



Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan

Duty to Co-operate Statement

December 2019

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This statement of compliance with the duty to co-operate covers the replacement Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (the Plan). It sets out the key strategic issues that have been identified as part of the plan preparation and how Nottinghamshire County Council has worked with other councils, public bodies and other organisations to address these issues and maximise the effectiveness of the Plan.
- 1.2. The duty to co-operate was created in the Localism Act 2011 and places a legal duty on local planning authorities and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis with a list of 'prescribed' bodies to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.
- 1.3. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) reinforces this requirement and states that local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of effective co-operation when their local plans are submitted for examination. The NPPF also states that co-operation should be a continuous process of engagement throughout the plan preparation process. Further guidance is given in the National Planning Practice Guidance.

2. Strategic context

- 2.1. The administrative county of Nottinghamshire (excluding Nottingham City) covers a total area of 2,085 square kilometres (805 square miles) and has a population of approximately 800,000. Nottinghamshire County Council is the statutory Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) responsible for all minerals planning matters within the county, including the preparation of an up to date Plan. The majority of other planning functions are carried out by the seven district and borough councils. Although located within the geographic area of Nottinghamshire, Nottingham City is a unitary authority and is preparing separate minerals policies for its administrative area as part of its emerging Local Plan.
- 2.2. The entire county, along with neighbouring Derbyshire and Derby City, are covered by the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership which plays a central role in deciding local economic priorities and driving economic growth and job creation.
- 2.3. Nottinghamshire is rich in minerals and most widely known for its coal mining industry which has had a major impact on the social and economic development and environment of many parts of the county. There are no longer any active collieries, but the legacy of the coal industry is still very evident. The most visible reminders are the large spoil tips, many of which have been restored but some still present reclamation issues. Most former colliery sites have now been redeveloped to provide new employment opportunities for communities that were hit hard with the widespread closure of collieries.
- 2.4. Today, sand and gravel is the biggest extractive industry in the county. Most quarries work the river deposits found in the Trent and Idle valleys, although Sherwood Sandstone is also exploited. This activity has transformed large areas of the Trent and Idle Valleys into wetlands and in doing so has changed the landscape character of the area. Some former workings are now used for sports and recreation and others have become important wildlife habitats.
- 2.5. Gypsum is another major minerals industry in Nottinghamshire, and has been extensively mined in the south of the county and quarried between Newark and Kilvington. The associated plasterboard and plaster works that these mineral operations support are important local employers although few are actually directly employed in the extractive process itself.

- 2.6. Other minerals worked are brick clay, silica sand, building stone, aggregate limestone, and oil. Some of these minerals also support locally important associated industries such as brickworks.
- 2.7. Building stone was worked much more extensively in the past and has contributed towards the traditional character of many villages and historic buildings. Today extraction is limited to just one small quarry.
- 2.8. Nottinghamshire has potential mineral resources that have not been exploited but which could be in the future. This includes industrial dolomite found in a small area in the north west of the county and potential shale gas resources which are thought to exist in the north and the south of the county.
- 2.9. Nottinghamshire is part of the East Midlands region which, according to the 2014 Aggregates Minerals Survey for England and Wales, is the largest mineral producing area in England. This is primarily the result of sand and gravel resources in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire along with hard rock resources in Derbyshire and Leicestershire. Nottinghamshire, along with large parts of the country, imports significant quantities of these hard rock resources.
- 2.10. Outside the East Midlands but adjacent to Nottinghamshire are the Metropolitan District Councils of Rotherham and Doncaster in South Yorkshire. These, and other urban areas in South Yorkshire, place significant demands on Nottinghamshire's sand and gravel resources.

3. Links between Local Plan Strategic Objectives and duty to co-operate issues

3.1. Chapter 2 (Overview, Vision and Strategic Objectives) of the Publication Plan identifies eight strategic objectives that have been identified as central to achieving the delivery of the spatial vision for future minerals development in Nottinghamshire. Each of these strategic objectives are set out in the table below along with the specific cross- boundary issues they have raised in the preparation of the Plan which have required co-operation between the County Council and relevant strategic partners.

3.2. Each of these duty to co-operate issues is then considered in greater detail, confirming what each strategic planning issue is, the relevant evidence base, the strategic partners involved, the duty to co-operate actions that have resulted, the outcomes, and the on-going co-operation required in the future.

Table 1: Strategic Objectives and related duty to co-operate issues

Strategic Objective	Duty to Co-operate issues
<p><i>SO1: Improving the sustainability of minerals development</i></p> <p>The Plan seeks more efficient exploitation and use of primary mineral resources by minimising waste, increasing levels of aggregate recycling and the use of alternatives from secondary and recycled sources. The improved use or extension of existing sites is prioritised above new sites.</p> <p>The Plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the spatial pattern of mineral development efficiently delivers resources to markets within and outside Nottinghamshire. • Make use of sustainable modes of transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of sand and gravel to neighbouring authorities - Rotherham MBC, Doncaster MBC and Nottingham City. • Ensuring the Plan proposals do not have unacceptable impacts on the road network.
<p><i>SO2: Providing an adequate supply of minerals</i></p> <p>The Plan has an ambition to assist in creating a prosperous, environmentally sustainable and economically vibrant County by ensuring that an adequate supply of all minerals is provided to assist in economic growth both locally and nationally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying an adequate level of provision for aggregates minerals over the plan period. • The provision of sand and gravel to neighbouring authorities - Rotherham MBC, Doncaster MBC and

Strategic Objective	Duty to Co-operate issues
	<p>Nottingham City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importation of crushed rock from Derbyshire and Leicestershire to meet local demand due in Nottinghamshire. • The importation of clay from Derbyshire for use at Kirton brick works. • Ensuring the Plan aligns with local growth ambitions.
<p>SO3: Addressing climate change</p> <p>The Plan encourages efficient ways of working and good quarry design and operation of workings to minimise and mitigate the impact of mineral developments on climate change and reduce existing and future flood risks.</p> <p>The Plan also seeks to contribute to climate change adaptation by relinking fragmented habitats and creating new areas of habitat to allow the migration and dispersal of species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising the potential risks of flooding from the development of new quarries.
<p>SO4: Safeguarding of mineral resources and associated minerals infrastructure</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect the County's potential mineral resources of economic importance from development which would prevent or hinder their future use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the Plan aligns with local growth ambitions.
<p>SO5: Minimising impacts on communities</p> <p>The Plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the adverse impacts of minerals development on Nottinghamshire's communities • Ensure that local people are involved in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising the impact of minerals related traffic on the highway network. • Minimising the potential risk of bird strike to aircraft which would result from

Strategic Objective	Duty to Co-operate issues
<p>decisions about new mineral developments.</p> <p>Protect and enhance rights of way and access to open space.</p>	<p>quarry restoration.</p>
<p>SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets</p> <p>The Plan seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance Nottinghamshire’s natural environment by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential negative impacts. • Maximise biodiversity gain by creating new habitats at a landscape-scale, taking account of the Council’s priority for biodiversity-led restoration, the priorities set out in the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and the targets set out in the Water Framework Directive objectives. <p>The Plan supports minerals development that will provide long term enhancements to landscape character and which avoids damaging the highest quality landscapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
<p>SO7: Protecting and enhancing historic assets</p> <p>The Plan aims to protect and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire’s distinct historic environment. The Plan also recognises the important role of locally sourced building stone in the repair of heritage assets and in maintaining local distinctiveness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising the potential impacts from quarrying on the historic environment.
<p>SO8: Protecting agricultural soils</p> <p>The Plan seeks to safeguard the long-term potential of best and most versatile agricultural soils.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

4. Key duty to co-operate issues addressed in Plan production

Issue 1: Identifying an adequate level of provision for aggregates minerals over the plan period

Description of issue
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) as well as participating in an Aggregate Working Party (AWP). In practice this requires on-going co-ordination between neighbouring and other relevant MPAs to ensure that local and national needs can be met.
Evidence base
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Aggregate sales data for Nottinghamshire (provided by the AWP) for use in the LAA.- Reference to other Mineral Planning Authority's LAAs
Strategic partners
East Midlands AWP authority members: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Derbyshire County Council (Inc. Derby City)- Peak District National Park Authority- Leicestershire County Council (Inc. Leicester City)- Lincolnshire County Council- Northamptonshire County Council- Nottingham City- Rutland County Council
Actions
<p>A LAA has been produced on an annual basis that covers both the County area as well as the Nottingham City administrative area as Nottingham City has very limited aggregate reserves. Nottinghamshire County Council is also an active participant in the East Midlands AWP. The group brings together representatives from each of the MPAs, the minerals industry and the Minerals Products Association (trade body).</p> <p>The draft Nottinghamshire and Nottingham LAA is submitted to the AWP annually. The AWP secretariat collates consultation responses from other members of the group and supplies a combined response to the individual authorities. Where appropriate the comments are taken into account and incorporated into the document</p>

before it is published.

The LAA published in October 2017 (covering the period 2007-2016) forms the basis of the provision figure used in the Plan as this was the most recent data available at the time of the commencement of plan preparation.

Outcomes from strategic working

Five out of the six other Minerals Planning Authorities that make up the AWP have not objected to Nottinghamshire's approach to aggregates provision over the plan period. Lincolnshire have objected on soundness grounds as they are concerned that identified provision for sand and gravel over the plan period is insufficient to meet local demand and will place a greater reliance on reserves from Lincolnshire. The issue raised by Lincolnshire is discussed in greater detail in the Statement of Common Ground.

On-going co-operation

Participation in regular AWP meetings and the preparation and submission of an annual LAA to seek comments from strategic partners as listed above. Meetings with individual Mineral Planning Authorities will continue to be undertaken as appropriate.

Issue 2: The continued provision of sand and gravel to Rotherham MBC and Doncaster MBC

<p>Description of issue</p>
<p>Historically, a significant amount of sand and gravel has been exported to Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council from the Idle Valley in the north of Nottinghamshire. This demand is expected to continue as the Rotherham and Doncaster joint LAA identifies a current lack of permitted sand and gravel quarries in the area along with a significant shortfall expected over the plan period.</p>
<p>Evidence base</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nottinghamshire and Nottingham LAA - Doncaster and Rotherham LAA - Aggregates Minerals Survey four yearly aggregates movement data.
<p>Strategic partners</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council - Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
<p>Actions</p>
<p>The Nottinghamshire and Nottingham LAA includes an assessment of expected future demand from the Doncaster and Rotherham area which sets out demand for sand and gravel is set to continue throughout the plan period. This has been confirmed through meetings between the three authorities.</p>
<p>Outcomes from strategic working</p>
<p>As part of the wider discussions between the three authorities it was acknowledged that sand and gravel reserves in the Idle Valley in Nottinghamshire will continue to supply sand and gravel to the south Yorkshire area as the Idle Valley remains one of the closest sources. However, in the longer term, supply issues may arise due to resource depletion which could see reserves being transported from elsewhere.</p> <p>As a result of continued demand over the plan period, a geographic spread of site allocations has been identified in the Minerals Local Plan which would maintain provision to the main markets including the Rotherham and Doncaster areas. This is set out in Policy MP2 of the plan.</p>
<p>On-going co-operation</p>
<p>The situation will be monitored through both authorities' annual Local Aggregates Assessment documents and where necessary future meetings will be held.</p>

Issue 3: The continued provision of sand and gravel to meet future demand from the Nottingham City Council area

<p>Description of issue</p>
<p>The Nottingham City Council administrative area has very limited mineral reserves and as a result a range of minerals (particularly sand and gravel) have been supplied from reserves in the county.</p> <p>The ability to supply minerals into the city area has not caused specific issues in the past and it is unlikely to do so in the future, however as the city area draws in a lot of mineral it is important that the minerals local plan identifies a geographical spread of sand and gravel quarries to meet demand from a range of different markets such as Nottingham City.</p> <p>A joint Local Aggregates Assessment is undertaken between the County Council and the City Council.</p> <p>Nottingham City Council has objected on soundness grounds to the proposed allocation of a sand and gravel quarry at Mill Hill near Barton in Fabis (Policy MP2c). This is adjacent to the City Council boundary. A planning application has been submitted which includes land within Nottingham. This is discussed in the Statement of Common Ground.</p>
<p>Evidence base</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan evidence base (Call for sites exercise) - Nottinghamshire and Nottingham LAA
<p>Strategic partners</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nottingham City Council
<p>Actions</p>
<p>No specific issues</p>
<p>Outcomes from strategic working</p>
<p>Continued co-operation on the development of the annual Local Aggregates Assessment. A geographical spread of sites has been identified within the new Minerals Local Plan to meet demand from markets including the Nottingham urban area.</p>
<p>On-going co-operation</p>
<p>Continued co-operation on the development of the annual Local Aggregates Assessment</p>

Issue 4: The importation of crushed rock from Derbyshire and Leicestershire to meet demand in Nottinghamshire

<p>Description of issue</p>
<p>Nottinghamshire’s crushed rock resource is relatively limited with the only permitted quarry currently inactive. The LAA sets out the last 10 years sales figures which have been zero since 2010. Nottinghamshire will therefore be heavily reliant on crushed rock imports primarily from Derbyshire and Leicestershire to meet demand.</p>
<p>Evidence base</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nottinghamshire and Nottingham LAA - Derbyshire LAA - Leicestershire LAA
<p>Strategic partners</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derbyshire County Council (including Derby City Council and Peak District Peak Park Authority) - Leicestershire County Council
<p>Actions</p>
<p>There have been ongoing discussions and meetings with both Derbyshire County Council and Leicestershire County Council.</p> <p>The latest Derbyshire LAA states that wider demand (based on the 10-year average sales figures) for crushed rock can be met over the plan period. Leicestershire’s most recent LAA also states that existing demand from outside the county can be met over the plan period.</p>
<p>Outcomes from strategic working</p>
<p>Given the continued availability of crushed rock from Derbyshire and Leicestershire and the lack of proposed sites put forward by the minerals industry, no site-specific allocations for crushed rock are being proposed in Nottinghamshire. Policy MP4 identifies remaining permitted reserves at the County’s only existing quarry.</p>
<p>On-going co-operation</p>
<p>The situation will be monitored through the annual Nottinghamshire and Nottingham LAAs and where necessary future meetings will be held to discuss demand and supply issues.</p>

Issue 5: Industrial dolomite provision in Nottinghamshire

Description of issue
<p>Industrial dolomite is an industrial grade limestone that is mainly used in the iron and steel industry. The resource is rare in the UK and is only found locally in parts of the Magnesian Limestone formation which is mainly worked for aggregate grade material. The end market for industrial dolomite products is international due to the scarcity of this high-quality mineral.</p> <p>No industrial dolomite is currently worked in Nottinghamshire, but a potential resource exists in a small area of the county close to Creswell Crags. This resource is close to an existing dolomite quarry at Whitwell in Derbyshire. Products from Whitwell quarry are exported to 28 countries spanning 4 continents.</p> <p>No specific proposals for the extraction of industrial dolomite were put forward by the minerals industry through the call for sites exercise undertaken at the outset of the plan preparation in 2017. As a result, the Minerals Local Plan includes a criteria-based policy (MP9) that supports the extraction of Industrial Dolomite where a need can be demonstrated.</p> <p>Creswell Crags is designated as a SSSI, SAM and potential World Heritage Site and the supporting text for policy MP9 acknowledges the need for any future planning application to address these designations. Any planning application would be considered against all relevant policies in the minerals plan and national policy.</p> <p>Historic England objected to Policy MP9 at the draft plan stage and at the Publication Plan stage. Historic England feels that the policy as currently worded is creating a de-facto site allocation. Historic England also feel that the policy ignores environmental and other social and economic factors which would have to be considered in the planning balance.</p> <p>Historic England's response to the Publication Plan indicated that it did not consider the Council had met its duty to co-operate. Following discussions after the close of the consultation period, Historic England has withdrawn its objection in relation to the duty to co-operate but maintains its objection to the policy on soundness grounds. This is discussed within the Statement of Common Ground.</p>
Evidence base
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mineral resource maps (previously supplied by the operator)- Heritage Environment Records
Strategic partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Derbyshire County Council- Historic England
Actions

Prior to the development of the current minerals local plan, meetings were held with Historic England, Derbyshire County Council and relevant District Council officers regarding the nationally important dolomite resource and the potential for future extraction in the area. It was made clear that any future planning application for minerals development would have to be assessed against all the relevant planning policies contained in the Minerals Local Plan. This would include Policy DM1: 'Protecting Local Amenity' and DM6: 'Historic Environment'.

Discussions regarding the longer-term provision of Industrial Dolomite have also been held with Derbyshire County Council as part of wider meetings regarding cross boundary mineral provision issues. However, given the lack of any proposals put forward by the minerals industry in Nottinghamshire, no site-specific discussions can be had at this stage.

Outcomes from strategic working

In order to ensure that the long-term supply of nationally important industrial minerals can be maintained over the plan period, discussions with Derbyshire County Council have identified the availability of remaining industrial dolomite reserves within their area, and the likely timescale of working. This has suggested there is no pressing need to identify a specific site within Nottinghamshire during this plan period. However, in order to meet national policy requirements to make provision for nationally important industrial minerals (NPPF paragraph 208), the Council has included a criteria-based policy against which any future proposals would be assessed.

On-going co-operation

Continued liaison with Derbyshire County Council and Historic England on relevant issues.

Issue 6: Imports of brick clay from Derbyshire for use at Kirton brick works for blending purposes

Description of issue
A relatively small but important amount of brick clay is imported from Waingroves clay pit in Derbyshire to Kirton brick works in Nottinghamshire for blending purposes.
Evidence base
Information supplied by Derbyshire County Council
Strategic partners
Derbyshire County Council
Actions, outcomes and on-going co-operation
As part of discussions with Derbyshire County Council, it was indicated that reserves at the clay pit are adequate to meet this demand beyond the life of the new plan period (2030). As part of future monitoring and/or the review of the minerals plan discussions will be held with Derbyshire County Council.

Issue 7: Ensuring the Plan aligns with local growth ambitions

Description of issue
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council as the Minerals Planning Authority is responsible for minerals planning within Nottinghamshire (excluding Nottingham City). The majority of other planning functions are carried out by the 7 local district and borough councils which prepare separate local plans for their area setting out their priorities for housing, employment and other essential infrastructure.</p> <p>Through its Minerals Local Plan, the Minerals Planning Authority must make provision for a steady and adequate supply of minerals to meet identified needs, taking account of planned future growth in housing, employment and infrastructure. Policies MP1 – MP12 make provision for the range of aggregate, industrial and energy minerals found within Nottinghamshire. The Minerals Planning Authority must also safeguard mineral resources by defining Minerals Safeguarding Areas, and adopting appropriate policies, so that known resources are not sterilised by non-mineral development. Policy SP7 sets out the Plan’s approach to minerals safeguarding, consultation areas and associated minerals infrastructure. As part of local plan preparation, the 7 local districts and boroughs are also required to include minerals safeguarding areas (produced by the County Council) on their policies maps.</p> <p>The need to safeguard resources has the potential to conflict with housing, employment and other development proposals within District and Borough Local Plans, making it important to address these issues proactively at an early stage.</p> <p>The Local Enterprise Partnership (D2N2 LEP) sets priorities for the area with the aim of promoting economic growth and jobs in the local area.</p> <p>Sheffield City Region Combined Authority also has significant housing and economic links with north Nottinghamshire.</p>
Evidence base
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Emerging Minerals Local Plan- District / Borough Local Plans- LEP published reports
Strategic partners

<p>Nottinghamshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ashfield District Council - Bassetlaw District Council - Broxtowe Borough Council - Gedling Borough Council - Mansfield District Council - Newark and Sherwood District Council - Rushcliffe Borough Council 	<p>Other relevant bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Enterprise Partnership (D2N2 LEP) - Sheffield City Region Combined Authority
<p>Actions</p>	
<p>Meetings were held with officers from the Nottinghamshire district / borough authorities in June 2018 in advance of the publication of the Draft Plan consultation. This was to discuss any draft site allocations that had been identified in their area, minerals safeguarding and any other issues that may have arisen as part of the plan preparation. GIS layers have previously been supplied to the district and borough councils identifying the safeguarding areas to inform the local plans. Additional meetings were held in May 2019 to provide updates on the progress of the Plan. Comments from district and borough councils were received at each of the main consultation stages and where appropriate were incorporated into the plan.</p> <p>Officers from the County Council also attend a county planning officers meeting on a regular basis to discuss wider planning issues from across the county and update on the progress of plan preparation.</p> <p>Officers from the County Council also attend regular meetings of the Sheffield City Region to discuss plan preparation and cross-boundary issues. No specific issues were raised.</p>	
<p>Outcomes from strategic working</p>	
<p>Where appropriate, amendments suggested through the consultation process and or through discussions were incorporated in to the plan. These were generally local considerations that were added to the Development Briefs for the proposed Site Allocations.</p> <p>Working closely with the District/Borough Councils has resulted in raising awareness of the safeguarding methodology and enabled a better understanding of the proposed land uses both at the district/borough level in terms of housing and employment allocations and proposed quarry allocations at the County Council level. This has allowed the authorities to accommodate different development needs and avoid potential land-use conflicts in the preparation of their local plan. No specific duty to co-operate issues have been raised.</p> <p>The D2N2 board supported the approach set out in the Plan as being consistent with</p>	

economic objectives and the growth agenda for Nottinghamshire.

On-going co-operation

Meetings or discussions will be held with the district and borough councils where necessary, particularly when the plan is reviewed in the future. The County Council will act as consultee on non-minerals planning applications to ensure that mineral safeguarding is adequately addressed and work with district/borough councils where specific issues arise.

The County Council will continue to meet and engage with Sheffield City Region on cross-boundary planning issues.

Issue 8: Minimising potential risks of flooding from the development of new quarries

<p>Description of issue</p> <p>National policy defines sand and gravel extraction as ‘water compatible’ and sets out that such development is appropriate in all flood zone areas. However, it is important to avoid or minimise the risk of flooding, and not exacerbate existing flooding, as well as seeking to reduce existing flood problems where possible.</p> <p>The Environment Agency (EA) is a key consultee on flood risk and adaptation measures. The County Council has previously worked with the EA in preparing a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), building on the work already done in some areas by the district and borough councils. This work was updated as part of preparing the new Minerals Local Plan. The SFRA assessed all potential minerals sites put forward following the call for sites exercise undertaken as part of the evidence gathering process. As part of the evidence gathering process, the County Council also commissioned the EA to provide specific comments on each of the site proposed by the minerals industry. The EA also provided wider comments on the content of the plan at each stage of the consultation process. Where appropriate the comments have influenced the plan.</p>
<p>Evidence base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood data provided by the Environment Agency - Specific comments supplied by the EA as part of the site assessment process - Level 1 – Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
<p>Strategic partners</p> <p>Environment Agency</p>
<p>Actions</p> <p>The Environment Agency was consulted on the updated SFRA and at each stage of plan development. The Council commissioned the Environment Agency to provide detailed comments on all of the sites put forward during the call for sites.</p>
<p>Outcomes from strategic working</p> <p>A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been produced which confirms that there are no overriding flood risk issues at any of the proposed allocation sites. This has also informed site-specific requirements, which are set out in the respective site development briefs, including the need for a Site Specific SFRA. The development briefs also identify potential restoration gains in terms of additional flood storage and opportunities for floodplain reconnection as sought within Policy DM2 Water Resources and Flood Risk.</p>
<p>On-going co-operation</p>

Where necessary meetings or discussions will take place in the future as part of any plan review. The Environment Agency would also be consulted on any future planning applications for minerals development.

Issue 9: Minimising potential impacts from quarrying on the historic environment

Description of issue
Since minerals can only be worked where they exist, their development can lead to a conflict between the provision of essential mineral resources and the protection of heritage assets for the benefit of future generations. It is therefore important that the most important heritage assets are conserved, and that the need for development is balanced against potential harm. Specific issues relating to Creswell Crags are discussed earlier in Issue 5.
Evidence base
Historic Environment Records
Strategic partners
Historic England
Actions
Historic England consulted at each stage of the process, comments taken on board in terms of policy wording.
Outcomes from strategic working
Policy SP6 'The built, historic and natural environment' and has been included in the justification text of Policy MP10: building stone provision. Detailed advice on heritage issues has also been provided and where appropriate these comments have been incorporated in the plan, including revised wording to Policy DM6. Key heritage considerations are also specified within the individual site development briefs where relevant.
On-going co-operation
Where necessary meetings or discussion will take place in the future as part of any plan review. Historic England will continue to be consulted on relevant future planning applications.

Issue 10: Ensuring the Plan proposals do not have unacceptable impacts on the road network

<p>Description of issue</p>
<p>The majority of mineral extracted in Nottinghamshire is sand and gravel and this is predominately transported by road. This is due to the relatively short life of most sand and gravel quarries, the low cost of the mineral and the range of different markets served. Highways England is responsible for the maintenance of the motorway and certain key strategic A-roads. In Nottinghamshire this relates to the M1, A1, A46, A52 and A453. The Highways Authority is responsible for other adopted roads. Ensuring that there is adequate highway capacity, minimising overall transport distances and encouraging alternatives to road transport such as rail or river barge are therefore important issues to address as part of plan preparation.</p>
<p>Evidence base</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highways Authority traffic flow data - Strategic Transport Assessment
<p>Strategic partners</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highways Authority - Highways England - Office of Rail Regulation
<p>Actions</p>
<p>Highways England and the Office of Rail Regulation were consulted at all stages of plan preparation. Highways England made site specific comments as part of the plan preparation process, and, where appropriate, these comments have been included within the plan. No strategic issues were raised by the Office of Rail Regulation as part of the minerals plan preparation however they will be consulted at the appropriate stages as part of any future plan review.</p>
<p>Outcomes from strategic working</p>
<p>No strategic issues have been raised as part of the Duty to Cooperate process. Because of the factors listed above, it is not normally economic to transport mineral by rail, however the Plan does promote the use of alternative forms of mineral transportation where viable (Policy SP5).</p>
<p>On-going co-operation</p>
<p>Where necessary meetings or discussions will take place in the future as part of any plan review. Highways England and the Office of Rail Regulation will be consulted on any relevant planning applications on future minerals development.</p>

Issue 11: Minimising the potential risk of bird strike to aircraft which could result from quarry restoration

Description of issue
The restoration of quarries, particularly where this includes large bodies of open water, can encourage roosting or loafing birds such as gulls or geese. This can be dangerous if located close to airports or airfields due to the potential risk of bird-strike to aircraft. It is essential that potential risks are identified and minimised through the planning process.
Evidence base
Airfield safeguarding maps
Strategic partners
Civil Aviation Authority
Actions
The Civil Aviation Authority were consulted on the Plan specifically in relation to the risk of bird-strike associated with quarries close to airfields but advised that this needed to be dealt with by the individual airfields/ airport authorities and the Ministry of Defence in respect of military airfields. Subsequent consultation has therefore been directed to the relevant local civil airfields and Ministry of Defence, where appropriate.
Outcomes from strategic working
No strategic issues have been raised in terms of preparing the minerals plan. Policy DM10 sets out specific measures in relation to airfield safeguarding and a safeguarding plan to trigger relevant consultation.
On-going co-operation
Where necessary meetings or discussions will take place in the future as part of any plan review. Local airfields and/or the Ministry of Defence will be consulted on any planning applications within relevant airfield safeguarding areas.

Issue 12: Minimising potential impacts from quarries on strategic health issues

Description of issue
All development has the potential to impact on public health and the need for health care.
Evidence base
Health Impact Assessment
Strategic partners
Clinical Commissioning Groups
Actions
As part of the plan preparation a Health Impact Assessment has been produced in conjunction with Public Health (a County Council function) and consulted on as part of the general consultation on the plan. The Clinical Commissioning Groups in Nottinghamshire were consulted at all stages of plan preparation.
Outcomes from strategic working
Recommendations from the Health Impact Assessment were incorporated into the Plan, where appropriate, to minimise the impact of the Plan on health and maximise the health gains resulting from the Plan. No strategic issues were raised by either the Clinical Commissioning Groups in Nottinghamshire or the NHS Commissioning Board.
On-going co-operation
The Clinical Commissioning Groups and NHS Commissioning Board will be consulted at the appropriate stages as part of any future plan review and as part of planning applications, as applicable.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1. Other than those issues identified within this statement and addressed during the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan, none of the prescribed bodies have raised objections in relations to the Council's duty to cooperate. The County Council is therefore satisfied that it has identified and addressed all outstanding matters in relation to the duty to co-operate.