with gravel and sand debris from lorries.</p> <p>I would also like to know when Bawtry residents would be informed of the increased HGV traffic (which would put additional pressure on a road network not designed for HGV's).</p>	<p>these are only estimates. Given that the two sites are being promoted by two different operators the dates may change as the operators priorities may change over time.</p> <p>Quarries are worked (and restored) on a phased approach which minimises the working area visible at any one time. The sites are also screened from roads or residential areas to minimise visual impact and noise. More detailed work would be completed as part of a detailed planning application and this would include detail such as the extent of extraction, screening and restoration.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments and would be assessed against the policies contained in the minerals local plan such as local amenity.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25543 - Hoque Aziz [4454]	Object	<p>Strongly object to proposals</p> <p>This is a rural area and clearly not the place for industrial operations of this size or nature</p> <p>Dust will affect many businesses and homeowners and severely detract people from wanting to visit or stay in the area.</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle Valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel supplying markets in the North of Nottinghamshire and the wider Doncaster area. Any planning application submitted for minerals extraction would be assessed against all the policies in the Minerals Local Plan including but not limited to Policy DM1: 'Protecting local amenity' which covers visual intrusion, noise and dust.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25545 - Rahman Shadur [4455]	Object	<p>Environmental score for both sites is lower than other sites that have been taken out.</p> <p>Only greenfield sites being proposed that are not extensions are at Barnby Moor.</p> <p>Cumulative impact on village with twice as much noise, dirt, sand, traffic will be felt for many years and change the village forever.</p> <p>Quarries very noticeable from A638 and railway mainline.</p> <p>Impact on regeneration of the area.</p> <p>Barnby Moor is a rural area. These plans will seriously affect our business moving forward.</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals. The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period. The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24804 - Barnby Moor Parish Council (Mrs Ann Fraser) [913]	Object	<p>Site scored worse than other sites but this seems to have not entered the equation as other sites with better scores removed. North bound HGV traffic on the A638 was 77,728 in 2012. With extra quarry HGVs this will increase by 20,000. This is a concern to all residents.</p> <p>Visual impact on people travelling by road and rail, reducing visitor numbers to area. Noise and pollution also a worry. Lowering of water table could impact on railway and buildings. Boundary change is cosmetic issue as it sites on rising ground so no sand and gravel could not be extracted.</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county increasing cost and lorry miles transporting the minerals. Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and the mainline by planting and soil bunds and would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24081 - Peter Doyle [2788]	Object	<p>I would like to object to the new Barnby Moor site proposed by Hanson UK. The boundary line for the original proposal was amended by Hanson UK as they acknowledged that real concern was being expressed regarding the impact this quarry would have to the residential properties. In replacement a more lucrative site North of the village was chosen by Hanson UK to make up the shortfall, however this concern was ingenuous and only given as a ploy to obtain more land to quarry, if their concern for the residents was genuine then all would have been treated the same.</p> <p>The properties which will still be surrounded by the the proposed quarry have not had their boundary lines amended at all, which is not only discriminative but shows the true intent of Hanson UK, and the true lack of concern it has for the those most affected.</p> <p>The New quarry site chosen by Hanson UK which is North of Barnby Moor has the potential to become so large that the character of the village will be greatly diminished. When a local resident emailed his concerns on the possibility of this site being extended, the Notts County Council stated in essence that they cannot guarantee that the new site would not be subjected to extensions, if the mineral in this site is in abundance and the need is great, in reality this would mean, we could see further quarrying to Torworth which would not only affect more people but would multiply our concerns we already have regarding heavy traffic and road safety issues. I feel choosing Barnby Moor as a suitable site to quarry as not been shown to be justifiable, it is recklessly close to residential property on an already busy road and could easily become a sprawl along the Great North Road and be detrimental to the area. I can only urge the planners to be democratic in its approach and take our concerns</p>		<p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found, and because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
		seriously.			
25527 - Ranskill Parish Council (Clerk to the Parish Council) [907]	Object	Petition - 8 signatures - I support the residents of Barnby Moor in their objections to the proposed new quarries.		Objection noted	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25533 - Mrs Elizabeth Tinsley [3395]	Object	<p>Revised plan makes it more likely that a future extension will take place.</p> <p>Busy, dangerous road is not suited for additional industrial traffic. Impact will be felt on all neighboring villages.</p> <p>Only village to have two new sites and all other proposals are extensions to existing sites.</p> <p>Two sites in one village means double the impact. This is completely unacceptable.</p> <p>Visibility of quarries cannot be under estimated.</p> <p>Stand offs not applied to proposal. This will have to be addressed.</p> <p>Squanders valuable agricultural land</p> <p>Impact on regeneration of the area</p> <p>Confusion as to where drains, sewers and water pipes are located.</p>		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments and would be assessed against the policies contained in the minerals local plan such as water resources and local amenity.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.</p>	

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24767 - Kate Cordingley [3710]	Object	Permanent damage to the countryside and green landscape. Unacceptable risk of road safety increase in pollution. Damage to character and biodiversity of the local area. Economic decline of the local economy.		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24726 - Campaign to Protect Rural England Nottinghamshire Branch (Mr Frederick Cook) [2833]	Object	Visibility of the site on properties along the northern edge of the village (along the A638). Impact on listed buildings. Adverse effects on local transport links.		restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.	
				Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from local properties by planting and soil bunds and would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration proposal as part of any planning application.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25039 - Mrs Helen Asquith [2834]	Object	<p>I am totally opposed the proposed quarry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is still far too close to residential properties. - It will have a devastating effect on the quality of life - The revised boundaries provide potential for future extension - Barnby Moor & Botany Bay in combination will totally engulf the village - Other sites with lower environmental scores are not included in the Plan <p>The following facts still remain;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent loss of Grade 2 agricultural land - Cumulative impact on the character of the landscape - it is being changed and the character of the village is under threat - Increase in bird populations leading to increase bird strike risk. - Risk of subsidence to neighbouring properties - Impact of noise and dust on residents and adverse impacts on local businesses - Massive increase in HGV traffic - increasing risk of serious accidents to road users and pedestrians. - Increased flood risk if not adequately managed - Loss of archaeological sites of national importance 		<p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found, and because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.</p>	

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25729 - Local Petition [4529]	Object	<p>Petition - 59 signatures "I support the residents of Barnby Moor in their objections to the proposed new quarries".</p> <p>No issues have been raised by the Council regarding road safety, even though it has acknowledged that the majority of traffic will be going through many villages. No one has been informed of the route, but it would appear unlikely the impact on these villages can be avoided.</p> <p>The A638 is an extremely busy road, with fatalities, which with an increase in traffic would become a safety issue that would be hard to alleviate. Surely the Council should therefore have raised this as a significant issue. We should have the right to reject these quarries on safety along, not be informed that they will address safety at a later stage, which is unacceptable.</p> <p>One concern relates to the safety of residents close to the entrance of the site (residential properties lie opposite the site entrance) and of commuters. This could cause serious accidents. Secondly, there is the black spot on the approach south into Bawtry, which again has been ignored by the Council and Highways.</p> <p>As safety has been a major issue in our objections, then why is it that there has not been a full assessment of road safety prior to obtaining approval for this site? Why are we forced to meet the deadline date of 11th July 2014 when safety issues clearly have not been addressed?</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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24186 - Cllr Liz Yates [2827]	Object	<p>I support Barnby Moor residents and Parish Council with their objections to Barnby Moor and Botany Bay. For the following reasons (based on material planning grounds) I would ask that due consideration is given to their views before any decision is made.</p> <p>Transport - There are concerns about potential increases in HGV's and traffic accidents. Mitigation would be needed.</p> <p>Residents' well-being - There is widespread concern and anxiety about the future; there have been two public meetings and there is a general feeling that the area has seen enough disruption due to quarrying. Mitigation would be needed.</p> <p>Consideration of other sites - I ask that consideration is given to not opening up both sites (both are relatively small), but un-worked and extension sites developed further.</p> <p>Adverse impacts - Potential impacts need to be looked at seriously before the draft Plan progresses, to ensure there will be no unacceptable adverse impacts (on the environment, public health and cumulatively, as per the NPPF).</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>The Barnby Moor proposal would access the A638 which is part of the strategic road network supplying unprocessed material to the company's existing plant site at Auckley. This will result in the majority of HGV traffic leaving the site to go north on the A638 avoiding the village of Barnby Moor.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations resulting in 12 of the 17 allocations being extensions to existing sites. However this is not the only consideration that needs to be taken account of. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and generally supply specific markets due to the cost of transporting the material. The Idle Valley serves the local markets of North Nottinghamshire, Doncaster and South</p>	

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				<p>Yorkshire. Reserves of sand and gravel in the Idle valley are limited and extensions to existing sites have been allocated were ever suitable, however further reserves are required in this area.</p> <p>The Idle valley contains a valuable source of sand and gravel to supply the building and construction sectors particularly in the Doncaster and Rotherham areas. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and therefore if local sources of sand and gravel are not utilised this would result in minerals being transported by HGV over a much greater distance to supply the markets.</p> <p>The estimated start dates for the two quarries close to Barnby Moor would overlap, however these are only estimates. Given that the two sites are being promoted by two different operators the dates may change as the operators priorities may change over time.</p>	

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24845 - Mrs Lisa Morris [3670]	Object	Object to two quarries either side of Barnby Moor. During period fish farm ponds excavated and unauthorised quarrying taking place it was clear how unpleasant and potentially dangerous this could be. Crashing metal and engine noise from 6am; sand everywhere; noisy, slow HGVs all day. Already serious collisions on narrow road. Open farmland gives pleasant rural aspect. Why destroy our environment for materials to be used in another county? Health and well-being of people and our landscape/agricultural land more important than short term profit. Would Council Members vote for this at the bottom of their own gardens?		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and</p>	

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24835 - Bawtry Town Council (Mrs J Worthington) [859]	Object	There is already a high volume of traffic in Bawtry due to the need to access other quarry sites in the area and also for users (including freight) to the Robin Hood Airport. Thus we are already experiencing volume and congestion along High Street and Station/Thorne Road. There is a school along this stretch and we have serious concerns regarding the safety of pupils and residents (many elderly) should additional HGVs come through Bawtry in the event the application be approved. The Town Council fully supports the efforts of Barnby Moor parish council and also those of the action group.		<p>restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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24738 - Mrs Ann Fraser [3628]	Object	<p>I object because:</p> <p>Barnby Moor is the only place in Nottinghamshire which is to have two new greenfield sites.</p> <p>Concern that if quarry gets permission it will be extended</p> <p>Visual impact will deter travellers by rail and road from visiting the area which will not help with the regeneration of the North Nottinghamshire area.</p> <p>The dust and pollution from this and the other quarry will be horrendous</p> <p>Sites scored low in terms of environmental impact and others that scored better were not included.</p> <p>Concerned about the impact of extra HGVs in the village and along A638.</p>		<p>The Idle valley contains a valuable source of sand and gravel to supply the building and construction sectors particularly in the Doncaster and Rotherham areas. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and therefore if local sources of sand and gravel are not utilised this would result in minerals being transported by HGV over a much greater distance to supply the markets.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found, and because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from local properties, the A638 and the mainline railway line by planting and soil bunds. It would also be worked and restored using a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration proposal. Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p>	

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				<p>The Barnby Moor proposal would access the A638 which is part of the strategic road network supplying unprocessed material to the company's existing plant site at Auckley. This will result in the majority of HGV traffic leaving the site to go north on the A638 avoiding the village of Barnby Moor.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.as part of any planning application.</p>	

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25537 - Ali Abdul [4451]	Object	<p>I would like to object because:</p> <p>People have to live in this village, its not an industrial estate</p> <p>The land is used to grow food</p> <p>Impact of dust, noise and pollution</p> <p>Why carnt land be used that has been spoilt already and is further away from houses?</p> <p>Quarrying could cause subsidence</p> <p>People property might be affected. Trees could also be damaged</p> <p>Road is very busy. more HGVs will make it worse</p> <p>Significant eyesore and spoil this part of the country</p> <p>Business I work in may be affected by lack of visitors to an industrial area (no longer a village)</p>		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is</p>	

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				<p>relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	
24810 - Barnby Moor Parish Council (Mrs Ann Fraser) [913]	Object	Petition - 177 signatures - against the two proposed new quarries at Barnby Moor MP2m North & MP2n South end of the village.		Petition noted	

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24807 - Alan J Morris [3649]	Object	<p>I feel that I should have been informed by letter of northern extension to Barnby Moor.</p> <p>Not enough time given to prepare a response</p> <p>No rigorous study of the Ranskill Brook or impact on aquifer.</p> <p>Great crested newts, badgers and deer known to inhabit the sites.</p> <p>Flooding occurred annually in the 1960s when quarrying was taking place opposite the railway.</p> <p>Impact on former waste tips and agricultural dumps in the area.</p> <p>Sites are in Source Protection Zones</p> <p>Potential for Archaeology in the area</p> <p>Impact of increased HGV numbers on the A638</p> <p>Unwelcome blight for residents and visitors alike.</p>		<p>The Minerals Local Plan is being developed in line with national guidance based around a series of consultation stages before the final document is published and tested through an examination in public. Locally the consultation on the minerals plan is in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. It goes on to state that developments should be well designed and managed and any fixed plant or stockpiles should be located away from the areas of highest flood risk to minimise obstructions to flood water. Details regarding the location of any fixed machinery or stockpiles would be identified at the planning application stage.</p> <p>At times of flood, active sand and gravel sites are allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases worked out quarries can provide temporary flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding downstream.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>to the site.</p> <p>The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments and would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals local plan such as water resources, local amenity and the historic environment.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25529 - Michelle Cunningham [2933]	Object	<p>Surprised to learn of revised plan for Barnby Moor given and that you felt it unnecessary to advise of the revision. Site moved away from village but no compensation/ thought given to properties further along A638. This is unfair, a neglect of duties and incompetence. Dewatering of the site so close to houses and pig farm give cause for concern. Efforts to promote the area and local economy will be seriously affected. Environmental impact will be severe in terms of loss of agricultural land and also a change to the overall area that can never be restored.</p>	<p>Strongly believe numerous objections previously made with removing sites from the plan, are stronger still. I urge you to therefore to remove both sites at this stage of the consultation.</p>	<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments and would be assessed against the policies contained in the minerals local plan such as water resources and local amenity. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25731 - Local Petition [4529]	Object	<p>Petition - 29 signatures "I support the residents of Barnby Moor in their objections to the proposed new quarries."</p> <p>The proposals at Barnby Moor and Botany Bay have a knock on effect to the increase HGV traffic and it is the safety of commuters that should be been the Council's first consideration. It also affects all the villages between Retford and the operators site at Auckley who will be affected, along the route of which, and the A638 itself, there have been many fatalities.</p> <p>The increase in HGV on the road on its own would be a safety issue, but with these heavy laden lorries being forced to significantly reduce their speed when they turn in to and when leaving the site, this is on an already busy road every 15 minutes in all weather conditions, is clearly a recipe for disaster.</p> <p>The Council is not obliged to inform anyone who resides further than 250metres from the proposed sites, resulting in only a dozen or so letters being sent out. In essence if you are not made aware of it, there will be no opposition to it.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan is being developed in line with national guidance based around a series of consultation stages before the final document is published and tested through an examination in public. Locally the consultation on the minerals plan is in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25724 - Shirley Woodley [2865]	Object	<p>Petition - 75 signatures</p> <p>The proposals at Barnby Moor and Botany Bay are un-sustainable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of mineral extraction compared to other sites - Serious implication regarding road safety and increased HGV traffic - Devastation caused to the character of the village and residential properties - Sites in Newark and Nottingham lend themselves better to quarry than these site - The residents of Barnby Moor will be paying for the quarry in terms of devalued homes, constant dust, noise and pollution (from plant and traffic) - The new boundary amendment will allow quarrying North of the Village will add to the adverse effects <p>Other issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to residential properties - Significantly lower SA scores than other sites - Too many quarries for the area - Possible contamination of surface ground water - Bird strike - High risk flooding - Damage to listed building and loss of archaeological sites - Loss of high quality agricultural farmland - Reduction in air quality and dust - Negative impact on businesses - Areas of deep water and safety to children 		<p>The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period. The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals.</p> <p>The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24659 - Nigel Ward-Stevens [2778]	Object	<p>I welcome the site boundary change however the same degree of separation should be applied to all properties affected.</p> <p>I believe the consultation is unfair and should be restarted because of:</p> <p>Lack of information regarding the periods of extraction,</p> <p>Lack of detail regarding screening to the site</p> <p>Restoration proposals cannot be guaranteed,</p> <p>Direct consultation should have included any household within 250 metres of the lorry routes.</p> <p>Authority is failing in its duty to do what is best for residents and taxpayers. Food production should be far more important than sand and gravel especially when other sources are available elsewhere.</p>		<p>The consultation exercise was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement, which sets out who should be consulted. The draft site allocations are those sites that are in principle suitable for minerals extraction. A standard list of information was requested for all sites at the call for sites stage, however it is not until the planning application stage that detailed information such as the extraction area, location of screening and restoration would be finalised. This information would then be assessed against the policies contained in the Minerals Plan. Whilst it is important to provide adequate land for food production, national guidance states that the Minerals Local Plan needs to identify adequate mineral to meet demand over the plan period.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25380 - Hetty Burnell [2868]	Object	Environmental impact, noise, dust and air pollution. Visual impact. Effect on surrounding villages and their regeneration.. Lowering of the water table and effects on properties. Loss of agricultural land. Increase in traffic through the village. Concerns site will expand in the future.	Remove site MP2m from the Plan.	<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision
MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25038 - Mr Ian Asquith [2884]	Object	<p>I am totally opposed the proposed quarry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is still far too close to residential properties. - It will have a devastating effect on the quality of life - The revised boundaries provide potential for future extension - Barnby Moor & Botany Bay in combination will totally engulf the village <p>The following facts still remain;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent loss of Grade 2 agricultural land - Cumulative impact on the character of the landscape - it is being changed and the character of the village is under threat - Increase in bird populations leading to increase bird strike risk. - Risk of subsidence to neighbouring properties - Impact of noise and dust on residents and adverse impacts on local businesses - Massive increase in HGV traffic - increasing risk of serious accidents to road users and pedestrians. - Increased flood risk if not adequately managed - Loss of archaeological sites of national importance 		<p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found, and because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24432 - Mrs Elizabeth Tinsley [3395]	Object	<p>Objection to quarries at Barnby Moor and Botany Bay on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of adequate consultation - It panders to commercial greed/government whims at expense of Idle Valley Nature Reserve and Daneshill Lakes - Do we really need new quarries; should extend existing ones - Loss of agricultural land - Two quarries for one village is picking on us - Lower tonnage and worse environmental score in relation to other sites - Detrimental impact on lime trees along Great North Road (emblem of Torworth County Primary School) (including impact on water table) - Heavy lorries would add to existing risks on Great North Road - Negative impact on current tourism promotion in the area - Planting/landscaping cannot disguise such an industrial blackspots 		<p>The Minerals Local Plan is being developed in line with national guidance based around a series of consultation stages before the final document is published and tested through an examination in public. Locally the consultation on the minerals plan is in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations resulting in 12 of the 17 allocations being extensions to existing sites. However this is not the only consideration that needs to be taken account of. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and generally supply specific markets due to the cost of transporting the material. The Idle Valley serves the local markets of North Nottinghamshire, Doncaster and South Yorkshire. Reserves of sand and gravel in the Idle valley are limited and extensions to existing sites have been allocated were ever suitable, however further reserves are required in this area.</p> <p>If local sources of sand and gravel are not utilised this would result in minerals being transported by HGV over a much greater</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>distance to supply the markets. It is therefore more suitable to identify sites closer to the market to limit lorry miles and increased costs.</p> <p>All extensions to existing quarries have been identified however further greenfield sites are required to meet expected demand over the plan period.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>The Barnby Moor proposal would access the A638 which is part of the strategic road network supplying unprocessed material to the company's existing plant site at Auckley. This will result in the majority of HGV traffic leaving the site to go north on the A638 avoiding the village of Barnby Moor.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The quarry would be worked on a phased approach which would minimise the working area of the quarry. It would also be screened from the road during the extraction phase. Once worked out the site would be restored and could provide additional open space for</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2m Barnby Moor

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25740 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Support	NWT welcomes the revised site allocation brief however we note that provision remains to take account of the higher quality agricultural soils in the restoration scheme, in accordance with the proposed policy DM3, and our comments remain as previously submitted. We welcome the clear recognition of the proximity of this allocation to the substantial SINC/LWS and SSSIs around Danshill and lound and need to assess impacts at an application stage.		local residents and tourists as well as increased habitat and biodiversity that would tie into the existing nature reserves. The site brief has been amended to ensure that the restoration is primarily biodiversity led in-line with policy SP3 'biodiversity led restoration', however it is also important to ensure that the higher quality agricultural soils are incorporated into the restoration scheme in-line with policy DM3.	Amend the development brief text to ensure that the restoration is primarily biodiversity led.

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2n Botany Bay

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2n Botany Bay</i>					
24854 - Mrs EJ Payne [3664]	Object	We would like to strongly object to the proposed site at Botany Bay MP2n. The site is positioned between the well-used Chersterfield Canal, East Coast railway and busy North road. Disturbance and dust would badly affect both areas. Also worry about noise and 24 hour disturbance on the canal and towpath SSSI. A number of people on foot, bikes and boats enjoy the peace and beauty of htis area. Also concerned about impact of heavy lorries in narrow lanes. Lastly, our home of 30 years would be badly affected by the proposed extraction.		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Operational times for the quarry would be included in any detailed planning application, however sand and gravel quarries do not operate on a 24 hour basis.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. As part of the planning application suitable standoffs would be identified around sensitive areas such as residential properties. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2n Botany Bay

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24687 - Mr Derek Marsh [877]	Object	<p>Please refer to my previous comments submitted on the 29th November 2013.</p> <p>I hope that the decision goes against the use of the proposed site at Botany Bay, next to my property.</p>		Your previous comments have been noted as part of the consultation process.	
24836 - Bawtry Town Council (Mrs J Worthington) [859]	Object	<p>There is already a high volume of traffic in Bawtry due to the need to access other quarry sites in the area and also for users (including freight) to the Robin Hood Airport. Thus we are already experiencing volume and congestion along High Street and Station/Thorne Road. There is a school along this stretch and we have serious concerns regarding the safety of pupils and residents (many elderly) should additional HGVs come through Bawtry in the event the application be approved. The Town Council fully supports the efforts of Barnby Moor parish council and also those of the action group.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>The Barnby Moor proposal would access the A638 which is part of the strategic road network supplying unprocessed material to the company's existing plant site at Auckley. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2n Botany Bay

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25395 - Sutton cum Lound PC (Nigel Johnson) [2904]	Object	<p>Results of Sustainability Appraisal ignored</p> <p>Size of site compared to amount of mineral extracted must fail SA.</p> <p>Much of the land is visible from the A638 bridge</p> <p>Whittakers Wood contains great crested newts</p> <p>Quarries will impact on the regeneration of North Notts</p> <p>Impact on east coast railway due to dewatering.</p> <p>Parish endured 50 years of mineral extraction. enough is enough.</p> <p>Following things should be binding on development</p> <p>Minimum stand off of 250m from dwellings and main railway line</p> <p>Minimum stand off of 150m from A638 and Chesterfield canal</p> <p>Tree planting in stand-off zones</p> <p>Whittaker's wood retained</p> <p>low profile machinery used</p>	<p>We ask that serious reconsideration is given to the allocation and the sites be dropped with immediate effect</p>	<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Bamby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals. The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period. The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2n Botany Bay

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24812 - Barnby Moor Parish Council (Mrs Ann Fraser) [913]	Object	Petition - 177 signatures - against the two proposed new quarries at Barnby Moor MP2m North & MP2n South end of the village.		<p>This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	
				Objection noted	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2n Botany Bay

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24433 - Mrs Elizabeth Tinsley [3395]	Object	<p>Objection to quarries at Barnby Moor and Botany Bay on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of adequate consultation - It panders to commercial greed/government whims at expense of Idle Valley Nature Reserve and Daneshill Lakes - Do we really need new quarries; should extend existing ones - Loss of agricultural land - Two quarries for one village is picking on us - Lower tonnage and worse environmental score in relation to other sites - Detrimental impact on lime trees along Great North Road (emblem of Torworth County Primary School) (including impact on water table) - Heavy lorries would add to existing risks on Great North Road - Negative impact on current tourism promotion in the area - Planting/landscaping cannot disguise such an industrial blackspots 		<p>The Minerals Local Plan is being developed in line with national guidance based around a series of consultation stages before the final document is published and tested through an examination in public. Locally the consultation on the minerals plan is in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement.</p> <p>Minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations resulting in 12 of the 17 allocations being extensions to existing sites. However this is not the only consideration that needs to be taken account of. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and generally supply specific markets due to the cost of transporting the material. The Idle Valley serves the local markets of North Nottinghamshire, Doncaster and South Yorkshire. Reserves of sand and gravel in the Idle valley are limited and extensions to existing sites have been allocated were ever suitable, however further reserves are required in this area. Existing sand and gravel quarries close to Newark could potentially serve this market; however this would lead to greater transport distances and costs as well as increased pollution. The greenfield site at Barnby Moor has therefore been allocated as it is located much closer to the markets it serves.</p> <p>All extensions to existing quarries have been</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>identified however this isn't sufficient to meet expected demand over the plan period. Therefore new quarries are required.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>The Barnby Moor proposal would access the A638 which is part of the strategic road network supplying unprocessed material to the company's existing plant site at Auckley. This will result in the majority of HGV traffic leaving the site to go north on the A638 avoiding the village of Barnby Moor.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>If local sources of sand and gravel are not utilised this would result in minerals being transported by HGV over a much greater distance to supply the markets. It is therefore more suitable to identify sites closer to the market to limit lorry miles and increased costs.</p> <p>The quarry would be worked on a phased approach which would minimise the working area of the quarry. It would also be screened from the road during the extraction phase. Once worked out the site would be restored and could provide additional open space for local residents and tourists as well as increased habitat and biodiversity that would tie into the existing nature reserves.</p>	

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25725 - Shirley Woodley [2865]	Object	<p>Petition - 75 signatures</p> <p>The proposals at Barnby Moor and Botany Bay are un-sustainable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of mineral extraction compared to other sites - Serious implication regarding road safety and increased HGV traffic - Devastation caused to the character of the village and residential properties - Sites in Newark and Nottingham lend themselves better to quarry than these site - The residents of Barnby Moor will be paying for the quarry in terms of devalued homes, constant dust, noise and pollution (from plant and traffic) - The new boundary amendment will allow quarrying North of the Village will add to the adverse effects <p>Other issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to residential properties - Significantly lower SA scores than other sites - Too many quarries for the area - Possible contamination of surface ground water - Bird strike - High risk flooding - Damage to listed building and loss of archaeological sites - Loss of high quality agricultural farmland - Reduction in air quality and dust - Negative impact on businesses - Areas of deep water and safety to children 		<p>The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period. The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2n Botany Bay

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals.</p> <p>The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>The operator of any quarry proposal that falls within an airport safeguarding zone would need to consult with the relevant airport to ensure that there would be no adverse impacts from the minerals development. A number of factors such as the distance from the airport and location in relation to standard landing and</p>	

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				take-off routes would be considered. A suitable restoration scheme taking into account the above factors can in many cases minimise or remove the impacts of any potential bird strike. Given the location of the Barnby Moor site close to large areas of existing open water it is unlikely to cause a significant problem. Further information can be found in DM10 - 'Airport safeguarding (bird strike)' of the document.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24846 - Mrs Lisa Morris [3670]	Object	Object to two quarries either side of Barnby Moor. During period fish farm ponds excavated and unauthorised quarrying taking place it was clear how unpleasant and potentially dangerous this could be. Crashing metal and engine noise from 6am; sand everywhere; noisy, slow HGVs all day. Already serious collisions on narrow road. Open farmland gives pleasant rural aspect. Why destroy our environment for materials to be used in another county? Health and well-being of people and our landscape/agricultural land more important than short term profit. Would Council Members vote for this at the bottom of their own gardens?		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.	

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24740 - Cristina Langley [3629]	Object	<p>Environmental damage</p> <p>Safety issues</p> <p>Loss of farmland - probably permanent</p> <p>Pollution + noise generation</p> <p>Risk of flooding</p> <p>Planning difficulty + financial loss to individuals + the community.</p>	<p>Remove site MP2q / PA46 Barton-In-Fabis from policy MP2 and seek more suitable sites if required.</p>	<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be</p>	

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				worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.	

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24840 - VA Houtby [2918]	Object	<p>No other village has to suffer 2 quarries. Is this done so that when only one is chosen it will seem like residents are being appeased?</p> <p>Environmental scores for both sites poor but better sites deleted. Why?</p> <p>Can other existing sites not be extended</p> <p>Impact of HGVs on A638</p> <p>Tonnage per hectare not good . A large outlay for little reward?</p> <p>Proximity to East Coast rail line, Chesterfield canal, Idle river</p> <p>Views over sites cannot be adequately screened</p> <p>Quarries not a good advert for the regeneration of a town such as Retford.</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase cost and lorry miles transporting the minerals further.</p> <p>All extensions to existing quarries put forward by the minerals industry are being proposed for allocation, however this is insufficient to meet predicted demand over the plan period. Therefore additional green field sites are required. At present there are five new green field sites being proposed across the county. The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period. The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				to the site. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.	

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24831 - Mr R Palmer [2849]	Object	<p>Fields nearest to the railway bridge, flood regularly. Surely you shouldn't quarry areas liable to flooding.</p> <p>Site scores badly in appraisal and also has lowest tonnage per hectare. This would mean they are the least profitable. NCCs approach is to extend existing quarries not build new ones.</p> <p>Preserve agricultural land a rather than further water areas. Isn't it cheaper to import sand and gravel?</p> <p>Traffic is already increasing, this will make it worse. HGVs could impact on listed buildings.</p> <p>Village will be turned into an island from both quarry's.</p> <p>Impact of quarry on visitors and tourism.</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county increasing cost and lorry miles transporting the minerals.</p> <p>All extensions to existing quarries put forward by the minerals industry are being proposed for allocation, however this is insufficient to meet predicted demand over the plan period. Therefore additional greenfield sites are required. At present there are five new green field sites being proposed across the county. National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. It goes on to state that developments should be well designed and managed and any fixed plant or stockpiles should be located away from the areas of highest flood risk to minimise obstructions to flood water. Details regarding the location of any fixed machinery or stockpiles would be identified at the planning application stage.</p> <p>At times of flood, active sand and gravel sites are allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases worked out quarries can provide temporary flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding downstream.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25730 - Local Petition [4529]	Object	<p>Petition - 59 signatures "I support the residents of Barnby Moor in their objections to the proposed new quarries".</p> <p>No issues have been raised by the Council regarding road safety, even though it has acknowledged that the majority of traffic will be going through many villages. No one has been informed of the route, but it would appear unlikely the impact on these villages can be avoided.</p> <p>The A638 is an extremely busy road, with fatalities, which with an increase in traffic would become a safety issue that would be hard to alleviate. Surely the Council should therefore have raised this as a significant issue. We should have the right to reject these quarries on safety along, not be informed that they will address safety at a later stage, which is unacceptable.</p> <p>One concern relates to the safety of residents close to the entrance of the site (residential properties lie opposite the site entrance) and of commuters. This could cause serious accidents. Secondly, there is the black spot on the approach south into Bawtry, which again has been ignored by the Council and Highways.</p> <p>As safety has been a major issue in our objections, then why is it that there has not been a full assessment of road safety prior to obtaining approval for this site? Why are we forced to meet the deadline date of 11th July 2014 when safety issues clearly have not been addressed?</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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25732 - Local Petition [4529]	Object	<p>Petition - 29 signatures "I support the residents of Barnby Moor in their objections to the proposed new quarries."</p> <p>The proposals at Barnby Moor and Botany Bay have a knock on effect to the increase HGV traffic and it is the safety of commuters that should be been the Council's first consideration. It also affects all the villages between Retford and the operators site at Auckley who will be affected, along the route of which, and the A638 itself, there have been many fatalities.</p> <p>The increase in HGV on the road on its own would be a safety issue, but with these heavy laden lorries being forced to significantly reduce their speed when they turn in to and when leaving the site, this is on an already busy road every 15 minutes in all weather conditions, is clearly a recipe for disaster.</p> <p>The Council is not obliged to inform anyone who resides further than 250metres from the proposed sites, resulting in only a dozen or so letters being sent out. In essence if you are not made aware of it, there will be no opposition to it.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan is being developed in line with national guidance based around a series of consultation stages before the final document is published and tested through an examination in public. Locally the consultation on the minerals plan is in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement.</p>	

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25542 - Ali Abdul [4451]	Object	<p>I would like to object because:</p> <p>People have to live in this village, its not an industrial estate</p> <p>The land is used to grow food</p> <p>Impact of dust, noise and pollution</p> <p>Why cant land be used that has been spoilt already and is further away from houses?</p> <p>Quarrying could cause subsidence</p> <p>People property might be affected. Trees could also be damaged</p> <p>Road is very busy. more HGVs will make it worse</p> <p>Significant eyesore and spoil this part of the country</p> <p>Business I work in may be affected by lack of visitors to an industrial area (no longer a village)</p>		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is</p>	

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				<p>relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2n Botany Bay

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24685 - Mr ARW Payne [2951]	Object	<p>I strongly object because:</p> <p>Loose surface soil dust would badly affect the Chesterfield Canal, East Coast railway line and busy North Road.</p> <p>Impact of noise and overall 24 hour disturbance upon the varied wildlife found on the canal and towpath this is a SSSI. People on foot, bikes and boats enjoy the peace and beauty of area.</p> <p>Impact of HGVs in the narrow lanes around us. Sutton lane is a well-used cycle trail and is also used as by-pass during traffic problems in Retford.</p> <p>Our house would be badly affected by the change of use from farming to mineral extraction</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the minerals document.</p> <p>As part of a detailed planning application, the exact area of extraction would be identified. This would take account of sensitive receptors such as local properties and the Chesterfield Canal with adequate standoffs being incorporated. The site as a whole would be screened by planting and soil bunds as appropriate. Along with the screening, the site would be worked and restored on a phased approach therefore minimising the visual impact of the site.</p> <p>The exact operating hours of the site would be contained within a planning application, however sand and gravel sites are not worked on a 24 hour basis and therefore night time disturbance would be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place to keep HGVs on the main A-road network if this is relevant to the application.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24837 - Barnby Court Care Home (Care Home Manager) [3648]	Object	<p>Summary of objections from 15 residents at Barnby Moor Care Home.</p> <p>Lowering of water table could cause all manner of damage.</p> <p>screening wouldn't shield quarries from road/railway and visitors to the area.</p> <p>Impact on village from noise and dust.</p> <p>Destroy valuable top grade farmland.</p> <p>No other village has to suffer 2 quarries.</p> <p>Environmental scores for both sites poor but better sites deleted.</p> <p>Tonnage of minerals per hectare is low - more profitable sites elsewhere.</p> <p>Impact of extra HGVs on A638.</p> <p>Extending other sites better solution.</p> <p>Potential for extensions in future</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county, supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase cost and lorry miles transporting the minerals further.</p> <p>All extensions to existing quarries put forward by the minerals industry are being proposed for allocation, however this is insufficient to meet predicted demand over the plan period. Therefore additional green field sites are required. At present there are five new green field sites being proposed across the county. The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period. The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2n Botany Bay

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				to the site. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2n Botany Bay

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25541 - Ahmed Fahim [4450]	Object	<p>I would like to raise my concerns about proposals to use land around Barnby Moor for quarrying.</p> <p>One quarry would be bad enough but if this goes ahead, the village will be surrounded by two.</p> <p>The impact on local business, such as ours, is another reason that I object to the quarries.</p> <p>This is already a busy and dangerous road</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The estimated start dates for the two quarries close to Barnby Moor would overlap, however these are only estimates. Given that the two sites are being promoted by two different operators the dates for extraction may change as the operators priorities may change over time.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25382 - Hetty Burnell [2868]	Object	Effects of the surrounding area and impact on the regeneration of Retford town. Visual impact when driving north out of Retford. Driving over the rail bridge! Increased flood risk. Risk of subsidence to properties due to dewatering. Loss of agricultural land. Noise and air pollution. Increase traffic and HGV.	Stop the site being development (MP2n)	<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25539 - Kahar Abdul [4452]	Object	<p>I object to the proposals at either side of the village because:</p> <p>impact of air pollution and noise from the quarrying</p> <p>A638 is already busy and we dont want more HGVs</p> <p>Visual impact in the area will be dramatic.</p> <p>Quarry's will impact on the regeneration of Retford.</p>		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25540 - Hoque Indanul [4448]	Object	<p>Revised plan for Barnby Moor is a little different from its predecessor. The main concerns of residents have not been addressed.</p> <p>Quarrying very close to properties further up the A638</p> <p>Lowering of water table could cause all manner of damage</p> <p>No amount of screening would shield it from road / railway and visitors to the area.</p> <p>Destroy valuable top grade farmland</p> <p>No other village has two sites</p> <p>Tonnage of minerals per hectare low.</p> <p>There must be more profitable sites?</p> <p>Environmental scores lower than others that were excluded</p> <p>A638 will become HGV car park</p> <p>Only access to A1 would be unsuitable.</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals. The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period. The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25544 - Hoque Aziz [4454]	Object	<p>Strongly object to proposals</p> <p>This is a rural area and clearly not the place for industrial operations of this size or nature</p> <p>Dust will affect many businesses and homeowners and severely detract people from wanting to visit or stay in the area.</p>		<p>This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	
				<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle Valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel supplying markets in the North of Nottinghamshire and the wider Doncaster area. Any planning application submitted for minerals extraction would be assessed against all the policies in the Minerals Local Plan including but not limited to Policy DM1: 'Protecting local amenity' which covers visual intrusion, noise and dust.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25028 - Andy Hook [2862]	Object	<p>My additional concerns include: Barnby Moor and Botany Bay have the highest environmental scores out of all the sites in the Sustainability Appraisal. There are 6 other sites that should come before these two sites.</p> <p>Botany Bay site was declined previously because of impact on residential amenity and significant issue of cumulative impact. Quarries would be seen by commuters visiting Retford by train. This would impact on regeneration of town.</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration. Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals.</p> <p>The Botany Bay site was removed as a potential allocation previously, for a number of reasons. This included the lack need at the time due to the allocation of other sites in the Idle Valley. Since the last minerals plan was adopted, allocated reserves have continued to be worked and further reserves are now required.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	
25528 - Ranskill Parish Council (Clerk to the Parish Council) [907]	Object	<p>Petition - 8 signatures - I support the residents of Barnby Moor in their objections to the proposed new quarries.</p>		<p>Objection noted</p>	

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24187 - Cllr Liz Yates [2827]	Object	<p>I support Barnby Moor residents and Parish Council with their objections to Barnby Moor and Botany Bay. For the following reasons (based on material planning grounds) I would ask that due consideration is given to their views before any decision is made.</p> <p>Transport - There are concerns about potential increases in HGV's and traffic accidents. Mitigation would be needed.</p> <p>Residents' well-being - There is widespread concern and anxiety about the future; there have been two public meetings and there is a general feeling that the area has seen enough disruption due to quarrying. Mitigation would be needed.</p> <p>Consideration of other sites - I ask that consideration is given to not opening up both sites (both are relatively small), but un-worked and extension sites developed further.</p> <p>Adverse impacts - Potential impacts need to be looked at seriously before the draft Plan progresses, to ensure there will be no unacceptable adverse impacts (on the environment, public health and cumulatively, as per the NPPF).</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>The Barnby Moor proposal would access the A638 which is part of the strategic road network supplying unprocessed material to the company's existing plant site at Auckley. This will result in the majority of HGV traffic leaving the site to go north on the A638 avoiding the village of Barnby Moor.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations resulting in 12 of the 17 allocations being extensions to existing sites. However this is not the only consideration that needs to be taken account of. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and generally supply specific markets due to the cost of transporting the material. The Idle Valley serves the local markets of North Nottinghamshire, Doncaster and South Yorkshire. Reserves of sand and gravel in the Idle valley are limited and extensions to existing sites have been allocated were ever</p>	

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
				<p>suitable, however further reserves are required in this area.</p> <p>The Idle valley contains a valuable source of sand and gravel to supply the building and construction sectors particularly in the Doncaster and Rotherham areas. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and therefore if local sources of sand and gravel are not utilised this would result in minerals being transported by HGV over a much greater distance to supply the markets.</p> <p>The estimated start dates for the two quarries close to Barnby Moor would overlap, however these are only estimates. Given that the two sites are being promoted by two different operators the dates may change as the operators priorities may change over time.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25546 - Rahman Shadur [4455]	Object	<p>Environmental score for both sites is lower than other sites that have been taken out.</p> <p>Only greenfield sites being proposed that are not extensions are at Barnby Moor.</p> <p>Cumulative impact on village with twice as much noise, dirt, sand, traffic will be felt for many years and change the village forever.</p> <p>Quarries very noticeable from A638 and railway mainline.</p> <p>Impact on regeneration of the area.</p> <p>Barnby Moor is a rural area. These plans will seriously affect our business moving forward.</p>		<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the Idle valley is a valuable source of sand and gravel. Whilst the sustainability appraisal 'scores' are lower for Barnby Moor, and Botany Bay than some other sites in the south of the county, the Sustainability Assessment is not the only consideration.</p> <p>Quarries in the north of the county serve different markets to those in the south of the county. Supplying the markets from a greater distance would increase the impact of HGV traffic on the wider road network due to increased lorry miles, increased environmental impacts and increased cost of the raw minerals.</p> <p>The quarries being proposed have been put forward by the minerals industry based on the sites they have the minerals rights to and which they can work within the plan period.</p> <p>The profitability or otherwise of individual sites is not a consideration for the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A638, the railway and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would be worked and restored on a phased approach. A wide range of detailed work would be undertaken by the applicant including, but not limited, to a transport assessment, archaeological assessments and a restoration scheme as part of any planning application.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24727 - Campaign to Protect Rural England Nottinghamshire Branch (Mr Frederick Cook) [2833]	Object	Impact on properties along the southern edge of the site. Impact on agricultural land, hedgerows and tree belts. Elevated views from the A638 so the site cannot be screened. Chesterfield Canal is tranquil, screening will not help protect this tranquility.		Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. As part of a detailed planning application, the exact area of extraction would be identified. This would take account of sensitive receptors such as local properties and the Chesterfield Canal with adequate standoffs being incorporated. The site as a whole would be screened by planting and soil bunds as appropriate. Along with the screening the site would be worked and restored on a phased approach therefore minimising the visual impact of the site. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The current restoration proposals include a mix of agricultural land, wetland and ponds.	
25530 - Michelle Cunningham [2933]	Object	Further to my objection raised in Dec 2013 regarding the proposed sites either side of Barnby Moor I would like to reaffirm my objection. Dewatering of the sites so close to housing give cause for concern. Efforts to promote the area and local economy will be seriously affected. Environmental impact will be severe in terms of loss of agricultural land and also a change to the overall area that can never be restored.	Strongly believe numerous objections previously made with removing sites from the plan, are stronger still. I urge you to therefore to remove both sites at this stage of the consultation.	Comments noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25741 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Support	<p>NWT welcomes the revised site allocation brief however we note that provision remains to take account of the higher quality agricultural soils in the restoration scheme, in accordance with the proposed policy DM3, and our comments remain as previously submitted.</p> <p>We welcome the clear recognition of the proximity of this allocation to the substantial SINC/LWS and SSSIs around Danshill and lound and need to assess impacts at an application stage.</p>		<p>The site brief has been amended to ensure that the restoration is primarily biodiversity led in-line with policy SP3 'biodiversity led restoration', however it is also important to ensure that the higher quality agricultural soils are incorporated into the restoration scheme in-line with policy DM3.</p>	<p>Amend the development brief text to ensure that the restoration is primarily biodiversity led.</p>

MP2o Coddington

24002 - National Grid Plc [370]	Comment	<p>The site is crossed by National Grid's high voltage overhead electricity transmission line (4VK route).</p> <p>National Grid obtains the rights from individual landowners to place equipment on their land (it does not own the land). It is National Grid policy to retain our existing overhead lines in-situ (only major development or infrastructure of national importance would warrant consideration of relocation of existing lines).</p> <p>National Grid prefers that buildings are not built directly beneath its overhead lines. This is for two reasons, the amenity of potential occupiers of properties in the vicinity of lines and because National Grid needs quick and easy access to carry out maintenance of its equipment.</p> <p>The statutory safety clearances between overhead lines, the ground, and built structures must not be infringed. National Grid can, on request, provide to developers detailed line profile drawings that detail the height of conductors, above ordnance datum, at a specific site.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The mineral operator would have to take account of any such issues at the detailed planning application stage before any quarrying on site could be undertaken.</p>	
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Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24678 - Philip Niclasen [3599]	Object	<p>I am writing to object to the Coddington proposal on the following:</p> <p>Traffic (including noise and impact on the local highway network)) Health and wellbeing (including noise and dust) Visual impact of the proposal House prices Environment and wildlife Loss of agricultural land Impact on village and local amenities.</p> <p>I am opposed to the sighting of a quarry such close proximity to Coddington village</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is</p>	

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				<p>biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24806 - Mr Steven Hanstock [3741]	Object	Noise and dust pollution. Increase in traffic.		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24762 - Miss Diana Jones [3522]	Object	Unacceptable traffic and road safety problems and noise and dust pollution.	Remove Coddington site from the Plan	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25279 - Premji Patel [3754] 25281 - Premji Patel [3754] 25282 - Premji Patel [3754] 25284 - Premji Patel [3754]	Object	Noise, disturbance to sleep patterns Dust / silica issues to health, trees, homes and car as its carried by the air movement Groundwater seeping away due to quarry I know that if a quarry is dug the residual water in the ground will be affected, concerns are the impact of this to coddington and to stapleford woods Property prices Coddington is a peaceful village for which we paid a premium to live here; is the visual / noise / dust impacts of a quarry the value of our homes will be affected If the quarry is used as landfill then the prices will be affected further still	Ideally planning permission refused	<p>The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. Detailed assessment would be required as part of the application including an assessment of groundwater. The application would also include the operating times of the site. Sand and gravel sites generally operate a 5 or 6 day week, with reduced hours on a Saturday. They do not operate on a 24 hour basis.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24472 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	The proposed new sand and gravel quarry at Coddington is causing great concern among residents and amenities closest to the site boundaries due to worries about the health impacts of dust emissions. The concerns are about total particulate matter, but also on the more risky PM10 and PM2.5 particle size ranges. The consultation documents does not cover how air quality will be modelled and assessed prior to any site development, nor what air quality monitoring and management plans will be in place during operation. Air quality modelling may be vital when positioning the processing plant away the perimeter.	NCC should specify what air quality modelling and assessment is required prior to any planning application being made, and identify the management plans the operator will be require to implement to reduce fugitive emissions, including cumulative levels, to internationally acceptable levels.	<p>to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>The Coddington site is not geologically suitable for a non-hazardous waste landfill and the site is expected to be restored to grassland and wetland areas.</p> <p>Site allocations in the Minerals Local Plan identify those sites that are in principle suitable for future mineral extraction. Before any site allocated in the Minerals Local Plan could be worked, a detailed planning application would be required. As part of the planning application process, the applicant would have to undertake detailed work on a wide range of topics including noise and dust.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan is not required to identify how air quality will be modelled and assessed.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25035 - John Lomax [3661]	Object	<p>We wish to express our outrage at the proposed site.</p> <p>1. The A1/A46/A17 junction is, according to your own transport department, at saturation point, further worsened by Curry's distribution centre expansion. Only major central government investment can improve this situation. To further increase demand is to say at least foolhardy and ill-conceived; there are an ever growing occurrences of major accidents. Gridlock is growing ever more common, a major future potential problem with no alternative route from your proposed site.</p> <p>2. The impact on health from prevailing winds has not been given consideration. Dust and micro particles will spread over Coddington and south west Newark including four primary schools (over 5,000 children to be affected over life of site). Published reports highlight the potential risks to health and Robert Jenrick's appointment to health select committee should now mean the closest scrutiny for this area.</p>	<p>We limit our comment to two specific areas. Had these received your detailed consideration at the appropriate time you would undoubtedly have drawn different conclusions in your Minerals Local Plan. It seems to us that the specific points we have raised are themselves ground to look for a full public enquiry if your Local Mineral Plan is not amended to withdraw the proposal in relation to Coddington.</p>	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p>	
24493 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	<p>Hanson states '... Hanson would carry out full consultation with the local community, statutory bodies and other interested parties to develop a scheme with long term benefits to nature and the local community.' Coddington, with no experience of mining or extraction, is understandably extremely worried at the prospect of a 20 year, 300 acre pit just 300 metres from its village envelope. If Hanson are serious they would agree to a village meeting, explaining the nature of their process, how the site operation would affect us, and how they minimise that impact to keep our community safe and healthy.</p>	<p>NCC to arrange a public consultation meeting at Coddington with the developer, prior to development of the Submission document.</p>	<p>The development of the Minerals Local Plan and the stages of consultation are completed in line with national guidance and the County Councils adopted Statement of Community involvement. If the Parish Council or local community wish to organise a meeting with the mineral operator this should be done directly with representatives from the company.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24497 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	The Sustainability matrix for Coddington MP2o (PA10) is overoptimistic in favour of development. Objective 11 (protect/improve local air quality) scores - 1. Twenty year working (plus restoration) with large quantities processed (9.5M Tonnes) will create a lot of dust across the whole village and nearby leisure businesses - experience from other sites shows it cannot be eliminated. Many adults will experience it for their lifetime and children will be born and raised in it. 180 HGV movements/day contribute a lot of pollution - especially worrying for closest residents, the football pitch & children's playground - plus walkers, cyclists & horse riders.	1 Coddington MP2o Sustainability score against Objective 11 should be scored as -2 (likely to be negative) or -3 (likely to be very negative) and the revised results included in MLP documents. 2 The site should be removed from the MLP consultation.	All sites were scored consistently using the framework set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Report, which included a set of decision making criteria for each objective. In terms of the range of factors which determined scores against each objective, wherever possible information that was measurable or could be categorised was used. Where this was not possible, the approach taken was to consider the relevant information available on the range of variables across all the sites assessed and apply the most consistent means of scoring possible. The appraisal was based on the information available at the time, however at the planning application stage a wide range of detailed assessments would be carried out to ensure that the proposal is considered acceptable.	

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24690 - Mr P Waller [3606]	Object	<p>I object because:</p> <p>The only transport means for this site is by road which will increase pressure on road network especially Balderton Lane and Drove Lane</p> <p>Extra noise and dust pollution will be detrimental to wildlife, woodland and quality of life.</p> <p>Prospect of house price decline</p> <p>Lack of capacity on A17 for extra HGVs</p> <p>Further extensions to the quarry in the future if permission granted</p> <p>Surely better sites closer to markets and more suitable transport methods such as barge saving lorry miles and CO2</p> <p>Numerous other reasons but you have the main guist.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found, and because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p>	

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				<p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. The sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p> <p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites in the three main sand and gravel extraction areas - the Idle Valley, Newark and near Nottingham. This will release adequate mineral reserves to serve the main markets.</p>	

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24336 - Mrs Sue Stott [3466]	Object	<p>Concerns about the noise and light pollution.</p> <p>Health concerns as my son has asthma and dust is a trigger.</p> <p>Concerns for the safety of my children crossing the road to primary school as there will be more traffic.</p> <p>Worried about our house price decreasing.</p> <p>We moved to coddington to live, walk and cycle in the beautiful countryside and this site will change all of that.</p> <p>I do not believe that the roads in and out of Newark can support the extra lorries.</p> <p>The A17 is already a death trap with many fatalities. Extra mud/debris on the road will add to the hazards.</p>	<p>Use another site which is more appropriate and won't make such a massive impact.</p>	<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related</p>	

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24886 - Coddington Tenants and Residents Association [3735]	Object	<p>The Coddington Tenants and Residents Association objects to the proposal to extract sand and gravel on the edge of the village.</p> <p>This would have negative effects on the village environment, with greatly increased traffic, road safety issues, noise and dust pollution, environmental damage and loss of agricultural land.</p> <p>The people of Coddington do not want this quarry.</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site</p>	

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				would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.	
25426 - James Redfern [3813]	Object	As a family we are totally opposed to the development of the project.	Remove site MP2O from the Plan.	Objection noted.	
24511 - Mr Rex Boaler [3556]	Object	<p>My objections are:</p> <p>A significant reduction in air quality, which will be hazardous to health as dust from the site will be carried over a wide area. We already suffer the effects of the Sugar Factory and the Sewerage Works which are sited on the other side of Newark. This site will be a lot closer.</p> <p>The A1/A46/A17 roundabout is already seriously overloaded, any additional traffic, (which won't just be 180 lorries, it will also be the workers and support services attending the site), will hugely increase the congestion, which will result in traffic seeking alternatives routes through the nearby villages.</p>	The site should not be entertained, an alternative location should be found well away from residential areas where it will not cause serious congestion and a hazard to health and the environment.	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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24486 - Mrs Jackie Insley [3545]	Object	<p>I totally oppose the proposed Quarry at Coddington:</p> <p>Devastation to the local Environment/ biodiversity including issues like noise, air quality, loss of wildlife, trees, ancient woodland.</p> <p>Higher risks of flooding</p> <p>Public Health will suffer from poor air quality, excessive dust/dirt. No research report submitted re long term health issues.</p> <p>Detrimental health impact on local children at Coddington Primary School</p> <p>Newark a hotspot for traffic gridlock, 180 extra heavy lorry will make Newark impassable affecting businesses/ tourism.</p> <p>Poor quality road infrastructure around the site will deteriorate with the use of heavy industrial Lorries.</p> <p>Site will be a blot on the landscape.</p>	<p>Remove Site MP2o from the plan as there are more suitable areas to develop.</p> <p>Carry out full assessment on the health impacts to local residents in relation to the position of the site.</p> <p>Consider People and wildlife before profit!</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Minerals development is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision
MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24801 - Mr Ray Edwards [3531]	Object	Road safety. Rural economy. The environment. Local archaeology. The local community. Wrong development in the wrong place.	Remove Coddington site from the Plan.	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24495 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	The Sustainability matrix justifying the selection of Coddington MP2o (PA10) is overoptimistic in favour of development and should be reassessed. Both Sustainability Assessments (Oct 13 and May 14) state it is an iterative and subjective process. Objective 1 (contributes to demand) and 13 (support economic development) both score +3 because it's a massive site of 20 years duration. There is no duration weighting for negative impacts on 4 and 5 (protect historic environment & quality of landscape - spoiling the landscape & conservation area setting for a long time), 11 and 14 (protect air quality and human health/quality of life).	<p>1 The projected lifetimes, end dates, and total tonnages for full durations (not curtailed to the end of the plan period) should be included in the table for all sites.</p> <p>2 Coddington MP2o Sustainability matrix should be reassessed across all 14 objectives, recognising the duration weighting for negative impacts, and the revised results included in MLP documents.</p> <p>3 The site should be removed from the MLP consultation.</p>	<p>extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments including an assessment of the historic environment. Policy DM6: historic environment is included in the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>All sites were scored consistently using the framework set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Report, which included a set of decision making criteria for each objective. In terms of the range of factors which determined scores against each objective, wherever possible information that was measurable or could be categorised was used. Where this was not possible, the approach taken was to consider the relevant information available on the range of variables across all the sites assessed and apply the most consistent means of scoring possible. The appraisal was based on the information available at the time, however at the planning application stage a wide range of detailed assessments would be carried out to ensure that the proposal is considered acceptable.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25601 - Pamela Coddington [3872]	Object	<p>Blight on landscape</p> <p>Dust and noise pollution</p> <p>Health hazard with fine dust that settles on peoples lungs</p> <p>Enough traffic without another 180 lorries plus workers transport</p> <p>Property prices will fall, that's if we could sell.</p>		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24317 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	I strongly object to the destruction of the site Coddington MP2o through quarrying, which has a high potential for archaeology, recognised by English Heritage. It was the site of an early English Civil War battle on 9th March 1642 and of a historic Annual Horse Race 'Coddington Races' documented from 1619 - 1877. With the newly refurbished Newark Museum focusing its scope on the 17thC (and hoping to become the Civil War tourism national destination of choice) the area cannot afford to lose yet another relevant site to quarrying.	The site heritage and sustainability ratings should be corrected in all the associated documents. The site should not be included in the MLP given the high negative sustainability score.	<p>necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24646 - Robert Reed [2871]	Object	<p>The development is completely unsuitable for the location because of:</p> <p>Proximity of other existing sand and gravel quarries in the area (Norton Disney)</p> <p>Noise and dust</p> <p>Impact on landscape and views on woods</p> <p>Local transport infrastructure is not sufficient to handle extra HGVs</p> <p>More suitable quarries closer to the main market of Nottingham</p> <p>Impact to the environment in the areas and in turn the affect on the value of my property.</p>	<p>If the site is approved it should be surrounded by trees to block the view and some of the noise and air pollution and returned back to viable agricultural land once completed.</p>	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24502 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	Concern about effects of MP2o on mental & physical health of residents (for 20 years, many within 400m of site): Direct health effects especially on children, elderly, those with health problems. Psychosomatic effects: lowered disease resistance, depression. Our peaceful homes & gardens (formerly a safe refuge) are now besieged by things beyond our control. We worry about the future e.g. more extraction, or restoration by waste landfill (Cotham's dire fate?). For vulnerable or isolated people under pressure, perhaps feeling trapped here financially (tenants can't be relocated or owner occupiers sell their houses), increase cases of depression is very likely.	The MLP should take proper account of the National Planning Policy Framework: - identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason, and remove the Coddington site from the MLP.	to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence. The Minerals Local Plan sets out a suite of detailed policies that any new minerals development would be assessed against. This includes policy DM1: 'Protecting local Amenity' which seeks to ensure that any potential adverse impacts on amenity are avoided and or adequately mitigated to an acceptable level. Sand and gravel sites are not geologically suitable for non-hazardous waste disposal and it is proposed that the site is restored to a mix of wetland and grassland with the potential for increased public access.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24052 - Mr JA Gray [3041]	Object	<p>I strongly object to the proposed quarry at Coddington. As one of the nearest homes to this, the impact of noise, dust, and increased traffic will have a very detrimental effect on our quality of life. Moreover the value of our home will significantly fall being so close to this site.</p> <p>We moved to this area because of the quality of life and the impact of this development on us will be extremely detrimental.</p> <p>In the Council's own report the quarry will have a negative impact on the local community with dust and noise pollution, additionally the risk of flooding, damage to the landscape and biodiversity will be affected.</p>		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment, however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision
MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25685 - Mr P Arkley [3817] 25686 - Mr P Arkley [3817] 25687 - Mr P Arkley [3817] 25688 - Mr P Arkley [3817] 25689 - Mr P Arkley [3817]	Object	<p>The constant noise from the pumps, conveyor systems, washers, scrubbers, heavy vehicles, generators and floodlight pollution, and also the noise of the rumbling gravel itself. Likewise the affects of the dust that will drift on the wind will be all over trees, grass, our homes, cars, windows, gardens, washing, and worst of all inside our lungs, eyes and on our skin.</p> <p>Area water drains into streams which go through the woods. Fishes of up to 5", frogs etc use these streams. Deer, muntjac, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, hares, badgers and various species of birds all live there. The eastern boundary wood has several owls and a group of buzzards which have only appeared in the last 2,3 years. A barn owl often hunts in the area of the roundabout. Obviously food is plentiful in the area or we wouldn't see them around. Consideration to conservation should be given as all these will be lost to the extraction site.</p> <p>The A17 bye pass is already experiencing very heavy traffic problems to the effect that some days bottlenecks at the A1, A17 and A46 roundabout near Currys distribution centre has traffic backed up to the Coddington roundabout and even further towards the golf course. The lorries and workforce using the extraction nsite will be court up in the tailbacks along these main roads, which will mean they will use the village roads to get round the problems.</p> <p>When the A17 bye pass was in the process of being built, we were subjected to noise from heavy construction traffic and the pumps used to keep water away from the building work. That noise was bad enough, but effects of the whine from the pumps reverberating through the ground and transmitting through the foundations was even worse. I can only think that pumps used on the extraction site will more numerous and also a lot</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. A detailed planning application would need to be submitted and approved before work on the site could commence. The application would include a range of assessments including noise and dust.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
		<p>more powerful, so the white through the ground would be totally unacceptable.</p> <p>Obviously certain landowners have agreed in principle to the fact that there land will be affected by the extraction of the sand and gravel. I would therefore think that a compensation settlement has been agreed between both parties. I would like to ask if property owners are to be compensated if or when they come to sell at a later date. As surely the area and house prices will too be considerably affected by the extraction site.</p>		<p>be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The County Council is not involved in the purchase of land for mineral extraction, or in the working of the mineral. Mineral companies need to purchase the rights to work the mineral from the relevant landowner or landowners. No compensation is available for property owners as minerals development is not treated any differently to other types of development such as new housing or industrial developments.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25525 - Michael Bassey [3323]	Object	Petition - 67 signatures - We the residents of Beaconsfield Drive, Ordoyno Grove and Yew Tree Way living within a mile of the proposed coddington quarry are gravely concerned at the loss of amenity, health hazards of fine dust, expected continuous noise from machinery and potential traffic problems that will be caused by the quarry..	We urge the removal of Coddington, site PA10 from the Councils Minerals Local Plan.	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision
MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24416 - Mrs Janet O'Donnell O'Donnell [3515]	Object	<p>The site is too close to the village; unacceptable intrusion into basic quality of life by noise and dust has not been given sufficient regard.</p> <p>The assessed effect of increased heavy traffic from S&G sites has ignored impact of other future increased economic activity or more housing. Inadequate road systems are already under great daily stress, more so after traffic incidents. The district must have a broad infrastructure strategy to cope with all planned development even prior to additional S&G site openings in the area. There are already serious difficulties eg EMAS transit/transfer times to the major hospitals.</p>	<p>Remove Site MP2o from the Consultation.</p> <p>Defer any possible S&G development until a broad and adequate, new infrastructure is in place to sustain the district's planned growth.</p> <p>If proceeding, move the MP2o site's processing plant to the north-west corner. Delete planned use of the A17; provide instead sole site access/exit via a new/improved link to the A46/A1133 roundabout.</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24028 - Mr Paul Tunaley [3014]	Object	<p>My main objection to the development of the Coddington site is in relation to road traffic. The increased level of traffic will cause further difficulties on already inadequate infrastructure. The roads are unsuitable for the potential volume of traffic involved and of course diverted traffic impinges on an area containing elderly persons' flats, and the local primary school.</p> <p>A subsidiary objection relates to the loss of agricultural land, which can be ill-afforded in our overcrowded country as the loss of products from such land will lead to increased prices and possible food shortages.</p> <p>Whilst Newark and Sherwood District are actively promoting the town as a tourist attraction, the additional traffic, dust and noise from the proposed development would more likely deter people from visiting the area, in particular the Air Museum on Drove Lane.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25603 - Mr FA Bower [3874]	Object	Appalled to receive notification of the proposed massive 300 acre sand and gravel quarry adjacent to our village of coddington which I vehemently appose. This development because of its size and impact on the village, will destroy the natural growth and serenity of village life. I sincerely hope, with the backing of the Parish Council and residents, we are able to quash the proposal and subsequent add-ons for all concerned.		visual impact of the site. Issues such as noise and dust would be addressed as part of a detailed planning application.	
24586 - Alan Phillips [3342]	Object	Object to proposed quarrying at Coddington/Stapleford Woods. We have a clear view of the proposed area. Development of this site would cause dust to be blown over our property preventing us from enjoying our garden. We already hear noise from Newark showground but quarrying noise would be continuous throughout day. 180 additional lorries per day on A17 would be too much on this already busy road and could cause serious problems at A1/A46/A17 junction. This could cause lorries to use local roads which have weight restrictions, are narrow and unsuitable for 20+ tonne lorries. Light pollution from site lighting.		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24405 - Michael Bassey [3323]	Object	I have lived in Ordoyno Grove, Coddington for the past 14 years and enjoy the peace and calm of the neighbourhood. It is less than a mile from the proposed quarry site. I find it very disturbing to think that the County Council proposes to allow quarrying while stating that "surrounding settlements could be negatively affected by noise, dust and traffic". In a civilised society this should not be the case: Coddington has a population of over 1600 people - all living within a mile and a quarter of the site. This is not a case of nimbyism. No one should live as close as proposed here to a quarry exuding dust and noise.	I hope the Council will delete this site from the proposed plan.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Site allocations identify those sites that are in principle suitable for future mineral extraction. Before any site allocated in the Minerals Local Plan could be worked a detailed planning application would be required. As part of the planning application process, detailed work would have to be undertaken by the applicant to look at topics such environmental, amenity and transport issues. The planning application would also contain detailed plans identifying the extraction area, location of processing equipment, areas of screening and a restoration plan.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24647 - Nicola Wharam-Lewis [3577]	Object	<p>I am writing to object about the proposed quarry on the grounds of:</p> <p>Negative health impacts from dust</p> <p>Noise pollution from the extraction of the mineral</p> <p>Road congestion/increase in road traffic accidents</p> <p>Negative environmental impacts including the effects of water drainage on Stapleford woods.</p> <p>Loss of agricultural land</p> <p>Future developments</p> <p>Adverse effects on house prices and enjoyment of property/ community.</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25742 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Object	<p>NWT welcomes the revised site allocation brief however we note that provision remains to take account of the higher quality agricultural soils in the restoration scheme, in accordance with the proposed policy DM3, and our comments remain as previously submitted.</p> <p>NWT would expect to see either the allocation boundary drawn back at least 30m from the woodland edge, or specific reference in the brief to a minimum of a 30m stand off, from the SINC/LWS of any operational activities, including soil storage mounds.</p>	<p>NWT would expect to see either the allocation boundary drawn back at least 30m from the woodland edge, or specific reference in the brief to a minimum of a 30m stand off, from the SINC/LWS of any operational activities, including soil storage mounds.</p>	<p>would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>The site brief has been amended to ensure that the restoration is primarily biodiversity led in-line with policy SP3 'biodiversity led restoration', however it is also important to ensure that the higher quality agricultural soils are incorporated into the restoration scheme in-line with policy DM3.</p> <p>The allocation boundary identifies the extent of the minerals rights owned by the company and not the extent of the area that will be extracted. As part of a detailed planning application, assessment work will be undertaken in relation to the potential impact on the LWS/ Stapleford wood. As a result of this work, adequate standoffs would be incorporated into the final site design. The development brief identifies the woodland and LWS as key areas that should be considered.</p>	<p>Amend the development brief text to ensure that the restoration is primarily biodiversity led.</p>

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24592 - Mary Danski [3414]	Object	Total objection to extraction of minerals in the Coddington area. The disruption to surrounding areas will be massive. Heavy vehicles transporting the minerals will increase effecting many roads in Coddington. Amenities we now enjoy, primarily Stapelford Woods, will be affected by dust, lorries toing and froing, disrupting wildlife. Also the Showground and Air Museum with increase in traffic on the already busy Winthorpe Roundabout. This will not be a short term operation but will be ongoing for many years to come. I urge that this proposal is squashed.		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24735 - Tony Peck [3627]	Object	<p>Strongly object to the proposal of the development of a massive quarry at Coddington.</p> <p>County Council already state there will be a huge negative impact on the surrounding areas should this development go ahead.</p> <p>Points we feel should be taken into account:</p> <p>Serious concern of the populations health due to silica dust</p> <p>Impact of more HGV traffic on A17 adjoining the A46/A1 junction, which already backs up at peak times.</p> <p>Long term impact on the environment over the next 30 years. Noise throughout week and plant maintenance at weekends</p> <p>After 30 years is this to be considered a contaminated site?</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24626 - Mr Anthony Richardson [3430]	Object	<p>I object because:</p> <p>My husband has a serious chest and breathing problem and can do without the extra dust in his life.</p> <p>Our house will be devalued by the quarry.</p> <p>If quarry is granted planning permission we should get a reduction in our council tax.</p> <p>Sick of not having peace up here for years to come. Would the planners like to live in this situation they created?</p> <p>New housing estates putting pressure on old drainage systems causing flooding.</p> <p>This was a lovely area in 1979 but we hate it now nothing but stress and misery.</p> <p>A17 already at capacity.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25033 - Miss J Smith [3662]	Object	<p>I object to the proposal for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise from large vehicles and machinery working all day will severely taint the natural area - Dust would aggravate existing health conditions and such people will not be able to sit outside and enjoy their gardens or the fresh air. Also bad for those using the area for leisure/sporting activities. - Increase in HGVs and staff vehicles causing disruption and noise and making local roads unsafe. - Environmental impact on Stapleford Woods and its native species and diverse ecology. Change to water table adversely affecting trees, plants and wildlife. - Loss of agricultural land - Future potential of the site to be turned into a landfill - Existing sites should be extended first - Destruction of the local landscape and peaceful environment 	Please reconsider this proposal	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24500 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	If site Coddington MP2o has to be worked it must be restored as mainly agricultural land and part restored open landscape. The landscape must be historically appropriate to the site e.g. acid grassland, moor, or marsh (not open water which is alien to the Parish). The landscape restoration should use the poorer land subject to flooding to the NE and bordering Stapleford Woods and Moor Brats. It should relate to Stapleford Woods amenity with public access routes be created to both sites from Drove Lane.	1. Site restoration plans for Coddington should be historically appropriate to the location, and not include open water which is alien to the Parish. 2. NSDC must work with Coddington Parish Council to ensure all suitable trees have TPOs.	<p>targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence. The Coddington site is not geologically suitable for a non-hazardous waste landfill</p> <p>Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations resulting in the majority of the allocations being extensions to existing sites. However new greenfield sites are also required to meet predicted demand over the plan period to 2030.</p>	

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24819 - Lindsey J Lynch [3642]	Object	<p>I would like to raise the following objections:</p> <p>Loss of farmland and the effect on the environment to wildlife, trees and surrounding woodland.</p> <p>The amount of dust both seen and unseen. Impact on those with asthma and lung disease.</p> <p>Increase in HGV movements along the A17 and surrounding routes.</p> <p>Drop in house prices and difficulties in selling property.</p> <p>Effects on local amenities; Showground, air museum and Stapleford woods</p> <p>When a quarry like this is allowed to happen it then makes it easier for the same thing to happen around Coddington and other parts of the country.</p>		<p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.	

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24730 - Anne Adams [3626]	Object	<p>Impinges on local activities eg walkers, bird watchers and football players</p> <p>Road too narrow for HGVs to negotiate safely</p> <p>Noise, pollution, damage to wildlife + woodland</p> <p>The local community should be considered, with regard to house prices and quality of life.</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information</p>	

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				<p>would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' included in the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24477 - Mr Andrew Palin [3539]	Object	I object on the grounds of increased air and noise pollution, and a significant increase in heavy traffic on already congested roads (with associated noise and safety concerns). General quality of life will change for the worse.	The proposed plans should be cancelled and other alternatives sought.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Site allocations in the Minerals Local Plan identify those sites that are in principle suitable for future mineral extraction. Before any site allocated in the Minerals Local Plan could be worked, a detailed planning application would be required. As part of the planning application process, the applicant would have to undertake detailed work on a wide range of topics including noise and dust.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning</p>	

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24476 - Mr Terence Whitburn [3340]	Object	The village of Coddington will be subjected to dust pollution from this site in North to North East winds. As will Stapleford wood from westerly winds. Plus the pickup of dust spread along the A17 by the gravel lorry's ,all thou these will be covered the dust accumulation on the lorry bodywork and tyre's will come off along the road. air draft from passing traffic will lift this into the air allowing wind to distribute it in all directions	there is no complete solution to this water damping and washing down of lorry's will only reduce this. Complete solution reject this proposal	<p>application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Site allocations in the Minerals Local Plan identify those sites that are in principle suitable for future mineral extraction. Before any site allocated in the Minerals Local Plan could be worked, a detailed planning application would be required. As part of the planning application process, the applicant would have to undertake detailed work on a wide range of topics including noise, dust and hydrology. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24711 - Cllr Maureen Dobson [3619]	Object	<p>Proposal is premature in nature and has not fully considered the second and third order consequences in terms of the impacts and hazards on local traffic and wider transport infrastructure. For example Kelham bridge is already crumbling under the current strain. Looking at minerals extraction from a narrow view point of 'piecemeal development' without considering wider area is not a recipe for success. The plan should have a more holistic review of the transport and infrastructure in the area.</p> <p>A masterplan should be developed looking at the impacts on the A1,A46,A17 and A1133 with a wide range of organisations.</p>	<p>The site should be withdraw from this plan until a solution to the highway infrastructure can be found for all.</p>	<p>As part of any detailed planning application for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>It is not the role of the Minerals Local Plan to produce a highways master plan for the Newark area. Such a plan would have to be developed by a number of agencies including Highways England and the highways authority.</p>	
24496 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	<p>The Sustainability matrix justifying the selection of Coddington MP2o (PA10) is overoptimistic in favour of development and it should be reassessed. Objective 3 (promote sustainable transport) is scored +1 during operation. How can a site near Newark serving distant Nottingham and Yorkshire for 20 years entirely by HGV (pumping out CO2/PM10 particulates & damaging already heavily-congested roads) be described as even slightly sustainable! The site may be physically close to the A1 and A46 but access onto the single-carriageway A17 has issues and all Newark intersections A17-A1-A46 are already in congestion-safety crisis according to the Highways Agency.</p>	<p>1 Coddington MP2o Sustainability score against Objective 7 should be scored as -2 (likely to be negative) and the revised results included in MLP documents.</p> <p>2 The site should be removed from the MLP consultation.</p>	<p>All sites were scored consistently using the framework set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Report, which included a set of decision making criteria for each objective. In terms of the range of factors which determined scores against each objective, wherever possible information that was measurable or could be categorised was used. Where this was not possible, the approach taken was to consider the relevant information available on the range of variables across all the sites assessed and apply the most consistent means of scoring possible. The appraisal was based on the information available at the time, however at the planning application stage a wide range of detailed assessments would be carried out to ensure that the proposal is considered acceptable. All sites that were well related to the highway network scored +1.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25747 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Object	The District Council still has severe concerns over the cumulative transport impact on the A1/A46/A17 junctions from the proposed quarry at Coddington.		<p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24638 - Mike Ayers [3572]	Object	<p>I object because:</p> <p>Excessive traffic on roads that often are already blocked due to accidents on the A1,A46,A17 - makes cycling to and from the woods even more treacherous</p> <p>The number of extra vehicles will only make the main road through Coddington even worse</p> <p>Risk of pollution/dust to local residents</p> <p>Damage to Stapleford woods which we often walk or bike through</p> <p>Risk to the local wildlife</p> <p>Noise pollution is already an issue from the A1 we do not need to add to it</p> <p>Issues affecting the local football pitches/ under 12s football team</p>	<p>Please assess other mineral extraction sites before focusing on Coddington, clearly the site is not conducive to the extra traffic, noise and dust pollution and damage to valued local nature walks.</p>	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24624 - Sandra Stafford [3428]	Object	<p>I object because:</p> <p>The A17 cannot cope with more HGV traffic</p> <p>Loosing more prime agricultural land to houses and roads. Sand and gravel only needed in construction of housing/ roads so just creating vicious circle.</p> <p>Time to stop building any more.</p> <p>Therefore, no need for any further quarrying in this area.</p> <p>Time to save what little countryside we have left in this area. Please for our grand childrens sake.</p> <p>Once quarried it will be deemed unfit for agriculture so we are left with pits to fill with rubbish or more solar farms. We should Grow our own food.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence. The Coddington site is not geologically suitable for a non-hazardous waste landfill.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24116 - David C Hedge [3097]	Object	<p>10 years ago, or thereabouts, a similar application was rejected on grounds that apply today only more so. These include air pollution, increased traffic, road damage and noise. The noise pollution and air pollution objections still hold good today.</p> <p>The traffic in this area has increased considerably during this period and is a problem due to house building. Due to government demands the building of houses is set to increase considerably in the very near future.</p> <p>Lorries have had weight carrying capacity increases and will cause more damage on the country roads in this area and around our local villages.</p> <p>I cannot support extraction in this area and suggest another location be found that is not so heavily populated.</p>		<p>The Coddington site was put forward for consideration through the current Minerals Local Plan, however at that time other more suitable sites were allocated and this site was not needed as adequate mineral was available. Since then those sites previously identified have been worked and further reserves are needed to meet future demand. Therefore the Coddington site has been identified as a potential allocation.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24770 - Clare Pennington [3711]	Object	Increase in traffic, dust and noise pollution.		<p>Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25429 - Stig Wallinder [3814]	Object	Too closely located to Coddington. Air, noise pollution. Increase traffic congestion. Becoming an eyesore.	Remove site MP2O from the Plan.	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision
MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24293 - Mr Nigel English [3362]	Object	I am concerned about the noise from the proposed workings. Vehicles and machinery Noise from the A17 and the showground are a problem here already. This will make it worse	Quarry somewhere else or if goes ahead move works away from this side of proposed area to the A46 end. This would greatly improve the situation.	Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. At this stage no detailed plans regarding the location of the processing plant. This level of information would be included in any detailed planning application that would have to be submitted before any working on the site could be begin. Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24643 - Philip Henson [3575]	Object	<p>Coddington is a vibrant village with primary school, community center, home for the elderly, two pubs and a post office. Clear evidence that proposal will effect the village in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust impacting on health Noise and vibration Disturbance from HGV traffic Risk of accidents Hazardous materials on site Water and drainage issues Fire and explosion Impact on immediate habitat Loss of 300 hectares of agricultural land Human rights violations <p>Common sense approach appraisal of the facts will conclude that whilst sand and gravel extraction is required for economic growth it should not be allowed so close to Coddington</p>		<p>Common sense approach appraisal of the facts will conclude that whilst sand and gravel extraction is required for economic growth it should not be allowed so close to Coddington</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Sand and gravel is dug out using an excavator before being transported usually by conveyor to the processing plant to be washed and sorted. Explosives are not used for this type of mineral extraction. It is therefore very unlikely that sand and gravel extraction would result in explosions or fire.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24797 - CM Eagger [3652]	Object	<p>Local road network is already at capacity due to proximity to Newark, A1 and A46.</p> <p>The showground also creates large amounts of traffic in the local area.</p> <p>The A17 should be widened before this development takes place.</p> <p>The proposed site is also of historical importance and draws many people from far and wide.</p> <p>All these things should be taken into account.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments including an assessment of the historic environment. Policy DM6: historic environment is included in the Preferred Approach document.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25682 - James Evans [3882]	Object	<p>I object to the quarry for the following reasons:</p> <p>The quarry would impact on the football field which is to the south east of the proposal. This would include a high level of noise and dust.</p> <p>If the site was to be developed the site access, processing plant etc must be situated in the north west corner of the site to minimise disruption.</p> <p>The A17 & A46 are already close to capacity. Quarry will result in a large increase in traffic and major holdups. Sites should be developed closer to the main market of Nottingham, reducing HGV mileage and CO2</p>	Reconsider your existing plans and consider implications of the quarry's development on our local community.	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The site specific allocations identify sites that are in principle suitable for development however a detailed planning application would still be required before any work could commence. Any application would contain detailed information such as the extent of the extraction area, the location of the processing plant and the site access.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
				<p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. The sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p> <p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites in the three main sand and gravel extraction areas - the Idle Valley, Newark and near Nottingham. This will release adequate mineral reserves to serve the main markets.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24292 - Mr Leon LeBlanc [3356]	Object	<p>The plan to extract minerals from the area is unsustainable from an environmental, social and economic point of view.</p> <p>To go ahead with the plan would be a huge and entirely unnecessary own goal.</p>	Extract the minerals from an area in the county where sustainability is far greater.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Minerals development is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25599 - Albert Coddington [3871]	Object	<p>A blight on the landscape</p> <p>Dust not good for health</p> <p>Noise and dust pollution on homes</p> <p>Road chaos enough of that already in Newark</p> <p>Loss of value of properties</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25534 - Angela Latham [4447]	Object	<p>Enough HGVs already in the area causing pollution without 180 extra. Not to mention traffic congestion.</p> <p>Its a rural area and arable farming land should remain.</p> <p>The earth has been vastly abused in this country already and this is yet another example.</p> <p>Councils should take responsibility to promote our country and not approve such ventures.</p> <p>This is based on appreciable financial gain to a group of individuals at the cost of a deficit to our earthand local people.</p> <p>Lowering of house prices,</p> <p>Noise and dust pollution.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2:Sand and gravel provision
MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25656 - Mrs Sheila Tilley [4507]	Object	<p>Health issues</p> <p>Quarry could easily become a flood risk</p> <p>Traffic on A17</p> <p>What are the re-route options when there is an accident on the A17</p> <p>Sporting activities ruined as children will be breathing in dust</p> <p>Further congestion on the main coastal road</p> <p>Noise and vibrations from the quarry work</p> <p>Devaluation of property prices</p> <p>Consideration to the young clubs with outside activities</p> <p>Concern for woodland and wildlife</p> <p>Businesses affected as a result of the quarry</p> <p>Light pollution</p> <p>Impact of noise on residents</p> <p>Concerned about the hours of operation</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24498 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	Sustainability Objective 11: Air Quality. Traffic Congestion on roads around Newark will be significantly worsened by having 70% of Notts sand & gravel extraction concentrated there. Not only tempers and safety will suffer - slow moving traffic will contribute more pollution (CO2 and PM10 particulates) impacting on local air quality. This is in addition to the direct pollution from HGVs carrying sand/gravel. The latest figures from the Minerals Products Association show the average HGV vehicle size of 20 tonnes, and average delivery distances of 43km. Newark area is proposed to serve South Yorkshire markets, Sheffield is 72km, Hull 100km away	The strategy of c70% of Notts gravel production in the Newark area is flawed and should be rejected as unsustainable and logistically undeliverable.	<p>Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. The hours of operation would be included as part of the detailed planning application before any work on site is allowed. However sand and gravel sites generally operate a 5 or 6 day week, with reduced hours on a Saturday. They do not operate on a 24 hour basis.</p> <p>It is recognised that emissions from the transport movements associated with minerals is of relevance to local air quality, however for the purposes of carrying out the SA insufficient information is available on which to quantify the additional impact on local air quality arising from each site so no meaningful scoring could be done on this basis.</p> <p>Transport makes up a significant cost of sand and gravel given that it is a low cost, bulky material. The distance it can be transported will therefore be influenced by the location of the quarry in relation to the main highway network. Newark is located close to sand and gravel reserves and is well located to the A1 and the A46. This combination will enable sand and gravel to be moved more efficiently and therefore a greater distance to markets such as the Doncaster area and Nottingham.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24639 - Mr D Melrose [3573]	Object	<p>I accept that sand and gravel are needed. I suspect that other areas would be more suitable. My main areas of concern for this site are:-</p> <p>Health - Micron sized particles create health problems Noise - in particular the grading of product Infrastructure - The A17 and its junction with the A46/A1 (which is already not fit for purpose) would need to be vastly improved Sites should not be near heavily populated areas If this site is referred on to the next stage, I can expand on the above and look more closely at the situation.</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24679 - Louise Price [3600]	Object	<p>I strongly believe that this development is completely unsuitable for the location, and is too close to residential areas, schools & football field. It places too great a strain on already overloaded infrastructure. Noise, pollution, air quality and road safety issues will undoubtedly result.</p> <p>increased heavy traffic on A17, making access to Winthorpe, air museum, showground and rural bike rides more difficult and dangerous over a prolonged period.</p> <p>Forcing traffic onto the C208 disrupting the village</p> <p>Noise, Dust</p> <p>Damage to wildlife, tress and woodland.</p> <p>Experience in the area suggests this will be foothold for further exploration and possible landfill operations</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>The Coddington site is not geologically suitable for a non-hazardous waste landfill and the site is expected to be restored to grassland and wetland areas.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24295 - Mr Nigel English [3362]	Object	I am worried about the impact on the air quality decreasing down wind of the site. Mainly due to dust and noise. Has a full impact assessment been carried out, if so can it be published.	Carry out full assessment on the health impacts to local residents in relation to the position of the site.	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>At this stage no detailed plans regarding the location of the processing plant. This level of information would be included in any detailed planning application that would have to be submitted before any working on the site could be begin.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	
24800 - Mr Steve Scott [3737]	Object	Air quality pollution.		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24799 - Michael Keyworth [3736]	Object	Noise pollution. Increase in traffic. Effect on health.		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24373 - Mr MJ Farrell [3400]	Object	We do not want lorries congestion on our roads, noise pollution or our health to be affected. Coddington Village will be devastated if this quarry goes ahead.		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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24462 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	The new Sustainability Assessment gives a more extensive analysis and discussion to 6 sites (new & those challenged in 2013) than was afforded the 26 sites in the original Sustainability Assessment. The new document contains Sustainability matrices and maps for all sites (but the different scales give false impressions of relative site sizes and distances from buildings). There is no table comparing scores for all the sites across each of the 14 Sustainability objectives. The site comparison table (with Sustainability scores: operational period, long term, overall) is not in the main consultation document, but in the revised site selection document.	<p>1 All the sites in the consultation should have been given equal attention and discussion in the revised document. The public needs to be reassured that the old and new assessments are comparable.</p> <p>2 The Sustainability site comparison table should be in the main consultation document.</p> <p>3 The map scaling factors should be made consistent (and a text searchable title to the map included on the page).</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal document is a living document and therefore has been amended as new or amended sites have been put forward. The same methodology has been used throughout to ensure that the assessment has remained consistent. A final document will be produced and published alongside the Submission Draft document which covers those sites that are allocated in the plan.</p> <p>The map scales are different to ensure that the relevant information can be displayed on each map. For example some maps contain more than one site and in order to show a cluster of sites the scale needs to be different to those maps that only show a single site.</p> <p>It is not considered necessary to include a site comparison table in the Submission draft document as the Sustainability Appraisal document will form part of the evidence base.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24732 - Mr John Beirne [3355]	Object	Pollution: asthma Noise: Vehicles and quarry working Death: Road traffic accidents		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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24921 - Newark Golf Club (David Collingwood) [3744]	Object	<p>Writing on behalf of Newark Golf Club. Writing to express our unanimous concerns over the Coddington proposal because of the following:</p> <p>High levels of existing traffic on the A17 making access to the golf club difficult. Further HGVs on this route are likely to increase these problems further.</p> <p>We fear that the continuous noise from working machinery will impact on the current quiet setting and a permanent fine dust being blown towards the golf club will be a health hazard.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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24043 - Mrs JL Gray [3036]	Object	<p>Newark is making a tremendous effort to make the town a tourist attraction, with the museum, the civil war trail and the castle etc. The showground is also a great asset.</p> <p>We are all aware of the traffic gridlock in the summer, with the town being on the route to the coast. To add industrial traffic which quarries would create could only be a deterrent to visitors to the town.</p> <p>Quarries would spoil the whole ambience of this beautiful area.</p> <p>I am Newark born and bred for 84 years.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Issues such as noise and dust would be addressed as part of a detailed planning application.</p>	

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25032 - Trudi Ward-Walters [3765]	Object	<p>As a Coddington homeowner, a Winthorpe & Coddington Tigers parent and committee member I stongly object to the proposed quarry on the A17 at Coddington.</p> <p>I am concerned abouth HGVs on local roads, risk to house prices and eyesore and dust. As an asthma sufferer I am concerned for my health and the health and safety of others</p> <p>Why are you unable to find a location that is not so close to a residential area.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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24482 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	<p>The proposed quarry at Coddington is causing great concern particularly for houses and amenities closest to the site boundaries due to worries about the adverse health and quality of life impacts from noise during construction and operation of the quarry. The NPPF covers noise, and in particular planning policies and decisions should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason. <p>This point emphasises why there are such concerns about quarry noise on the tranquil setting of the village.</p>	NCC should specify what noise monitoring, abatement, and noise limits are required prior to any planning application being made, and identify the noise management plans the operator will be required to implement to reduce the impact from construction, operation, restoration, and transport noise on the neighbourhood.	<p>Site allocations in the Minerals Local Plan identify those sites that are in principle suitable for future mineral extraction. Before any site allocated in the Minerals Local Plan could be worked, a detailed planning application would be required. As part of the planning application process, the applicant would have to undertake detailed work on a wide range of topics including noise and dust.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan is not required to identify how air quality will be modeled and assessed.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24653 - Nerissa McDonald [3581]	Object	<p>I objection because of the following:</p> <p>Increase in traffic on the already busy A17</p> <p>Negative impact on health and wellbeing from noise and dust</p> <p>Visual impact of the quarry</p> <p>Negative impact on house prices</p> <p>Impact on Stapleford woods</p> <p>Loss of agricultural land</p> <p>Damage to wildlife</p> <p>Impact on local amenities - air museum, Newark showground</p> <p>Impact on residents and amenities in the village</p> <p>Like many other residents of what we hope to be a quiet and safe village for children and the elderly in particular, we strongly oppose and Quarry in the area.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24302 - Mr Keith Fowkes [3305]	Object	<p>We object most strongly to the Coddington proposals. It would be a disaster for Coddington for the following reasons:</p> <p>Detrimental the village in general: Up to 180 lorries per day driving up to and along the A17; In the near vicinity of the local school, village hall and residential areas of the village; Noise and dust for a period of up to 20 years; Environmental pollution and a negative impact on wildlife; Not beneficial to the residents of Coddington or Newark: Risk of flooding: Destroying landscape and agricultural land: Within the areas already earmarked for development along the Lincolnshire border:</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>use and after care'.</p> <p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>The Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also potential for public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A final restoration plan for the site would be included as part of a detailed planning application before any work could be undertaken.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24843 - PN Bryan [3672]	Object	Proposed quarry site is too close to Coddington village, Coddington Football Club and Stapleford Woods. The Football Club provides amenities for players 7 years old through to senior football. Dust could have serious consequences for player's health. Stapleford Woods is home to a wide selection of wildlife, including deer. Noise and dust could affect financial viability/amenity of Newark Air Museum and Newark Showground. The village will also suffer the effects of noise and dust and increased traffic. Overall environmental effect from the quarry and increased greenhouse emissions from traffic are not acceptable.		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24565 - Marilyn A Harrison [3490]	Object	<p>I object to the Coddington quarry proposal for the following reasons:</p> <p>Air pollution in the form dust will affect the health of local residents.</p> <p>Noise pollution will be a major ever present problems from extraction and HGVs</p> <p>Increased HGV traffic on already very busy roads will create congestion problems on the A17.</p> <p>Potential increase in accidents and Newark hospital only deals with minor trauma cases</p> <p>Potential for site to be extended in the future</p> <p>Loss of quality farm land and destruction of wildlife, trees and woodland</p> <p>Adverse impact on stapleford woods, the aircraft museum and the Showground</p> <p>Lack of information regarding need for on site machinery maintenance or if concrete batching plant on site.</p> <p>Coddington village will die if the quarry goes ahead.</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>The site specific allocations identify sites that are in principle suitable for development however a detailed planning application would still be required before any work could commence. Any application would contain detailed information such as the extent of the extraction area and the location of the processing plant.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25598 - Michael Overbury [3870]	Object	Impact on traffic levels in the area Threat to health and well being of residents in the village Loss of house prices Loss of important local amenity.		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24044 - Frances Overbury [3037]	Object	We oppose the proposed 300 acre quarry in Coddington. The quarry provides no local benefit and many deficits. The impact on the environment is a big factor. The quarry would bring 180 extra lorries on the already 'stretched' A17, noise, dust and damage to wildlife and local amenities. Also this quarry would open up great possibilities for more exploitation in the future.		<p>Minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24803 - Mr Alan Marsden [3739]	Object	Noise pollution. Visual impact of the site. Dust pollution. Plant positioning.		Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed information on the extent of the worked area, location of the processing plant, site access.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24634 - John Dickinson [3570]	Object	My wife and I strongly appose the opening of the proposed quarry in Coddington because it is too close to where we live and we are concerned that the noise, dust and traffic will gravely disturb the peace and seriously pollute the atmosphere of our home.		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25393 - Karen Whitesmith [3804]	Object	One of my objections is with regard to traffic. This proposed quarry is on my route to work and of course going to affect my journey, also the condition of the road caused by heavy vehicles using it lay alone the noise and pollution to the area. Plus more disruption! bad when there are shows on on at the show ground.		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24220 - Mr Terence Whitburn [3340]	Object	Increase in noise pollution Coddington lays between two very busy roads A1 & A17 this quarry will add considerably to the noise level , in extraction and road noise	reject the application for planning permission	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24499 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	The Sustainability matrix scores Coddington MP2o as -2 ('negative') both during and after operations on Objective 8 (protect soil/best agricultural land), admitting that high quality land will probably be irretrievably lost. The MP2o allocation, most of which is Grade 2 and 3a ('Best and most versatile land'), represents a large part of Coddington's agricultural land North of Beckingham Road. There are two farms here - where will they find replacement land to farm close to their buildings? Britain needs agricultural land to feed a growing population - mineral working is destroying it, and replacing it with lagoons is unsustainable.	1 The allocation MP2o should be refused. 2 If the allocation is worked the Site Development Brief should insist on the 'Best and most versatile land' being restored to high quality agricultural land. 3 Stand-offs should be assigned to allow enough top-soil to be banked, in addition to the corridors on which the immovable 400 kV transmission line and other infrastructure sits. 4 Further stand-offs will be required to protect trees (along the extensive wooded boundary in the NE, plus Stapleford Woods and Moor Brats) and on which tree-screening and banking should be established (trees at least 5 years before site construction and extraction starts) to protect residents and local businesses.	<p>All sites were scored consistently using the framework set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Report, which included a set of decision making criteria for each objective. In terms of the range of factors which determined scores against each objective, wherever possible information that was measurable or could be categorised was used. Where this was not possible, the approach taken was to consider the relevant information available on the range of variables across all the sites assessed and apply the most consistent means of scoring possible. The appraisal was based on the information available at the time, however at the planning application stage a wide range of detailed assessments would be carried out to ensure that the proposal is considered acceptable.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Policy DM3 'Agricultural land and soil quality' sets out the approach which a planning application would have to take account of.</p> <p>The County Council is not involved in the sale or purchase of the rights to work minerals. This is a commercial decision made by the landowner to sell the rights to a mineral operator.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24731 - Mr Fred Reed [3175]	Object	Unacceptble levels of dust. Proposed entrance/exit should be on south/west corner of the site in order to reduce noise, dust and traffic congestion.		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The proposed allocations contained in the Preferred Approach document identify areas that are in principle suitable for future minerals extraction. At this stage no details have been provided regarding the location of the site access. As part of a detailed planning application a site specific transport assessment would be required. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25660 - Sharon Patel [4506]	Object	<p>Health issues</p> <p>Quarry could easily become a flood risk</p> <p>Traffic on A17</p> <p>What are the re-route options when there is an accident on the A17</p> <p>Sporting activities ruined as children will be breathing in dust</p> <p>Further congestion on the main coastal road</p> <p>Noise and vibrations from the quarry work</p> <p>Devaluation of property prices</p> <p>Consideration to the young clubs with outside activities</p> <p>Concern for woodland and wildlife</p> <p>Businesses affected as a result of the quarry</p> <p>Light pollution</p> <p>Impact of noise on residents</p> <p>Concerned about the hours of operation</p>	<p>Alternative site away from houses/villages. Possibly A46 northbound</p>	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. The hours of operation would be included as part of the detailed planning application before any work on site is allowed. However sand and gravel sites generally operate a 5 or 6 day week, with reduced hours on a Saturday. They do not operate on a 24 hour basis.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24316 - Ms Sharon Toye [3452]	Object	The proposed quarry area will have negative impacts for local residents in terms of noise, dust, traffic, flood risk (potentially increasing insurance premiums) and also will detract from the haven generated by the nature reserve in Stapleford Woods. Prevailing winds mean that properties in Stapleford Lane will particularly suffer from increased/persistent noise and dust; this will negatively impact property values and reduce quality of living. Access to the woods for local cyclists and walkers, as well as to Coddington by Stapleford Lane residents, would also be impacted by busier traffic flows, increasing the risk of an accident.	The proposal for a new quarry site at Coddington should be refused.	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of the planning application process the applicant would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>use and after care'.</p> <p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>The Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also potential for public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A final restoration plan for the site would be included as part of a detailed planning application before any work could be undertaken.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24596 - John Keeble [3499]	Object	<p>The constant and substantiated tort of injunctions</p> <p>Inadequate infrastructure to cope</p> <p>The rat run that will inevitably be used by drivers is by a primary school</p> <p>Is there sufficient minerals to support the massive enabling expenditure, or will it be another tax payers burden</p> <p>The A17/A46/A1 junction is not safe now and will become more dangerous for users. (locals already try and avoid junction, visitors not familiar with the layout and high speed approach will increase accident and death rates)</p> <p>No one wants this quarry so close to their homes</p> <p>Explosives will increase the risk to the community from terrorists</p>	<p>Lafarge have a minerals quarry already up and running near South Collingham on the A1133, opposite Whitemoor Lane. This has the benefits of being alongside the River Trent and the NOB1 railway lane to the East Coast Main line and for the quantity of minerals, this site is ideal, has planning consent and easy connection availability for freight removal.</p> <p>The site also has the benefits of being established and the farmer will jump at</p>	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>The site is being promoted by a minerals company and the County Council is not involved in the sale of the land or the extraction of the mineral. The mineral company will have drilled the site to identify the amount of available mineral and made decisions of the viability of working the site. As part of any future planning application a restoration scheme would be submitted.</p> <p>Explosives are not used to extract sand and gravel. The sand and gravel is dug out using an excavator before being transported usually by conveyor to the processing plant to be washed and sorted.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24103 - Helen Dring [3085]	Object	<p>I wish to voice my objections to the proposed quarry in Coddington.</p> <p>Transportation of the sand and gravel will mean an extra 180 heavy lorries along the A17, which is already a very busy road.</p> <p>There will be disruption from the quarry for at least 20 years.</p> <p>There will be extra noise and dust pollution in the area which will lower house prices for residents nearby.</p> <p>There will be a loss of woodland, farmland and damage to wildlife.</p> <p>The quarry will effect the amenities of the air museum, Stapleford Woods and Newark Showground.</p> <p>Please consider my concerns before giving planning consent.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25375 - Malcolm W Humphries [3762]	Object	<p>I object to the proposed sand and gravel quarry so close to Newark because:</p> <p>The major health risk of micro fine dust, of silica and other materials. An inevitable part of such a quarries working processes All within 2 miles of the town center and Newark's 30,000 plus residents.</p> <p>All which lie directly in the path of summer winds, blowing from the proposed site position</p> <p>The first of the schools and senior citizens homes 0.5 miles and 1 mile from beacon hill.</p> <p>Other impacts - traffic congestion/ noise/ light pollution</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. A detailed planning application would need to be submitted before any work could commence on site and this would include a variety of detailed assessments including dust and noise.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25677 - Bob Overbury [4509]	Object	I object to the planned quarry as we do not want to put our health and the health of our baby daughter at risk from microscopic silica dust. History has proven that this dust will be a big problem if there is a quarry. I also object to 180 extra lorries per day on the A17 which is already at maximum capacity. The road simply cannot take it and neither can Coddington village.		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25299 - Friederike Mallchok [3749]	Object	Noise. Dust. Traffic. Environment and health. Future planning.		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision
MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24697 - Mr Jonathan Garner [3291]	Object	<p>We object for the following reasons:</p> <p>Existing traffic congestion on the A17.</p> <p>Quarry traffic should not be allowed through the village</p> <p>More suitable sites to the north and west of Newark served by better road infrastructure</p> <p>Highway safety issues from extra HGVs and mud on the road</p> <p>Noise pollution from 24 hour working</p> <p>Visual impact from industrial looking quarry and the significant lighting required</p> <p>Detrimental impact upon the rural environment and neighboring conservation area</p> <p>Destruction of historic environment</p> <p>Negative impact on tourism</p> <p>Potential for future exploitation and landfill site</p> <p>Negative impact on desirability of village</p> <p>Proximity to village</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. Sand and gravel quarries are not worked on a 24 hour basis. The operational hours of the quarry would be set out in the detailed planning application that would have to be submitted before work could start.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. The sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p> <p>This has resulted in the allocation of both</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>extensions to existing sites and new sites in the three main sand and gravel extraction areas - the Idle Valley, Newark and near Nottingham. This will release adequate mineral reserves to serve the main markets.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence. The Coddington site is not geologically suitable for a non-hazardous waste landfill.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25548 - John W Marshall [3877]	Object	<p>Is this the right location? Why extract next to an existing community when materials are in abundance elsewhere. Site will create good profit for council, contractors and land owners but not local community. Impact of noise, dust and traffic.</p> <p>My argument is not one of 'not in my back yard, but an argument that no community or country amenity should be damaged quarrying. Materials are needed but this can be achieved at a significant distance from communities.</p> <p>Impact on tigers football club, golf club and community housing development.</p> <p>Health of your local constituents is top priority.</p> <p>Impact on local economy</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>As part of the evidence gathering for the minerals local plan, a call for sites was undertaken by the County Council. This asked minerals operators and landowners to put forward potential sites they wished to be considered over the plan period to 2030. The sites put forward were then assessed to identify which sites are in principal suitable for minerals extraction. A detailed planning application would still be required before any development can take place. The County Council is not involved in the sale or purchase of land, or the working of the mineral.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24739 - Mrs P Gamer [3067]	Object	Traffic congestion. Highway safety issues. Dust and noise pollution. Visual impact. Detrimental impact on the rural environment and conservation area. Negative impact on tourism. Potential for future exploitation and landfill site extension. Negative impact on the desirability of the village. Proximity to the village.	Remove Coddington from the Plan.	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24478 - Mr Terence Whitburn [3340]	Object	Effect of the extraction of sand & gravel on the local water table. The local ground water will be initially drain into the pit, reducing the local water table after this water run off will increase the level of water in the pit producing seepage of ground water down slope towards Stapleford wood, pump out to prevent this will result in surplus water being disposed of in local drainage ditches. Surface water from heavy rain will add to this problem	pump out water will have to be filtered to remove access sediment. seepage water I do not know a solution. Reject this proposal	<p>could commence. The Coddington site is not geologically suitable for a non-hazardous waste landfill.</p> <p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Site allocations in the Minerals Local Plan identify those sites that are in principle suitable for future mineral extraction. Before any site allocated in the Minerals Local Plan could be worked, a detailed planning application would be required. As part of the planning application process, the applicant would have to undertake detailed work on a wide range of topics including noise, dust and hydrology. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24541 - Brian Cook [3333]	Object	<p>We wish to protest with regard to the planned massive quarry planned for Coddington. Consider:-</p> <p>A) 180 extra heavy lorry movements a day driving onto and along the A17 to distant customers in South Yorkshire and Nottingham.</p> <p>B) Disruption from the quarry for at least 20 years</p> <p>C) Noise, dust and lower house prices for everyone nearby</p> <p>D) Loss of quality farm land and damage to wildlife, trees and woodland</p> <p>E) Effects on the amenities of the air museum, Stapleford woods and showground.</p> <p>F) More areas around the village ripe for exploitation as quarries</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2a Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24693 - Mrs Nora Reed [3609]	Object	<p>Two main recreational area which will be destroyed by this proposal- Stapleford woods which will die due to lowering of the water table</p> <p>Coddington and Winthorpe tigers football club.</p> <p>Proposal to build the entrance/exit + all extraction machinery, loading facilities, stock piles of raw material immediately adjoining the site will mean unacceptable noise, dust and fine dust into lungs of football players</p> <p>Access to the site should be located on the north west corner on to the A46 with plant site further from village.</p> <p>Do not believe local highway can cope with further HGVs.</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24625 - Miss Ellie Moor [3429]	Object	I do not agree with the proposed site as I live near Coddington and the lovely village is being spoilt. The surroundings are one of the reasons we live here. The added houses and that disruption are bad enough, but adding a quarry nearby would decrease my houses value and make it dirty and unpleasant. Not a nice, friendly, beautiful, safe place to raise children. Do not build this quarry please.		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole.</p> <p>Minerals development is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24574 - Mrs Lesley Walker [3505]	Object	By developing a 300 acre quarry at Coddington to abstract half a million tonnes of sand and gravel a year, the whole area will be adversely affected - by noise, dust, overuse of roads by HGVs and the destruction of the countryside. This development should be stopped.		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25695 - Mrs R Masding [3876]	Object	<p>We object on the following grounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Too close proximity to areas of population/amenities, woodland areas and wildlife -Loss of quality farmland and ruination of local environment (in contrast to Government green and eco-friendly initiatives) -Noise and air pollution -Traffic congestion -Impact on woodland and wildlife -Loss of a very valuable and irreplaceable amenity -Many negative impacts on the environment and no positive impacts whatsoever 		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. Minerals development is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy</p>	

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				<p>DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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24338 - Sarah Ridley [3467]	Object	As above	<p>Ideally not approve sand and gravel mining in the Coddington area.</p> <p>The plan and associated comments suggest that the current thinking is to turn the area (once mining is finished) into a wetland area - there should be firm assurance that this is so, and that once the area is degraded by mining a different view will not prevail (such as landfill)</p> <p>If the plan cannot be withdrawn then the main site should be placed further from both the village of coddington, the A17 and from Stapleford Woods.</p> <p>If the plan cannot be withdrawn exploration should be made of access onto the A46 rather than the A17.</p> <p>If the plan cannot be withdrawn robust measures be put in place to minimise disruption and pollution beyond the statutory minimum, and that there should be some mechanism during the lifetime of the mining operation to make sure that the measures can be improved if they are found to be insufficient.</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Site allocations identify those sites that are in principle suitable for future mineral extraction. Before any site allocated in the Minerals Local Plan could be worked a detailed planning application would be required. As part of the planning application process detailed work would have to be undertaken by the applicant to look at topics such environmental, amenity and transport issues. The planning application would also contain detailed plans identifying the extraction area, location of processing equipment, areas of screening and a restoration plan. The Coddington site is not geologically suitable for a non-hazardous waste landfill and the site is expected to be restored to grassland and wetland areas.</p>	

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24571 - Mrs Gwenneth Clarke [3507]	Object	<p>I object to the proposed quarry because:</p> <p>Loss of quality farm land and disruption to wildlife especially deer and possible damage to woodland.</p> <p>HGV movement on the A17 could make crossing a busy junction from Drove lane more precarious to get to showground, air museum and doctors at Collingham.</p> <p>Isn't it time we found alternatives to sand and gravel or is it just the easy option?</p> <p>Nottinghamshire has provided enough of this stuff. It's done its duty, it's time to stop.</p> <p>Wrong place, badly sighted.</p>		<p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel is a key component in many construction uses, particularly in the production of concrete. The amount of recycled aggregates has increased however the use of high quality virgin aggregates will continue due to its high quality and specifications.</p>	

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24563 - BG Wright [3489]	Object	<p>As a food producer I strongly object to the proposal to destroy 300 acres of productive land for the quarry at Coddington.</p> <p>In less than 40 yrs we will be under food rationing in this country, we have dropped from 70% self-sufficiency to 60% in 10 years, and may be unable to import because of cost or scarcity.</p> <p>World food supply is on a Knife edge, and 2/3rds of the world are hungry. To turn Coddington into the same dereliction as Langford quarry would be nothing short of criminal. If aggregate is needed, we should be crushing rock as other countries do, and of which Britain has an abundance. Also as a land-owner concerned, it would have been nice to have been informed officially.</p>		<p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Crushed rock already plays an important role in the construction industry in the UK, however sand and gravel is equally important as a key ingredient in the production of concrete and in a wide range of other construction uses. Reserves of hard rock are limited in Nottinghamshire and are generally imported from Derbyshire and Leicestershire, however given the relative abundance of sand and gravel along the River Trent and Idle Nottinghamshire is a significant producer. Langford Lowfields quarry is still being worked however it is being progressively restored by the RSPB to provide important areas of reedbed habitat.</p>	

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24294 - Mr Nigel English [3362]	Object	<p>I am concerned about the additional traffic on the A17 in both the problems of the additional volume noise-wise and the impact on the already badly designed roundabouts at the A46 and the Know How industrial area.</p> <p>Who will pay for the upkeep of this road as I understand it is not a highways adopted road. The roundabouts at the A46 end and the Stapleford Woods end are already badly pitted due to heavy traffic.</p>	<p>Quarry somewhere else or if goes ahead move works and exit to A46 side of site. Improve roundabouts. I understand they are already working at capacity and the A46 is in the higher end of the accident league tables.</p>	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>At this stage no detailed plans regarding the location of the processing plant. This level of information would be included in any detailed planning application that would have to be submitted before any working on the site could be begin.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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24099 - Mr Adrian Parker [3083]	Object	<p>180 extra heavy lorry movements a day</p> <p>Road network already constrained at certain times</p> <p>Quarry disruption for at least twenty</p> <p>Environmental issues, noise, dust dirt, air quality, loss of wildlife, trees, woodland</p> <p>Potential health issues (asthma increase etc)</p> <p>Significant decrease in property prices and saleability</p> <p>Aesthetics of the area.</p>	The site needs to be rejected as being not suitable for the area	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before the any work could commence.</p>	

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25597 - Miss H Marshall [3869]	Object	I dont want HGV traffic commng through the village, the quarry will mean noise and dust pollution, damage to wildlife. It will also reduce the property prices		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. At present there are no proposals to route sand and gravel HGVs through Coddington village.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p>	

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24318 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	Against sustainability objective 4, Coddington MP2o, has been conveniently downgraded in the MLP Sustainability Assessment - the site has been artificially separated from its village context and Coddington Conservation Area by choosing the artificial barrier of the Newark Bypass (A17 constructed in the late 1980s) as an assessment boundary for the historic environment. I believe the site deserves the same sustainability rating 'highest environmental sensitivity' afforded to the rest of the village given its medieval and civil war heritage.	1. Coddington should not be selected as a site, as it been scored more positively than is warranted. 2. The site heritage and sustainability ratings should be corrected in all the associated documents.	The County Councils Landscape reclamation team was commissioned to complete an Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity report in order to identify those areas of landscape that may be considered to be of highest value with respect to landscape character, biodiversity and the historic environment. The outcomes of the study would be used to inform the development of detailed planning applications for individual sites. The methodology used in the report for identifying the most appropriate spatial units was considered to be the Landscape Character Parcel (LCP). This is a sub division of the Landscape Description Unit (LDU) and was defined by NCC as a manageable survey unit within the larger LDU area. It is a smaller unit than that used previously for the county wide assessment of Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity (AMES), the reason for choosing this unit was that it would allow analysis of the Trent Valley area at a much finer grain than the previous AMES study. It is therefore not considered that the area around Coddington needs to be amended.	
24682 - Mr Robert Goodall [3137]	Object	I wish to object because: Noise: We can hear loud speakers from the showground just over a mile away. With proposed quarry under 1 mile away there is going to be constant noise from HGVs as well as reversing beepers from lorries and loading tractors. As well as constant rumbling from the grading equipment. Historical The proposed site covers a significant number of medieval fields and pastures, and is close to Coddington Moor which was involved in a civil war battle. With the Newark Civil war center opening soon, we cannot afford to lose a site of such historical significance.		Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. The draft site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principle suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include detailed site assessments including an assessment of the historic environment. Policy DM6: historic environment is included in the Preferred Approach document.	

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24662 - Elizabeth Evans [3587]	Object	<p>Very concerned to see the proposal to build a huge sand and gravel quarry next to the football field. There will be a huge impact on this facility - Noise, dust and sand will be blown over the pitches as the winds are from the West. Does the proposal include building a new football field?</p> <p>The road infrastructure in the area is at capacity and will not be able to cope with the extra HGV movements.</p> <p>Majority of sand and gravel is required around Nottingham, so sites closer to Nottingham should be developed to reduce HGV movements.</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. The sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p> <p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites in the three main sand and gravel extraction areas - the Idle Valley, Newark and near Nottingham. This will release adequate mineral reserves to serve the main markets.</p>	

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24437 - Miss JA Piper [3399]	Object	Having been settled in Main Street, Coddington for a number of years it is my intention to stay here for the rest of my life. So the prospect of a gigantic quarry being opened up with a stone's throw of my home is horrifying. For all the reasons listed on the letter from the Parish Council, traffic, noise, dust, environmental impact, loss of agricultural land, would any sane person want this dumping on their doorstep for the rest of their life? The answer is a great big NO!!! Naturally the companies who will be lining their pockets from this won't be suffering from this unmitigated disaster now will they!		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Minerals development is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

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				<p>to the site</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The restoration of quarries can include a return back to agricultural land however this is very much dependent on the availability of overburden or suitable fill at individual sites to return the site back to previous ground levels.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p>	
25602 - Mr Gary Boby [3873]	Object	<p>Absolutely appalled to receive this notification showing proposed quarry etc.</p> <p>We oppose this totally 100%</p> <p>Absolutely disgusted</p> <p>Hopefully with the full backing of all concerned - homeowners, parish council etc this can be stopped immediately</p>		<p>Objection noted</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24055 - Mrs Isobel Turner [3043]	Object	<p>The only means of transport from this site is by road, much of the minerals required are not for use in this area, sites nearer Nottingham are better placed.</p> <p>There are currently no advantages for the village in this proposal either during or after the works. Drove Lane and Balderton Lane are already over-used as a rat run to Lincoln and the existing unprotected crossroads with the A17 is highly dangerous and the extra lorry traffic will only exacerbate the situation.</p> <p>This plan would seem to severely affect the farm(s) concerned - occupying a significant portion of their land.</p>	<p>Find ways of giving some consolation to the affected area.</p> <p>This could be by the addition of new rights of way - the village is fairly poorly served in this regard with no reasonable pedestrian access to Stapleford Woods and little in the way of circular walks.</p> <p>With some imagination this could be achieved during the life of the quarry as well as afterwards.</p> <p>Also by obtaining public access to at least some of the area post-works (if it is not reinstated to farmland) - it would greatly enhance the wildlife potential of the adjacent Stapleford woods if it were extended.</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>The site allocations identified in the minerals plan are, where possible located across the county to best serve the main markets. Sand and gravel located in the Newark area supplies the local Newark market but also markets to the north and south of the county because of its good road access and central location. Sites have also been allocated in the north and south of the county.</p> <p>The Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also potential for public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A final restoration plan for the site would be included as part of a detailed planning application before any work could be undertaken.</p> <p>The minerals operator will have secured the rights to work the mineral from either the land owner or farmer who owns the land before the site could be considered for future quarrying. The County Council is not involved in these discussions and does not have any powers to make landowners work the land.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24940 - Bob Young [3745]	Object	<p>I object because:</p> <p>Our village football field is situated on the south east corner of this proposal; this will have a huge effect on this sport. Noise, dust and sand will be blown over the pitches as the prevailing winds are from the west.</p> <p>I spent the vast majority of my football career at Coddington Tigers playing field and it has developed me physically and mentally. By building this quarry close to a public playing field you will be endangering or even depriving the future children the chance to play football. Under no way do I agree with your plan.</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. A detailed planning application would need to be submitted and approved before work on the site could commence. The application would include a range of assessments including noise and dust.</p>	
24595 - Mrs Judith Hamdani [3415]	Support	<p>It would be an underestimation to say I am devastated by the proposed Notts County Council Minerals Plan for sand and gravel extraction in the Coddington area. The volume of noise and air pollution which will hit us, particularly during the important summer months, would be intolerable. A further concern is the volume traffic. Traffic can be a nightmare even now. There are many elderly residents living in the area, for them particularly, to endure the noise levels and air pollution if this project goes ahead, would be grossly abhorrent in today's caring society.</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2o Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2p Flash Farm</i>					
24402 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	I have the following points about potential use of barge transport: 6) Kelham - not known how far this is from the Trent, but perhaps a conveyor connection can be made.		Policy SP5 'Sustainable transport' contained in the Preferred Approach document encourages the use of more sustainable modes of transport such as barge transport. The operator promoting the site is currently proposing to transport the mineral by road to enable it to supply a wide range of markets and provide 'back haul' services.	
24684 - John Miller [3602]	Comment	In principle I am not opposed to this proposal. Demand for housing is strong and to build new houses we need gravel. Impact of noise and dust in the air would be minimised so I don't feel its a problem for residents. More pressure on Kelham bridge and it would be ideal to get a bypass around Kelham, however increase in overall traffic would be minimal. Concerned about my irrigation lagoons close to site boundary and impact the quarry could have on them. Better for economy to return land back to agriculture once quarrying has been completed rather than wetland.		At this stage of the planning process, the Minerals Local Plan identifies sites that are in principal suitable for minerals extraction. At the planning application stage detailed assessments would be undertaken such as hydrology and the outcomes of these would inform the final site layout. Also as part of the detailed planning application a full restoration plan would be included. At present it is proposed to return the site to a mix of agriculture and wetland areas.	
24724 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Carl Cornish) [3625]	Comment	We support biodiversity-led restoration for this allocation. Biodiversity-led restoration has a role in safeguarding soils and grassland habitats (including wet grassland) can be managed as an agricultural system by grazing with livestock.		Comments noted	
24718 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	We welcome the inclusion of advice to consider the indirect impacts on Kelham Woods SINC.		Comments noted	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24442 - Ramblers Notts Area (Mr James Norris) [1896]	Comment	The proposed site is crossed by a public footpath which runs from the A617 and joins up with the long distance footpath - the Trent Valley Way. The proposal as it stands provides no indication as to how connection with the Trent Valley Way will be maintained.	In view of the connection with the Trent Valley Way, we wish the application for inclusion in the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan to provide clear indication of how the footpath crossing the land will be diverted and what the proposals are for the permanent arrangements.	The proposed allocations contained in the Preferred Approach identify areas that are in principle suitable for future minerals extraction. Extraction and restoration of minerals sites is normally undertaken on a phased approach and therefore whilst access to some of this area will be lost during the operational phase, any existing rights of way would be maintained or diverted during the operational phase and returned once quarrying has ceased. Policy DM7: 'Public Access' covers this area. The site development brief is also included in Appendix 2 and highlights the footpath as an issue that will need to be addressed as through the planning application process. Any planning application submitted would need to identify the location of any footpath diversion and as part of the restoration plan.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24033 - Mr Neil Wright [3026]	Comment	I have read the proposal document and the mitigating actions that are proposed for the site once it is complete, however like most other sites an extension will be requested at some stage therefore life of the site will be longer than that stated. With regard to the short term impact I am concerned over the increase in road traffic, cleanliness of roads in the vicinity, hours of extration (noise and light pollution). Based on the final destination of the material I would be very interested in the carbon footprint of the operation and does this meet with environmental policy.		<p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found, and because of this any quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. Any such extension would require planning application, and would be assessed against the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the sand and gravel landbank can be identified.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23990 - Mr Stewart Swift [2735]	Comment	The quarry works could affect Rights of Way (including Trent Valley Way circular walk). Wildlife, birds and plants along the route (particularly in woods at Frog Abbey and Kelham Hills) could be affected by the workings.		<p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>The red line boundary identified in the proposed allocation identifies the extent of the ownership and not necessarily the extent of the workings. Extraction and restoration will be undertaken on a phased approach and therefore whilst access to some of this area will be lost during the operational phase, any existing rights of way would be maintained or diverted during the operational phase and returned once quarrying has ceased. Once the site is restored it could also open up further areas for recreational use (such as walking). Detailed information will be provided at the planning application stage regarding such matters.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24434 - Mr JA Killick [3396]	Comment	"More lorries coming" I have no objection to increased traffic on the A617 through Kirklington if properly regulated/timed traffic lights be erected on the minor roads joining at Farnsfield, Kirklington etc.		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25480 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	Flood Risk Assessment should consider how works can mitigate against the loss of flood plain storage caused by temporary spoil heaps. Some of the site falls outside flood zones 2 and 3 and should be considered for the temporary storage of materials.		Comments noted. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment would be undertaken by the mineral operator as part of a detailed planning application for the site.	
23999 - National Grid Plc [370]	Comment	<p>The site is crossed by National Grid's high voltage overhead electricity transmission line (ZDA route).</p> <p>National Grid obtains the rights from individual landowners to place equipment on their land (it does not own the land). It is National Grid policy to retain our existing overhead lines in-situ (only major development or infrastructure of national importance would warrant consideration of relocation of existing lines).</p> <p>National Grid prefers that buildings are not built directly beneath its overhead lines. This is for two reasons, the amenity of potential occupiers of properties in the vicinity of lines and because National Grid needs quick and easy access to carry out maintenance of its equipment.</p> <p>The statutory safety clearances between overhead lines, the ground, and built structures must not be infringed. National Grid can, on request, provide to developers detailed line profile drawings that detail the height of conductors, above ordnance datum, at a specific site.</p>		Comments noted. The mineral operator would have to take account of any such issues at the detailed planning application stage before any quarrying on site could be undertaken.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25040 - Jenny Bosman [4515]	Object	<p>My concerns relate to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham Bridge. 2. Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic must travel East or West on the A617. 3. Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500 metres). 4. Noise pollution 5. Air pollution (particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases, i.e. - asthma and carcinogens. 6. Water pollution and lowering of the water table. <p>Should this site go ahead, a bypass for Kelham must be built and funded by the gravel pit. Kelham cannot cope with any further HGV traffic</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>expected demand over the plan period and therefore 5 new green field sites are also required.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval. If a planning application for the quarry is submitted, the proposal will be assessed against all the relevant policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan such as DM1 'protecting local amenity'. There will also be the opportunity to comment further on the planning application if or when it is submitted.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25531 - Mrs Greta Johnson [2724]	Object	<p>Main concerns are:</p> <p>Creation of noise and dust to local villages</p> <p>Extra HGVs will damage very narrow roads and cause traffic delays around Newark.</p> <p>Impact of HGVs on Kelham bridge.</p> <p>The area around Averham and Kelham is definitely not a suitable location for sand and gravel extraction.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24409 - Susan Spreckley [3327]	Object	<p>Concerns summarised are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Narrow pavements and danger to pedestrians - Road noise increase - Increased damage to roads - Access from southwell road onto the A617 - Fatalities in Kirklington on A617 - Accidents in Kirklington on A617 	Please do not increase lorries usage on our road.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24758 - Graham Mills [3706]	Object	Increased volume of traffic over kelham bridge. Weight restrictions, environmental concerns, noise and dust pollution, air pollution and water pollution.	Remove Flash Farm from the Plan.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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24378 - Tim Harrison [3311]	Object	<p>I have serious concerns about the environmental and safety impacts this development would have on Kirklington and the other villages, Kelham and Hockerton, along the A617. They cannot cope with yet more lorry traffic. The current levels are a real and present danger to residents and other road users. A decision that would, at one stroke, add 100 heavy lorries per day is completely unacceptable.</p> <p>More lorries will exacerbate existing hazards and issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Narrow footpaths - Blind bends/entrances to houses - Damage to the road surface from lorries - Accidents involving lorries and cars - Blockages causing major delays 		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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24692 - Carmel Cherry [3608]	Object	<p>I dread to think what it would be like if even more lorries drive through Kirklington, Hockerton and Kelham on a daily basis.</p> <p>Used to take child for regular walks in Kirklington but didnt feel safe along A617 as pavements are narrow. I no longer walk around the village.</p> <p>Appears to be a huge number of lorries speeding through the village. More HGVs is very alarming.</p> <p>I have seen a number of accidents in Kirklington and unfortunately more HGVs through the village may well mean more accidents.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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24654 - Chris Hall [3582]	Object	<p>I would like to object because of the following reasons:</p> <p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham Bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands- must travel east or west on the A617</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500m)</p> <p>Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction.</p> <p>Air pollution(particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases, i.e. asthma and carcinogens.</p> <p>Water - i.e Water pollution and lowering of water table.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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24614 - Simon Tilley [3565]	Object	<p>The proposed gravel quarry at Flash Farm will have severe and prolonged impacts for all village communities along the A617. The substantial increase in HGVs will cause an increase risk of serious accident or threat of life of pedestrians, cyclists and motorists</p> <p>The increase in environmental pollution from exhaust emissions, dust and vibration will have detrimental effects on the communities health and quality of life. It is reasonable to expect that existing sites should be exploited fully before new sites are commissioned. Any new site should have a full and proper consultation with the wider community.</p>	Remove the proposed works at Flash Farm from the plan. There are more suitable sites which are safer and create lower social, environmental and economic impacts.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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				<p>expected demand over the plan period and therefore 5 new green field sites are also required.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval. If a planning application for the quarry is submitted, the proposal will be assessed against all the relevant policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan such as DM1 'protecting local amenity'. There will also be the opportunity to comment further on the planning application if or when it is submitted.</p>	

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24404 - Lisa Parkes [3370]	Object	<p>The proposed gravel pit poses a significant threat to the lives of many people - villager and the general public requiring emergency services.</p> <p>There will be a negative impact on environmental pollution - affecting the quality of lives of people living nearby.</p> <p>There was no adequate consultation process.</p> <p>There are more appropriate sites available.</p>	Remove the proposed works at Averham from the plan, there are more suitable sites which are safer and create lower social, environmental and economic impacts.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24656 - Sue Ford [3583]	Object	<p>I wish to object because:</p> <p>High levels of existing traffic on the A617 with frequent / increased risk of accidents</p> <p>Poor condition of A617 and narrow pavements</p> <p>Difficulty for pedestrians to cross the A617</p> <p>Lack of capacity at Kelham Bridge for increased numbers of HGVs</p> <p>HGVs racing down Hockerton Hill and slow HGV speeds up the hill.</p> <p>I believe this proposal would be harmful to the wildlife and the environment.</p> <p>Increased air would cause major health problems in the long run for the residents along this route.</p> <p>I strongly object as we do not need any more fatalities</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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24857 - Robert Jenrick MP [3663]	Object	I have received over 150 responses to a survey, 40 letters and have met with certain of the affected Parish Councils. The overwhelming view of residents and the Parish Councils, which I strongly share, is of deep concern at the negative impact the proposal will have increasing traffic through villages on the already highly congested A617, adding further heavy traffic to Kelham Bridge resulting in increased noise, vibration, pollution and risk of accidents; and the serious detrimental impact on the amenity of this attractive rural area and local communities. In summary this seems to be a highly inappropriate site.	I hope you will listen carefully to the strong view of local residents and elected representatives and reject the application.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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25690 - NoAverhamGravelPit . [4527]	Object	<p>Petition-type response - 72 received</p> <p>I write to formally object to the inclusion of Flash Farm Averham in Policy MP2 - Sand and Gravel Provision of Nottinghamshire County Council Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>My concerns relate to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase volume of heavy good vehicles on Kelham Bridge 2. Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including the holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East and West on the A617. 3. Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particularly the local primary school (500 metres). 4. Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction 5. Air pollution (particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases, i.e. asthma and carcinogens 6. Water - i.e. water pollution and lowering of the water table 		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24298 - Harold Huxtable [3300]	Object	<p>This proposed provision should be rejected because</p> <p>a) The severe traffic risk it would present to villages on the A617</p> <p>b) The existence of more suitable Gravel Extraction sites in the County</p>	<p>This proposal should be rejected in favour of existing Gravel Extraction sites in the County with better traffic infrastructure.</p> <p>If this provision were to be accepted, then a condition should be added that resulting traffic should be diverted to the A616, a much more suitable road just North of the proposed site..</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24384 - Marie Smith [3325]	Object	<p>I am already concerned by the large volume of lorries that pass through Kirklington on the wholly inadequate A617. This proposal will increase further the traffic through our village. The A617 is often damaged by the current users with many potholes on the road - more HGVs will worsen this.</p> <p>I am incredibly fearful of my two children walking to visit friends on the narrow pavements of the A617. The traffic associated with this proposal will I believe cause more incidents and I fear pedestrians may be at risk walking to and from school/ minster school bus stops.</p>	<p>Reject any proposal which increases traffic on the A617. Indeed please consider fully the wider problems with this inadequate road (traffic on Hockerton hill, Kelham bridge, traffic through Kirklington and Hockerton villages) and look at a bypass to properly connect the A1 to the Rainworth by pass.</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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25746 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Object	<p>Objection to proposal because of known capacity issues on the A617. Narrow nature of Kelham bridge a contributing factor.</p> <p>District wide Transport Study highlights that by 2026 the route will be operating at a stress level of 90% or more.</p> <p>Given the weight restrictions on the A612 and B6386, majority of the traffic would go northwards on the A617. Result in impacts on residential and environmental amenity within villages along this route.</p> <p>Until highway issues resolved or bypass built the District object to the proposal.</p> <p>Potential visual impact from the site development brief should include arrangements for screening.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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24808 - Dr RC Wilson [3646]	Object	We would reiterate that the Flash Farm development would exacerbate the problems caused by high traffic density in the village of Hockerton and thus badly effect the quality of life and safety within the village.	We would ask for the plan to be cancelled unless suitable by-passes could be constructed in order to solve the present traffic problems on the A617.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24703 - Rachel Bradey [3623]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500 m)</p> <p>Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction</p> <p>Air pollution (particulates associated with the increased risk of respiratory disease ie asthma and carcinogens</p> <p>water - ie water pollution and lowering of the water table</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24664 - Kevin Smith [3588]	Object	<p>I object because:</p> <p>It will increase traffic exponentially along the A617 and potentially through Averham. It will increase traffic over Kelham bridge which is a notoriously difficult link over the river and has been closed many times over the last few years for repairs creating major traffic congestion</p> <p>Increased noise, vibration, pollution and increased risk of accidents caused by additional traffic</p> <p>Noise and pollution created by the excavation works</p> <p>The catastrophic impact on the landscape in this beautiful area</p>	<p>Move it elsewhere where the above factors do not affect local issues.</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24699 - Janine Keel [3613]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500m)</p> <p>Noise and air pollution from the quarry</p> <p>Water pollution and lowering of water table</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24436 - Dr P Rayner [3398]	Object	<p>We write to express our concern at the proposal to develop gravel workings at Averham in 2016. We have been Kirklington residents since 2003 and have already seen a large increase in traffic along the A617 since the opening of the Mansfield by-pass. The A617 is already overcrowded and dangerous (there have been several recent accidents in Kirklington including fatalities), and we believe that the proposed likely increase, particularly in heavy lorries, can only make this situation worse. Additionally there is a dreadful bottleneck at Kelham Bridge, school buses use this route, road damage (already a problem in Kirklington) will only get worse.</p> <p>We would be very grateful if you would take these very serious issues in to consideration and recognise that approving such a development would be un-wise.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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24798 - Margot Rhodes-Ellis [3734]	Object	Increased heavy good vehicles on Kelham bridge. Increase in traffic. Increased noise, dust and vibration pollution. Impact on local landscape.		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24733 - Michael Staff [3695]	Object	Increased risk of flooding. Loss of landscape and high quality agricultural land. Noise, dust and visible intrusion. Impacts on transport infrastructure.	Remove Flash Farm from the plan.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24105 - Lindy Wilson [3087]	Object	<p>We should have been given sufficient time to appeal against the decision and in my opinion allowing an application to change the areas to gravel extract at such short notice would indicate that the council does not take into account the views of local people and how this will impact on the villages nor listen to the views of the local people.</p> <p>I have significant concerns regarding the increased level of heavy goods being transported on the A617 through small villages and the consequent increase in pollution, congestion and road safety issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Look at alternative plant extractions sites which does not effect local villages - Look at alternative ways of transporting the gravel - Look at altertive travel routes 	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24387 - Robert Parkes [3326]	Object	<p>The proposal is shamelessly and clearly a commercially driven one that has no locally driven benefit or consideration. Due warning and right of reply has been denied by the 11th hour addition to the plan</p> <p>It is UNSAFE</p> <p>There are other more viable and appropriate alternatives</p> <p>It would serve to make an already unacceptable traffic issue worse</p>	Flash Farm removed as an option for development within the plan	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24053 - Upton Parish Council (Catherine Millward) [1456]	Object	Upton Parish Council objects to the Averham proposal on the grounds that it will lead to excessive traffic, particularly HGVs, on the already strained Kelham Bridge.		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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25320 - Paul Taylor [3755]	Object	Massive impact on traffic volume on the A617 Increased damage to roads, noise, pollution and congestion Poor consultation	A review of the traffic on the A617 should be undertaken to show the pressure all the villages are under on this route.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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24706 - Carla Bradbury [3618]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500 m)</p> <p>Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction</p> <p>Air pollution (particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases, ie asthma and carcinogens.</p> <p>water - ie water pollution and lowering of water table</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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				<p>expected demand over the plan period and therefore 5 new green field sites are also required.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval. If a planning application for the quarry is submitted, the proposal will be assessed against all the relevant policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan such as DM1 'protecting local amenity'. There will also be the opportunity to comment further on the planning application if or when it is submitted.</p>	

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24702 - Peter Hatton [3616]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500m)</p> <p>Noise and air pollution from the quarry</p> <p>water pollution and lowering of water table</p> <p>Potential for flooding at Kelham from drainage water produced at the proposed quarry.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24587 - Mr Ian Bradey [3343]	Object	<p>I write to formally object to the inclusion of Flash Farm Averham in Policy MP2. My concerns relate to:</p> <p>Increased volume of heavy vehicles on Kelham Bridge. Weight restrictions on adjoining roads mean all traffic must use A617. Environmental concerns are of particular importance due to close proximity of the village and the local primary school (500m). Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction. Air pollution (particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases i.e. asthma and carcinogens. Water pollution and lowering of the water table.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25314 - Charles Ward [3757]	Object	<p>I write in objection to the proposed gravel pit at Flash Farm, Averham as I feel it poses a risk to our village community, myself and my family. Our village is working hard to improve the safety of the road passing through our village and this gravel pit would cause an extreme increase in the volume of traffic. We already have a considerable amount of lorries travelling along the A617, many of which travel above our village speed limit and I believe this huge increase would endanger all of us and make our fight to control the traffic problems impossible.</p> <p>I feel that there are many more appropriate sites for a gravel pit that would not have this dramatic impact on a community and would not threaten the safety of families.</p>	The plan should not go ahead at this site.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24406 - Mrs Sarah Kilborn [3320]	Object	<p>This quarry would have severe implications in Hockerton and would cause more traffic. My concerns are the increase in noise and vibration, but most of all the increase in danger caused by HGVs on the A617 - particularly for pedestrians, children especially, on narrow pavements. Although there's a 30mph limit this is clearly exceeded by much of the traffic.</p> <p>In addition, since the closure of the Newark A&E there is an increased number of emergency vehicles using the A617 (route to Mansfield Hospital). Increased traffic on this road will clearly impact on response time.</p> <p>There's been little consultation with residents and there are other sites more suitable and safer that I believe should be considered.</p>	Consider more suitable and safer sites.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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25596 - Ernest M Randall [3868]	Object	<p>You should forget adding traffic over Kelham Bridge with gravel trucks, traffic is bad enough already. Existing situation creates backlog what it will create is difficult to imagine, other than a traffic nightmare.</p> <p>Register this as my objection until you have built a relief road from the rugby club across the river to the outside of Averham.</p>		<p>expected demand over the plan period and therefore 5 new green field sites are also required.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval. If a planning application for the quarry is submitted, the proposal will be assessed against all the relevant policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan such as DM1 'protecting local amenity'. There will also be the opportunity to comment further on the planning application if or when it is submitted.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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24552 - David Bradford [3391]	Object	<p>Prolonged, severe impact on quality of life of village communities along A617.</p> <p>Road infrastructure is grossly inadequate with inherent increase in risk of serious accident and threat to life of pedestrians, cyclists, operators of slow moving agricultural equipment and motorists in general.</p> <p>Increase in noise, vibration, dirt pollution, congestion.</p> <p>Impact on local agriculture and business.</p> <p>No proper consultation.</p> <p>More suitable alternative sites.</p>	<p>Flash Farm should not be included in the plan</p> <p>A review of the Transport Plan should take place so that traffic is diverted from the A617 onto other less utilised roads.</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24677 - June Meredith [3598]	Object	<p>I would like to register a complaint about the massive gravel pit at Flash Farm Averham. This would mean increased traffic through villages along already congested A617 and further heavy lorry traffic. And although the 612 where we live has been downgraded we still get huge lorries coming through.</p> <p>It would add further heavy lorry traffic to the frequently overwhelmed Kelham bridge resulting in increased noise, vibration, pollution and accidents.</p> <p>There would be an impact on the landscape of a most attractive rural area.</p> <p>Please please stop plan</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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24566 - Mr Peter Emerson [3508]	Object	<p>We object because:</p> <p>A617 barley copes with the substantial amount of traffic it currently carries, a high proportion which is HGV traffic.</p> <p>Existing capacity problems at Kelham bridge.</p> <p>Impacts from noise, vibration, wear and tear on the roads and carbon emissions outweigh benefits.</p> <p>Limited employment opportunities from quarry.</p> <p>Mineral from the site should be moved by conveyor or rail to either the River Trent or the rail head at Staythorpe power station.</p> <p>This is an ill conceived proposal which fails to recognise the real issues and dangers that would arise if gravel was worked at this location.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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25042 - Peter Crawley [3763]	Object	<p>Proposals will have a serious impact on residents living along the A617.</p> <p>Increased traffic, 15% of which are lorries.</p> <p>Increased congestion at Kelham Bridge which has already reached crisis level.</p> <p>A big rise in accidents along the A617 which is already unsuitable for the increasing volume of traffic in particular HGVs.</p> <p>The pavements in Kirklington and Hockerton are very narrow. An accident waiting to happen.</p> <p>Crossing the A617 in the villages is sometimes impossible.</p> <p>No-one has mentioned proposed fracking for which local licenses have been granted.</p> <p>The contractor should be made to construct an access road onto the A616</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24008 - Fiskerton Cum Morton Parish Council (Mr R J Aston) [759]	Object	<p>The Council wishes to object to the proposal to include Flash Farm, Averham in the new Minerals Local Plan because of detrimental effect which will arise on traffic movements in the area. The roads are already very crowded during the day time and the flow of lorries to and from this potential quarry site would make the problem much more acute.</p> <p>Kelham Village and Bridge are notable bottlenecks and, on the quite regular occasions upon which the bridge is closed, usually because of road traffic accidents, the additional quarry traffic would add significantly to the chaos which ensues from any closure of the bridge.</p>	The Council urges that this site is not included in the plan.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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24379 - Elizabeth Hudson [3514]	Object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased traffic would impact severely on safety, noise, condition of the road and quality of life for the residents. - Consultation was inadequate. - Existing sites should be considered first for expansion. - Alternative routes should be considered. 	<p>The proposed gravel pit at Flash Farm Averham should be removed from the plan.</p> <p>The plan should consider all problems in the area together and utilise/improve road systems accordingly.</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

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25277 - Neil Morton [3753]	Object	<p>Inconceivable that an industrial site with constant heavy (dirty) traffic movements should be placed alongside, and with no access to, the already very busy A617. The proposed site would clearly be visible and dominate the vista from the elevated countryside to the north and west. It will permanently ruin the natural rural scenery of this part of Nottinghamshire and reduce the attractiveness of Newark/Southwell/Caunton triangle. Distribution. Where will the gravel be taken to? Where will it be washed and screened? One direction, the severe bottleneck of Kelham Bridge - unsuitable for HGVs, the other the villages of Hockereton and Kirklington.</p>	<p>Remove Flash Farm from the Plan.</p> <p>Recovery of gravel from the sea bed is feasible and carried out routinely elsewhere. It should not be blithely assumed that the countryside can be wantonly raped in this day and age. After this round of pillage where next will be authorised?</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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24094 - Kirklington Parish Council (Helen Cowlan) [879]	Object	<p>Our objection is based on the increased traffic flow which will be generated on the A617 through our village and over Kelham Bridge. The A617 is a notoriously busy road which has many bends and hidden dips.</p> <p>Within the village itself there are 6 main objections:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The amount of traffic already on the road 2. Danger from lorries due to narrow pavements (particularly to the elderly and children - 2 school in the village) 3. Access to the A617. The junction with the Southwell Road in the village is notoriously difficult. 4. Poor road surface. 5. Increase in traffic on the A617cumulatively with other developments/changes (7.5 Ton limit through Southwell, proposed Bilsthorpe incinerator, opening of the Mansfield Relief Road). 6. Accidents 7. Traffic going up the steep Hockerton Hill is slowed considerably by lorries and coming down, laden lorries have to negotiate the tight bend at the bottom. <p>Kelham Bridge is frequently held up whilst lorries try to pass going in opposite directions on the bridge itself and its immediate approaches. Is this acceptable for a European E road? Recently Newark and the local area was thrown into total confusion and inconvenience by bridge repairs.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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24082 - Hockerton Parish Meeting (Mr Andrew Hall) [883]	Object	<p>The Parish Meeting strongly objects to this proposal :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It would have a severe impact on traffic through Hockerton and other villages along the already heavily congested A617. A survey in 2013 showed 72,000 vehicles per week already come through Hockerton, a significant percentage of which are lorries. Our village 'speedwatch' campaign has also proved there are high numbers of speeding vehicles, and the Police have confirmed that approx. 15% of these are lorries. - Heavy lorry traffic from this gravel pit would inevitably have a severe impact for the residential communities located along the A617, including the already overwhelmed Kelham Bridge, resulting in increased noise, vibration, dirt pollution, and congestion, and would further increase the risk of injury / death. - No proper consultation has taken place. This proposed site has only recently been put forward, at the last minute, because a mineral operator has decided to promote it for their economic gain. The true cost of this gravel pit will not be borne by the mineral operator but by the local residential communities situated along the A617. - There are more suitable sites available and, before a new one is opened, existing sites should be exploited more fully as there will already be an infrastructure in place and the impact on the surrounding environment would be less severe. 	Flash Farm, Averham should not be included in the plan. A review of the Transport Plan should take place so that traffic should be diverted onto the wider, straighter and under-utilised A616, away from the narrower, overwhelmed villages and the Kelham Bridge along the A617.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24712 - Alison Allan [3620]	Object	<p>Increase in HGV traffic along the A617 east and west.</p> <p>Road recognised by County Council as dangerous due to recent 50mph speed limit</p> <p>Increase in HGVs over Kelham bridge</p> <p>Increase in HGV traffic through Kelham - dangerous for residents and create excessive traffic congestion</p> <p>Impact of dust from the quarry on the local primary school - a serious financial liability for the future</p> <p>Impact of dust on my house</p> <p>Impact of noise pollution on residents on Kelham and Averham</p> <p>Dewatering would lower the water table causing difficulties for farmers</p> <p>Risk of pollution to the water table.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24710 - John Allan [3617]	Object	<p>Increase in HGV traffic along A617 east and west</p> <p>A road already recognised by County Council as dangerous having recently been restricted to 50mph</p> <p>Increase in HGVs using Kelham bridge</p> <p>Increased heavy traffic through kelham.</p> <p>Dangerous for residents and causing excessive traffic congestion</p> <p>Impact of dust on the primary school and residential area</p> <p>Above risk serious financial liability for the future</p> <p>Noise pollution will impact the quality of life of residents in Kelham and Averham</p> <p>Dewatering impacting on local farmers</p> <p>Risk of pollution to water table.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24377 - Colin Hudson [3310]	Object	<p>The A617 is already too dangerous for current road usage. It should be de-classified or traffic-calming measure put in place.</p> <p>HGV's should be prevented from using the Hockerton to Caunton Road as a 'cut-through'.</p> <p>The increase in traffic would be unsustainable.</p>	Develop the A616 to receive current and future HGV traffic.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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24658 - Christine Bowering [3584]	Object	<p>I object because of the following:</p> <p>Proposals for possible bypass in 1996 but this has not been undertaken</p> <p>Traffic on A617 has continued to increase.</p> <p>Number of residents with young children in Kirklington has also increased significantly.</p> <p>Increase in accidents and difficulty in accessing the A617</p> <p>HGVs have difficulty in winter using Hockerton Hill</p> <p>Existing HGV traffic causing considerable damage to the road.</p> <p>Lack of capacity at Kelham bridge.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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24086 - Claire Lightbody [3070] 24087 - Jonathan Lightbody [3071]	Object	<p>I object to proposed plan to locate a sand & gravel pit along the A617 near to Averham.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The A617 through Hockerton is not sufficiently wide enough, nor appropriate for an increase in HGV traffic; - The Flash Farm sand & gravel pit will significantly raise the risk to pedestrians using the dangerously narrow pavements, especially when taking children to/from the school bus; - The proposed site will significantly raise the dangers for those road users turning into / out of driveways and those turning onto / out of roads from Caunton and Southwell. - the potential damage to the road; - the economic cost of road repair ; - the negative social impact on the villages; - the increase dangers to road users - the increase dangers to pedestrians in Hockerton & Kirklington <p>The increase in HGV traffic will have a significantly negative social impact on the villagers. Please don't let a death occur before taking action to prevent one!</p>	<p>Refuse the proposed Flash Farm location in favour of a more suitable one among the proposed sites.</p> <p>Alternatively, include a restriction to planning that the sand & gravel pit contractor must make provision for better, safer logistics around the local villages - i.e the contractor must fund the widening of the road from Kelham to Little Carlton so traffic is routed from Kelham onto the wider A616 rather than use the unsafe, narrow A617.</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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24676 - Chris Robinson [3597]	Object	<p>Proposal would significantly increase the daily volume of HGVs on the A617. Road is already very busy and difficult to cross for pedestrians and traffic.</p> <p>Volume of traffic is damaging the road surface increasing potholes, road wear and damage to soft verges.</p> <p>A617 passes through many villages with narrow footpaths that are unsafe when large vehicles pass.</p> <p>Hockerton Hill causes problems for HGVs traveling up it and speeding down it.</p> <p>Lack of capacity at Kelham Bridge. It has been damaged and repaired many times.</p> <p>During repairs traffic is redirected through side roads to A616 causing further accident risk and delays.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24543 - Mr J Austin [3334]	Object	<p>We would like to register our objections to the proposed Flash Farm quarry near Averham. This includes increase in HGV movements that would cause the following problems:</p> <p>Air pollution from HGVs, Damage to the A617, Increase in Environmental noise above standards set out in 'The control of Noise at Work regulations', Danger to pedestrians on narrow pavements, Increased difficulty accessing A617, Increase in accidents, Increased congestion up and down Hockerton Hill, Capacity issues at Kelham Bridge.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24415 - Tony Warwick [3331]	Object	<p>We are completely against the proposed gravel extraction. Living about 80metres from the A617, the traffic noise and volume is horrendous. Any addition is simply absurd. Having written to Paddy Tipping many times I now look to you to actually get something substantive done. He did nothing.</p> <p>We moved to Kirklington before the Rainworth bypass was created and we are now living next to a race track. I said many years ago that the only way to control traffic was to BUILD OUT SPEED. This has been done very effectively on the A614 by the 'catscan' technology. I ask you to fit this system from the Lockhill roundabout to Newark. Only then will the morons who ruin our lives be made to obey the law. By far the worst offenders for noise alone are the motorcyclists and empty lorries. Because the manhole covers are always in disrepair the noise from empty lorries ALL DAY AND THROUGH THE NIGHT is awful.</p>	<p>I would propose that the general speed limit is 50 but only 20 through the villages. If you will only give this brief consideration you will see the very real benefits to human life in both safety and carbon emissions.</p> <p>Use of 'catscan' technology from the Lockhill roundabout to Newark.</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24709 - Judith Mills [3624]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500 m)</p> <p>Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction</p> <p>Air pollution (particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases, ie asthma and carcinogens.</p> <p>water - ie water pollution and lowering of water table</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>expected demand over the plan period and therefore 5 new green field sites are also required.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval. If a planning application for the quarry is submitted, the proposal will be assessed against all the relevant policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan such as DM1 'protecting local amenity'. There will also be the opportunity to comment further on the planning application if or when it is submitted.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24698 - Craig Black [3612]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617. Traffic is frequently backed up from the junction with the A46 to Averham. Will only get worse if this proposal goes ahead.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500m)</p> <p>Noise and air pollution from the quarry</p> <p>water pollution and lowering of water table</p> <p>Create blot on landscape and destroy my views</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>expected demand over the plan period and therefore 5 new green field sites are also required.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval. If a planning application for the quarry is submitted, the proposal will be assessed against all the relevant policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan such as DM1 'protecting local amenity'. There will also be the opportunity to comment further on the planning application if or when it is submitted.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24542 - Mr LA Smith [3332]	Object	<p>Extremely concerned about the proposal to develop a sand and gravel quarry at Flash Farm, Averham and the traffic problems that this will undoubtedly cause for the villages east and west of Averham on the A617, in particular Kirklington, the village I live in.</p> <p>Problems include:</p> <p>narrow pavements, Increased lorry numbers, Damage to road surfaces, Accident rates, Hockerton Hill slowing lorries, Capacity issues at Kelham Bridge, Requirement for a bypass around Kirklington.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24375 - Nathan Stowe [3308]	Object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing HGV traffic on such a narrow road, risks the lives of people in our community and motorists - Huge environmental impact , Noise , vibration , air pollution would be a concern for peoples health and safety - Potential damage to the road and close by housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refuse the application of the proposed gravel pit at Flash Farm Averham - Exhaust currently used locations before opening new sites 	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24696 - Rickie Sandford [3611]	Object	<p>My concerns relate to:</p> <p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic- inc the holiday traffic from the midlands- must travel East or West on the A617</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500m)</p> <p>Noise and air pollution</p> <p>Water pollution and lowering of the water table.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>expected demand over the plan period and therefore 5 new green field sites are also required.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval. If a planning application for the quarry is submitted, the proposal will be assessed against all the relevant policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan such as DM1 'protecting local amenity'. There will also be the opportunity to comment further on the planning application if or when it is submitted.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24039 - Mr Stephen Oliver [3032]	Object	<p>I am extremely concerned and wish to register my strong opposition to Flash Farm (MP2p).</p> <p>1. Access to the A617 is cited as a positive consideration, but this road already carries unacceptable levels of heavy goods vehicles and in particular over Kelham Bridge. When the bridge was closed last year the result was serious congestion and chaos causing acute problems of access for emergency vehicles.</p> <p>2. The site is in Flood Zone 3 and residents are already aware of an increase in flood risk in this area, as insurance companies are quick to point out.</p> <p>3. DCLG have stated the importance of local consultation and considering gradual degradation of the quality of life. We have a large power station and many significant power lines and lots of planning requests for wind turbines. This further proposal on our doorstep makes us feels as if we are a community under siege.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. It goes on to state that developments should be well designed and managed and any fixed plant or stockpiles should be located away from the areas of highest flood risk to minimise obstructions to flood water. Details regarding the location of any fixed machinery or stockpiles would be identified at the planning application stage.</p> <p>At times of flood, active sand and gravel sites are allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases worked out quarries can provide temporary flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding downstream.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24700 - John Wolfenden [3614]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500m)</p> <p>Noise and air pollution from the quarry</p> <p>water pollution and lowering of water table</p> <p>Averham is a conservation area</p> <p>We run a holiday cottage within the village and a gravel quarry would have a detrimental affect on this type of business</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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25291 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Object	SA of MP2p ignores weight restrictions and the site selection process lacks assessment of the environmental acceptability of available routes to market impacts on a number of villages and has poor access to Nottingham. Most demand is likely from Nottingham, so MP2p contributes to spatial imbalance. PA41 would contribute to spatial balance and have a lower environmental impact, particularly in respect of available modes and routes to, market.	Replace draft allocation MP2p with PA41 Shelford West. Failing this, at least require routeing north from MP2p to the A1 to be achieved via the A617 and A614.	<p>expected demand over the plan period and therefore 5 new green field sites are also required.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval. If a planning application for the quarry is submitted, the proposal will be assessed against all the relevant policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan such as DM1 'protecting local amenity'. There will also be the opportunity to comment further on the planning application if or when it is submitted.</p>	
				The Flash Farm site would directly access the A617. This would enable HGVs to travel east or west to supply a wide range of markets including Nottingham, Newark or markets to the north of the county. A Transport Assessment for the site would be required as part of any planning application and if necessary lorry routing agreements would be identified as part of this. The Shelford West site has now been included as a site allocation, however the Flash Farm site is still required to meet expected demand over the plan period.	

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24704 - Martin Cooper [3622]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500 m)</p> <p>Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction</p> <p>Air pollution (particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases, ie asthma and carcinogens.</p> <p>water - ie water pollution and lowering of water table</p> <p>Inadequacy of Kelham bridge should be sufficient to reject this plan</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24096 - Fiskerton Cum Morton Parish Council (Mr R J Aston) [759]	Object	The Council wishes to object to the above proposal. It is felt that the infrastructure in roads, bridges, and traffic control is insufficient to support such an enterprise. Fiskerton is also concerned that lorries will use the Staythorpe - Thurgarton route as a short cut adding heavy traffic to a very rural and narrow road system.		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24300 - Liz Laine [3303]	Object	<p>The proposed gravel pit at Flash Farm will significantly impact villages along the A617, including Hockerton.</p> <p>The 100 extra HGVs through the village each day would harm the physical and mental health of residents, and contribute to even more frequent accidents.</p> <p>As the A617 dissects Hockerton, the increase in traffic will affect residents' ability to walk and cycle safely around the village, and affect use of local businesses.</p> <p>Existing sites should be fully exploited before new sites are opened, and traffic managed to avoid harming communities.</p>	<p>Remove the proposed works at Averham from the plan, There are more suitable sites which are safer and create lower social, environmental and economic impacts</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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24705 - Erica Fenton [3621]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500 m)</p> <p>Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction</p> <p>Air pollution (particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases, ie asthma and carcinogens.</p> <p>water - ie water pollution and lowering of water table</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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24708 - Richard Corner [3650]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500 m)</p> <p>Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction</p> <p>Air pollution (particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases, ie asthma and carcinogens.</p> <p>water - ie water pollution and lowering of water table</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24389 - Mr James Piercy [3313]	Object	Increase in traffic will present the locals of Hockerton with unnecessary danger to life. It will cause delays to emergency services on one of the most dangerous roads in the county, damage the infrastructure of the highway resulting in potholes which will add to the present danger, and cause extra noise and pollution for the locals of a village that is already spoilt by too much traffic ignoring the speed restrictions.	Do not proceed with this application through Hockerton I suggest that it be re-routed onto the A616	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24825 - Manners Sutton Primary School (Allison J Allen) [3680]	Object	Health and safety risk to children and staff. Why put a gravel pit that creates a known carcinogen less than 500 metres from a school? Quarrying and crushing of gravel releases fine airborne particles of Crystalline Silica which would be carried towards the school. Impacts would be cumulative over 20 years or more and hazardous dust will accumulate in the school and surrounding homes. Considerable increase in HGV movements adjacent to the school. Noise from the site would cause significant noise pollution and nuisance. The Board of Governors strongly urges you to exclude Flash Farm from the Minerals Local Plan.	Exclude Flash Farm	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24390 - Mrs JA Piercy [3314]	Object	The plan for a new site for mineral extraction at Flash Farm Averham, owing to the resulting increase in heavy goods vehicle traffic, will have a major negative impact on the safety and environment of local residents living near to and using the A617.	The plan for mineral extraction at Flash Farm Averham should be refused, there are as yet unexploited supplies of sand and gravel at alternative sites in the area.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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24134 - Helen Boyle [3114]	Object	<p>The proposed gravel pit at Flash Farm will have sever and prolonged impacts for all village communities along the A617.</p> <p>The substantial increase in heavy traffic will cause an increase risk of serious accident or threat to life of pedestrians, cyclists and motorists.</p> <p>The increase in environmental pollution from exhaust emissions, dust and vibration will have detrimental effects on the community's health and quality of life.</p> <p>It is reasonable to expect that existing sites should be exploited fully before new sites are commissioned. Any new site should have full and proper consultation with the wider community.</p>	Remove the proposed works at Averham from the plan, there are more suitable sites which are safer and create lower social, environmental and economic impacts.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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24701 - Mr Adrian Hatton [2828]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500m)</p> <p>Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction</p> <p>Air pollution (particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases, ie asthma and carcinogens</p> <p>Water - ie water pollution and lowering of water table</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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25015 - Norma Burke [3766]	Object	<p>Extraction of sand and gravel at Flash farm will have a serious negative impact on the lives and well being of residents. Increased traffic bringing more pollution from exhaust fumes, excessive noise levels</p> <p>Poor road maintenance, leading to deteriorating road surfaces, damage to manhole covers and creating potholes. Impact on congestion at Kelham Bridge which is already at capacity. Increase in accidents along the A617 Pavements in Kirklington are very narrow. Not safe to cycle along the A617 Increasingly dangerous to cross road into Kirklington. Contractor should build haul road to A616 - quieter than A617</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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24097 - Alison Hall [3079]	Object	<p>A gravel pit at Flash Farm would have a severe impact causing increased traffic through our village.</p> <p>There's an increased severe risk to life of people in our local community and to motorists.</p> <p>The environmental impacts of air pollution, noise, vibration, dust and carbon emissions from increased vehicles is unacceptable and represents a risk to the health and safety of our community.</p> <p>We've not been consulted, we've found out about a late change that appears to favour the commercial exploitation of natural resources, when existing sites continue to provide adequate supply.</p> <p>The combined impacts make this site unsuitable for development.</p>	Remove the Flash Farm development from all consideration due to severe impacts.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24557 - Bryan Weldon [3336]	Object	We would like to register our opposition to the proposed gravel extraction at Flash Farm near Averham, because: Continued increase in traffic levels on the A617 over the years, Damage to road by increased levels of HGVs, Narrow footpaths in Kirklington, Access from Southwell road on to A617 is already difficult, Possible increase in accidents, Capacity problems at Kelham bridge.		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24113 - Andrew Hall [3094]	Object	<p>The gravel pit would have a severe impact upon Hockerton, with 100 lorries/day on an already overwhelmed road increasing noise, vibration, dirt pollution and congestion. There have been several 'near misses' recently and it is almost simply a matter of time before something dreadful happens. A recent survey showed 72,000 vehicles/week through Hockerton, an increase of approximately 17,000 since 2007, and our village 'speedwatch' has recorded nearly 1,000 speeding vehicles in recent months (approximately 15% lorries).</p> <p>I am concerned that due process has not been followed as it appears to have been added at the last minute. No consultation has taken place and the proposal has been pushed forward purely because of the interest shown by a mineral operator.</p> <p>There appear to be more suitable alternatives available and some existing sites have sufficient reserves to be exploited without the need to build new infrastructures, and ruining the countryside.</p>	Flash Farm, Averham should not be included in the plan. A review of the Transport Plan should take place so that traffic should be diverted onto the wider, straighter and under-utilised A616, away from the narrower, overwhelmed villages and the Kelham Bridge along the A617.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>expected demand over the plan period and therefore 5 new green field sites are also required.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval. If a planning application for the quarry is submitted, the proposal will be assessed against all the relevant policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan such as DM1 'protecting local amenity'. There will also be the opportunity to comment further on the planning application if or when it is submitted.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24754 - Mrs Joanna Wilson [3674]	Object	Increased volume of heavy goods vehicles on Kelham Bridge. Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means all traffic must travel east or west on the A617. Environmental concerns. Noise and dust pollution. Air pollution. Water pollution.	Remove site Flash Farm from the Plan.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24707 - Joyce Webster [3651]	Object	<p>Increased volume of HGVs on Kelham bridge</p> <p>Weight restrictions on adjoining roads means that all traffic - including holiday traffic from the Midlands - must travel East or West on the A617.</p> <p>Environmental concerns are of particular importance and relevance due to the close proximity of the village, and in particular the local primary school (500 m)</p> <p>Noise pollution associated with gravel extraction</p> <p>Air pollution (particulates) associated with the increased risk of respiratory diseases, ie asthma and carcinogens.</p> <p>water - ie water pollution and lowering of water table</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and this generally limits extraction close to the main rivers; namely the River Trent and Idle. Policy SP4 of the Preferred Approach document states that priority should be given to extending existing sites over new green field sites, where economically, socially and environmentally acceptable. This approach has been taken into account when identifying the site allocations, with all 12 site extensions put forward by the industry allocated in the plan. Further reserves are still required to meet</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24681 - Southwell Town Council (Ms C Standish) [784]	Object	<p>The Town Council Planning Committee strongly object to this proposal because a proposed gravel pit at Flash Farm would increase the level of traffic in the area, particularly on the heavily congested A617 and the connecting village highways. The rise in traffic would not only increase the level of noise but also increase the safety risks for other road users and residents in the locality.</p> <p>The current road structure is inadequate for this proposed new development and the issue of transport and traffic congestion, an issue highlighted in the NCC report, has not been fully addressed.</p>	The proposal for a new gravel pit to be sited at Flash Farm should be removed from the plan and alternative options considered.	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24665 - Paul C Smith [3589]	Object	I do not want the gravel pit in the field opposite Averham because it will spoil the view and it will small of dusty air and will cause pollution. The traffic is bound to get worse and will cause more car accidents. Just keep the field there.		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24620 - David Stoakes [3568]	Object	<p>I note with dismay that there are proposals to develop gravel works at Averham in 2016 and are objecting on the following grounds:</p> <p>Immeasurable increase in traffic along the A617 over the last 40 years whilst narrow pavements have remained the same. Now a very dangerous place to live with frequent accidents</p> <p>Likelihood of a further 100 lorry movements per day is completely intolerable.</p> <p>A617 is already a car park at peak times near Newark, and HGVs have great difficulty negotiating Kelham Bridge and have to utilise the wrong side of the road.</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24091 - Ralph Davies [3075] 24092 - Anna Davies [3077]	Object	<p>- This application if passed will cause an unacceptable increase in heavy lorry traffic through Hockerton and Kelham exacerbating the already very dangerous road traffic problems.</p> <p>- Emergency ambulances carrying patients to Kings Mill hospital are likely to be delayed endangering their patients</p> <p>- The A617 road through Hockerton is already classed as one of the most dangerous roads in the country and will made even more dangerous should this development be approved.</p> <p>Existing sites should be exhausted before further development is contemplated</p>	The A616 is under-used and is better suited to carry HGV traffic. Site traffic should be directed to use the A616 and not allowed to use the A617	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24303 - Tim Richmond [3306]	Object	<p>Proposals to develop gravel works in Averham will lead to a great deal more HGV traffic coming through Kirklington on the A617. Road is already overloaded and not designed for HGVs with narrow pavements, additional noise and disruption to the residents. The A617 to Newark is already very busy with hold ups at Kelham Bridge and Hockerton Hill. The T junction between Southwell Road and the A617 is a difficult to negotiate. Major increase in HGV traffic will make it much worse and more dangerous. Additional traffic will delay emergency services. The A617 already has a poor accident record</p>		<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Consultation on the proposed site was undertaken for an 8 week period in line with the previous Preferred Approach consultation document and was undertaken in line with the County Councils adopted Statement of Community Involvement. Further stages of consultation will be undertaken on the Minerals Local plan before it is submitted to government for approval.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2p Flash Farm

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
24661 - Mick George (Mr Mick George) [3586]	Support	<p>Extraction can be undertaken with minimal impact upon the environment and with minimal impact upon the local amenity.</p> <p>Site will introduce greater competition to the mineral supply market.</p> <p>Current landbank stands below the policy minimum of 7 years which the immediate deliverability of Flash Farm could remedy.</p> <p>Quarry can be progressively worked and restored.</p> <p>Only minor modification to the access on the the A617 required. No highway or safety issues identified.</p> <p>With appropriate mitigation the extraction of sand and gravel can be carried out in an acceptable manner, without causing material harm to matters of recognised importance.</p>		Comments noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25697 - Tessa Rentoul [2956]	Support	<p>As the landowner, we wish to support the Flash Farm site. The Council acknowledges the contribution the site could make to future shortfall of aggregate provision in the County and the economic growth of the region, operated with limited impact on the environment and local communities.</p> <p>The site is available for early development with few constraints - ready to respond to economic growth following recent signs of uplift in demand for minerals.</p> <p>Responsible extraction and progressive, well-managed reinstatement of the land in a sensitive fashion will give practical effect to habitat creation initiatives, using extraction as a catalyst for beneficial change in land use which would not otherwise occur. It will deliver net gain in environmental capital and strategic biodiversity networks consistent with sustainable development objectives.</p> <p>Given the separation distance with residential properties, matters such as noise and dust can be acceptably controlled, ensuring no adverse impact. Surface water management will ensure there is no flood risk and receiving watercourses will be protected throughout.</p>		Comments noted	
24729 - Rolleston Parish Council (Christine Slim) [1444]	Support	Support gravel extraction provided a new by-pass is provided for Kelham with a new bridge over the river at Teal's Corner, prior to any extraction taking place.		Support for the scheme is noted, however the development of a bypass would not be financially viable as part of the minerals scheme.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25692 - Steven Gill [3867]	Support	<p>As a local resident of area, I SUPPORT the allocation of Flash Farm.</p> <p>In relation to the local opposition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It was in part was whipped up by the prospective Conservative MP's electioneering campaign. - Had people seen the proposals they would have realised that there will be minimal impact upon local roads/landscape/nature conservation. - It is nearly all to do with the "perception" of potential disruption during the limited timescale of the project. Change is sometimes necessary and as long as it done with care and thought for all affected we should embrace that change and the benefits it will bring. <p>Newark and the surrounding area are being promoted for significant housing growth/infrastructure developments and this cannot go ahead without raw materials (including the quality sands and gravels that occur within the Trent Valley). The site is well situated to assist in the region's envisaged growth, in a sympatric manner that will cause little or no harm to the locality. The land is surrounded by unattractive features.</p> <p>As no major quarrying company is involved, the site will bring increased competition to the market.</p>		Comments noted	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25726 - Mineral Surveying Services Limited (Mr Mark Oldridge) [1760]	Support	<p>Site contains high quality reserves that can serve local and regional markets to sustain economic growth within the area. Immediate availability of land will assist in meeting demand from future construction activity.</p> <p>Restoration scheme will secure suitable and characteristic after-use for the site in terms of improved landscape and contributing to County's Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Final restoration of the site would subject to a long term, comprehensive landscape management proposal.</p> <p>Online petition started the day before official notification given, individuals were objecting based on limited knowledge. NPPF highlights need for minerals to support sustainable economic growth.</p>		Comments noted	
25743 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Support	<p>NWT welcomes that the site allocation brief states that the restoration should be biodiversity led and we support the proposed target habitats, which are in accordance with those requested in our previous submission of February 2014. We welcome the clear recognition of the proximity of this allocation to the Kelham Woods SINC/LWS and the need to assess indirect impacts at an application stage.</p>		<p>The site brief has been amended to ensure that the restoration is primarily biodiversity led in-line with policy SP3 'biodiversity led restoration', however it is also important to ensure that the higher quality agricultural soils are incorporated into the restoration scheme in-line with policy DM3.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2q Barton-in-Fabis

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2q Barton-in-Fabis</i>					
24713 - Highways England (Susan Chambers) [2790]	Comment	<p>The site at Barton-in- Fabis is close to the A453 which is currently the subject of a major improvement scheme. The Agency accepts that minerals are a finite resource and can only be worked but considers that, where a Transport Assessment reveals that HGV traffic generated from the site would have a severe impact on the Strategic Road Network, an appropriate package of mitigation measures would need to be considered.</p>		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	
23989 - Mr Stewart Swift [2735]	Comment	<p>When the Trent Valley Way (TVW) came about, one starting points was Thrumpton to pass through Barton-in-Fabis (passing near Brandshill Wood and towards Clifton Wood). I believe it is still a Right of Way (although not part of TVW). This would be affected by the quarry works, as would Brandshill Wood and two ponds (affecting birds, plants and wildlife). Also, would it affect the river's flow and/or Barton Island? The Brandshill Wood area could be safeguarded with flood banking and the Right of Way or a new cycle/footpath could sit on top of this.</p> <p>It is likely a new access road off the A453 will be needed (unless moving the mineral by the river) so road traffic issues will need to be dealt with.</p> <p>A new marina could be formed once the site is finished (to sell the site) and new housing could be built along the access road.</p>		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2q Barton-in-Fabis

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24401 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	I have the following points about potential use of barge transport: 5) Barton in Fabis - this new site is beside the Trent, so very suitable for future barge transport.		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	
24725 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Carl Cornish) [3625]	Comment	Supportive of a biodiversity-led restoration at this location but not at the expense of extant biodiversity features.	Allocation boundary modified to avoid the local wildlife sites	<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2q Barton-in-Fabis

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25470 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>Concerned about the potential impacts of dewatering on Holme Pit SSSI. Assessment would need to be undertaken to establish if the SSSI is within the zone of influence.</p> <p>Implications of the loss of Barton Flashes and Brandshill Grassland would need to be assessed.</p> <p>EA would need to be consulted if the development requires the abstraction of water/ dewatering.</p> <p>Site lies in Flood Zone 3. A Flood Risk Assessment would need to undertaken along with hydraulic modelling to identify any flood risk.</p> <p>Restoration of the site also has the potential to be both beneficial to flood risk and habitat creation.</p>		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	
24769 - Nottingham City Council (Darren Abbott) [2018]	Comment	<p>The impact of the proposal on the Holme Pit SSSI needs to be determined and compelling reasons need to be set out as to why development at this location outweighs any impacts that it will have on Holme Pit.</p>		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2q Barton-in-Fabis

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25655 - Rushcliffe Borough Council (David Mitchell) [3883]	Comment	<p>Nature conservation</p> <p>As the site has direct and indirect impact on SINC's within and near the site and indirect impacts on Holme Pit SSSI, the area should be avoided if possible unless a national important overriding priority to develop this site can be established and no alternative can be provided.</p> <p>Large parts of site are at risk of flooding. It is acknowledged that minerals extraction is a compatible use within such areas, however it is important that the site does not give rise to increased flood risk.</p> <p>Proposal has potential for disturbance/nuisance from noise and dust.</p>	<p>Further assessment is required in relation to the potential impacts of the proposed allocation at Barton in Fabis, in particular the potential impact on the Holme Pit SSSI, the Brandshill Grassland SINC and the Brandshill Wood SINC.</p>	<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	
24466 - Canal and River Trust (Mr Ian Dickinson) [3530]	Comment	<p>Site MP2q (Barton-in-Fabis)</p> <p>Navigation Authority Comments</p> <p>Assuming no excavations within 45m of the River Trent, it is unlikely that the proposed allocation will have an impact on navigation along the river. The river is a commercial waterway; the potential for it as a sustainable alternative means of transporting minerals from this site should be explored.</p> <p>Wider Canal & River Trust Comments</p> <p>What assessment has been undertaken to identify the mitigation measures necessary during the operational period, and the extent to which impacts can be mitigated, and also the likelihood of a restoration scheme delivering appropriate levels of remediation and enhancements to the site?</p>		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2q Barton-in-Fabis

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24811 - Brooke Sketchley [3687]	Comment	I have been using the area for many years as a bridleway to go out riding. Due to the A453 roadworks, the bridlepaths in that direction have been disturbed and this route is a main area for hacking out, It would be ridiculous to destroy such a beautiful area.	Do not destroy such a beautiful place.	<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	
25476 - Paul Mitchell [4020]	Comment	I object to the site at Barton in Fabis (MP2q/PA46) for the following reasons: My family live on Burrows Farm which is already prone to flooding. If the quarry is built, then it puts my loved ones at risk. The generation of dust and noise will spoil the riverside houses for all their occupants.	Remove site MP2q/PA46 Barton in Fabis from Policy MP2 and seek more suitable sites if required.	<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2q Barton-in-Fabis

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24438 - Ramblers Notts Area (Mr James Norris) [1896]	Comment	The proposal for the new Barton-in-Fabis site contains a public footpath and a public bridleway which are both well used. They are a key part of the footpath network and there are no alternatives for access to the west of Nottingham on the South Side of the River Trent.	In view of the strategic importance of the rights of way through the site, it should only be included if clear commitment is given both to viable diversions and permanent replacements.	<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	
24756 - Broxtowe Borough Council (Mr Steffan Saunders) [967]	Comment	Wish to see a commitment in the final plan that there will be no transportation of the sand and gravel to the Attenborough Processing Plant, and no processing of material there. A commitment to biodiversity led restoration and ensuring residents of Attenborough and other parts of Broxtowe do not experience any noise, dust or disturbance.		<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

MP2: Sand and gravel provision, MP2q Barton-in-Fabis

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
	Object	1235 objections to Barton in Fabis site	Remove Barton in Fabis site MP2q/PA46 from Policy MP2	<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

Justification

24519 - Trustees of Home Farm, Kelham [2922]	Object	<p>We object to the omission of Home Farm, Kelham as an allocated site. We are firmly of the view that the site is deliverable in the plan period. The site is well located to serve Nottingham and south Nottinghamshire. Other proposed allocations can only serve north Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>Home Farm represents a more sustainable option that the new proposed new sites at Coddington and Flash Farm. This is clearly shown on the Council's own sustainability appraisal (May 2014).</p>	Allocate Home Farm, Kelham as a new sand and gravel site.	<p>The Home Farm site has not been allocated as it is not considered deliverable over the plan period. This is due to Lafarge Tarmacs existing reserves with planning permission that have yet to be worked, along with the additional extensions to existing Lafarge Tarmac sites and a new greenfield site identified in the plan. The proposed sites at Coddington and Flash Farm could serve both Nottingham and south Nottinghamshire.</p>
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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Botany Bay

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>Botany Bay</i>					
24343 - Mrs Wendy Parrett [3473]	Object	<p>Archaeology survey should be completed before any extraction commences.</p> <p>Stapleford Woods being an ancient woodland could have detrimental effect it would be difficult to sustain water table, serious effect for trees, vegetation, wildlife and birds. Extra traffic would exacerbate already heavy congested roads having adverse effect on Newark and surrounding area. Potentially making Newark a ghost town as tourist would avoid it, resulting in loss of shops and business.</p> <p>Planning has already been given for mineral extraction at nearby Swinderby Airfield, more vehicles culminating at Newark, Newark would be gridlocked.</p>	<p>Even with a complete new road network, Stapleford Woods would still be under threat.</p>	<p>As part of the detailed planning application process, a wide range of assessment work would be undertaken including archaeological and hydrological surveys. The outcome of the assessment work would be incorporated into the final planning application. The boundary of the proposed quarry identifies the extent of the mineral operator's mineral rights, however the final extraction area would be smaller than this. Appropriate standoffs would be included where this is deemed necessary.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the most economical and flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a Transport Assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of the HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout, and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific Transport Assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A strategic transport assessment was also commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2:Sand and gravel provision
Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
Coddington					

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24354 - Kathryn Gilmour [3486]	Comment	<p>I AM TOTALLY AGAINST THE PROPOSED QUARRY NEAR CODDINGTON.</p> <p>The proposed quarry would create the following problems for local residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in HGV traffic making local roads more dangerous - Noise, dust and lower house prices - Poor air quality - Damage to local environment - Loss of quality farm land - Difficult to sell houses in the area <p>It is irresponsible of the Council to consider a quarry so close to a highly populated residential area that will not benefit the Newark area at all and the proposal should be rejected.</p>		<p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principle are suitable for future minerals development. Detailed assessment work covering issues such as noise and dust would be undertaken as part of the detailed planning application process and the outcome of these assessments would be incorporated into the planning application.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24429 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	Worsening traffic congestion will affect the popularity and economics of leisure businesses near sites and cumulatively lower Newark's attractiveness as a place to live, trade or visit. The Coddington MP2o site is next to the Air Museum and Nottinghamshire County Showground (plus more businesses on Drove Lane), two village pubs within 600m, and Newark Golf Club. The Showground has already lost one major national event due to traffic difficulties. The adjacent businesses will suffer dust and noise (which cannot be eliminated) during extraction, grading and export 7am - 7pm, 5.5 days/week, but also at weekends when site maintenance is done.	The site should not be included in MLP. Chosen sites should be further away from existing leisure businesses and residents.	As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24145 - Mr Peter Thorpe [3125]	Object	<p>I strongly believe that this development is completely unsuitable for the location, and is too close to residential areas and schools. It places too great a strain on already overloaded infrastructure. Noise, pollution, air quality and road safety issues will undoubtedly result.</p> <p>In my opinion this development has not been adequately thought through.</p>	<p>The development needs to be completely rethought. There is no way it should go ahead in such close proximity to residential areas. The needs of the county appear to have been put in front of those who live and work there.</p>	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Issues such as noise and dust would be addressed as part of a detailed planning application.</p>	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24148 - Ms Heather Chamberlain [3129]	Object	i feel that this would be detrimental to the landscape of coddington, put the safety of residents at risk, undermine the foundations of the surrounding buildings and roadways, the number of heavy lorries would be unsustainable on these roads.	moved to a safer area	<p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24347 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	The site descriptions in the main 2014 consultation document do not present the same standard set of information allowing easy comparison of the sites - and they don't contain the site areas. The Coddington new greenfield site description blithely describes the site location as 6km from Newark but fails to disclose that the 127Ha site is only 300 metres from the village envelope of Coddington, with properties close to all the site boundaries, and a number within 100m.	Before making the draft Submission of the MLP ensure that the sites descriptions are comparable and include all the relevant information, particularly site sizes and distances to village envelopes.	would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Issues such as noise and dust would be addressed as part of a detailed planning application.	
24428 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	The true balance sheet of concentrating up to 70% of Notts gravel extraction in the Newark area for the next 20 years must include: - costs (and side effects) of infrastructure support eg road/bridge maintenance over long distances; - HGV carbon emissions over long distances to South Notts and Yorkshire; - depression in value and income of businesses close to sites; - cumulative decrease in the attractiveness of Newark as a market town and leisure/tourist destination with all the resulting economic impacts; - additional healthcare costs (local populace and road accident victims); - reduced value and saleability of houses in the area.	The MLP site selection strategy is flawed. More sites should be selected in South Notts closer to the Nottingham area where many of the development projects are.	As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24512 - Mr Julian Dunlop [3557]	Object	<p>I would reiterate comments about road capacity problems affecting this site; A17 site access would need a dedicated slip road, improvements to A46 / A1 Junction (adverse camber on roundabout A1 Northbound). Traffic overload every friday evening or when large show at Newark Showground eg. county show, LAMMA which in previous years has ground newark to a halt.</p> <p>Environmental impact due to loss of habitat & noise pollution.</p>	<p>Improvements to Road network including a better pedestrian crossing point at roundabout A17/ Beckingham Road & Stapleford Lane and pedestrian access / cycle path along Drove lane / crossing A17.</p> <p>For piece of mind to residents of Coddington I would suggest a partner organisation such as RSPB / Wildlife Trust should be sought to create a resource the local people would benefit from such as what has been created at Langford Lowfields at Collingham, this should incorporate walk & cycle paths surrounding the site and linking up with Stapleford Woods. The extraction should also be timebound eg. 2023 - 2030. Open ended extraction is clearly a worrying prospect however a timebound extraction with the promise of a nature resource at the end would go along way to mitigate the negative impacts.</p>	<p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the</p>	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24492 - Sarah Webb [3553]	Object	This proposed site is close to a number of significant local amenities including the show ground, golf club, air museum, playing fields and amenity woodland that is an important area for wildlife. It is also very close to the village of Coddington. The local road infrastructure is already under strain. There plans clearly demonstrate that there will be significant impacts on the environment through noise and dust that will adversely affect local residents, users of nearby amenities and last for around 20 years without any real demonstrable benefits to the immediate area.	Decisions need to balance the need for minerals with the impacts on residents and the environment and prioritise areas where impacts are less. I also agree with a previous comment that this type of planning should be undertaken collectively with other counties in particular Lincolnshire to a ensure coherent approach.	visual impact of the site. The Coddington site is expected to have a life of 20 years commencing in 2023.	
				In order to meet expected demand over the plan period, the Minerals Local Plan has to identify site specific allocations that are in principal suitable for future minerals development. A detailed planning application would still be required before development could take place and this would be assessed against the policies contained in the minerals plan. The plan includes policies such as DM1: Protecting local amenity, DM2: Water resources and flood risk, DM4: protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity. The National Planning Policy Framework requires individual Mineral Planning Authorities to make provision for an adequate and steady supply of minerals. In Nottinghamshire this covers a wide range of minerals across the county and not just sand and gravel. In the case of sand and gravel there are sufficient reserves in Nottinghamshire that can meet expected demand. Transporting minerals greater distances to supply markets within Nottinghamshire would also increase t air pollution and further add to road congestion.	

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Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24426 - Mrs Celia Smallwood [2893]	Object	I live very close to the proposed quarry and know this development would create huge noise, dust, disruption and interfere greatly with the wildlife in the area. The main issue for my objection is that of road safety as the A17 is a busy, dangerous road and there have been many accidents, some fatal, at roundabouts which connect the A1, A17 and A46. Why would there be plans to put more strain on an already dangerous, inadequate road? I urge you to think very carefully about this. This is the wrong location.I feel there are more sensible options available.	Drove Lane needs to be shut off completely from the A17 to stop HGVs and indeed other traffic from cutting through trying to avoid the busy A17. Traffic build up and huge jams and possible accidents through this lovely village would be intolerable. If Drove Lane was closed then at least the village would feel a little protected from the chaos and disruption.	At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. The site boundary identifies the area that the mineral company has the rights to rather than the area that will be worked. Detailed assessment work covering issues such as noise and dust would be undertaken as part of the detailed planning application process and the outcome of these assessments would be incorporated into the planning application. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

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Coddington

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24297 - Mr Nigel English [3362]	Object	Rather than individuals making requests under the Freedom of Information Act. Could all documentation correspondence and minutes etc in relation the the proposed quarrying be made publicly available so as to be completely transparent in your actions and decisions, and to keep cost down.	Make public all documents.	At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. Detailed assessment work covering issues such as hydrology would be undertaken as part of the detailed planning application process and the outcome of these assessments would be incorporated into the planning application. Documents that make up the evidence base for the Minerals Local plan are published on the County Councils website along with the relevant consultation documents. Details of committee and county council meetings are also available on the county council website, and printed copies are available on request.	
24334 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	Coddington MP2o stated markets: Nottingham and S Yorkshire exported through the A17-A1-A46 Newark intersections. Local people know this infrastructure is heavily used and under pressure - without any major new quarries. Highways Agency's N&E Midlands Route Strategy Evidence Report (April 2014) recognises capacity & safety issues, stating capacity improvements would be urgent by 2021 but has nothing planned yet. "No obvious solution - dualling the Newark bypass near impossible due to geographic constraints". Major Newark Growth Point necessitates improving 3 key roundabouts on A46 bypass/A1. Addressing Newark A46 pinch point also vital to Lincolnshire prosperity and Central Lincolnshire growth.	The Coddington site should be removed from the MLP and not reconsidered until there is a planned and funded strategy to significantly increase in capacity of the A46/A17/A1 junction and the A46 Newark Bypass. The strategy of c70% of Notts gravel production in the Newark area is flawed and should be rejected as unsustainable and logistically undeliverable.	As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

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Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24341 - Mr. Christopher Parrett [3469]	Object	Infrastructure cannot sustain this proposal, Highway Agency report April 2014. Ref.2.1.6 table 2.2 A46 listed in least reliable route report 1/4/12 to 31/3/13. Ref. 2.1.9 A1/A17/A46 notes very heavy trafficked subsequently journey time reliability along this route is poor and ranked 17 nationally. Ref. 4.4.9 A46 junction at Newark under pressure at present and any future development would exacerbate the problem. Ref. Capacity page 42 report - delays resulting in people avoiding Newark. Adverse impact on trade and business. Ref. 4.7.6 reads no improvements planned for A46/A1 Newark.	Until the infrastructure improvements are made, i.e A1/A46/A17 roundabouts, the road network cannot sustain the extra lorry movements projected.	As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	
24505 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	The MLP Transport Assessment recognised a cluster of accidents at the Drove Lane / A17 staggered crossroads - there is a problem with inappropriate overtaking, the 2 right-turn harbourages, and cyclists/pedestrians crossing to Drove Lane North. HGV traffic leaving even a well-designed junction/roundabout nearby will make this worse. Residents fear extra rat-run traffic diversion down Drove Lane (a pedestrian and dog-walking route, with a deceptive straight stretch ending in the village). Restricted or gated access between Drove Lane South and the A17 would help cushion residents and was requested as an addition to the Site Development Brief in Dec 2013.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvements needed to A17 bypass/Drove Lane junction to provide a safer crossing for pedestrians, cyclists and horses headed for footpaths, cycle tracks, bridle paths, and leisure amenities. 2. Beckingham Rd (via the Stapleford Wood A17) roundabout needs to become the main route into Coddington from the A17 bypass and the East. 3. The MP2o site export route, and site staff/supplier/ visitor traffic should be from the A46 via a new road to the north. 	As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24513 - Mrs Kerry Hamilton [3544]	Object	<p>I object to this proposal for the following reasons;</p> <p>. I am very concerned about the potential health implications. Increased dust could aggravate people who suffer with respiratory problems.</p> <p>. Increased traffic, the a17/a1/a46 is already an accident hotspot and are operating at full capacity. The proposed plans would see an extra 180 lorries on these roads. The infrastructure can not cope with these additional vehicles an nor can Coddington.</p> <p>. Noise pollution will impact quality of life.</p> <p>. The effect on wildlife and the natural habitat. These plans will severely affect Stapleford Woods</p>	<p>I do not believe that Coddington is a suitable site for a quarry due to its close proximity to the village.</p>	<p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the</p>	

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Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24507 - Mr Christopher Sykes [3554]	Object	Health,Safety,Environment,Local Economy	<p>Reconsider location.</p> <p>Looking at the geological surveys provided,there appear to be many more sites available where extraction would not impact communities to the extent of the Coddington proposal.</p> <p>Prioritise the introduction of a policy of recycling materials. "By 2030" as stated in your policy document,is too late. This will reduce the need for quarrying and preserve finite resources.</p> <p>Have a common policy with surrounding Councils to reduce duplication of supply,and concentrate extraction in areas of least impact.</p> <p>No community should have to suffer a quarry on such a large scale.Any future proposal should be downsized significantly.</p>	<p>visual impact of the site.</p> <p>As part of the evidence gathering, a call for sites was sent out to mineral operators and other interested parties to request information on any sites that they had the minerals rights to work and that they wished to be considered for future mineral development. The sites put forward were assessed and those that were considered as suitable in principle for minerals development have been identified as potential allocations. The County Council does not identify or work quarries. Given the expected demand for sand and gravel over the plan period and the sites put forward by the industry there is a very limited choice.</p> <p>Recycled aggregates already provide a significant contribution to overall aggregate provision in the UK, and provide a much higher proportion per capita than any other country in Europe. Having said this, significant amounts of primary aggregates are still required to meet demand.</p> <p>As a Minerals Planning Authority the county council is required to produce a Minerals Local Plan and identify adequate reserves to maintain a steady and adequate supply of minerals over the plan period. It is therefore not the case that Mineral Planning Authorities duplicate the amount of mineral required.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24504 - Mrs P Gamer [3067]	Object	The proposed site is wholly unsuitable for the location, this being far too close to the village of Coddington. It will affect all residents greatly, not least because the current road infrastructure will not cope (which will not only affect Coddington - Newark will also be affected by yet more traffic congestion) but in terms of noise, poor air quality as a result of dust, and destruction of the immediate surrounding rural environment.	Remove Coddington from the plan given its close proximity to the site.	<p>At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. The site boundary identifies the area that the mineral company has the rights to rather than the area that will be worked. Detailed assessment work covering issues such as noise and dust would be undertaken as part of the detailed planning application process and the outcome of these assessments would be incorporated into the planning application.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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24327 - Mr Mark Ross [3459]	Object	Increased road use, the A17 already at maximum use; impact on other roads, i.e. A46 and A1 and also impact on A46/A1/A17 roundabout; concerns over lorries using Beckingham Road or Drove Lane as a shortcut; increased traffic from vehicles of quarry staff again using Beckingham Road and Drove Lane as a "rat run"; impact on Stapleford Woods and wildlife; water being taken from the ground for the process; also process can cause flooding in other areas, impact on nearby houses; microparticles in the air being breathed in; constant dirty house windows and dusty car; impact on house prices in Coddington.	I do not feel this is an appropriate place for a sand and gravel quarry as it is too close to a residential area. I, therefore, strongly object.	<p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Issues such as noise and dust would be addressed as part of a detailed planning application.</p>	

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Coddington

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24309 - Mr John Marsh [3443]	Object	<p>1) As proposed we will see and hear the processing unit from the rear of our house in Old Hall Gardens</p> <p>2) My employment history make me well qualified to comment on this matter.</p> <p>3) Noise and Dust will penetrate the whole of Coddington.</p> <p>4) The added traffic flow will, at times of stress within the local road system, cause chaos in Coddington especially at school times and during events at Newark showground.</p> <p>5) More care than is normal should be taken over re-instatement definitions and agreements.</p> <p>6) The land should be returned to agricultural use.</p>	<p>1) The plan should be rejected.</p> <p>2) The processing unit/inlet/exit should be moved to the north west of the site with access onto the A46.</p> <p>3) Tree planting should be carried out 5 years ahead of other site development.</p> <p>4) Tight agreement on returning the land to agricultural use and backed by bonds should be included in any approval.</p>	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p>	

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24185 - Mrs Carla L'Abbate [3298]	Object	I commute daily on this route and it cannot take more traffic. The roads have to be resurfaced twice a year and there are so many accidents that it is just not feasible to put a quarry here. Also, as I am looking to sell my house, I feel this is going to be detrimental to the housing market. I stongly object to this.	No Quarry to be placed here at all. In the extreme circumstance that this is ignored then the access route should be via the A46 and NOT the A17.	<p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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24022 - Mr Michael Cox [3015]	Object	<p>The washing plant and loading area is in direct line of sight of my house and therefore i will be able to hear the noise, also in spring the wind direction is often from this way therefore I will be affected by dust.</p> <p>This is evidenced by the fact that I can clearly hear activities in the showground. I will be affected by increased traffic both by noise and access to the A46 eastbound via the usual route along drove lane.</p> <p>This also affects my access to the Sustrans cycle route to Lincoln by making the Drove lane crossing more hazardous.</p>	<p>Improved crossing arrangements at A17/Drove lane, by providing a bridge or roundabout, although roundabouts are not friendly to cyclists.</p> <p>Restrictions on further encroachment, across the A17 and northward towards Danethorpe.</p> <p>There must be a clear gap to the woods at Stapleford.</p> <p>On completion the area must be returned to viable farmland and not used for landfill or allowed to become another expanse of water.</p>	<p>At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. The exact detail of the quarry proposal such as the location of the processing plant would be identified as part of a detailed planning application that would be required before development could take place. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p>	

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Coddington

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
24506 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	There are concerns about an additional HGV access onto the A17 at Coddington due to the existing accident record on the road, and particularly due to the poor design of the staggered crossroads which leaves vehicles turning right off the A17 very exposed to impact with other vehicles from behind, head-on and from traffic exiting Drove Lane.	The processing plant needs to be at the Northern end of the Coddington site to reduce dust and noise impact on residential properties, and this would fit with a new link road or improvements to Drove Lane North of the A17, linking to the existing A46 / A1133 roundabout. Road improvements here would also improve traffic access to Newark Showground, Air Museum and the Car Auctions.	At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.	

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24146 - Mrs Jennifer Milne [3127]	Object	<p>I object on several grounds:</p> <p>Noise</p> <p>Dust and air pollution</p> <p>Devaluation of homes in village</p> <p>Transport - the roads around Newark regularly clog up already it will be worse with a lot more lorries from the quarry.</p> <p>We don't need it, the sand & gravel will be transported to the other end of the county (past other existing quarries which could be extended instead) but we will get all the disruption and disadvantages not the people who want the end product.</p>	Do not approve the application	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Issues such as noise and dust would be addressed as part of a detailed planning application.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24469 - Mr John Barker [3532]	Object	Reconsider the proposal based on the above	This site should not be approved. Sites should be chosen further away from residents and where a safe road network has the capacity for significant additional volumes.	<p>At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. The site boundary identifies the area that the mineral company has the rights to rather than the area that will be worked. Detailed assessment work covering issues such as noise and dust would be undertaken as part of the detailed planning application process and the outcome of these assessments would be incorporated into the planning application.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24020 - Mrs Linda Cox [3011]	Object	<p>I strongly object to the proposed Local Mineral Plan because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increased heavy traffic on A17, making access to Winthorpe, air museum, showground and rural bike rides more difficult and dangerous over a prolonged period (my lifetime). 2. forcing traffic onto the C208 disrupting the village. 3. noise, (the operation will be visible from our house and therefore be audible. 4. devaluation of house price. 5. damage to wild life, trees and woodland. Experience in the area suggests this will be a foothold for further exploitation and possible land fill operations. 6. NCC accept that there will be a negative impact but are still wanting approval 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The policy is not adopted. The Council should listen to the public of the area. 2. improvements to the road infrastructure to provide safeguards if the plan goes ahead.e.g. bridge over A17 at Drove Lane, no lorries drive through the village without exception (C 208) 3. tree planting to form noise barrier between the village and A17 4. High standard of plant management to reduce noise and dust. 5. Plan to restore agricultural land post excavation not another pseudo nature reserve. 6. Strict planning to limit further encroachment on rural community. 	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>At present the Coddington allocation is currently proposed to be restored back to a mix of water and nature conservation uses. There is also the potential for the public access and to link the site to the adjacent Stapleford Woods. A restoration proposal for the site would be included in a detailed planning application before any work on the quarry could commence.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24330 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	The road network around the proposed Coddington site is already one of the most unreliable in the region without the addition of 180 HGV movements a day from a new quarry. The Highways Agency April 2014 report on the North and East Midlands Route Strategy identifies the A46 in the Newark area to be in the top 10 for unreliable journeys (A617 to A1 section, and A1133 to A1 section) along the route under current traffic levels, and forecasts further capacity constraints and increased traffic casualty risks from the new housing planned for the Newark Growth Point.	The Coddington site should be removed from the MLP until there is a planned and funded strategy to provide for a significant increase in capacity of the A46/A17/A1 junction and the A46 Newark Bypass.	A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Issues such as noise and dust would be addressed as part of a detailed planning application. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	
24484 - Mr John Newton [3543]	Object	The proposed plan does not adequately address the infrastructure issues raised by the proposed development, in conjunction with other growth plans in the Newark area. Additionally the environmental impact for local residents, business and sports facilities will be significant as well as the impact on local flora and fauna of such a sizeable development.	Rather than Country boundaries forcing the development of a large mineral extraction area in Coddington, thought should be given to development of a joint plan with Lincolnshire to enable the proposed extraction to move away from urban areas to the more rural area between Lincoln and Newark.	As a Minerals Planning Authority the Council is required to produce a Minerals Local Plan that sets out policies to assess future minerals development against, along with site specific allocations. The plan covers a wide range the range of minerals found across Nottinghamshire and not just sand and gravel. The National Planning Policy also requires individual Mineral Planning Authorities to make provision for an adequate and steady supply of minerals. In the case of sand and gravel there are sufficient reserves in Nottinghamshire that can be worked. Transporting minerals greater distances to supply markets within Nottinghamshire would also increase t air pollution and further add to road congestion.	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24353 - Newark Air Museum (Mr Howard Heeley) [3485]	Object	The air museum is concerned about the environmental impact this proposal may have on its nearby site - both through potential noise and dust generated during any extraction / post-extraction processing; and through additional HGV road movements to and from the proposed site. The A17 road already has a poor safety record in this area and the quarry would only increase those risks / safety issues.	Ideally alternative locations should be sought, which have a lower environmental impact on nearby homes, visitor attraction (e.g. Air Museum, the Newark Showground etc.) and where the vehicle implications are lower - this site has a major transport hub nearby, which already causes road issues to the surrounding area; including ignoring weight restrictions on various local roads.	<p>At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. The site boundary identifies the area that the mineral company has the rights to rather than the area that will be worked. Detailed assessment work covering issues such as noise and dust would be undertaken as part of the detailed planning application process and the outcome of these assessments would be incorporated into the planning application.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24363 - Mr Adrian Parrett [3360]	Object	Destroying green belt & ancient Stapleford woods use for recreation by the public & local Scout group(+90youngsters) over the years, Forest commission has planted oaks trees saplings in recent years, The Water table & ground water letdown effect on the woods, LGV's on A17 for North, South & West, will goes though A1/A46 junction & Newark By pass which is reported to be at capacity Now & Top 250 for road accident HA report April 14, Puts Business & Tourist Trade for Newark at High economic risk. River Trent LGV/Car Crossing Points Gunthorpe,	Remove Coddington site from the Whole Plan until a full & proper Independent Assessment of Road Network, Economy/Tourist Trade & improvement are made to Road network around Newark on Trent so it does not become place to avoid.	<p>At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. The site boundary identifies the area that the mineral company has the rights to rather than the area that will be worked. Detailed assessment work covering issues such as hydrology and the potential impacts on Stapleford Woods would be undertaken as part of the detailed planning application process. The outcome of these assessments would then be incorporated into the planning application.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24344 - Mrs Wendy Parrett [3473]	Object	<p>Archaeology survey should be completed before any extraction is started.</p> <p>Stapleford Woods is an ancient woodland could have detrimental effect, would be difficult to sustain the water table and have serious effect for trees, vegetation wildlife and birds.</p> <p>Extra traffic would exacerbate already heavily congested roads having adverse effects on Newark. Potentially making Newark a ghost town as tourist would avoid it, resulting in loss of shops and business.</p> <p>Planning has already been given for nearby Swinderby Airfield, more vehicles culmination on Newark roads.</p> <p>Coddington is a quiet village location, mineral extraction so close would spoil this, are minerals more important than people?</p>	<p>Even if the road network was improved, Stapleford Woods would still be under threat and Coddington village would be spoilt.</p>	<p>At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. The site boundary identifies the area that the mineral company has the rights to rather than the area that will be worked. Detailed assessment work covering issues such as archaeology and any potential impacts on Stapleford woods would be undertaken as part of the detailed planning application process and the outcome of these assessments would be incorporated into the planning application.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Coddington

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
24296 - Mr Nigel English [3362]	Object	I am concerned in relation to the impact on the water table, contamination of the water table and water courses and the effects on the local woodland and wildlife. Has a full assessment in relationship to this been carried out. If so can it be published.	Carry our assessment and publish results.	At this stage of the Minerals Local Plan preparation the proposed site allocations are those that in principal are suitable for future minerals development. Detailed assessment work covering issues such as hydrology would be undertaken as part of the detailed planning application process and the outcome of these assessments would be incorporated into the planning application. Documents that make up the evidence base for the Minerals Local plan are published on the County Councils website along with the relevant consultation documents. Details of committee and county council meetings are also available on the county council website, and printed copies are available on request.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>Flash Farm</i>					
24342 - Mrs Patricia Ward [3470]	Object	<p>I have grave concerns about the increase in lorry traffic through the local villages along the A617, this includes the Kelham bridge which is often overwhelmed. An increase in heavy lorries can only be detrimental.</p> <p>Also what about the landscape of this area, at present there are pylons and views of the power station and sugar beet factory. Perhaps that's enough, a gravel pit will certainly not enhance the local environment!</p>	Stop the proposal and look for more suitable sites with better road links and if possible avoid green field sites	<p>As part of any planning application for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A617 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p>	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24315 - Mrs Margaret Worrall [3454]	Object	the location is the problem. The 617 is already a national blackspot for accidents and has two villages with narrow roads and bends. This is the main route for ambulances from Newark to Kings Mill and this site should not even be considered for the future until an alternative crossing for the Trent is completed as Kelham Bridge is incapable of coping with any extra traffic.	Kelham Bridge needs to be taken out of the equation.	As part of any planning application for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	
24468 - Mr Geoffrey Smith [3533]	Object	Neither the A617 road nor the population of the villages of Kirklington, Hockerton or Kelham should have to accept any more traffic, particularly lorries, as life in same is becoming intolerable.	The villages of Kirklington, Hockerton and Kelham should be by-passed before any additional vehicle movements can become a reality	As part of any planning application for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24073 - Mr George Binks [3060]	Object	The siting of the proposed quarry will have a extremely negative effect on the quality of life for the Averham residents. My main objections are against the additional road traffic volumes, noise, dust and dirt, and finally the flooding risks that may arise from the major change to the landscape. The output from the site is relatively small and there must be more suitable locations	The site should be rejected and considered as not acceptable or viable.	<p>As part of any planning application for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. As part of the detailed plan application information would have to be submitted as to how noise and dust would be minimised in line with policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' contained in the Minerals Local Plan document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A617 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p>	

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MP2: Sand and gravel provision

Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24144 - Mr John Clegg [3124]	Object	<p>I oppose this scheme in summary:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased road danger and traffic congestion. 2) Increased risk of flooding. 3) Severely reduced quality of life for residents. 	This extraction should not proceed.	<p>As part of any planning application for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed. At times of flood the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the water has subsided.</p> <p>Any detailed planning application would be assessed against the policies contained in the minerals plan. The plan includes policies such as DM1: Protecting local amenity and DM2: Water resources and flood risk.</p>	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24351 - Paul Whyles [3482]	Object	You've simply got to be insane to allow any development that would increase the traffic over Kelham Bridge and on the A617 without implementing a Kelham by-pass plan.	Kelham by-pass, minimum.	As part of any planning application for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	
24319 - Mrs Judith Smith [3456]	Object	This site is not suitable due to the unacceptable level of additional lorry traffic it will create and the effect this will have on the residents of Hockerton, Kirklington and Kelham. Traffic levels have increased hugely over recent years along the A617, directly as a result of the County Council's bypass works and traffic regulation orders elsewhere. Hockerton needs a bypass not a gravel pit and even more traffic.	Remove the Flash Farm site from the plan.	As part of any planning application for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Flash Farm

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
24320 - Mr Brian Smith [3457]	Object	It is absurd to propose a scheme that will generate substantial additional haulage traffic through the villages of Hockerton and Kirklington when they are already suffering from excessive vehicle numbers and speeds. The County Council has carried out bypass schemes and imposed lorry bans elsewhere that have made this position substantially worse in recent years. Without action being taken the residents' situation will only deteriorate before this site comes into operation. The County has never attempted to relieve these two A167 villages from these environmental and road safety impacts. The additional effects from this site would be intolerable.	Delete the Fash Farm scheme from the plan or make it subject to the prior implementation of traffic relief/bypass schemes for Hockerton and Kirklington	As part of any planning application for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24143 - Nicola Clegg [3025]	Object	<p>I am against the proposed development of Flash Farm for mineral extraction for the following reasons:</p> <p>damage to the natural landscape/ecosystems</p> <p>increase in traffic on a road which is already dangerous</p> <p>noise and air pollution for local residents</p>	<p>I hope that this development does not go ahead but if it does then I would hope that consideration would be given to all the above concerns; including large scale changes to the road system in the area, screening to reduce noise/air pollution and restrictions to the operation of the site at night and at weekends.</p>	<p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel can only be worked where it is found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to provide adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Minerals development is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>As part of any planning application for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning</p>	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Flash Farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. As part of the detailed plan application information would have to be submitted as to how noise and dust would be minimised in line with policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' contained in the Minerals Local Plan document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A617 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. As part of the detailed plan application information would have to be submitted as to how noise and dust would be minimised in line with policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' contained in the Minerals Local Plan document.</p>	

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Barton-in-Fabis

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
Barton-in-Fabis					

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Barton-in-Fabis

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
23997 - Mr Martin Brandon-Bravo [2993] 24005 - Mr Christoipher Bowerman [2997] 24006 - Mr David McLennan [3000] 24015 - Ms Stephanie Sarsfield [3007] 24142 - Will Morlidge [3122] 24149 - Graham Miller [3130] 24150 - Mrs Linda Deans [3131] 24182 - Andrew Henderson [3292] 24183 - Mr Roger Hawkins [3296] 24184 - Mrs Brenda Sparkes [3297] 24221 - Mrs Audrey Crosse [3338] 24265 - Eve Bennett [3276] 24310 - Rushcliffe Barn Owl Project (Mr Howard Broughton) [3448] 24314 - Mr John Anderson [3451] 24326 - Mrs Sharrie Manno [3458] 24329 - Dr Selene Huntley [3461] 24333 - Mr Gordon Dyne [3463] 24346 - Mrs Lynda Blackburn [3081] 24365 - Mr John Hooley [3510] 24366 - Mr Stephen Miles [3512] 24464 - Mr Andrew Kelly [2996] 24471 - Mr Stephan Richeux [3535] 24474 - Mr James Haines-Young [3537]	Object	Objections to Barton in Fabis site	Remove MP2q from the Plan	<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

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MP2:Sand and gravel provision

Barton-in-Fabis

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
24475 - Mr Matthew Haines-Young [3538] 24480 - Councillor Trevor Vennett-Smith [3541] 24490 - Dr Marion Potschin [3551] 24515 - Rebecca White [3558] 24516 - Mrs Zoe Styles [3559] 24859 - Melanie Brown [3919]					

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Appendix 1: Policies Map and inset maps

Appendix 1: Policies Map and inset maps

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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Appendix 1: Policies Map and inset maps

Appendix 1: Policies Map and inset maps

25668 - DH Woolliscroft [4498]	Object	Objection to site at Barton in Fabis (MP2q/PA46) on the basis of: -Unacceptable loss of good arable land in the green belt -Dirt and noise from workings at the site -Road (and rail?) congestion caused by the extra transport	Remove site MP2q/PA46 Barton in Fabis from Policy MP2 and seek more suitable sites if required.	Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process. As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.	
24340 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	The Additional Consultation Document fails to group together the areas of the sites, their total mineral reserve, annual extraction rates and projected site lifetimes. This conceals the enormity of new greenfield sites with late starting dates and the impacts on those living next to them. eg MP2o Coddington - 4 million Tonnes (within plan) 2023 to beyond plan period - this really means 127 Ha site, total of 9.5 MTonnes, 500,000 Tonnes pa and duration of 2023 -2042 (plus site establishment & restoration - excluding any extensions).	The Draft Submission Document should properly summarise the site information to aid public consultation.	The additional consultation document is part of the wider Preferred Approach consultation document. The original Preferred Approach document included site information within the text of the document, within the site development brief and a delivery schedule that set out how the sites would provide mineral over the plan period. The additional consultation document included further information that set out how much mineral was available over the plan period. Site specific information was also contained in the document. A revised delivery schedule based on the information submitted through the first consultation was also produced and was available on our webpage. The Draft submission document will include information for each site within the justification text of MP2, individual site briefs and in the delivery schedule.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

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Appendix 1: Policies Map and inset maps

Appendix 1: Policies Map and inset maps

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24514 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	<p>Sustainability matrix for Coddington MP2O is overoptimistic in favour of development and needs reassessing. I have written a background paper (sent separately) discussing my objections to the assessment against:</p> <p>Objective 4 (protect historic environment above/below ground)</p> <p>Objective 5 (protect-enhance landscape/townscape character)</p> <p>I believe that the value of the area of the allocation MP2o has been downgraded in the Multiple Environment Sensitivity assessment, and consequently the negative impacts against sustainability objectives 4 and 5 have been judged lower than they deserve to be. Coddington MP2o should not have been selected as a suitable site.</p>	<p>1 Coddington MP2o's sustainability matrix scores should be revised for the reasons in my submission.</p> <p>2 Allocation MP2o should be removed from the MLP.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken for all sites using a standard methodology, to ensure that a consistent approach was adhered to. The Sustainability Appraisal pulls together information from a number of sources when completing the assessments.</p> <p>The County Councils Landscape reclamation team was commissioned to complete an Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity report in order to identify those areas of landscape that may be considered to be of highest value with respect to landscape character, biodiversity and the historic environment. The outcomes of the study would be used to inform the development of detailed planning applications for individual sites.</p> <p>The methodology used in the report for identifying the most appropriate spatial units was considered to be the Landscape Character Parcel (LCP). This is a sub division of the Landscape Description Unit (LDU) and was defined by NCC as a manageable survey unit within the larger LDU area. It is a smaller unit than that used previously for the county wide assessment of Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity (AMES), the reason for choosing this unit was that it would allow analysis of the Trent Valley area at a much finer grain than the previous AMES study.</p> <p>It is therefore not considered that the area around Coddington needs to be amended.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Appendix 2: Site development briefs

Appendix 2: Site development briefs

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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Appendix 2: Site development briefs

Appendix 2: Site development briefs

25699 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	All of the development briefs promote biodiversity led regeneration. We have previously made comment on policy SP2, in relation to this issue. Paragraph 143 of the NPPF states that Local Plans should have policies to ensure that restoration takes place for a number of reasons including the historic environment. The NPPF does not single out biodiversity above other factors. In relation to our specific sites comments, whilst we recognise that in many cases the two are interrelated and there may be net gains for both biodiversity and the historic environment, we have made reference to this in relation to specific sites where we consider that biodiversity led restoration may not be appropriate, as supported by the AMES study.		Minerals development it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. This is particularly the case for sand and gravel sites found along the Trent and Idle Valleys. However the strategic policy on biodiversity led restoration approach does not seek to restrict restoration schemes to a single use. Policy DM12: Restoration, after use and after care states that restoration schemes should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area in terms of biodiversity, landscape and the historic environment. Through detailed work at the planning application stage this approach can result in the development of high quality restoration benefitting both society and the environment as a whole.	
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MP2a - Finningley Extension

25700 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	We note the amended development brief - we consider that whilst it is positive that heritage assets are recognised, there is no indicator as to how these issues should be addressed. Our standard wording should be included here.	Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"	Not accepted. The purpose of the development briefs is to identify key local issues (highlighted by the relevant specialists) that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. It is not intended to include indicators as to how these should be addressed. A detailed planning application would have to include a wide range of detailed assessment documents and take account of the policies contained within the plan. This would include policy DM6 historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care.	
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Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

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Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2b - Bawtry Road North

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2b - Bawtry Road North</i>					
25701 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	There is no indicator as to how impacts upon heritage assets should be addressed. Our standard wording should be included here.	Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of an application".	Not accepted. The purpose of the development briefs is to identify key local issues (highlighted by the relevant specialists) that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. It is not intended to include indicators as to how these should be addressed. A detailed planning application would have to include a wide range of detailed assessment documents and take account of the policies contained within the plan. This would include policy DM6 historic environment and DM 11: Restoration, after-use and after-care.	
<i>MP2c - Scrooby North</i>					
25702 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	There is the potential for non-designated archaeology at this site. The development brief does not refer to this issue and how it should be addressed. Our standard wording should be included here.	<p>Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"</p> <p>Address potential for non-designated archaeology.</p>	Reference to the potential for non -designated archaeology will be included in the development brief, however it is not considered suitable to include the suggested text. The purpose of the development briefs is to identify key local issues (highlighted by the relevant specialists) that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. It is not intended to include indicators as to how these should be addressed. A detailed planning application would have to include a wide range of detailed assessment documents and take account of the policies contained within the plan. This would include policy DM6 historic environment and DM 11: Restoration, after-use and after-care.	Amend development brief text to include text regarding the 'high potential for the site to contain non-designated archaeology'

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2d - Scrooby South

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2d - Scrooby South</i>					
25703 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	<p>We note the amended development brief - we consider that whilst it is positive that heritage assets are recognised, there is no indicator as to how these issues should be addressed. Our standard wording should be included here.</p>	<p>Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"</p>	<p>Not accepted. The purpose of the development briefs is to identify key local issues (highlighted by the relevant specialists) that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. It is not intended to include indicators as to how these should be addressed. A detailed planning application would have to include a wide range of detailed assessment documents and take account of the policies contained within the plan. This would include policy DM6 historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care.</p>	
<i>MP2e - Besthorpe East</i>					
25704 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	<p>We are disappointed that the site selection paper makes no reference here to heritage assets. In addition, in relation to our previous comments, we can find no reference to an updated SA of this site and its scoring.</p> <p>We note the amended development brief - we consider that whilst it is positive that heritage assets are recognised, there is no indicator as to how these issues should be addressed. Our standard wording should be included here.</p> <p>Te reference to use of metal detection on conveyor belts, is not required at this stage as it may close down other appropriate assessment tools. English Heritage would advise the full complement of archaeological survey techniques are used to identify the full breadth of potential archaeological remains which would not readily be identified or appropriately evaluated through a strategy based exclusively on a single method of survey.</p> <p>We would be happy with a form of words within the development brief requiring archaeological assessment, however, without restricting this to specific assessment types.</p>	<p>Add discussion of heritage assets to site selection background paper. Include reference to updated SA of this site and its scoring.</p> <p>Include standard wording in site development brief: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"</p> <p>Remove reference to specific survey methods for archaeology, include instead reference to requirement for archaeological assessment.</p>	<p>The site selection paper forms part of the minerals local plan evidence base. It sets out the methodology and broad issues that have arisen as part of the site selection process. It is not intended to cover all the detailed issues as these are set out in the relevant assessment documents such as the Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>The Besthorpe east appraisal has remained the same in the October 2013 and May 2014 reports.</p> <p>It is not considered necessary to include Historic Englands standard wording. The purpose of the development brief is to identify key local issues that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. As part of the planning application process detailed assessment would be required covering a wide range of topics including archaeology and the historic environment. The application would also have to take into account policies in the minerals plan including DM6: Historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care. The text relating to the use of a metal detector on the conveyor belt has been amended to reflect the comments made by Historic England.</p>	

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Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2e - Besthorpe East

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2f - Besthorpe South</i>					
25705 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	We note the amended development brief - we consider that whilst it is positive that heritage assets are recognised, there is no indicator as to how these issues should be addressed. Our standard wording should be included here.	Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"	Not accepted. The purpose of the development briefs is to identify key local issues (highlighted by the relevant specialists) that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. It is not intended to include indicators as to how these should be addressed. A detailed planning application would have to include a wide range of detailed assessment documents and take account of the policies contained within the plan. This would include policy DM6 historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care.	

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Appendix 2: Site development briefs
MP2g - Langford Lowfields South

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
<i>MP2g - Langford Lowfields South</i>					

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Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2g - Langford Lowfields South

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25706 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	<p>We note the amended site boundary which now excludes the scheduled monument and other archaeology. We welcome this, however consider that there is the potential for the site to impact upon the setting of these assets, and others located in the area. In revising the boundary, how has the setting of this monument been considered? We note that this is referenced in the development brief - further information is required in terms of how these issues can be addressed. Our standard wording is appropriate here.</p> <p>We are also concerned at the general thrust for biodiversity led regeneration in this location; this may not be appropriate here, given that it is identified as a sensitivity hotspot for heritage in the AMES study. The brief states that priority should be given to wetland/open habitats, rather than woodland. Whilst we would support an open habitat, in terms of any wetland habitats, this could impact upon buried remains. Given all of the above, we consider that heritage-led restoration is most appropriate in this location, we consider that the restoration proposals are a concern to us and the brief should be amended in this instance.</p> <p>For the purposes of the development brief the reference to use of metal detection on conveyor belts, is not required at this stage as it may close down other appropriate assessment tools. English Heritage would advise the full complement of archaeological survey techniques are used to identify the full breadth of potential archaeological remains which would not readily be identified or appropriately evaluated through a strategy based exclusively on a single method of survey.</p> <p>We would be happy with a form of words within the development brief requiring archaeological assessment, however, without restricting this to specific</p>	<p>Address how the setting of the SAM has been considered in the revised boundary and how it should be addressed in the operation of the site.</p> <p>Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"</p> <p>Remove reference to biodiversity-led restoration and replace with a heritage-led approach. The reference to wetland habitats should be removed.</p> <p>Remove reference to specific survey methods for archaeology, include instead reference to requirement for archaeological assessment.</p>	<p>The southern boundary of the proposed allocation was identified through consultation with the County Archaeologist. At the planning application stage, detailed assessment work would be undertaken by the applicant and the results of this would inform the extent of the excavations and any additional standoffs areas required.</p> <p>It is not considered necessary to include Historic England's standard wording. The purpose of the development brief is to identify key local issues that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. As part of the planning application process detailed assessment would be required covering a wide range of topics including archaeology and the historic environment. The application would also have to take into account policies in the minerals plan including DM6: Historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care. Due to the lack of suitable material available to fill worked out sand and gravel quarries, water/wetland based restoration is often the only suitable method to restore such sites. In some cases wet wood land / woodland can form part of a sand and gravel restoration scheme, however it is often not practical to develop a restoration scheme made up predominately of woodland.</p> <p>The text relating to the use of a metal detector on the conveyor belt has been amended to reflect the comments made by Historic England.</p>	<p>Amend development brief text to say 'High archaeology potential to be managed through appropriate survey methods'.</p>

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Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2g - Langford Lowfields South

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
assessment types.					
<i>MP2h - Langford Lowfields North</i>					
25707 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	<p>There is no indicator as to how impacts upon heritage assets should be addressed. Our standard wording should be included here.</p> <p>For the purposes of the development brief the reference to use of metal detection on conveyor belts, is not required at this stage as it may close down other appropriate assessment tools. English Heritage would advise the full complement of archaeological survey techniques are used to identify the full breadth of potential archaeological remains which would not readily be identified or appropriately evaluated through a strategy based exclusively on a single method of survey. We would be happy with a form of words within the development brief requiring archaeological assessment, however, without restricting this to specific assessment types.</p>	<p>Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"</p> <p>Remove reference to specific survey methods for archaeology, include instead reference to requirement for archaeological assessment.</p>	<p>The purpose of the development briefs is to identify key local issues (highlighted by the relevant specialists) that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. It is not intended to include specific indicators as to how these should be addressed.</p> <p>The text does not specify the type of assessment that should be used but highlights potential options.</p> <p>A detailed planning application would have to include a wide range of detailed assessment documents and for example set out how the site would be surveyed. The application would also have to take account of the policies contained within the plan. This would include policy DM6 historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care.</p>	

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Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2i - Langford Lowfields West

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2i - Langford Lowfields West</i>					
25708 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	<p>We note the inclusion of this new site allocation. Whilst high archaeological potential is recognised in the development brief, no further reference to setting of other heritage assets is given. This includes scheduled monuments and listed buildings in and around Holme. Our standard wording should be included here.</p> <p>For the purposes of the development brief the reference to use of metal detection on conveyor belts, is not required at this stage as it may close down other appropriate assessment tools. English Heritage would advise the full complement of archaeological survey techniques are used to identify the full breadth of potential archaeological remains which would not readily be identified or appropriately evaluated through a strategy based exclusively on a single method of survey.</p> <p>We would be happy with a form of words within the development brief requiring archaeological assessment, however, without restricting this to specific assessment types.</p>	<p>Include standard wording (including reference to the scheduled monuments and listed buildings in and around Holme):</p> <p>"Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"</p> <p>Remove reference to specific survey methods for archaeology, include instead reference to requirement for archaeological assessment.</p>	<p>Not accepted. The purpose of the development briefs is to identify key local issues (highlighted by the relevant specialists) that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. It is not intended to include indicators as to how these should be addressed. A detailed planning application would have to include a wide range of detailed assessment documents and take account of the policies contained within the plan. This would include policy DM6 historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care.</p>	
<i>MP2j - East Leake North</i>					
25709 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	<p>For the purposes of the development brief the reference strip and sample methods, is not required at this stage as it may close down other appropriate assessment tools. English Heritage would advise the full complement of archaeological survey techniques are used to identify the full breadth of potential archaeological remains which would not readily be identified or appropriately evaluated through a strategy based exclusively on a single method of survey.</p> <p>We would be happy with a form of words within the development brief requiring archaeological assessment, however, without restricting this to specific assessment types.</p>	<p>Remove reference to specific survey methods for archaeology, include instead reference to requirement for archaeological assessment.</p>	<p>The text in the development brief regarding archaeological survey techniques has been amended to reflect the comments made by Historic England.</p>	<p>Amend development brief text to say 'high archaeology potential to be managed through appropriate survey methods'</p>

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Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2j - East Leake North

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2k - East Leake East</i>					
25710 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	Whilst we note the amendments to the development brief, this fails to set out how these assets should be considered. There are also three different bullet points relating to different heritage assets which is confusing. Our standard wording should be included here.	Review the three bullet points regarding heritage assets to add clarity. Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"	A planning application submitted for an area covering MP2k East Leake East has been resolved to permit subject to legal agreement. The proposed allocation has been removed from the emerging plan.	
25723 - Cemex UK operations (Kirsten Hannaford-Hill) [1314]	Object	East Leake East makes reference to Flood Plain grazing marsh, I would like to state the site is not within the flood plain. The Company believes the promotion of wet grassland is achievable through mineral extraction / restoration but not in association with a flood plain. In additional it is not believed appropriate to promote a Mixed Ash Dominated Woodland due to the recent Ash dieback, again the Company would accept the principle of a woodland.	Remove reference to flood plain in realltion to grazing marsh and remove promotinon of Mixed Ash Dominated Woodland.	A planning application submitted for an area covering MP2k East Leake East has been resolved to permit subject to legal agreement. The proposed allocation has been removed from the emerging plan.	

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Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP21 - Cromwell South

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP21 - Cromwell South</i>					
25711 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	<p>The development brief, whilst it acknowledges that there may be an impact upon heritage assets, this fails to set out how these assets should be considered. Our standard wording should be included here.</p> <p>In addition, we note the proposals for biodiversity led restoration; this may not be appropriate here, given its proximity to the scheduled monument. The AMES study indicates that this is a very high sensitive area in terms of ecology, landscape and heritage. This is not referenced at all in the brief. In terms of the 'wet' biodiversity habitats, this could impact upon buried remains adjacent to the site. The brief should be amended to make reference to the historic environment in terms of restoration and the AMES study.</p>	<p>Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"</p> <p>Include reference to the very high sensitivity of the area in terms of ecology, landscape and heritage (as per the AMES study). Amend brief to make reference to the historic environment in terms of restoration and AMES study.</p>	<p>The purpose of the development briefs is to identify key local issues (highlighted by the relevant specialists) that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. It is not intended to include indicators as to how these should be addressed. A detailed planning application would have to include a wide range of detailed assessment documents and take account of the policies contained within the plan. This would include policy DM6 historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care.</p> <p>The development brief has been amended to make reference to the fact that the site lies within an area of very high multiple environmental sensitivity for ecology, heritage and landscape as per the AMES study.</p>	
<i>MP2n - Botany Bay</i>					
25712 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	<p>There is no indicator as to how impacts upon heritage assets should be addressed. Our standard wording should be included here.</p>	<p>Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"</p>	<p>The purpose of the development briefs is to identify key local issues (highlighted by the relevant specialists) that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. It is not intended to include indicators as to how these should be addressed. A detailed planning application would have to include a wide range of detailed assessment documents and take account of the policies contained within the plan. This would include policy DM6 historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care.</p>	

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MP2o - Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2o - Coddington</i>					
25713 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	<p>We note the amended development brief - we consider that whilst it is positive that eritage assets are recognised, there is no indicator as to how these issues should be addressed. Our standard wording should be included here</p> <p>For the purposes of the development brief the reference to specific survey types, is not required at this stage as it may close down other appropriate assessment tools. English Heritage would advise the full complement of archaeological survey techniques are used to identify the full breadth of potential archaeological remains which would not readily be identified or appropriately evaluated through a strategy based exclusively on a single method of survey. We would be happy with a form of words within the development brief requiring archaeological assessment, however, without restricting this to specific assessment types.</p>	<p>Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"</p> <p>Remove reference to specific survey methods for archaeology, include instead reference to requirement for archaeological assessment.</p>	<p>It is not considered necessary to include Historic Englands standard wording. The purpose of the development brief is to identify key local issues that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. As part of the planning application process detailed assessment would be required covering a wide range of topics including archaeology and the historic environment. The application would also have to take into account policies in the minerals plan including DM6: Historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care. The text relating to the use of specific archaeological survey types has been amended to reflect the comments made by Historic England.</p>	<p>Amend development brief text to say 'High archaeological potential to be managed through appropriate survey methods'</p>

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24313 - Mr Adrian Parrett [3360]	Object	Destroying green belt & ancient Stapleford woods use for recreation by the public & local Scout group(+90youngsters) over the years, Forest commission has planted oaks trees saplings in recent years, The Water table & ground water letdown effect on the woods, LGV's on A17 for North, South & West, will goes though A1/A46 junction & Newark By pass which is reported to be at capacity Now & Top 250 for road accident HA report April 14, Puts Business & Tourist Trade for Newark at High economic risk. River Trent LGV/Car Crossing Points Gunthorpe,	Remove Coddington site from the Whole Plan until a full & proper Independent Assessment of Road Network, Economy/Tourist Trade & improvement are made to Road network around Newark on Trent so it does not become to avoid.	<p>The allocation boundary identifies the extent of the minerals rights owned by the company and not the extent of the area that will be extracted. As part of a detailed planning application, a wide range of assessment work would be undertaken which covers hydrological, environmental and amenity issues. As a result of this work, adequate standoffs would be incorporated into the final site design.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. The outcomes of the assessment would be incorporated into the planning application to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. The assessment would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements taking into account existing local weight restrictions would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24311 - Mrs Sarah Toogood [3449]	Object	<p>We object to this proposal due to grave concerns about the impact and extent that this industrial site will pollute the environment where we live, which would affect our mental and physical health from breathing in elevated dust and pollution, as well as suffering additional noise levels. For many of us the longevity of this blight on the landscape and increased health risk would be for the remainder of our lifetimes.</p> <p>For the sake of building houses and roads we find this threat to our health & wellbeing unacceptable.</p> <p>Statements 'minimising' or 'mitigating' the impacts seem vague, unquantified, and not at all reassuring.</p>	Reject as too close to large population	<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p>	
24487 - Barnby in the Willows Parish Council (Mrs Yvette Wellard) [3548]	Object	<p>The current infrastructure surrounding the site and the wider area of Newark is already struggling to cope with the volume of traffic on a daily basis. Another 180 slow moving heavy lorries to and from the quarry everyday would be complete overload. The A17 proposed access is a single carriageway with a high concentration of lorries and holiday traffic and the scene of frequent accidents bringing traffic to a standstill across a wide area. Newark and its approach roads are often gridlocked. There has to be a comprehensive and inclusive strategy for all of the Newark area's future development.</p>	Improved road network	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. The outcomes of the assessment would be incorporated into the planning application to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. The assessment would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements taking into account existing local weight restrictions would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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24427 - Coddington Parish Council (Mrs Yvette Wellard) [2837]	Object	<p>*Inadequate local road network for current and planned developments. The Strategic Traffic Assessment seriously underestimates the current inadequacy of the entire road network of Newark.</p> <p>*A lack of strategic planning beyond the MLP. Too many disjointed economic activities and future plans. N&SDC's Local Development Framework includes further development between the A46 and A17. Proposals should be given proper consideration and preparation of a comprehensive strategic plan involving Highways Agency, Lincs Co Co, N&SDC, EMAS, major local employers and organisations.</p> <p>*No reference made to power lines, or gas and oil pipelines crossing the site.</p> <p>*No detailed health impact data available.</p>	Coordinated vision and comprehensive strategic planning for the whole area. Improvements to local road network	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. The outcomes of the assessment would be incorporated into the planning application to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. The assessment would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements taking into account existing local weight restrictions would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>As part of a detailed planning application the mineral operator would need to consult with the relevant operators of other infrastructure found on the site such as the overhead electricity lines. The relevant standoffs would be incorporated into the final extraction area identified in the planning application.</p> <p>Any planning application would need to take account of the policies in the minerals local plan and this would include policy DM1: Protecting local amenity. This covers issues such as noise and dust.</p>	

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24328 - Miss Sarah Blount [3460]	Object	The air pollution from the plant will have an adverse effect on people's health; the noise will disrupt the peace and quiet of the village, particularly at night; the plant will be an eyesore on the country landscape, particularly at night when it will be brightly lit; the increase in traffic will cause disruption on an already busy A17 and if diverted through the village, will raise an issue of safety for children at the primary school; property prices will be decreased by having the plant so near the village; and the adverse effect on wildlife in Stapleford Woods.	I strongly object to this plant being situated so close to the village for all the reasons given above.	Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'. Exact operational times would be included as part of a detailed planning application however sand and gravel sites are not worked on a 24 hour basis and therefore noise and lighting would be at a minimum during the night. The site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24153 - Mr Robert Campbell [3140] 24154 - Mr Robert Campbell [3140] 24155 - Mr Robert Campbell [3140] 24156 - Mr Robert Campbell [3140] 24158 - Mr Robert Campbell [3140]	Object	<p>1. According to Highways Agency and other environmental bodies the roads infrastructure around the A1/A17 and their connecting links are already FULLY COMMITTED and cannot accept further traffic movements. If this goes ahead there will be much more additional traffic than the 180 additional HGV movements, as there will be staff, suppliers, maintenance vehicles, and other visitors arriving and departing at regular intervals. In addition should there be accidents or holdups/road works etc there will be a tendency for traffic to divert right through the village, increasing danger to our children, elderly and disabled.</p> <p>2. Coddington village is a small and peaceful village with a wide variety of residents. Young families use the local school, across the main road from the village, and are concerned about the safety of young people going to and from if vehicles utilise the village roads, even if rarely (e.g. in case of accidents on trunk roads).</p> <p>3. There are a good number of retired and elderly in Coddington, as well as a facility at the edge of the village for disabled individuals. Clearly, additional impact on the environment from dust/noise and air pollution in general will be detrimental to the health of these residents, as well as the children living here.</p> <p>4. People have invested tens of thousands of pounds to live in Coddington because of the environment. It is quiet, away from the main town, close to very attractive amenities, such as Stapleford Woods, the countryside in general, close to main links North/South and to the East Coast. All the reasons we moved to the village will be under threat. The roads will be choked, the amenities compromised and</p>	<p>1. All the roads system needs major update. Newark is regularly grid locked, without this additional traffic, when there are road works or accidents on any trunk route around the town. Should this development take place the town will suffer even more.</p> <p>2. NO HGV TRAFFIC CAN BE ALLOWED INTO THE VILLAGE. THERE IS ALREADY A 7.5 TONNE RESTRICTION, BUT THIS ISN'T ALWAYS OBSERVED EVEN NOW.</p> <p>3. There is no answer to this.</p> <p>4. If it were to go ahead I cannot see how you can change the plans to avoid this issue.</p> <p>5. Reject the proposal.</p>	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. The outcomes of the assessment would be incorporated into the planning application to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. The assessment would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements taking into account existing local weight restrictions would be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p>	

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		<p>the property values adversely affected for many, many years.</p> <p>5. A quarry will have an extremely detrimental effect on wildlife in and around the Stapleford Wood area. The levels of dust and toxicity created are likely to damage and even kill trees and wildlife that have been native to the area for many years.</p> <p>At a time when much is being made of preserving wildlife and woodland I consider any threat to these as being unwelcome.</p>			
24501 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	<p>As a local resident and walking group member I reject the application Coddington MP2o. If the site were to be worked I support RSPB'S comment for partial restoration to acid grassland and heathland (historically relevant for Coddington Great Moor) but agree with NCC that the high quality (Grade 2 and 3a) soils must be restored to high quality agricultural land to conserve 'Winthorpe Farms' type Sandlands landscape. I support Newark & Sherwood's comments on TPOs, but I reject Hanson's proposal of 'water and nature conservation uses' - open water is totally alien to Coddington's landscape.</p>	<p>The Coddington Site Development Brief should insist on the 'Best and most versatile land' being restored to high quality agricultural land.</p>	<p>The minerals local Plan identifies site specific allocations that are in principal suitable for future minerals development. As part of the planning application process detailed assessment work would be undertaken. The results of the assessment work would be included in the planning application and would influence for example the extent of the extraction area and the need for specific standoffs from sensitive receptors. It is not considered appropriate to change the development brief text regarding agricultural land and soil. Any planning application would need to take account of policy DM3: Agricultural land and soil quality.</p>	

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24325 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24345 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24355 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24356 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24357 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24358 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24359 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24360 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24367 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24368 - Mr David Armstrong [2806] 24369 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	<p>1. The site at Coddington does not appear to readily deliverable, given the major infrastructure crossing the site. This includes the 400kV transmission line and towers, the GPSS pipeline, a high pressure gas main, and a high voltage local transmission line. When combined with the large flood risk area to the North end of the site and the need for significant screening and standoffs, these will reduce both site capacity and the time required to develop the new quarry, so may not be commercially viable.</p> <p>2. The Sustainability Appraisal for the additional consultation on sand and gravel shows, for the first time, the processing plant location for the Coddington site to lie directly underneath the 400 kV overhead lines. This cannot be acceptable from a safety viewpoint to either the site operator or to National Grid. The plant location is also only 400 metres from the village envelope, causing unacceptable levels of noise, dust and light pollution to many residents in the village.</p> <p>3. The Strategic Transport Assessment report is excessively optimistic in its matrix scoring of the proposed new quarry at Coddington - it should be rescored properly using the stated criteria in the report. Had a credible STA assessment been made, the Site Selection paper case for site MP2o would have led to it not being included in the MLP.</p> <p>- site duration multiplier should be high (red) given the expected lifetime of around 20 years</p> <p>4. The Strategic Transport Assessment report is excessively optimistic in its matrix scoring of the proposed new quarry at Coddington - it should be rescored properly using the stated criteria in the report. Had a credible STA assessment been made, the Site Selection paper case for site MP2o would have led to it not</p>	<p>1. The MLP should not include the new greenfield Coddington site capacity until the deliverability of the site has been established.</p> <p>2. Before being included in the draft Submission of the MLP, the processing plant must be relocated to the North edge of the site to be remote from the village, while avoiding the flood risk zone and power and gas / oil infrastructure crossing the site. This would place the processing plant 1100 metres from the village envelope while keeping it distant from farms, the Air Museum and Newark Showground.</p> <p>3. The report should be revised to provide a credible site duration multiplier for the Coddington site, based on the actual site characteristics.</p> <p>4. The report should be revised to provide a credible type of site score for Coddington, based on the actual site characteristics</p> <p>5. The report should be revised to provide a credible access score for the Coddington site, based on the actual site characteristics.</p> <p>6. The report should be revised to provide a credible export mode score for the Coddington site, based on the actual site characteristics.</p> <p>7. The report should be revised to provide a credible export route score for the Coddington site, based on the actual site characteristics.</p> <p>8. The report should be revised to provide a credible sensitive receptors score for the Coddington site, based on the actual site characteristics.</p> <p>9. The Strategic Transport Assessment site-matrices and the report conclusions</p>	<p>It is not for the County Council to judge if a scheme is economically viable as this is a decision for the mineral operator. As part of any detailed planning application the operator would have to undertake detailed assessments and design work to provide additional stand offs to the infrastructure on the site. Minerals extraction is considered water compatible and therefore the site could be worked. If the area flooded work would cease until the area had drained.</p> <p>The broad area identified area for the processing plant is for information only. As part of the detailed planning application the exact location of the processing plant would be identified.</p> <p>The methodology contained within the STA has been applied consistently (for the site duration multiplier and history of quarrying) and therefore no change to the scoring of the Coddington site is being proposed.</p> <p>At this stage of plan preparation, the sites identified are those that are in principle seen as suitable for future mineral working. Details such as the location of the plant site and the site access would be identified at the detailed planning application stage. A site specific Transport Assessment would be required as part of a detailed planning application. The Transport Assessment would look in detail at details such as the location of the site access, the type of junction required and suitable HGV routing. The outcomes of the assessment would be incorporated into the planning application.</p> <p>The calculations in the final version of the Strategic Transport assessment are based on the use of 20 tonne HGV's and not 28 tonne vehicles as set out in the draft document published in April 2014. 20 tonne vehicles are generally considered the default choice, although some operators are now starting to use 28 tonne vehicles. If larger vehicles are used this can reduce the number of lorry movements required.</p> <p>The access to the site is proposed to be on to the A road network- the primary route for HGV traffic. As part of a planning application detailed work would be undertaken to design a</p>	

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		being included in the MLP.			
		- type of site should be red, as there is no history of quarrying in the area	should be thoroughly reviewed. The results should then be fed into the MLP documents, and NCC replies to public contributions revised as necessary.	suitable access onto the A17 which would meet all required highway standards. The comments made by the Accident and Investigation unit were based on existing data and highlight where existing accident issues occur and this has been fed into the assessment work. They are not directly related to the proposed Coddington quarry. As part of the site access work undertaken as part of a detailed planning application, data such as that supplied by the AIU team would inform the specific location and design of any required junction. The extensions to the Langford Lowfields quarry would be worked concurrently and therefore HGV levels would not increase any further. The Highways authority were consulted on the sites as part of the assessment and in principal raised no issues to the Coddington site (this is subject to a site specific transport assessment being undertaken at the planning application stage). The Strategic Transport Assessment also raises no significant issues.	
		5. The Strategic Transport Assessment report is excessively optimistic in its matrix scoring of the proposed new quarry at Coddington - it should be rescored properly using the stated criteria in the report. Had a credible STA assessment been made, the Site Selection paper case for site MP2o would have led to it not being included in the MLP.	10. Detailed site Transport Assessments required later in the approval process should include the impact of all site traffic over the full site life cycle, not just HGV vehicle export movements during extraction.		
		- access should be red, as there is no existing access and the District Council are objecting to the development on traffic impact grounds	11. The Strategic Transport Assessment should be revised to include a realistic analysis not a best-case scenario. Future more detailed Transport Assessments (required for sites later in the approval process) should provide data on their vehicle-capacity export pattern.		
		6. The Strategic Transport Assessment report is excessively optimistic in its matrix scoring of the proposed new quarry at Coddington - it should be rescored properly using the stated criteria in the report. Had a credible STA assessment been made, the Site Selection paper case for site MP2o would have led to it not being included in the MLP.			
		- export mode should be red, as the developer has stated that exports will not be restricted to 28T HGVs			
		7. The Strategic Transport Assessment report is excessively optimistic in its matrix scoring of the proposed new quarry at Coddington - it should be rescored properly using the stated criteria in the report. Had a credible STA assessment been made, the Site Selection paper case for site MP2o would have led to it not being included in the MLP.			
		- export route should be amber or red, as the site access onto a busy single carriageway road will restrict HGV access routes to and from the site			
				Traffic levels from employees, contractors, maintenance vehicles or visitors would be minimal and therefore are not considered as part of the Strategic Transport Assessment. On average a mineral site would only employ around a dozen people. Contractors, maintenance vehicles and visitors would only visit the site on an ad-hoc basis. Restoration would be undertaken on a phased approach as the quarry was worked however it is unlikely that this would result in an increase in traffic movements as it is not proposed to import material onto the site as part of the restoration. The restoration of the site could go beyond the estimated life of the site however once the mineral resources have been worked, the majority of HGV movements would cease.	

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		<p>8. The Strategic Transport Assessment report is excessively optimistic in its matrix scoring of the proposed new quarry at Coddington - it should be rescored properly using the stated criteria in the report. Had a credible STA assessment been made, the Site Selection paper case for site MP2o would have led to it not being included in the MLP.</p> <p>- sensitive receptors should be red as there are no footpaths along the roads surrounding the site, and the roads link pedestrian public rights of way and bridleways</p> <p>9. The Strategic Transport Assessment identifies the cumulative impact from the Langford sites but fails to recognise that they feed into the same series of stressed Newark A46 roundabouts as the Coddington and Cromwell sites, and the broader impact from new quarries and other developments in Lincolnshire. Nevertheless, it does recognise that Coddington MP2o is one of seven sites with which the Accident and Investigation Unit stated there are concerns/issues. This is not in accord with the comments made by NCC to responses in the 2013 public consultation: "no significant issues have been raised regarding the Coddington allocation."</p> <p>10. The Strategic Transport Assessment does not consider the impact of road traffic due to site employees, contractors, maintenance vehicles or visitors. Neither does it consider traffic due to site restoration processes, which can run in parallel to export on large sites but potentially add many years to site activity (and to the problems experienced by local communities).</p> <p>11. The Strategic Transport Assessment analysis of cumulative highway congestion from sites close together systematically understates HGV vehicle</p>			

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		totals by using a 28 tonne capacity vehicle for its calculations. Coddington PC was advised by Hanson UK to use a 20 Tonne uplift for its 2013 responses, and this proved consistent with published responses made Brett Aggregates and others. The assessment should be based on a more realistic 20 Tonne basis, since principal export routes also include single-carriageway A-roads and 28 tonne HGVs would be too large or cumbersome for smaller customers.			
24479 - Mr Andrew Mellors [3540]	Object	In summary, I object to the proposal on the basis that the extraction would potentially lead to the loss of a local community facility and may adversely effect the health of local children should the club continue	The location of the proposed site and its access would need to be significantly further away from Winthorpe and Coddington Tigers	Minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The minerals local Plan identifies site specific allocations that are in principal suitable for future minerals development. Before work could commence on any site, a detailed planning application would be required. As part of the planning application, assessment work would be undertaken and the results of this would influence the exact location of the extraction area, processing plant and standoffs from sensitive receptors. The planning application would have to comply with the policies contained in the plan and this would include policy DM1: Protecting local amenity which covers noise and dust.	

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MP2o - Coddington

<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
24441 - Winthorpe & Coddington Tigers Youth Football Club (Mr Stuart O'Neil) [3524]	Object	Having assessed the plans provided during the consultation period, it is evident that should plans be approved the location of said site would have a terminal impact upon the continued operation of the Winthorpe & Coddington Youth Football club and force the club to close its doors. As a result, many children would loose access to such a wonderful and safe learning environment and for some their only opportunity. Our view as a club is therefore a full rejection of the	Due to the proposed location, we are unable to see any changes that may change the view of the club from anything other than a full rejection.	Minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The minerals local Plan identifies site specific allocations that are in principal suitable for future minerals development. Before work could commence on any site, a detailed planning application would be required. As part of the planning application, assessment work would be undertaken and the results of this would influence the exact location of the extraction area, processing plant and standoffs from sensitive receptors. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the impact of the site. The planning application would have to comply with the policies contained in the plan and this would include policy DM1: Protecting local amenity which covers noise and dust.	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2o - Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24510 - Miss Nicola Spendlove [3555]	Object	<p>Inappropriate siting of largest new sand/gravel quarry in Nottinghamshire, which will have a major detrimental effect on the amenity value of the area for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Road Traffic Management - inappropriate transport links for the number and type of vehicles (180 lorries / day + site traffic), causing congestion and accidents 2- Excessive continuous Noise and Light levels from site operations, processing and material transport 3- Dust and Pollution by silica which is a known hazard to health, causing serious respiration conditions 4- Visual and Actual Impact on the landscape and wildlife 5- Too close to a residential area 6- 20 year+ Timescale 	Choose a more appropriate location for the quarry, well away from residential areas like Coddington.	<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. The outcomes of the assessment would be incorporated into the planning application to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. The assessment would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements taking into account existing local weight restrictions would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important habitats to meet Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this set out in policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2o - Coddington

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24508 - Mr David Armstrong [2806]	Object	<p>There are several trees with TPOs within the site that are in need of protection, plus woodland and SINCs within and at the edge of the proposed Coddington quarry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stapleford Woods - Ancient Woodland - Moor Brats - Deciduous Woodland BAP - Moor Brats Drain SINC - Langford Moor SINC <p>There is real concern that extraction around and adjacent the woodland, trees and nature conservation sites, combined with the lowering of the water table, would cause severe and irreversible damage to these important nature reserves in the area with a significant loss of wildlife/amenity to the local population.</p>	There must be large standoffs provided around all of the important trees, woodland and nature reserves in the area, and water table monitoring and management via controlled and limited area extraction to restrict the amount of unsustainable environmental damage to trees and wildlife.	<p>A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site.</p> <p>The minerals local Plan identifies site specific allocations that are in principal suitable for future minerals development. As part of the planning application process detailed assessment work would be undertaken. The results of the assessment work would be included in the planning application and would influence for example the extent of the extraction area and the need for specific standoffs from sensitive receptors. It is not considered appropriate to change the development brief text regarding agricultural land and soil. Any planning application would need to take account of policy DM3: Agricultural land and soil quality.</p>	
24494 - Mrs Jackie Armstrong [2881]	Object	<p>I would respectfully remind NCC that in response to comments by Mr Graham Collyer, Coddington Parish Council, Mrs Donna Payne, Mrs Celia Smallwood, Stuart Arkwell, Fred Reed and 52 others, Mr K B Tomlinson, Mrs Jackie Armstrong and Mr JE Payne they stated that they would amend the Coddington MP2o Site Development Brief to include 'stand-off' areas. These are required on the site to insulate ecologically sensitive areas (to protect tree roots and fauna) and along site boundaries to provide an area in which to create banks and tree screening (to protect residents and nearby businesses from the workings).</p>	Include the requirement for suitable standoff areas and noise / visual screening banks in the Coddington Site Development Brief.	<p>The minerals local Plan identifies site specific allocations that are in principal suitable for future minerals development. As part of the planning application process detailed assessment work would be undertaken. The results of the assessment work would be included in the planning application and would influence for example the extent of the extraction area and the need for specific standoffs from sensitive receptors. Throughout the operational life of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A17 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. Details of the location and scale of the screening would be included in the planning application.</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Additional Consultation

Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2p - Flash farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2p - Flash farm</i>					
24331 - Mr Peter Chalkley [3462]	Comment	the traffic level over a narrow bridge, with narrow surrounding roads cant cope with more lorries and traffic. a by-pass and properly restricted HGV access to the area, prior to the start of construction would make it a more viable site.		<p>Comment noted. The minerals local Plan identifies site specific allocations that are in principal suitable for future minerals development. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. The outcomes of the assessment would be incorporated into the planning application to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. The assessment would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements taking into account existing local weight restrictions would be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2p - Flash farm

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
24439 - Winthorpe & Coddington Tigers Youth Football Club (Mr Stuart O'Neil) [3524]	Object	Having assessed the plans provided during the consultation period, it is evident that should plans be approved the location of said site would have a terminal impact upon the continued operation of the Winthorpe & Coddington Youth Football club and force the club to close its doors. As a result, many children would loose access to such a wonderful and safe learning environment and for some their only opportunity. Our view as a club is therefore a full rejection of the	Due to the proposed location, we are unable to see any changes that may change the view of the club from anything other than a full rejection.	Minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. The minerals local Plan identifies site specific allocations that are in principal suitable for future minerals development. Before work could commence on any site, a detailed planning application would be required. As part of the planning application, assessment work would be undertaken and the results of this would influence the exact location of the extraction area, processing plant and standoffs from sensitive receptors. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from the A617 and local properties by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the impact of the site. The planning application would have to comply with the policies contained in the plan and this would include policy DM1: Protecting local amenity which covers noise and dust.	
25714 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	In addition to archaeology, there is also potential for this site to affect the setting of heritage assets at Kelham and Averham. Whilst this is recognised by the SA, this is not included in the development brief. Our standard wording should be included here.	Include standard wording: "Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"	It is not considered necessary to include Historic England's standard wording. The purpose of the development brief is to identify key local issues that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. As part of the planning application process detailed assessment would be required covering a wide range of topics including archaeology and the historic environment. The application would also have to take into account policies in the minerals plan including DM6: Historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care. The development brief will be amended to make reference to the potential for the site to affect the setting of heritage assets in Kelham and Averham.	Amend development brief text to make reference for the potential for the site to affect the heritage assets in Kelham and Averham

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Appendix 2: Site development briefs

MP2q - Barton-in-Fabis

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
<i>MP2q - Barton-in-Fabis</i>					
23995 - Mrs Judith Bowerman [2992] 24004 - Ms Sally Hanford [2984] 24040 - Mr Paul Stubbs [3033] 24147 - Gary and Verna Smerdon-White [3128] 24151 - Prof Simon Massarella [3136] 24177 - Mrs Angela Plowright [3160] 24178 - Mrs Angela Plowright [3160] 24282 - Mrs Rachael Ravenlock [3354] 24332 - Mr Oliver Stockford [3464] 24348 - Mr Andrew Kemp [3475] 24361 - Mrs Helen Musgrove [3509] 24470 - Mrs Debs Smith [3534] 24481 - Coral Osborn [3542] 24483 - Mr Richard Osborn [3299] 24491 - Mrs Sheila Birchall [3552] 24503 - Mrs Linda Czajka-Daly [3546] 25715 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Object	Objections to Barton in Fabis site	<p>Include standard wording (including reference to the grade II Registered Park and Garden at Clifton Hall and the wider setting issues with the Hall and Barton in Fabis itself):</p> <p>"Protection and, where possible, enhancement of the significance and setting of heritage assets, including, [list specific assets as necessary], must be ensured through both minerals extraction proposals and through future restoration and after-care proposals. A heritage assessment is required to be submitted as part of any application"</p> <p>Remove reference to specific survey methods for archaeology, include instead reference to requirement for archaeological assessment.</p>	<p>Thank you for submitting your comments regarding the Barton In Fabis sand and gravel proposal. They have been logged and fully considered as part of the consultation process.</p> <p>As a result of revised information put forward by the mineral operator promoting a site at Shelford, and the subsequent assessment and consultation work undertaken, the County Council is no longer proposing to identify the Barton In Fabis site as an allocation in this Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Shelford site is considered less environmentally constrained as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal. Given the additional mineral reserves provided by the Shelford site, the Barton in Fabis site would not be needed over this plan period to meet the requirements for Sand and Gravel as set out in the Plan.</p>	

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Summary of representations received and Council's response, November 2015

Shelford West additional consultation

Shelford West additional consultation

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
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Shelford West additional consultation

Shelford West additional consultation

28381 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	Barge transport to Colwick Wharf is supported by Brett Aggregates who have reported on the benefits of using the river for aggregate freight transport to lessen the effects of road congestion and harmful emissions to the atmosphere. Brett also show that by using Shelford West as an aggregate source, emissions are greatly reduced when compared to the extra distance involved in transporting material from sites further afield in North Nottinghamshire. In reducing the carbon footprint of the district, this is an important factor. See attached for outline of some independent comparison data between road, rail and water transport.		Comments noted	
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Shelford West additional consultation

Shelford West additional consultation

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
28276 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950] 28277 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950] 28278 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950] 28279 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The District Council would wish to re-emphasise its strong objections to the potential Flash Farm and Coddington sand and gravel allocations. With regards to the Flash Farm these objections are principally focussed on the known capacity issues on the A616 and the ability of Kelham Bridge to accommodate additional HGV traffic from the quarry. Until such time as these highways concerns are satisfactorily resolved either through the implementation of the Kelham Bypass, or another solution which maintains standards of amenity within villages along the A617, the District Council objects in the strongest possible terms to the proposed allocation of the Flash Farm site. In addition to the highways objections you will also recall that strong concerns have been highlighted over the potential landscape and visual impact of the site.</p> <p>The District Council would wish to re-emphasise its strong objections to the potential Flash Farm and Coddington sand and gravel allocations. In terms of the Councils response to the potential allocation of the Coddington site it remains that the District Council is unconvinced by the transport work carried out by the Minerals Authority. Particularly in respect of whether adequate regard had been given to the work undertaken by this Council to establish the impact of committed and planned growth over the plan period (much of which is focussed in and around the Newark Urban Area). Strong concerns over the cumulative impact on the A1/A46/A17 junctions from the Coddington site and the extensions to those in Besthorpe and Langford are also highlighted. The realisation of planned growth is a key objective of the District Council and it is emphasised that any proposals likely to impede its delivery would be objected to. Accordingly the stance of the Council is that until such time as these concerns are resolved then</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the extensions to Langford Lowfields, Besthorpe or Coddington. It is expected that the cumulative impact from the proposals at Langford lowfields, Besthorpe and Coddington likely to be limited. This is because the proposed extensions to Langford Lowfields would be worked sequentially and therefore future HGV levels would remain at current levels. The existing Besthorpe quarry has a lorry routing agreement that only allows HGVs to turn left out the site and go north up the A1133.</p> <p>After analysing the comments and additional site information submitted as part of the consultation, the proposed site at Barton in Fabis is no longer being included as an allocation in the Submission draft consultation document. This is being replaced by the Shelford west allocation as it is considered to be a more suitable site. By including the Shelford west site the allocated sites will provide 30.3 million tonnes only slightly over the 29.71 million tonnes shortfall identified. Both the Coddington and Averham sites are</p>	

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Shelford West additional consultation

Shelford West additional consultation

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
		<p>the proposed Coddington allocation is strongly objected to.</p> <p>The District Council welcomes the introduction of Shelford West as a potential sand and gravel allocation. In the view of the Council the site benefits from a number of key characteristics which mean that the site represents a more sustainable option than either of the two potential greenfield allocations within Newark & Sherwood (Flash Farm and Coddington). Significantly Shelford West is the only proposed allocation where the ability to barge extracted mineral resource is reflected in an anticipated level (180,000 tonnes per annum). Furthermore the figure itself is significant and represents 36% of the anticipated annual output from the site.</p> <p>Through the use of the conveyor the extracted mineral would be transported beyond the village of Shelford to a processing plant directly adjacent to an A road. With the effect being that the residents would be unaffected by HGV movements, processing could take place away from the settlement and access could be gained directly onto the A6097. Given the nature of the District Councils previous concerns these characteristics represent significant advantages over both the Flash Farm and Coddington sites and lead to the site representing a far more sustainable option.</p> <p>In preparing its response the District Council has had regard to the Minerals Authority's need to provide for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel over the plan period. Taking account of the mineral resource available from the identified sites and that from currently permitted sites the combined mineral reserve available would comfortably exceed the 49 million tonnes required over the plan period. Given the flexibility that this provides it is the view of the</p>		<p>considered more suitable than the Barton in Fabis proposal and therefore they will continue to be included in the plan.</p> <p>The Shelford west site is expected to be operational over the majority of the plan period and therefore it would not be viable to work the Shelford east site at the same. This is due to the ability to process the extracted mineral and also the ability to sell the sand and gravel at a sufficient rate. Because of this the eastern site is not seen as being deliverable and is not being allocated.</p> <p>Given the wide range of markets (around the Nottingham area) that would be served by the quarry, it is likely that HGV traffic from the site would use the A - road network both north towards Lowdham roundabout/A612 as well as the A6097 towards the A46.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
		District Council that the Minerals Authority now possesses genuine choice over the location of future sand and gravel extraction. Given the advantages of the Shelford West site the District Council would strongly support is identification as a sand and gravel allocation at the expense of the two greenfield allocations in Newark & Sherwood (Flash Farm and Coddington). It is though acknowledged that in order to meet the plan target of 49 million tonnes Shelford West (6.5 million tonnes) would only be sufficient to compensate for the removal of either Flash Farm (3.08 million tonnes) or Coddington (4 million tonnes within the plan period). The removal of both sites following the introduction of Shelford West would leave a shortfall of 1.04 million tonnes.			
27321 - West Stockwith Parish Council (Mr David Harford) [2701]	Comment	No comments from West Stockwith Parish Council		Noted	
25784 - Nottingham City Council (Darren Abbott) [2018] 25787 - North Yorkshire County Council (Mr Rob Smith) [2638] 26179 - Rutland County Council [506] 26749 - Amber Valley District Council (Mr Derek Stafford) [971]	Comment	Range of Councils stating that they have no comments to make.		Noted.	

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Shelford West additional consultation

Shelford West additional consultation

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
27568 - Barton in Fabis Parish Council [33]	Comment	<p>We contend that the Barton site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At our revised estimate of capacity of 1.4mt will make no more than a marginal contribution to provision - Will have direct impact on 25,000 people living within 1.5 miles (and 50,000 visitors to Attenborough Nature Reserve - It should have scored -17 for operational and -11 for long term in the Sustainability Appraisal. <p>In comparison, the Shelford site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very significant capacity of 6.5mt, reducing the need for several other smaller sites - Transporting circa 40% by barge would undoubtedly be a less environmentally damaging option in terms of reducing lorry movements and carbon emissions - Would have direct impact on far fewer people and Sustainability Appraisal score of only -6. 		The Barton in Fabis site is no longer being probed as an allocation in the emerging Minerals Local Plan due to revised site proposals put forward elsewhere.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
28895 - Canal and River Trust (Mr Ian Dickinson) [3530]	Comment	Wider Canal & River Trust Comments Mitigation during the operational period (indicated to be approximately 14 years) needs to be considered along with remediation and restoration in the longer term. We note that this is considered in the revised Sustainability Appraisal undertaken by the Council for this site and that this will be taken into account when determining whether or not to allocate the site. We acknowledge that the findings of all such assessments will need to be balanced against the requirement in the NPPF to ensure that adequate provision is made to meet local and national mineral demand (para. 143) and also the economic benefits of such developments. Nonetheless, should the site be allocated, we would expect that any subsequent planning application will be required to incorporate appropriately detailed provision for mitigation and remediation as part of the Environmental Statement submitted in support of it, and that comprehensive restoration of the site will also be secured as part of any planning permission.		Comments noted. The site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. Detailed assessment work regarding the operation of the proposed site, including the movement of sand and gravel along the River Trent would be included as part of the planning application process.	
27569 - Barton in Fabis Parish Council [33]	Comment	We note that the potential operator of Shelford has provided detailed information, which was lacking for Barton. We remain concerned that the Council has not insisted on the same level of detail in order to fully evaluate the adverse impacts at Barton. We would ask that: 1) The Council reviews its estimates of sand and gravel requirements 2) It takes full account of all available evidence for and against each site and insists that all operators provide the same level of detail in order to allow a complete and impartial judgement to be made of the merits or otherwise of potential sites.		The Barton in Fabis site is no longer being proposed as an allocation in the emerging Minerals Local Plan due to revised site proposals put forward elsewhere.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
26492 - AMEC [211]	Comment	<p>It is National Grid policy to retain our existing overhead lines in-situ. National Grid only supports proposals for the relocation of existing high voltage overhead lines where such proposals directly facilitate a major development or infrastructure project of national importance which has been identified as such by central government. Therefore we advise developers and planning authorities to take into account the location and nature of existing electricity transmission equipment when planning developments.</p> <p>National Grid prefers that buildings are not built directly beneath its overhead lines; for amenity and access.</p> <p>The statutory safety clearances between overhead lines, the ground, and built structures must not be infringed. Where changes are proposed to ground levels beneath an existing line then it is important that changes in ground levels do not result in safety clearances being infringed. National Grid can, on request, provide to developers detailed line profile drawings that detail the height of conductors, above ordnance datum, at a specific site.</p>		<p>Comments noted. As part of any detailed planning application submitted by the operator a wide range of assessments would have to be undertaken with the outcomes of these incorporated into the planning application. This would include taking into account the overhead power lines that cross the site.</p>	

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Shelford West additional consultation

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
27056 - ML Kearney [5798]	Comment	BLANK FORMS - no comments.		Noted.	
27421 - Mr Roy Lee [6165]					
28442 - Leigh Redshaw [7223]					
28481 - Lee Brakewell [7262]					
28482 - Lisa Brakewell [7263]					
28615 - Gabriela Kausiteova [7298]					
28616 - Joaquin Rubio [7299]					
28617 - Barry Morgan [7300]					
28618 - Mrs EJ Heeson [7301]					
28619 - Robert Clark [7302]					
28620 - Sue Johnston [7303]					
28621 - Margaret Parkinson [7304]					
28622 - Tony Copley [7305]					
28623 - Lucy Attewell [7306]					
28624 - Megan Attewell [7307]					
28625 - James Cullingworth [7308]					
28626 - Lynne Cullingworth [7309]					
28627 - Susan Pasquill [7310]					
28628 - Brett Pasquill [7311]					
28629 - Alicia Pasquill [7312]					
28630 - Jodie Pasquill [7313]					
28631 - Molly Lloyd [7314]					
28632 - Martin Pasquill [7315]					
28633 - Jan Stevenson [7316]					
28634 - Mrs G Payne					

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
[7317]					
28635 - Andrew					
Sawford [7318]					
28636 - Lisa Sawford					
[7319]					
28637 - J Adamson					
[7320]					
28638 - James					
Barnes [7321]					
28639 - Nancy O'Neill					
[7322]					
28640 - David Cooke					
[7323]					
28641 - Alison Maltby					
[7324]					
28642 - Madeleine					
Woodhead [7325]					
28643 - Karen					
Woodhead [7326]					
28644 - Mikaela					
Martin [7327]					
28645 - Pam					
Donington [7328]					
28646 - G Cannon					
[7329]					
28647 - John Cowie					
[7330]					
28648 - Rebecca					
Cross [7331]					
28649 - B					
Shakespeare [7332]					
28650 - Graham					
Upton [7333]					
28651 - Sarah					
Redgate [7334]					
28652 - Pat Towers					
[7335]					
28653 - . Gooch [7336]					
28654 - Tina Barlow					
[7337]					
28655 - Cassie Boss					
[7338]					
28656 - Tony Hartley					
[7339]					
28657 - C Dunville					
[7340]					
28658 - Jenny					
Dunville [7341]					
28659 - Anthony Lloyd					

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
[7342]					
28660 - CJ McHugh					
[7343]					
28661 - Neil McHugh					
[7344]					
28662 - Mrs Jane					
Lloyd [7345]					
28663 - Emily Lloyd					
[7346]					
28664 - Anne Grieves					
[7347]					
28665 - Melissa					
McGregor [7348]					
28666 - James					
McGregor [7349]					
28667 - Michelle					
Feetham [7350]					
28668 - G Barlow					
[7351]					
28669 - Aaron					
Northridge [7352]					
28670 - Anda Cox					
[7353]					
28671 - R Jimminson					
[7354]					
28672 - Andrew					
Hersley [7355]					
28673 - Mike West					
[7356]					
28674 - Abbie Barlow					
[7357]					
28675 - Marion Taylor					
[7358]					
28676 - Cathy					
McAllister [7359]					
28677 - J Taylor [7360]					
28678 - Duncan					
Clayson [7361]					
28679 - Andy Cook					
[7362]					
28680 - Peter Dawson					
[7363]					
28681 - Jenny					
Dawson [7364]					
28682 - Carol Cook					
[7365]					
28683 - Tony					
Egginton [7366]					
28684 - Karen					

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Southworth [7367] 28685 - Roy Southworth [7368] 28686 - Kate Bateson [7369] 28687 - Richard Bateson [7370] 28688 - Mr M Taylor [7371] 28689 - James Clay [7372] 28690 - Allison Clay [7373] 28691 - Alan Lambourne [7374] 28692 - G Lambourne [7375] 28693 - PA Langley [7376] 28694 - Trudy Clayson [7377]					
28348 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Comment	<p>Before taking this site forward, we consider that more analysis is required in relation to understanding the potential impacts upon significance. This should seek to understand the significance of assets, understand the contribution in which setting makes to significance (including relationships with landscape and other assets) and then assessing the potential impacts from the allocation upon that significance. Overall this will then aid the site selection process to ensure that this site is sustainable and can be accommodated without harm to the historic environment.</p> <p>As per our previous advice for other sites, we also question whether biodiversity led restoration is the most appropriate - there may be justification for heritage led restoration at this site - particularly in relation to the conveyor and processing plant.</p>		Not accepted. Detailed survey work would be undertaken as part of any planning application with regard to the historic environment. A detailed restoration plan would also be required at this stage setting out the specific detail for the site as a whole.	

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28888 - Canal and River Trust (Mr Ian Dickinson) [3530]	Comment	The site at Shelford West lies to the south and east of the River Trent. The Trust does not own the river here, but we are the Navigation Authority. We therefore wish to comment in our capacity as Navigation Authority but also more widely in our role as a charitable trust with an interest in promoting inland waterways generally.		Comments noted	
28599 - Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (Mr Andrew Dale) [2560]	Comment	<p>The proposals will potentially have a major impact on the Board's Hams Dyke Pumping Station and the watercourses within the catchment. The sand and gravel extraction, along with the area for flood defence improvements, will result in the loss of some Board maintained watercourses and a large proportion of the Hams Dyke Pumping Station Catchment.</p> <p>The drainage of all land to the west of the proposed flood defence improvement, both during and post excavation, should be via an outfall directly to the River Trent Main River for which the consent of the Environment Agency will be required.</p>		Comments noted. The issues raised in your representation would be covered in a detailed planning application before any development could be undertaken. The planning application would include a wide range of assessments as well as detailed plans relating to the area of extraction, location of roads and plant including the route of the conveyor. The Internal drainage board will continue to be informed of future stages of the Minerals Local Plan production. If a planning application for the site is submitted in the future the IDB would be consulted.	
28384 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	CBOA also supports the statement that machinery required on site is to be brought in by river, there being no HGV access through Shelford village.		Comments noted	
27570 - Save the Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE) [3694]	Comment	Our comments made earlier on the Barton in Fabis site remain (particularly regarding the basis for the provision of sand and gravel provision level - see key points attached). We do however welcome the fact that the Council is examining all potential sites and that this now includes Shelford West.		The Barton in Fabis site is no longer being proposed as an allocation in the emerging Minerals Local Plan due to revised site proposals put forward elsewhere.	

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27572 - Save the Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE) [3694]	Comment	<p>We note that the potential operator of Shelford has provided detailed information, which was lacking for Barton. We remain concerned that the Council has not insisted on the same level of detail in order to fully evaluate the adverse impacts at Barton.</p> <p>We would ask that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Council reviews its estimates of sand and gravel requirements 2) It takes full account of all available evidence for and against each site and insists that all operators provide the same level of detail in order to allow a complete and impartial judgement to be made of the merits or otherwise of potential sites. 		The Barton in Fabis site is no longer being proposed as an allocation in the emerging Minerals Local Plan due to revised site proposals put forward elsewhere.	
27146 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	It is welcome that the brief identifies that extraction on this site has the potential to indirectly impact on four nearby Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). We suggest that these sites should be linked to the minerals site following restoration in order to create a cohesive ecological network in this area.		Add additional text to the development brief.	
28380 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	As an example of the type of vessel which could be employed in carrying 180,000 tonnes per annum, attached is a photograph of a typical barge, which can carry 300 tonnes at a time. Barges like this are a practical way of delivering bulk freight on the larger waterways, and are in operation on our waterways today.		Comments noted	
28600 - Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (Mr Andrew Dale) [2560]	Comment	In order to maintain drainage to the village of Shelford a new drainage channel should be constructed between the western village boundary and the eastern extent of the area of improved flood defences. The drainage channel must be designed to the Board's requirements with a dedicated machinery access strip at least 9.0 meters wide.		Comments noted. The issues raised in your representation would be covered in a detailed planning application before any development could be undertaken. The planning application would include a wide range of assessments as well as detailed plans relating to the area of extraction, location of roads and plant including the route of the conveyor. The Internal drainage board will continue to be informed of future stages of the Minerals Local Plan production. If a planning application for the site is submitted in the future the IDB would be consulted.	

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27761 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>Flood Risk</p> <p>The Shelford West site has a high public profile given in part to the flood risk present to neighbouring settlements and communities and it will be essential to carefully consider the flood risk to the quarrying operations and to the risk of flooding these operations present to adjacent communities.</p> <p>Three sides of the site are bounded by the River Trent which is a designated Main River. The entire site lies within Flood Zone 3 and will be subject to the conveyance of floodwater as well as the storage of floodwater. This means that any activity within this area can have an impact upon flood levels elsewhere.</p>		<p>Comments noted. As part of a detailed planning application the applicant would be required to undertake a wide range of assessments. This would include a hydrological risk assessment as well as a Flood Risk Assessment for the site. This would take account of local issues such as the current flood risk category, any existing flood banks and wider issues such as the Water Framework Directive. The outcome of this assessment would need to be addressed through the planning application process. Any planning application for the site would include a detailed restoration plan which should in line with the Preferred Approach policy SP2 'biodiversity led restoration'. It should also explore the potential for river reconnection and flood bank realignment as identified in the development brief.</p>	

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27772 - Gedling Borough Council (Mr Graeme Foster) [2120] 27773 - Gedling Borough Council (Mr Graeme Foster) [2120] 27774 - Gedling Borough Council (Mr Graeme Foster) [2120] 27775 - Gedling Borough Council (Mr Graeme Foster) [2120]	Comment	<p>Residential amenity The proposal is located in Rushcliffe Borough and the proposal would be some distance from Burton Joyce on the opposite side of the River and it is not considered that impacts on the amenity of local residents would be unacceptable provided that policies ensure levels of noise and dust etc. are kept within acceptable levels in relation to nearby residents.</p> <p>Traffic It is proposed that aggregate would be barged to Nottingham thereby reducing HGV movement by road in this direction and whilst it is possible that some HGVs could desire to utilise the A612, the connection to the A52 would provide a better link to Nottingham and destinations to the west and the M1/M42/A50 routes. Comment: The County Council should consider appropriate signage to deter HGVs from using less suitable routes including through Burton Joyce.</p> <p>Landscape Impact Comment: if the site is selected then the opportunity to recreate wetland habitat and to reconnect the floodplain should be taken. The County Council should also consider the need for appropriate landscaping of the mineral workings and processing plant in line with the recommendations contained within the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment Stoke Lock (TW51) Policy Zone in order to reduce and mitigate landscape impact including during the operational phase.</p> <p>Flood Risk A potential concern is whether there would be any increase in flood risk as a consequence of the development of the wharf on the southern bank of the River upstream of Burton Joyce and also as a consequence of the sand and gravel working itself.</p>		<p>As part of any detailed planning application submitted by the operator a wide range of assessments would have to be undertaken with the outcomes of these incorporated into the planning application. This would include a site specific flood risk assessment and a transport assessment.</p> <p>The planning application would include the extraction area and phasing of the works as well as the location and types of screening to be put in place to minimise the visual impact of the site. A restoration plan will also be included which should reference policy SP2 'biodiversity led restoration' and examine the potential to reconnect the river to the flood plain as well as the potential to increase flood storage capacity in the area to reduce flooding downstream.</p>	

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		Comment: The proposal will need to be subject to a detailed flood risk assessment which may also recommend appropriate mitigation in order to ensure that the proposal does not increase flood risk downstream.			
28894 - Canal and River Trust (Mr Ian Dickinson) [3530]	Comment	<p>Wider Canal & River Trust Comments</p> <p>We would further comment that impacts on leisure, amenity and recreational use of this stretch of the River Trent should also be considered. Adverse environmental impacts can reduce the value of the river in this regard, and may serve to discourage it's use by boaters (including canoes and kayaks), anglers or as a route for walkers to follow. We do not anticipate that there will be any problems for other river users arising from the use of the barges themselves, which we understand are likely to be one or two in use each day. As noted in our previous comments in relation to the recent consultation on allocating the site at Barton in Fabis (Site PA46), the Canal & River Trust would want to be reassured that the potential environmental impacts on the River Trent have been properly considered, both in terms of direct impacts on the river and indirect ones arising from impacts on the locality.</p>		<p>Comments noted. The site allocations identified in the Preferred Approach set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. Detailed assessment work regarding the operation of the proposed site, including the movement of sand and gravel along the River Trent would be included as part of the planning application process.</p>	

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27762 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714] 27763 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714] 27764 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714] 27765 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714] 27766 - Environment Agency (Mr Andrew Pitts) [2714]	Comment	<p>Flood risk - FRA</p> <p>It will be necessary to produce a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) to demonstrate the risk of the development to others as well as to the site itself during times of flood. The FRA will need to demonstrate the effect of the phased operations upon neighbouring land. Any increased risk of flooding will need to clearly identify adequate and appropriate measures to manage this flood risk, in order that no property or land is placed at increased risk of flooding, without the agreement of landowners and the Minerals Planning Authority.</p> <p>Any temporary loss of floodplain will need to be compensated with new floodplain creation that is close to the area of loss. We recommend that to demonstrate the impact of operations on flood risk, that a hydraulic modelling exercise is undertaken, and that the results of this exercise are made available as part of a more detailed planning consultation.</p> <p>The FRA should also consider the conveyor and its route as well as the processing plant which is also located within flood zone 3. There will need to be a minimum easement of 45m between the banks of the River Trent and any excavations, to prevent against the risk of the works becoming breached. It is advised that the operating company build into their contingency plans a procedure and operations to deal with the breach of the River Trent into the working area.</p> <p>In line with the above point it will be important that the operator provides the continued minimum level of flood protection already afforded to surrounding areas during operation of the site.</p> <p>Any risk of flooding from ordinary watercourses should be included within the FRA. The administration of these watercourses will be through the LLFA or IDB's and any proposals to work on these</p>		<p>Comments noted. As part of a detailed planning application the applicant would be required to undertake a wide range of assessments. This would include a hydrological risk assessment as well as a Flood Risk Assessment for the site. This would take account of local issues such as the current flood risk category, any existing flood banks and wider issues such as the Water Framework Directive. The outcome of this assessment would need to be addressed through the planning application process. Any planning application for the site would include a detailed restoration plan which should in line with the Preferred Approach policy SP2 'biodiversity led restoration'. It should also explore the potential for river reconnection and flood bank realignment as identified in the development brief.</p>	

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		<p>watercourses and their subsequent restoration will need to be agreed with these relevant bodies.</p> <p>Flood risk - embankments There are flood embankments close to and which impact this site. No works should be undertaken to these structures without the prior consent of the relevant flood risk Risk Management Authority (RMA). This will also include any works that impact upon the essential access to these flood risk assets.</p> <p>Flood risk - restoration The restoration proposals are noted. These proposals must not result in land raised above the existing levels, as this may increase flood risk to others. There are low embankments between the newly wetted area and the River Trent and this brings into question the need to continue with these embankments. We will therefore require as a part of the hydraulic modelling exercise that the restoration proposals are tested in terms of their impact upon flood risk, and as a part of this exercise the modelling is tested without the presence of these embankments.</p> <p>The restoration proposals should consider how flood risk benefits can be delivered in line with WFD and Biodiversity enhancements required through the England Biodiversity Strategy.</p> <p>Details of the improvements to the existing Shelford flood defences will need to be discussed and agreed with the Environment Agency and the Minerals Planning Authority.</p> <p>Biodiversity As part of any post-working reinstatement of the site, we would encourage that the worked area is re-connected back to the River Trent through the realignment of the flood embankment to form a functional</p>			

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		<p>floodplain and create wetland habitat.</p> <p>Doing so would be in line with the England Biodiversity Strategy which builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and seeks to increase the overall extent of priority habitats by at least 200,000 ha by 2020. This would also contribute towards climate change mitigation and adaptation through set-back embankments for flood risk purposes and by creating movement corridors/stepping stones for migratory river and wetland species. The River Trent habitat corridors is key to climate change resilience in a number of species so expansion of this wildlife provision through the creation of wetland stepping stones would serve to further enhance this.</p> <p>Restoration plans should be drawn up in consultation with various organisations including (but not limited to) the Environment Agency, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, RSPB and Trent Rivers Trust. Consideration should be given to the creation of wet grassland, reedbeds, both shallow and deep waterbodies with scrapes and ponds of varying depth and size. The potential to have waterbodies connected to the river to create fish refuge areas should also be considered.</p> <p>The Draft Biodiversity Opportunity Maps produced by the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group (July 2013) to support the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan identifies the Shelford west site as a significant opportunity for wetland creation. Consideration should be given to designing the wetland with county target priority species in mind.</p> <p>Groundwater quality and water resources The most northern portion of the site lies within the source protection zone 3 for a public water supply and the nearest groundwater abstraction is 800 m from the site. The protection of groundwater, both in terms of quality and quantity, will be</p>			

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		important throughout the quarry development and will require an appropriate Hydrogeological Risk Assessment. The assessment should also consider the effects of de-watering on surrounding water users from the sand and gravel extraction. If quarrying activities on the site will require water to be abstracted at rates greater than 20m3/day then an abstraction licence will be required from the Environment Agency.			
27145 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	Natural England generally welcomes the approach set out in the Development Brief for the Shelford West site. We acknowledge that the proposed restoration of the site to a variety of priority habitats would be in keeping with the Biodiversity Mapping Opportunities project for the Trent Valley. We also welcome the consideration of floodplain reconnection. This will ensure that the restored wetlands are joined by the river Trent, which is the thread that will link with other wetlands within the Trent Valley. The restoration of this site is therefore an opportunity to contribute to the RSPBs Trent & Tame River Valleys Futurescape project, supported by Natural England.		Comments noted	
28717 - Anglian Water Services Limited (Stewart Patience) [7379]	Comment	Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this document (the inclusion of Shelford West as an allocation). This is outside Anglian Waters area and we therefore have no comment to make.		Noted.	

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28754 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	<p>The comments above are based on general ecological knowledge of the proposed site at this time, and without the provision of any detailed ecological information. So these comments do not preclude habitats or species being found during site surveys which would prevent mineral development of the site in the future. This is particularly the case for protected species, where the situation can change quickly, thus emphasising the need for up to date surveys to inform applications.</p> <p>New SSSIs and LWS may be designated in the future so this would need to be taken into account at a planning application stage, in accordance with the protective policies for sites of biodiversity importance. Where overlapping botanical and faunal LWS are designated, EIA would need to take into account the different impacts that may occur to the features of interest. The proposed duration of the site is also substantial, which could lead to unacceptable long term effects on wildlife, so this would need to be fully considered at an application stage. The length of the proposed conveyor and the footprint of excavation that would be required to sink it for such a substantial length is also an issue of concern.</p>		Comments noted. A detailed planning application would include detailed assessment work including any work to assess the potential impact on LWS/SSSIs.	
27147 - Natural England (Consultation Services) [1750]	Comment	<p>Landscape Character Areas are mentioned in Policy DM5 of the main Preferred Approach Consultation document, and this is welcome. We suggest that the development briefs for restoration of the site should also advise that up to date National Character Area information for the site and its setting is considered. The Shelford West site falls within NCA 48: Trent & Belvoir Vales. Natural England has recently updated the information on this NCA, in a new profile document. The Landscape Opportunities sections within this profile should provide helpful guidance for restoration proposals.</p>		Comments noted. Policy DM12 'Restoration, after-use and after-care' supporting text has been amended to ensure that proposals take account of the relevant National Character area profile/s. It is therefore not considered necessary to include a reference in the development brief.	

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28929 - Crown Estates (Malcolm Burns) [7571]	Comment	<p>I am writing in relation to Brett Aggregates Ltd representations to the Nottinghamshire County Minerals Local Plan for proposed mineral extraction at two locations in the south of the County, Shelford East and Shelford West. The land at these two sites is owned by The Crown Estate and form part of our wider Bingham Estate.</p> <p>The Crown Estate is an independent commercial business, created by an Act of Parliament. Our role is to make sure that the land and property we invest in and manage are sustainably worked, developed and enjoyed to deliver the best value over the long term. We are tasked by Parliament with enhancing the value of the £9.9 billion property portfolio we manage and generating a profit for the benefit of the nation.</p> <p>We manage one of nation's largest rural estates across which we own the rights to extract minerals for 115,500 hectares (285,500 acres) of land, however, the large majority of this is not actively worked. Actual operations include 34 lettings, extracting sand, gravel, limestone, granite, brick clay, coal, slate and dimension stone - providing the building blocks of our everyday lives, from the roads we drive on to the offices and homes we inhabit.</p>		Comments noted	
28603 - Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (Mr Andrew Dale) [2560]	Comment	As the scheme will have major impact upon the Board's operations and the general drainage of the area we request that Nottinghamshire County Council and the developer keep the Board updated on process and consult the Board at early stages regarding further developments.		Comments noted. The issues raised in your representation would be covered in a detailed planning application before any development could be undertaken. The planning application would include a wide range of assessments as well as detailed plans relating to the area of extraction, location of roads and plant including the route of the conveyor. The Internal drainage board will continue to be informed of future stages of the Minerals Local Plan production. If a planning application for the site is submitted in the future the IDB would be consulted.	

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28752 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	<p>Ecological constraints are not known for this site without surveys being undertaken, however it appears that there are LWS lying immediately adjacent to the proposed allocation. I note that the applicant has reduced the extraction boundary from the original proposed allocation to reduce the direct impact on LWS, but this remains an issue of concern, as indirect impacts may occur. I note, however, that the draft allocation text has acknowledged the presence of these LWS:</p> <p>*□Swallowtail plantation LWS, which appears to coincide with the allocation boundary</p> <p>*□Shelford Carr LWS, which also abuts the allocation boundary and appears to be immediately adjacent to the proposed flood defence improvement bank.</p> <p>*□Manor Lane Bank LWS, which also abuts both the boundary and the proposed flood bank.</p> <p>Due to this proximity to LWS, indirect effects such as dust, changes in hydrology and hydrogeology and noise would need to be taken into account in the EIA. In this area of floodplain, the impacts of hydrological changes could affect both LWS and other important habitats further afield.</p> <p>Previously the Applicant provided a commitment that LWS would be excluded from the scheme and that hydrological assessment and mitigation would be undertaken (such as the use of recharge ditches) in order to prevent indirect hydrological impacts on the LWS. I note that this commitment is stated in the draft Site Development Brief. If appropriate avoidance and mitigation could be achieved as described, then this should address these specific concerns. The potential indirect effects of eg. noise on sensitive species cannot be assessed at this stage without the results of detailed faunal surveys.</p>		Comments noted. A detailed planning application would include detailed assessment work including any work to assess the potential impact on LWS/SSSIs.	

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28383 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Comment	As you mention in your Consultation Document by extracting from the Shelford site, the opportunity exists for flood management and sustainability improvements in the location of the village of Shelford, which is in the interests of the residents.		Comments noted	
28601 - Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (Mr Andrew Dale) [2560]	Comment	<p>The board would also be eager to comment on the proposal for the underground conveyor which will need to cross a number of Board maintained watercourses.</p> <p>Any buildings, structures, fences, planting or access roads etc. must be designed to be at least 9.0 metres from the bank top of any Board maintained watercourse to ensure that the Board can retain machinery access.</p>		Comments noted. The issues raised in your representation would be covered in a detailed planning application before any development could be undertaken. The planning application would include a wide range of assessments as well as detailed plans relating to the area of extraction, location of roads and plant including the route of the conveyor. The Internal drainage board will continue to be informed of future stages of the Minerals Local Plan production. If a planning application for the site is submitted in the future the IDB would be consulted.	

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28777 - Marine Management Organisation (General Enquiries) [2676]	Comment	<p>Although Nottinghamshire County Council does not fall within tidal reach, aggregate activity may take place, such as transport of minerals for use via inland waterways, to or from the marine environment. The MMO would therefore recommend reference to marine aggregates be included within the minerals plan and we highlight three documents for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *□The Marine Policy Statement (MPS), section 3.5 which highlights the importance of marine aggregates and its supply to England's (and the UK) construction industry. *□The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets out policies for national (England) construction minerals supply. *□The Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) which includes specific references to the role of marine aggregates in the wider portfolio of supply. <p>The National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005-2020 predict likely aggregate demand over this period including marine supply.</p> <p>The NPPF informed MASS guidance requires local mineral planning authorities to prepare Local Aggregate Assessments, these assessments have to consider the opportunities and constraints of all mineral supplies into their planning regions - including marine. This means that even land-locked counties, such as Nottinghamshire, may have to consider the role that marine sourced supplies (delivered by rail or river) play - particularly where land based resources are becoming increasingly constrained.</p>		<p>Nottinghamshire is a major producer of sand and gravel which is not only used within the county but also exported from the Idle Valley to Doncaster. Over the life of the plan it is forecast that there will be a 30 million tonne shortfall in sand and gravel and this is being met by the site allocations identified in the minerals local plan.</p> <p>Due to the cost sensitivity of transporting minerals it is unlikely that marine dredged sand and gravel would be transported into the county. The plan however encourages the use of non- road based transport such as river barge.</p>	

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28890 - Canal and River Trust (Mr Ian Dickinson) [3530]	Comment	Navigation Authority Comments The River Trent is a designated commercial waterway (as far as Meadow Lane Lock in Nottingham). This means that it is a waterway principally available for the commercial carriage of freight. As already stated, the Trust is a registered charity and our charitable purposes include the promotion of sustainable development in the vicinity of inland waterways and in particular the promotion of sustainable means of achieving economic growth and regeneration. As part of this we will work with commercial firms wishing to develop new freight services on the Trent. As such the Trust welcomes the request to move freight on this waterway and we support this aspect of the proposed allocation. Any freight operations would be subject to compliance with the Trust's strict terms and conditions for the carriage of freight and freight vessels conditions which include navigation standards, health and safety requirements and maximum craft dimensions.		Comments noted	
25791 - Mr Euan Corrie [3518]	Comment	Since I am not immediately affected by the proposed alterations to the plan at Shelford it would not be appropriate to comment otherwise.		Comment noted	

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28273 - Lowland Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership (Rosy Carter) [2670]	Comment	<p>We are in the process of establishing the natural environment baseline for the area. Following advice from senior management at Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire County Council, the LNP is then going to set our objectives and targets, before then helping the two County Councils incorporate them into their local plans. Depending plan production stage, our objectives and targets may need to be added as an addendum to your plans if it is not possible for them to be incorporated into the plan during 2015. In early 2015 we will hold an event for planning authorities and planners where we will share our aims, strategy and objectives and begin a continuing, constructive and cooperative dialogue.</p> <p>If you have issues with having an addendum to your plans do not hesitate to contact us to discuss it.</p>		Comments noted. If the LNP documents are produced before the Minerals Local Plan is finalised, the relevant information will be referenced in the text.	
28889 - Canal and River Trust (Mr Ian Dickinson) [3530]	Comment	<p>Navigation Authority Comments</p> <p>As Navigation Authority, we note that the Site Development Brief set out in Appendix 1 of the Consultation Document indicates that there will be no excavation within 45m of the toe of any flood defence or the River Trent itself. On this basis, we consider it unlikely that the actual extraction of sand and gravel from the site will have an impact on navigation along the river.</p> <p>We further note that it is proposed to take approximately 180,000 tonnes per annum by barge along the River Trent from the site to Colwick Industrial Estate. This will necessitate provision of a new barge loading area at the site and use of the wharf at Colwick which is owned by us.</p>		Comments noted	

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28281 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The District Council recognises the need for the Minerals Authority to provide for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel over the plan period. Therefore to meet this need it is suggested that Shelford West could act as a straight replacement for Flash Farm, anticipated to operate between 2016-2028, whilst a portion of Shelford East could be phased towards the end of the plan period in the place of Coddington (due to be commenced in 2023).</p> <p>Furthermore this approach would also provide for a more equitable distribution of future sand and gravel extraction across the County with Newark & Sherwood presently being the single biggest contributing area by some distance (see table above). Whilst the Council acknowledges that mineral resource can only be worked where it is found there is now a degree of choice over where future sand and gravel extraction should take place. It is notable that Newark & Sherwood (14,800 dwellings between 2006-2026), Rushcliffe (13,150 dwellings between 2011-2028) and Nottingham City (17,150 dwellings between 2011-2028) represent the focus for significant housing growth within the County. Accordingly a more even distribution between Newark & Sherwood District and Rushcliffe Borough would constitute a more effective and sustainable fit with the locations of substantial future housing growth and also provide for quick and efficient access to likely markets.</p>		<p>In order to meet demand over the plan period, a number of new sites are required along with extensions to existing sites. The shelford west site is being proposed for allocation and this will ensure that adequate sand and gravel is provided over the plan period. As a result of the inclusion of the shelford site, the Barton in Fabis proposal is being removed. This site is being removed as it is considered the least suitable given the environmental constraints identified. The Flash Farm site is therefore still being proposed identified for allocation in the plan.</p>	

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28749 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	<p>I would also reiterate that we welcome the MPA's approach in seeking to embed the large scale restoration and re-creation of biodiversity into the MLP, and would emphasise that NWT consider that biodiversity conservation should be the priority end-use for mineral sites.</p> <p>Thus NWT supports the MLP's aim, in accordance with the aims of the Lawton Review and the Natural Environment White Paper, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) create more BAP/Section 41 habitat; b) create larger areas of those habitats; c) encourage the conservation and enhancement of existing high quality habitat; d) link and buffer habitats, as this is. <p>We have welcomed the opportunity to work with the MPA for several years on discussing the concepts behind this approach and also recognise that a great deal of good biodiversity restoration has been both approved and undertaken under the period of the current MLP.</p> <p>We look forward to working in a similar manner with the MPA in the future, underpinned by a shared vision for the substantive conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in the County.</p>		Comments noted. A detailed planning application would include detailed assessment work including any work to assess the potential impact on LWS/SSSIs.	

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
28751 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	A proposed extraction site of this scale could provide an opportunity to deliver landscapescale conservation through large-scale habitat creation, and such landscapes can also positive social and economic benefits, through the creation of high quality landscapes that will be attractive for sustainable tourism, including wildlife tourism, to the area, as well as delivering a landscape of exceptional diversity that would benefit both residents and visitors. This must, however, be balanced against local social impacts that might result from the duration of the scheme, and I am mindful of local concerns about flood risk, but this is not a topic on which NWT is able to comment.		Comments noted. A detailed planning application would include detailed assessment work including any work to assess the potential impact on LWS/SSSIs.	

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28372 - Paul Aspden [7072]	Comment	<p>This looks like a good idea.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will create jobs locally and provide our country with house and road building materials. 2. Once finished (I was told in 15 years) the land will be an excellent wildlife haven and potential leisure facility. At the minute the land is rather drab farmland with all the fertilizer and pesticide issues that implies. To suggest that the plan is bad for the environment is biased. <p>The people objecting to this are approaching the matter from a narrow self interested position. If we had always taken this position in the past we would never have built the railways, motorways, factories, etc which created such wealth for the nation.</p> <p>Possible concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a legitimate concern about the amount of traffic which will be generated. The A6097 and the A614 are already badly congested. 2. Local residents have concerns about an increased flooding risk. This worry needs to be addressed. 		<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site.</p> <p>There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p>	

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28347 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Comment	<p>We note the proposed development brief. As stated in our previous consultation responses for other sites across the County, we are concerned at the contents of this - we do not consider that it adequately addresses historic environment issues. While this highlights potential impacts upon heritage assets, it offers no further guidance on how impacts should be managed. In any case, these issues should be identified and understood now, prior to allocating the site as this will establish the principle of development here. We also do not consider that specifying 'use of metal detector on conveyor belt' is appropriate in relation to archaeology - there is high potential here and a number of survey techniques will be required, rather than restricting this to one particular approach. This is also at odds with the preceding sentence which states that preservation in situ may be required. Archaeological survey should be undertaken be pre-determination of any application, given the potential significance of the resource. You are advised to seek the advice of the County Archaeologist on this matter.</p>		<p>The purpose of the development briefs is to identify key local issues (highlighted by the relevant specialists) that need to be taken into account as part of a detailed planning application. It is not intended to include guidance on how impacts should be managed. A detailed planning application would have to include a wide range of detailed assessment documents and take account of the policies contained within the plan. This would include policy DM6 historic environment and DM 12: Restoration, after-use and after-care.</p> <p>The text in the development brief has been amended to read: 'High archaeological potential managed through appropriate survey</p>	

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28930 - Crown Estates (Malcolm Burns) [7571]	Comment	<p>In delivering our commercial remit for the rural estate we decided to award Brett Aggregates an option agreement for the sites at Shelford in May 2008 so that they could explore with local authority decision makers whether the site is appropriate for gravel extraction that could supply construction and development activity.</p> <p>In preparing representations in support of the Shelford allocations, Bretts has commissioned detailed technical work to demonstrate the suitability of these two locations. Specifically the evidence has highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no known environmental or access impediments to the site being worked; - The site benefits from the potential use of Colwick Wharf, which would allow the sustainable transportation by waterway of some of the mineral extraction; - The current mineral site allocations in the draft local minerals plan are unevenly distributed and a balance needs to be restored by this allocation in the south of the County which would reduce "mineral miles" on local roads. 		Comments noted	
28602 - Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board (Mr Andrew Dale) [2560]	Comment	<p>I enclose a plan indicating the proposed site in relation to the Board's district and maintained watercourses. The Board's prior written consent will be required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any works in, over, under or within 9 metres of any Board maintained watercourse. - Any works within the channel of any riparian watercourse within the Board's district - Any works that will increase the flow of surface water run off to the Board's drainage network. 		Comments noted. The issues raised in your representation would be covered in a detailed planning application before any development could be undertaken. The planning application would include a wide range of assessments as well as detailed plans relating to the area of extraction, location of roads and plant including the route of the conveyor. The Internal drainage board will continue to be informed of future stages of the Minerals Local Plan production. If a planning application for the site is submitted in the future the IDB would be consulted.	

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28346 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Comment	<p>We understand that there have been previous issues relating to access to the transport network. The presented solution, however, while avoiding direct impacts upon designated heritage assets, has the potential to adversely affect the setting of a great number of these.</p> <p>Specifically, we are concerned that the siting of the processing plant will affect non-designated archaeology. In addition, there may be impacts upon Shelford Manor relating to visual impacts as well as impacts from noise, dust and vibration.</p> <p>The conveyor belt also runs along the corner of the southern tip of the scheduled monument, and forms a long horizontal break between Shelford Manor and the village of Shelford. While we note that this is to be set into the ground, we are concerned at not only the impact of this relating to archaeology and setting (again including impacts from noise, dust and vibration), but also other issues relating to requirements for access and maintenance, as well as potential for the need for this to be fenced for safety and security reasons.</p>		<p>The proposed site allocations identified in the minerals plan set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include a range of detailed site assessments including archaeology and the historic environment. The findings from the assessment work would influence the final design and location of quarry including the extent of the extraction area, location and screening of the conveyor and the processing plant. Once this work was complete the planning application would be assessed against policies contained in the minerals local plan such as DM1 Protecting local amenity, DM6 Historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care.</p>	
27141 - The Coal Authority (Rachael Bust) [2853]	Comment	<p>The Coal Authority has no comments to make on the additional consultation on sand and gravel provision - Shelford West.</p> <p>The Coal Authority wishes to continue to be consulted, both informally if required, and formally on future stages</p>		Comments noted.	

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28280 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	In discounting the Shelford East site the District Council would question whether sufficient weight has been given to the potential cross benefits available from the western site. Clearly the eastern site could also gain from the ability to barge a substantial amount of mineral resource, allow processing to take place away from a settlement and have direct access to the A6097. On the basis of the information available the site seems to have been principally ruled out due to landscape and heritage impact and the District Council would therefore query whether these constraints rule out the site in its entirety. Given that the heritage constraints relate to the presence of a scheduled ancient monument, to the west of the manor, there could be the potential for a less sensitive portion of the site away from the asset to also be worked. In order to address the small shortfall from the loss of the two Newark & Sherwood greenfield sites this area would not need to be particularly extensive. Such an approach would also make best use of the investment in site infrastructure made by the operator in providing for an extensive conveyor from the western extraction site to the A6097.		The Shelford west scheme is proposed to be allocated in the submission draft document and this is proposed to be worked for the majority of the plan period. The Shelford east site is not being considered as it scores badly in sustainability appraisal terms and is not considered deliverable due to the capacity of the minerals operator to extract, process and sell the sand and gravel (produced from both sites) over the plan period. Sand and gravel provision will be monitored over the plan period and if a shortage is identified further sites would be identified.	

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28345 - Historic England (East Midlands) (Ms Claire Searson) [2677]	Comment	<p>Having made our initial assessment, we are concerned that the site may impact upon a large number of heritage assets including two scheduled monuments, Grade II* Church of St Peter and St Paul and assets at Shelford Manor, including the grade II* Manor house itself. There is also potential for non-designated archaeology in the extraction site, along the length of the conveyor belt and within the site of the processing plant. In allocating sites for development, efforts should be made to avoid harmful impacts upon any of the dimensions of sustainable development, in accordance with the NPPF (paragraph 152). Chapter 12 of the NPPF is also relevant whereby harm to heritage assets should require clear and convincing justification and harm to assets should be exceptional, or wholly exceptional in relation to highly graded assets and scheduled monuments.</p> <p>The extraction area itself may affect the setting of assets across the River Trent at Burton Joyce as well as there being significant potential to affect non-designated archaeology.</p>		<p>The proposed site allocations identified in the minerals plan set out those areas that are in principal suitable for future minerals extraction. Before any development of the site could go ahead a detailed planning application would need to be submitted. The application would need to include a range of detailed site assessments including archaeology and the historic environment. The findings from the assessment work would influence the final design and location of quarry including the extent of the extraction area, location and screening of the conveyor and the processing plant. Once this work was complete the planning application would be assessed against policies contained in the minerals local plan such as DM1 Protecting local amenity, DM6 Historic environment and DM12: Restoration, after-use and after-care.</p>	

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28753 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	Restoration should seek to maximise BAP priority habitats for the area, and particularly to complement the reedbeds, shallow wetlands, wet grassland, species-rich ditches and wet woodland in the area. Where possible, restoration should be to the above habitats and shallow wetlands, with substantial margins, not deep open water. Given the proximity to the Trent, and the disturbance that would be caused by the construction of a wharf, opportunities should be sought to reconnect the floodplain and to create new linked wetlands, sinuous (and possibly braided) channels and ditches. I note that the draft Site Development Brief lists the above habitats, which is to be welcomed, it should also be noted that there is a suite of complementary smaller scale and micro-habitats such as ditches, islands, shingle areas, bare slopes, species-rich scrub etc. that should also form part of any restoration scheme, as they can substantially contribute to increased biodiversity.		Comments noted. A detailed planning application would include a comprehensive restoration scheme that would include detailed information regarding the type and amount of individual habitats.	
27571 - Save the Ancient Valley Environment (SAVE) [3694]	Comment	<p>We contend that the Barton site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At our revised estimate of capacity of 1.4mt will make no more than a marginal contribution to provision - Will have direct impact on 25,000 people living within 1.5 miles (and 50,000 visitors to Attenborough Nature Reserve - It should have scored -17 for operational and -11 for long term in the Sustainability Appraisal. <p>In comparison, the Shelford site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very significant capacity of 6.5mt, reducing the need for several other smaller sites - Transporting circa 40% by barge would undoubtedly be a less environmentally damaging option in terms of reducing lorry movements and carbon emissions - Would have direct impact on far fewer people and Sustainability Appraisal score of only -6. 		The Barton in Fabis site is no longer being probed as an allocation in the emerging Minerals Local Plan due to revised site proposals put forward elsewhere.	

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28893 - Canal and River Trust (Mr Ian Dickinson) [3530]	Comment	Wider Canal & River Trust Comments Aside from our role as a navigation authority, as a charitable trust, we are keen to promote the wider benefits and amenity value of all inland waterways. We would therefore want to be reassured that the potential environmental impacts on the River Trent will be properly considered, both in terms of direct impacts on the river and indirect ones arising from impacts on the locality, as part of the overall assessment of the suitability of this site.		Comments noted	
28704 - Highways England (Susan Chambers) [2790]	Comment	<p>The Agency welcomes the opportunity to comment on the NCC Minerals Local Plan - Additional Consultation on Sand and Gravel Provision - Shelford West. The Agency notes that the Shelford West site will be accessed from the A6097 with the A46 being first point at which traffic from the development will impact the SRN.</p> <p>The Agency welcomes the proposed use of the River Trent for the transportation of a significant proportion of the minerals to be extracted from the site and considers that this will help minimise impacts on the SRN in the area. The Agency has no comments in principle on the proposed extraction of minerals from Shelford West as currently set out in the additional consultation. The Agency will expect detailed traffic impacts to be considered through an appropriate transport assessment as part of development proposals for the site.</p>		Comments noted	

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28892 - Canal and River Trust (Mr Ian Dickinson) [3530]	Comment	Navigation Authority Comments We have had discussions with the promoter of the Shelford site regarding the possible use of the river to transport aggregates from the site to Colwick. In our letter to you of 10th July 2014, we confirmed that, subject to contract and various conditions set by the Trust, the Trust was willing to enter into an option agreement which will allow the use of the Colwick Wharf for the purpose of bringing aggregate from Shelford to the Colwick Wharf by barge. Such an agreement would also be subject to a review of the planning permission position and restrictions and obtaining any further planning consents that may be required. We can confirm that the Trust has now reached the final stages of agreeing Heads of Terms for an option (subject to contract) to use our wharf site at Colwick		Comments noted	
27567 - Barton in Fabis Parish Council [33]	Comment	Our comments made earlier on the Barton in Fabis site remain (particularly regarding the basis for the provision of sand and gravel provision level - see key points attached). We do however welcome the fact that the Council is examining all potential sites and that this now includes Shelford West.		Comments noted. The Barton in Fabis site is no longer being proposed as an allocation in the emerging Minerals Local Plan due to revised site proposals put forward elsewhere.	

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28282 - Newark and Sherwood District Council (Matthew Tubb) [2950]	Comment	<p>The strong support for the inclusion of the two Shelford sites is however qualified on the basis that the anticipated level of barging is confirmed as a site requirement and that the A6097 - A46 route southwards will provide the principal route for site traffic. The Newark & Sherwood District-Wide Transport Study highlights congestion at the A612/A6097 junction at Lowdham as a particular issue. Furthermore with the addition of committed development traffic flows on the A6097 between the A46 at East Bridgford and the A612 at Lowdham are expected to operate at over 90% stress level. Issues around the highway capacity to support the proposal and related impact on the 'Lowdham Roundabout' are therefore key concerns for the Authority.</p> <p>It is however considered that these concerns can be addressed through the introduction of routeing arrangements as part of the site development briefs requiring transportation via the A46 and restricting the movement of traffic northwards along the A6097. As the intention is for the Shelford West site to serve the Nottingham market transportation southwards along the A46 would continue to provide for quick and efficient links to the identified market.</p> <p>On the basis of the above, and the firm objections previously raised, the District Council provides strong support for the deletion of the Flash Farm and Coddington sites with Shelford West and a suitable portion of Shelford East being identified as sand and gravel allocations in their place.</p>		<p>The Shelford west site is currently proposing to serve the greater Nottingham market and therefore traffic would turn both left and right out of the site on to the A6097. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues with the current proposals. A site specific transport assessment would be required at the planning application stage. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the</p>	

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28750 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Comment	General principles - The restoration of mineral sites should predominantly be to BAP priority habitats that are appropriate for that particular natural area. Whilst there is a need for agricultural land for food production, this should be considered from the perspective that even if all of every proposed mineral site were to be restored to wholly nature conservation habitats (which are in any case often managed by agricultural and forestry techniques) this would constitute a loss of less than 1% of the agricultural land of the County. European and UK agricultural policy encourages the conversion of agricultural land to conservation habitats through agrienvironment schemes, where quite substantial payments can be made to landowners by NE to provide other non-food benefits from their land, principally the conservation of priority habitats and species and the enhancement of landscape for the benefit of society. This should be a key consideration in the restoration of mineral sites, which can provide unprecedented opportunities to create these habitats and diverse, high quality landscapes. Provision should be made by the applicant for the restored habitats to be properly maintained and managed for conservation in the long term, at least 20 years, otherwise the use of restoration as a partial justification for schemes cannot be accepted as there would be no lasting biodiversity or landscape benefit.		Comments noted. A detailed planning application would include a comprehensive restoration scheme identifying the types of habitats and length of the aftercare period for the site.	

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26493 - AMEC [211]	Comment	National Grid seeks to encourage high quality and well planned development in the vicinity of its high voltage overhead lines. Land beneath and adjacent to the overhead line route should be used to make a positive contribution to the development of the site and can for example be used for nature conservation, open space, landscaping areas or used as a parking court. National Grid, in association with David Lock Associates has produced 'A Sense of Place' guidelines, which look at how to create high quality development near overhead lines and offers practical solutions which can assist in avoiding the unnecessary sterilisation of land in the vicinity of high voltage overhead lines.		Comments noted.	
28359 - Public Health England (Marie Robson) [7050]	Comment	Public Health England welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Nottinghamshire Minerals Plan. Whilst we have no specific comments to make on the consultation, we welcome the consideration of local amenity, and inclusion of pollution control measures within the document. PHE welcomes the opportunity to comment on individual planning applications, if requested.		Comments noted.	

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28945 - Jane Scott [7563]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>Additional risk to cyclists using these roads from large lorries turning here</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p>	

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28965 - Andrew Horrocks-Taylor [7501]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>Increase in traffic congestion, increase in pollution, spoiling/loss of the Trent Valley walk, negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants, extra flooding risk, permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland and livelihoods, devastating effect on angling, loss of local amenities and the local history trail, loss of historical scenic view.</p> <p>The Industrialisation of one of the last unspoilt areas of the River Trent in Nottingham will not be a temporary change, will generate few jobs as mechanisation in plant is significant and result in a degradation of the natural environment depressing the local economy for minimal public benefit. Nottinghamshire has enough image problems without despoiling one of the last great scenic Trent Valley vistas. Current events such as Deerstock Music Festival will relocate, company relocations will be less likely with degraded environment and future potential events such as "Le Tour" will not visit industrialised areas. The granting of planning will depress the current and future economy of South Nottinghamshire.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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Shelford West additional consultation

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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				This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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28946 - Claire Tobin-Storer [7566]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants.</p> <p>The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>The devastating effect on angling on this stretch of the River Trent.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic</p>	

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				considerations including the location of the markets served. This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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28761 - Rushcliffe Borough Council (Cllr Neil Clarke) [3884]	Object	<p>As Leader of the Council I stress my objection to the proposals at Shelford West. I am concerned that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whilst the Highways Authority now consider the revised access proposals to be acceptable in principle, the site has been previously assessed as undeliverable, due to local access issues. - the area proposed will have a significant negative impact on the local environment and wildlife and also the unique character of Shelford as a community, as well as enjoyment of the natural beauty of the countryside by neighbouring villages. - it will result in the loss of an area of tranquillity and have considerable detrimental impact on the agricultural landscape. <p>I strongly urge the County Council to take into account the significant detrimental impact such a facility and the strong and substantiated level of local feeling. I believe this is essential to protect and preserve this unique area ensuring its very well-loved part character and landscape is not destroyed. I remain hopeful that the proposals will be reconsidered and the County Council can progress with the plans development without the need to destroy such a beautiful and unique area.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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28923 - Prof Neil Macfarlane [7564]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: Increase in traffic congestion, increase in pollution, spoiling/loss of the Trent Valley walk, negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants, extra flooding risk, permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland and livelihoods, devastating effect on angling, loss of local amenities and the local history trail, loss of historical scenic view.</p> <p>The harmful effects on the wildlife of this part of the Trent valley and Shelford in particular, and on the fish stocks in the River Trent and the potential for the re-introduction of migratory salmon. Increased flood risk in Lowdham and nearby villages.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the Shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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28934 - Chris Broad [7576]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants.</p> <p>The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p>	

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28921 - Ann Gough [4621]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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				This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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28956 - Daisy Mitchell- Forster [7594]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent Valley</p>		<p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.	

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28928 - Dr Diane Beale [7570]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: Increase in traffic congestion, increase in pollution, spoiling/loss of the Trent Valley walk, extra flooding risk, permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland and livelihoods, loss of local amenities and the local history trail, loss of historical scenic view.</p> <p>My further objections include: * the impact on the LOCAL MINOR ROADS of the construction and works traffic - these are the primary routes between Radcliffe and Gunthorpe Bridge. The road across Shelford tops to Newton is already dangerous and has (I believe) seen a number of fatal accidents * the increased DANGER TO CYCLISTS - I cycle regularly through Shelford to reach Gunthorpe Bridge (as do many others) - it is by far the safest route but this will be jeopardised by increased industrial traffic * the CLOSENESS of the workings to Shelford village - the noise will impact constantly on Shelford family and village life and will interfere with services at the church, which I attend regularly</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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28708 - Rushcliffe Borough Council (Mr Richard Mapletoft [969])	Object	<p>The evidence base to derive comments is inadequate- no Highways Authority publication, no HRA screening, out of date EqIA.</p> <p>Allocation would nullify the County Council's own Noise Action Plan and, by its own admission, the Shelford western area has very high sensitivity on ecological, historic and landscape grounds.</p> <p>The SA does not, as required, clearly identify the significant negative effects of this alternative.</p> <p>In consideration of the Borough Council's above comments a full assessment of this proposal, and of alternative(s), should be sought.</p> <p>Based on the current analysis, the Shelford West site is therefore considered to be an inappropriate selection.</p>		<p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.</p> <p>It is considered that the evidence base for the minerals local plan is adequate and in line with requirements.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised regarding the Shelford west site.</p> <p>A draft Strategic Transport Assessment had been completed at the time of the consultation to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from all the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues. The document has since been finalised and will be available as part of future consultations.</p> <p>A HRA screening document and an EqIA have been completed and the relevant recommendations have been incorporated into the plan.</p> <p>The Shelford West site has been assessed using the same Sustainability Appraisal methodology as all other sites put forward. All negative impacts have been identified within the scoring matrix as well as in the summary for the site. The Sustainability Appraisal which included the Shelford West proposal was published on the website prior to the consultation being undertaken.</p>	

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
28006 - Trustees of Home Farm, Kelham [2922]	Object	We object to the omission of the Home Farm Site which is deliverable within the plan period. It is well located to serve south Nottinghamshire. The operators permitted operations are well placed to serve markets to the north and have traffic routing restrictions to enforce this. The Home Farm Site can be worked and restored in a manner that scores highly on the Sustainability Appraisal. The proposed allocation of Shelford West is not based on sound evidence and has development and operational issues that have not been properly tested and scored. We object to the proposed allocation of Shelford West.		It is not considered that the site can be delivered over the plan period given Lafarge Tarmacs existing reserves with planning permission that have yet to be worked and the potential Lafarge Tarmac allocations identified in the emerging plan. Whilst the Home Farm site can supply the south Nottinghamshire markets, the preferred approach identifies a range of sites (both extensions to existing quarries and new sites) that would provide adequate sand and gravel to serve a wide range of markets.	

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28919 - Ann Allsopp [7561]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>Increase in traffic congestion, increase in pollution, spoiling/loss of the Trent Valley walk, negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants, extra flooding risk, permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland and livelihoods, devastating effect on angling, loss of local amenities and the local history trail, loss of historical scenic view.</p> <p>Is there really a need for gravel?</p> <p>Is there really a good reason to spoil this beautiful part of Nottinghamshire, enjoyed by walkers, dogs, horses, anglers etc?</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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28926 - Selina Slater [7568]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p>	

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27768 - Mr Bryan Brears [6542]	Object	Shelford has taken generations to evolve into this classic Nottinghamshire village, that can be admired either from within the village or from the high ground on both sides of the Trent. We must not be the generation that destroys that. HISTORY WOULD NEVER FORGIVE US!!!		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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Shelford West additional consultation

Shelford West additional consultation

Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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				This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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28763 - Burton Joyce Village Plan Committee [7465] 28764 - Burton Joyce Village Plan Committee [7465] 28765 - Burton Joyce Village Plan Committee [7465] 28766 - Burton Joyce Village Plan Committee [7465] 28767 - Burton Joyce Village Plan Committee [7465] 28768 - Burton Joyce Village Plan Committee [7465] 28769 - Burton Joyce Village Plan Committee [7465] 28770 - Burton Joyce Village Plan Committee [7465] 28771 - Burton Joyce Village Plan Committee [7465]	Object	<p>This committee is monitoring the Village Plan (2011), following a survey of residents. The Plan has been accepted by the County Council as a true reflection of the opinions of the village residents over a range of issues affecting life in Burton Joyce. The survey revealed that the most appreciated feature of the village is its rural environment (particularly riverside location), but 93.5% of respondents were seriously concerned at the threat of flooding from the Trent. The Green Belt around the village is also highly valued and there is concern about possible inappropriate development on the fringes of the village.</p> <p>The Committee is tasked with monitoring prospective development which might affect the Green Belt. Shelford West is in our view an extremely serious threat to the Green Belt around Burton Joyce and the Trent Valley rural environment.</p> <p>We are surprised that there is little or no reference in your revised Sustainability Appraisal or in the submission of Brett Aggregates to the potential negative impacts on other communities in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>1 Threat of flooding (SA6) Our first major objection to this proposal concerns the threat of flooding, to all neighbouring communities.</p> <p>The Flood Risk Assessment highlighted the vulnerability of this area to flooding (grade 3 - at high risk of flooding). A Sequential Test and a Level 2 SFRA to be applied before any decision was made to go ahead with this site. "If the site is found to lie within Flood zone 3B the development may not be appropriate against the policies presented in PPS25".</p> <p>An additional and immeasurable factor is the increased likelihood of Climate Change exacerbating flooding problems.</p>		<p>The original proposals put forward by the mineral operator located the main site access for HGVs on to the local roads around Shelford and not directly on to the A6097. Because of the unsuitability of the local road network for HGVs, the proposals were not considered realistic or deliverable. Because of this the mineral operator submitted revised plans which would see the site entrance access the A6097 directly. This would mean that the local road network would now not be used by HGV traffic. At this stage of the local plan process the Shelford west scheme has been assessed on the information submitted by the mineral operators. If the site is allocated in the minerals plan a detailed planning application would still be required before the site could be developed. If the operator chose not to barge a proportion of the mineral this would be taken into account when the planning application is assessed for example in terms of additional HGV traffic.</p> <p>National guidance on development within the flood plain states that mineral extraction is compatible in the flood plain so long as structures such as plant site or mineral stock piles are located away from the highest risk areas and do not obstruct the flow of water at times of flood. The Sustainability Appraisal takes a risk based (worst case) approach to development in the flood plain given the uncertainty over the final design and layout of mineral sites. As part of a detail planning application a detailed site specific flood risk assessment would have to be undertaken by the developer and would take account of the exact location of the extraction area as well as other plant site and infrastructure. At times of serious flood events when the flood banks are over topped, active sand and gravel sites are allowed to flood maintaining flood capacity. It is widely acknowledged that sand and gravel quarries if designed to a high standard can increase local flood storage reducing flooding downstream.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in</p>	

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		<p>See PPS25. We do not think that sufficient informed attention has been given to climate change projections.</p> <p>The planning process began with highly laudable expressions of concern to protect the environment and avoid locating extraction sites in areas at risk of flooding. National guidance states that "inappropriate development in areas of flood risk should be avoided.". See East Midlands Regional Plan 2009-2026, EU Flood Directive, November 2009 and Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25).</p> <p>1 Threat of flooding (SA6) A further concern is the possibility of flood defences which have been built upstream impacting on the flooding situation downstream. Even Brett Aggregates in their submission acknowledge this. Brett Aggregate's proposed additional flood defences for Shelford are a clear admission that they anticipate that the proposed excavations would be likely to cause flooding. Equally, the proposed defences might push floodwater elsewhere to create further flood risk to other villages, including. Burton Joyce in this highly vulnerable and sensitive region.</p> <p>The area is in a delicate and fragile balance - the impact of climate change in conjunction with an excavation as extensive as this could easily destroy that balance and plunge many communities further into peril. Are profits more important than people?</p> <p>2 Destruction of landscape and environment Brett Aggregates claim the proposals "will have no adverse effect on the openness and visual amenity or areas of public open space", and ..." the landscape benefits are large". These statements are utterly outrageous. The company refers to this area as "bland, broadly featureless agricultural fields". There would be very</p>		<p>the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p>	

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		<p>few people who live in or visit the area who would agree with this dismissive statement about what is one of the most lovely, tranquil rural stretches of the Trent, close and accessible to people from Nottingham and visible for many miles from the hills either side of the valley. It is vital to the relaxation and well-being of the many people who come to enjoy the peace and quiet and the simple pleasures of walking, bird-watching, fishing, jogging and cycling along both sides of the river bank.</p> <p>2 Destruction of landscape and environment</p> <p>The Planning Team's stated intention is to "protect and enhance the quality of the landscape" and "conserve and create". In our opinion, this proposal would leave Shelford marooned like an island fortress in the middle of an industrial complex for at least 13 years, possibly 26 if Brett Aggregates then move on to Shelford East, as is their clear intention. It would also impact very negatively on Stoke Bardolph, Burton Joyce, and Bulcote if the proposed mutilation and destruction of this serene, natural landscape is allowed to go ahead. It would seem that "dig and destroy" would be a more apt motto for these proposals.</p> <p>The excavation would impact very badly on local businesses, pubs, restaurants and cafes which at the moment benefit from the large numbers of visitors who come to enjoy the peace and beauty of the riverside.</p> <p>Gedling Borough Council Planning Department has previously shown significant regard for the historic landscape of this valley.</p> <p>In the initial Minerals' Plan, 2011, the maps in the section AMES, pages 27 and 32, clearly reinforce the fact that both sides of this stretch of the River Trent are</p>			

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		<p>in an area of highest environmental sensitivity and contain a multiplicity of ecological and historical "hotspots". Once destroyed, they would be lost forever.</p> <p>3 The impact of the conveyor belt We are also greatly concerned about the negative impact on the health of all adjacent communities from pollution of dirt, dust and noise generated by the proposed conveyor belt, which will be approximately one and a half miles long, cutting through unspoilt agricultural land, and would be running throughout the day.</p> <p>It seems utterly fatuous that 13 or 26 years of industrial extraction would "protect and improve human health and quality of life" as Brett Aggregates claim in its submission. A claim is also made that excavating Shelford West would mitigate climate change by reducing the "mineral miles". The vast amount of energy that would be required to power the day-long running of this conveyor belt for 13 years has been conveniently ignored. How energy efficient would that be?</p> <p>4 Transport Another major concern is the proposed lorry access point just above Gunthorpe Bridge on the A6097. A further controlled junction would be required between the East Bridgford crossroads and Gunthorpe Bridge, and the necessary increase in the dimensions of the embankment would be a major engineering exercise in itself, further despoiling the agricultural environment.</p> <p>The A6097 is already a heavily trafficked single carriageway road with long queues at busy times in both North and South directions. It has been estimated that lorries would be leaving and entering the site at a rate of one every 4 minutes, even more frequently if the tenuous proposal to barge some of the aggregates does not materialise. Trying to exit from East</p>			

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		<p>Bridgford, Shelford or Gunthorpe at Gunthorpe Bridge onto the A6097 is a nerve-racking experience at most times of day; it would be even more dangerous if this proposal were to take place. If transportation to Nottingham is via the A612, the additional heavy goods traffic would greatly affect the safety and amenity of all residential areas including Burton Joyce.</p> <p>5 Loss of agricultural land This proposal would also result in the irreversible destruction of an estimated 550 acres of grade 3- 3a agricultural land and the loss of jobs and livelihoods of people who work the land. Much of the country's agricultural land is being sacrificed in the interests of industry. It is dangerous to prioritise the need for aggregates over the need for food production.</p> <p>Brett Aggregates reinstatement proposals will result in yet another area of open water and wetlands, doing nothing to redress the loss of agricultural land and repeating a pattern that is now commonplace along the Trent valley - the present open countryside offers a welcome change from the gravel pits and lagoons left by previous workings along the river.</p> <p>Brett Aggregates' lack of any serious attempts to mitigate the effects of the proposal and lack of imagination in its long-term restoration proposals suggest to us that it has little or no concern for the environment in general, or for the effect on local residents.</p> <p>Conclusion For all the above reasons, we consider Shelford West to be an unacceptable site. We would urge the County Council to investigate the use of alternatives to land-won aggregates. More use of marine dredged aggregates, crushed rock,</p>			

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		<p>secondary aggregates or those produced by recycling from demolition or excavation waste would avoid creating the many threats to communities inevitably involved in depending on land-won aggregates. London has greatly reduced its dependence on landwon aggregates in favour of more environmentally friendly alternatives.</p> <p>"Finding sufficient environmentally acceptable sites... is likely to be a fundamental issue. This can only reinforce the need for significant long term reductions in dependence on sand and gravel for meeting the demand for aggregates." Strategic Flood Assessment, April 2011.</p>			
26491 - AMEC [211]	Object	Having reviewed the consultation document, National Grid acknowledges Appendix 1 makes reference to the fact the site is crossed by National Grid's high voltage electricity transmission line; however this has been incorrectly labelled as 4VK route instead of ZD route.		Objection noted. Appendix 1 will be amended as suggested.	Amend site allocation development brief for Shelford to read ZD route, not 4VK route.
28007 - Savills (Mr Martin Ott) [1770]	Object	We object to the omission of the Home Farm Site which is deliverable within the plan period. It is well located to serve south Nottinghamshire. The operators permitted operations are well placed to serve markets to the north and have traffic routing restrictions to enforce this. The Home Farm Site can be worked and restored in a manner that scores highly on the Sustainability Appraisal. The proposed allocation of Shelford West is not based on sound evidence and has development and operational issues that have not been properly tested and scored. We object to the proposed allocation of Shelford West.		It is not considered that the site can be delivered over the plan period given Lafarge Tarmacs existing reserves with planning permission that have yet to be worked and the potential Lafarge Tarmac allocations identified in the emerging plan. Whilst the Home Farm site can supply the south Nottinghamshire markets, the preferred approach identifies a range of sites (both extensions to existing quarries and new sites) that would provide adequate sand and gravel to serve a wide range of markets.	

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25785 - Rt Hon K Clarke QC MP [890]	Object	<p>You will not be surprised that I am beginning to be approached by residents of Shelford in my constituency, who are very concerned indeed about the proposal by an Aggregates Company and Crown Estates that sand gravel included in the Local Mineral Plan. This is a very attractive part of the world and I probably do not need to tell you about the degree of alarm and opposition that has already been raised to the proposal.</p> <p>I realise that you are now going to be embarking on a process of consultation and analysis of the kind already underway on the equally controversial proposals at Barton in Fabis. I would be grateful if you would let me know what the present status of the proposal in Shelford is and how the whole consultation process might be handled.</p> <p>I was rather surprised by the sudden interest in the extraction of sand and gravel south of the River Trent, and why this was not really suggested before. I have also been quite unable to get anyone to explain to me how the total target figure for extraction in Nottinghamshire is arrived at, and the basis for the assessment of need that your County Council is obliged to aim for in drawing up the Plan. Any further light that you could shed on that would be much appreciated.</p>		<p>At the start of the plan preparation process a call for sites was issued to the mineral industry and landowners asking for the submission of potential sand and gravel sites they wished to be considered for allocation in the new Minerals Local Plan. The site at Shelford was put forward by Brett Aggregates for consideration. The site proposal was assessed along with all other sites put forward however it was not considered suitable (and therefore not put forward as a draft allocation) given the proposed access on to the local roads around Shelford. The mineral operator subsequently put forward revised proposals which included a direct access on to the A6097 and a proposal to barge a proportion of the mineral. These amendments have resulted in the site being considered for allocation.</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework published in 2012 introduced the requirement for Mineral Planning Authorities to produce a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA). The LAA monitors past aggregate production over the last 10 and 3 year periods. The figures contained in the LAA are then used to inform expected demand over the plan period. For sand and gravel, expected demand over the plan period to 2030 is 49 million tonnes, although once permitted reserves are taken into account the shortfall is 30 million tonnes. This is based on the 10 year period 2002-2011 (inclusive) as this was the most recent data when the plan was being written. Although more recent production figures have been collected it is considered that 2002-2011 period remains relevant and is a robust period to base future demand on because it incorporates both economic growth and the recession in equal amounts. The Minerals Local Plan therefore needs to identify an adequate number of site allocations that are in principle suitable for minerals extraction.</p>	

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28957 - Amy Smith [7595]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent Valley</p>		<p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds.</p>	

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28955 - Romana Karim [7593]	Object	I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.		<p>The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p>	

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28943 - Sally Smith [7590]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>The devastating effect on angling on this stretch of the River Trent.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public</p>	

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				<p>Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be</p>	

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				<p>worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site , a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p> <p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.</p>	

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28918 - Gedling Borough Council (Cllr John W Clarke) [7557]	Object	<p>We would like to submit the following comments in relation to the consultation regarding the inclusion of the sand and gravel site at Shelford West in the Minerals Local Plan. Our main concerns are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased traffic Impact on the local community Impact of the local economy Sustainability Flooding 		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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28940 - Graham Shepherd [7586]	Object	<p>There is already adequate, though often unaffordable, existing housing. Stemming immigration will eliminate our accommodation problems.</p> <p>Ok, have read this properly this time; yes, why spoil such a scenic, peaceful location. Just leave it alone.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' included in the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic</p>	

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26752 - Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (Local Development Framework) [1049]	Object	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to consult on this revised proposals put forward for a potential sand and gravel quarry at Shelford, near Nottingham.</p> <p>Given the proximity of the proposal, we agree the material produced will largely serve the Nottinghamshire market and the proposal will have little or no impact on aggregate provision for the Doncaster area, or Yorkshire and Humber region in general.</p>		<p>considerations including the location of the markets served.</p> <p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.</p> <p>Comments noted</p>	

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28034 - Cllr Mrs K Cutts [6747]	Object	<p>This proposal has caused an outcry in Shelford and also the surrounding villages. The suggestion to extract gravel from a village which has remained broadly the same for a very long time has angered many people, not least because we are destroying for all time a farming village which provides food, jobs, leisure and green space. There are more suitable sites where gravel is found that would have far less impact on the community. The contrived means to take the gravel extracted out of the village leaves more answers than questions.</p> <p>I am wholly against this proposal.</p>		<p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north-west site boundary at an early stage in the project</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p> <p>As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport</p>	

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				<p>assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p>	

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28922 - Claire Hollis [7562]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p> <p>I grew up in Radcliffe, and whilst living in Kenya, am a relatively frequent visitor as my parents still live there. It would be tragic to destroy that beautiful view and to close off the footpath, something I very much enjoy each time I come 'home'.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river</p>	

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				<p>bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' included in the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM11 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a</p>	

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				<p>whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p> <p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.</p>	

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28941 - Ian Scott [7587]	Object	I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p>	

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28960 - Rita Rockley [7598]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p> <p>A place of natural beauty for wildlife being damaged once again for profiteering, at everyone else's expense and inconvenience.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the Shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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28937 - Ruth Ferrier [7578]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
26440 - Jayne Higgs [5155] 28967 - Isabel Brackenbury [7386]	Object			<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public</p>	

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				<p>Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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26663 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883] 26664 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883] 26665 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883]	Object	<p>CPRE recognises the need for mineral extraction in Nottinghamshire. However, we believe it needs to be recognised both by local authorities, the industry and others that the impact of millions of tonnes of aggregates (sand, gravel and rock) every year on the countryside and local communities can be enormous, both during the operation and afterwards. There is a need to reduce the level of extraction in future by making better use of mineral resources and developing alternatives.</p> <p>While having some small quarries to meet local needs may be appropriate (such as to provide stone to maintain locally characteristic housing) the size of modern quarries, combined with their location in often sensitive rural environments, makes aggregates quarrying one of the most controversial rural industries. Despite planning controls over quarrying and improved methods of operation, quarrying can still have a devastating impact on the countryside. Noise, dust and heavy lorry traffic are characteristic during mining operations and too often landscapes are left scarred by extraction. Even when restoration is mandatory and then undertaken, it is seldom - if ever - able to recreate the character of the countryside which was developed over centuries.</p> <p>CPRE would like to reduce the damage to the countryside from quarrying by encouraging the more efficient use of aggregates and managing demand. We believe this can be achieved through recycling, making greater use of alternatives and reducing waste in construction. CPRE believes a fundamental overhaul of policies on quarrying is urgently required, so that in future the policies:</p> <p>* value the whole countryside, its landscape, character and tranquillity by giving clear priority to reducing demand</p>		<p>As a Minerals Planning Authority the County Council is required by central Government to produce a Minerals Local Plan which identifies adequate minerals provision to meet demand over the plan period to 2030, whilst including policies to provide protection and or mitigation to environmental and social impacts that can arise from minerals working. National Planning guidance states that MPAs should provide adequate mineral reserves to meet future demand based on the average of the last 10 years production taking into account any local factors. This results in a shortfall of sand and gravel provision in Nottinghamshire of 30 million tonnes over the plan period (2012 to 2030). The UK has the highest aggregate recycling rates in Europe and they make an important contribution to overall demand, however the amount of material suitable for recycling is limited and demand for high specification virgin aggregate is still required for many purposes. As part of the evidence gathering process for the Minerals Local Plan, a call for sites was undertaken with the minerals industry and landowners to identify which minerals sites they wished to put forward to be considered for allocation in the new Minerals Local Plan. All the sites put forward were assessed and those that were deemed as being suitable in principle have been allocated in the plan. The sand and gravel allocations are made up of extensions to existing permitted quarries as well as new greenfield sites. In total 11 extensions to existing sites were put forward by the industry and all have been allocated. However this is not adequate to meet forecast demand over the plan period, so a further 5 new greenfield sites have also been allocated.</p>	

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		<p>for aggregates, and including targets to steadily reduce the primary extraction of minerals;</p> <p>* replace the old 'predict and provide' approach to minerals planning with more positive planning policies which use the principles of 'plan, monitor and manage' and environmental capacity assessments to govern where quarrying may be required. Such a change should also promote more sustainable construction techniques which reduce reliance on mineral extraction;</p> <p>* ensure appropriate economic signals are sent to quarry operators and consumers which reflect the environmental costs of extraction on the countryside and help to break the link between economic prosperity and the consumption of natural resources; and</p> <p>* achieve the more prudent use of natural resources through reuse, recovery and recycling, use of alternative (including non-aggregate) materials and techniques, and closer integration with land use planning.</p> <p>The Plan states at Chapter 3 that "within Nottinghamshire our priority is therefore to extend existing sites, in preference to developing new sites, and to encourage the use of secondary and recycled aggregates far as possible". It would appear that this priority has not counted for a great deal, when it has already been cast aside. There are new sites at both Barton-in-Fabis, near Nottingham; and Flash Farm, Averham, Newark. And new sand and gravel sites at Barnby Moor, Botany Bay and, now Shelford West.</p>			

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28935 - Gerrard Haran [7577]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: Increase in traffic congestion, increase in pollution, spoiling/loss of the Trent Valley walk, negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants, extra flooding risk, permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland and livelihoods, devastating effect on angling, loss of historical scenic view.</p> <p>The A6097 continues to require expensive maintenance with the existing traffic, so I expect the cost to be significantly higher with the increase in heavy traffic this scheme will bring. Also at peak periods there is severe congestion, so this also will increase.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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28927 - Claire Turner [7569]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: Increase in traffic congestion, increase in pollution, spoiling/loss of the Trent Valley walk, negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants, extra flooding risk, permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland and livelihoods, loss of local amenities and the local history trail, loss of historical scenic view.</p> <p>After a stressful day, I drive past Shelford Valley to my home in East Bridgford and the view is hard to beat; rolling hills with Shelford nestled amongst them, often with the both beautiful sunset. How can the developers contemplate destroying such a sight when there are alternatives without destroying this site of beauty.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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28605 - Burton Joyce Village Society [7122] 28606 - Burton Joyce Village Society [7122] 28607 - Burton Joyce Village Society [7122] 28608 - Burton Joyce Village Society [7122] 28609 - Burton Joyce Village Society [7122] 28610 - Burton Joyce Village Society [7122]	Object	<p>We wish to express our total opposition to the inclusion of the Shelford West site in the latest revision of the Minerals Local Plan as an area for potential future extraction of sand and gravel. In the Plan it is stated that the re-grading of certain criteria and the solution 'in principle' of certain problems that previously excluded the site have now made its inclusion possible. We find the re-grading marginal and unconvincing, while we consider the so-called 'solutions' to previous problems seriously flawed and lacking in substance or detail.</p> <p>While deploring the many adverse effects the Shelford West site would have on Shelford village, we are naturally concerned about the many damaging consequences for Burton Joyce and other neighbouring villages which receive scant mention in the Site Appraisal. These concerns form an important part of the following submission as we analyse most of the major objectives in your Appraisal.</p> <p>Objective 3. Movement and Transport This is the only objective showing significantly higher grading and it is upon this supposed improvement that the inclusion of Shelford West largely depends. Previously access onto the A6097 and the increased traffic on congested roads were seen as 'insurmountable' (correspondence with Brett Aggregates). We feel that this is still the case.</p> <p>You state that access onto the A6097 has now been achieved 'in principle' to the satisfaction of the Highways engineers. However, there are no details as to how this will be achieved. This is a major concern as a lorry would leave the site every five minutes.</p> <p>You claim traffic would be considerably reduced by barging just over a third of the annual tonnage. How realistic is this</p>		<p>The original proposals put forward by the mineral operator located the main site access for HGVs on to the local roads around Shelford and not directly on to the A6097. Because of the unsuitability of the local road network for HGVs, the proposals were not considered realistic or deliverable. Because of this the mineral operator submitted revised plans which would see the site entrance access the A6097 directly. This would mean that the local road network would now not be used by HGV traffic. At this stage of the local plan process the Shelford west scheme has been assessed on the information submitted by the mineral operators. If the site is allocated in the minerals plan a detailed planning application would still be required before the site could be developed. If the operator chose not to barge a proportion of the mineral this would be taken into account when the planning application is assessed for example in terms of additional HGV traffic.</p> <p>National guidance on development within the flood plain states that mineral extraction is compatible in the flood plain so long as structures such as plant site or mineral stock piles are located away from the highest risk areas and do not obstruct the flow of water at times of flood. The Sustainability Appraisal takes a risk based (worst case) approach to development in the flood plain given the uncertainty over the final design and layout of mineral sites. As part of a detail planning application a detailed site specific flood risk assessment would have to be undertaken by the developer and would take account of the exact location of the extraction area as well as other plant site and infrastructure. At times of serious flood events when the flood banks are over topped, active sand and gravel sites are allowed to flood maintaining flood capacity. It is widely acknowledged that sand and gravel quarries if designed to a high standard can increase local flood storage reducing flooding downstream.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in</p>	

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		<p>commitment? Consultants have advised us that barging would not be economically viable (small profit margin on sand and gravel). If the site was allocated and the barging abandoned, all transport would be by road - an appalling prospect, given the highly congested nature of the immediate road network. It would have a very damaging effect on neighbouring villages in terms of noise, air pollution and the difficulty of daily journeys.</p> <p>Considering the sever problems still relating to transport and access, we feel that these alone should exclude Shelford West from the final Minerals Plan.</p> <p>Objective 6 Flooding Your latest grading remains unchanged. The Trent Valley on both sides of the river lies within a high risk zone 3. In your assessment it is stated: "There is insufficient information at this stage on which to determine the impact of operations, and as it a high risk zone, the effect has to be considered as very negative". This is very disturbing and we do not find it at all convincing the statement that "Mineral extraction can be water compatible provided that there is not net loss of floodplain storage...and flood risk is not increased elsewhere."</p> <p>Brett Aggregates states in their submission "Partially-excavated and excavated mineral extraction areas will provide additional significant flood storage." We find this assertion inaccurate and improbable and that such un-restored excavations are far more likely to cause dangerous and uncontrolled movements of water, especially in times of flooding.</p> <p>The proposed site sites within a large river meander so in times of severe flooding this would further increase the risk of water flowing unrestrained through excavated area. This could impact</p>		<p>the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p>	

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		<p>adversely not only on Shelford but also on Stoke Bardolph, Burton Joyce, Bulcote and Gunthorpe and other villages further downstream, many with no formal flood defences. Therefore we feel this site, if excavated, would result in loss of flood plain storage and would increase flood risk elsewhere and so should not be allocated.</p> <p>Objective 14 Protect and improve human health and quality of life The site again scores very negatively. It is above all the number of settlements affected that renders this site, in our view, totally unsuitable for development. You mention noise, dust and traffic but linked to these would be the destruction of the peace and charm of a river valley that has been enjoyed by generations of local residents and visitors. Although the potential site lies on the Shelford side, it would spoil the pleasure of those on both banks who come to walk, cycle, fish and bird watch. Air quality, would also be reduced by the number of lorries, heavy machinery and the mile long conveyor belt stretching towards Gunthorpe.</p> <p>Linked to these adverse effects on the wellbeing of local communities is also, of course, the permanent loss of land and landscape.</p> <p>Objective 5 and 8. Protect and enhance the quality of landscape and protection of high quality agricultural land</p> <p>We feel that the permanent destruction of the present attractive landscape would be unacceptable, integral as it is to the life and heritage of villages on both sides of the Trent Valley. The Planning Team concedes "Conserving the existing distinctive landscape features and those in good conditions is unlikely to be compatible with minerals extraction."</p> <p>Likewise, the irreversible loss of valuable</p>			

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		<p>agricultural land is to be deplored, with permanent harm of the life and character of Shelford village. The adverse effects on both land and landscape would result not only from the destructive phase of excavation, but also from restoration when it finally might occur, being primarily water based.</p> <p>Brett Aggregates, when outlining their plan for restoration, reiterates the depressing and predictable mantra relating to almost all extraction sites, of "Restoring the land to water, wetland and marshland." This would change and distort the previous landscape forever and along the River Trent is a string of lakes extending from Attenborough to Newark, created by the "restoration" of former mineral sites.</p> <p>In conclusion, we are confident that the arguments and facts put forward in this submission clearly show the Shelford West site to be highly unsuitable to be included in the final Minerals Plan. In addition to the harm caused to adjacent villages, if this site were to be excavated, the process would produce an industrial wilderness visible for miles around - an ugly scar on an otherwise peaceful and attractive valley. This should not be allowed to happen.</p>			

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28948 - Elliot Haines [7581]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p>	

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				Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.	

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28909 - V Coaker MP [790]	Object	<p>I wish to put on record my concerns regarding the proposed inclusion of the sand and gravel site at Shelford West in the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>As you will be aware, there have been serious and in places long-term incidents of flooding in areas on the opposite bank of the river. I am very concerned that quarrying activity could vary the flow of the river with impacts on the water levels and potential flooding problems.</p> <p>The residential amenity of some properties in the area of Burton Joyce, Colwick and Stoke Bardolph will be affected by the loss of view, as will businesses along the river side, with a potential loss of tourist and leisure activity.</p> <p>There will inevitably be an increase in heavy traffic which could potentially impact the Burton Joyce and Colwick area, exacerbating queues already seen on busy roads.</p> <p>There will also be a potential loss of wildlife on the land and also the riverbank.</p> <p>I trust these comments will be taken into account in your consultation.</p>		<p>Minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site.</p> <p>There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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28924 - Amanda Rushden [7565] 28963 - Jim Leitch [7601]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>The devastating effect on angling on this stretch of the River Trent.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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				This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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28259 - Shelford Against Gravel Extraction (SAGE) (Mr J R Whysall) [2392]	Object	PETITION: 1,396 signature. We the undersigned ask Nottinghamshire County Council not to include Shelford in its plans for gravel extraction.		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' of the Preferred Approach document.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in</p>	

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				<p>times of flood. The proposed extraction area is located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other</p>	

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				<p>development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the</p>	

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				markets served. This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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28939 - Tom Parry [7585]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p> <p>The area is vital to the amenity value of the countryside on both side of the river in the area where gravel extraction would take place - a large area where countryside amenity is very valuable for a large number of people. The sacrifice of this is not sufficient to justify gravel extraction in this area.</p>		<p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds.</p>	

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				The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.	

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25827 - Andrew Good [4619] 25852 - Deanna Vine [4643] 25866 - John Faulconbridge [4657] 25884 - Ian Richards [4678] 25916 - Chris Lomas [4751] 25934 - Joanna Pycroft [4769] 25937 - Rachel Tilly [4772] 25952 - Lucy Pinder [4786] 25980 - Sheila Jones [3214] 25997 - Ian Godson [4709] 26004 - George Oaks [4716] 26011 - Katie Burton [4723] 26017 - Jackie Ellis [4805] 26035 - Stuart Dick [4823] 26056 - Amy Rhill [4844] 26072 - Alan Curtis [4859] 26077 - Mrs S Thornley [4864] 26082 - John Martin Skeffington [4869] 26114 - Helga Wills [4900] 26154 - Lynne Colley [4940] 26155 - Peter Colley [4941] 26159 - Tracey Finnigan [4945] 26173 - Sarah Daykin [4959] 26197 - Judith Hodge [4981] 26237 - Rebecca	Object	I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097. The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates. The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce. The negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants. The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford. The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford. The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods. Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail. Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley		Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the Shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'. Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations. National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is	

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Underwood [5020] 26240 - Nicola Wright [5023] 26261 - Andrew (not known) [5044] 26281 - Jasna Mann [5064] 26326 - Allan Nicholl [5204] 26340 - Alison Evans [5104] 26347 - Bruce Rushworth [5217] 26348 - Val Rushworth [5218] 26422 - Steve Lucas [5129] 26424 - Hilary Lucas [5130] 26454 - Danny Duquemin-Sheil [5134] 26456 - Jennifer Youatt [5135] 26599 - Alistair Pattie [5306] 26607 - Harry Davies [5314] 26629 - Susan Young [5408] 26635 - Diana Sule [5414] 26649 - Simon Ainsworth [5428] 26685 - Katrina Fitzmaurice [5457] 26690 - Nicola Hicks [5462] 26716 - John Knowledge [5488] 26730 - Sally Cullen [5501] 26741 - Yvonne Dales [5515] 26779 - Elaine Staples [5547] 26815 - Laurie Cohen [5580] 26840 - Jane Terry [5604]				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care' of the Preferred Approach document. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
26854 - Helen Reed [5618] 26856 - Julie Fowkes [5620] 26861 - Mr Allan Marshall [2339] 26862 - Mandy Gurd [5625] 26884 - Dr Kevin C Gough [5647] 26927 - Georgina Latham [5689] 27004 - Andrea Griffiths-James [5763] 27012 - Mark Salkild [5771] 27015 - Mr Anthony J Grigg [5774] 27016 - Anne Wilson [5775] 27028 - Paula Morton [5787] 27061 - Benjamin Wilkinson [5819] 27097 - Liz Youngman [5854] 27102 - Kath Radmall [5859] 27129 - Keith Turner [5882] 27216 - Audrija (not known) [5965] 27222 - David Thompson [5971] 27230 - Jonathan Tyreman [5979] 27249 - Christine Parkes [5998] 27256 - Mr M Case [6005] 27262 - Simon Basson [6011] 27280 - Guy Fletcher [6029] 27302 - Sara Kelly [6049] 27304 - George Kelly [6051] 27340 - James				<p>development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the</p>	

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Buckland-Price [6086] 27346 - Jacinda Read [6092] 27349 - Julian Smith [6095] 27350 - Suzanne Jones [6096] 27363 - Belinda Birks [6107] 27410 - Mrs MM Grigg [6154] 27411 - Mrs Shirley Simpkin [6155] 27416 - Sue Curtis [6160] 27451 - Penny Clarke [6195] 27453 - Anna Morissey [6197] 27474 - Colin Anderson [6218] 27520 - Sally Wightman [6264] 27534 - Vikki Wenborne [6277] 27564 - Shane Dalton [6307] 28263 - Pat Collis [6975] 28408 - Julie Castledine [7102] 28705 - John Orley [7389] 28738 - Carol Pass [7431] 28739 - Becki Pass [7433] 28757 - Emma Herrity [7463] 28788 - Jackie Richardson [7479] 28792 - Darrell Riley [7482] 28793 - Claire Jolliff [7483] 28795 - Christine Smetham [7485] 28816 - Cathyanne Gardner [7507]				markets served. This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
28942 - Edith Vad-Brown [7589]					

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
28954 - Gail Hooley [7591]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: Increase in traffic congestion, increase in pollution, spoiling/loss of the Trent Valley walk, permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland and livelihoods, loss of local amenities and the local history trail, loss of historical scenic view.</p> <p>The key to the UK's Food Future lies in it's rich agricultural past but sustainability requires a buy-in from all of us, government, city and county officials and us, the citizens. We should all be working to retain our food security because, as a nation, we are becoming increasingly dependent upon imported foodstuffs, transported by fuel hungry, environmentally damaging systems which are unsustainable.</p> <p>This plan fails to recognise the role of agriculture as an economic engine, if farmers can put food on local tables, they will have a more sustainable income, jobs will be created and we will enjoy fresh local food.</p> <p>Brett Aggregates suggest that they will regenerate the devastated valley with water based and wetland habitat but I'm fairly confident that pilots who fly into East Midlands airport don't need more waterfowl on their flight path.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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				This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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28837 - Raymond Brown [7410] 28838 - Richard Brown [7411] 28839 - Heather Brown [7414]	Object	<p>I object to the proposed gravel extraction at Shelford:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The views of local people are very important in preventing inappropriate development from proceeding - Destroying idyllic countryside, habitat and farmland - ruining Shelford and Burton Joyce. - Such development create long term flooding issues - exacerbating exiting local flooding issues - inconsistent with Government spending on this in the area - Loss of heritage and ministerial value (Shelford Church and Churchyard) - Adverse impact on residents, business, farming and leisure - Effect on people's physical and mental health - burdens on NHS - Scale is inappropriate for the location - Additional lorries will cause additional congestion <p>Look much harder at alternative sites where such massive impact on people's lives can be avoided. This is an issue about people's rights and the protection of the environment.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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28944 - Stephen Lane [7592]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p>	

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28958 - John Rockley [7596]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p> <p>It's the same story every time. They think they can do just what they like, no thought or consideration for anyone else.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public</p>	

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				<p>Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be</p>	

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				<p>worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site , a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p> <p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.</p>	

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25751 - Dr Peter George [4551] 25752 - Mr Richard Mills [4552] 25753 - Robert severn [4553] 25754 - Laura Tyers [4554] 25755 - Mr Julian Tyers [4555] 25756 - Miss Hannah Marchant [4557] 25758 - Mr Robert Hill [4560] 25759 - Mr Robert Hill [4560] 25760 - Mrs Penelope Oldham [4561] 25761 - Mrs Sue Evans [4562] 25762 - MR Alex Clifford [4563] 25764 - Mrs Robertson [4566] 25765 - Sally Harwood [4567] 25766 - Carol McNiven Young [4568] 25767 - Janet Sykes [4569] 25769 - Jane Chatterton [4571] 25770 - Andy Stephens [4572] 25771 - Laura Musson [4573] 25773 - Jane Braybrook [4575] 25774 - Jane Braybrook [4575] 25775 - Peter Kibble [4576] 25776 - Angela Unwin [4577] 25777 - Michael Unwin [4578] 25778 - Mr NJ Beynon [4579] 25779 - A Ambrose	Object	I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates. The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce. The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford. The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford. The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.		Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'. Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations. National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish. Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an	

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[4580] 25780 - DJ Lewis [4581] 25781 - Mrs Maureen Attenborough [4582] 25782 - Mr GD Baker [4583] 25783 - Rhianna Ellis [4586] 25786 - Jed Southgate [4588] 25788 - Mr Stephen Brogden [4585] 25789 - Mrs Susan E Beynon [4587] 25790 - Mr Euan Corrie [3518] 25792 - Mrs AC Baker [4584] 25793 - Roger Fell [2474] 25794 - Mr Mike Young [4589] 25796 - Mrs Sheryl Mack [4590] 25799 - Dr John Fisher [4592] 25800 - Mr Joe Lewis [4593] 25805 - David Hignett [4598] 25806 - Christopher Shaw [4599] 25807 - John Perrin [4600] 25808 - May Perrin [4601] 25809 - Harvey Smedley [4602] 25810 - Charlie Smedley [4603] 25812 - Michael Weston [2602] 25815 - Tracey Leeson [4607] 25816 - Emma Ingham [4608] 25817 - Gill Pearson [4609]				<p>additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p>	

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25818 - Jane Ogden [4610]					
25820 - Terri Loguercio [4612]					
25821 - Eileen Brogden [4613]					
25822 - Laura Scarborough [4614]					
25823 - Jamie Buckland-Price [4615]					
25825 - Marion Daw [4617]					
25826 - Annette Thornton [4618]					
25829 - Ann Gough [4621]					
25830 - Sally Squires [4622]					
25831 - Jim Kellow [4623]					
25833 - Lee Smith [2605]					
25834 - Michaela Pearson [4625]					
25835 - Sarah Dyer [4626]					
25836 - Marie Smith [4627]					
25838 - David Williams [4629]					
25839 - Jacqui Reid [4630]					
25840 - Mrs Pamela Richmond [4631]					
25841 - Alan Wilkinson [4632]					
25842 - Ruth Guy- Clark [4633]					
25845 - Clair Carrington [4636]					
25846 - Clare Jordan- Gough [4637]					
25847 - James Fox [4638]					
25848 - Brian Hall [4639]					
25851 - Julian Benton [4642]					
25853 - Dr Felicity					

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Matthews [4644] 25854 - Eimear Richards [4645] 25855 - Kirsty Tring [4646] 25856 - John Furnell [4647] 25857 - Chris Hudson [4648] 25858 - Adam Blanchard [4649] 25859 - Mrs June Turney [4650] 25860 - Yvonne Allen [4651] 25861 - Barbara Morgan [4652] 25862 - Daniel Robinson-Smith [4653] 25863 - Heather Clayton [4654] 25869 - Fiona Coleman [4660] 25871 - Neil Barnes [4662] 25872 - John Brogden [4663] 25876 - Andrew Eder [4670] 25877 - Emily Braybrooke [4671] 25879 - Nicholas Budd [4673] 25880 - Mita Johnson [4674] 25882 - Benjamin Franklin [4676] 25883 - Tracy Carter [4677] 25885 - Esme Watson [4679] 25886 - Erin Mack [4680] 25887 - Becky Sleigh [4681] 25888 - Bob Garner [4682] 25889 - Charles Dady [4666]					

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25891 - Jane Goring [4665]					
25892 - Mark Latham [4728]					
25893 - Alison Latham [4729]					
25894 - Adam Perkins [4730]					
25896 - Janet Shortland [4732]					
25897 - Lesley Murray [4733]					
25898 - Kevin Brooks [4734]					
25900 - Paula Redfearn [4736]					
25901 - Alexa Laurie [4737]					
25903 - Fiona Hunt [4739]					
25905 - Caroline Ashmore [4741]					
25906 - Gillian Marsh [4742]					
25907 - Geoff Pimm [4743]					
25908 - Peter Rigby [4744]					
25909 - Patricia Rigby [4745]					
25910 - Mrs Helen Grewcock [4746]					
25911 - Lizzie Gough [4747]					
25912 - Bel Grundy [4748]					
25914 - David Barton [4750]					
25915 - mr william whysall [4804]					
25917 - Ruth Morgan [4752]					
25918 - Simon Platt [4753]					
25919 - Helen Williams [4754]					
25921 - Liz Warner [4756]					
25922 - Brian					

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Cheshire [4757]					
25926 - H Foster					
[4761]					
25927 - Kerry Gough					
[4762]					
25929 - John B					
Howarth [4764]					
25930 - Rob Miller					
[4765]					
25932 - Gemma					
Sharpe [4767]					
25933 - Paul Collins					
[4768]					
25935 - Gill Ensoll					
[4770]					
25936 - A Richmond					
[4771]					
25940 - Ian					
McLaughlin [4775]					
25941 - Charlotte					
Phipps [4776]					
25942 - Darren Laurie					
[4777]					
25943 - Stephen					
Grainger [4778]					
25946 - Gunthorpe					
Parish Council (Mr					
Gordon Oldham)					
[1670]					
25948 - Alison Collins					
[4782]					
25949 - Christine					
Goodall [4783]					
25950 - Liz Withers					
[4784]					
25954 - Sue Megahy					
[4788]					
25955 - Ann Barnes					
[4789]					
25958 - Carina Lowe					
[4792]					
25961 - Emily Doyle					
[4795]					
25964 - James					
Busher [4798]					
25967 - Luke Ashton					
[4801]					
25970 - Christine					
Latham [4684]					

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25971 - T Wright [4685]					
25973 - Nikki Swinfen- Cranney [4687]					
25976 - Haraldur Bjornsson [4690]					
25977 - Colin Thornton [4691]					
25978 - Angela Albery [4692]					
25979 - Bea Whitrick [4693]					
25981 - Julie McCarthy [4694]					
25982 - Jason Stray [4695]					
25983 - Patrick McCarthy [4696]					
25984 - Kathryn Thompson [4697]					
25985 - Enid Gillard [4698]					
25987 - Alan Squires [4700]					
25988 - Eileen Brogden [4613]					
25989 - Mrs J Prickett [4701]					
25990 - Sylvia Doyle [4702]					
25991 - Ken Doyle [4703]					
25993 - Claire Beynon [4705]					
25994 - Lorna Parker [4706]					
25998 - Jean Hodder [4710]					
26000 - David Hodder [4712]					
26001 - Charlotte Ryan [4713]					
26002 - Mrs D Bonham [4714]					
26006 - Chris Wraithmell [4718]					
26008 - Paul Fowkes [4720]					
26009 - Dinah Wilcox					

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[4721]					
26010 - Colin Hodgkins [4722]					
26012 - Sue Ward					
[4724]					
26014 - Eric Ball					
[4726]					
26016 - Jackie Ellis					
[4805]					
26019 - Andrew Sharp					
[4807]					
26020 - Louise Jones					
[4808]					
26021 - Wendy Brady					
[4809]					
26023 - Josie Wood					
[4811]					
26025 - Andrew Bashford-Squires					
[4813]					
26026 - Gillian Shipley					
[4814]					
26027 - Tracy James					
[4815]					
26029 - Peter Scoffings [4817]					
26030 - Mr AB Potter					
[4818]					
26031 - Lisa Crow					
[4819]					
26032 - Niki (not known) [4820]					
26033 - Daniel Wright					
[4821]					
26034 - Dr Peter C Lawson [4822]					
26036 - Mr Leslie Jackson [4824]					
26038 - Kez (not known) [4826]					
26039 - Neil Smith					
[4827]					
26040 - Darren Nicholl					
[4828]					
26041 - Alison Rushforth [4829]					
26042 - Richard Ewers [4830]					
26044 - Kelly Vero					

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[4832]					
26045 - Rachel Dean					
[4833]					
26046 - Nancy Kemp					
[4834]					
26048 - Martin Johnson [4836]					
26049 - Alan Prickett					
[4837]					
26050 - Julie (not known) [4838]					
26052 - Mr JA Marks					
[4840]					
26053 - Sharon Mills					
[4841]					
26054 - William Mazey [4842]					
26055 - Gillian Mazey					
[4843]					
26059 - Amy Jacques					
[4847]					
26061 - John Barber					
[4849]					
26062 - Allison Hare					
[4850]					
26067 - Joe Bass					
[4855]					
26069 - Angela Brooks [4857]					
26070 - Kate Storey					
[4858]					
26071 - Mrs Susan Squires [4547]					
26078 - Peter Frogson					
[4865]					
26079 - Julie Allen					
[4866]					
26080 - Rosie Beech					
[4867]					
26081 - Megan Ward					
[4868]					
26083 - Harriet Taylor					
[4870]					
26086 - Tracey Taylor					
[4873]					
26088 - Jan Sapey					
[4875]					
26089 - Mrs Pauline Lines [4876]					

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26092 - Bonnie Cargill [4879]					
26094 - Matthew Jones [4881]					
26097 - Stephen McLoughlan [4884]					
26100 - Prof Brian Squires [1799]					
26101 - Christine Trivett [4888]					
26102 - Mr Rodney Lines [4889]					
26104 - Sherry Rudman [4891]					
26106 - Rhianna Ellis [4893]					
26108 - Ian MM Pearson [4895]					
26111 - Tim Wheatcroft [4897]					
26112 - James McNiven Young [4898]					
26115 - Rosemary Gammon [4901]					
26116 - Thomas Jacques [4902]					
26117 - Andrew Gammon [4903]					
26118 - Mark Dunning [4904]					
26119 - Simon Hooley [4905]					
26120 - Mr Darren Fuller [4906]					
26121 - Mr RA Dawes [4907]					
26122 - Mrs J Dawes [4908]					
26126 - Robin Whysall [4912]					
26130 - John Doughty [4916]					
26132 - Carly Smallman [4918]					
26133 - Alison Curzon [4919]					
26134 - Sue Folwell [4920]					
26135 - Abigail					

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Tomlinson [4921]					
26136 - Bridget					
Langley [4922]					
26137 - Laura					
Rowlands [4923]					
26138 - Hugo Whysall					
[4924]					
26139 - Robert Gee					
[4925]					
26140 - Mark					
Tomlinson [4926]					
26141 - Michael Neel					
[4927]					
26143 - Annie Daw					
[4929]					
26144 - Christine					
Morley [4930]					
26145 - Gill Williams					
[4931]					
26146 - Julie Gregory					
[4932]					
26150 - Lee Kirton					
[4936]					
26151 - Dean Camm					
[4937]					
26152 - Talia Litman					
[4938]					
26156 - Bev Cook					
[4942]					
26157 - Jenny Clarke					
[4943]					
26158 - Gail Fearn					
[4944]					
26160 - Mark Finnigan					
[4946]					
26161 - Rhiannon					
Story [4947]					
26162 - Charlotte King					
[4948]					
26163 - Sally Horn					
[4949]					
26165 - Marcia					
Shacklock [4951]					
26166 - Simon Bodkin					
[4952]					
26167 - Jacques					
Turner [4953]					
26168 - Kayti Williams					
[4954]					

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26169 - Shaun Farrington [4955]					
26171 - Paul McDermott [4957]					
26172 - Fiona Stennett [4958]					
26174 - Susan Smith [4960]					
26175 - Susan Rowe-Price [4961]					
26176 - John Mankey [4962]					
26177 - Sandra Barratt [4963]					
26178 - Geoff Homan [4964]					
26180 - Stephen Eyre [4966]					
26181 - Lorraine Webber [4967]					
26183 - Liam Loughrey [4969]					
26184 - Alan Folwell [4970]					
26185 - Susan Gillett [4971]					
26186 - Simon McLoughlan [4972]					
26187 - Chloe McLoughlan [4973]					
26188 - Shannon McLoughlan [4974]					
26189 - Liberty McLoughlan [4975]					
26190 - Stephen McLoughlan [4884]					
26191 - Hollie McLoughlan [4976]					
26192 - Joshua McLoughlan [4977]					
26194 - Sarah Illingworth [4979]					
26195 - Barry Gooch [4980]					
26196 - Mr John Fox [1844]					
26198 - Siobhan (not known) [4982]					
26203 - Sarah					

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Harrington [4987]					
26204 - Sarah Gammon [4988]					
26205 - Mr KR Heathcote [4989]					
26208 - Franky Harper [4992]					
26209 - Carol Osborne [4993]					
26210 - Susan Woodward [4994]					
26211 - Ann Calrow [4995]					
26213 - Matt Fisher [4997]					
26214 - Patrick F Loftus [4998]					
26215 - Pamela Cheshire [4999]					
26216 - Katie Cook [5000]					
26217 - Jayne Kirk [5001]					
26220 - David Hooley [5003]					
26221 - Steven Daw [5004]					
26222 - Karen Winyard [5005]					
26223 - Sarah Hallam [5006]					
26224 - Amanda Miller [5007]					
26225 - Hollie Thacker [5008]					
26227 - Sara Devine [5010]					
26233 - Claire Woolley [5016]					
26234 - Stuart Dykes [5017]					
26235 - Ian Ridgway [5018]					
26236 - Vicki Ridgway [5019]					
26238 - Jennifer Walker [5021]					
26241 - Annie Evans [5024]					

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26243 - Dr Michael ONeill [5026]					
26246 - Kazmira Krawchuk [5029]					
26247 - Chris Snowden [5030]					
26248 - Annie Hodgson [5031]					
26250 - Richard Warren [5033]					
26251 - Molly Feely [5034]					
26252 - Joseph Dolan [5035]					
26253 - Beth (not known) [5036]					
26254 - Norma Howard [5037]					
26263 - Sarah Fisher [5046]					
26264 - Greg Williams [5047]					
26266 - Emma Haywood [5049]					
26268 - Kath Malone [5051]					
26269 - Mr Carl Jacobs [5052]					
26272 - Grant West [5055]					
26273 - Ian Powell [5056]					
26274 - Emma Husselbee [5057]					
26275 - Anthony Waddison [5058]					
26276 - Jamie McLoughlin [5059]					
26277 - Kayleigh (not known) [5060]					
26278 - Helen Powell [5061]					
26280 - Gemma Coles [5063]					
26282 - Adam Powell [5065]					
26283 - Zoe Heygate-Browne [5066]					
26284 - Mr David					

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Purnell [5070] 26286 - J Banks [5071] 26290 - Kate Jefferson [5076] 26292 - Liz Dawson [5078] 26295 - Margaret Noble [5081] 26297 - Clair Ainsley [5083] 26299 - Helen (not known) [5085] 26302 - Emma Tinsley [5088] 26308 - Maggy Holmes [5094] 26309 - Dave Holmes [5095] 26310 - Ian Simpson [5096] 26311 - John Spackman [5097] 26312 - Linda Oglesby [5098] 26317 - Janet Robinson [5196] 26318 - Mrs Marion Caunt [5099] 26320 - Andrew Slim [5198] 26321 - Andy Sharp [5199] 26331 - Angela Edson [5100] 26333 - Lisa Armstrong [2942] 26336 - Fiona Alder [5210] 26337 - Margaret Green [5102] 26338 - Brian Stone [5211] 26339 - Douglas Green [5103] 26341 - John Stevens [5212] 26342 - PD Roberts [5213]					

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26344 - PG Hadrill [5105]					
26345 - Mrs Pat Yelland [5215]					
26346 - David Castleden [5216]					
26349 - V Johnson [5219]					
26350 - Gwen Bragg [5220]					
26352 - Paul Sharpe [5222]					
26353 - Karen Sharpe [5223]					
26354 - Mrs Gillian Hawes [5224]					
26355 - Wendy McBain [5225]					
26356 - Alistair McBain [5226]					
26357 - Sandra Eagland [5227]					
26358 - Jane Sutherland [5228]					
26360 - GA Smith [5230]					
26361 - Mrs EJ Johnson [5231]					
26362 - Katie MacMillan [5232]					
26363 - Sarah Ainger [5233]					
26364 - Peter Townsend [5234]					
26365 - James Bullock [5106]					
26366 - Susanna Whysall [5205]					
26367 - Stuart Robertson [5107]					
26370 - Alison Sofar [5110]					
26372 - Douglas Ebling [5111]					
26373 - Mary Ryan [5236]					
26375 - Dinah Dawson [5112]					
26378 - Janet					

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Needham [5113]					
26379 - Jim Jackson					
[5240]					
26380 - Wendy Sims					
[5241]					
26382 - RK Parker					
[5116]					
26385 - Stuart Prest					
[5117]					
26390 - Lynne					
Holland [5247]					
26392 - Daphne					
Nicholl [5119]					
26393 - J Bilkhu [5249]					
26394 - Rae					
Cumberland [5120]					
26396 - David Buxton					
[5121]					
26397 - Lindsay					
Denney [5252]					
26398 - Mr RP Overy					
[5253]					
26399 - William					
Whitehouse [5254]					
26400 - Simon					
Bunting [5255]					
26401 - RJ Hartley					
[5256]					
26402 - Claire Rolls					
[5257]					
26405 - John					
Maughan [5259]					
26406 - Karen					
Elizabeth Griffin [5123]					
26410 - Philip					
Sharrock [5124]					
26414 - Alexandra					
Stone [5265]					
26415 - Sarah Marien					
[5266]					
26417 - Elizabeth					
Roche [5127]					
26418 - John Britten					
[5267]					
26419 - Leigh Bodkin					
[5128]					
26425 - James Storr					
[5271]					
26427 - Jon Jones					

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[5131]					
26428 - Lauren Walls					
[5273]					
26429 - David Ward					
[5274]					
26430 - Heather Richardson [5275]					
26432 - Ruth Hogg					
[5277]					
26434 - John Rideout					
[5279]					
26435 - Kerri Hall					
[5280]					
26436 - John Ward					
[5281]					
26437 - Rhys Griffiths					
[5282]					
26438 - Penny Storr					
[5283]					
26439 - S Charlton					
[5250]					
26441 - Barrie Ashmore [5156]					
26442 - Sharon Varney [5157]					
26443 - Fiona Barton					
[5158]					
26445 - Geoff Thornton [5160]					
26446 - Mr Gary Osgood [5161]					
26448 - Tony Wainwright [5163]					
26450 - Lindsey Chamberlain [5164]					
26452 - Daniel Saunders [5165]					
26453 - Patrick Dobb					
[5166]					
26457 - Matthew Hannah [5168]					
26458 - Ann Kelly					
[5169]					
26459 - Sue Cowdery					
[5136]					
26461 - James Gallagher [5171]					
26463 - Susan Headland [5137]					

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
26464 - Antonia Wolff [5138]					
26468 - Susan Jones [5142]					
26469 - Miss Lesley Stretton-Downes [5143]					
26470 - Lucy Headland [5144]					
26471 - Jim McKechnie [5145]					
26472 - David Alan Griffin [5146]					
26473 - Janet Webster [5173]					
26474 - Martin Ryder [5147]					
26477 - Anne (not known) [5175]					
26478 - Fiona Haldenby [5176]					
26479 - Ronald Smedley [5149]					
26480 - Lisa Harrison [5177]					
26481 - Robert Smedley [5150]					
26482 - John Machin [5178]					
26483 - Jack Smedley [5151]					
26484 - Eric Needham [5152]					
26486 - James Lister [5180]					
26488 - Harriet Haldenby [5182]					
26489 - Michael Green [5397]					
26490 - Ann Keen [5114]					
26494 - Helen Foster [5398]					
26495 - Philip Wormall [5183]					
26496 - John Fearn [5184]					
26497 - Holly Moxon [5185]					

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
26498 - Antony Dearden [5186]					
26499 - WC Wren [5187]					
26501 - Andrew Palmer [5189]					
26502 - Sarah Drummond [5190]					
26506 - Lynne Cope [5194]					
26507 - Liz Thornton [5195]					
26508 - Rachel Haldenby [5328]					
26510 - Stella Sayers [5330]					
26513 - Nikki Pickworth [5333]					
26514 - DG McCartney [5334]					
26515 - Tatyana Spiers [5335]					
26516 - James Wood [5336]					
26518 - Val McCartney [5338]					
26519 - Joanne Crossland [5339]					
26523 - Alison Glazebrook [4548]					
26525 - Julia Butterfield [5344]					
26527 - Russell Clay [5346]					
26529 - Sean Mack [5349]					
26531 - Martin Wainwright [5351]					
26532 - Andrew (not known) [5352]					
26533 - Allan Crombie Glennie [5353]					
26534 - Graham Moffatt [5354]					
26537 - Emma Roberts [5357]					
26538 - Joan Dady [5358]					
26539 - Mick Fattorini					

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
[5359]					
26543 - Carl Riddle					
[5363]					
26544 - David Sneath					
[5364]					
26548 - Jenny Brealey					
[5368]					
26549 - Sandi MacLeod [5369]					
26550 - Kelly Marshall					
[5370]					
26551 - Chris Sapey					
[5371]					
26553 - Nigel Tamplin					
[5373]					
26554 - Corinne Moore [5374]					
26555 - Nicholas Forman Hardy [5375]					
26556 - Deborah Dean [5376]					
26557 - Sue Davies [5377]					
26558 - Robert Johnson [5378]					
26559 - Ann Lewis [5379]					
26560 - Nina Sloan [5380]					
26561 - Iain Brunning [5381]					
26565 - PHJ Rudman [5385]					
26566 - Jayne Kirk [5386]					
26568 - Deborah Hutchinson [5388]					
26570 - Anne Benson [5390]					
26573 - Michael Worth [5393]					
26574 - Richard Curtis [5394]					
26575 - Rev Chris Youngman [5395]					
26577 - Alex Perrin [5284]					
26578 - Luke Wormall [5285]					

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26579 - Gareth Collins [5286]					
26580 - Philip Bland [5287]					
26582 - Peter White [5289]					
26584 - Nigel Carnall [5291]					
26585 - Giles Davis [5292]					
26587 - Iam Brumfitt [5294]					
26588 - Julian Breed [5295]					
26591 - Robert Moyle [5298]					
26592 - Anne Mccarthy [5299]					
26594 - Mr Gary Beardsley [5301]					
26595 - Gemma Lynam [5302]					
26596 - Judith Gray [5303]					
26597 - Andrew Wilson [5304]					
26598 - Graham Leigh-Browne [5305]					
26600 - David Mitchell [5307]					
26606 - Sally Pearce [5313]					
26608 - Richard Cullen [5315]					
26609 - Paul Pike [5316]					
26610 - Mrs Diane Davies [5317]					
26611 - Jane Kluckow [5318]					
26612 - Andrew Kluckow [5319]					
26613 - Mrs Sheila Durbin [5320]					
26614 - Thomas Ferguson [5321]					
26615 - Mr Roger Upton [5322]					
26617 - Spirit Pub					

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Company (Trent) Ltd (Graham Kelly) [5325] 26618 - Sharon Rose [5326] 26619 - Cathy Bates [5327] 26620 - Helen Tomlinson [5399] 26621 - Rev Graeme Anderson [5400] 26623 - Andrew Martin [5402] 26625 - Nicholas Shepherd [5404] 26630 - Helen (not known) [5409] 26631 - Judy Anderson [5410] 26634 - Brian Collyer [5413] 26638 - Ian Tomlinson [5417] 26639 - S Rennison [5418] 26643 - Laurence Alexander [5422] 26644 - Helen Topping [5423] 26646 - Mrs Yvette Ainsworth [5425] 26647 - Sue Tomlinson [5426] 26648 - A Cook [5427] 26650 - Matthew Walker [5429] 26651 - Anna Smith [5430] 26652 - Joanne Noon [5431] 26655 - Julia Jones [5434] 26656 - Sarah Walker [5435] 26657 - Andrea Burton [5436] 26659 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883] 26660 - CPRE (Notts					

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Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883] 26661 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883] 26662 - CPRE (Notts Branch) (Frederick Cook) [2883] 26666 - David N Hancock [5438] 26667 - David N Hancock [5438] 26668 - Amanda Warriner [5439] 26669 - Beryl Bradbury [5440] 26670 - Mitch Pargeter [5441] 26674 - Myrtle Stephenson [5445] 26675 - Beryl Kemp [5446] 26676 - John Chatterton [5448] 26677 - Sara Cundy [5449] 26679 - Andy Folwell [5451] 26683 - Robert Berry [5455] 26684 - L Flint [5456] 26686 - Patrick McDonough [5458] 26687 - Helen Bingham [5459] 26688 - Dan Camidge [5460] 26691 - Juliet Purcell [5463] 26694 - Cathy Topping [5466] 26695 - Sylvia Hull [5467] 26696 - Wendy Drinkwater [5468] 26698 - Simon Bingham [5470] 26699 - Cynthia Malloy [5471]					

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26701 - Louise Moss [5473]					
26702 - Linda Derry [5474]					
26704 - Euan Jones [5476]					
26705 - Kerry Bingham [5477]					
26707 - Diana Cartwright [5479]					
26709 - John Chapman [5481]					
26711 - Ann Chapman [5483]					
26713 - Michael Pargeter [5485]					
26714 - Jeannette Pargeter [5486]					
26715 - Debra Gibson [5487]					
26718 - James Bingham [5490]					
26721 - Susan Leuden [5493]					
26722 - Dale Flowers [5494]					
26723 - Samantha O'Regan [5495]					
26724 - George Morris [5496]					
26725 - Karen Ferguson [5497]					
26726 - Gillian Dunn [5498]					
26727 - Thomas Ferguson [5321]					
26729 - Peter Jacks [5500]					
26732 - Malcolm Cope [5503]					
26734 - Edward Harding [5508]					
26735 - Maggie Allen [5509]					
26737 - Mike Ray- Jones [5511]					
26739 - Bruce Rainford [5513]					
26740 - Mrs Rosalind					

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West [5514]					
26742 - Sharon Coad					
[5516]					
26745 - Duncan					
Bingham [5518]					
26747 - Martyn West					
[5520]					
26750 - Mrs CM					
Howell [5507]					
26751 - Nic Rogers					
[5523]					
26753 - Mrs O Mason					
[5506]					
26754 - Jean Millward					
[5505]					
26755 - Alastair Fearn					
[5524]					
26758 - Sally Panter					
[5527]					
26762 - Cath					
Brightman [3223]					
26763 - Isabel					
Shouler [5531]					
26764 - Christopher					
Platt [5532]					
26767 - Janet					
Callaway [5535]					
26772 - Diane					
Prentice [5540]					
26773 - Marian Betts					
[5541]					
26774 - Will Roberts					
[5542]					
26775 - Alan Walker					
[5543]					
26777 - Ian Baguley					
[5545]					
26778 - Jessica					
Money [5546]					
26781 - Paul Kiddey					
[5550]					
26783 - Lindah Kiddey					
[5552]					
26784 - Philip Shearer					
[5553]					
26785 - David Lewin					
[5554]					
26788 - Martin Wellby					
[5556]					

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26789 - ND Chadwick [5557]					
26790 - ND Chadwick [5557]					
26791 - ND Chadwick [5557]					
26792 - ND Chadwick [5557]					
26793 - Naomi Clifford [5558]					
26795 - Mrs Gillian Wills [5560]					
26797 - Deanne Schramm [5562]					
26798 - Alison Sutherland [5563]					
26799 - Joanne Enstone [5564]					
26800 - Mrs Lou Tim [5565]					
26801 - David Griffiths [5566]					
26802 - Laura Money [5567]					
26803 - Wendy Brown [5568]					
26805 - Danny Heydon [5570]					
26809 - Philip Mark Wormall [5574]					
26810 - Eric C Spencer [5575]					
26811 - Dr DA Whiting [5576]					
26812 - Mrs GW Whiting [5577]					
26813 - J Glover [5578]					
26814 - Melody Bright [5579]					
26816 - Louise Davies [5581]					
26817 - Steph Heydon [5582]					
26818 - Richard Stanway [5583]					
26821 - Diana Douglas [5586]					
26822 - Anna Hallam					

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[5587]					
26823 - Stan Gregory					
[5588]					
26824 - Sandra Simpson [5589]					
26825 - George Skeats [5590]					
26827 - Fay Matthews [5592]					
26828 - Elizabeth Burr [5593]					
26832 - Victor Martin [5596]					
26836 - Lee Carr [5601]					
26837 - Alan Comerie [5602]					
26838 - The Nottingham Federation of Angling Societies [5597]					
26839 - Joanne Bloodworth [5603]					
26842 - Abigail Lewis [5606]					
26844 - Patrick O'Callaghan [5609]					
26846 - Mr D Scurlock [5608]					
26847 - Mr Shaun McCabe [5611]					
26848 - Michael Johnson [5612]					
26849 - Brian O'Neill [5613]					
26850 - John Lewis [5614]					
26851 - George Whysall [5615]					
26853 - Antony Herrick [5617]					
26857 - Dan Sellers [5621]					
26858 - A Reed [5622]					
26859 - Stephen Hough [5623]					
26860 - Mrs Jane Hough [5624]					
26864 - Chris					

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Fitzsimmons [5627]					
26865 - Ben Bingham					
[5628]					
26866 - Sharon					
Mitchell [5629]					
26868 - Bernard					
Jarvis [5631]					
26871 - Tracey Beeby					
[5634]					
26872 - Adrian Wright					
[5635]					
26874 - Sonya					
Garland [5637]					
26875 - Teri Browett					
[5638]					
26878 - Jonathan					
Worsley [5641]					
26879 - Lindsey					
Johnson [5642]					
26880 - Sharna					
Sawyer [5643]					
26881 - Jason Baxter					
[5644]					
26882 - Charlotte Cox					
[5645]					
26883 - Tim Cox					
[5646]					
26885 - Susan Strong					
[5648]					
26887 - Martin Roe					
[5650]					
26888 - Mr S Jason					
Beeson [5651]					
26891 - Christine					
Bland [5654]					
26892 - Mr JC					
Thompson [5655]					
26893 - Brian					
Waterfield [5656]					
26895 - Chris Henley					
[5657]					
26897 - Paul Barton					
[5659]					
26898 - Mr Don					
Gifford [5660]					
26899 - Jill Barton					
[5661]					
26901 - Brian Hollis					
[5663]					

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
26904 - Barry Nelson [5666]					
26906 - Steve Smithers [5668]					
26909 - Louise Edwards [5671]					
26911 - Yvonne Pritchard [5673]					
26916 - Helen Terrington [5678]					
26917 - Mr Tim Leivers [5679]					
26918 - Mark Townsend [5680]					
26919 - Deborah Lister [5681]					
26920 - Thomas Lister [5682]					
26921 - Sarah Lister [5683]					
26922 - Deborah Lister [5684]					
26923 - Robert Lister [5685]					
26924 - Hannah Lister [5686]					
26925 - Tricia King [5687]					
26926 - Robert Amies [5688]					
26929 - Stephen Ball [5691]					
26930 - Thomas Ball [5692]					
26931 - Helen Watson [5693]					
26932 - Michelle Middleton [5694]					
26933 - Lyndsey (not known) [5695]					
26934 - Eileen Gibbs [5696]					
26935 - Kelly Tyers [5697]					
26938 - Lina Martino [5700]					
26940 - Ann Pol [5702]					
26941 - Mark Filer [5703]					

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
26942 - Mrs G Springthorpe [5704]					
26943 - Samantha Smith [5705]					
26947 - Janice Taylor [5709]					
26948 - Gillian Lambert [5710]					
26949 - Anthony Louch [5711]					
26950 - Philip Gregg [5712]					
26951 - Matthew Ward [5713]					
26953 - Janet Dobson [5715]					
26954 - Linda McDonough [5721]					
26955 - Carl Springthorpe [5722]					
26956 - Robin Trow [5723]					
26957 - Sandra Player [5724]					
26959 - Ricky Dunn [5726]					
26960 - Roger Chatterton [5716]					
26961 - Mrs Sylvia Barton [5717]					
26962 - Mr GW Hilton [5718]					
26963 - Mrs Maureen Rawson [5719]					
26964 - Kara McArdle [5720]					
26965 - East Bridgford Parish Council (Mrs J S Barlow) [751]					
26966 - Iryna Ushakova [5727]					
26969 - Jessica O'Dwyer [5730]					
26970 - Hugh Spencer [5731]					
26971 - Jean Starbuck [5732]					
26975 - Kate Gaunt					

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[5736]					
26976 - Sandy Villetet					
[5737]					
26977 - Amanda					
O'Dwyer [5738]					
26978 - Helen					
Roughton [5739]					
26979 - Colin					
McDonald [5740]					
26981 - Rachel Smith					
[5742]					
26983 - Joanne Trow					
[5744]					
26985 - Rachel					
Hickson [5746]					
26987 - Rachel					
Hickson [5746]					
26989 - Dane					
Johnson [5748]					
26990 - PM Palmer					
[5749]					
26991 - Mrs M Palmer					
[5750]					
26992 - Caitlin					
Langford [5751]					
26993 - Zak Nouri					
[5752]					
26995 - Chris Skelton					
[5754]					
26996 - Emma					
Hawkes [5755]					
27000 - Paul Suggett					
[5759]					
27001 - Mr David					
Bland [5760]					
27005 - Jane					
Mankelow [5764]					
27007 - Ann Frost					
[5766]					
27009 - Ian Muxlow					
[5768]					
27010 - Mrs JH Butler					
[5769]					
27013 - Mrs Madeline					
Russell [5772]					
27014 - Mr John					
Russell [5773]					
27017 - Rhona Marsh					
[5776]					

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27019 - William Powell-Perry [5778]					
27021 - Jonathan Curtis [5780]					
27023 - Gerry McCloskey [5782]					
27024 - Yvonne Ellison [5783]					
27025 - Peter Wood [5784]					
27026 - Lisa Sharkey [5785]					
27027 - Judy Willis [5786]					
27029 - Alexander Nall [5788]					
27030 - Simon Sharp [5789]					
27031 - Rachael Haywood Sharp [5790]					
27032 - Naomi Cope [5791]					
27033 - PA Murphy [5792]					
27038 - Colin Thunhurst [5801]					
27039 - George Jamieson [5796]					
27040 - Anne Jamieson [5797]					
27041 - Mrs Jill Smith [5795]					
27043 - Jill Kendrick [5803]					
27044 - Byron Crawford [5804]					
27045 - Giovanna Hutchinson [5805]					
27046 - Dianna Rorrison [5806]					
27048 - James Szejter [5808]					
27049 - Robert Bird [5809]					
27050 - Richard Bailey [5810]					
27052 - Mr Barry Keens [5812]					
27053 - Mr Noel					

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Saxton [5813]					
27054 - Mr Phillip Taylor [5814]					
27055 - Mr Richard Squires [5347]					
27057 - Steve Crawford [5815]					
27058 - Dot Crawford [5816]					
27062 - Jake Evans [5820]					
27063 - Keith Marklew [5821]					
27064 - Mr RP Skillington [5822]					
27067 - Kathleen Beadle [5825]					
27068 - Mrs Margaret Goulder [4803]					
27069 - Helen Shelly [5826]					
27070 - Andy Brown [5827]					
27071 - Simon Nicholls [5828]					
27072 - Jane Spencer [5829]					
27073 - Kathleen Robinson [5830]					
27074 - Dr Chris Horne [5831]					
27075 - Michelle Price-Horne [5832]					
27076 - Fergus Kennedy [5833]					
27078 - Barry Greenhalgh [5835]					
27085 - Mrs Joan Beastall [5842]					
27086 - Helen Willis [5843]					
27088 - Anna Taylor [5845]					
27092 - Jeremy King [5849]					
27094 - Caroline Ward [5851]					
27095 - Jennifer Wroath [5852]					

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27096 - Toby Finlow [5853]					
27100 - Roma Patel [5857]					
27101 - Paul Reid [5858]					
27103 - Michael Field [5860]					
27105 - Alan Reed [5863]					
27106 - Kaye Brennan [5864]					
27107 - Sarah Cooley [5865]					
27108 - Christopher Armstrong [5866]					
27109 - Paul Dean [5867]					
27111 - Miss Frances M Latty [5862]					
27112 - Lowdham Parish Council (Mr Andrew Potter) [898]					
27114 - Mrs Kerry Johnson [5886]					
27115 - Brian Weaver [5868]					
27116 - Shirley Weaver [5869]					
27117 - Nathalie Gordon [5870]					
27120 - Dennis Cavanagh [5873]					
27123 - Barrie Forrester [5876]					
27124 - John Bratley [5877]					
27125 - Francesca Bratley [5878]					
27126 - Teresa Barnes-Brett [5879]					
27127 - Kathryn Jarvis [5880]					
27128 - Mrs Jane Turner [5881]					
27130 - Iain Osborn [5883]					
27131 - Michael Unwin [4578]					

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27132 - Mr William Tyreman [5892]					
27133 - GVA Ltd [5895]					
27135 - Andrew Dove [5884]					
27136 - Fiona Russell [5887]					
27137 - Nick Arron [5888]					
27138 - Open Spaces Society (Kate Ashbrook) [5889]					
27140 - Michele Croucher [5891]					
27142 - Robert Hourd [5896]					
27143 - Ann K Dickinson [5897]					
27144 - Raymond Dickinson [5898]					
27148 - Paul Greening [5899]					
27149 - Kathleen Hardy [5900]					
27150 - Judy Crowford [5901]					
27151 - Amanda Lemon [5902]					
27152 - Rachel Ramsden [5903]					
27153 - Carl Mouter [5904]					
27154 - Mr JL Stevens [5905]					
27155 - Jennifer Paling [5906]					
27156 - Mrs Christine Simmonds [5907]					
27157 - Mr MJ Simmonds [5908]					
27158 - Zoe Mouter [5909]					
27159 - Alastair Flynn [5910]					
27160 - Tom Haddock [5911]					
27161 - Mrs Joan Mitchell [5912]					

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27162 - Fiona Starbuck [5913]					
27163 - Mr B Day [5914]					
27164 - Mr Richard Powell [5915]					
27165 - Mr MJ Barrett [5916]					
27166 - Stephanie Powell [5917]					
27167 - Susan Cowles [5918]					
27168 - Christopher M Moore [5919]					
27169 - Mrs S Wroath [5920]					
27170 - Valerie Shaw [5921]					
27173 - Amy Robinson [5924]					
27174 - E Thorpe [5925]					
27176 - Lindsey Tyson-Millard [5927]					
27178 - Liz Voce [5929]					
27179 - Mrs AE Lark [5930]					
27181 - Kate Lea [5932]					
27182 - Robert Lea [5933]					
27185 - Mrs Anne Perkine [5939]					
27186 - Helen Trout [5934]					
27187 - Mr T Quinn [5935]					
27188 - Mrs C Quinn [5936]					
27189 - IM Smith [5937]					
27190 - Mr GC Walker [5938]					
27191 - Jonathon Moore [5940]					
27200 - Charlotte Senior [5949]					
27201 - Fiona Fisher					

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[5950]					
27202 - William Fisher					
[5951]					
27204 - Mrs Wilkins					
[5953]					
27205 - Mrs HC					
Riggall [5954]					
27206 - Jane Tappin					
[5955]					
27207 - Jenny					
Pittman [5956]					
27208 - David L Steel					
[5957]					
27209 - Hilary Burder					
[5958]					
27210 - David Burder					
[5959]					
27211 - Charles Fox					
[5960]					
27212 - Christine					
Saunders [5961]					
27213 - Fay Harrison					
[5962]					
27214 - Rachel					
Davies [5963]					
27215 - Kirsteen					
Bardell [5964]					
27217 - Beth Foster-					
Hunter [5966]					
27220 - Matt Porter					
[5969]					
27221 - Beverley (not					
known) [5970]					
27223 - Patrick					
Holden [5972]					
27224 - Mrs S Colton					
[5973]					
27225 - Rebecca					
Appleyard [5974]					
27226 - K Marsden					
[5975]					
27227 - Liz Welch					
[5976]					
27228 - Evan Walker					
[5977]					
27229 - Alexa Fisher					
[5978]					
27233 - Jennifer					
Shelton [5982]					

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
27236 - Mr Robert Hall [5985]					
27237 - Colin Barratt [5986]					
27238 - Becky Downes [5987]					
27240 - Joel Stevenso [5989]					
27242 - Alex Alcock [5991]					
27243 - Laura Henderson [5992]					
27245 - Georgina Piggott [5994]					
27247 - Mrs Lyn Bignall [5996]					
27250 - Jean Smith [5999]					
27251 - K Forbes [6000]					
27252 - Mrs J Pascoe [6001]					
27253 - Mayra Whysall [6002]					
27254 - Stuart Crampton [6003]					
27257 - Ms H Rotherforth [6006]					
27258 - Suzanne Jobe [6007]					
27259 - Sue Hollick [6008]					
27260 - Vivienne Walsh [6009]					
27261 - Sarah Wells [6010]					
27265 - Clare Nevin [6014]					
27266 - Craig Walters [6015]					
27268 - Stephen Matthews [6017]					
27269 - James Nevin [6018]					
27270 - Margaret Lyon [6019]					
27271 - Peter Lyon [6020]					
27272 - Hannah					

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Bakewell [6021]					
27184 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>We have some queries and concerns regarding the operational practicalities of Shelford West.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2016 start date is optimistic. Preparation of a planning application and EIA is generally a two year process (i.e. submission would need to be before adoption of the Plan) and infrastructure will need to be built before extraction commences. - It is suggested that the 180,000 tonnes per annum to be transported to Colwick for use in concrete batching plants will be unprocessed. How will it be processed or used at Colwick? Processing at Colwick would require washing and screening, generating a significant volume of fines that will require appropriate management. Barge transport is a fundamental aspect of the Shelford proposal, and supporting evidence should be provided to clarify the existing or proposed mineral handling and processing operations at Colwick. Based on the lack of robust evidence we have strong doubts over the deliverability of the Shelford West site. 		<p>The start date of 2016 was put forward by the operator as an estimate of when the site could potentially start. All mineral operators have put forward estimated start dates for sites which could change significantly depending on the economic conditions or the operators business needs during the plan period.</p> <p>Additional information has been put forward by the mineral operator stating the sand and gravel transported by barge to Colwick will be processed at the quarry before it is moved. This will mean that no additional processing plant is required at the Colwick site.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
26018 - Debra Leivers [4806]	Object	I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the Shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	
26047 - Samantha Bjornsson-Hill [4835]		The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.			
26103 - Lynette Stephens [4890]		The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.			
26206 - Mike (not known) [4990]		The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.			
26232 - Linda Brammer [5015]		The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.			
26257 - Philippa Jackson [5040]		The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.			
26465 - James Bonnett [5139]		The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.			
26503 - Henry William Russell [5191]		The devastating effect on angling on this stretch of the River Trent.			
26511 - Tony Ruddle [5331]		Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.			
26512 - Mrs Trish Ruddle [5332]		Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.			
26530 - Mr P Chambers [5350]					
26581 - Shelly Faisey [5288]					
26601 - Richard Oldfield [5308]					
26936 - Craig Ibberson [5698]					
27011 - Harry Curtis [5770]					
27018 - Andy Clark [5777]					
27232 - Andy Whitworth [5981]					
27267 - Di Matthews [6016]					
27406 - C Jekiel [6150]					
27552 - Martin Waring [6295]					
28079 - Chris Edwards [6790]					
28101 - Don Watson [6810]					
28102 - Brenda Watson [6811]					
28361 - Andrew					

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25924 - Scott Lockyer [4759] 26540 - Norman Reeves [5360] 26806 - Amy Gittins [5571] 28404 - Roger Varley [7098] 28417 - Kevin Bennett [7111] 28953 - Eileen Winter [7588]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097.</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants.</p> <p>The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be considered as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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28596 - DC Meylan [7293]	Object	<p>It is an unnecessary act of major vandalism. The landscape is the summation of centuries of quiet and subtle work. Too much of the Trent Valley is being ruined. It is the duty of the County Council and Crown Agency to protect and sympathetically service the valley. There are alternative sources ranging from Norway, Scotland and collection and processing of building and works that produce the material.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who owns the land? 2. Are they willing to sell? 3. Who gets the profits? 4. What is the role of Nottinghamshire County Council in this? 5. What is their policy? 6. What compensation will be paid to those affected. 		<p>This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.</p> <p>Whilst minerals development will inevitably have some short term impacts on its surroundings, sand and gravel provides the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole.</p> <p>The shelford west proposal is situated on land owned by the Crown Estates. The Crown Estates has sold the rights to work the sand and gravel to Brett Aggregates. Brett Aggregates will work the mineral and as a private company will make money by selling the sand and gravel.</p> <p>The County Council is the Minerals Planning Authority and has a statutory duty to produce a Minerals Local Plan covering Nottinghamshire. The plan contains policies against which planning applications for minerals development would be assessed. The minerals plan also identifies site allocations where in principal future minerals working is considered suitable. The County Council is not involved in the extraction of minerals. No compensation is available as minerals development is no different to other forms of development such as house building.</p>	

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28931 - Mrs Mavis Emmott [7572]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates.</p> <p>The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce.</p> <p>The negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants.</p> <p>The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford.</p> <p>The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford.</p> <p>The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods.</p> <p>Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail.</p> <p>Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.</p>		<p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site.</p> <p>There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application.</p> <p>Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an</p>	

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				<p>additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration.</p> <p>Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'.</p> <p>Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence.</p>	

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28920 - Gunthorpe Parish Council (Mr Gordon Oldham) [1670]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons:</p> <p>Increase in traffic congestion, increase in pollution, extra flooding risk</p> <p>The Parish Council state our clear and strong objections to this ill-conceived proposal:</p> <p>1 The A6097 is already congested and during peak hours it is severe, stretching from the A46 to Lowdham (and vice versa). A new junction (with traffic signals) and lorries straining to start uphill, then stopping and restarting by Gunthorpe and/or East Bridgford the congestion will become horrendous.</p> <p>2 Pollution from the site, site traffic, the conveyor belt and traffic on the A6097) will inevitably increase to a totally unacceptable level. Our Councillor Dr Chris Cope has written an acclaimed paper on it - it is a serious concern to the Parish Council and residents.</p> <p>3 Flood risk is already a serious problem for Gunthorpe . It is almost inevitable that flood water unable to be dispersed upstream will find its way to Gunthorpe and other villages downstream from Shelford. As Brett Aggregates are catering for increased flood risk in Shelford this must mean that flood risk will be increased both in Shelford and downstream.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'.</p> <p>Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations.</p> <p>National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is</p>	

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28701 - East Midlands Airport (Jon Bottomley) [7378]	Object	<p>Although Shelford West is outside the statutory consultation zone, because of its potential scale it could be a significant bird attractant and habitat in the area.</p> <p>The site's Development Brief included in the consultation document provides details of the proposed operation and considerations for the site's restoration. The site restoration measures should be amended to seek to avoid the creation of large areas of new wildfowl / waterfowl habitat. This is to avoid any increase in potential birdstrike risk in the area.</p>		<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Comments noted. The site development brief will be amended to make reference to need to consider the potential impact of new areas of wildfowl/waterfowl habitat as part of the site restoration and the potential increased risk from bird strike.</p>	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
28932 - Nottingham Anglers Association (David Turner) [7574]	Object	<p>I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: Increase in traffic congestion, spoiling/loss of the Trent Valley walk, extra flooding risk, devastating effect on angling, loss of local amenities and the local history trail, loss of historical scenic view.</p> <p>The Nottingham Anglers Association was established in 1895 and we have had a very long association with angling on the River Trent including the Crown Estates Fishery at Shelford.</p> <p>The Shelford Fishery is about 4.5 miles in length with only two access points with parking. The plans would see both car parks and access to the river destroyed, leaving the whole length without any access with sufficient car parking. During our long tenure we have seen many highs and lows but throughout we have continued to lease the fishery. In the last couple of years we have started to see a marked increase in the number of fish being caught. In 2014 and 2015 this fishery has/will be used for the Angling Trust 'National Angling Championships' and the 'Trent Championship'.</p> <p>The required dredging to allow barges to operate will impact on the ecology of the river that the Environment Agency have worked so hard to improve since the dark days of industrial pollution.</p> <p>We cannot allow many years of local history, heritage and people's livelihoods to be damaged by this proposal let alone the destruction of this beautiful part of Nottinghamshire.</p>		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised.</p> <p>A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project.</p> <p>Minerals development will inevitably have short</p>	

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach - Shelford Consultation

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Shelford West additional consultation

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
				<p>term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish. Any planning application submitted would contain detailed plans regarding the final extraction area and details of the phased extraction. Because the site would be worked in phases anglers car parks albeit in different locations could be maintained throughout the extraction phase. Dredging of the river may not be required for the use of barges along this stretch of the river. However if this was required, details would have to be included in the overall planning application and the relevant permissions and or permits would be required from the Canal and Rivers Trust and the Environment Agency before any work could begin.</p>	

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Shelford West additional consultation

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
25763 - Matthew Brown [4565] 25768 - Roger (unknown) [4570] 25772 - Stuart McNiven Young [4574] 25795 - Laura Tyers [4554] 25798 - Stephen Brogden [4591] 25801 - Ellie Stephens [4594] 25802 - James Stephens [4595] 25803 - Grace Stephens [4596] 25804 - Izzy Stephens [4597] 25811 - Karen Cheetham [4604] 25813 - Alexander Stuart Hooley [4605] 25814 - Sarah Davies [4606] 25819 - Jemma Mills [4611] 25824 - Katie Brogden [4616] 25828 - Liz Thornton [4620] 25832 - Samantha Smedley [4624] 25837 - Richard Fountain [4628] 25843 - Neil Brumfitt [4634] 25844 - Amanda Kneafsey [4635] 25849 - Cliff Shread [4640] 25850 - Carla Moore [4641] 25864 - Jane Hodder [4655] 25865 - Andrew Hodder [4656] 25867 - Emma Walton [4658] 25868 - Jenny Lawis	Object	I object to gravel extraction at Shelford West for the following reasons: The increase in traffic congestion along the A6097. The increase in pollution from noise, dust and diesel particulates. The spoiling of the scenic and peaceful Trent Valley walk between Stoke Bardolph and Burton Joyce. The negative impact this will have on local pubs and restaurants. The extra flooding risk around Burton Joyce, Stoke Bardolph, Gunthorpe and Shelford. The loss of the current Trent Valley Way from Radcliffe to Shelford. The permanent loss of 550 acres of high quality farmland, a home and farmers' livelihoods. The devastating effect on angling on this stretch of the River Trent. Loss of local amenities such as the horse toll ride, nature watching, and the local history trail. Loss of the historical scenic view from the top of Shelford hill over the Trent valley.		Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a site specific transport assessment would be required. Depending on the outcome of this assessment, measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This could include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application. As part of the site assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been completed to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements from the proposed site allocations. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the Shelford site. The proposal put forward also states that a proportion of the mineral would be transported by barge along the River Trent reducing the level of HGV traffic from the site. Detailed guidance on noise and dust is set out in the technical annex of the National Planning Policy Framework. Its overarching aim is to ensure that unavoidable noise and dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. This approach is reflected in Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity'. Any planning application for a new quarry proposal would have to include a detailed noise and dust assessment which would include measures to limit dust and noise at nearby sensitive locations. National guidance states that minerals development is 'water compatible' and allowed to take place in areas of flood risk. As part of any detailed planning application a site specific flood risk assessment would be required to ensure that flood waters are not obstructed in times of flood. The proposed extraction area is	

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Respondent	Nature	Summary	Suggested Change to Plan	Council's Response	Council's Change to Plan
[4659] 25870 - Alison Jarvis [4661] 25873 - Nick Bexfield [4667] 25874 - Jemima Sharpe [4668] 25875 - David Knowland [4669] 25878 - Faye Collinge [4672] 25881 - Debbie Scott [4675] 25890 - Mark Berry [4664] 25895 - Katie Pollard [4731] 25899 - Lizzie Lowe [4735] 25902 - Michael Husselbee [4738] 25904 - Sarah Tomlinson [4740] 25913 - Niran Collison [4749] 25920 - Angela (not known) [4755] 25923 - Alison Palmer [4758] 25925 - Lance Baker [4760] 25928 - Kirsty Bradley [4763] 25931 - AJ Forward [4766] 25938 - Brett Materson [4773] 25939 - Katherine Eastwood [4774] 25944 - Martin Husselbee [4779] 25945 - Maxine Husselbee [4780] 25947 - Lisa Dimiceli [4781] 25951 - Kevin Hindson [4785] 25953 - Robbie Hodder [4787]				<p>located behind existing flood banks however at times of flood, if the flood defences are over topped the quarry would be allowed to flood maintaining the role of the natural flood plain before being pumped out once the flood water has subsided. In many cases, restored quarries can provide increased flood storage capacity reducing the potential for flooding in the local area and downstream of the site. There is also the potential through the restoration scheme to reconnect the river to the flood plain and create more natural river bank profiles to increase habitat areas for plants and fish.</p> <p>Given the size of most quarries, it is sometimes necessary to temporarily divert existing rights of way for the duration of the working in that area. Detailed information would need to be included as part of a planning application regarding any diversions to rights of way required. Policy DM7 'Public Access' would need to be addressed as part of any minerals planning application. Minerals development can also provide opportunities to open up areas of land that are currently off limits to local people, providing additional areas for recreation and leisure including additional rights of way. The operator has included a proposal to develop an additional footpath between the River Trent and the north west site boundary at an early stage in the project. Minerals development will inevitably have short term impacts on the existing natural environment; however it is one of the few activities that through restoration can result in the creation of significant areas of important wildlife habitats to meet national and local habitat creation targets. The overarching aim of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in policy SP2 is biodiversity led restoration. Detailed restoration plans for any quarry proposal would be required at the planning application stage and this is set out in Policy DM12 - 'Restoration, after-use and after care'. Whilst it is important to protect our highest quality agricultural land from being lost to other development, minerals such as sand and</p>	

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25956 - Melanie Martindale [4790] 25957 - Brenda Greening [4791] 25959 - Stephen Fisher [4793] 25960 - Jo Fisher [4794] 25962 - Chris Lowe [4796] 25963 - David Murden [4797] 25965 - Marie Ransome [4799] 25966 - Nicola Gilbert [4800] 25968 - Emma Lawton [4802] 25969 - Jessica May [4683] 25972 - Iain Lister [4686] 25974 - Sue Davis [4688] 25975 - Karon Burdett [4689] 25986 - Richard Moore [4699] 25992 - David Platts [4704] 25995 - Amy Thornton [4707] 25996 - Charlotte Stray [4708] 25999 - Emma (unknown) [4711] 26003 - Tammy Thomas [4715] 26005 - Jo Chandler [4717] 26007 - Kathleen Bell [4719] 26013 - Ruth Keen [4725] 26015 - Jamie Oaks [4727] 26022 - Perri Brook [4810] 26024 - Richard				<p>gravel can only be worked where they are found and provide the basis for construction and manufacturing. Without the raw materials our way of life would be very different. Many things we take for granted such as roads and houses would not be able to be built or maintained. The UK is largely self-sufficient in construction minerals and this industry contributes significantly to the economy as a whole. It is therefore important to manage the resources we have to maintain agricultural land whilst providing adequate mineral resources. Throughout the operational phase of the quarry, the site would be screened from sensitive receptors by planting and soil bunds. The site would also be worked and restored on a phased approach minimising the visual impact of the site. Exact details of the extraction area, stand-off areas and screening would be included in a detailed planning application before any work could commence. As previously mentioned minerals can only be worked where they are found. Because of this any permitted quarry has the potential to be extended if further mineral resources exist and can be worked economically. The current site allocations set out in the Preferred Approach aim to provide adequate sand and gravel to meet demand over the plan period to 2030. If a minerals operator wished to extend an existing permitted site, a new planning permission would be required. A planning application would be assessed against all the policies contained in the minerals plan including but not limited to MP1: 'Aggregate provision'. This policy states that unallocated sites would only be supported where a shortfall in the landbank can be identified.</p> <p>As part of the minerals local plan evidence gathering process, a call for sites was undertaken with the industry and landowners to identify sites that have the potential to be worked over the plan period to 2030. These sites were assessed to identify those sites considered most suitable to meet expected demand over the plan period. The assessment looked at social, environmental and economic considerations including the location of the markets served.</p>	

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
Whitrick [4812] 26028 - Andrew Waters [4816] 26037 - Isabella Clarke [4825] 26043 - Nikki Cahill [4831] 26051 - Nicky Clarke [4839] 26057 - Heather Beastall [4845] 26058 - Craig Beastall [4846] 26060 - Jonathan Ford [4848] 26063 - Gemma Sansom [4851] 26064 - Nina Kemp [4852] 26065 - Brian Crossland [4853] 26066 - Wilfred Crossland [4854] 26068 - Samantha Ashmore [4856] 26073 - Bill Marshall [4860] 26074 - David Selby [4861] 26075 - Gilly Selby [4862] 26076 - Joanne Selby [4863] 26084 - Emma Gales [4871] 26085 - M Collison [4872] 26087 - Liam Burton [4874] 26090 - Alison Cargill [4877] 26091 - Michael Cargill [4878] 26093 - Helen White [4880] 26095 - Sue Cartledge [4882] 26096 - Ged White [4883]				This has resulted in the allocation of both extensions to existing sites and new sites across the county to serve the main markets.	

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26098 - Mrs J Saywell [4885]					
26099 - Mr A Saywell [4886]					
26105 - Roger Trivett [4892]					
26107 - Amy Ramadan [4894]					
26109 - Charlotte Waite [4896]					
26113 - Bryony Wills [4899]					
26123 - Julia Parsons [4909]					
26124 - Peter Mason [4910]					
26125 - Emma (not known) [4911]					
26127 - Anthony Powers [4913]					
26128 - Richard Nickles [4914]					
26129 - Richard Willerton [4915]					
26131 - Alan Talbot [4917]					
26142 - Ellie Goodwin [4928]					
26147 - Dr Lisa Carlyle [4933]					
26148 - Debra Easter [4934]					
26149 - Suzanna Bull [4935]					
26153 - Mark Potts [4939]					
26164 - Kelly (not known) [4950]					
26170 - Bex Mepstead [4956]					
26182 - Thomas Wynne [4968]					
26193 - Susannah Perkins [4978]					
26199 - Hesham Ramadan [4983]					
26200 - Richard Gillett [4984]					
26201 - Jim Watchorn					

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[4985]					
26202 - Linda Gillett					
[4986]					
26207 - Jo Cork [4991]					
26212 - Louise Willson [4996]					
26219 - Thandi Barratt [5002]					
26226 - Sandra Mills [5009]					
26228 - Sarah Mayfield [5011]					
26229 - Mike Gaunt [5012]					
26230 - Courtney Zych [5013]					
26231 - Jane Warnes [5014]					
26239 - Carol Plumb [5022]					
26242 - Kirsty (not known) [5025]					
26244 - Steph Crawford [5027]					
26249 - Michael Smith [5032]					
26255 - Julia Starr [5038]					
26256 - Matt Garrod [5039]					
26258 - Felicity Milner [5041]					
26259 - May Garrod [5042]					
26260 - Mrs Julie Scott [5043]					
26262 - David Ingham [5045]					
26265 - Maureen Harper [5048]					
26267 - Marc Lancaster [5050]					
26270 - Steve Folwell [5053]					
26271 - Ellie Paul [5054]					
26279 - Matt Greening [5062]					
26285 - Trina					

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<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Suggested Change to Plan</i>	<i>Council's Response</i>	<i>Council's Change to Plan</i>
Kavanagh-Thomas [5072]					
26287 - Melissa Sobo [5073]					
26288 - Carolyn Brown [5074]					
26289 - Leona Hart [5075]					
26291 - Lindsey Brown [5077]					
26293 - Lisa Whyte [5079]					
26294 - Nicola Moorhead [5080]					
26296 - Julia Stuchfield [5082]					
26298 - Katie Cheetham [5084]					
26300 - Emma Court [5086]					
26301 - Simon Court [5087]					
26303 - Adam Brumfitt [5089]					
26304 - Mr RF Braithwaite [5090]					
26305 - Mrs J Braithwaite [5091]					
26306 - Wendy Wallis [5092]					
26307 - Jack Flynn [5093]					
26313 - Alison Curtis [5153]					
26314 - Julie McGeorge [5154]					
26316 - Mr Darren Fuller [4906]					
26319 - Cynthia Straw [5197]					
26322 - Bernie Ford [5200]					
26323 - Ann Ford [5201]					
26324 - Anne Blagden [5202]					
26325 - Daisy Whitehouse [5203]					
26328 - David Clayton					

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[5206]					
26329 - Alison Hinchley [5207]					
26330 - Linda Ringrose [5208]					
26332 - Jill Palfreman [5209]					
26334 - Emily Carter [5101]					
26335 - Daniel Armstrong [2948]					
26343 - R Perrin [5214]					
26351 - Patricia Walker [5221]					
26359 - Lorna Bendelow [5229]					
26368 - Chris Hubbard [5108]					
26369 - Shelagh Hubbard [5109]					
26371 - Adele Carroll [5235]					
26374 - Helen Richards [5237]					
26376 - Margaret Grimes [5238]					
26377 - Joelle Tallentire [5239]					
26381 - Robin Denton [5115]					
26383 - Neil Meakin [5242]					
26384 - Adrian Hill [5243]					
26386 - Sydney Hill [5244]					
26387 - Doreen Hill [5245]					
26388 - Stuart Hill [5246]					
26389 - Scott Waite [5118]					
26391 - Clive Holland [5248]					
26395 - Stewart Falconer [5251]					
26403 - Richard Stevenson [5122]					

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26404 - Mrs Margaret Leafe [5258]					
26407 - Mrs Moria Conway [5260]					
26408 - Paul Edington [5261]					
26409 - Robert Grund [5262]					
26411 - Peteriina Vainola-Grund [5263]					
26412 - Joanne Berresford [5264]					
26413 - George Syme [5125]					
26416 - Ian Eastoe [5126]					
26420 - Chris Weston [5268]					
26421 - Michael Brown [5269]					
26423 - Lexie Rivers [5270]					
26426 - Clare Garratt [5272]					
26431 - Lynne Bunting [5276]					
26433 - Hilary Mitchell [5278]					
26444 - Mrs KJ Wrench [5159]					
26447 - Liam Dudley [5162]					
26449 - Anna Clifford [5132]					
26451 - Kate Morgan [5133]					
26455 - Iain Ward [5167]					
26460 - Martin Young [5170]					
26462 - Robert Cole [5172]					
26466 - Louise Gregory [5140]					
26467 - Mark Gregory [5141]					
26475 - Mark Haldenby [5174]					
26476 - Valerie Culm					

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[5148]					
26485 - Neil Emery					
[5179]					
26487 - Debbie Breen					
[5181]					
26500 - June Archibald [5188]					
26504 - Milly Morgan					
[5192]					
26505 - Nina Hollington [5193]					
26509 - Mrs Margaret Tamplin [5329]					
26517 - Mrs D Groves [5337]					
26520 - Caroline Cusack [5340]					
26521 - Mary Hall [5341]					
26522 - Dr Barry Conway [5342]					
26524 - A Hammond [5343]					
26526 - Paula Clay [5345]					
26528 - Penny Hayes [5348]					
26535 - Robin Baxter Simms [5355]					
26536 - Lyn Toon [5356]					
26541 - Amy Scarrott [5361]					
26542 - Jerry Scarrott [5362]					
26545 - Pamela Parkes [5365]					
26546 - Phil Parkes [5366]					
26547 - JR Leafe [5367]					
26552 - Carolyn Lee [5372]					
26562 - Helen Brunning [5382]					
26563 - Pippa Brunning [5383]					
26564 - Eleanor Brunning [5384]					

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26567 - Ian Wheatley [5387]					
26569 - Mrs Jane Burgass [5389]					
26571 - Mr Christopher Burgass [5391]					
26572 - Eileen Smith [5392]					
26576 - Zoe Thompson [5396]					
26583 - Pam Loughna [5290]					
26586 - Nicola Teare [5293]					
26589 - Mrs Angie Overton [5296]					
26590 - John Winkworth-Smith [5297]					
26593 - Shirley Burns [5300]					
26602 - Carol Thurman [5309]					
26603 - Paul Hayes [5310]					
26604 - Carol Fishburn [5311]					
26605 - Judith Lee [5312]					
26616 - Nicola Cooke [5323]					
26622 - Alison Beesley [5401]					
26624 - Chris Joyce [5403]					
26626 - Julie Hilton- Bailey [5405]					
26627 - Ian Hilton- Bailey [5406]					
26628 - Digby Kite [5407]					
26632 - Vale Humble [5411]					
26633 - Mrs Carolyn Bettison [5412]					
26636 - April Taylor [5415]					
26637 - George					

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Taylor [5416] 26640 - Lynne Bingham [5419] 26641 - Helen Farrier [5420] 26642 - Roger Farrier [5421] 26645 - Helen Swales [5424] 26653 - Karen West [5432] 26654 - Rob Whitaker [5433] 26658 - Rosie Gilbert [5437] 26671 - Faye Simpson-White [5442] 26672 - Kelly (not known) [5443] 26673 - C Hammond [5444] 26678 - Tom Cundy [5450] 26680 - Joanne Chatterton [5452] 26681 - Mrs JJ Dearden [5453] 26682 - Mrs DE Vandermark [5454] 26689 - Mark Wyszynski [5461] 26692 - Mrs Sue Taylor [5464] 26693 - Mr Ron Smith [5465] 26697 - Amanda Harding [5469] 26700 - Sarah Soper [5472] 26703 - Christopher Sinkins [5475] 26706 - David Francis [5478] 26708 - Benjamin Cahn [5480] 26710 - Mrs BA Evans [5482] 26712 - Alex Brady [5484]					

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26717 - Lara Nouri [5489]					
26719 - Emma Bingham [5491]					
26720 - Sandra Bush [5492]					
26728 - Tim Cullen [5499]					
26731 - Adrian Hazlehurst [5502]					
26733 - Jenny Bloor [5504]					
26736 - Jackie Lawton [5510]					
26738 - Gillian Perkins [5512]					
26743 - Maurice Donaghy [5517]					
26746 - Georgina Drain [5519]					
26748 - Katie Ford [5521]					
26756 - Claire Pegg [5525]					
26757 - Andrea Topley [5526]					
26759 - Sarah Callaway [5528]					
26760 - Margaret Garrod [5529]					
26761 - Alan Garrod [5530]					
26765 - Matthew Scott [5533]					
26766 - Peter Callaway [5534]					
26768 - Elena Chernysh [5536]					
26769 - Thomas Walker [5537]					
26770 - Philippa Betts [5538]					
26771 - Wendy Vaughan [5539]					
26776 - Mrs J Payne [5544]					
26780 - Anna Mallen [5549]					
26782 - Dermot					

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Randall [5551]					
26786 - Neil Mallen					
[5548]					
26787 - Debrah					
Mason [5555]					
26794 - Kathy					
McLoughlan [5559]					
26796 - Guy Kiddey					
[5561]					
26804 - Ling Peng					
[5569]					
26807 - Tom Jackson					
[5572]					
26808 - Margaret					
Jackson [5573]					
26819 - Angus					
McKechnie [5584]					
26820 - Eileen					
McKechnie [5585]					
26826 - Elizabeth					
Wright [5591]					
26829 - Michael					
Matthews [5594]					
26831 - Adrian Wright					
[5595]					
26833 - Emma					
Sharpe [5598]					
26834 - Karen					
Thomas [5599]					
26835 - Josephine					
Birznieks [5600]					
26841 - Gail Gifford					
[5605]					
26843 - Jane Simkins					
[5607]					
26845 - Simon					
Shouler [5610]					
26852 - B Kirkham					
[5616]					
26855 - Diana Reed					
[5619]					
26863 - Robin					
Marshall [5626]					
26867 - Ross					
Kennedy [5630]					
26869 - Jean					
Crowson [5632]					
26870 - Hilary Wright					
[5633]					

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26873 - Rachael Hopewell [5636]					
26876 - Jose Russell [5639]					
26877 - Mike Baulcombe [5640]					
26886 - Victoria Cray [5649]					
26889 - James Coppinger [5652]					
26890 - Kate Coppinger [5653]					
26894 - Mr JW Dickens [2428]					
26896 - Nicola Weston DL [5658]					
26900 - Mr Michael Franklin [5662]					
26902 - Mrs Carole Franklin [5664]					
26903 - Robert Worthington [5665]					
26905 - Sarah Fleming [5667]					
26907 - Mrs Carolyn Blackburn [5669]					
26908 - Rowena Lucas [5670]					
26910 - Rebecca Jones [5672]					
26912 - Kim Black [5674]					
26913 - Rebecca Gilbert [5675]					
26914 - Toni Bain [5676]					
26915 - Christopher Bain [5677]					
26928 - Peter Waters [5690]					
26937 - Michelle Topping [5699]					
26939 - Eileen Campbell [5701]					
26944 - Tony Palfreman [5706]					
26945 - Susan Baines [5707]					
26946 - Alan					

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Hopwood [5708] 26952 - Dr Gregory Chapman [5714] 26958 - Gemma Gee [5725] 26967 - Ann Jacques [5728] 26968 - Anthony Barber [5729] 26972 - Rob Gaunt [5733] 26973 - Jasmine Gaunt [5734] 26974 - Jess Gaunt [5735] 26980 - Oliver Bashford-Squires [5741] 26982 - Laura Harrison [5743] 26984 - Dominic Halter [5745] 26988 - Sheryl Mason [5747] 26994 - Anne Currie [5753] 26997 - Matt Hawkes [5756] 26998 - Tracey Robottom [5757] 26999 - Angela Sinclair [5758] 27002 - Jennifer Lodge [5761] 27003 - Ernie Williamson [5762] 27006 - P Mankelow [5765] 27008 - Patricia Conway [5767] 27020 - Katherine Curtis [5779] 27022 - Katherine Duncker [5781] 27034 - Anthea Keeling [5793] 27035 - Trevor Keeling [5794] 27036 - Kevin Green					

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[5799]					
27037 - Karen Green					
[5800]					
27042 - Pat Briggs					
[5802]					
27047 - Sir David Sykes, Bt. [5807]					
27051 - Marianne Wolverson [5811]					
27059 - David Eades [5817]					
27060 - Anne Eades [5818]					
27065 - Warren Cooney [5823]					
27066 - Monica Cooney [5824]					
27077 - Sean Hillman [5834]					
27079 - Mark Didmon [5836]					
27080 - Anna Didmon [5837]					
27081 - Preached Litchfield [5838]					
27082 - David Litchfield [5839]					
27083 - Rachel Litchfield [5840]					
27084 - Tilly Litchfield [5841]					
27087 - Laura Miller [5844]					
27089 - Charlotte Iwanejko [5846]					
27090 - Richard Iwanejko [5847]					
27091 - Thomas Lightfoot [5848]					
27093 - Pete Kennedy [5850]					
27098 - David Didsbury [5855]					
27099 - Clare Didsbury [5856]					
27104 - Helene Boxer [5861]					
27113 - Radcliffe on Trent Parish Council					

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(Clerk to the Parish Council) [1582]					
27118 - Nicola de Blaquiére [5871]					
27119 - Jemima Buckley [5872]					
27121 - William Case [5874]					
27122 - Lesley Smith [5875]					
27134 - Mrs EM Potter [5885]					
27139 - Barrie Page [5890]					
27171 - Shelley Hargreaves [5922]					
27172 - Christopher Shilling [5923]					
27175 - Jennifer Wagstaff [5926]					
27177 - Ann Smith [5928]					
27180 - Angela Kindness [5931]					
27192 - Peter Atkinson [5941]					
27193 - Sam Flintham-Ward [5942]					
27194 - Lulu Bradfield-Stowell [5943]					
27195 - Jennifer Renton [5944]					
27196 - Lorenzo Belpassi [5945]					
27197 - Joanna Cartwright [5946]					
27198 - Oliver Gibson [5947]					
27199 - Claire Davies [5948]					
27203 - Hannah Wallis [5952]					
27218 - James Tomlinson [5967]					
27219 - Sophie Adkin [5968]					
27231 - Max Pritchard [5980]					
27234 - Mary Harris					

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[5983]					
27235 - Terence Harris [5984]					
27239 - Anna-Maria Baines [5988]					
27241 - K Monroe [5990]					
27244 - Louise Carling [5993]					
27246 - Jonathan Ward [5995]					
27248 - Colin Simpson [5997]					
27255 - Jonathan Staward [6004]					
27263 - Debbie Henshaw [6012]					
27264 - Bryan Hays [6013]					
27279 - Evie Beaumont [6028]					
27286 - Laura Curtis [6035]					
27289 - Claire Howe [6038]					
27296 - Chantell Simpson [6044]					
27297 - Gordon Fisher [6045]					
27299 - Heather Fox [6055]					
27300 - Mr Paul Ashby [6047]					
27301 - Mrs Beverley Ashby [6048]					
27303 - James Henry [6050]					
27307 - Mr Malcolm Thornton [6054]					
27308 - Ben Tyler [6056]					
27309 - Vickii Copsey [6057]					
27311 - Matt Hooper [6059]					
27314 - Adam Skinner [6062]					
27319 - Lynda Cripps [6067]					

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27320 - Katy Thompson [6068]					
27328 - Amiee Pykett [6075]					
27330 - Carl Lowndes [6076]					
27334 - Waheed Arshad [6080]					
27337 - Marc Riley [6083]					
27339 - Colin Jones [6085]					
27341 - Jeanette Heygate-Browne [6087]					
27345 - Greg Stammers [6091]					
27352 - James Bingham [6098]					
27367 - Roxanne Hickling [6111]					
27372 - Stuart Reynolds [6116]					
27374 - Susan Phillips [6118]					
27375 - Ruth Shaw [6119]					
27376 - Geoff Holmes [6120]					
27378 - Orla Tynan [6122]					
27380 - Natalie Wakefield [6124]					
27382 - Kayleigh Ward [6126]					
27383 - Beverlee Bird [6127]					
27385 - Tony Carroll [6129]					
27389 - John Bowkett [6133]					
27394 - Avril Molde [6138]					
27395 - Susan Cooper [6141]					
27400 - Neil Grocock [6146]					
27403 - Clare Wilson [6149]					

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27407 - Pat Mobbs [6151]					
27409 - Geoff Mobbs [6153]					
27418 - Laura Curtis [6162]					
27419 - Murphy Whitby [6163]					
27428 - Kai Pheasant [6172]					
27429 - John O'Donnell [6173]					
27431 - Julie Doyle [6175]					
27432 - Damien Doyle [6176]					
27434 - Sheila Ramsden [6178]					
27438 - Nick Snowden [6182]					
27439 - Olivier Geyer [6183]					
27440 - Caroline Stead [6184]					
27442 - Stella Trussler [6186]					
27444 - Brian Oliver [6188]					
27445 - Nick Smith [6189]					
27454 - Sally Rosa [6198]					
27456 - Nicole Bosworth [6200]					
27457 - Jane Bosworth [6201]					
27459 - Anthony Balchin [6203]					
27461 - Matthew Bruch [6205]					
27469 - Hadia Khawaja [6212]					
27472 - Val Briggs [6216]					
27475 - Paul Wilson [6219]					
27476 - Frances Gough [6220]					
27477 - Pat					

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Southgate [6221]					
27478 - Yvonne Clarke [6222]					
27483 - Alan Tilley [6227]					
27484 - Trish Tilley [6228]					
27486 - Martin Wilson [6230]					
27487 - Michael Wilson [6231]					
27488 - Gillian Wilson [6232]					
27489 - Kerry Wilson [6233]					
27491 - Tina Bettison [6235]					
27494 - Carolyn Murden [6238]					
27501 - Mrs J Brandley [6245]					
27503 - Mr D Flowers [6247]					
27507 - Sharon King [6251]					
27508 - Michael King [6252]					
27514 - Beverley Clark [6258]					
27521 - Beverley Orridge [6265]					
27522 - Hedley Sansom [6266]					
27531 - Angie Gillman [6274]					
27532 - Rachel (unknown) [6275]					
27535 - Michael Furness [6278]					
27538 - Olivia Rawlinson [6282]					
27540 - Michelle Hall [6283]					
27547 - John Rowson [6290]					
27551 - Jenny Collins [6294]					
27560 - David Wright [6303]					

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27561 - Mr PH Ward [6304]					
28067 - Dominique Tallentire [6778]					
28069 - Lisa Thompson [6780]					
28074 - Samantha Birkin [6785]					
28078 - Richard Willis [6789]					
28080 - Tara Kopinski [6791]					
28087 - Pat Garner [6797]					
28088 - Neil Hughes [6798]					
28092 - Jill Kearney [6801]					
28097 - Diane Whitehurst [6806]					
28098 - Mick Johnson [6807]					
28100 - Polly Lunn [6809]					
28104 - Pamela Kirk [6813]					
28107 - Peter Hillier [6816]					
28266 - Linda Knott [6978]					
28286 - Paul Mitchell [6991]					
28289 - James Firth [6993]					
28290 - Helen Firth [6994]					
28321 - Raymond Jones [7026]					
28326 - Caroline Kordecki [7031]					
28328 - Penny Hogg [7033]					
28329 - Charlotte Hall [7034]					
28330 - Mr Richard Milbourne [7035]					
28331 - Matthew Rea [7036]					
28338 - B Chaloner					

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[7042] 28340 - William Dodsworth [7044] 28341 - Sharon Jervis [7045] 28342 - Richard Jervis [7046] 28343 - Ashleigh Houston [7047] 28344 - Mrs CA Montgomery [7048] 28354 - Samantha Dwyer [7055] 28358 - Paul Boon [7059] 28363 - Adrian Ashmore [7063] 28367 - Allison Curtis [7067] 28368 - Simon Layhe [7068] 28369 - Lindsay Rawson [7069] 28370 - Suzanne Lowes [7070] 28371 - Nicholas Lowes [7071] 28373 - Mrs Judith E Berry [7073] 28377 - Uist Payne [7077] 28390 - Mrs E Doyle [7085] 28391 - Mr Kevin Doyle [7086] 28393 - Nicola Eder [7088] 28400 - Patrick Careless [7094] 28401 - Susan Careless [7095] 28403 - Sarah Careless [7097] 28405 - Rachel Careless [7099] 28407 - Angela Hermann [7101] 28418 - Emma Perkins [7112]					

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28419 - Iain Conway [7113]					
28420 - Clare Hart [7114]					
28421 - Rachael Tredwell [7115]					
28423 - Kathryn Hart [7117]					
28424 - Peter Jones [7118]					
28696 - Matt Wyvill [7381]					
28697 - Janis Drescher [7382]					
28702 - Sally Ryder [7387]					
28707 - Ian Sparkes [7391]					
28709 - Robin Sparkes [7392]					
28711 - Sarah Smith [7394]					
28712 - Stephen Smith [7395]					
28713 - Jessica Smith [7396]					
28722 - Jane Parker [7404]					
28728 - Sarah Careless [7097]					
28735 - Keith Long [7427]					
28736 - Catrina Hogg [7428]					
28740 - Mike Harris [7434]					
28758 - Kayte Herrity [7464]					
28783 - Louise Cooper [7474]					
28796 - Lisa Brookes [7486]					
28799 - Ian Marshall [7489]					
28805 - Glenn Akerman [7495]					
28807 - Lisa Wheat [7497]					
28808 - Michael					

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Wheat [7498] 28809 - Ameila Wheat [7499] 28810 - Emily Asquith [7500] 28812 - Mr L Skilbeck [7503] 28815 - Samantha Montague-Duffill [7506] 28821 - Mrs Beverley Bingham [5069] 28822 - Chris Bingham [7512] 28824 - Glyniss Burley [7514] 28825 - Eleanor Hogg [7515] 28826 - Euan Hogg [7516] 28828 - Evelyn Hogg [7518] 28833 - Ben Roebuck [7523] 28869 - Gerald Asquith [7528] 28870 - C Heafford [7529] 28871 - Mr J Heafford [7530] 28872 - Chris Senior [7531] 28882 - Pia Cookson [7535] 28884 - Andrew Cookson [7536] 28899 - Adrian Dickens [7538] 28901 - Sarah Johnson [7540] 28903 - Heather Beastall [4845] 28907 - Kathryn Whitaker [7550] 28908 - Andrew Whitaker [7551] 28910 - Janet Barrett [7552] 28911 - Alan Mitchell					

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[7553]					
28913 - Kirsty Wiser					
[7555]					
28916 - Elliot Cook					
[7559]					
28917 - Deborah Wade [7560]					
28925 - Barbara White [7567]					
28933 - Fiona Perfect [7575]					
28938 - Tom Inglis [7579]					
28947 - Dean Storer [7580]					
28949 - Kate Smart [7582]					
28950 - Rebecca Primrose [7583]					
28951 - James Primrose [7584]					
28959 - Wendy Boon [7597]					
28961 - Diana Percy [7599]					
28962 - Sarah Thomas [7600]					
28964 - Kirsty Thompson [5447]					
28966 - Katy Cashin [7407]					

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27183 - Lafarge Tarmac [2795]	Object	<p>To assist in meeting the sand and gravel shortfall, we believe that the proposed Home Farm site in Kelham should be included as an allocation. We disagree with the Council's view that the site is not deliverable in the Plan period. Whilst the operator does have existing permitting reserves/future proposed allocations, these will, in the main, serve different markets to the proposed Home Farm site. Therefore the Council's view that Home Farm is undeliverable due to the existing permitted reserves/future proposed allocations in the County within the control of Lafarge Tarmac is unfounded.</p> <p>We consider that the Home Farm site represents a more sustainable option than the now proposed allocation at Shelford West. Home Farm can be worked and restored in a manner that scores higher in the Sustainability Appraisal than the Shelford West site. Therefore the proposed allocation of Shelford West ahead of Home Farm is flawed as it is not based on sound evidence.</p> <p>We have not seen an updated Sustainability Appraisal of the site that reflects the proposed changes brought forward for Shelford West under this consultation.</p>		<p>Adequate mineral has been identified to meet expected demand over the plan period through the Preferred Approach consultation process. It is not considered that the Home Farm proposal can be delivered over the plan period given Lafarge Tarmac's existing reserves with planning permission that have yet to be worked and the potential Lafarge Tarmac allocations identified in the emerging plan. The information supplied by Lafarge Tarmac regarding Home Farm over the plan preparation period lacks consistency regarding the likely start date of the Home Farm proposal.</p> <p>The overall assessment process is based on a range of issues including the deliverability of the sites, the geographical location and the Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>The revised Sustainability Appraisal for the Shelford west site was available on the minerals local plan webpage as part of the most recent consultation.</p>	
28005 - Kelham Estate [2921]	Object	<p>We object to the omission of the Home Farm Site which is deliverable within the plan period. It is well located to serve south Nottinghamshire. The operators permitted operations are well placed to serve markets to the north and have traffic routing restrictions to enforce this. The Home Farm Site can be worked and restored in a manner that scores highly on the Sustainability Appraisal. The proposed allocation of Shelford West is not based on sound evidence and has development and operational issues that have not been properly tested and scored. We object to the proposed allocation of Shelford West.</p>		<p>It is not considered that the site can be delivered over the plan period given Lafarge Tarmac's existing reserves with planning permission that have yet to be worked and the potential Lafarge Tarmac allocations identified in the emerging plan. Whilst the Home Farm site can supply the south Nottinghamshire markets, the preferred approach identifies a range of sites (both extensions to existing quarries and new sites) that would provide adequate sand and gravel to serve a wide range of markets.</p>	

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28952 - Newark PAGE [2390]	Support	This proposed allocation is a more sustainable option for the supply of sand and gravel to the Nottingham market than the majority of allocations so far proposed, particularly MP2p 'Flash Farm', which would no longer be required. It would address a strategic imbalance of provision to allocate more sites nearer Nottingham where most product is likely to be needed. Consequently, we support this allocation and its replacement of less sustainable sites.		Support noted	
28755 - Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (Janice Bradley) [1495]	Support	On the basis, however, that the applicant has committed to excluding LWS from the scheme and to undertaking the necessary hydrological measures to ensure that there are no indirect hydrological effects on LWS and/or BAP/Sn 41 habitats in the area, and that any application would be subject to detailed and rigorous EIA, NWT support this allocation at this stage. It should be noted that these comments are without prejudice, as the full ecological importance of this site cannot be known without detailed surveys, and they may contain scarce species of which we are unaware.		Comments noted. A detailed planning application would include detailed assessment work including any work to assess the potential impact on LWS/SSSIs.	
28936 - R.S.P.B. (Central Region) (Mr Colin Wilkinson) [1006]	Support	The RSPB raises no objection to the proposed allocation. We support: * Biodiversity-led restoration to high priority wetland habitats; * the intention to 'maximise the extent of target habitat(s) and avoid habitat packing'. * the 'consideration of the opportunity for floodplain reconnection', although clarification is needed on how this would be compatible with the requirements for standoffs from the River Trent and other watercourses in the area.; * the proposal to transport some of the aggregate 'by barge along the River Trent'. * The proposed creation of new access routes for local people.		Support noted	

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28379 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Support	CBOA supports the proposed and deliverable Shelford West site, as proposed in your 'Additional Consultation on sand and gravel provision'. It is beside the River Trent and so is favorable for use of the river for barge transport. 180,000 tonnes pa of material is deliverable easily by barge to Colwick Wharf, near Nottingham where there are batching plants. If required CBOA can liaise with member barge operators to assist with progression of the project.		Comments noted	
28382 - Commercial Boat Operators Association (CBOA) (Richard Horne) [3319]	Support	CBOA also support the site design where road access to site is well away from Shelford village, the material either loaded to barge away from the village, or transported by a sunken conveyor to a road access to the A6097. Both these access methods avoid nuisance to the residents of the village, which we support. Thus, both unsightly industrial activity and also the effects of noise of machinery and aggregate movement/processing are greatly reduced or eliminated for the residents.		Comments noted	

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27110 - Newark Town Council (Mr Alan Mellor) [1573]	Support	<p>The Town Council objects to the Minerals Local Plan due to the traffic impact on Newark that would arise from sites at Coddington and Averham. Use of these sites, and because over 65% of extraction is in the north of the County, would result in a significant increase in traffic volumes in and around Newark, exacerbating the existing traffic congestion.</p> <p>Against this background the plan to extract gravel at Shelford is supported; it would potentially reduce the need and scale of extraction from the two sites around Newark. It is not accepted that the two sites at Coddington and Averham are in anyway better than the Shelford site. The Traffic Impact Assessments undertaken by the County Council have not been made available for scrutiny, which is especially relevant given the proximity of Shelford to growth areas and the likely reduction in distance of HGV journeys which, in turn, is more sustainable. If Shelford were included in the Plan then other proposals can be shelved or the levels of extraction revised downwards.</p> <p>The Town Council therefore support the proposal to include Shelford in the Minerals Local Plan.</p>		Support noted	

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27767 - Mr Nick Baggaley [6539]	Support	carefull consideration needs to begiven to excess trafic on the already busy A6097. Boat transport to be fully utilised. Massive potential to create a very valuable wildlife habitat (not deep open water). Floodplain reconnection a good idea, could also support a fish refuge in times of flooding.		<p>Most mineral is transported by road, as this is often the cheapest and most flexible way of serving a diverse range of markets. As part of any planning permission for minerals development, a transport assessment would be required and measures would be put in place to minimise the impact of HGV traffic. This would include detailed designs regarding the location of the site access, road layout and any improvements that were deemed necessary on safety grounds in the vicinity of the site. Conditions such as lorry routing agreements could be put in place if this is relevant to the application.</p> <p>As part of the assessment work, the highways authority was consulted and pending a detailed site specific transport assessment (which would be undertaken at the planning application stage) no significant issues were raised. A Strategic Transport Assessment has also been commissioned to assess the wider impacts of the increase in HGV movements. This didn't raise any significant issues related to the site.</p> <p>Any planning application for the site would include a detailed restoration plan which should in line with the Preferred Approach policy SP2 'biodiversity led restoration'.</p>	

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28055 - Brett Aggregates Limited (Mr Richard Ford) [2290]	Support	<p>Reduced Carbon Dioxide emissions in comparison with the Newark sites where a 50% saving can be made by use of river transport.</p> <p>Advanced negotiations with Colwick Wharf for landing Shelford West minerals via barge.</p> <p>Improved wetland habitat increasing ecological value.</p> <p>No loss of flood storage capacity, but an overall net gain.</p> <p>No direct impact on historic landscape.</p> <p>Restoration will provide for an improved landscape.</p> <p>Delivery of additional public access as part of the restoration proposals.</p> <p>Taking into account the evidence presented above it is evident that Shelford West should be allocated on the basis of its SA score (as determined by the Council) compared with other sites.</p>		Comments noted	