

Environment and Sustainability Committee

Thursday, 26 January 2017 at 10:30

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

AGENDA

- | | | |
|---|--|---------|
| 1 | Minutes of the last meeting held on 8 December 2016 | 3 - 4 |
| 2 | Apologies for Absence | |
| 3 | Declarations of Interests by Members and Officers:- (see note below)
(a) Disclosable Pecuniary Interests
(b) Private Interests (pecuniary and non-pecuniary) | |
| 4 | Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment | 5 - 38 |
| 5 | Supporting Local Communities Capital Programme Update Report 2016-17 | 39 - 54 |
| 6 | Responses on Planning Consultations and Strategic Planning Observations | 55 - 62 |
| 7 | Work Programme | 63 - 66 |

Notes

- (1) Councillors are advised to contact their Research Officer for details of any Group Meetings which are planned for this meeting.
- (2) Members of the public wishing to inspect "Background Papers" referred to in the reports on the agenda or Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act should contact:-

- (3) Persons making a declaration of interest should have regard to the Code of Conduct and the Council's Procedure Rules. Those declaring must indicate the nature of their interest and the reasons for the declaration.

Councillors or Officers requiring clarification on whether to make a declaration of interest are invited to contact Martin Gately (Tel. 0115 977 2826) or a colleague in Democratic Services prior to the meeting.

- (4) Councillors are reminded that Committee and Sub-Committee papers, with the exception of those which contain Exempt or Confidential Information, may be recycled.
- (5) This agenda and its associated reports are available to view online via an online calendar - <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/dms/Meetings.aspx>

Meeting	Environment and Sustainability Committee
Date	Thursday 8 December 2016 (commencing at 10:30 am)

Membership

Persons absent are marked with an 'A'

COUNCILLORS

Jim Creamer (Chairman)
Pamela Skelding (Vice-Chairman)

Richard Butler
Steve Calvert
Alice Grice
Stan Heptinstall
Roger Jackson

Bruce Laughton
Keith Longdon
Parry Tsimbirdis

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE

Dave Forster - Resources Department
Sally Gill - Place Department

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

The minutes of the meeting held on 3 November 2016, having been circulated to all Members, were agreed to be a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

None.

CHANGE OF MEMBERSHIP

Councillor Grice replaced Councillor Wilkinson, for this meeting only.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

**RESPONSE TO CONSULTATION ON NSDC COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE
LEVY (CIL) PRELIMINARY DRAFT CHARGING SCHEDULE**

RESOLVED 2016/030

That the proposed response set out in Appendix A attached to the report from the County Council to the Newark & Sherwood CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule be approved and submitted to Newark & Sherwood District Council as part of the current public consultation referred to in paragraph 5 of the report

**RESPONSES ON PLANNING CONSULTATIONS AND STRATEGIC PLANNING
OBSERVATIONS**

RESOLVED 2016/031

That the report be noted.

WORK PROGRAMME

RESOLVED 2016/032

That the work programme be noted.

The meeting concluded at 10.48 am.

Chairman

26th January 2017

Agenda Item: 4

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR FOR PLACE**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAM LOCAL AGGREGATES
ASSESSMENT****Purpose of the Report**

1. To inform committee of the latest 2015 sales figures for aggregate minerals in Nottinghamshire and approve the 2017 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA).

Information and Advice

2. As a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, Nottinghamshire County Council is required to prepare a Minerals Local Plan against which applications for minerals development can be assessed. As part of the preparation of the new Plan, demand forecasts (apportionment figures) for aggregate minerals need to be identified to ensure that a steady and adequate supply of minerals can be provided over the plan period. The new Minerals Local Plan utilises the 2013 LAA 10 year average sales figures as a baseline for setting the requirement for aggregate minerals over the plan period. Future LAAs will be utilised to monitor the performance of the Local Plan (once adopted).
3. Previously, the process of determining local apportionments was based on national and regional aggregate demand forecasts published by central Government. The regional demand forecasts were then split between Minerals Planning Authorities, based on advice from the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party before being tested through the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy. The local apportionments were then adopted by the County Council in the Minerals Local Plan (2005). The last draft regional apportionment figures were published in 2009.
4. Since the draft regional apportionment figures were published in 2009, the planning system has changed considerably. Firstly, the East Midlands Regional Plan was abolished and secondly the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) has introduced new policy and guidance. In particular the NPPF introduced a requirement for Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) to produce an annual LAA which identifies locally derived demand forecasts based on an average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information. A 3 year average figure is also required to identify any upward trends in production at an early stage.

5. The framework also requires MPAs to continue to participate in an Aggregate Working Party (AWP); for Nottinghamshire this is the East Midlands AWP, and take advice from the group when preparing their LAA.

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham LAA

6. The NPPF states that as well as using the 10 year and 3 year average sales data, MPAs should take account of any local considerations when developing their demand forecasts (apportionments). This could for example include significant house or road building, new infrastructure for major projects or issues such as the exploitation of major new resources or resource depletion affecting future output.
7. The first annual LAA was produced in 2013 (covering the period 2002-2011) and formed the basis of the demand forecast for the new Minerals Local Plan as this was the most up to date data available at the time. Importantly the 10 year period contained similar periods of growth and recession providing a balanced approach to forecasting future demand.
8. The 2017 LAA includes the most recent aggregates sales and reserves data for the county. The 10 year period covered by this LAA is 2006-2015. The LAA is a technical document forming part of the evidence base to inform the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. Below is a summary of the findings. The 2017 LAA is attached in Appendix A.

Sand and gravel

9. Sand and gravel sales are very sensitive to economic conditions and as a result of the recession, fell between 2007 and 2010. Since 2010, sales have remained relatively stable.
10. The 2015 sales figure stood at 1.52 million tonnes, an improvement on 2014 sales which totalled 1.43 million tonnes. The 10 year sales average shows a decline due to the greater influence of sales since the recession in 2008. The 3 year average also shows a small drop in sales reflecting the recession. Tables 1a and 1b (below) set out the 10 year and 3 year trends. Figure 2 on Page 7 of the 2017 LAA (Appendix 1) sets out the previous 10 year annual sales information.

Sherwood Sandstone

11. Sherwood Sandstone sales are much lower than sand and gravel as it is used in more specialist markets. Sales have slowly declined since the mid-1990s. As with sand and gravel, sales fell significantly between 2007 and 2010 due to the recession. Since 2010 sales have remained relatively stable albeit at a lower level.
12. The 2015 sales figure stood at 0.38 million tonnes, a slight increase on 2014 sales which totalled 0.34 million tonnes. The 10 year sales average shows a small fall due to the greater influence of the recession on the 10 year monitoring period, however the 3 year average figure has increased. See tables 1a & 1b below. Figure 3 on Page 9 of the 2016 LAA (Appendix 1) sets out the previous 10 year annual sales information.

Imports and exports of sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone)

13. Imports and exports of aggregates are only recorded as a one year snap shot every four years as part of the full surveys undertaken by the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party (EMAWP). The most recent full survey was undertaken in 2014. The surveys do not include a breakdown for Sherwood Sandstone, hence all sand and gravel import and export figures include Sherwood Sandstone.
14. The amount of sand and gravel and Sherwood Sandstone known to be exported from Nottinghamshire in 2014 was 1.07 million tonnes, or 60% of the total amount extracted (1.77 million tonnes). However an additional 210,000 tonnes is classified as having an unknown destination. If this 210,000 tonnes was also exported the figure rises to 72%. However it should be noted that the export figure in 2009 (the last time such data was collected) was 52% so it is considered more likely that this 210,000 tonnes actually served markets within Nottinghamshire but unfortunately was not recorded as such.
15. The main export markets are Rotherham and Doncaster and neighbouring authorities in the East Midlands. This is due to limited reserves in these areas and the quality sand not meeting the specifications for making high strength concrete.
16. Imports of sand and gravel into Nottinghamshire from elsewhere in the East Midlands were lower compared to the amount extracted from the County's own quarries. However, the amount imported still totalled approximately 530,000 tonnes in 2014. It is likely that these imports supply markets close to the county boundary.

Crushed rock (including aggregate limestone)

17. Nottinghamshire only has one dedicated aggregate limestone quarry (at Nether Langwith). The quarry was originally opened to supplement a much larger quarry in Derbyshire, however it has been inactive for a number of years. No sales were recorded in 2015, in line with previous years. Figure 5 on Page 12 of the 2017 LAA (Appendix 1) sets out the previous 10 year annual sales information.

Imports and exports of crushed rock

18. Limestone resources in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are relatively limited and therefore all crushed rock used in Nottinghamshire is imported. The 2014 Aggregates Minerals Survey states that 1.26 million tonnes was imported predominantly from Leicestershire, Derbyshire (including the Peak District National Park Authority) and Yorkshire and Humberside (predominately Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council).

Table 1a - 10 year average sales figures (million tonnes)

	2013 LAA (2002-2011)	2014 LAA (2003-2012)	2015 LAA (2004-2013)	2016 LAA (2005-2014)	2017 LAA (2006-2015)
Sand and gravel	2.58	2.43	2.24	2.05	1.89
Sherwood Sandstone	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.39
Limestone	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02

Table 1b - 3 year average sales figures (million tonnes)

	2013 LAA (2002-2011)	2014 LAA (2003-2012)	2015 LAA (2004-2013)	2016 LAA (2005-2014)	2017 LAA (2006-2015)
Sand and gravel	1.51	1.61	1.55	1.46	1.45
Sherwood Sandstone	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.37
Limestone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Alternative Aggregates

19. Alternative aggregates are made up of recycled and secondary materials and includes some types of construction and demolition waste, asphalt road planings, Desulphogypsum (DSG) and ash from power stations.
20. There has been a national increase in the use of alternative aggregates over the last 30 years, peaking at 71 million tonnes in 2007. Production in 2015 stood at 63 million tonnes reflecting the current demand for aggregates as a whole. It is estimated that alternative aggregates make up around 29% of total aggregate use – three times higher than the European average.
21. The British Geological Survey and Minerals Products Association acknowledge that further significant growth is likely to be limited due to the high levels that are already being recycled along with changing construction methods which are also likely to reduce the availability and quality of these materials in the future.
22. The amount of DSG and ash available in the future is also likely to be limited as coal fired power stations reduce output and / or are decommissioned.
23. Local data for alternative aggregates remains limited, however the 10 year sales average for each of the aggregate minerals take account of sales of both primary and recycled aggregates. 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.

Additional demand for aggregates in Nottinghamshire

24. Along with the 10 year average, the LAA is required to take account of other relevant local information in regard to additional future demand. This includes any significant infrastructure projects, future house building and population growth. Future infrastructure projects are likely to include improvements to the A1/A46

junction near Newark and The High Speed 2 line which is proposed to pass along the western boundary of the county. Based on the District and Borough Local Plans, it is estimated that approximately 4,500 dwellings per annum will be built in Nottinghamshire over the plan period. Future demand from outside the county – particularly from Rotherham and Doncaster is also taken into account.

National sales

25. The Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) survey published by the Office for National Statistics provides data on national sales. The most recent version published in March 2016 covering 2014 data shows that national sales are steadily increasing from the low point experienced in 2012.

East Midlands sales

26. The EMAWP Annual Monitoring Report collates data relating to aggregates sales for each Minerals Planning Authority in the East Midlands. (The sales data for Nottinghamshire has been used in this report). In summary sand and gravel sales across the East Midlands in 2015 have increased by 5.9% when compared to 2014 figures.

Targeted consultation

27. As required by national planning guidance, the 2017 Local Aggregates Assessment has been submitted to the EMAWP and other Mineral Planning Authorities. This is to ensure that all relevant issues have been addressed when considering future demand. No concerns were raised by the Aggregate Working Party and other Minerals Planning Authorities. The 2017 LAA can be found in Appendix 1.

Conclusion

28. The 2015 data shows that sales of sand and gravel have increased (1.52 million tonnes) compared to sales in 2014 (1.43 million tonnes). Sherwood Sandstone sales have increased (0.38 million tonnes) compared to sales in 2014 (0.34 million tonnes). The 10 year average sales figures have fallen, however this is a direct result of the 10 year period taking into account a greater proportion of recession data. The 3 year sales average for sand and gravel has fallen but the Sherwood Sandstone figure has increased compared with the previous figure.

29. The LAA is produced annually and will be used to monitor production.

Other Options Considered

30. The only other option would be not to approve the LAA but the production of this document is a Government requirement as set out in the NPPF and Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) guidance.

Reason for Recommendation

31. To agree the 2017 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment as it forms part of the evidence base of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. Production of Minerals Local Plan and associated documents is a statutory requirement.

Financial implications

32. There are no direct financial implications arising from the contents of this report however, the City Council now contribute £750 per annum towards the production of the document.

Statutory and Policy Implications

33. 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.

RECOMMENDATION/S

34. That Committee:
- a. Note the 2015 aggregate sales figures; and
 - b. Approve the 2017 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment.

Adrian Smith
Corporate Director, Place

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Steven Osborne-James,
Planning Officer, Planning Policy Team, 0115 97 72109

Background Papers

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.

Constitutional Comments (RCH 6/1/17)

35. Environment and Sustainability Committee is the appropriate body to consider the contents of this report.

Financial Comments (SES 14/12/16)

36. There are no specific financial implications arising directly from this report.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment

January 2017



Index

Summary	1
Introduction	3
Aggregates in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City	4
Alternative aggregates.....	6
Local production	7
Sand and gravel	7
Sherwood Sandstone	9
Aggregate Limestone	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Alternative aggregates.....	14
Future Aggregate Provision	16
Sand and gravel provision	16
Sherwood Sandstone provision	17
Limestone provision.....	18
Future Growth.....	19
Conclusion.....	23

Summary

This is the fifth Nottinghamshire Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) to be produced under the requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The assessment covers the geographical area of Nottinghamshire and includes the Nottingham City unitary authority area. It monitors annual sales data for aggregate minerals between 2006 and 2015 as well as identifying other relevant local information to enable the Mineral Planning Authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of minerals.

Aggregate minerals are made up of sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and limestone and are used in the construction industry. Their main uses include concrete, mortar, asphalt, railway ballast and bulk fill.

The LAA sets out:

- Summaries of past aggregate sales, number of active quarries and the distribution of the extracted mineral;-
- The latest 10 and 3 year average sales data and a comparison to the previous average sales data; and,-
- The key issues that could affect the future demand for aggregates over the next plan period.

Key Findings

Nottinghamshire is an important producer of sand and gravel and Sherwood Sandstone and has a large export market particularly to South Yorkshire and the wider East Midlands. Limestone production is minimal with most imported from Derbyshire and Leicestershire.

Whilst aggregate mineral resources are present in the Nottingham City area, the opportunities to work these minerals are limited due to the built up nature of the area. As a result, all aggregates consumed in the City are supplied from either Nottinghamshire or further afield. Apart from a Scoping Opinion submitted in March 2015 for a proposed sand and gravel quarry which straddles both the County and City areas at Barton in Fabis, no other sites for potential aggregate working are being promoted by the minerals industry within the City.

The Nottingham City Land and Planning Policies document contains policies against which any proposal for minerals development within the City boundary would be assessed against, including a Minerals Safeguarding Policy, however it does not include demand forecasts for aggregate minerals.

The recession has seen sales for all aggregate minerals fall since 2007. This can be seen most dramatically with sand and gravel, as sales in 2009 fell to their lowest level since records began in 1973.

The 2015 sales data shows a small increase in sand and gravel sales and Sherwood Sandstone sales compared to the 2014 data. Limestone output remains at zero.

The latest 10 year average sales figures for sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and limestone have continued to decline due to the greater influence of the recession on the monitoring period. The 3 year average sales figure for sand and gravel has remained broadly stable whilst for Sherwood Sandstone the figure has increased slightly and for Limestone the figures remain unchanged (see table 1).

Table 1: Sales and landbank figures 2015

	2015 sales (Million tonnes)	10 year sales average 2006-2015 (Million tonnes)	3 year sales average 2013-2015 (Million tonnes)	Permitted reserves (million tonnes)	Landbank (years)
Sand and gravel	1.52	1.89	1.45	17.96	9.5
Sherwood Sandstone	0.38	0.39	0.37	5.43	13.92
Limestone	0.00	0.02	0.00	3.34	111

Although the 10 year average sales have fallen, it is not considered that there is a need to amend the demand forecast set out in the emerging Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. This is because the Minerals Local Plan needs to identify a steady and adequate supply of aggregates to meet expected demand over the plan period to 2030. The 10 year average set out in the 2013 LAA (and used in the emerging Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan) takes account of both a period of economic growth and recession, and is seen as being a more robust average when forecasting to 2030 than the latest 10 year average that is influenced by a greater period of very low demand. Annual monitoring will continue to be undertaken to ensure that adequate reserves are identified over the plan period.

Introduction

- 1.1 The requirement to prepare a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) was introduced in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012. The LAA should include the latest 10 years average sales data taking into account any important local considerations and national and sub national guidelines on aggregate provision. The data contained in the LAA will then enable the Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) to make provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals in their area over the life of the Minerals Local Plan.
- 1.2 More detailed guidance on LAAs was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in October 2012 and adds the requirement to produce a 3 year average sales figure in order to monitor future demand.
- 1.3 This LAA sets out the aggregate minerals found in the geographical area of Nottinghamshire including Nottingham City, the current situation in terms of annual sales, the number of active quarries, and the amount of aggregate that will need to be provided over the plan period.
- 1.4 It is important to note that whilst aggregate mineral resources are present in the Nottingham City boundary, the opportunities to work these minerals are limited due to the built up nature of the area. As a result all aggregates consumed in the City are supplied from either Nottinghamshire or further afield. Apart from a Scoping Opinion submitted in March 2015 for a proposed sand and gravel quarry which straddles both the County and City areas in Barton in Fabis, no other sites for potential aggregate working are being promoted by the minerals industry within the City.
- 1.5 The Nottingham City Land and Planning Policies document contains policies against which any proposal for minerals development within the city boundary would be assessed against, including a Minerals Safeguarding Policy, however it does not include demand forecasts for aggregate minerals.
- 1.6 The information used in this LAA is supplied by the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party and relates to the period 1st January to 31st December 2015.
- 1.7 The Aggregates Working Party is made up of MPAs from across the region and industry representatives. Its role is to provide technical advice about the supply and demand for aggregates and undertake annual monitoring of aggregate production and levels of permitted reserves across the East Midlands. This information is supplied to MPAs and to the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group to inform national aggregate provision.
- 1.8 The LAA is required to be updated on an annual basis, and will enable the County and City Councils to monitor ongoing patterns and trends in aggregate sales and ensure that adequate reserves are maintained over the plan period.

Aggregates in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City

- 2.1 Aggregates account for around 90% of minerals used in construction and are essential in maintaining the physical framework of buildings and infrastructure on which our society depends. Aggregates are usually defined as hard granular materials and include sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and limestone. Their main uses include concrete, mortar, roadstone, asphalt, railway ballast, drainage courses and bulk fill.

Primary aggregates

- 2.2 Plan 1 illustrates the following primary aggregates that are found in the geographical area of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

Sand and gravel

- 2.3 Important alluvial (river) sand and gravel deposits are found in the Trent and the Idle Valleys which have made Nottinghamshire the largest sand and gravel producing area in the East Midlands. Limited extraction also occurs in glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits near East Leake, south of Nottingham. Sand and gravel is mainly used in ready mixed concrete production, although Nottinghamshire's reserves are particularly valuable because they meet high strength concrete specifications as the gravel is made up of quartzite.

Sherwood Sandstone

- 2.4 Although defined as sandstone, this rock formation rapidly breaks down to sand when extracted. The sandstone occurs as a broad north-south belt stretching from the border with South Yorkshire, southwards to Nottingham. The mineral is mainly used to produce asphalt and mortar sand. There is relatively little overlap with the uses that are made of the alluvial and glacial sand and gravels. The Sherwood Sandstone is also used for non-aggregate industrial and other specialist end-uses.

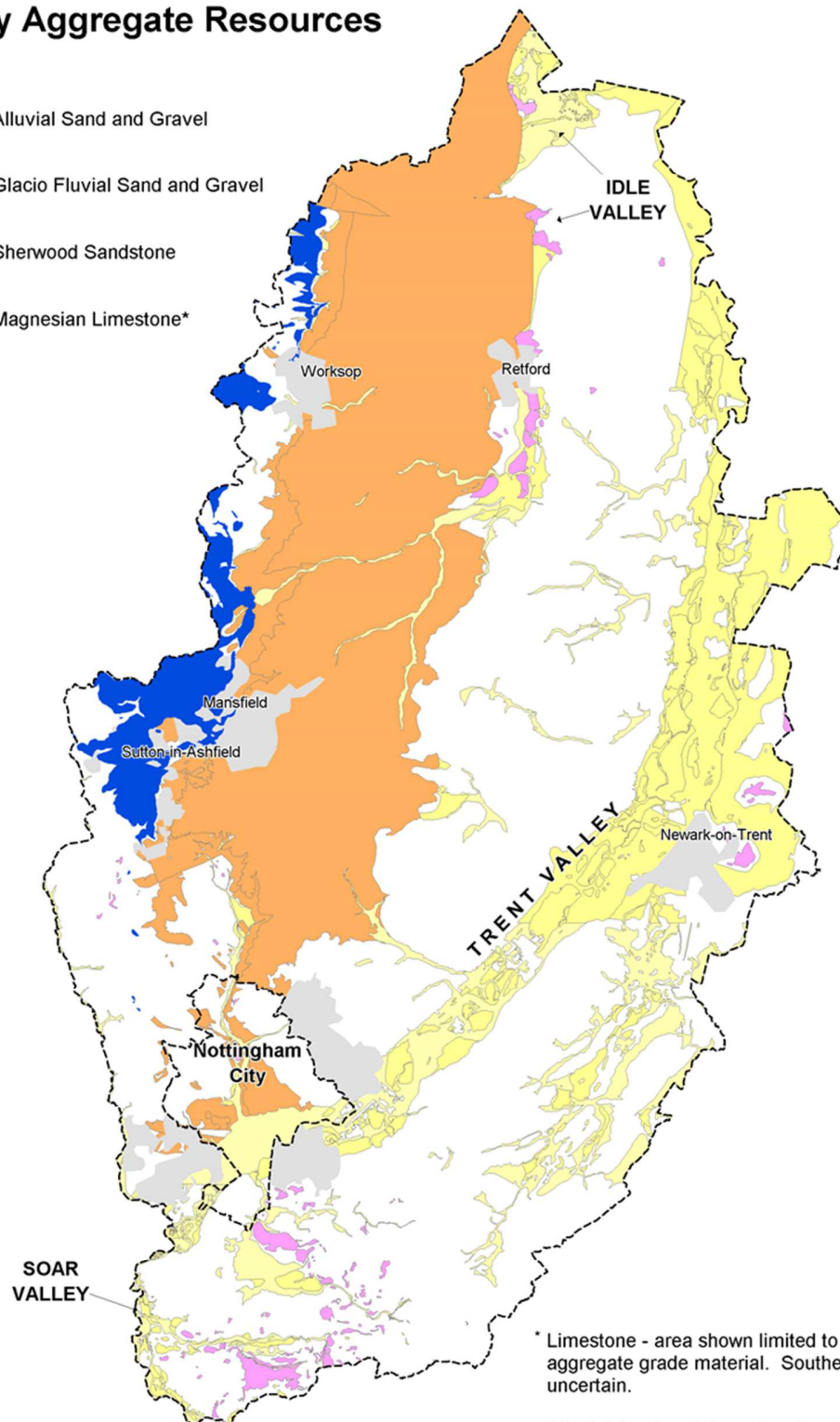
Magnesian Limestone

- 2.5 This resource occurs as a relatively narrow belt to the west of the Sherwood Sandstone. This outcrop comprises the southernmost limits of the UK's second largest limestone resource that extends from the Durham coast through Yorkshire into Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Limestone suitable for use as an aggregate is only found in the Mansfield area and to the north where the mineral is used mainly as a road sub-base material although some mineral is of industrial grade quality. Production is relatively small scale and the lowest in the East Midlands. Around Linby the limestone is suitable for building and ornamental purposes, although aggregates can be produced as a by-product of utilising reject building stone.

Plan 1 - Nottinghamshire - Primary Aggregate Resources

Key

- Alluvial Sand and Gravel
- Glacio Fluvial Sand and Gravel
- Sherwood Sandstone
- Magnesian Limestone*



* Limestone - area shown limited to aggregate grade material. Southern limit uncertain.

* Alluvial Sand and Gravel - minor tributaries and glaciofluvial - economic potential limited.

©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Nottinghamshire County Council 100019713 2016
British Geological Survey, 2013. Digital Geological Map of Great Britain 1:625 000 scale (DiGMapGB-625)
Superficial Deposits data [CD-Rom] Version 1.10. Keyworth, Nottingham: British Geological Survey.
Release date 30-04-2003

Alternative aggregates

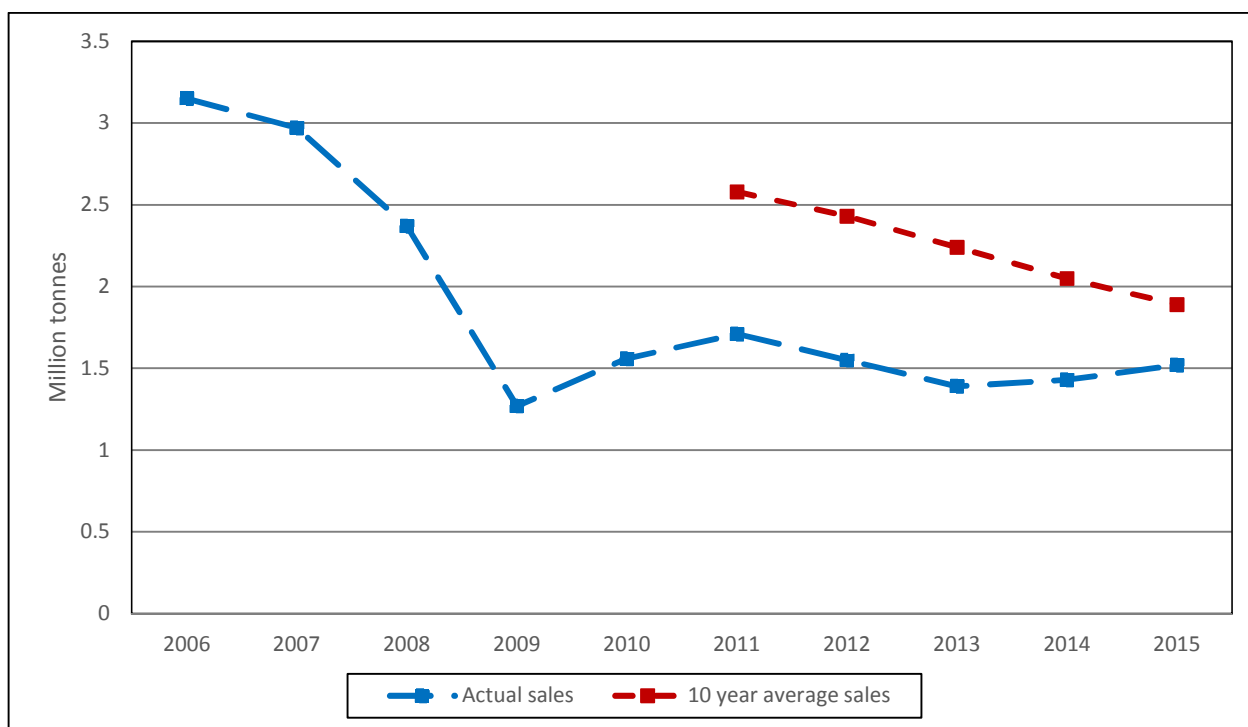
- 2.6 Alternative aggregates comprise secondary and recycled materials, although these terms are often used interchangeably. Recycled aggregates are materials that have been used previously and include some types of construction and demolition waste, asphalt road planings and used railway ballast. Secondary aggregates are by-products of other processes that have not been previously used as aggregates. They include colliery spoil, china clay waste, slate waste, power station ashes, blast furnace and steel slag, incinerator ashes and foundry sands.
- 2.7 Alternative aggregates are currently most widely used in lower grade applications such as bulk fill. However, the range of uses is widening due to advances in technology and the increasing economic incentive to use them instead of primary aggregates.
- 2.8 In Nottinghamshire, sources of alternative aggregates include construction and demolition waste, power station ash, river dredgings, road planings and rail ballast.

Local production

Sand and gravel

- 3.1 Sales reached a peak of 3.15 million tonnes in 2006, before falling sharply from 2007 onwards (in line with national sales) to just 1.27 million tonnes in 2009, the lowest production figure since records began in 1973. This was a result of both the recession and production at Finningley quarry temporarily moving across the county boundary into Doncaster. Sales increased slightly in 2010 and 2011 as a result of extraction at Finningley quarry recommencing in the County's area and increased sales before falling slightly in 2013. Small but steady increases in sales have been recorded in 2014 and 2015 (see Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: Sales of sand and gravel 2006-2015 against the 10 year average sales figure. (Figures in million tonnes)



Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sales (Million tonnes)	3.15	2.97	2.37	1.27	1.56	1.71	1.55	1.39	1.43	1.52

Resources and landbank

- 3.2 The landbank is calculated by dividing existing permitted reserves by the level of production based on the average sales over the last 10 years. (It is worth noting that the data used to calculate the landbank figures for aggregates minerals changed in 2015 from using the adopted Minerals Local Plan apportionment figure to use the most recent 10

year sales average set out in Figure 2 above. This is in line with guidance set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance.)

- 3.3 From the above figures, it can be calculated that the average sales over the last 10 years stands at 1.89 million tonnes per annum. Therefore, as of December 2015 the landbank stood at 17.96 million tonnes, which is equivalent to 9.5 years of production. This is above the minimum 7 year landbank requirement set out in the NPPF.
- 3.4 There are twelve permitted sand and gravel quarries in Nottinghamshire, although at present only eight are in full production with a further quarry, Girton, only working existing stockpiles (see Table 2 below).

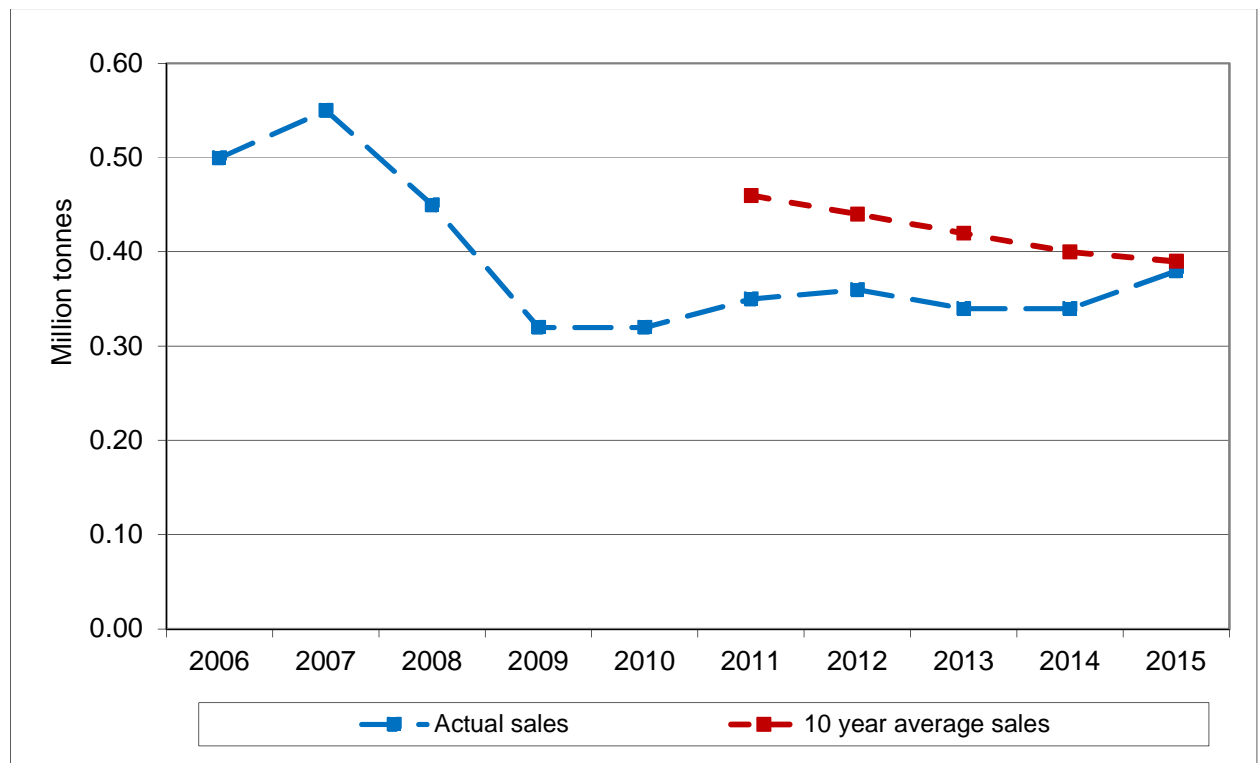
Table 2: Permitted sand and gravel quarries in Nottinghamshire

Site	Operator	Status
Langford Lowfields	Tarmac	Active
Girton	Tarmac	Active (working from stockpiles)
Besthorpe	Tarmac	Active
Sturton Le Steeple	Tarmac	Yet to be worked
East Leake	CEMEX	Active
Cromwell	CEMEX	Yet to be worked
Misson West	Hanson	Active
Misson Newington	Hanson	Active
Scrooby	Rotherham Sand & Gravel	Active
Mattersey	Tarmac	Dormant
Finningley	Tarmac	Active
Misson Bawtry Road	Rowley	Active

Sherwood Sandstone

- 3.5 Historically Sherwood Sandstone sales have been much lower than sand and gravel sales as it is generally used in different, more specialist markets. In 2006 and 2007 it remained relatively stable at around 0.5-0.6 million tonnes. Sales fell significantly from 2007, to lows of just 0.32 million tonnes in 2009 and 2010 as a result of the recession. Sales increased slightly in 2011 and then remained relatively stable until 2014. Sales in 2015 have increased slightly (see Figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Sales of Sherwood Sandstone, 2006-2015 against 10 year average sales figure. (Figures in million tonnes)



Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sales (million tonnes)	0.50	0.55	0.45	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.38

Resources and landbank

- 3.6 There are seven permitted Sherwood Sandstone quarries although at present only four are being worked, with two dormant and one exhausted and undergoing restoration (see Table 3 below). As of December 2015 the landbank stood at 13.92 years equal to 5.43 million tonnes. This is significantly above the minimum 7 year requirement.

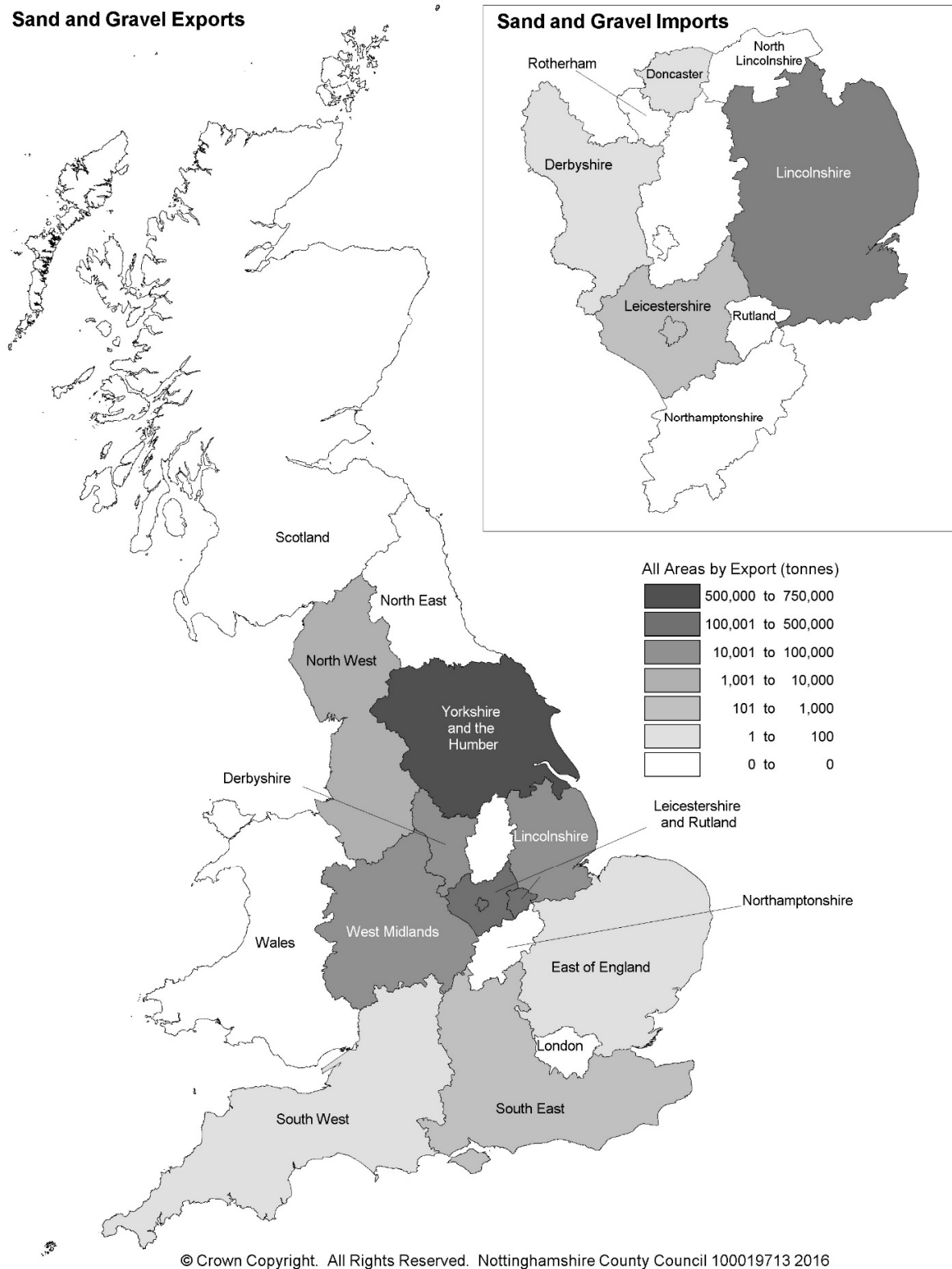
Table 3: Permitted Sherwood Sandstone quarries in Nottinghamshire

Site	Operator	Status
Burntstump	Tarmac	Active
Bestwood 2	Tarmac	Active
Carlton Forest	Tarmac	Dormant
Ratcher Hill	Mansfield Sand Company	Reserves exhausted and site being restored
Two Oaks Farm	Mansfield Sand Company	Active
Scrooby Top	Rotherham Sand & Gravel	Active
Serlby	Rotherham Sand & Gravel	Dormant

Imports and exports of sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone)

- 3.7 Imports and exports of aggregates are only recorded as a one year snap shot every four years as part of the full surveys undertaken by the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party (EMAWP). The most recent full survey was undertaken in 2014. The surveys do not include a breakdown for Sherwood Sandstone, hence all sand and gravel import and export figures in this report include Sherwood Sandstone.
- 3.8 The amount of sand and gravel and Sherwood Sandstone known to be exported from Nottinghamshire is 1.07 million tonnes, or 60% of the total amount extracted (1.77 million tonnes). However an additional 210,000 tonnes is classified as having an unknown destination. If this 210,000 tonnes is also exported the figure rises to 72%. However it should be noted that the export figure in 2009 (the last time such data was collected) was 52% so it is considered more likely that this 210,000 tonnes actually served markets within Nottinghamshire.
- 3.9 The main export markets are Rotherham and Doncaster and neighbouring authorities in the East Midlands. This is due to limited resources elsewhere and the quality of the gravel that meets the specifications for making high strength concrete. However some is transported a much greater distance. See Figure 4 below.
- 3.10 Imports of sand and gravel from elsewhere in the East Midlands were lower compared to the amount extracted from the County's own quarries. However, the amount imported still totalled approximately 530,000 tonnes. It is likely that these imports supply markets close to the county boundary.
- 3.11 Figure 4 sets out the latest available data on import and exports of sand and gravel.

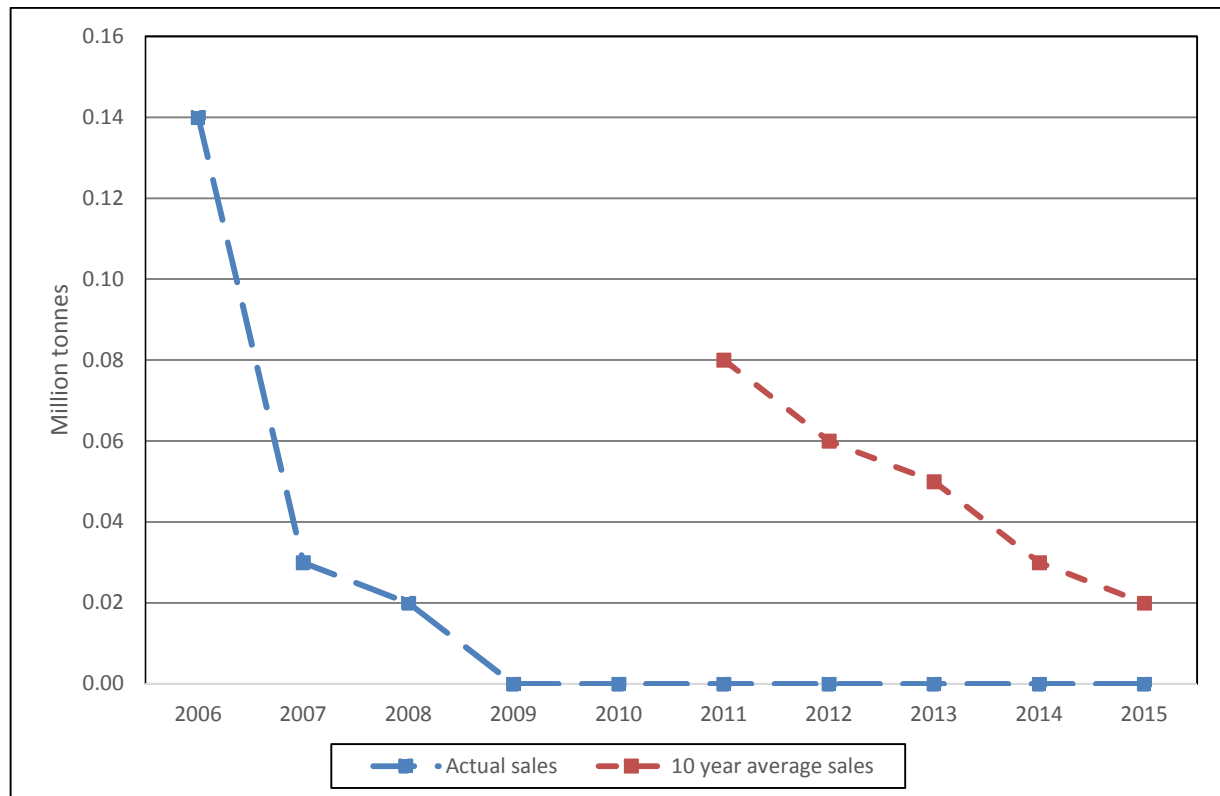
Figure 4: Sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone) imports and exports to and from Nottinghamshire, 2014 (tonnes)



Crushed rock (including aggregate limestone)

- 3.12 Crushed rock sales (predominately aggregate limestone) in Nottinghamshire over the last 10 years have been low by regional standards. Sales fell sharply from 2006 onwards, and from 2009 output was recorded as zero (see figure 5 below).

Figure 5: Sales of aggregate limestone, 2006-2015 against 10 year average sales figure. (Figures in million tonnes)



Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sales (million tonnes)	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

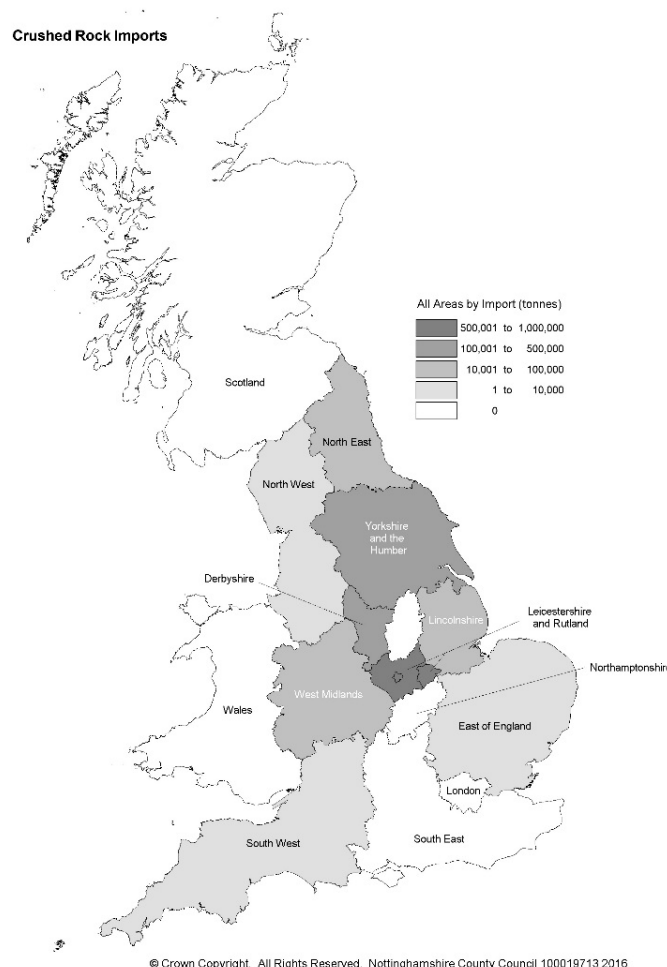
Resources and landbank

- 3.13 Nottinghamshire only has one dedicated aggregate limestone quarry (at Nether Langwith). The quarry was originally opened to supplement a much larger quarry in Derbyshire, however it has been inactive for a number of years. Some aggregate is also produced from reject stone at a building stone quarry at Lindby although this tonnage is small. Given that no significant quantity of aggregate is currently being worked, the landbank is theoretically increasing rapidly and as of December 2015 the landbank stood at 111 years, equal to 3.34 million tonnes. This is significantly above the minimum of 10 years and will continue to increase if Nether Langwith quarry remains dormant.

Imports and exports of crushed rock

- 3.14 Limestone resources in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are relatively limited therefore the majority of crushed rock used is imported. The 2014 Annual Minerals Survey states that 1.26 million tonnes of crushed rock were imported into Nottinghamshire, whilst no mineral was exported.
- 3.15 The 2009 AM survey identified Derbyshire (including the Peak District National Park Authority) and Leicestershire as the main sources of crushed rock. The 2014 Aggregates Minerals Survey includes more detailed information which identifies Leicestershire, Derbyshire (including the Peak District National Park Authority) and Yorkshire and Humberside (predominately Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council) as the main sources of crushed rock.
- 3.16 The Leicestershire LAA states that adequate reserves are available to meet expected future demand over the plan period. The Derbyshire LAA also states that adequate reserves remain available to meet expected future demand from outside Derbyshire. This takes into account the reduction in output from the Peak District National Park. The Doncaster and Rotherham LAA identifies a 33 year landbank for crushed rock based on 2015 figures.

Figure 6: crushed rock imports into Nottinghamshire, 2009 (tonnes)



Alternative aggregates

- 3.17 Production figures for secondary and recycled aggregates are limited to national estimates. Since 1980 there has been a significant increase in annual alternative aggregate production in Great Britain, rising from 20 million tonnes to a high of 71 million tonnes in 2007 (25% of total aggregates sales). Sales of recycled aggregates rise and fall in line with sales of primary aggregate / economic trends and in 2015 stood at 63 million tonnes (29% of total aggregates sales)¹ due to the wider fall in aggregate production as a result of the recession. It is estimated that alternative aggregates use is around three times higher than the European average.
- 3.18 The British Geological Survey and Minerals Products Association acknowledge that further significant growth is likely to be limited due to the high levels that are already being recycled along with changing construction methods which are also likely to reduce the availability and quality of these materials in the future.
- 3.19 Local data for alternative aggregates is very limited however the main types of alternative aggregates in Nottinghamshire are set out below:

Power station ash

- 3.20 Fly ash and furnace bottom ash (FBA) from power stations can be used as alternatives to virgin aggregates in the manufacture of concrete, cement and other construction materials. Nottinghamshire has three power stations which produce around 1.7 million tonnes of ash each year². There is limited local information as to how much of the ash is sold, but nationally around 70 per cent of total fly ash and 100 per cent of FBA produced in 2014 was sold for use in construction products and engineering materials. The remaining material is often stored in stockpiles and can be sold at a later date³.

Construction and demolition waste

- 3.21 Construction and demolition waste is made up of a range of materials including rubble, metals, glass, plastic and other construction materials.
- 3.22 National estimates suggest that around 80-90% of construction and demolition waste is re-used or recycled. Old concrete and rubble is often crushed on site using mobile processing plant and used in situ as bulk fill. The remainder of the materials such as metal is taken off site and sent to be processed elsewhere.
- 3.23 There are no up to date figures for construction and demolition waste in Nottinghamshire but estimates suggest that around 1 million tonnes was produced in 2010/11.

¹ Minerals Products Association – The Mineral Products Industry at a Glance 2016

² East Midlands Aggregate Working Party - Annual Survey and Report 2014

³ UK Quality Ash Association

- 3.24 There are 11 dedicated aggregates recycling facilities which have a maximum permitted capacity of 1.1 million tonnes however actual throughput could vary significantly. There are also 22 general transfer facilities which are able to handle construction and demolition waste but no separate data on capacity is available.

Used rail ballast crushing

- 3.25 Worn out rail ballast is taken by rail to recycling centres for crushing into aggregate. As this material comprises high quality limestone or granite it can be re-processed for high-grade uses. In Nottinghamshire there is a railway ballast recycling centre at Toton railway sidings in Stapleford with an annual output of up to 200,000 tonnes.
- 3.26 Further information is included in the background paper on alternative aggregates and also in the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Waste Core Strategy documents.

Future Aggregate Provision

- 4.1 In order to provide a steady and adequate supply of aggregates over the plan period, the NPPF states that a LAA should be prepared based on the last 10 years average sales data taking into account any important local considerations and national and sub national guidelines.

National and Sub-National Aggregate Guidelines

- 4.2 Prior to the introduction of the NPPF, the supply of land-won aggregates in England was based on national and sub national guidelines for aggregates provision published by DCLG. The most recent guidelines covering the period 2005-2020 were published in 2009.
- 4.3 The East Midlands Aggregate Working Party used these guidelines to produce draft apportionment figures for each MPA. The figures were then approved by the East Midlands Regional Assembly in 2010 and were to be incorporated into the Regional Plan via the review process. However due to the abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy the figures were never adopted.
- 4.4 It was decided at the Aggregate Working Party meeting in February 2013 that the draft 2009 figures are now considered out of date as they were only based on aggregate output from a period of economic growth, and should, therefore, not be taken into account when determining the new apportionment figures.

Future monitoring

- 4.5 Demand will be reviewed annually through the LAA using the 3 and 10 year sales averages as the key evidence base specifically monitoring trends. Annual monitoring of the Local Plan will also take place based on the updates to the LAA and if required early review may be necessary.

Sand and gravel provision

- 4.6 By far the greatest planning issue for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham is the long term provision of sand and gravel over the plan period.
- 4.7 Based on the most recent data, the 10 year average figure stands at 1.89 million tonnes. This figure has steadily fallen since the first figures were collated (in the 2013 LAA) and reflects the greater influence of the low level of economic output over the 10 year period. The three year average figure has also steadily fallen since the first LAA was produced however the most recent data shows a much smaller fall and stands at 1.45 million tonnes. Table 4 sets out the average production figures.

Table 4: Sand and Gravel average sales figures

	2013 LAA (2002-2011)	2014 LAA (2003-2012)	2015 LAA (2004-2013)	2016 LAA (2005-2014)	2017 LAA (2006-2015)
10 year average sales (million tonnes)	2.58	2.43	2.24	2.05	1.89
	(2009-2011)	(2010-2012)	(2011-2013)	(2012-2014)	(2013-2015)
3 year average sales (million tonnes)	1.51	1.61	1.55	1.46	1.45

Resource depletion in the Idle Valley and the north of the county

- 4.8 The Idle Valley, located in the north of the County, has a long history of sand and gravel extraction. Traditionally a large proportion of this has supplied markets in Rotherham and Doncaster due to its close proximity and limited mineral reserves elsewhere.
- 4.9 Resource depletion is now starting to limit output, and since 2003 the number of active quarries has fallen from 9 to 5. This has seen capacity fall from around 1.5 million tonnes in 2003 to around 800,000 tonnes in 2015. Some of the loss in capacity is due to the delay in implementing the permitted quarry at Sturton Le Steeple.
- 4.10 The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan – Submission Draft consultation document published in February 2016 identifies 5 potential new site allocations in the Idle Valley / North Nottinghamshire. This is made up of 2 new sites - Barnby Moor and Botany Bay and 3 extensions to existing sites at Bawtry Rd North, Scrooby North and Scrooby South. The potential allocations identified in this area are all of those put forward by the industry as part of the call for sites.
- 4.11 The impact of resource depletion in the Idle Valley on the Rotherham and Doncaster markets is discussed further in the following chapter.

Marine won sand and gravel

- 4.12 Marine won sand and gravel is not used in Nottinghamshire due to the availability of locally sourced land won material and the high costs involved in transporting the mineral long distances. It is therefore assumed that marine sources are not a significant issue for Nottinghamshire and will therefore not form part of this assessment.

Sherwood Sandstone provision

- 4.13 Sherwood Sandstone sales are much lower than sand and gravel and historically have been in steady decline. The most recent 10 year average figure reflects the long term decline and the greater influence of the low level of economic output and stands at 0.39 million tonnes. The 3 year average figure has remained relatively stable, however the most recent figure has seen a small increase to 0.37 million tonnes. Table 5 sets out average sales figures.

Table 5: Sherwood Sandstone average sales figures

	2013 LAA (2002-2011)	2014 LAA (2003-2012)	2015 LAA (2004-2013)	2016 LAA (2005-2014)	2017 LAA (2006-2015)
10 year average sales (million tonnes)	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.39
	(2009-2011)	(2010-2012)	(2011-2013)	(2012-2014)	(2013-2015)
3 year average sales (million tonnes)	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.37

- 4.14 No additional specific local factors have been identified when considering the future apportionment for Sherwood Sandstone.

Limestone provision

- 4.15 Limestone is only worked from one quarry in Nottinghamshire and production has been minimal due to the seasonal working of the site and abundance of limestone worked in Derbyshire and Leicestershire.
- 4.16 The most recent 10 year average figure is 0.02 million tonnes which reflects higher output levels earlier in the 10 year period. The 3 year average figure is 0.00 million tonnes (see Table 6).

Table 6: Limestone average sales figures

	2013 LAA (2002-2011)	2014 LAA (2003-2012)	2015 LAA (2004-2013)	2016 LAA (2005-2014)	2017 LAA (2006-2015)
10 year average sales (million tonnes)	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02
	(2009-2011)	(2010-2012)	(2011-2013)	(2012-2014)	(2013-2015)
3 year average sales (million tonnes)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Future provision

- 4.17 A pre-cast concrete factory was built near Worksop in 2009 and produces concrete structures on site for delivery and installation at construction sites. The factory uses crushed limestone as part of the production process.
- 4.18 Consumption has steadily increased since the factory was commissioned but remains relatively modest at around 40,000 tonnes per annum. The only limestone quarry in Nottinghamshire is currently mothballed so the factory is likely to be supplied from the nearby Whitwell quarry in Derbyshire.

Future Growth

National Infrastructure Projects identified for Nottinghamshire

- 5.1 The 2016 National Infrastructure Plan identifies the Midland Mainline electrification programme (expected around 2019) and improvements to the A1/A46 junction near Newark. An exact date for the A46/A1 improvements has yet to be confirmed although it could begin between 2020 and 2025. The High Speed 2 line (HS2) phase two is also proposed to pass along the western boundary of the county. At this stage it is difficult to identify a start date for the section of the line in Nottinghamshire.
- 5.2 It is likely that the schemes above will increase demand for minerals in Nottinghamshire. However, given the current lack of detail, the amount of mineral required is uncertain. Future LAAs will continue to monitor progress on these schemes.

Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry survey

- 5.3 The Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) survey is an annual survey undertaken by the Office for National Statistics which collects, collates and publishes a comprehensive set of statistics for the production of minerals. The survey covers all mineral working sites across the whole of Great Britain. The most recent version was published in March 2016 and includes 2014 data.
- 5.4 The data contained in the previous versions of the AMRI show that national sales hit a low in 2012 of just over 50 million tonnes, however sales have increased since, and in 2014 stood at just over 56 million tonnes.

East Midlands Aggregate Working Party – Annual Monitoring Report 2015

- 5.5 The EMAWP Annual Monitoring Report collates data relating to aggregates sales for each Minerals Planning Authority in the East Midlands. (The sales data for Nottinghamshire has been used in this report). In summary sand and gravel sales have increased by 5.9% when compared to 2014 figures. At the start of the monitoring period in 2006 sand and gravel sales in the East Midlands stood at 9.9 million tonnes before falling to a low of 5.5 million tonnes in 2009 as a result of the recession. Since 2009 sales have steadily increased standing at 7 million tonnes in 2015.

Population forecasts

- 5.6 The population of Nottinghamshire (the geographic County, including Nottingham City) is expected to grow over the next 15 years at a rate of around 7.7%⁴. This equates to approximately 5.4% over the next 10 year period and is comparable to previous population growth over the period of 2003-2012 (10 years) of 6.5%. Development associated with this growth is likely to be focused around the existing major urban areas of the Nottingham conurbation, Newark and Mansfield, however it is difficult to make direct comparisons between population growth and minerals use.

⁴ Based on Office for National Statistics (2012-based) population projections

*The adopted Core Strategies have a staggered projector

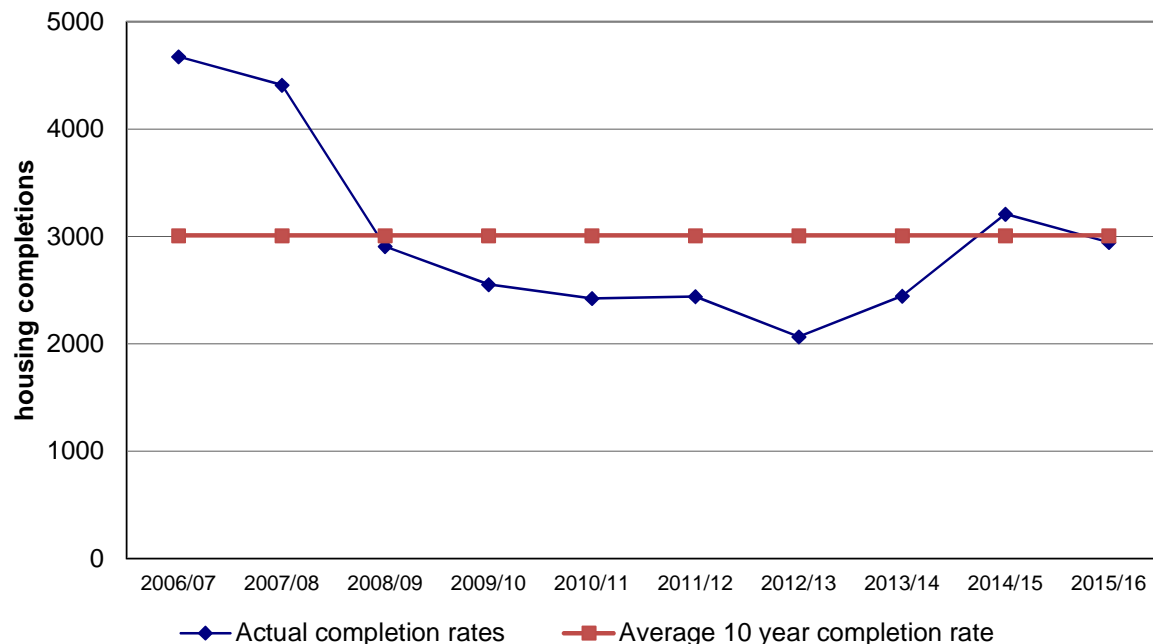
House building

- 5.7 Nottingham City and the District/Boroughs throughout the County are at different stages of their Local Plan preparations, however, all have identified their future housing requirements set out over different time periods. Planned house-building rates for the area are estimated at 4,494 dwellings per annum (see table 7). Average completions over the last ten year period have been 3,008. Completions peaked at 4,674 in 2006/2007 (see figure 7).
- 5.8 Depending on future local economic conditions, housing completions are expected to increase over the life of the plan period, however there is some uncertainty regarding the potential achievement of the planned housing completion rates. As with sand and gravel production, the 10 year average completion figures provide a useful insight into likely completion rates as it takes in to account both a period of significant growth as well as the period of recession.

Table 7: Future house building rates per annum

District/Borough	Requirement	Average Annual Requirement
Ashfield District Council Ashfield Local Plan Publication Local Plan, September 2016	7,683 dwellings (2016 to 2032)	452 dwellings
Bassetlaw District Council Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD, December 2011	6,384 dwellings (2010-2028)	355 dwellings
Broxtowe Borough Council Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan, September 2014	6,150 dwellings (2011-2028)	362 dwellings*
Gedling Borough Council Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan, September 2014	7,250 dwellings (2011-2028)	426 dwellings*
Mansfield District Council Mansfield Local Plan Consultation Draft, January 2016	7,520 dwellings (2013-2033)	376 dwellings
Newark and Sherwood District Council Newark and Sherwood Core Strategy, March 2011	14,800 dwellings (2006-2026)	740 dwellings
Nottingham City Council Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan, September 2014	17,150 dwellings (2011-2028)	1,009 dwellings*
Rushcliffe Borough Council Rushcliffe local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy, December 2014	13,150 dwellings (2011-2028)	774 dwellings*
TOTAL		4,494 dwellings

Figure 7: Housing completions in Nottinghamshire



- 5.9 Whilst house building uses a significant amount of aggregates, the Minerals Product Association estimate that new house building only makes up approximately 20% of overall aggregate use and therefore is only part of the equation when considering future demand.

Future demand from the Rotherham and Doncaster markets

- 5.10 The draft Rotherham and Doncaster Local Aggregates Assessment 2016 states that whilst its sand and gravel landbank stands at 16.8 years (4.2 million tonnes), there are limited reserves of sharp sand remaining in the area and that current permitted reserves may not be adequate to cover the plan period to 2028. Therefore, whilst the draft 2016 Rotherham and Doncaster LAA states that the sand and gravel shortfall over the plan period is estimated to be only 50,000 tonnes this is based on the continued importation of sand and gravel from Nottinghamshire and elsewhere.
- 5.11 Given that Nottinghamshire has traditionally supplied a large proportion of sand and gravel to the Rotherham and Doncaster markets from the Idle Valley and North Nottinghamshire, their future requirements are unlikely to be completely new demand and this has been taken into account as part of the 10 year average sales figures. It is likely that in the short term, output from the Idle Valley and north Nottinghamshire will be maintained at current levels from existing permitted reserves.
- 5.12 A planning permission at Sturton Le Steeple with an estimated output of 500,000 tonnes per annum has been implemented and is likely to be partially worked in early 2017 before being mothballed. If this quarry was fully operational it would provide a valuable long term source of sand and gravel to supply North Nottinghamshire and the Rotherham and

Doncaster markets for approximately 20 years. In addition to the existing permitted reserves, the Submission Draft document of the replacement Minerals Local Plan identifies a number of proposed allocations in the Idle Valley.

- 5.13 Longer term, output from the Idle Valley is likely to fall as the remaining reserves are used up and this will be monitored through the LAA process. If sand and gravel from Nottinghamshire continues to supply this market in the longer term, it would need to be sourced from the Trent Valley close to Newark, a significantly greater distance from the markets. In this scenario other resources outside of Nottinghamshire may start become increasingly viable for South Yorkshire markets, however at this stage it is difficult to predict the extent of this.
- 5.14 Paragraph 73 of the draft Rotherham and Doncaster 2016 LAA also notes that in 2014 half the crushed rock sales in the Boroughs were used for concreting aggregate, identifying a potential transition away from sharp sand to crushed rock for concreting products. If this is the case this could reduce the future demand for sharp sand for concreting purposes.
- 5.15 It is important to note the LAA is reviewed annually and an Annual Monitoring report is prepared by the County Council to monitor the effectiveness of the Local Plan. If a shortfall in provision is identified, then early review of this element of the plan will be necessary.
- 5.16 A joint minerals position statement has been agreed between Nottinghamshire County Council, Rotherham MBC and Doncaster MBC which identifies the above issues and states that provision from Nottinghamshire will continue in the short term however long term reserves are less certain. Further discussions will be required in the future.

Conclusion

- 6.1 The requirement to prepare a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) was introduced through the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012. The LAA should include the latest 10 years average sales data taking into account any important local considerations and national and sub national guidelines on aggregate provision. The data contained in the LAA will then enable the Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) to make provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals in their area over the life of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan.
- 6.2 As a result of the recession, sales of aggregate minerals fell significantly between 2007 and 2009. In Nottinghamshire this can be seen most dramatically with sand and gravel sales in 2009 which fell to their lowest level since records began. However since 2009 sales have slowly increased.
- 6.3 The provision of sand and gravel is the biggest issue for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham over the plan period with resource depletion in the Idle Valley likely to be the biggest factor potentially influencing exports to South Yorkshire. The extent of the impact will depend on the level of demand, due to economic conditions and the increasing trend of replacing sharp sand with crushed rock in concreting products. However it is likely that sand and gravel will either be sourced from quarries around Newark or from other markets outside of Nottinghamshire that maybe closer.
- 6.4 Sherwood Sandstone production is much lower than sand and gravel and over the plan period no specific issues have been identified.
- 6.5 Limestone production is very low due to the limited reserves however demand in the County could increase in the future due to the pre-cast concrete factory. Although the only permitted quarry in Nottinghamshire is currently mothballed, reserves at the quarry are likely to be sufficient for the plan period. Significant reserves are also available at Whitwell quarry which, although in Derbyshire, is in easy reach of the factory.
- 6.6 The construction of the NET Phase 2 and the A453 widening have now been completed. Longer term, the proposed route of the HS2 and the potential highway improvements to the A46/A1 junction and the A46 near Newark could increase demand for aggregates, however the exact detail of these schemes is unclear at present. An increase in house building is likely, however, the overall the rate of housing completions is likely to be similar to the average rate experienced over the past 10 years. Previous levels of higher housing completions are also reflected in 10 year average sales figures.
- 6.7 The latest 10 year average sales figures have fallen for all aggregate minerals since the first LAA was compiled in 2013. The 3 year sales average for sand and gravel has remained broadly stable, whilst the 3 year sales average for Sherwood Sandstone has increased slightly. The 3 year average for limestone has remained unchanged.

- 6.8 The Minerals Local Plan needs to identify a steady and adequate supply of aggregates to meet expected demand over the plan period to 2030. The 10 year average set out in the 2013 LAA (used in the emerging Minerals Local Plan) takes account of both a period of economic growth and recession, and is seen as being more robust than the latest 10 year average that is influenced by a greater period of low demand. Annual monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that adequate reserves are identified over the plan period.
- 6.9 This LAA will be monitored annually alongside the annual monitoring of the Minerals Local Plan (when adopted). The monitoring of the levels of demand from significant new infrastructure projects will also be key and will be undertaken through the annual review of the LAA. This will ensure that there is an adequate and steady supply of aggregate minerals provided over the plan period and that any fluctuations in future requirements can be addressed.

26th January 2017

Agenda Item: 5

REPORT OF CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF PLACE DEPARTMENT

2016/17 SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES CAPITAL PROGRAMME UPDATE REPORT

Purpose of the Report

1. To update Committee on the delivery of the 2016/17 Supporting Local Communities capital programme.

Information and Advice

2. The Supporting Local Communities (SLC) programme is a capital fund which is used to help various groups, organisations and volunteers deliver community-based improvement schemes. The SLC fund can only help support capital projects that deliver a new asset or improve an existing asset, such as land, buildings, play equipment etc. The SLC fund is not able to support schemes that are classed as revenue funding, such as training schemes, paying people's wages to deliver training or a service, or paying utility bills.
3. The 2016/17 SLC capital programme budget allocation of £500,000 was approved at the 25th February 2016 County Council meeting; and Environment & Sustainability Committee determined that some of this funding would be allocated to the following types of schemes:
 - Up to £10,000 of the funding will be allocated to the refurbishment of war memorials during the period 2014/15 to 2017/18 – approved at 6th March 2014 Committee meeting
 - Up to £20,000 of the funding will be allocated to gateway signs, such as village entry signs – approved at 3rd September 2015 Committee meeting.

Funding limits

4. To maximise the number of schemes that can be supported, Environment & Sustainability Committee has previously determined that there will be a maximum limit on the amount of SLC funding any individual scheme can receive. These limits are:
 - £10,000 towards the cost of the restoration of war memorials
 - £2,000 per parish towards the cost of gateway signs
 - £50,000 towards the cost of any other type of scheme.

2016/17 Supporting Local Communities schemes

5. The assessment of the 72 applications received against the assessment criteria enabled SLC funding to be allocated to contributions towards 39 schemes in 2016/17 (approved at 10th March 2016 Environment & Sustainability Committee), as shown in appendix 1, including:
 - refurbishment of three war memorials
 - delivery of six gateway signs
 - nine building improvements
 - five environmental improvements
 - two information/signpost scheme
 - three public facilities
 - nine recreational facilities
 - two tourism schemes.
6. Seven schemes were also included as reserve schemes should any funding become available (e.g. because other schemes become undeliverable).
7. An update on the delivery of the 2016/17 SLC programme is also given in appendix 1. Expenditure is currently within budget and, as can be seen in appendix 1, seven schemes have been completed, 29 schemes are scheduled to be delivered between January and the end of the financial year, and three schemes will no longer progress. Whilst the three schemes that won't progress will no longer require funding, unfortunately it has not been possible to deliver any of the reserve schemes in 2016/17. This is because the County Council has received late/further invoices for schemes delivered in previous financial years relating to Lady Goodwins Corner environmental improvement scheme, as well as Eastwood and Joshua Dale skate parks.
8. Some of the proposed schemes included in the 2016/17 SLC programme are still subject to the necessary consultation, statutory undertakings and other issues arising from feasibility studies, detailed scheme investigation, design and consultation. If any further scheme becomes undeliverable during 2016/17 the funding will not automatically be available in a future year. The scheme promoter will, however, be able to apply again for funding consideration in a future year.

2017/18 Supporting Local Communities programme

9. The 2017/18 SLC funding allocation is due to be approved at the 23rd February 2017 County Council meeting. If £500,000 is allocated to SLC, as is proposed, the SLC funding limits detailed in paragraphs 3 and 4 above will continue to be applied in 2017/18.
10. Invitations to apply for 2017/18 Supporting Local Communities funding were issued on 3rd October 2016; and details on the funding were also made available on the County Council's website. The deadline for applications for SLC funding was 16th December 2016 and the County Council has received 74 applications totalling £1.2m in value (including six gateway sign requests and two requests for war memorial restorations). A list of the 2017/18 applications received is shown in appendix 2.

11. The applications are currently being assessed against the previously agreed criteria (as shown in appendix 3) and a report will be presented at 9th March 2017 Environment & Sustainability Committee to seek approval for the 2017/18 Supporting Local Communities capital programme.

Other Options Considered

12. Other options considered are set out within this report. The package of SLC schemes detailed above were developed to reflect a balance of member, public and stakeholder requests and priorities, value for money and delivery of the County Council's objectives.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

13. The proposed programme of SLC schemes selected are the schemes which scored the highest when assessed against the criteria and are therefore considered to offer the greatest benefits. The SLC programme will continue to be monitored on a monthly basis to ensure financial and delivery implications are considered and acted upon accordingly.

Statutory and Policy Implications

14. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (Public Health only), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults, service users, sustainability and the environment and ways of working and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) It is recommended that Committee:
Note the content of this report.

Adrian Smith - Corporate Director Place Department

For any enquiries about this report please contact:
Sean Parks – Local Transport Plan manager

Constitutional Comments (SLB 23/12/2016)

15. This report is for noting only.

Financial Comments (GB 23/12/2016)

16. The financial comments are set out within the report.

Background Papers and Published Documents

- 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities capital programme report to 6th March 2014
Environment & Sustainability Committee
- Supporting Local Communities capital programmes update report to 3rd September 2015
Environment & Sustainability Committee
- 2016/17 Supporting Local Communities capital programme report to 10th March 2016
Environment & Sustainability Committee

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

- All

Appendix 1 - 2016/17 Supporting Local Communities programme update

Scheme name	Scheme description	District	Electoral Division	Scheme update
Our Centre extension to provide reception and entrance/exit	Extension to building to create a reception area with entrance/exit directly onto the footpath	Ashfield	Kirkby in Ashfield North	Scheme due to be delivered by January 2017
Acacia Centre Rec Grounds improvements	New skate park, refurbish existing play area, multi-use games area, youth equipment, entrance improvements, bins, benches/seats, and tree and bulb planting	Ashfield	Kirkby in Ashfield South	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Ashfield District Council / Selston Parish Council landscape improvement work at Greenwell's Park	Improvements to Greenwell's Recreation Ground including footpaths, boundary fencing and new play equipment	Ashfield	Selston	Scheme completed in July 2016
Ashfield District Council and FOSL disabled access play provision and access improvements	Wheelchair accessible roundabout, access improvements and stone footpath	Ashfield	Sutton in Ashfield	Scheme due to be delivered in February 2017
Harworth Colliery FC with Harworth + Bircotes Sports + Social Club Sports Ground improvements	Facility improvements including fencing, new toilets, stand, security entrance barriers and equipment	Bassetlaw	Blyth and Harworth	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Hayton Village Hall Trust refurbishment of village hall	Redevelopment and refurbishment of the village hall	Bassetlaw	Misterton	Scheme completed in September 2016
Friends of Kings Park performance area	Installation of covered performance area with disability access and electrical supply	Bassetlaw	Retford West	Scheme due to be delivered in February 2017
Retford war memorial restoration	Re-paving the surround area of the war memorial	Bassetlaw	Retford East	Scheme will not be delivered because Bassetlaw DC refused permission
St Saviours Community Centre solar panels	Installation of solar panels and flat roof repair	Bassetlaw	Retford East	Planning permission pending but scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
North Notts Artisan & Tourist Information Centre exhibition area	Create a new exhibition area within the hub (The Pilgrim Fathers Visitors Attraction)	Bassetlaw	Retford West	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Nether Langwith Parish Council village signs	New village sign at entrance to the village	Bassetlaw	Tuxford	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
North and South Wheatley Village Hall lighting improvements	Improve existing poor inefficient lighting both internally and externally village hall	Bassetlaw	Tuxford	Scheme completed in September 2016

Scheme name	Scheme description	District	Electoral Division	Scheme update
St Augustine's School play area and multi-use games area	Installation of play equipment with associated landscape, bins, seating, fencing and gates	Bassetlaw	Worksop East	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Shireoaks Parish Council Village garden improvements including gateway signs	Two new gateway signs	Bassetlaw	Worksop North	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Beeston Community Resource CIO	Commercial kitchen and catering equipment to increase the catering range/offer; and gardening equipment	Broxtowe	Beeston South and Attenborough	Scheme due to be delivered in February 2017
Practical Conservation Volunteers CIC access and boundary improvements	Access and boundary improvements on Broxtowe parks and open spaces	Broxtowe	Bramcote and Stapleford	Scheme due to be delivered in February 2017
Awsworth Parish Council village hall improvements	Public notice board, wall repairs, new signage, CCTV camera, improved drainage and resurfacing in car park	Broxtowe	Kimberley/Trowell	Works have commenced and scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Bestwood St Albans Parish Council notice boards	Installation of two new notice boards: Top shop - Bewcastle Road, Muirfield Road Park	Gedling	Arnold North	Land ownership issues outstanding but scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Calverton Parish Council outdoor gym	Outdoor gym and fitness trail	Gedling	Calverton	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Woodborough Parish Council gateway signs	5 gateway signs to replace existing village name/Gedling signs at all entrances	Gedling	Calverton	Scheme completed in December 2016
Netherfield Locality Partnership Group Ley Street Field remedial works & trim trail	Remedial works and establishment of durable eco-friendly trim trail as part of a wider environmental regeneration programme	Gedling	Netherfield	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Friends of Bestwood Country Park extension to Dynamo House	Extension to the Dynamo House in Bestwood Country Park	Gedling	Newstead	Equipment purchased and scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Mansfield Woodhouse Millennium Green Trust habitat and improvements	Millennium Green habitats and improvements including orchard, wildflower meadow area and tree sculpture	Mansfield	Mansfield North	Scheme completed in November 2016
Mansfield & North Nottinghamshire Society for Deaf People centre renovation	Renovation of Mansfield Deaf Society building	Mansfield	Mansfield North	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Friends of Yeoman Hill Park youth shelter	Installation of youth shelter (which has an electronic system) on the park	Mansfield	Mansfield North	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017

Scheme name	Scheme description	District	Electoral Division	Scheme update
Pleasley Vale village sign	Installation of a village sign at the entrance of Pleasley Vale	Mansfield	Mansfield North	Scheme due to be delivered in January 2017
Mansfield BID Company Ltd Bentinck Memorial display board	A lectern type display board which shows the history of the Bentinck Memorial	Mansfield	Mansfield South	Scheme due to be delivered in February 2017
Maun Conservation Group picnic area access	Install pedestrian footbridge	Mansfield	Mansfield South	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Thurgarton Parish Council gateways	Gatways at 2 locations at the entrances of the village	Newark and Sherwood	Farnsfield and Lowdham	Scheme due to be delivered in February 2017
Newark and Sherwood District Council Hawtonville open space improvements	Regenerate an unsured site in St Mary's Gardens, Hawtonville. Improve the fabric of estate and create shared walkway	Newark and Sherwood	Newark West	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Bilthorpe Parish Council multi-use sports area (MUSA)	Installation of multi-use sports area (MUSA) at Crompton Road Park	Newark and Sherwood	Rufford	Funding is no longer required because it has been secured from elsewhere
Egmanton village sign	Double sided coloured village sign	Newark and Sherwood	Southwell and Cauntton	Scheme will no longer be delivered as Egmanton Village confirmed that a sign was no longer required
Orston Parish Council information panel	Information board 'with a difference'	Rushcliffe	Bingham	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Cotgrave Town Council play equipment	Refurbishment of play park (Ringleas)	Rushcliffe	Cotgrave	Scheme completed in July 2016
Cropwell Butler Parish Council war memorial improvements	To replace dangerous walking surface through the Lychgate War Memorial up to and around the parish cemetery	Rushcliffe	Cotgrave	Scheme due to be delivered in February 2017
Cotgrave Town Council war memorial improvements	Repairs to the bronze swords and improvements to the surrounding area (reinstate disabled access footpath and pruning of 6 yew trees)	Rushcliffe	Cotgrave	Scheme due to be delivered by March 2017
Langar cum Barnstone Parish Council outdoor gym equipment	Installation of outdoor gym equipment at Barnstone play area	Rushcliffe	Cotgrave	Scheme completed in May 2016
Thrumpton Village Hall and Social Club	Renewal of village hall's heating and seating	Rushcliffe	Soar Valley	Scheme due to be delivered by January 2017
Normanton on Soar Parish Council wooden boat house	Construction of wooden boat house for link ferry	Rushcliffe	Soar Valley	Scheme due to be delivered by January 2017

Appendix 2 - 2017/18 Supporting Local Communities programme applications received (in district order)

Scheme name	Scheme description	District	Electoral Division
Annesley Road Urban Improvements	To improve the lower part of Annesley Road, Hucknall	Ashfield	Hucknall
Urban improvement works at Hucknall Market Place	The works would include refurbishments to street furniture, art work, trees and replacing damaged items	Ashfield	Hucknall
Our Centre building and ground improvements	To resurface area in front of building, install new signage and a green roof	Ashfield	Kirkby in Ashfield North
Warwick Close Open Space improvements	To improve entrances and signage along with planting of new fruit trees/plants and improvements to boundaries and pathways	Ashfield	Kirkby in Ashfield North
FriezeLand Recreation Ground skate park and outdoor gym	To extend and improve the surface of an existing tarmac area to form a skate/skooter park and to install 6 pieces of outdoor gym equipment	Ashfield	Selston
Holly Hill access improvements and signage	To construct a 350m footpath to link upper footpaths to lower parts of the site and to provide site signage	Ashfield	Selston
Portland College fully accessible climbing wall	To create a community adventure project including a fully accessible climbing wall	Ashfield	Sutton-in-Ashfield East
Long Reign Allotment Gardens containers	To replace current storage containers that are rusting with 2 new ones for storage of stock from allotments	Ashfield	Sutton in Ashfield North
TOYS office improvements	To invest in office equipment and resources as well as kitchen equipment	Ashfield	Sutton in Ashfield West
Community of Christ Oval Park improvements	To remove old fencing and equipment and install new play equipment, seating and safety surfacing	Ashfield	Sutton-in-Ashfield Central
Sutton Town Centre Group gateways signs	To purchase 4 gateways signs	Ashfield	Sutton-in-Ashfield East
Alfreton Road Area Community Leisure Group play park improvements	To install new play/gym equipment, seating and safety surfacing	Ashfield	Sutton-in-Ashfield West
Barnby Memorial Hall building improvements	To replace heating system and exit lighting, to improve damp proofing. Install new toilets and sound absorption panels for the main hall	Bassetlaw	Blyth and Harworth
Ranskill Parish Council Play Park Improvements	To replace old and out of date play safety surfaces and improve equipment	Bassetlaw	Misterton
The Rotary Club of Retford Boardwalk	To build a new boardwalk to improve access all year round to the Idle Valley Nature Reserve	Bassetlaw	Misterton

Scheme name	Scheme description	District	Electoral Division
Retford Civic Society Kings Park entrance improvements	To improve the entrance to the park by renovating existing car park into a pedestrian access point	Bassetlaw	Retford East
St Saviours Community Centre Kitchen improvements	To upgrade and improve the kitchen facilities at the Community Centre	Bassetlaw	Retford East
St Michael The Archangel access improvements	To improve access to the church with a new disabled access pathway	Bassetlaw	Retford West
Dunham & District Village Hall improvements	To build either a portacabin or brick built toilet facility for the village hall	Bassetlaw	Tuxford
Friends of Woodlands and Coachwood Green Temporary HQ	To provide a temporary HQ on Marina Drive to provide meeting facilities ,kitchen, toilet and plant and equipment storage for volunteer workbase	Bassetlaw	Worksop North
Carlton in Lindrick Civic Centre new flooring	To install new laminate floor to replace damaged flooring	Bassetlaw	Worksop North East and Carlton
Aurora Wellbeing Centres CCTV installation	To improve security by installing new CCTV equipment	Bassetlaw	Worksop West
The Crossing Disable access and H&S improvements	To rennovate the existing disabled toilets and improve various health and safety areas around the building including fire extinguishers and entry mats	Bassetlaw	Worksop West
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground improvements	To install two substantial items of modern, challenging and inclusive play equipment with improved safe surfacing	Broxtowe	Beeston South and Attenborough
Bramcote Old Church Tower Trust building improvements	To carry out repairs and rennovations on The Tower	Broxtowe	Bramcote and Stapleford
Cooky's Pond Restoration	To preserve and restore the quality and biodiversity of Cooky's Pond in Bramcote	Broxtowe	Bramcote and Stapleford
Judson Avenue Play Park Improvement Group	To improve the park and existing equipment	Broxtowe	Bramcote and Stapleford
School playground improvements	To supply and install new school playground equipment	Broxtowe	Bramcote and Stapleford
Awsorth Village Hall improvements	To refurbish disable toilets, improve security with new CCTV and front door and improve wi-fi coverage as well as signage and repairs to externals walls	Broxtowe	Kimberley and Trowell
Hall Om Wong Open Space and LNR - access and habitat improvements	To remove and replace 1 footpath, upgrade 3 footpaths and remove and replace wooden stiles with metal kissing gates	Broxtowe	Kimberley and Trowell
Netherfield Cinder Track	To undertake physical and visual improvements to the cinder track	Gedling	Carlton East
Friends of Gedling Country Park Memorial Artwork	To commission a local artist to creat and install a piece of memorial artwork for the new memorial garden at Gedling Country Park	Gedling	Arnold North

Scheme name	Scheme description	District	Electoral Division
WAG Muirfield Road Recreation Ground improvements	To replace existing playground with new equipment	Gedling	Arnold North
Calverton BMX Track Committee New Track	To build a new 4 lane BMX track	Gedling	Calverton
Calverton Parish Council Car Park improvements	To redesign the layout and refurbish the car park on Main Street to increase capacity	Gedling	Calverton
Lambley Primary School multi sports area	To install a MUSA for public use within the ground of Lambley Primary School	Gedling	Calverton
Woodborough GREAT play park equipment	To install new play park equipment	Gedling	Calverton
Burton Joyce Parish Council gateway signs	To replace two existing gateway signs that are dated and showing signs of wear	Gedling	Carlton East
Brickyard Regeneration Scheme	To deliver a regeneration plan to the estate including replacing outdoor gym equipment and improving murals and planters	Gedling	Carlton West
Phoenix Farm Methodist Church buiding improvements	To create an additional fire exit in the Main Hall and install safety railings and room dividers	Gedling	Carlton West
Friends of Bestwood Country Park Dynamo House improvements	To purchase some equipment for Dynamo House including a projector, kitchen equipment, outdoor canopy and bike racks	Gedling	Newstead
St Patrick's Church Hall Improvements	Alter and refurbish the existing male and female toilets in the Church Hall and install a new disabled access toilet	Mansfield	Mansfield East
Pleasley Vale Residence Associations Uplands Garden Project	To improve and restore areas of the Uplands Garden Project	Mansfield	Mansfield North
Heritage UK Mansfield Woodhouse	Interpretation boards	Mansfield	Mansfield North
Arena Community building improvements	To refurbish rear of building, enclose a currently open, roofed space into a room and to create a new external entrance and pathway	Mansfield	Mansfield South
Mansfield Play Forum property purchase	To purchase currently rented building from Mansfield DC	Mansfield	Mansfield South
Teversal Green space link path	To lay a wide path linking the entrance of the orchard to the hardstanding area	Mansfield	Mansfield West
Collingham Parish Council gateway sign	To purchase a gateway sign for the hamlet of Brough	Newark and Sherwood	Collingham
Collingham Parish Council link path	To build a self binding gravel path link around the skateboard park	Newark and Sherwood	Collingham
Spalford faux verge gates	To install faux verge gates on either side of the village to clearly mark the residential area	Newark and Sherwood	Collingham
Wigsley Parish Meeting gateway signs	To purchase three pairs of gateway signs for the three entrances into Wigsley village	Newark and Sherwood	Collingham

Scheme name	Scheme description	District	Electoral Division
Rolleston Parish Council Play Park Renovation	To renovate and redevelop 2 play parks and the surrounding 2 acre field including a wild flower meadow	Newark and Sherwood	Farndon and Muskham
Syerston Village Hall Extention	To develop a wooden extention to replace current wood shed and utilise the extant concrete pad	Newark and Sherwood	Farndon and Muskham
Bleasby Aircrews Memorial Project	To build a new war memorial to name those who were killed near Bleasby during WWII	Newark and Sherwood	Farnsfield and Lowdham
Lowdham Village Hall Toilet Refurbishment	Complete refurbishment of the ladies, gents and disabled toilets as they are 34 years old	Newark and Sherwood	Farnsfield and Lowdham
Ollerton and Boughton Mining Memorial Working Party	To install a monument to promote the heritage and commemorate the importance of the now closed colliery	Newark and Sherwood	Ollerton
Ollerton Village Market Place restoration	To restore the old market place opposite St Giles Church	Newark and Sherwood	Ollerton
Clipstone fitness and outdoor activity park	To extend the current youth club building to install changing rooms and install a MUSA	Newark and Sherwood	Rufford
Edwinstowe Parish Council grassed play area	To create new grassed play area and seating area to replace 2 unused bowls greens	Newark and Sherwood	Rufford
Interpretative childrens play zones	To provide an outdoor, interpretative childrens play zone within the newly designed Sherwood Forest visitor centre	Newark and Sherwood	Rufford
Cromwell Village Hall building improvements	To install new 'Ployflor' flooring throughout village hall	Newark and Sherwood	Southwell & Caunton
Hockerton Gateway signs	To install 2 gateway signs on boundaries of village	Newark and Sherwood	Southwell & Caunton
Norwell Parish Heritage Group Auld Cottage improvements	To erect scaffolding and fit covering corrugated iron roof to snure building is protected while project is developed and further funding secured	Newark and Sherwood	Southwell & Caunton
Weston Parish Council Gateway Signs	2 gateway signs for the north and south approcahes to Weston village	Newark and Sherwood	Southwell & Caunton
Arthur Ridley Sportsground car parking	To increase car parking facilities at the Arthur Ridley Sportsground	Rushcliffe	Cotgrave
Grantham Canal Society circular paths	To produce 3 circular walks based on the canal which will feature a descriptive and interpretative leaflet, signage and bench seats.	Rushcliffe	Cotgrave
Catalyst Church heating improvements	To replace existing outdated heating system	Rushcliffe	Radcliffe on Trent
Newton Village Children's Play Area	To purchase new children's play park equipment	Rushcliffe	Radcliffe on Trent
Radcliffe on Trent Parish Council signposting	To install multiple different signposts around Radcliffe-on-Trent	Rushcliffe	Radcliffe on Trent
Tollerton Parish Council Cenotaph cleaning	To clean the Tollerton Lane War Memorial and surround area	Rushcliffe	Ruddington

Scheme name	Scheme description	District	Electoral Division
East Leake PC Improvements to Benches	To replace old, worn benches and install new benches in East Leake village centre and its surrounding area	Rushcliffe	Soar Valley
East Leake PC Restoration of Finger Posts	To restore and refurbish the historic finger post signs in and around East Leake	Rushcliffe	Soar Valley
Regatta Way sports ground	To provide an overflow car park	Rushcliffe	West Bridgford Central and South
West Bridgford Sports Club	Newly surfaced and enlarged car park	Rushcliffe	West Bridgford Central and South

Supporting Local Communities Scheme evaluation criteria	
1A. Is the application for a capital project?	If not, and the project would be classed as a revenue project, it is not eligible for funding from the SLC Fund.
1B. Has the form been counter-signed by the local County Council member?	If not, send the form back to the applicant and advise them that it must be signed by the County Council member or it cannot be considered for the SLC fund.
So that each focus (deprivation, economic benefits, community benefits and funding) receives equal weighting, each of the elements 2, 3, 4 and 5 will each only be able to score a maximum of 5 points. Therefore elements 4A, 4B and 4C will be added together and divided by two; and elements 5A and 5B will be added together and divided by two.	
2. Deprivation indices in the ward where the scheme is to be delivered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 points – deprivation indices score is 45 or higher • 4 points – deprivation indices score is between 34 and 44.9 • 3 points – deprivation indices score is between 26 and 33.9 • 2 points – deprivation indices score is between 21 and 25.9 • 1 point – deprivation indices score is below 20.9
3. Economic benefits: where the scheme will deliver several of the benefits it will receive the highest relevant score	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 points – Scheme will create sustained job opportunities • 4 points – Scheme will deliver regeneration • 3 points – Scheme will deliver tourism benefits • 2 points – Scheme will provide opportunities for delivery by local businesses/workers • 1 point – Scheme will deliver training opportunities for the local community
4A. Community benefits: support for the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 points – Evidence of inclusion in a community, neighbourhood or parish plan (where one exists) • 1 point – Evidence of significant support through a local consultation
4B. Community benefits: community cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 points – Scheme delivers 4 or 5 of the bullets below • 2 points – Scheme delivers 3 of the bullets below • 1 point – Scheme delivers 1 or 2 of the bullets below ○ Scheme is a community priority and is in line with other local community objectives ○ Scheme is linked to other projects being delivered in the community ○ Scheme will help make the community stronger ○ Scheme facilitates a place where people from different backgrounds can come together and get on ○ Scheme helps heighten the local sense of security

5A. Funding: amount of funding requested from SLC fund

- 5 points – Up to £10,000
- 4 points – £10,001 to £15,000
- 3 points – £15,001 to £20,000
- 2 points – £20,001 to £30,000
- 1 point – £30,001 to £40,000
- 0 points – £40,001 to £50,000

5B. Funding: percentage of the scheme cost being met externally**When external funding secured**

- 5 points – 50% or more of the total capital scheme cost secured
- 4 points – Between 30-49.9% of the total capital scheme cost secured
- 3 points – Between 20-29.9% of the total capital scheme cost secured
- 2 points – Less than 20% of the total capital scheme cost secured

When not all external funding secured but bids outstanding

- 2 points – External funding bid (not including SLC) submitted for at least 30% of the total capital scheme cost
- 1 point – External funding bid (not including SLC) submitted for less than 30% of the total capital scheme cost; or community voluntary hours offered in delivery of the scheme

6A. Maintenance of the scheme

- Scheme rejected if there are no firm plans and/or funds in place to maintain the scheme, as there is no NCC budget for the maintenance of SLC funded schemes

6B. Delivery of the scheme

- Scheme rejected if the land has not been secured by the scheme promoter or there are significant risks to the delivery of the scheme e.g. planning issues – defer to a later year once the land ownership/risks have been overcome (note that if the scheme is deferred to a later year it will be reassessed alongside all the scheme bids in the following year and may not be selected for delivery)

Gateway signs assessment criteria**A. Gateway signs will be prioritised based on the following factors to make sure that they have the greatest impact for the benefit of the largest number of people:**

- Population of the village/local area
- The speed of traffic on the road on which the sign will be located
- The traffic flow on the road on which the sign will be located
- The deprivation indices in the ward where the sign will be located.

B. County Council member priorities

To help ensure that signs are delivered across the county, funding will be limited to a maximum of £2,000 in any electoral division. In such instances, if more than one sign in an electoral division has a similar score, the County Councillor will be asked to determine which of the signs in their division should be prioritised.

26th January 2017

Agenda Item: 6

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND CORPORATE SERVICES

RESPONSES ON PLANNING CONSULTATIONS AND STRATEGIC PLANNING OBSERVATIONS

Purpose of the Report

1. To provide a summary of the current status of planning consultations received, and being dealt with, by the County Council from Nottinghamshire District and Borough Councils, neighbouring authorities and central government.
2. To provide information to Committee on the formal responses which have been agreed by the Chairman of Environment and Sustainability Committee, in consultation with the Group Manager Planning, requests from Nottinghamshire Borough and District Councils, neighbouring authorities and central government

Information and Advice

Planning Consultations Received

3. The Planning Policy Team has received 25 planning consultations during the period 10th November 2016 to 27th December 2016, details of which are set out in Appendix A.
4. It should be noted that all comments contained in the sent responses could be subject to change, as a result of on-going negotiations between Nottinghamshire County Council, the Local Authority and the applicants.

Other Options Considered

5. There are no alternative options to consider as the report is for information only.

Reason for Recommendation

6. This report is for information only.

Statutory and Policy Implications

7. 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.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1) Environment and Sustainability Committee note the report.

Adrian Smith
Corporate Director, Place

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Nina Wilson, Principal Planning Officer, Planning Policy Team, 0115 97 73793

Background Papers

Individual Consultations and their responses.

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.

Constitutional Comments

8. As this report is for noting only constitutional comments are not required.

Financial Comments

9. There are no direct financial implications arising from the contents of this report.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

Appendix 1: Planning Consultations Received 10th November 2016 – 28th December 2016

Date received	From	ID	Address	Details	Officer Dealing	Response Type	Date response sent
10/11/2016	City of York, North Yorkshire County Council and North York Moors National Park			Submission Draft Minerals and Waste Joint Plan	EM	Officer	06/12/2016
11/11/2016	Gedling Borough Council	2016/1062	Gedling Country Park, Spring Lane	Erection of visitors centre for country park (sui generis) comprising café and WC building, associated landscaping and external works, new paths, foul and surface water drainage, site lighting, external air source heat pump condenser compound, and removal of trees. Creation of 36 space car parking and 2 space coach parking and turning, retention of existing 64 space car park	Nick Crouch	Officer	Hedgerow removal notice – relates to nature conservation only
11/11/2016	Nottingham City & Nottinghamshire CC			Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy 2016	NW	Officer	23/11/2016
14/11/2016	Bassetlaw District Council	16/1252/COND	Dales Lane, Misson	Discharge of Condition for milking parlour	EM	Officer	Passed to relevant colleagues to respond directly

Date received	From	ID	Address	Details	Officer Dealing	Response Type	Date response sent
18/11/2016	Gedling Borough Council	2016/0306	Land at Glebe Farm, Glebe Drive	Revised plans for 14 dwellings	NW	Officer	Landscape comments only
23/11/2016	Broxtowe Borough Council	16/00754/FUL	Land adjacent to Great Northern Road, Eastwood	Construct 12 dwellings including demolition of industrial buildings	KH	Officer	12/12/2016
29/11/2016	Gedling Borough Council	2016/0124	Land south of 64 Wooschurch Road	Residential development for 7 dwellings with associated roads and driveways, hard and soft landscaping, means of enclosure and services	NW	Other	06/12/2016 Comments did not meet agreed protocol sent email to inform.

Date received	From	ID	Address	Details	Officer Dealing	Response Type	Date response sent
01/12/2016	Bassetlaw District Council	16/00854/RES	Development land at Former Poultry site, Mark Lane, East Markham	RM Application for the construction of 41 dwellings with associated car parking, landscaping and open space	NW	Other	07/12/2016 Emailed case officer that we do not have any additional comments to make.
01/12/2016	Newark and Sherwood District Council	16/01900/FULM	Land at Memorial Drive, Southwell	Burial ground	NW	Officer	16/12/2016
02/12/2016	Gedling Borough Council	2016/0854	Metallifactory Ltd, Mansfield Road	REVISED PLANS for 72 dwellings	EM	Officer	Passed to relevant colleagues to respond directly
05/12/2016	Bassetlaw District Council	16/01656/OUT	Land off Mattersey Road and Broomhill Lane, Everton	Outline application with some matters reserved, approval being sought for access, for the development of 14 houses with accesses off Mattersey Road and Broomhill Lane, extension to Everton village cemetery and create new cemetery car park with new access from Mattersey Road	KH	Officer	20/12/2016

Date received	From	ID	Address	Details	Officer Dealing	Response Type	Date response sent
05/12/2016	Bassetlaw District Council	16/00682/OUT	Land to the rear of 30 Town Street, Sutton cum Lound	Outline application with some matters reserved, approval being sought for access, to erect up to 15 dwellings and create a new access form Town Street	KH	Officer	22/12/2016
05/12/2016	Newark and Sherwood District Council	16/01881/FULM	Land off Elston Lane, Elston	Proposed development of 10 new affordable homes	KH	Officer	Ongoing
05/12/2016	Newark and Sherwood District Council	16/00139/RMAM	Bluebell Wood Lane, Phase II, Clipstone	Residential development of 142 dwellings and associated car parking	NW	Officer	06/12/2016 No comments
05/12/2016	Newark and Sherwood District Council	16/00139/RMAM	Bluebell Wood Lane, Phase II, Clipstone	RM for residential development of 142 dwellings and associated parking, garages, roads, sewers and open space	NW	Officer	06/12/2016 Emailed to say we have no additional comments to make
06/12/2016	Ashfield District Council	SCR/2016/0003	Land off Bourne Avenue, Selston	Screening Opinion for 150 dwellings	KH	Officer	20/12/2016
12/12/2016	Derbyshire County Council	CM5/0416/4	Whitwell Quarry	Extraction of Dolomite - Reg 22 Further Information	EM	Officer	Passed to relevant colleagues to respond directly if have any further/revised comments to make
12/12/2016	Broxtowe Borough Council			Nuthall Draft Neighbourhood Plan	EM	Chair Approval	Ongoing

Date received	From	ID	Address	Details	Officer Dealing	Response Type	Date response sent
12/12/2016	Derbyshire County Council	EW8/1116/60	The Annexe, Roberts Yard, Crompton Road, Ilkeston	Installation of an anaerobic digestion plant	KH	Officer	Sent to relevant colleagues to respond directly (Waste & Strategic Transport only)
16/12/2016	Norfolk County Council			Notification of submission of Single Issue Review of the Minerals Site Specific Allocations PDP			For information only
21/12/2016	Bassetlaw District Council	16/01713/CONR	Hallcroft Coarse Fisheries, Hallcroft Road, Retford	Remove condition 3 of 16/00568/FUL to remove the 10 year time restriction to allow a permanent permission with no time restriction	EM	Officer	21/12/2016 Replied with no comments
21/12/2016	Surrey County Council			Duty to Cooperate on waste data for the Waste Local Plan	SMOJ	Officer	Ongoing
21/12/2016	Gedling Borough Council	2016/1033	2 Sandford Road, Mapperley	Demolition of existing dwellings at 2 and 2A Sandford Road and erection of building to provide 10 dwellings with associated accessed, parking and rear amenity space. Renewal of planning permission ref 2010/0936	KH	Officer	Ongoing

Date received	From	ID	Address	Details	Officer Dealing	Response Type	Date response sent
22/12/2016	Ashfield District Council	V/2016/0098	Station House, Outram Street, Sutton in Ashfield	Outline application for 28 apartments and 2 retail units	EM	Officer	Ongoing
22/12/2016	Bassetlaw District Council			Sutton-cum-Lound Neighbourhood Plan	EM	Chair Approval	Ongoing

26 January 2017**Agenda Item: 7**

REPORT OF CORPORATE DIRECTOR, RESOURCES

WORK PROGRAMME

Purpose of the Report

1. To consider the Committee's work programme for 2017

Information and Advice

2. The County Council requires each committee to maintain a work programme. The work programme will assist the management of the committee's agenda, the scheduling of the committee's business and forward planning. The work programme will be updated and reviewed at each pre-agenda meeting and committee meeting. Any member of the committee is able to suggest items for possible inclusion.
3. The attached work programme has been drafted in consultation with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and includes items which can be anticipated at the present time. Other items will be added to the programme as they are identified.
4. As part of the transparency introduced by the new committee arrangements, each committee is expected to review day to day operational decisions made by officers using their delegated powers. The Committee may wish to commission periodic reports on such decisions where relevant.

Other Options Considered

5. None.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

6. To assist the committee in preparing its work programme.

Statutory and Policy Implications

7. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, 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.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) That the Committee's work programme be noted, and consideration be given to any changes which the Committee wishes to make.

Jayne Francis-Ward
Corporate Director, Resources

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Martin Gately, Democratic Services Officer on 0115 977 2826

Constitutional Comments (HD)

8. The Committee has authority to consider the matters set out in this report by virtue of its terms of reference.

Financial Comments (PS)

9. There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.

Background Papers

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.

- New Governance Arrangements report to County Council – 29 March 2012 and minutes of that meeting (published)

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE - WORK PROGRAMME

<u>Report Title</u>	<u>Brief summary of agenda item</u>	<u>For Decision or Information ?</u>	<u>Lead Officer</u>	<u>Report Author</u>
9 March 2017				
Supporting Local Communities 2017/18	Details of the Supporting Local Communities Capital Programme	Decision	Kevin Sharman	
Strategic Planning Observations	Consideration of the regular report on planning applications in the county.	Information	Sally Gill	Nina Wilson
Review of Recycling Centre Registration Scheme	Review of first six months of scheme operation	Information	Paul Morris	
Annual Recycling Plan	Approval to 2017/18 Recycling Plan	Decision	Rachel Peck	
County Hall Water-Source Heat Pump	Consideration of the potential for using water from the River Trent to heat the County Hall complex	Information	Phil Keynes	
Waste Local Plan	Progress report on the preparation of the Waste Local Plan Part Two – Sites and Policies	Information	Sally Gill	Suzanne Osbourne-James
20 April 2017				
Strategic Planning Observations	Consideration of the regular report on planning applications in the county.	Information	Sally Gill	Nina Wilson
8 June 2017				
Strategic Planning Observations	Consideration of the regular report on planning applications in the county.	Information	Sally Gill	Nina Wilson
6 July 2017				
Strategic Planning Observations	Consideration of the regular report on planning applications in the county.	Information	Sally Gill	Nina Wilson

To be Scheduled

Contamination of green waste

