



22nd September 2016

Agenda Item: 4

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR FOR PLACE

MINERALS LOCAL PLAN – REPRESENTATIONS TO THE SUBMISSION DRAFT CONSULTATION DOCUMENT AND PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS.

Purpose of the Report

1. To inform Committee of the progress on the Minerals Local Plan.
2. To note the representations received during the submission draft consultation stage and the proposed modifications.

Information and Advice

3. The Minerals Local Plan is a statutory document that all Minerals Planning Authorities must prepare. It identifies sites and sets out policies against which all minerals development proposals are 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 Plan was adopted in December 2005 and was prepared under previous Government legislation. This plan is now becoming out of date and the new plan will replace it. The new plan will look ahead to 2030.
5. As part of the evidence gathering process undertaken for the emerging Minerals Local Plan, a series of specific assessment documents were produced and this included a Sustainability Appraisal, a Strategic Transport Assessment and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
6. The new Minerals Local Plan contains a vision and strategic objectives, strategic policies, site allocations and development management policies.
7. If the County Council does not have an up to date 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 those sites that have greater impacts on the environment and local amenity.

Background

8. Nottinghamshire is a major minerals producing area where a diverse range of minerals are extracted. The biggest extractive industries are sand and gravel and gypsum extraction but brick clay, limestone, building stone and oil are also extracted. In most cases permitted reserves are inadequate for the plan period and new resources in suitable locations are needed to ensure that the County continues to supply its share of national and local mineral needs.
9. New minerals could also be extracted in the future. These could include high grade industrial dolomite, coal bed methane and shale gas.
10. Large resources of coal bed methane and shale gas may also underlie significant parts of the County and new technologies are making their extraction economically viable. The Government requires all Minerals Planning Authorities to set out policies as to how applications for the exploration, appraisal and extraction of these hydrocarbons will be assessed.

Public consultation and community involvement

11. To be adopted as planning policy, the new Minerals Local Plan has to go through various stages of public consultation and community involvement and culminating in an examination in public by an independent planning inspector.
12. The important public consultation stages have now been completed. These used the approaches set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement – the statutory document that sets out how the Council will consult and involve communities in its planning functions.
13. Public consultation began with a broad 'Issues and Options' consultation in 2012 which identified the key issues that would need to be considered.
14. The Preferred Approach consultation document published in October 2013 looked at the main options for each mineral and explained which options were preferred and which were not preferred and why. It showed how account was taken of the various consultation responses the County Council received on the Issues and Options consultation and also showed how the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal influenced the document. The document included draft planning policies as well as draft site specific allocations for all mineral types. It was made clear that it was a Preferred Approach document and Members had not yet made any decisions on which sites would be included in the final Local Plan.
15. Due to the comments received on this document, a further round of consultation on the sand and gravel provision section of the document was required. This was undertaken in May 2014. As part of this, the operator for a site at Shelford West that was previously considered undeliverable, submitted further information to show that the site could be delivered. It was then necessary to undertake a further round of consultation on this site in October 2014.
16. 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.

17. The total comments received to the submission draft consultation can be split between the relevant sections of the plan as follows:

- Chapter 1: Introduction: 18;
- Chapter 2: Overview, Vision and Strategic Objectives: 90;
- Chapter 3: Strategic Policies: 154;
- Chapter 4: Minerals Provision Policies (including proposed site allocations): 389;
- Chapter 5: Development Management Policies: 194;
- Remainder of Plan: 91.

18. In total 7890 representations have been received to the consultation stages along with 16 petitions.

19. A small advisory Member/Officer Project Group was established to discuss progress on the process of developing the Minerals Local Plan. This has met at key stages to discuss the main issues as they have arisen and to provide a Member steer on process.

20. As a result of Full Council in January 2016 officers were asked to:

- Verify the legitimacy of the methodology used to determine the need and apportionment figures for sand and gravel in Nottinghamshire;
- Review the Strategic Transport Assessment using the most recent data;
- Prepare an information document on oil and gas development in Nottinghamshire.

21. The outcomes of this work are set out in the relevant summary below.

Summary of the main issues raised during the submission draft consultation stage

22. The following paragraphs summarise the main issues raised and how these have been addressed.

Level of future provision

23. 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 overstated 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.

24. 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's 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.

25. 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.
26. 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

27. 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.
28. 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.
29. 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.
30. 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. Therefore 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

31. 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.
32. 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.
33. 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

34. Concerns were raised about the possibility of new sand and gravel sites increasing the risk of flooding where these are located in the floodplain. 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.
35. Sand and gravel extraction is defined within the national Planning Practice guidance as 'water compatible' and is therefore acceptable within the floodplain subject to certain prescribed safeguards which are reflected within the plan. Where necessary, the requirement to carry out a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment at the detailed planning application stage has been incorporated into the development brief for relevant sites.

Landscape, biodiversity and heritage issues

36. Respondents raised concerns about potential landscape, biodiversity and heritage impacts at proposed sites. Advice has been sought from relevant statutory bodies and the Council's landscape, conservation and heritage teams at each stage of plan preparation. 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.

Site allocations

37. 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 on the surrounding areas that could arise as a result.
38. The sites allocated in the plan are those that are in principle suitable for future mineral extraction and that will provide adequate reserves to meet the expected future demand. As part of the planning application process, 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 by the applicant.
39. It is worth noting that no changes have been made to the list of site specific allocations contained in the plan.

Extraction of Shale Gas

40. 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. 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.

41. 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's website.

The formal consultation process was too complicated and not user friendly

42. 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.
43. The consultation form was produced in line with guidance published by the Planning Inspectorate and was available to download from the County Council website or in paper form on request. Representations could also be made using the County Council's online consultation system.
44. All of the representations received within the consultation period have been registered and will be sent to the planning inspector for consideration. 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.
45. All of the representations received have been used to inform the preparation of the submission document, where appropriate. A schedule of proposed modifications is also included in appendix A. These modifications will be presented to the inspector alongside the minerals plan.

Proposed Modifications to the plan

46. As a result of the responses to the submission draft consultation, a schedule of proposed modifications has been drawn up. This sets out the modifications that are being proposed to the submission draft document and will be submitted to the Secretary of State as part of the Minerals Local Plan submission. The modifications will be considered by the inspector as part of the examination in public and additional modifications may also be added as a result of the examination. The proposed modifications will then be subject to consultation once the examination in public has been completed. A full version of the proposed modifications can be found in appendix A. A summary of the key proposed modifications are set out below.

Biodiversity led restoration

47. The justification text to Strategic Policy 3 (page 33) has been amended to make reference to flood plain reconnection to highlight opportunities as part of quarry restoration. This has also been included in site specific development briefs to ensure consistency.

Historic environment

48. Bullet point 3 (Page 39) of SP6: 'The Built, Historic and Natural Environment' has been amended to reflect the need to consider the setting of heritage assets.
49. Bullet point 1a (page 97) of DM6 'Historic Environment' has been amended to clarify the position regarding designated and non-designated heritage assets to make the policy consistent with national policy.
50. Additional text has been inserted after paragraph 5.70 (page 97) of policy DM6: Historic Environment to clarify the position regarding designated and non-designated heritage assets – as set out in bullet point 1a.

Water resources and flood risk

51. Bullet point 2 (page 84) of DM2: 'Water resources and flood risk' has been amended to ensure there are no unacceptable risks of polluting ground or surface waters.
52. Bullet point 5 (page 84) of DM2: 'Water resources and flood risk' has been amended to ensure consistency with national guidance.

Landscape character

53. Bullet point 2 (page 95) of policy DM5: 'Landscape character' has been amended to ensure that the criterion should cover more than restoration, and include landscaping and planting schemes.

Minerals infrastructure safeguarding

54. Amendment to the title of DM13: 'Minerals safeguarding and consultation areas' to reflect the inclusion of important minerals infrastructure. (page 116)
55. Insertion of additional text after para 5.142 (page 118) of policy DM13: 'Minerals safeguarding and consultation areas' to clarify the level of information required to demonstrate why prior extraction is not appropriate.
56. Amendment to Plan 6 'minerals safeguarding and consultation areas' (page 119), Appendix 4 'policies map' (page 180) and 'subject area plan d' (page 187) to identify the Cowlick Wharf safeguarding area.
57. The creation of a new inset map in appendix 4 to identify the Cowlick Wharf safeguarding area.

Next Steps

58. Approval of documents forming part of the Development Plan is the responsibility of Full Council. A report will be submitted to Full Council in November 2016 seeking approval to submit the Minerals Local Plan along with the proposed modifications to the Planning inspectorate.

59. The plan and all the representations received will be subject to an independent examination by a Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. The inspector's role is to consider the 'soundness' of the whole plan.

Other Options Considered

60. Preparation of the Minerals Local Plan is a statutory requirement.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

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

Duty to cooperate

62. The County Council has sought to engage with other public and statutory bodies on strategic cross boundary issues as part of the local plan preparation process to meet the duty to cooperate requirement. A background paper setting out the work that has been undertaken is being produced and will be submitted as part of the Minerals Local Plan submission.

Statutory and Policy Implications

63. 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

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

Financial Implications

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

Implications for Sustainability and the Environment

66. The production of Minerals Local Plans and associated documents is a statutory requirement.

RECOMMENDATION/S

It is recommended that:

- a) Committee notes the progress on the Minerals Local Plan

- b) Committee notes the representations received during the submission draft consultation stage and the proposed modifications.

Tim Gregory
Corporate Director, Place

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Steven Osborne-James, Planning Policy officer, ext 72109

Constitutional Comments (SLB 13/09/2016)

67. This report is for noting only.

Financial Comments (SES 19/08/16)

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

Background Papers and Published Documents

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.

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Submission Draft document

Summary of Representations Received and Council's Response

Equalities Impact Assessment

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

Appendix 1 - Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Proposed Modifications

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

To be read alongside the Minerals Local Plan Submission Draft document

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
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.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
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: There are currently over 18,000 archaeological sites and historic features in Nottinghamshire registered on the Historic Environment Record, including:</p> <p>National designations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,700 listed buildings - Over 150 scheduled monuments - 19 Registered Parks and Gardens - 1 Battlefield <p>Local designations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 174 Conservation Areas - 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>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.
9	Chapter 4: MP1 Minerals Provision (p48)	4.10	<p>Insert additional paragraph after paragraph 4.10: 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.</p>	The County Council has inserted an additional paragraph to provide further clarification

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
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. The quarry will be restored to a combination of nature conservation including wetland, agriculture and forestry. (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 Southern extension (MP2ed) is expected to start in 2018 once the permitted site has been worked out. The allocation covers 12ha 8.7ha and is expected to last 8 years until 2026. Output is planned at 80,000 tonnes per annum. 4.33 The Southern Northern extension (MP2d c) will replace Scrooby north South in 2026. The allocation covers 8.7ha 12ha 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 wetland habitats and will be is being managed by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust.	In response to a representation (s) received, a factual amendment has been made.
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.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
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.
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 licensable 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.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
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.
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.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
24	Chapter 5: DM2 – Water Resources and Flood Risk (p86)	5.28	<p>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 :</p> <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
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

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
28	Chapter 5: DM6 – Historic Environment (p97)	DM6 – Historic Environment	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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.
29	Chapter 5: DM6 – Historic Environment (p97)	5.70	<p>Insert additional paragraphs after paragraph 5.70: 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.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
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 <p>- 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> <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)
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. 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	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.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
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)
36	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p116)	DM13: Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas	DM13: Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas Safeguarding Areas <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. Consultation Areas <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.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
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.	The County Council has made an amendment to correct a typographical error and to provide additional clarification Additional text has also been included to reflect Proposed Modification 39 concerning the safeguarding of Colwick Wharf.
38	Chapter 5: DM13 – Minerals Safeguarding and Consultation Areas (p118)	5.142	Insert additional paragraphs after paragraph 5.142: <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> <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	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> <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, panning 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>	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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Besthorpe – this wharf is directly linked to Besthorpe quarry and is used to transfer sand and gravel by barge to South Yorkshire. - 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 distribute a proportion of the sand and gravel output from the proposed Shelford quarry allocation. <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.</p> <p>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	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. Amend bullet point under Water and Flooding section: - 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	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. Amend bullet point under Water and Flooding section: - 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	Additional bullet point under Water and Flooding section: - 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.
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

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
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
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.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
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	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: 5.140 - 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.
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.

Modification No.	Plan Section (page no.)	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
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