

A Guide through the Document Maze (July 2014)

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Introduction: This guide aims to help people understand the document maze presented in the May 2014 Notts MLP Sand & Gravel consultation. It provides brief summaries of all the documents, highlighting important areas relevant to Coddington village. I hope that it will be useful as a reference and encourage people to tackle reading some of the documents themselves – the links take you directly to the documents from the County Council website. The table of contents also contains hyperlinks to later sections.

Post Script: At 17.8.14 the documents are not available on the original NCC webpages, as NCC are reviewing the consultation responses. The links in this document continue to work.

For the top level path through the maze follow the ◆ symbol (the yellow boxes provide detail of the main level (a) and level (b) documents). Lower level and background documents - level (c) and (d) - are in deeper coloured boxes.

◆ Level (a) documents – May 2014 consultation

- Documents at end of May-July 14 Consultation on the main consultation page:

- 1(a). [Additional Sand and Gravel Consultation Document \[PDF\]](#)³
- 2(a). [Response Form \[PDF\]](#)⁴
- 3(a). [Response Form \[Word\]](#)⁵

Document 1(a)

- Document Title: **Minerals Local Plan Consultation Additional Consultation on Sand and Gravel Provision 14 May – 11 July 2014**
- File ref: MLP Preferred Approach Consultation Document_May2014.pdf – 19Mb
- Document: Introduces May-July 2014 consultation – lists principal changes to sand & gravel provision compared with Oct 2013.
- Presents Policy ‘MP2 Sand and Gravel – lists **allocated sites and their yields** in the period to 2030, with v brief description of each site.
- Appendix 1 – gives new **overall map** showing all the allocated sites, and **local maps of each area** with an allocation.
- Appendix 2 – gives **Site Development Briefs** for each allocation (instructions to the site developer on aspects NCC think should be adressed).

Documents 2(a) and 3(a) are no longer relevant since the consultation has closed. NCC stated: “Please Note: Previous responses (i.e. 2013 consultation responses) to the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach remain valid and will not need to be submitted again.”

◆ Level (b) documents – Oct 2013 consultation

- NCC stated: You may wish to make reference to the Preferred Approach consultation document:

- 1(b). [Preferred Approach Consultation Document \[PDF\]](#)⁶
- 2(b). [Councils Response to Preferred Approach Comments \(sand and gravel only\) \[PDF\]](#)⁷

- NB The previous consultation of 23rd Oct – 4 Dec 2013 was on the last version of the MLP Preferred Approach Consultation Document (which dealt with all the different minerals, and included a different set of sand and gravel sites), and the Sustainability Preferred Approach Documents (Main Document and Sites Document). One of the links below is to the document containing NCC responses to the 2013 consultation comments.

Document 1(b)

- Document Title: **Minerals Local Plan Consultation Preferred Approach 23 October – 4 December 2013**
- File Link name: Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach Final Document.pdf 21Mb
- File name Full document web.pdf
- It replaces the preferred approach of the 2013 consultation, incorporating the changes suggested by others and accepted by NCC.
- Chapter 1 Introduces the Minerals Local Plan.
- Chapter 2 presents their overview, vision & **Strategic Objectives SO1 – SO8** and gives a 'key diagram' (map).
- Chapter 3 sets out their **Strategic Policies SP1 – SP7**.
- Chapter 4 looks at the individual minerals MP1 – MP12, **MP2= Sand & Gravel**.
- **MP2 Sand & Gravel: Pages 49-55:**
 - What was said at the earlier Issues & Options stage.
 - This document lists each allocation by area, gives a very brief **site description**. **Coddington's is on page 55.**
 - NB Sustainability Appraisals for each allocation site against **SA Objectives (SA Matrix)** are given in the **Sustainability Appraisal Document** – see below under link 4(c)
- Chapter 5 presents Development **Management Policies DM1 – DM19**.
- Chapter 6 Implementation and Monitoring, includes a glossary (pg 131-8), states what information required in planning applications, gives a site production delivery schedule – 2030 (Appendix 2 pg 140-1 for Sand & Gravel)
- Appendix 3 gives the **Site Development Briefs – Coddington is on Pages 163-4**, gives overall county map and individual **area maps** (pages 173-179 – **Coddington is Page 187**).
- Appendix 5 is a monitoring and implementation table.

Important Details from this document, in setting the context of the allocations. (They are where the extraction industry-bodies and many of the interested organisations focus their comments - as always, the devil is in the detail):

- **Strategic Objectives:**

SO1: Improving the sustainability of minerals development

SO2: Providing an adequate supply of minerals

SO3: Addressing climate change

SO4: Safeguarding of mineral resources

SO5: Minimising impacts on communities

SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets

SO7: Protecting & enhancing historic assets

SO8: Protecting agricultural land

- **Strategic Policies:**

SP1: Sustainable Development – refers to Government National Planning Policy Framework (**NPPF**)

SP2: Biodiversity Led Restoration – refers to Nottinghamshire **Local Biodiversity Action Plan** (LBAP) and the Trent Valley **Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project** (BOM, seeking to extend/improve priority habitats), and the **Water Framework Directive**. (Government's Natural Environment White Paper (2011), leads to UK habitat creation quotas (UKBAP).) Refers to **Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity Study** (AMES)

SP3: Climate Change refers to Nottinghamshire Sustainable Community Strategy (**SCS**)

SP4: Minerals Provision refers to Minerals Local Plan

SP5: Sustainable Transport refers to **Strategic Transport Assessment**

SP6: The Built and Natural Environment refers to sites of scientific/ecological/geological importance (incl SINCs); archaeological remains; **Landscape Character Assessment** (LCA); Agricultural Land Classification (ALC); and refers to **Environmental Impact Assessment** (EIA) regulations.

SP7: The Nottinghamshire Green Belt

- **Development Management Policies:**

DM1: Protecting local amenity

DM2: Water resources and flood risk – refers to **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment**, NCC Flood Risk Management Strategy (with other organisations District & Borough Councils, Severn Trent Water, the Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Boards and Nottingham City Council) due 'summer 2014'.

DM3: Agricultural land and soil quality – refers to National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), DM11 (Restoration & Afteruse/care) and UK Biodiversity Mapping Project (UKBOM).

DM4: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity – refers to EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC ("Habitats Directive") - requires **Habitat Regulation Assessment**; also The EU Natura 2004 network sites, UK designated sites (incl SINCs) under Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981/ Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Also Notts Biodiversity Action Plan (**LBAP**), Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (**BOM**) and an **Area of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity (AMES) study**.

DM5: Landscape character – refers to **Landscape Character Assessments** (LCA), Coddington is in the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands (ES)** (Winthorpe Farmlands Area), bordering the Trent Washlands, an area identified as being particularly under pressure from minerals development. Refers to **AMES** Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Study

DM6: Historic environment – refers to World Heritage Sites (none), Archaeology sites Cresswell Crags and South Muskham special resource area, **Archaeology Background Paper, Listed Buildings** and **Conservation Areas**. Refers to Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Records (HER) & the applicant (*developer*) submitting a **Heritage Statement or Archaeological Evaluation**.

DM7: Public access – refers to Nottinghamshire Right of Way Action Plan

DM8: Cumulative impact

DM9: Highways safety and vehicle movements/routeing – (**MLP Strategic Transport Assessment**) DM9 refers to Highways Agency, Notts CC as the Local Highway Authority responsible for implementing the **Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan**. MLP requires **Transport Statements (TS)** and **Transport Assessments (TA)** and **Travel Plans**. (See also N&E Midlands Route Strategy Evidence Report (April 2014); and news of Newark Southern link road.

DM10: Planning Obligations

DM11: Restoration, after-use and after-care – refer to Council's **Biodiversity Led Restoration Strategy, Landscape Character Assessments**, in some circumstances soil being moved elsewhere, District/Borough Local Plans.

DM12: Airfield safeguarding (bird strike) – impact of open water restoration – NEWARK Air Museum not recognised, we fall between Syerston & Waddington zones.

DM13: Mineral Safeguarding and Consultation Areas - Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSA) identify mineral resource areas - the **Minerals Consultation Area (MCA)** identifies areas where non-minerals development must consult the Mineral Planning Authority before planning consent can be granted by district/borough authorities. Minerals Policies Map. **Nottinghamshire Mineral Safeguarding Background Paper**.

DM14: Incidental mineral extraction

DM15: Irrigation lagoons - 30 - 50,000 tonnes of mineral in order to create a pond of about 1 hectare in extent for agriculture.

DM16: Borrow pits

DM17: Associated industrial development eg on site Cement mixing plant – refers to The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment)(England) Order 2013

DM18: Mineral exploration – geophysical surveys with explosives, test pits and boreholes

Document 2(b)

- Document Title: **Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach Summary of representations received and Council's response (sand and gravel elements), April 2014**
- Link name: Councils Response to Preferred Approach Comments (sand and gravel only) [PDF]
- File name: MP2 and Site Briefs – Summary Table April 14.pdf
- This is NCC's **table of all responses** (relevant to Sand & Gravel) made in the 2013 consultation. It gives each response as its 100 word summary (with no link to the original full comment) and the proposed changes, and sometimes groups together responses by a large number of people. It **answers each item with NCC policy decision** and states what **action/changes** it intends to make.
- Thus in theory:
- 2013 Preferred Approach + NCC agreed actions to responses = 2014 Preferred Approach

◆ Comments made at the Preferred Approach consultation stage can be viewed online via the County Council's [interactive Local Development Framework for the Minerals Local Plan](#)⁸.

The link above is where you can **search for responses made in during the October 2013 and May 2014 consultations**, to both documents:

- 1(a). [Additional Sand and Gravel Consultation Document \[PDF\]](#)³
- 1(b). [Preferred Approach Consultation Document \[PDF\]](#)⁶

There are several ways to search – personally I use the 'Options' most, as this allows you to look for responses under the chapter headings.

◆ Level (c) documents – Sand & Gravel background papers

The Additional Consultation on Sand and Gravel Provision is supported by a range of background papers and technical reports:

- 1(c). [Local Aggregate Assessment](#)⁹
- 2(c). [Site Selection Background Paper \[PDF\]](#)¹⁰
- 3(c). [Delivery Schedule Background Paper \[PDF\]](#)¹¹
- 4(c). [Sustainability Appraisal](#)¹² (see ◆ [Level \(d\)](#) documents)
- 5(c). [Habitat Regulations Assessment](#)¹²
- 6(c). [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](#)¹²

- 7(c). [Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Report \[PDF\]](#)¹³
- 8(c). [Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping \[PDF\]](#)¹⁴
- 9(c). [Equality Impact Assessment](#)¹⁵

Excluding Document 9(c) these fall into two groups: i Minerals Supply; ii Sustainability (including Site Selection Criteria and Site Restoration). Sometimes the links just take you to another page with a number of documents (i.e. level (d) documents).

i. Minerals Supply

Document 1(c) Local Aggregate Assessment 'LAA' - This leads to a page with two documents.

- The documents are concerned with assessing how much gravel can be produced, each year, by each existing allocated site and comparing the total with the amount required by the government that NCC hold available. Historic 10-year average figures are used to predict future requirements and assess the landbank, taking into account national and sub national guidelines. The draft LAA is submitted to the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party with background papers for specific minerals eg 'Aggregates - sand and gravel, options for meeting shortfalls.'
- The Idle Valley in N Notts traditionally supplied markets in Yorkshire and Humberside with sand and gravel – production in the Idle Valley is decreasing as resources are becoming exhausted. This is why so many replacement pits are sought in the Newark area – which on paper has good road links with these distant markets. Otherwise use of reserves from outside the county could see exports from Nottinghamshire to Yorkshire and Humberside fall (with economic impacts). (See also consultation responses by other local authorities & other County Council, which state concerns about the pressures that they will incur if they can't get material from Notts)
- [Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Local Aggregate Assessment \(LAA\) 2013 \[PDF\]](#)¹
- [Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Local Aggregates Assessment \(LAA\) update March 2014 \[PDF\]](#)²

Document 3(c) Delivery Schedule Background Paper

Lists sand & gravel annual output across all allocated sites in period 2012-2030. Coddington MP2o is expected to deliver 500,000 Tonnes/yr from 2023- 2030 (the end of the plan period) and beyond to c2042. This document replaces the Oct 2013 Delivery Schedule paper which included some different sites (Coddington's delivery schedule is unchanged – apart from increasing from 250 to 500 Tonnes in first year.) The out of date document has been used in the Draft Strategic Transport Assessment that Coddington Parish Council was given.

ii. Sustainability, Site Selection Criteria and Site Restoration

The remainder of the documents are concerned with justifying choices between sites, and in fulfilling strategic (SP1-7) and management policies (DM1-18):

- 2(c). Site Selection Background Paper [PDF]10
- 4(c). Sustainability Appraisal 12 - see [◆ Level \(d\)](#) documents
- 5(c). Habitat Regulations Assessment12
- 6(c). Strategic Flood Risk Assessment12
- 7(c). Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Report [PDF]13
- 8(c). Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping [PDF]14

Document 2(c) - Site Selection Background Paper

- Document Title: **Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Background Paper Site Selection Update – Sand and Gravel May 2014**
- Between Dec 2013 and May 2014 the list of Sand & Gravel sites was revised – presumably as a result of consultation responses. This provides the **updated list of sites** and for each site a brief description, a paragraph on their sustainability (with overall ‘score’) and (**in Appendix 3**) a table of all the sites with their **3 sustainability ‘scores’** (operational; after restoration and overall). Coddington (PA10) is on Pages 10 & 26.
- **Important:** For information about these scores, and to understand the Sustainability Matrix see: **MLP Sustainability Appraisal Preferred Approach – Sites Report October 2013** (Document 4(c) below)
- The document also lists various background papers, briefly explains the site selection process – 1 call for sites & evidence gathering (Appendix 1 shows what info the developer must give); who has been consulted (e.g. Natural England); explains the need for other assessments (**Strategic Flood Risk (SFRA)**, **Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)**, **Strategic Transport Assessment (STA)**). 2 sites with no developers are removed 3 Sustainability Assessment 4 Assessment of site production capability in the plan period. There is a table of all the sites with operators, sites withdrawn or considered undeliverable and a map.

Link 6 (c)

This link takes you to a second page ‘Minerals Local Plan technical documents’

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Appendix A to M of the Scott Wilson Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Minerals and Waste Final Living Document April 2011 have not been included in the attached document due to very large file size. Should you wish to have access to some or all of the appendix referred to in the report, please contact the [Planning Policy Team](#)⁵.

- [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment \[PDF 2.8MB\]](#)⁶

Document Title: Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Minerals and Waste Final Living Document April 2011 (by URS Scott Wilson)

- This is a 119 page detailed technical report that I am do not feel able to assess – someone with geology/industry expertise needs to evaluate it and obtain all the maps etc. relevant to our site. The MP2o **Site Development brief** – (where Coddington restoration is described as water – compare with the relevant extracts below).
- The document’s scope is general and all Appendices A-M are absent (pages 107-119 blank headings). These comprise all of the maps overviews (A) and local (B-D), Potential Minerals Sites Review Tables (K) etc. There is only one map, which shows waterways – but only within the county borders and we need to consider the River Witham and systems across the Lincolnshire border. There are no references to actual sites except a table with their areas and OS coordinates – and a table of the **proposed site restorations**.
- Sand & Gravel extraction is defined as ‘a water compatible development – compatible with flood zones 1,2,3a,3b’ – a phrase quoted in **our site Sustainability Matrix** – see relevant extracts below.
- The document section headings are: (1 Introduction – 2 Study Area – 3 Policy Context – 4 PPS25 Sequential Test – 5 The Exception Test & Level 2 SFRA - 6 Level 1 SFRA Methodology – 7 Review of Flood Risk Management Options – 8 Site Specific FRA Guidance)

Site Development Brief Coddington MP2o – from the main 2014 document, extracts only

Water and flooding

- Mitigation of potential flooding should be considered through a Flood Risk Assessment as part of site lies

in Flood Zone 3. No plant or equipment or storage of aggregate or over burden should be in this area and no excavation within 30m of the top of the bank forming the watercourse

- 9m stand off from the major watercourse that crosses the site from east to west.
- Potential impact on the groundwater resource as the site is underlain by a Secondary Aquifer.

Environmental and cultural designations

- Extraction without dewatering would minimise impact on the Ancient Woodland that adjoins the site
- Protection of Moors Brat Drain SINC and woodland to eastern boundary must be considered.
- Trees located along the boundary of the site which are subject to Tree Preservation Orders should be retained and included within proposed screening.

Quarry restoration – no mention of open water!

Restoration of the site should be primarily biodiversity-led, however the higher quality agricultural soils should be taken into account in the final restoration proposal reflecting policy DM3; Agricultural land and soil quality. There is potential to provide new areas of heathland and acid grassland in its eastern appendage (depending on substrate), as per the Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project. Target restoration will depend on landform, hydrology and substrate characteristics...

Extract from Coddington Mp2o Sustainability Matrix:

“The site scores very negatively with regard to impact and risk of flooding as part of it is within Flood Zone 3, however the precise nature of the impact would have to be ascertained through a flood risk assessment.”

| SA Objective | Effect SCORES | Comment | Mitigation |
|--|--|---|---|
| 6. Minimise impact and risk of flooding. | -3 operational period 1 (after restoration) | Part of the site is located in an area of high flood risk (Zone 3) from an un-named watercourse, however sand and gravel workings are considered to be water-compatible development which is appropriate in this zone provided that there is no net loss of floodplain storage, water flows are not impeded and flood risk is not increased elsewhere. There is insufficient information at this stage on which to determine the impact of operations and as a high risk zone is involved the effect has to be considered as very negative. Impact in the long-term could be positive or negative depending on the nature of restoration. | Flood Risk Assessment including consideration of flood flow and storage. Implementation of sustainable drainage systems. (SuDS) No excavation within 30m of the top of the bank forming the watercourse. |
| 2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest. | -2 operational period 0 (after restoration) | Most of Moor Brats Drain SINC is within the site and the site adjoins Langford Moor Area SINC. The former site would either be lost or if retained it, together with the latter SINC, could suffer from indirect effects such as dust, noise and changes in hydrology and hydrogeology. The proposed restoration to water based recreation and/or nature conservation does not indicate that biodiversity restoration would be a priority. There is potential to enhance biodiversity by maximising BAP priority habitats through restoration and the site lies within the NWT Trent Vale Living Landscape Area, so | Ecological surveys and hydrological reports. Buffer zones to protect SINC. Appropriate restoration scheme to maximise BAP priority habitats for the area. |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | | is a high priority for landscape-scale habitat restoration and the creation of habitat linkages and stepping stones. | |
| 12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water. | -1 operational period 0 (after restoration) | Potential de-watering and discharge into watercourses. | Hydrological reports. On-site protection measures to avoid contamination of surface waters and groundwater. Implementation of SUDs. Meeting the requirements of the Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Board (IDB). |

Document 7(c) - Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Report (AMES)

- Document Title: **Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan “A methodology to identify Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity (Landscape/Ecological/Historic) in the Trent Valley.”**
- A tool developed to locate landscape areas most worthy of protection for a range of environmental factors (landscape & geology – archaeology & historic/heritage – ecology & biodiversity) and consequently those ‘less valuable’. It values: visually & structurally intact landscapes, strong historic cultural identity, expansive or multiple areas of semi-natural habitats. Study done on East Notts Sandlands & Trent Valley Washlands because of the threat that gravel-working poses to these landscape areas. It presumably feeds in to the Sustainability Assessment, through SA Objectives (2 biodiversity, 4 historic environment, 5 townscape & landscape 14 quality of life). It refers to previous work Notts **Landscape Character Areas** Assessment (LCA) - Coddington is within the **East Notts Sandlands**, in the sub-area **Winthorpe Farmlands**.
- <http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/landimprovements/landscapecharacter.htm>
- The landscape is divided into **Landscape Character Parcels** (LCP) – this has separated the area N of the A17 bypass from its association with Coddington Village, and downgraded its value.
- Project identifies 4- zone scale based on how rich the LCPs are against all three environmental aspects compared with the average, also hotspots where multiple-interest sites occur (often by the Trent).
- **Scale:** Dark Red (v high – 3 datasets); Red (high – 2 datasets); Pink (med – 1 dataset); Pale Pink (low – none)
- Maps were produced for each of the three environmental aspects showing features, plus a 3-aspect map (‘multiple-environmental’). All Sand & Gravel Allocation sites were scored and placed in a table.
- **Coddington Village – South of A17bypass: dark red; East of Coddington-Lincs border: red; Parish North of A17bypass – pink; Coddington MP2o Site: pink, no hotspots.**
- Biodiversity: values ancient woodland, local wildlife sites (SINCs), regionally important geological sites; refers to **Biodiversity Action Plan** data.
- Historic: refers to **Historic Landscape Character Assessment (HLCA)**, **Historic Environment Record (HER)** kept by County Archaeologist, Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England Project (**SHINE**), Sanderson’s 1835 Map 40 Miles Around Mansfield and Aerial Photo coverage 2009 survey. Values: intact irregular fields, fossilized strip fields, ridge & furrow, paleo-channels, above ground earthworks.
- Landscape: values pasture, mature hedgerows, woodland. Refers to Mature Landscape Area designation (mid 1990s).

Link 5 (c) Habitat Regulations Assessment

This link takes you to a second page ‘Minerals Local Plan technical documents’

Habitats Regulations Assessment:

- [Preliminary Screening Report \[PDF\]](#)¹
- [Screening of potential sites - excluding alluvial sand and gravel \[PDF\]](#)²
- [HRA – Habitats Regulations Assessment Final Report 2013 \[PDF\]](#)³
- [HRA – Final Report Fig 3.1 Constraints Map 2013 \[PDF\]](#)

Habitat Regulations Final Report

- Document Title: **Notts MLP Screening of Potential Sites – Alluvial Sand & Gravel 27.1.13 (by WSP)**
- This document is concerned with the possible impact upon Natura2000 sites both from the Minerals and Waste Plan allocation sites themselves and from HGV traffic arising from operations. It considers probable mineral export routes, water quality and aquifer connectedness, air quality, noise, dust, light, human disturbance, buildings and land loss. The parameters chosen – 200m from a road and human disturbance within 500m of a site – may be useful to us in our arguments against the proximity of MP2o Coddington.
- Coddington MP2o (PA10) is one of the sites considered, and it includes some technical information – description of bedrock and superficial deposits (Charmouth Mudstone; superficial River Terrace deposits), their aquifer productivity, soils have high leaching potential, groundwater quality (poor NW, good SE, probably at risk). There is a discussion about dewatering in Table 4 which notes that a full hydrogeological assessment will be carried out – extraction without dewatering would provide the greatest protection for the Ancient Woodland and in addition a buffer should protect the soils. The export routes considered: 1 N-S traffic – most likely to use the M1/A1 (on A1 would pass within 200m of pSPA beyond Elkesley) 2 E-W traffic – E-bound use A617/A17; - W-bound on A617 (would pass within 200m of pSPA beyond Rainworth, and beyond on A619 beyond Chesterfield within 200m of Peak District Moors SPA).
- The Birds Directive required the establishment of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for birds. The Habitats Directive required Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to be designated for species other than birds, and for habitats. Together, SPAs and SACs make up the Natura 2000 network of protected areas. The Natura 2000 network is the EU contribution to the "Emerald network" of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCIs) set up under the Bern Convention and a key contribution to the Program of Work of Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Document Title: Final Report Constraints Map

A Map showing the County and surrounding areas – with all the sand & gravel allocation sites marked, plus: Nottingham City Boundary, Notts County Boundary plus 20Km buffer zone; Special Protected Areas **SPA** and Prospective-SPAs; Ramsar; Special Areas of Conservation.

Document 8(c) – Biodiversity Mapping

- Document Title: **The Trent Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project (DRAFT) July 2013**
- A project with several funders & stakeholders which aimed to 1 map Notts current biodiversity and 2 identify target areas for biodiversity enhancement and the recreation of habitat networks at a landscape scale, for next 5-10 years and next 50 years. Areas were classified as MAKE: Better; Bigger; More (create new); Connected. Groups included Nottingham Biodiversity Action Group (BAG) and Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP). It used the Habitat Network Model of permeability (how easy it is for wildlife to move through an area). 4 key habitats targeted – Woodland; Acid Grassland/Heath; Grassland; Wetland.
- They produced a basemap of habitats (Appendix 5), with basemaps for each of the four habitats (Appendix 6) and their connectedness, plus Biodiversity Opportunity Maps (BOMs) for each of habitats showing 5-10yr and 50yr targets. Acid Grassland/heathland was identified as locally important although opportunities for improvement were small. Sometimes there were conflicts over which habitat should be targeted in an area. Not included - but noted as local opportunities -

were hedgerows, shelterbelts, grass strips around fields and roads, improved drainage ditch management etc.

- The S-Trent Valley maps show the Coddington area (Landscape Character Area the 'Winthorpe Farmlands').

Opportunities identified in Appendix 7:

WOODLAND:

20 Bigger: Newark Golf Course/Coddington Plantation. Increase size and connect woodland. MW (50 yrs).

21 More: Stapleford wood. More broadleaf in existing conifer plantation, forestry commission owned. MW. (10yrs) Barbastelle bat recorded at Norton Disney north of Stapleford wood.

24 More/Better: Woodland just N of Stapleford. Convert to broad-leaved woodland - improve edges with broad-leaves. CC. (10yrs)

HEATH/ACID GRASS:

11 Within wood just N of Stapleford. Make existing acid grassland patch larger (historic glow-worm records).

12 Bigger: Stapleford Wood & Margins around. Enhance areas of heathland within woodland. MW.

GRASSLAND: none near

WETLAND: none near,

51: Enhancement of River Witham corridor-improved riparian and marginal habitats, buffer strips, margins etc.

iii. Equality Impact Assessment

Document 9(c) Equality Impact Assessment

NCC has a duty under the Equality Act 2010 ('The Public Sector Equality Duty') to have due regard to the need to give equal opportunity between people with a protected characteristic (such as age and disability) and those who don't share it. The MLP Consultation Equal Opportunity assessment can be found on this page:

<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/equalities/eqia/>

NB extract from above:

"(ii) Consultation has been completed via two main methods. Firstly, targeted consultation with stakeholders, parish councils and members of the public who have asked to be kept informed – who are contacted by email or letter, as appropriate. Secondly, consultation roadshows at a variety of public libraries across the county, which utilise face-to-face contact with officers, printed material and internet resources. As County Council run locations, the accessibility to all members of the public should be good (and will be considered elsewhere in terms of Equality Impact Assessment). All written material is available in other formats on request to avoid negative impact on certain protected groups – as detailed in section 1d.

Extract section 1d.

The possibility that those who are blind, partially sighted or colour-blind may have difficulty reading the document will be addressed by making the information available in an appropriate format on request.

◆ Level (d) documents – Sustainability Appraisal reports

Document 4(c) - Sustainability Appraisal - clicking this link takes you to a second page 'Minerals Local Plan technical documents' – level (d) documents:

- 1(d). [Scoping Report \[PDF\]](#)⁷
- 2(d). [Issues and Options Report \[PDF\]](#)⁸
- 3(d). [Preferred Approach Main Report \[PDF\]](#)⁹
- 4(d). [Preferred Approach Sites Report \[PDF\]](#)¹⁰
- 5(d). [Preferred Approach Sites Report May 2014 \[PDF\]](#)¹¹

The third and fourth are the most important documents – the **SA Objectives** plus the **Site SA Matrix Assessment** are important concepts.

Document 1(d)

- Title: **Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report February 2012 pdf 1MB**
- SEA Directive, EU 2001/42/EC (Strategic Environmental Assessment) requires Local Plans to be reviewed against specific environment issues. In the UK the SEA concept has been broadened to include economic and social impacts too – SEA/SA. The report is the foundation for the SA process - the context being the Minerals and Waste Development Framework for Nottinghamshire – with required consultation with the **Environment Agency, Natural England** and **English Heritage** (but informal advice sought from “minerals and waste industry, environmental and community groups”).
- Its purpose was to **identify** relevant **sustainability objectives** (compatible with the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies) with **decision making criteria** for each one.
- The **Key findings** of this Scoping Report concern:
- Population – Transport - Natural Environment and Biodiversity - Historic and cultural heritage - Landscape, countryside and townscape - Climate - Air - Water - Flood risk - Health - Energy - Economy and Employment - Minerals – Waste.
- The report includes tables of
 - 1 key messages from document review of plans, programmes & policies (scope - International & EU, National, Regional, Local);
 - 2 Sustainability Issues;
 - 3 Sustainability Assessment Objectives with decision making criteria and proposed indicators.
 - Appendix 2 contains county **baseline data** with review against targets or trends, and a series of **county maps** showing different aspects (Cultural Heritage; Flooding; Air Quality Management Areas; Areas for Growth; Employment; Health; Population; Transport – navigable waterways, core road networks, railways; HGVs on Roads; HGVs as % vehicle traffic; Landscape Character Assessment Areas; Nature Designated Areas; Agricultural Soil Quality; Geology; Water – Protection Zones & Aquifers).
 - Appendix Glossary.

Document 2(d)

- Title: **Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Issues and Options**
- **Published October 2013**
- Took the process of SEA/SA from scoping to preparation of the MLP Preferred Approach document.
- **Minerals Local Plan Strategic Objectives Table 2.6:**
 - Ensure adequate supply of minerals.

- Minimise consumption of primary aggregates.
 - Minimise transport impact.
 - Maximise biodiversity gain.
 - Prioritise development which provides landscape character enhancement and avoids damaging highest quality landscapes.
 - Protect or record archaeological remains. Provide building stone for local conservation.
 - Minimise impact on climate change.
 - Reduce flood risk.
 - Prioritise development that protects best and most versatile agricultural land.
 - Work and restore sites to minimise impact on environment and local communities.
 - Safeguard proven resources from unnecessary sterilisation.
- Workshops looked at compatibility between ‘the Vision’ and the 14 ‘SA Objectives’ and found it to be inadequate. Table 2.2 gives the **SA Objectives and their criteria**. The 11 **MLP Objectives** were listed in Table 2.6 and compared with the SA Objectives. 24 issues (across all aspects of minerals provision) were identified and 4 approaches to site selection were tested against them; the 14 SA Objectives were tested against the 24 issues. The most relevant issues to us were:
 - Issue 2 – how much mineral is needed and when; Issue 3 – where should new sand & gravel extraction be focused to meet demand; How should the following be dealt with: 17 landscape character; 18 recreational opportunities; 19 archaeology and heritage; 20 climate change; 22 agricultural land; 24 safeguarding areas.

Document 3(d)

- Title: **Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Preferred Approach – Main Report October 2013 156pg**
- This document formed part of the October 2013 consultation exercise, along with the **SA Preferred Approach Sites Report** and the previous **MLP Preferred Approach Document**.
- The document describes the SA Process and how it was used to prepare the main MLP Preferred Approach Document – many of the Objectives and Policies are given above under link 1b.
- This document describes the revision of ‘the **Vision**’ (see Table 3.2) and the **8 MLP Strategic Objectives** (Table 4.1), the **14 SA Objectives with decision making criteria** (Table 2.2). This led to **7 MLP Strategic Policies** (SP1 –SP7) (SP6: The Built and Natural Environment being revised to include townscapes). A matrix was designed to assess the SA Objectives – including a descriptive scale, two time points (during extraction, after site restored) with comments and mitigations (measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant sustainability effects) (Table 5.1, 5.2). This matrix was applied later to each specific site to produce a site **Sustainability Score Matrix** which was used in the site selection procedure.
- **MP1 – MP12** are the Mineral Provision sections for each of the minerals – **MP2** is for Sand and Gravel. Each section gives a list of the existing sites with proposed extensions and new sites (with the allocation areas). There were 3 new sites Barnby Moor (MP2m), Botany Bay (MP2n) and Coddington (MP2o).
- **DM1 – DM18** are the development management policies listed above under link 1(b). In table 5.3 cumulative effects are assessed – the effect of each SA Objective (during operation, after restoration) is compared against SP1-8, MP1-12 and DM1-18 using the matrix scale. In Table 7.1: proposed achievement indicators are set against the 14 Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

Document 4(d)

- Title: **Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Preferred Approach – Sites Report October 2013**
- This document formed part of the October 2013 consultation exercise, along with the **SA Preferred Approach Main Report** and the previous **MLP Preferred Approach Document**.

- The document explains the SA Process and for each proposed extraction site (across all the minerals) it presents the **SA Matrix and summary - Coddington is pg 98-101**. This was presumably used to compare and select sites for the main MLP Preferred Approach Document. It states that all sites had some negative scores, generally relating to biodiversity, historic environment, landscape, flooding, human health and quality of life. Some possible mitigations were noted for these (and in general they seemed to take the rosiest possible view of restoration). By giving the subjective scale points linear numerical scores and summing them with equal weightings they produced a simple overall 3-parameter score (operational score; after restoration score; and their sum an overall score). Comparison tables of the 3-score parameters were incorporated in Notts Minerals Local Plan **Background Paper Site Selection Update – Sand and Gravel May 2014 – Document 2(c)** above.

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| <p>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that adequate provision is made to meet local and national mineral demand. 2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest. 3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport. 4. Protect the quality of the historic environment above and below ground. 5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape. 6. Minimise impact and risk of flooding. 7. Minimise any possible impacts on and increase adaptability to climate change. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Protection of high quality agricultural land and soil. 9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources. 10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development. 11. Protect and improve local air quality. 12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water. 13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities. 14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life. |
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