



Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan

Authority Monitoring Report

1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016

February 2017



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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This monitoring report covers the 2015-2016 financial year. Its main purpose is to review:
- The progress in preparing the new Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan
 - How well existing minerals planning policies are working
 - New national or relevant policy guidance that needs to be taken in to account
 - The social, economic and environmental indicators that may influence existing and future mineral policies

- 1.2 Information on Local Plan progress is presented up to date to January 2017. Where significant issues and problems are identified, the report makes recommendations on what future actions are necessary to resolve them.

What is the Minerals Local Plan?

- 1.3 The planning system in the United Kingdom is plan-led with national policy and guidance on key development issues setting the context for the preparation of local planning policy documents against which all planning applications must be determined.
- 1.4 Previously, each Local Plan Authority had to prepare a Local Development Framework made up of a 'portfolio' of policy documents. Changes introduced in 2012 have reintroduced the system of a single, comprehensive Local Plan. Local Plans set out the authority's planning policies on the preferred locations for development and appropriate controls over possible environmental impacts such as landscape, wildlife or heritage impacts, traffic and noise.
- 1.5 Within Nottinghamshire, each District/Borough Council prepares a Local Plan for its area covering matters such as housing, employment and open space. Nottinghamshire County Council has specific responsibilities to prepare Local Plans for minerals and waste development. The Local Plan for each District, along with those prepared by the County Council, together make up the statutory Development Plan for the area. This will also include Neighbourhood Plans where these have been adopted by the relevant Local Planning Authority.
- 1.6 Nottinghamshire County Council has an adopted Minerals Local Plan (December 2005) and Waste Local Plan (adopted January 2002) and Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013).
- 1.7 Until they are replaced, existing 'saved' minerals policies of the adopted Minerals Local Plan form part of the development framework. A 'saved' policy is simply one saved via Government direction under transitional arrangements. The aim is to avoid a policy vacuum until new policies are in place. A list of the remaining saved policies can be found in Section 4.

What does this report monitor?

- 1.8 As well as monitoring progress in the production of the new Minerals Local Plan, this report monitors the performance of individual policies to see how

effectively they are working and to ensure that they remain relevant. Where monitoring evidence suggests that policies are ineffective or no longer relevant, this may trigger a review of the Minerals Local Plan (a process that is already underway).

- 1.9 Existing 'saved' policies do not have specific monitoring indicators attached to them but a monitoring and implementation framework is being developed as part of the new Minerals Local Plan.
- 1.10 Key information presented includes the amount of mineral produced and the land bank remaining for the relevant minerals. The status of existing and permitted mineral sites is also monitored.

Links with the Local Aggregate Assessment

- 1.11 The requirement to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) was introduced in the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). The LAA monitors average annual production figures for aggregates minerals as well as identifying other relevant local information to enable Mineral Planning Authorities to identify future demand forecasts for aggregate production. The Nottinghamshire LAA sets out:
- Summaries of past aggregate production, number of active quarries and the distribution of the extracted mineral
 - Future demand forecast levels based on a 10-year average figure (as required by the National Planning Policy Framework) and comparison to past apportionment figures
 - The key issues that could affect the future demand for aggregates over the next plan period.
- 1.12 This monitoring report sets out a summary of the findings of the LAA in section 3 (Primary aggregates section). The LAA should be consulted for greater detail.
- 1.13 The latest LAA, setting out December 2015 data, was published in January 2017 and is available on the Council's website.

2.0 Minerals Local Plan progress

- 2.1 The timetable for preparing the new Minerals Local Plan is set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme. This was last reviewed in May 2015. Regular updates are also published on the Council's website in line with Government guidance.
- 2.2 Each Local Planning Authority also has to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) showing how the authority will involve local communities and stakeholders when preparing its Local Plans or determining planning application. The most recent Nottinghamshire SCI was adopted in 2013 and can be viewed on the County Council's website.

Adopted policy

- 2.3 Nottinghamshire County Council's existing Minerals Local Plan was adopted in December 2005. It expired in December 2014, but the majority of the policies were 'saved' by direction of the Secretary of State (see Section 4 for details).

Emerging policy

- 2.4 The production of the new Minerals Local Plan is well underway. Following various stages of informal consultation, the Submission Draft period of consultation took place between February and April 2016. The Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for an examination in public in December 2016.

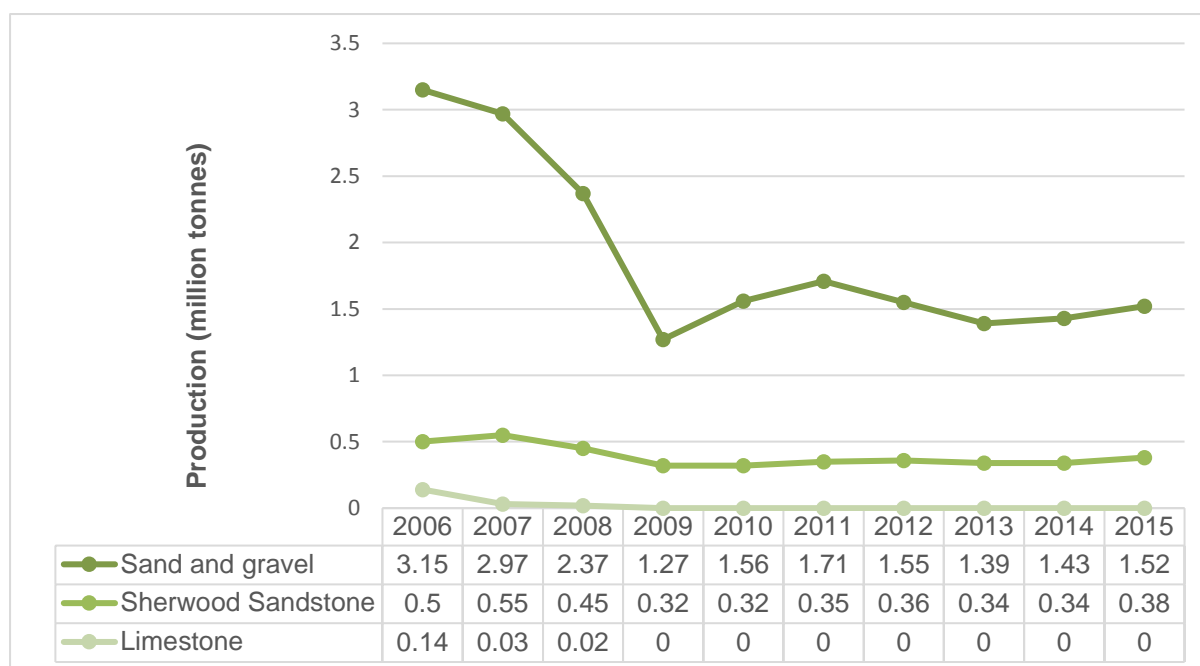
3.0 Monitoring indicators

Primary aggregates

Production

3.1 Figure 1 sets out the production of primary aggregate production over the last 10 years in both tabular and graphical form. All data presented in this section is from aggregate monitoring surveys undertaken annual by the County Council on behalf of the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party.

Figure 1: Production of primary aggregates in Nottinghamshire 2006-2015 (million tonnes)



Landbanks

3.2 Table 2 sets out the levels of permitted reserves as at December 2015. The annual apportionment level has been used to calculate the current landbank. The minimum landbank requirement is shown for comparison.

Table 2: Permitted reserves (million tonnes) and landbank (years) for aggregate minerals at December 2015

	Permitted reserves	Annual apportionment level	Current landbank	Minimum landbank requirement
Sand and gravel	17.96	1.89	9.5	7
Sherwood Sandstone	5.43	0.39	13.92	7
Limestone	3.34	0.02	111	10

Allocations

- 3.3 Table 3 sets out the status of aggregate mineral site allocations from the 2005 Minerals Local Plan. As the Plan has reached the end of its life the majority of the allocations have now been worked out or are nearing the end of their life. The key remaining allocation is the Gunthorpe (Bulcote Farm) sand and gravel site. A planning application for this site was withdrawn in 2006 and since then there has been no further interest in the site from the minerals industry.

Table 3: Current status of Minerals Local Plan aggregate mineral site allocations

Allocation	Mineral	Reserves (million tonnes)	Status
Gunthorpe (Bulcote Farm)	Sand and gravel	6.80	Planning application withdrawn 2006. Future development unlikely; not submitted for consideration as part of the replacement Minerals Local Plan.
Sturton le Steeple	Sand and gravel	11.25	7.5mt permitted October 2008. Not yet commenced (permission granted for extension of start date to March 2017), remainder of allocation seen as a longer term prospect
Bleasby	Sand and gravel	0.12	Permitted 2006. Worked out
Rampton	Sand and gravel	0.35	No planning application submitted. Quarry worked out so unlikely to be developed.
Lound East	Sand and gravel	2.00	Permitted 2004. Worked out
Misson – Finningley	Sand and gravel	1.20	Permitted 2005. Site being worked alongside reserves in Doncaster, due to last until 2019.
Newington South	Sand and gravel	1.00	Planning permission for southern extension granted 2010.
Carlton Forest	Sherwood Sandstone	0.80	No planning application submitted. Quarry continues to be worked.
Rufford	Sherwood Sandstone	0.70	Mineral extraction ceased except for material required for restoration of the wider complex.
Scrooby Top	Sherwood Sandstone	1.10	Permitted 2003

Planning permissions

- 3.4 Details of all of the planning permissions decisions made on primary aggregate proposals during the monitoring period are set out in Table 4 (excluding non-material amendments). In addition to the applications set out in the table, four screening opinions were received during the monitoring period; two for new sand and gravel sites at Barton in Fabis and Shelford and two for extensions of time at existing quarries (Girton Quarry (sand and gravel) and Nether Langwith (limestone)).

Table 4: Planning decisions during monitoring period (primary aggregates)

Site	Mineral	Details of proposal	Reference	Decision
Scrooby South	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition to extend minerals development to be completed by 2023	V/3428	Granted 22/03/16
Rampton Quarry	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition to extend earthwork restoration until 2015, with final restoration and landscaping to 2016	V/3208	Granted 08/04/15
Rampton Quarry	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition to extend earthwork restoration until 2015, with final restoration and landscaping to 2016	V/3209	Granted 08/04/16
Newington South, near Bawtry	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition to allow additional extraction to the south of the existing working area	ES/3265	Granted 23/12/15
Newington West, near Bawtry	Sand and gravel	New working area with restoration to nature conservation and temporary new access	ES/3264	Granted 23/12/15
Muskham Lakes, Newark	Sand and gravel	Excavation of two stock ponds and construction of central bank through importation of inert materials	F/3394	Granted 19/01/16
Misson Sand and Gravel Quarry	Sand and gravel	Extension to existing Misson grey sand quarry	F/3410	Granted 29/02/16
Misson Sand and Gravel Quarry	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition of enable continued use of minerals storage and processing area in connection with continuing extraction of minerals	V/3274	Granted 17/06/15
Attenborough Nature Reserve	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition of amend the alignment of weir, associated bridge structure and reduce distance of footpath diversion	V/1558	Granted 15/06/15
Finingley	Sand and gravel	56hectare extension	ES/3027	Granted

Quarry, Doncaster		to and rephrasing of existing sand and gravel extraction, including use of existing processing plant, with restoration to agriculture and woodland		08/04/15
Cromwell Quarry, Newark	Sand and gravel	New planning permission to replace extant permission in order to extend the time limit for implementation, incorporating new access arrangements	ES/3170	Granted 09/03/16
Besthorpe Quarry, Collingham	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition to enable temporary retention of conveyor until 2023 or 12 months following cessation of sand and gravel extraction (whichever is sooner)	V/3197	Granted 09/12/15
Woburn Lane, Mansfield	Sandstone/ limestone	Levelling of land to create football/training pitches involving the extraction and processing of sandstone/limestone	F/3233	Granted 20/10/15
Rufford Sand Quarry, Rainworth	Sand and gravel	Temporary stockpile of sand until 2019 to be used for the restoration of adjoining land associated with Rufford coal fines recovery operation	F/3421	Granted 10/03/16
Bestwood II Quarry	Sherwood Sandstone	Retention of new visitor car park	F/3266	Granted 05/05/15

Alternative aggregates

3.5 Nottinghamshire produces a wide range of secondary and recycled aggregates. The main source comprise construction and demolition waste, power station ash and, in the past and occasionally on a scheme-basis, river dredging. National policies combined with taxes on primary aggregates and landfill are aimed at promoting use of secondary and recycled aggregates. This is both to reduce dependence on primary aggregates and to discourage disposal to landfill. However, as data on these materials is very limited,

unreliable and for some categories non-existent, there is at present no effective means for monitoring trends.

Other building and construction minerals

- 3.6 No data is collected on the annual production of other building and construction minerals. The only exception is silica sand, on which limited local data is collected as part of the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party survey.

Landbanks

- 3.7 Silica sand and brick clay are subject to recommended minimum landbanks, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. There are no annual production level requirements and therefore landbanks are estimated. Table 5 sets out the estimated current landbanks for silica sand and building stone. No other building and construction minerals (also known as industrial minerals) worked in Nottinghamshire are subject to minimum landbank requirements.

Table 5: Estimated landbanks for other building and construction minerals at December 2015 (years)

	Current landbank (estimated)	Minimum landbank requirement
Silica sand	40	10 years
Brick clay	Kirton: 8 years Dorket Head: 14 years	25 years per site

Silica sand

- 3.8 Nottinghamshire’s reserves of silica sand over recent years have been contained in two permitted quarries – Ratcher Hill and Two Oaks Farm. Two Oaks Farm is a replacement for Ratcher Hill, with extraction at the latter ceasing during the monitoring period. Production over the last 10 years has averaged 220,000 tonnes. Around 350,000 tonnes were extracted in 2015.

Brick clay

- 3.9 Nottinghamshire has two brickworks; Kirton and Dorket Head. The extension at Kirton allocated in the 2005 Minerals Local Plan should provide reserves to 2023. This could be longer as brick production is likely to have been reduced to the economic downturn over recent years.
- 3.10 The 2005 Plan made no specific provision at Dorket Head. However, a planning application for an eastern extension was permitted in 2013, resulting in an overall landbank for the site of around 14 years.
- 3.11 Whilst neither brickwork fully meets the 25 year minimum requirement, the recent permission means reserves are high at Dorket Head and the emerging Minerals Local Plan identifies a potential extension at Kirton which would significantly increase the landbank.

Building stone

- 3.12 Nottinghamshire produces very small amounts of building stone. Current production is limited to Yellowstone Quarry which works the Bulwell Stone, a type of local coarse Magnesian Limestone. The adopted Plan includes a criteria based policy for building stone (reflecting guidance at the time). A similar approach is proposed for the new Plan.

Gypsum

- 3.13 There are no production forecasts, landbank criteria or specific government guidance that relates to gypsum provision. British Gypsum's monopoly supply of natural gypsum in the UK means that there is little published national or local data on sales and reserves.
- 3.14 Demand for natural mill and cement grade gypsum, used in the manufacture of plasterboard and plaster, is likely to have declined significantly due to the increasing substitution by desulphogypsum produced as a by-product of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) at coal fired power stations. In Nottinghamshire, production of desulphogypsum increased following a programme of retrofitting FGD plants at all three of the County's power stations. However, given the impending closure of coal fired power station, the levels of desulphogypsum available are expected to significantly reduce.
- 3.15 The current landbank of permitted reserves for gypsum in Nottinghamshire remains high. This is both for mineral worked by underground methods from the Marbleaegis Mine at East Leake and also by opencast methods worked from quarries near Newark. The latter also produces high quality special or first grade mineral.
- 3.16 Reserves at the Marbleaegis Mine are estimated to be adequate until 2020. The 2005 Plan safeguarded an area of land at Costock which is the last remaining extension possible in Nottinghamshire. Permission for extraction on an area slightly larger than the safeguarded area was permitted in 2012, extending the life of the mine by at least 9 years. There is also a potential option to extend eastwards into Leicestershire near Wymeswold.
- 3.17 Following the closure of the Kilvington Quarry, opencast gypsum extraction resumed at Bantycok Quarry in early 2008. The 2005 Plan allocated a southern extension to Bantycok Quarry which is seen as a very long term option. This assumption remains accurate as information from a planning application to update the Bantycok planning permission indicates that permitted reserves are adequate until around 2028.
- 3.18 In overall terms permitted and allocated reserves of gypsum provision remains high.

Planning permissions

- 3.19 Details of all of the planning permissions decisions made on building and construction mineral proposals during the monitoring period are set out in Table 5 (excluding non-material amendments). In addition to the applications set out in the table, two screening opinion were received during the monitoring

period; increase in traffic movements at Two Oaks Farm (Silica Sand) and Review of Old Mineral Permission at Marblaegis Mine (Gypsum).

Table 5: Planning decisions during monitoring period (construction and building minerals)

Site	Mineral	Details of proposal	Reference	Decision
Yellowstone Quarry, Linby	Limestone – building stone	Variation of condition to allow for extraction until 2035 and to amend transport limits	V/3188	Granted 17/02/16
Bantycok Quarry, Balderton	Gypsum	Revised restoration and phasing schemes	V/3337	Granted 15/02/16

Energy minerals

- 3.20 There is no requirement for mineral development plans to make any specific level of provision for energy minerals. Policies are mainly concerned with setting out criteria for permitting new energy mineral development.

Coal

- 3.21 Nottinghamshire has a long history of coal production, however extraction in the County in recent years has reflected the national decline in the industry. In terms of deep mined coal, Harworth Colliery ceased to be a coal mine on 14 November 2014. The closure of the last remaining colliery at Thoresby was announced in July 2015. The industry has not shown any interest in developing any new mines with the 'Vale of Witham prospect' in Nottinghamshire as part of the replacement Minerals Local Plan.
- 3.22 No surface mined coal production has occurred since 1999. However, a planning application was granted at Shortwood Farm in 2013. Due to the lower costs involved in extracting coal from the surface, this activity is more viable than deep mined coal, however its future is still uncertain given the current status of national coal production. Working at Shortwood Farm has not yet commenced.

Hydrocarbons

- 3.23 The 2005 Plan contains criteria policies covering oil, coal bed methane and mine gas. This was consistent with national guidance at the time.
- 3.24 Four proposals for coal bed methane exploration have been permitted in the County since the adoption of the Plan. Whilst the exploration phase has been completed at one site, no further development work was undertaken.
- 3.25 A number of mine gas recovery schemes have been granted permission in Nottinghamshire. These burn methane collected from disused mine shafts to produce electricity. Alkane energy have been granted permission for ten such schemes. Seven currently remain in production. Of the remainder, two were worked in the past with the last being drilled but production never occurred due to flooding in the old mine workings. Harworth Power Generation operate a generation plant at the former Harworth Colliery.

Planning permissions

- 3.26 Details of all of the planning permissions decisions on energy minerals proposal made during the monitoring period are set out in Table 6 (excluding non-material amendments). In addition to the applications set out in the table, two screening opinions were received during the monitoring period; revised restoration scheme at Harworth Colliery Tip, plug and abandon coal bed methane exploration borehole at Misterton (prior to full application detailed in table) and two exploratory wells at Springs Road and Tinker Lane.

Table 6: Planning decisions during monitoring period (energy minerals)

Site	Mineral	Details of proposal	Reference	Decision
Rufford Colliery, Rainworth	Coal	Extension to coal fines stocking and blending area and use of internal haul road	F/3362	Granted 29/02/16
Rufford Colliery, Rainworth	Coal	Variation of condition to regularise coal fines recovery operation and extend recovery operations until 2018 (2019 for restoration)	V/3360	Granted 23/02/16
Rufford Colliery, Rainworth	Coal	Variation of condition to increase maximum tonnage to enter and leave site to 10,000 tonnes in any 7 day period and extend recovery operations until 2018 (2019 for restoration)	V/3361	Granted 23/02/16
Shortwood	Coal	Extraction of coal and fireclay by surface mining with restoration to agriculture, woodland, nature conservation and public amenity	ES/2892	Granted 10/06/15
Bilsthorpe Colliery	Coal	Removal and temporary storage of 75,000 cubic metres of colliery spoil from lagoon prior to removal of 40,000 cubic metres of coal material off site. Red shale arising from works to be used on site or exported	F/3058	Granted 09/09/15
Misterton 1 Well site, Misterton	Coal bed methane	Plugging and abandoning of borehole and final restoration of well site	F/3316	Granted 29/09/15
Springs Road, Misson	Monitoring	Groundwater monitoring boreholes in four	F/3321	Granted 20/01/16

		locations and mobile staff welfare facilities		
Former Harworth Colliery	Coal mine methane	Retention and continued operation of coal mine methane generation facility	F/3295	Granted 25/08/15
Gedling Energy Park	Natural Gas	Installation of a gas meter cabinet for the importation of natural gas	F/3411	Granted 25/01/16
Egmanton Oil and Gas Field, Newark	Hydrocarbons	Variation to condition to allow for an extension of time for completion of oilfield operations until 2020	V/3220	Granted 11/05/15

4.0 Saved policies

4.1 Under the planning system introduced in 2012, policies in existing local plans could only be saved until the 27 September 2007 for plans adopted before 28 September 2004 or for three years after adoption for plans adopted later. Policies could only be saved later if directed by the Secretary of State.

4.2 The Secretary of State has directed that all Minerals Local Plan policies (adopted in December 2005) be saved with the following exceptions:

M3.2	Planning obligations
M3.21	Protected species
M6.5	Hoveringham (Bleasby) allocation
M6.9	Lound allocation
M6.10	Misson (Finningley) allocation
M7.4	Scrooby Top allocation
M11.1	Kirton allocation

5.0 Duty to cooperate

- 5.1 Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to report any co-operative actions with other LPAs, county councils or other 'duty to cooperate body' during the monitoring period.
- 5.2 In summary during the period of this AMR, the County Council has been fulfilling the duty to co-operate by working closely with the Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities and neighbouring Minerals Planning Authorities. The County Council has also liaised closely with the Local Enterprise Partnership (D2N2), the Local Nature Partnership, other agencies and service providers throughout the development of the Minerals Local Plan.
- 5.3 The County Council takes part in the Regional Aggregates Working Party (and also represents Nottingham City Council) and during the Monitoring period consulted the working party on its annual Local Aggregates Assessment. The comments from this consultation were incorporated into the final version of the document.
- 5.4 In addition to the above, officers regularly attend Sheffield City Region meetings to ensure that any cross boundary strategic issues relating to Minerals Planning are addressed at the earliest stages.

Glossary

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

Development Plan: this is made up of the various district or borough Local Plans, the County Council's minerals and waste Local Plans and neighbourhood plans where these have been adopted.

Development Plan Documents: statutory documents which set out the local planning authority's formal planning policies for its area. Together these documents make up the Development Plan for that area. There are different types of document (see also Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, Site Specific Policies, and Proposals Map).

Local Planning Authority: the local authority (i.e. council) responsible for planning decisions in its area. For most types of development this is the local District Council. For minerals and waste it is the County Council. Unitary Councils, such as the City of Nottingham, carry out all of these functions.

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

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

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

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

Appendix A – Minerals Local Plan Monitoring - status of existing, permitted or allocated quarries/mines

Each table details the assumptions that were made in the Minerals Local Plan regarding timescales for extracting permitted reserves, and bringing forward allocations where relevant. This is then compared to the current status of the site and success in implementing allocations on other provision policies.

Table A.1: Sand and gravel quarries and allocations

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
East Leake	Reserves expected to last until 2016. No further provision considered necessary for plan period. In view of the quarry's relative proximity to Nottingham it was seen as a partial replacement to shortfalls arising in the Trent valley downstream of Nottingham.	Quarry remains active but reserve life reduced to 2009 following reassessment. Subsequent planning permissions for extensions on unallocated land has extended the life of the site to 2017. Planning application received August 2014 involves the release of an additional 1,780,000 tonnes of mineral, extending the life of the quarry by 10-12 years (approved October 2015, subject to S106).
Holme Pierrepont	Reserves expected to last until late 2003. No further acceptable extensions identified. Replacement to be met from new quarry allocated at Gunthorpe.	Quarry closed in 2003 and currently in aftercare. Proposed Gunthorpe replacement site has not been granted planning permission. Instead other quarries have absorbed production.
Hoveringham (Allocation)	Reserves expected to last until 2007. Small area of land allocated at Bleasby which will extend quarry life by just 4 months. No further acceptable extensions identified. Replacement proposed to be met from new quarry allocated at Gunthorpe. Other existing permitted reserves including an uncommenced quarry at Cromwell also seen as having a role in replacing lost production capacity at Hoveringham.	Allocation permitted in 2006. Quarry now restored and in aftercare. Gunthorpe replacement site has not been granted planning permission. Other quarries have absorbed production. Uncommenced quarry at Cromwell remains available to provide new production capacity.

Gunthorpe (Allocation)	A new quarry at Gunthorpe allocated as a replacement for Holme Pierrepont and Hoveringham quarries which were expected to close in 2003 and 2007 respectively. Quarry assumed to commence production in 2004 with output increasing in 2007 following closure of Hoveringham Quarry. Reserves expected to last until 2014.	Application for part of allocation (Bulcote Farm) submitted in 2002, but withdrawn in 2006 pending various planning issues being resolved. Future development unlikely; not submitted for consideration as part of the replacement Minerals Local Plan.
Cromwell	Reserves estimated to last until at least 2017, based on quarry becoming operational in 2005. No further provision necessary for plan period. Quarry seen as having potential to help replace markets served by Hoveringham and in the Idle Valley.	Permitted reserves should now last until at least 2027 based on development commencing in 2016. Some preparatory work to develop quarry started but quarrying has not commenced. Permission granted to extend the date of commencement for 18 months March 2016. Extraction commenced May 2016.
Langford Lowfields	Reserves are estimated to last until 2017. No further provision necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active. Planning permission granted in March 2015 for eastern/southern extension comprising around 1,500,000 tonnes of mineral, to be worked by December 2018.
Besthorpe	Current permitted reserves expected to last until 2013. Further extensions at Besthorpe possible but to be assessed at next review of plan.	Quarry remains active with reserves expected to last until 2017.
Girton	The site was mothballed in late 2000 as a result of company reorganisation. Reserves were at that time sufficient until at least 2016. The operator indicated that Girton only likely to reopen when needed to help replace demand met by the closure of other quarries such as Hoveringham and Lound, suggesting Girton would remain closed until at least 2004. Reserves sufficient for the plan period.	Quarry re-opened in 2004 in order to replace closure of quarry at Sutton in the Idle Valley. Quarry mothballed in January 2009, in response to economic downturn. Planning permission expires in August 2016 (application to vary this date is expected).

Rampton (Allocation)	Reserves expected to last until mid-2003. Small allocation made as final extension to quarry which was expected to extend life of the quarry to 2005. No further extensions possible for geological reasons. Besthorpe seen by mineral operator as a short term replacement to be followed by new quarry at Sturton le Steeple once Misson reserves exhausted.	Quarry closed in 2003. No planning application to develop allocation made and quarry plant dismantled. Planning permission was granted in June 2012 and September 2012 to provide for an alternative restoration scheme for both the Rampton R1 and R2 sites. Application to vary the restoration plan was approved in April 2015 (final restoration by 2016). Further revisions to restoration received Dec 2015.
Sturton le Steeple (Allocation)	Sturton le Steeple to replace Rampton and quarries at Misson and Lound in the Idle valley. The site had an expected reserve life of 22 years.	Planning permission granted in October 2008 to develop a significant part of the allocation. However, development has not commenced. Planning permission has subsequently been granted for an extension of the commencement date which keeps the planning permission valid until March 2017.
Sutton & Lound (Allocation)	Reserves supplying the two plants at Sutton (Bellmoor) and Lound due to be worked out by 2004/05. A 4 year extension east of River Idle allocated to supply the Lound Plant. No extensions allocated to supply the Bellmoor plant where it was assumed that production would be transferred to Girton quarry.	Quarry closed and now in aftercare.

Scrooby	Sand and gravel extraction small scale and erratic. Reserves life uncertain, but likely to be sufficient for the Plan period. Further extensions possible, but decision on any further extensions deferred until plan reviewed.	<p>Scrooby North Quarry closed and area in aftercare.</p> <p>Scrooby South Quarry variation of condition to extend life until 2023 granted 2016.</p> <p>Main Scrooby Top Quarry – Extension granted in 2003 which requires development to cease by 2019.</p> <p>Temporary, three year permission, as part of application for creation of two angling lakes, for extraction of around 35,000 tonnes of sand and gravel (alongside 250,000 tonnes of Sherwood Sandstone) permitted January 2014.</p> <p>Lodge Farm Fisheries extraction completed August 2015, restoration commenced.</p>
Misson - Finningley (Allocation)	Reserves are expected to run out in 2006. An extension allocated which should provide reserves until around 2012 (assuming adjacent land in Yorkshire also permitted).	Quarry remains active and allocation permitted in 2005. Reserves in Yorkshire also permitted. Extensions granted, most recently in April 2015 to be completed by July 2019. .
Misson – Newington (Allocation)	Reserves are expected to run out in 2007. An extension allocated to provide reserves until around 2017.	<p>Quarry remains active. Planning permission for southern extension granted February 2010. Extraction permitted until 2018.</p> <p>Applications for southern extension (150,000 tonnes) and western extension (Newington West, 360,000 tonnes) were approved in December 2015. Extraction commenced Jan and June 2016 respectively.</p>

<p>Misson Grey Sand quarries (Area of Search)</p>	<p>Three quarries at Misson West, Misson, Bawtry Road and Misson Grange work small quantities of grey mortar sand. These form part of the sand and gravel landbank but as they have a specialist market and production is small scale are considered outside the normal Countywide landbank assessment. No grey sand reserves allocated but an 'Area of search' policy applied to allow proposals to be considered.</p>	<p>Mission Grange no longer produces grey sand.</p> <p>Permission granted for extensions to Bawtry Road in 2005 and 2007. Extension permitted December 2013, for period of five years. Further extension received 2015 (approved Feb 2016) covers the remainder of the operator's ownership and is anticipated to run until 2030. Soil stripping commenced March 2016.</p> <p>Permission granted for extension of time until December 2018 at Misson West quarry in 2009.</p> <p>Extension to Misson grey sand quarry granted February 2016.</p>
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Table A.2: Sherwood Sandstone quarries and allocations (including Silica Sand)

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Burntstump	Reserves should be adequate until 2021 following approval of a major extension in 2001. No allocation considered necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active.
Bestwood 2	Reserves should be adequate until 2013 following approval of a major extension in 2001. Further extensions possible but to be assessed when plan reviewed.	<p>Quarry remains active. Planning permission granted in 2008 for the deeper extraction of minerals within part of the site, yielding an additional 622,000 tonnes.</p> <p>Planning permission granted December 2104 for extension of time to allow remaining reserves to be worked until December 2023.</p>
Ratcher Hill	Ratcher Hill quarry is the only sand quarry in Nottinghamshire that produces both aggregate and non-aggregate (silica) sand. Reserves should be adequate for both of the minerals until 2013. No further extensions considered possible – replacement quarry likely to be linked to need for future silica sand quarry which is covered by a separate criteria policy.	<p>Mineral extraction ceased late 2015/early 2016.</p> <p>A planning application for a replacement quarry at Two Oaks Farm was granted in March 2013. Involves 14.31 million tonnes of mineral to be extracted within 50 year period.</p>
Rufford colliery sand quarry (Allocation)	Reserves expected to last until 2010. Extension allocated to provide a further 7 years reserves. This may represent ultimate limits of quarry.	Mineral extraction ceased expect for material required for restoration of wider Rufford complex. Permission granted March 2016 for temporary stockpile of sand until 2019 for the purpose of restoration of adjoining land.

Warsop (Oakfield Lane) Quarry	Mineral extraction resumed in late 2001, over 30 years after the site was last worked. Planning conditions only allow extraction to occur for 8 weeks per annum. Sand sent to Ratcher Hill for processing reserves life unknown but no basis seen for making any future provision either as an allocation or replacement site.	Quarry closed and now in aftercare.
Scrooby Top	Permitted reserves due to be worked out in 2003. Extension allocated which was expected to provide reserves until 2016.	<p>Allocation granted planning permission. Permitted reserves understood to currently be sufficient until 2017.</p> <p>Main Scrooby Top Quarry – Extension granted in 2003 which requires development to cease by 2019.</p> <p>Temporary, three year permission, as part of application for creation of two angling lakes, for extraction of around 250,000 tonnes of Sherwood Sandstone (alongside 35,000 tonnes of sand and gravel) from adjacent land permitted January 2014.</p> <p>Lodge Farm Fisheries extraction completed August 2015, restoration commenced.</p>
Carlton Forest (Allocation)	Reserves expected to run out by 2010/11. An Extension allocated which should provide sufficient reserves until around 2025. Extension linked to revocation of dormant Red Barn Quarry.	Mineral extraction ceased. Planning permission granted in July 2014 to extend extraction until December 2016. A planning application to develop allocation has not been received.

Carlton Red Barn Quarry	Quarry has been dormant for many years and likelihood of being reopened remains uncertain. Sand may be of poor quality. As noted above plan aims to see planning permission revoked as part of extension to Carlton Forest quarry.	Quarry closed and now in aftercare.
Serlby Quarry	Reserves are expected to last until 2010/11. Physical and environmental constraints may limit longer term options to extend but loss of quarry not seen as essential to overall supply.	Mineral extraction part of quarry permission expired August 2014. Permission to infill with inert material expires August 2017. Alternative restoration scheme being sought as deposit of waste ceased for a period in excess of 6 months.
Mattersey Quarry	The quarry has not been worked since the 1970s. Likelihood of being reopened uncertain. No case seen to make any future provision.	Quarry closed and out of aftercare.
Styrrup Quarry	Mineral extraction has been very small scale and reserve life difficult to assess. Quarry was dormant between 1980 and 1992. No case seen to make any future provision.	Quarrying operations have ceased and the infill with inert waste has commenced under a separate planning permission.
Silica sand (replacement quarry policy)	The Plan recognised that a replacement for Rather Hill Quarry is likely to be necessary which is due to become exhausted by 2013. No potential sites identified by industry but in view of the national importance of silica sand a criteria policy will be applied to assess any proposals which could be justified before the end of the Plan period.	A planning application for a quarry Two Oaks Farm was granted in March 2013. Involves 14,310,000 tonnes of mineral to be extracted within 50 year period. Works commenced June 2013, first exports October 2014.

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

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Aggregate limestone (Allocation)	Nether Langwith opened in 2001 to meet the County's regional requirement. Permitted reserves at the quarry are expected to last until 2017 so no further provision needs to be made for the current plan period.	Quarry mothballed in April 2007. Under current permission all extraction must cease before October 2017.
Non aggregate limestone	Small quarries at Linby and Mansfield have traditionally met demand for local building and ornamental stone. No comprehensive information on reserve levels is available, but existing works are likely to be able to supply stone for some years to come. Criteria policy applies for permitting new reserves.	Yellowstone quarry remains active. Permission granted February 2016 to extend life to 2035. Abbey Quarry close and is now being restored. No output from Gregory's quarry in Mansfield for a number of years.

Table A.4: Gypsum mine and quarry allocations

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Kilvington Quarry	Reserves of high purity gypsum are expected to be exhausted by 2004. Production is then expected to move to Bantycok Quarry.	Quarry closed and out of aftercare.
Bantycok Quarry (Allocation)	98 hectares of land to the south of the quarry are allocated for gypsum extraction. The quarry will replace Kilvington and has expected reserves to 2015. Allocation seen as long term option, although there could be merits in integrating extraction within existing scheme.	Quarry reopened early 2008. Permitted reserves understood to currently be sufficient until 2027. No planning application received to develop allocation. Permission granted for revised restoration and phasing schemes February 2016.
Marblaegis mine and Costock (Mineral Safeguarded Area)	Most of the known Tutbury Gypsum resource has either been worked or permitted. Current reserves are believed to be adequate for the plan period. 101 hectares of land at Costock safeguarded for future gypsum extraction by underground methods.	Planning permission for the majority of the safeguarded area was granted in February 2012.

Table A.5: Clay pits and allocations

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Kirton (Allocation)	Kirton quarry provides both red-firing and cream firing clay. Red-firing clay reserves are expected to last until 2009 and cream firing clay until 2030. 15 hectares of land to the north of the Brickworks are allocated for clay extraction. Reserve life unknown but thought may be adequate for plan period.	Allocation extension area granted planning permission in 2006. Permitted reserves currently expected to be sufficient until 2023 (red-firing) and 2030 (cream-firing). Application for extension to Red Clay extraction anticipated to be submitted 2016/2017. Current extant permission ceases 2021.
Dorket Head	An extension to the quarry was permitted in 1998. This will provide reserves until at least 2020. Further provision made via criteria based policy that could allow an extension or a replacement quarry and brickworks.	Clay extraction remains active. Landfill element currently ceased. A planning application to extend the clay pit in an easterly direction granted December 2013, involving extraction of around 1 million cubic metres of clay over 10 year period.