

**REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
COMMITTEE****SUBMISSION OF THE MINERALS LOCAL PLAN FOR AN INDEPENDENT
EXAMINATION****Purpose of the Report**

1. To allow Council to consider the issues raised at the Submission Draft consultation stage and proposed modifications set out in Appendix A and B
2. To seek Council approval to submit the Submission Draft of the replacement Minerals Local Plan, to the Secretary of State for an independent examination.

Information and Advice

3. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), as amended by the Localism Act (2011), along with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012), requires the production of a 'Minerals Local Plan'. The Minerals Local Plan is a statutory document that all Minerals Planning Authorities must prepare. It identifies site specific allocations and sets out policies against which all minerals development proposals will be assessed and determined by the County Council. The overall aim of the Plan is to ensure that sufficient minerals are provided to meet expected demand in the most sustainable way and to safeguard proven mineral resources from being unnecessarily sterilised by other development.
4. The current Minerals Local Plan was adopted in December 2005 and was prepared under previous Government legislation. This plan is now becoming out of date and will be replaced by the new plan. The new plan will look ahead to 2030.
5. The overarching theme of the replacement Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan is the promotion of sustainable minerals development and to achieve the highest quality restoration possible. This means balancing the economic benefits and need for minerals against the social and environmental disruption and harm that their extraction can cause. Long term environmental gains can be achieved, for example, by creating wildlife habitats from worked out quarries. Sustainability also means safeguarding known locations of specific mineral resources from non-minerals development (such as built development) so they can remain available for extraction for future generations. The Minerals Local Plan Submission Draft document has previously been provided to all members as an appendix to the Full Council report in dated January 14th 2016 and forms a background paper to this report.

6. As part of the evidence gathering process undertaken for the replacement Minerals Local Plan, a series of specific assessment documents were completed and these include a Sustainability Appraisal, a Strategic Transport Assessment and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. These documents are included as part of the background papers supporting this report.
7. If the County Council does not have an up to date Minerals Local Plan in place it could result in planning applications for minerals development being submitted and decided on an ad-hoc / 'first come first served' basis. This would result in a lack of certainty for local communities and the minerals industry as to where development could take place. A consequence of this could be that mineral extraction may be permitted at sites that have greater impacts on the environment and local amenity than sites proposed in the replacement Minerals Local Plan.
8. An important part of the Minerals Local Plan process is public consultation and community involvement. Since the plan preparation began in 2012 with the Issues and Options consultation a further four key stages of public consultation have been undertaken, culminating in formal consultation on the proposed Submission Draft Plan in February / March 2016. A number of public exhibitions and meetings have also been held throughout the plan preparation process. In total, the various consultation exercises have generated 7890 representations and 16 petitions.
9. At each informal consultation stage, the responses received have helped to inform the on-going preparation of the Plan. Following the formal consultation process on the proposed Submission Draft Plan, the representations received have been considered and a number of modifications proposed for clarity and consistency with national policy. Appendices A and B of this report set out the summary of the key issues from the Submission Draft consultation and a schedule of the proposed modifications.
10. Members of Environment and Sustainability Committee noted the progress on the plan and the representations received during the formal Submission Draft consultation stage at its meeting on the 22nd September 2016. The report included the main issues raised during the consultation held between February and March 2016 along with the schedule of proposed modifications that will be sent to the planning inspectorate as part of the Minerals Local Plan submission. The schedule of proposed modifications presented to E&S committee is attached in Appendix B.
11. A small advisory cross-party Member/Officer Project Group was established to discuss progress on the process of developing the replacement Minerals Local Plan. This has met in advance of the key consultation stages during the plan preparation process to discuss the main issues as they have arisen and to provide a Member steer on process.

Documents to be submitted to the Secretary of State

12. A comprehensive suite of background information is required to be submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Submission Draft document and the schedule of proposed modifications. This will include:
 - The County Council responses to representations made at the Submission Draft consultation stage

- A statement of consultation (prepared under Regulation 22 of the Local Planning Regulations);
- Duty to Co-operate statement
- The Minerals Local Plan evidence base – which includes:
 - Sustainability Appraisal;
 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
 - Strategic Transport Assessment;
 - Local Aggregates Assessment
 - Landscape Character Assessment;
 - Habitats Regulations Assessment – Screening of potential sites;
 - Health Impact Assessment;
 - Equalities Impact Assessment;
- Representations made at the formal ‘Submission Draft’ consultation stage
- Minerals Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report
- Nottinghamshire County Council Statement of Community Involvement
- Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme

13. The above documents can be found as part of the background papers supporting this report.

Next Steps

14. Once approved, the Submission draft of the replacement Minerals Local Plan, along with the suite of background documents (as set out above) will be submitted to the Secretary of State.
15. The formal submission of the Plan will be the start of the Examination process and an Independent Planning Inspector will be appointed to consider the representations that have been made and to test the overall soundness and legal compliance of the Plan. Part of this process will involve public hearing sessions where the Inspector will hold round-table sessions to discuss specific issues. He/she will invite further supporting evidence from the County Council and respondents as necessary. Participation in the public hearing sessions will be at the discretion of the Inspector. The public hearing stage of the Examination process is currently expected to be held in spring 2017.
16. Prior to the public hearing stage, the Inspector is likely to hold a pre-hearing meeting with all interested parties to explain the arrangements for these sessions. The Inspector can also raise any initial concerns regarding the soundness of the plan or its legal compliance and to this end, the County Council has taken all reasonable steps to satisfy themselves that the Plan is sound prior to submission.
17. Following the Examination, the Inspector will publish a report which will set out whether or not the Plan is sound. If it is not considered to be sound he/she will suggest any further changes, agreed at the Examination hearing, which should be made to make it so. These changes will subsequently need to be approved by the County Council before the Plan can be adopted formally.
18. In order to ensure the smooth running of this process, some changes may therefore need to be agreed in principle by officers at the Examination hearing stage, in consultation with the Chairman of Environment and Sustainability Committee and the Lead Opposition member of

Environment and Sustainability Committee, and subject to final approval by Members at the adoption stage. It is anticipated that, if the plan is found sound, the County Council will adopt the Minerals Local Plan in autumn 2017.

Other Options Considered

19. Preparation of the Minerals Local Plan is a statutory requirement. Without an up to date planning policy framework in place, planning applications for minerals development could be submitted and decided on an ad-hoc / first come first served basis, resulting in a lack of certainty for local communities and the minerals industry. However other options have been considered in the preparation of the plan such as the level of provision, particularly sand and gravel, and site selection to meet that level of provision. The approach taken in the submission draft document is considered to be the most sustainable way of delivering this statutory function.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

20. To progress the process by which the Minerals Local Plan will be adopted as required by law.

Statutory and Policy Implications

21. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, the public sector equality duty, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Equalities Implications

22. An Equalities Impact Assessment has been carried out and the report concludes that there are no adverse impacts.

Financial Implications

23. The costs of preparing and examining the Minerals Local Plan will be met through a reserve which has been established to cover these costs.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) That the Council notes the issues raised at the submission draft consultation stage and proposed modifications set out in Appendix A and B
- 2) That the Council approves the submission of the Submission Draft of the replacement Minerals Local Plan, the schedule of proposed modifications and the accompanying evidence base to the Secretary of State for an independent examination.
- 3) That the Corporate Director, Place, be authorised, in consultation with the Chairman of Environment and Sustainability Committee, to agree any minor editing changes prior to submission.

- 4) That the Corporate Director, Place be authorised, in consultation with the Chairman of Environment and Sustainability Committee and the Lead Opposition member of Environment and Sustainability Committee, to agree in principle any necessary amendments to the Minerals Local Plan Submission Draft during the Examination process, subject to adoption of the final plan by Full Council.

Councillor Jim Creamer

Chairman of Environment and Sustainability Committee

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Constitutional Comments (RHC 09/11/2016)

24. Council is the appropriate body to consider the contents of this report

Financial Comments (SES 01/11/16)

25. The financial implications are set out in the report.

Background Papers and Published Documents

- The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Submission Draft document (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy/previous-consultations>)
- Schedule of proposed modifications (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-local-plan/new-minerals-local-plan>)
- The County Council responses to the representations made at the Submission Draft consultation stage. (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-local-plan/new-minerals-local-plan>);
- Statement of consultation (prepared under regulation 22 of the Local Planning Regulations) (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-local-plan/minerals-local-plan-evidence-base>);
- Duty to Co-operate statement (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-local-plan/minerals-local-plan-evidence-base>);
- Assessment documents that make up the evidence base;
 - Sustainability Appraisal;
 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
 - Strategic Transport Assessment;

- Landscape Character Assessment;
- Habitats Regulations Assessment – screening of potential sites;
- Health Impact Assessment;
- Equalities Impact Assessment;
- Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment.

(www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-local-plan/minerals-local-plan-evidence-base)

- Representations made at the formal ‘Submission Draft’ consultation stage (<http://nottinghamshire.jdi-consult.net/localplan/>);
- Minerals Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy/monitoring>);
- Nottinghamshire County Council Statement of Community Involvement (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy/statement-of-community-involvement>)
- Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy/minerals-and-waste-development-scheme>)

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

Summary of key issues from Submission Draft consultation

The formal stage of consultation on the Submission Draft document was undertaken in February 2016 and set out the final set of draft policies and site specific allocations. The consultation considered the 'soundness' and legal compliance of the Submission Draft document. As part of the consultation, 937 representations from a total of 297 organisations or individuals were received. This included statutory bodies, local district and parish councils, members of the public, the minerals industry and interested groups. One petition was re-submitted.

The majority of comments received on the Submission Draft document related to the proposed site allocations. The following paragraphs summarise the main issues raised and how these have been addressed. Appendix B sets out the schedule of proposed modifications resulting from this consultation. These should be read alongside the Submission Draft document.

Level of future provision

Representations made

Members of the public and local action groups made representations stating that expected demand for minerals over the plan period (particularly for sand and gravel) has been over stated due to the use of older sales data that does not reflect the current situation. The minerals industry however has made representations stating that additional reserves (above those already proposed for allocation) are needed to meet expected future growth.

County Council response

The average sales data used to forecast future demand in the minerals plan covers the 10 year period 2002-2011. This was the most recent data available at the time of the start of plan preparation and incorporates five years of high production (pre-recession) and five years of very low production (recession period). This is considered to provide a robust figure from which to forecast future demand as it provides sufficient flexibility to allow for growth in the future.

It is not considered appropriate to use the most recent 10 year average sales data (2005-2014) as it is heavily influenced by the recession. Identifying future demand based on these figures could run the risk of not providing a steady and adequate supply of minerals as required by national guidance, particularly if economic activity and growth increases during this period. This could result in a shortage of reserves, planning applications for unallocated sites being submitted and a need to review the plan early to identify additional reserves. Equally it is not considered appropriate to identify further reserves above that set out in the plan.

Additional work undertaken to address issue

In order to verify the methodology used to determine the need and apportionment figures a legal view was sought. This concluded that the methodology used was reasonable and in principle robust.

The availability of recycled aggregates

Representations made

Alongside representations regarding the overall future levels of provision, representations were made stating that data on the production of recycled aggregates had not been taken into account when forecasting future demand. Respondents argued that if this data was incorporated, the overall demand for primary aggregates would be significantly reduced.

County Council response

Recycled aggregates provide a valuable source of material, minimising the need for primary aggregates. Nationally it is estimated that recycled aggregates contribute about 29% of total aggregate sales, three times higher than the European average. However it is acknowledged by both the British Geological Survey and the Minerals Products Association that significant future growth is limited due to the high levels already being recycled along with changing construction methods which are also likely to reduce the availability and quality of these materials in the future.

Local data for recycled aggregates is very limited and based on estimates derived from periodic national surveys. A large proportion of material is reused on site for engineering and landscaping purposes but the amounts used are not recorded.

The 10 year sales average for each of the aggregate minerals only takes account of sales of primary aggregates, however recycled aggregates are freely available on the open market and will already meet specific needs.

Additional work undertaken to address the issue

No additional work is required at this stage, as estimates of future requirements set out in the LAA already take account of the proportion being met from alternative aggregates and represent the amount of additional primary aggregate needed.

Transport issues

Representations made

Respondents raised concerns regarding the impacts of additional HGV traffic from the proposed quarries on the surrounding highway network in terms of congestion, road safety and vehicle emissions.

County Council response

As part of the evidence base, a Strategic Transport Assessment has been undertaken to assess the wider impact of additional HGV traffic from the proposed quarries. This concluded that none of the proposed allocation sites would have an unacceptable highways impact.

Additional work undertaken to address the issue

An addendum to the original transport assessment was produced using the most recent data available and published during the consultation period, however the conclusions from the addendum remained unchanged. As part of any planning application a detailed site specific Transport Assessment would be required.

Flood risk

Representations made

Concerns were raised about the possibility of new sand and gravel quarries increasing the risk of flooding where these are located in the floodplain.

County Council response

Detailed advice has been sought from the Environment Agency and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been carried out to help inform the preparation of the plan. This considers the risk of flooding from all sources, now and in the future, taking account of climate change impacts and assesses the impact of proposed minerals development.

Sand and gravel extraction is defined within the national Planning Policy Practice guidance as 'water compatible' and is therefore acceptable within the floodplain subject to certain prescribed safeguards which are reflected within the plan.

Additional work required to address the issue

Where necessary, the requirement to carry out a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment at the detailed planning application stage will be required and has been incorporated into the development brief for relevant sites. Therefore no additional work is required at this stage

Landscape, biodiversity and heritage issues

Representations made

Respondents raised concerns about potential landscape, biodiversity and heritage impacts at proposed sites.

County Council response

Advice has been sought from relevant statutory bodies and the Council's landscape, conservation and heritage teams at each stage of plan preparation and the policies and proposals within the plan are subject to a rigorous process of on-going sustainability appraisal which has helped to inform the process of site selection in order to minimise potential site-specific impacts and to identify appropriate mitigation measures where there are unavoidable impacts.

Additional work required to address the issue

The assessment work undertaken confirms that the allocations are in principle suitable for future minerals development. No additional work is required at this stage as more detailed site specific assessment work would be required as part of any planning application.

Site allocations

Representations made

As well as the main issues summarised above, a number of respondents felt that there was a lack of detailed information provided regarding the operation of the proposed quarries along with the potential impacts that could arise as a result on the surrounding area.

County Council response

The strategic assessment work undertaken confirms that the sites allocated in the plan are those that are in principle suitable for future mineral extraction and in combination will provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals over the plan period to meet the expected demand.

Additional work required to address the issue

No additional work is required at this stage, as detailed information regarding the operation of the quarry such as the extent of quarrying, site screening and the location of on-site machinery along with detailed assessment work would be undertaken at the planning application stage.

Extraction of Shale Gas

Representations made

A number of respondents raised concerns about the future extraction of Shale Gas reserves, seeking either a moratorium on the development of Shale Gas, or the inclusion of a separate policy.

County Council response

The National Planning Policy Framework requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to identify and include policies for extraction of locally and nationally important minerals, including both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (e.g. Shale Gas and Coal Bed Methane). The emerging Minerals Local Plan contains a policy covering all types of hydrocarbon minerals including oil, gas, coal bed methane and shale gas. This is in line with national guidance and identifies the key stages of development; Exploration, Appraisal, Extraction and Restoration. A separate policy for shale gas is not required as the planning process is the same for all types of hydrocarbons.

Additional work undertaken to address response

As a result of the recommendation at Full Council, an information paper on oil and gas developments in Nottinghamshire was produced and included on the County Council website.

The formal consultation process was too complicated and not user friendly

Representations made

Respondents raised concerns over the formal consultation process particularly regarding the complexity and availability of the standard consultation form and that hand written letters or emails were not being considered as part of the consultation.

County Council response

The consultation form was produced in line with best practice contained in the PAS guidance document and was available to download from the County Council website or in paper form on request. Representations could also be made using the County Councils online consultation system.

As the consultation form/online system included important elements, including whether individuals wished to appear at the examination in public and the questions regarding soundness and legal compliance, any representations that were submitted not using these methods were returned with a copy of the form, inviting the respondent to complete all sections. This was to ensure that members of the public were given the opportunity to fully participate in the process and provide all of the information required by the Planning Inspectorate as there is no guarantee that the inspector will take account of these representations.

Additional work required to address the issue

No additional work is required at this stage as all of the representations received within the consultation period have been registered and will be sent to the planning inspector for consideration.

All of the representations received have been used to inform the preparation of the submission document, where appropriate.

Appendix B - Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Proposed Modifications

To be read alongside the Minerals Local Plan Submission Draft document

Key to Proposed Modifications
~~Text to be removed~~
Text to be added

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
1	Chapter 2: Overview of the Plan area (p16)	2.16	Much of Nottinghamshire is underlain by important groundwater resources used for industry, agriculture and drinking water. The River Trent and Idle also provide important surface water resources. Whilst water quality is good overall, there are problems with the level of nitrates and phosphates in the soil in large parts of the County which can in turn affect water quality. The whole of north Nottinghamshire is therefore designated as a nitrate vulnerable zone	In response to representation (s) received an amendment to the text has been made to recognise the role of phosphates in affecting water quality
2	Chapter 2: Nottinghamshire's mineral resource and industry (p19)	2.21	Amend section title: Nottinghamshire's natural mineral resource and industry	In response to representation (s) received, an amendment to the text has been made to provide clarification about the subject of this section
3	Chapter 2: Nottinghamshire's mineral resource and industry (p19)	2.27	Insert additional paragraph after paragraph 2.27: Recycled and secondary aggregates contribute to the supply of aggregates nationwide. In Nottinghamshire the main sources of these materials include construction and demolition waste, power station ash, road planings and rail ballast. In the past colliery spoil and river dredging were also used.	In response to representation (s) received, additional text has been inserted to provide clarification that the Plan has considered the role of secondary and recycled aggregates.
4	Chapter 2: Strategic Objectives (p22)	2.30 SO2	SO2: Providing an adequate supply of minerals Assist in creating a prosperous, environmentally sustainable and economically vibrant County through providing an adequate supply of all minerals to assist in economic growth both locally and nationally. Provide sufficient land to enable a steady and adequate supply of minerals over the plan period. Assist in creating a sustainable and economically vibrant County through providing an adequate supply of all minerals to assist in economic growth both locally and nationally.	In response to representation (s) received, a typographical error has been corrected and repetition within the objective removed.
5	Chapter 3: SP3 – Biodiversity-Led Restoration (p32)	3.27	Move entire paragraph 3.27 (as below) to below paragraph 3.13 (as part of Introduction text) It is recognised that in some cases, restoration for leisure uses or for agriculture may be appropriate. Nevertheless, such restorations can still be 'biodiversity-led', for example by ensuring that agricultural restorations reinstate native hedgerows with wide field margins, and create new areas of species-rich grassland, copses and ponds.	The County Council has incorporated the paragraph into the introductory text to Policy SP3 to aid in clarifying the purpose and meaning of the policy

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
6	Chapter 3: SP3 – Biodiversity-Led Restoration (p33)	3.34	Minerals development can contribute towards meeting Water Framework Directive objectives, including by facilitating improvements to water quality, riverine habitats, floodplain reconnection and improving the status of fish populations, and restoration schemes will be expected to contribute towards these objectives, where appropriate.	In response to a representation made by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, an amendment has been made to recognise that mineral extraction can provide an opportunity to reconnect rivers to their floodplains.
7	Chapter 3: SP6 – The Built, Historic and Natural Environment (p39)	SP6 – The Built, Historic and Natural Environment	Amend Policy SP6, bullet point 3: Heritage assets (designated and non-designated) and their setting , and other cultural assets	In response to a representation made by the National Trust objection, an amendment to Policy SP6 has been made to take account of the setting of heritage assets
8	Chapter 3: SP6 – The Built, Historic and Natural Environment (p40)	3.60	<p>Insert after first sentence of paragraph 3.60: <i>There are currently over 18,000 archaeological sites and historic features in Nottinghamshire registered on the Historic Environment Record, including:</i></p> <p><i>National designations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>3,700 listed buildings</i> - <i>Over 150 scheduled monuments</i> - <i>19 Registered Parks and Gardens</i> - <i>1 Battlefield</i> <p><i>Local designations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>174 Conservation Areas</i> - <i>Creswell Crags (which straddles the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire) is also recognised for its international importance as this is currently on the UNESCO tentative list for Inscription as a World Heritage Site</i> <p>And create new paragraph starting at existing text ‘Mineral extraction by its very nature...’</p>	In response to a representation (s) made, a description of heritage assets has been inserted which is consistent with the description of conservation designations.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
9	Chapter 4: MP1 Minerals Provision (p48)	4.10	Insert additional paragraph after paragraph 4.10: <i>The average sales data used to forecast future demand in the minerals plan covers the 10 year period 2002-2011. This was the most recent data available at the start of the plan preparation and incorporates five years of high sales (pre-recession) and five years of very low sales (recession period). This is considered to provide a robust figure from which to forecast future demand as it provides sufficient flexibility to allow for growth in the future.</i>	The County Council has inserted an additional paragraph to provide further clarification
10	Chapter 4: MP2 Sand and gravel provision (p54)	4.27	The existing permitted area is located to the east of Sturton le Steeple village, approximately 9km south of Gainsborough. The quarry was granted planning permission in 2008 but extraction has yet to commence. Planning permission is due to expire in 2017 but it is likely that the operator will seek a further extension of time. The planned output for the site is 500,000 tonnes per annum and has an expected life of 20 years. The quarry will be restored to agriculture and nature conservation. <i>The quarry will be restored to a combination of nature conservation including wetland, agriculture and forestry.</i> (See appendix 4 – inset 6).	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual amendment has been made.
11	Chapter 4: MP2 Sand and gravel provision (p54)	4.32 – 4.33	4.32 The Northern <i>Southern</i> extension (MP2ed) is expected to start in 2018 once the permitted site has been worked out. The allocation covers 42ha <i>8.7ha</i> and is expected to last 8 years until 2026. Output is planned at 80,000 tonnes per annum. 4.33 The Southern <i>Northern</i> extension (MP2d c) will replace Scrooby north <i>South</i> in 2026. The allocation covers 8.7ha <i>12ha</i> and is expected to last 8 years. Output is planned at 80,000 tonnes per annum. (See appendix 4 – inset 3)	In response to changes in operational practicalities at the site, a factual update has been made.
12	Chapter 4: MP2 Sand and gravel provision (p55)	4.36	The existing quarry is located to the north west of Besthorpe village near Newark. The quarry has sufficient permitted reserves until the end of 2017. Output at the quarry is 300,000 tonnes per annum. Historically a proportion of the sand and gravel produced at the quarry was barged up the river to the Europort at Wakefield. However it is uncertain if this will continue in the future. The site is predominantly being restored to agriculture and wetland area <i>wetland habitats</i> and will be <i>is being</i> managed by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust.	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual amendment has been made.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
13	Chapter 4: MP2 Sand and gravel provision (p57)	4.49	This is an allocation for a new greenfield site located to the north east of Coddington, 6km east of Newark. The allocation covers 126ha and has an estimated life of 20 years with an output of 500,000 tonnes per annum. The quarry is expected to serve the South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire markets. No specific strategic highways issues have been identified in the Transport Assessment for the Coddington site either on its own or an in combination with other sites within the vicinity, however it is acknowledged that congestion on the local road network can be influenced by traffic levels or accidents on the A1, particularly around the A1/A46/A17 junctions. Highways England have stated that a major highways improvement scheme for the area could begin between 2020 and 2025, although an exact start date and predicted build time has yet to be confirmed. The minerals operator has stated that the estimated start date for the Coddington proposal is likely to be during this time. A major highways improvement scheme for the area, the A46 Newark Northern Bypass, is included in the government's Road Investment Strategy to be commenced in the period 2020-2025. The minerals operator has stated that the estimated start date for the Coddington proposal is likely to be during this time. Highways England is also seeking to deliver shorter term measures to address safety issues on the A46 and A1 at Newark.	In response to a representation from Highways England, a factual update has been made.
14	Chapter 4: MP2 Sand and gravel provision (p57)	4.52	This is an allocation for a new green field site that is located approximately 9km east north east of Nottingham. It is bounded by the River Trent to the north and west, the village of Shelford to the east and agricultural land rising up to an escarpment to the south. Output from the site would be 500,000 tonnes per annum, with 180,000 tonnes of that going by barge along the River Trent to a processing plant wharf at Colwick industrial estate. It is expected this will supply concrete batching plants in the area. The site is expected to be operational in 2016 and would be worked over a period of 14 years (see appendix 4 – inset 21).	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual amendment has been made.
15	Chapter 4: MP3 Sherwood Sandstone provision (p61)	4.61	This existing quarry is located 2 miles to the north east of Worksop. The quarry has sufficient permitted reserves until the end of 2016 at its planned output of 30,000 tonnes per annum. The quarry will be restored to agriculture woodland and acid grassland.	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual amendment has been made.
16	Chapter 4: MP10 Building stone provision (p71)	4.97	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 to ensure that the specialised resource is not used for aggregate purposes. This is in line with national requirements to make the best use of the limited resources to secure long-term conservation. . This will ensure any proposed developments will need to demonstrate both a need for the mineral and that, in line with Strategic and Development Management Policies, no unacceptable impacts will arise from the development. Particular provision has been put in place to ensure that this specialised material is not used for aggregate purposes in line with national requirements to make the best use of limited resources to secure long-term conservation.	In response to a representation (s) received, the justification text has been amended to ensure it is in line with previous changes to the policy.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
17	Chapter 4: MP12 Hydrocarbon minerals (p76)	MP12 Hydrocarbon minerals	Remove point 4 of Policy MP12 and renumber point 5 4. Where proposals for hydrocarbons development coincide with areas containing other underground mineral resources, evidence must be provided to demonstrate that their potential for future exploitation will not be unreasonably affected	In response to a representation (s) the policy has been amended to make the policy consistent with national policy.
18	Chapter 4: MP12 Hydrocarbon minerals (p76)	4.116	Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences Licences (PEDL) are issued by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) The Oil and Gas Authority under powers granted by the Petroleum Act 1998. The current licensed areas are shown on the policies map and were issued during a licensing round in 2015.	The County Council has made a factual update and amended typographical errors.
19	Chapter 4: MP12 Hydrocarbon minerals (p76)	4.117	PEDL licenses allow the holder to explore for and develop unconventional gas; to “search for, bore and get hydrocarbons” subject to access rights. A UK Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence (PEDL) allows a company to pursue a range of oil and gas exploration activities, subject to necessary drilling/development consents and planning permission.	In response to a representation (s) received, an amendment has been made to correctly define PEDLs.
20	Chapter 4: MP12 Hydrocarbon minerals (p77)	4.118	Amend first bullet point of paragraph 4.118: - Department for Energy and Climate Change The Oil and Gas Authority – Issues Petroleum PEDL Licences, gives consent to drill under the Licence once other permissions and approvals are in place, and have responsibility for assessing risk of and monitoring seismic activity, as well as granting consent to for flaring or venting;	The County Council has made a factual update and amended a typographical error.
21	Chapter 5: DM2 – Water Resources and Flood Risk (p84)	DM2 – Water Resources and Flood Risk	Amend bullet point 2 of Policy DM2: There are no unacceptable risks of polluting ground or surface waters	In response to a representation (s) received an amendment has been made to ensure the policy is deliverable and achievable; it would not be possible to demonstrate that there would be no risk.
22	Chapter 5: DM2 – Water Resources and Flood Risk (p84)	DM2 – Water Resources and Flood Risk	Amend bullet point 5 of Policy DM2: Minerals development should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage unless it can be demonstrated that alternative measures are acceptable shown that it is impracticable to do so.	In response to a representation (s) received an amendment has been made to ensure consistency with Planning Practice Guidance.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
23	Chapter 5: DM2 – Water Resources and Flood Risk (p85)	5.26	Applicants must also consider potential flood risk issues at the outset of any scheme. National guidance states that inappropriate development in areas of high flood risk should be avoided by directing development away from areas of highest risk. However minerals can only be worked where they are found and extraction is therefore classed as a temporary activity. Due to their specific nature, mineral workings are classified as either Water Compatible or Less Vulnerable development. As such, minerals development can be permitted within Flood Zone 1, Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a. Sand and gravel quarries are also appropriate in Flood Zone 3b subject to meeting additional criteria. subject to satisfying what is known as the Sequential Test. The purpose of this is to steer development towards those areas with the least probability of flooding. The site selection process for the site allocations identified within the Local Plan has taken account of the Sequential Test, the purpose of which is to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding.	In response to a representation (s) received amendments have been made to correctly reference the suitability of minerals development in different Flood Zones and to clarify that the Sequential Test has been completed as part of the site allocation process.
24	Chapter 5: DM2 – Water Resources and Flood Risk (p86)	5.28	The national Planning Practice Guidance provides a checklist of relevant information to be included in a details as to the content of Sites Specific Flood Risk Assessments. As a minimum assessments should take account of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The areas liable to flooding - The probability of flooding occurring, both during operation and after - The extent and standard of existing flood defences and their effectiveness over time - The likely depth of flooding - The rates of flow likely to be involved - The likelihood of impacts to other areas, properties and habitats - The potential effects of climate change - Identify Opportunities to reduce overall flood risk - Application of the sequential test at a site level 	The County Council has made an amendment to address a recommendation of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, as set out in PPG
25	Chapter 5: DM2 – Water Resources and Flood Risk (p86)	5.30	Careful site design at the planning application stage will be required to address potential flood issues and emergency planning , including locating any stockpiles, storage mounds, fixed plant or buildings in the least vulnerable parts of the site and, if it is not possible to locate any essential sleeping or residential accommodation for staff in areas not vulnerable to flooding, to ensure that they are subject to a specific flood warning and evacuation plan. Where appropriate, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) that are capable of storing and controlling the discharge of water should be incorporated into the design of the proposals.	The County Council has made an amendment to address a recommendation of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, as required by PPG

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
26	Chapter 5: DM4 – Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	5.57	The BOM and AMES studies have been carried out for parts of Nottinghamshire along the River Trent and Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping has been substantially completed for approximately two-thirds of Nottinghamshire, including the Trent Valley. Complementary work on Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity has also been completed for the Trent Valley. Both studies should be used to help to inform proposals for mineral workings and restoration.	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual update has been made.
27	Chapter 5: DM5 – Landscape Character (p95)	DM5 – Landscape Character	Amend bullet point 2 of Policy DM5: Landscaping, planting and restoration proposals should take account of the relevant landscape character policy area as set out in the Landscape Character Assessments covering Nottinghamshire and, where appropriate, the output of the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping study and the Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Study.	In response to a representation from the National Trust, an amendment has been made to include landscaping and planting schemes
28	Chapter 5: DM6 – Historic Environment (p97)	DM6 – Historic Environment	Amend bullet point 1 a) of Policy DM6: There will not be an adverse impact on any designated heritage asset , or a non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that is demonstrably of equivalent significance to a scheduled monument , and/or their settings; or Amend bullet point 1 b) of policy DM6: Public benefits related to the development outweigh the harm to, or loss of, any designated heritage asset or non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest that is demonstrably of equivalent significance to a scheduled monument or non-designated heritage assets and/or their settings. Where this is the case, the harm or loss should be mitigated as far as possible. Insert an additional point above existing point 2: Proposals directly or indirectly affecting non-designated heritage assets, except those assets listed in point 1, will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the scale of any harm or loss balanced with the significance of the heritage asset affected is outweighed by the public benefits of the development.	In response to a representation (s) received, amendments have been made to clarify the position regarding designated and non-designated heritage assets to make the policy consistent with national policy.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
29	Chapter 5: DM6 – Historic Environment (p97)	5.70	<p>Insert additional paragraphs after paragraph 5.70:</p> <p>National policy recognises the importance of minimising the impacts on designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings and requires a distinction to be made between the relative significance of the heritage assets. The NPPF states that, when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.’ It states that substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.</p> <p>The NPPF also requires Local Planning Authorities to take account of the effect that a planning application would have on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset when determining the application. When considering non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required.</p>	In response to a representation (s) received, an amendment has been made to reflect the change to Policy DM6 (Proposed Modification 28) in terms of clarifying the position regarding designated and non-designated heritage assets.
30	Chapter 5: DM6 – Historic Environment (p98)	5.72	<p>There are over 18,000 archaeological sites and historic features in Nottinghamshire currently registered on the Historic Environment Record, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 3,700 listed buildings — Over 150 scheduled monuments — 174 Conservation Areas — 19 Registered Parks and Gardens — 1 Battlefield - Creswell Crags (which straddles the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire) is also recognised for its international importance as this is currently on the UNESCO tentative list for Inscription as a World Heritage Site <p>Nottinghamshire contains thousands of archaeological sites and historic features including national designations (including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monument, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Battlefields), local designations (including Conservations Areas and locally listed buildings and parks) and un-designated assets such as known or unknown buried archaeology. One site, Creswell Crags, is currently on the UNESCO tentative list for Inscription as a World Heritage Site.</p>	In response to a representation (s) received an amendment has been made to reflect change made to SP6 Justification Text (Proposed Modification 8)

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
31	Chapter 5: DM10 – Airfield Safeguarding (p107)	DM10 – Airfield Safeguarding	Remove bullet point c) from Policy DM10: c) Hucknall Aerodrome	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual update has been made to reflect the closure of the aerodrome.
32	Chapter 5: DM10 – Airfield Safeguarding (p107)	5.108	There are nine eight licenced safeguarded airfield areas affecting Nottinghamshire and these are identified on Plan 5. <i>Other, non-licenced, aerodromes may be safeguarded by privately agreed consultation with the Local Planning Authority. This is called ‘unofficial’ safeguarding and is not obligatory under Statutory Direction. However, the County Council acknowledges the Government’s advice that ‘aerodrome owners should take steps to safeguard their operations’ and as such Policy DM10 will also apply to these ‘unofficial’ safeguarded areas as recorded by Local Planning Authorities</i>	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual change to the number of airfields has been made. An additional change has also been made to acknowledge that other local airfields exist and that Policy DM10 also applies to such airfields.
33	Chapter 5: DM10 – Airfield Safeguarding (p108)	Plan 5	Remove Hucknall Aerodrome and its safeguarding area from Plan 5 (see new Plan at end of table)	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual update has been made to reflect the closure of the aerodrome.
34	Chapter 5: DM12 – Restoration, After-Use and Aftercare (p113)	5.125	Insert additional paragraph after paragraph 5.123: <i>The ‘Bigger and Better’ document prepared by the RSPB in partnership with other environmental organisations, promotes a strategic, landscape scale approach to biodiversity-led minerals restoration which will help to establish a coherent and resilient network of wetlands across the whole of the Trent and Tame River Valleys. In addition, a more detailed concept plan has been developed for the section of the Trent Valley between Newark and South Clifton which is intended to complement the existing positive approach towards future mineral site restoration in this area.</i>	In response to a representation from Natural England, additional text has been included to reference the document in the plan.
35	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p116)	Section Title	Amend section title: DM13: Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Area <i>and Important Mineral Infrastructure</i>	In response to a representation (s) received, an amendment has been made to reflect changes to the section as it now includes discussion of mineral infrastructure (Proposed Modification 39)

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
36	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p116)	DM13: Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas	<p>DM13: Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas</p> <p>Safeguarding Areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economically important mineral resources will be safeguarded from needless sterilisation by non-mineral development through the designation of minerals safeguarding areas as identified on the Policies Map. 2. Development within minerals safeguarding areas will have to demonstrate that mineral resources of economic importance will not be needlessly sterilised as a result of the development and that the development would not pose a serious hindrance to future extraction in the vicinity. 3. Where this cannot be demonstrated, and where there is a clear and demonstrable need for the non-minerals development, prior extraction will be sought where practicable. <p>Consultation Areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. District and Borough Councils within Nottinghamshire will consult the County Council as Minerals Planning Authority on proposals for non-minerals development within the designated Minerals Consultation Area, as shown on the Policies Map. 5. The Minerals Planning Authority will resist inappropriate development within the Minerals Consultation Areas. 	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and for consistency when referring to Minerals Safeguarding Areas.
37	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p116)	5.136	The Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA) identify the mineral resources which are worthy of safeguarding and the Minerals Consultation Area (MCA) identify the areas within Nottinghamshire where the District and Borough authorities are required to consult the Minerals Planning Authority over non-minerals development. The NPPF encourages the prior extraction of minerals before alternative uses are permitted. In Nottinghamshire the safeguarding and consultation areas are identical (with the exception of Colwick Wharf) and as such one map has been produced and is included on the Minerals Policies Map.	<p>The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and to provide additional clarification</p> <p>Additional text has also been included to reflect Proposed Modification 39 concerning the safeguarding of Colwick Wharf.</p>

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
38	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p118)	5.142	<p>Insert additional paragraphs after paragraph 5.142:</p> <p><i>It is accepted that there may be circumstances where prior extraction may not be appropriate. In these cases the County Council would expect the developer to demonstrate that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The mineral concerned is no longer of any value or potential value; or</i> - <i>There is an overriding need for the non-mineral development which outweighs the need for the mineral; or</i> - <i>The proposed non-minerals development site is located on the urban fringe and mineral extraction would be inappropriate in this location; or</i> - <i>The non-mineral development is of a minor nature as defined by the exemption criteria in paragraph 5.140 above</i> <p><i>Where prior extraction can be undertaken, an assessment should be undertaken to include an explanation of how this will be carried out as part of the overall development scheme.</i></p>	In response to a representation (s) received, additional text has been inserted to clarify the level of information required to demonstrate why prior extraction is not appropriate and also to provide exemptions.
39	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p118)	5.145	<p>National policy also refers to the importance of safeguarding minerals infrastructure such as wharves and railheads; however, Nottinghamshire does not currently have any such strategic facilities although this will be kept under review. <i>The NPPF states that Mineral Planning Authorities, when preparing their plans should include policies to safeguard:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals, including recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials, and</i> - <i>Existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials and other concrete products, and other concrete products, and the handling, processing and distribution of recycled and secondary aggregate mineral.</i> <p><i>Wharfs</i> <i>Nottinghamshire does not contain any rail heads and rail links to quarries, however, two wharfs are located within the County:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Besthorpe – this wharf is directly linked to Besthorpe quarry and is used to transfer sand and gravel by barge to South Yorkshire.</i> - <i>Colwick – this is a general –purpose wharf that has previously been used as a river dredging transfer facility. It has also been identified as a location to land and</i> 	In response to a representation (s) received, an amendment has been made to clarify the County Council's approach to the safeguarding of mineral infrastructure.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
			<p>distribute a proportion of the sand and gravel output from the proposed Shelford quarry allocation.</p> <p>It is not considered appropriate to safeguard the Besthorpe Wharf as it is located in a remote greenfield location and is poorly connected to the road network should sand and gravel cease to be worked in this area in the future. However as Colwick Wharf has been identified for use as part of the Shelford quarry proposal, is located close to the built up area and is on an existing industrial estate it is considered necessary to identify it as part of the consultation areas.</p> <p>Secondary Processing Facilities Concrete batching plants, coated road stone and other minerals infrastructure provide materials to maintain both existing infrastructure and new developments. In Nottinghamshire these facilities are associated with concrete, mortar and asphalt plants which utilise sources of aggregates to make 'value added' products. The facilities are relatively small in nature and whilst some are located on existing mineral workings, other are stand-alone facilities on industrial estates in urban areas.</p> <p>Due to the large number of these sites within the County and the majority of these being located on existing industrial estates, which are identified within District/Borough Local Plans, there is no indication that any individual plant is important in its own right. In addition, such plants are also physically relocatable and as such are considered non-strategic and will not be safeguarded by the County Council.</p>	
40	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p119)	Plan 6	Add Colwick Wharf to Plan and Key	The County Council has made an amendment to reflect Proposed Modification 39 concerning the safeguarding of Colwick Wharf
41	Glossary (p132)	-	Minerals Consultation Area (MCA): An area identified to ensure consultation between the relevant District or Borough planning authority, the minerals industry and the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities before certain non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined. The Nottinghamshire Minerals Consultation Area covers the same area as the Minerals Safeguarding Area (with the exception of Colwick Wharf) .	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and for consistency when referring to Minerals Safeguarding Areas.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
				Additional text has also been included to reflect Proposed Modification 39 concerning the safeguarding of Colwick Wharf
42	Appendix 2: Delivery Schedules (p138)	Sand and Gravel Delivery Schedule	Amend sand and gravel delivery schedule to bring MP2d to be worked prior to MP2c.	In response to representation (s) received, a factual update has been made to reflect operational practicalities at the site.
43	Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs (p149)	MP2f Besthorpe South	<p>Amend last paragraph of Quarry Restoration section: Given the proximity of the site to the River Trent, the potential for flood plain reconnection should also be considered as part of the restoration scheme. an additional consideration is the opportunity for floodplain reconnection in this area, which would bring ecological and sustainable flood management benefits, potentially through realignment of the floodbank, and which could include river braiding. Dialogue should be begun with the Environment Agency at an early stage to explore these ideas.</p> <p>Amend bullet point under Water and Flooding section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No excavation within 45m of the two of any flood defence or the River Trent itself, except where part of an agreed restoration plan to reconnect the floodplain to the river. 	In response to representation (s) received, an amendment has been made to clarify the potential of the site in relation to floodplain reconnection.
44	Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs (p153)	MP2h Langford West	<p>Amend second to last paragraph of Quarry Restoration section: Restoration should avoid habitat packing, where small areas of lots of habitats are packing into the site. Where possible opportunities to naturalise the channel and reconnect the river with its natural floodplain should be considered. Given the proximity of the site to the River Trent, an additional consideration is the opportunity for floodplain reconnection in this area, which would bring ecological and sustainable flood management benefits, potentially through realignment of the floodbank, and which could include river braiding. Dialogue should be begun with the Environment Agency at an early stage to explore these ideas.</p> <p>Amend bullet point under Water and Flooding section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No excavation within 45m of the two of any flood defence or the River Trent itself, except where part of an agreed restoration plan to reconnect the floodplain to the river. 	In response to representation (s) received, an amendment has been made to clarify the potential of the site in relation to floodplain reconnection
45	Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs (p162)	MP2m Barnby Moor	<p>Additional bullet point under Water and Flooding section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consideration of impact on fishing lakes to north of the site 	In response to representation (s) received, an amendment has been made to ensure this potential impact is considered as part of any subsequent planning application

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
46	Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs (p165)	MP2o Coddington	Additional bullet point under Environmental and cultural designations section: - Potential impact on Langford Moor LWS	In response to representation (s) received, an amendment has been made to ensure this potential impact is considered as part of any subsequent planning application
47	Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs (p167)	MP2p Flash Farm	Amend second paragraph of Quarry restoration section: Restoration should be biodiversity-led, and precise details will be dependent upon landform, hydrology and substrate characteristics. However, restoration should target the creation of priority habitats could include:	The County Council has made an amendment to provide consistency with other Site Allocation Development Briefs
48	Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs (p170)	MP2r Shelford	Amend Access and transport section: - 180,000 tonnes per annum transported from the site by barge along the River Trent to Colwick industrial estate for processing - 320,000 tonnes per annum moved by conveyor from the extraction site to the processing plant before being taken by road along the A6097 — Machinery required on the extraction site to be brought in by river - No HGV access to the site from Shelford Hill or Main Road	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual update has been made to reflect changes in intended operational practices at the site
49	Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs (p170)	MP2r Shelford	Amend second to last paragraph of Quarry Restoration section: Restoration of this site has the potential to provide significant new areas of wetland habitat to increase the overall resource and in doing so contribute to aspirations for these habitats over a 50 year time frame, as per the Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project. 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, and priority should be given to wetland habitats. Restoration will have to balance these considerations against the need to avoid increasing the potential for bird strike (particularly in relation to East Midlands Airport).	In response to a previous comment from East Midlands Airport, an amendment has been made to avoid any increase in potential bird strike risk.
50	Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs (p175)	MP3c Scrooby Top North	Amend second paragraph of Quarry Restoration section: Restoration should be biodiversity-led and may include habitat creation and agricultural and biodiversity-led elements.	In response to a representation (s) received an amendment has been made to ensure consistency and to accurately reflect the biodiversity-led restoration approach.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
51	Appendix 4: Policies Map (p180)	Policies Map	Add Colwick Wharf	The County Council has made an amendment to reflect Proposed Modification 39 concerning the safeguarding of Colwick Wharf
52	Appendix 4: Policies Map (p187)	Subject Area Plan D	Add Colwick Wharf	The County Council has made an amendment to reflect Proposed Modification 39 concerning the safeguarding of Colwick Wharf
53	Appendix 4: Policies Map (p191)	Inset 3	Amend boundary of SGf – Scrooby to reflect its full extent (bring it directly adjacent to allocation MP2c Scrooby North) (see new Inset 3 at end of table)	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual correction has been made.
54	Appendix 4: Policies Map (p211)	Insets	Insert new Inset 24 to illustrate Colwick Wharf	The County Council has made an amendment to reflect Proposed Modification 39 concerning the safeguarding of Colwick Wharf

Typographical/Drafting Errors

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
55	Contents (p10)	-	DM13: Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and for consistency when referring to Minerals Safeguarding Areas
56	Chapter 1: What is the Minerals Local Plan? (p12)	1.3	Amend paragraph title: Replacing our existing waste minerals policies	In response to representation (s) received, an amendment to correct a typographical error has been made.
57	Chapter 2: Vision (p21)	Vision	Amend sixth paragraph (insertion of comma): 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 working, restoration and after-use 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, contribute to landscape-scale biodiversity delivery, including through the improvements to existing habitats, the creation of large areas of new priority habitat, and the re-connection of ecological networks, with sensitivity to surrounding land uses.	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error.
58	Chapter 2: Key Diagram (p24)	Plan 3: Key Diagram	Remove 'no window' text on Plan 3 (see new Plan at end of table)	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error.
59	Chapter 4: MP12 Hydrocarbon minerals (p78)	Plan 4: Coal and Hydrocarbons	Add PEDL 255 to Plan 4 (see new Plan at end of table)	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a drafting error
60	Chapter 3: SP6 – The Built, Historic and Natural Environment (p40)	3.58	Amend paragraph 3.58 as follows: 'It is therefore important to ensure that new minerals development is correctly managed and that no adverse impacts occur at designated sites, or priority habitats and species, as far as possible. Policy SP3 promotes a biodiversity-led restoration approach which seeks to maximise the biodiversity gains resulting from the restoration of mineral sites. '	In response to a representation received, an amendment has been made to correct a typographical error

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
61	Chapter 5: DM12 – Restoration, After-Use and Aftercare (p113)	5.124	Most mineral workings are on with agricultural land. In general where the best and most versatile land is taken for mineral extraction, it is important that the potential for land to be returned to an agricultural after-use be maintained through appropriate landform and soil [profiles].	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error.
62	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p117)	5.137	The minerals safeguarding approach does not seek to predict how much mineral is likely to be needed over the plan period but safeguards the viable mineral resource. Viability will change over time. With increasing scarcity, resources that are currently considered non-viable will become increasingly viable. However, the entire mineral resource is not safeguarded; it is only the most meaningful and best current estimate of viable resources which has been safeguarded for future assessment and possible use. See Plan 6 below.	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and for consistency when referring to Minerals Safeguarding Areas.
63	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p117)	5.139-5.140	<p>5.139 Not every non-mineral development proposal within or close to a Mineral Safeguarding and Consultation Area represents a risk to future minerals extraction. The main risks will arise from proposals to extend built up areas and new development in the open countryside, as such: the following categories of development are exempt from both consultation and safeguarding:</p> <p>5.140</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development which is in accordance with adopted District/Borough Local Plan allocations which took account of mineral sterilisation and where prior extraction is not feasible or appropriate; - Temporary development; - Householder planning applications (except for new dwellings); - All applications for advertisements; - Infill development; - Reserved matters; and - Prior notifications (telecoms, forestry, agriculture, demolition). 	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error.
64	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p118)	5.143	Identification of m Minerals s Safeguarding a Areas does not provide a presumption in favour of working the mineral, and is not a guarantee that there is mineral present of viable quantity or quality. The Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas are identified on the Minerals Policies Map and reflected in each Nottinghamshire District/Borough Adopted Local Plan Policies Maps.	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and for consistency when referring to Minerals Safeguarding Areas.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
65	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p118)	5.144	More details on safeguarding can be found in the Nottinghamshire Minerals Safeguarding Background Paper	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and for consistency when referring to Minerals Safeguarding Areas.
66	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p119)	Plan 6	Amend title to read: Plan 6: Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and for consistency when referring to Minerals Safeguarding Areas.
67	Glossary (p132)	-	Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA): The MSA is defined by minerals and waste planning authorities. They include viable resources of minerals and are defined so that inferred resources of minerals are not sterilised by non-mineral development. The MSA does not provide a presumption for these resources to be worked. The Nottinghamshire Minerals Safeguarding Area covers the same areas as the Minerals Consultation Area.	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and for consistency when referring to Minerals Safeguarding Areas.
68	Appendix 3: Site Allocation Development Briefs (p169)	MP2r Shelford	Amend last paragraph of Quarry restoration section: Given the proximity of the site to the River Trent, an additional consideration is the opportunity for floodplain reconnection in this area, which would bring ecological and sustainable flood management benefits, potentially through realignment of the floodbank, and which could include river re-braiding. Dialogue should be begun with the Environment Agency at an early stage to explore these ideas.	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error.
69	Appendix 5: Monitoring and Implementation Table (p224)	DM13: Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas	Title: Policy DM13: Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas Target: No applications for non-minerals development granted where minerals safeguarding objection raised Trigger: Permission for non-minerals development granted where objection raised on minerals safeguarding grounds	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and for consistency when referring to Minerals Safeguarding Areas.

Amended Plans

See tables for details of changes made

Plan 3: Key Diagram

Plan 4: Coal and Hydrocarbons

Plan 5: Existing Airfield Safeguarding Areas

Plan 6: Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas

Policies Map

Policies Map: Subject Area Plan D

Policies Map: Inset 3

Policies Map: New Inset 24