
REPORT TO:	Environment and Development Services	AGENDA ITEM: 7
DATE OF MEETING:	4 October 2007	CATEGORY
REPORT FROM:	Deputy Chief Executive	OPEN
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	Kevin Exley 01283 228717	DOC:
SUBJECT:	Minerals Sites Allocations - Aggregates Development Plan Document. Preferred Option Consultation	REF:
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	All	TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS03

1.0 Reason for Exempt (if appropriate)

1.1 Not applicable

2.0 Recommendations

- 2.1 That the contents of Derby City Council's and Derbyshire County Councils Draft Minerals Site Allocation - Aggregates - Development Plan Document be noted; and
- 2.2 That Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council, in their role as Minerals Planning Authority, (MPA) be informed that:
- The District Council objects to the MPA preferred end date of the Plan being set at 2019, on the grounds that this is arbitrary. Extending the Plan period beyond the scope of existing sub-regional minerals apportionments, which currently cover the period 2001-2016 will lead to the allocation of additional sites without a sound understanding of actual future aggregates need.
 - The District Council strongly objects to any future allocations around Elvaston on environmental and local amenity grounds.
 - The District Council supports the continued emphasis on the need to make the best use of recycled and secondary aggregates, provided that sites are subject to strict environmental safeguards to protect local environments and communities.

3.0 Purpose of Report

- 3.1 To inform Members of proposed minerals site allocations which have been identified as capable of meeting future aggregates needs within the County, focussing in particular on those proposed allocations that directly affect communities in South Derbyshire.
- 3.2 Responses are required to be submitted to Derbyshire County Council by 12 October 2007. A copy of the draft documents have been placed in the Members pigeonholes and are available on the County Councils website at:
www.derbyshire.gov.uk/mineralsites

4.0 Executive Summary

- 4.1 The Minerals Site Allocations – Aggregates – Development Plan (MSADPD) has been prepared jointly by the City and County Councils as Minerals Planning Authorities and covers the area of the City and County outside the Peak District National Park.
- 4.2 The Plan sets out the preferred options for
- Ensuring that a sufficient and continuous supply of aggregates can be maintained over the preferred Plan Period to 2019
 - Locating new minerals sites needed to ensure such continuity of supply over the Plan Period
 - Ensuring that the use of recycled and secondary minerals increases over the plan period in order to reduce reliance on 'land won primary minerals' (those taken from quarries or sand and gravel pits), and reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste sent to landfill.
- 4.3 These three main components of the Minerals Site Allocations- Aggregates are considered in detail below.

5.0 Detail

Ensuring a sufficient and continuous supply of Aggregates

- 5.1 The MSADPD seeks to ensure the supply of aggregate materials from Derbyshire for the period 2001-2019. The DPD is required to conform to the Adopted Regional Spatial Strategy which sets out, in policy 37, sub-regional aggregate targets for the period 2001-2016. The RSS sets out a requirement for Derbyshire to supply 26.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 153.7 million tonnes of crushed rock toward regional minerals supply. Based on the above figure the annual requirement for aggregates in the County between 2001-16 is as follows
- Sand and gravel 1.66million tonnes per annum ($26.5\text{mt}/16 \text{ years} = 1.66\text{mt}$)
 - Crushed rock 153.7 million tonnes per annum ($153.7\text{mt}/ 16 \text{ years} = 9.6\text{mt}$)
- 5.2 Recent government advice, however, recommends that the plan period should be extended to cover a ten-year period from the date of adoption of the Plan – which is anticipated to be 2009. As existing regional apportionment figures only cover the period 2001-16 these have been projected forward to include the period 2017-2019, which means, in effect, an additional 4.98mt of sand and gravel and 28.83mt of crushed rock would need to be identified. As a result, the total apportionment for sand and gravel for the period 2001-2019 is 31.48mt and for crushed rock is 182mt.

Crushed Rock

- 5.3 In the case of crushed rock, the MSADPD makes no requirement for additional crushed rock reserves, as there is a significant 'landbank' of permitted reserves equal to 66.8 years supply based on an annual apportionment of 9.6mt.

Sand and Gravel

- 5.4 Whilst the Draft Plan sets a requirement for sand and gravel of 31.48mt for the period 2001-2019 it should be noted that aggregates won since 2001 and sites with outstanding planning permission would contribute to this requirement. Between 2001-05 actual sales of sand and gravel totalled 7.31mt, leaving a net requirement to 2019 of 24.17mt, which would need to met by existing and future reserves.
- 5.5 A survey undertaken by the Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) in 2005 showed permitted reserves of sand and gravel of 21.65mt within the County.

However, 2.4mt of material have been excluded from the 'landbank' as these are dormant and require a new set of planning conditions to be agreed before they can be worked. This reduces the level of permitted reserves to 19.25mt. A further 6.4mt on permitted reserves have also been discounted, as they are unlikely to be worked during the plan period (before 2019). As such permitted reserves of sand and gravel, stand at 13.55mt.

- 5.6 Given the shortfall between the net requirement for 2006-19 (24.17mt) and the net permitted reserves (13.55mt), based on figures included in the MSADPD, there remains a need for an additional 5.7mt of sand and gravel for the period 2006-2016 and 10.62mt to 2019.
- 5.7 The existing Minerals Local Plan, (adopted April 2000), covers the period 1992-2006. This plan made provision for an annual supply of 2.4mt of sand and gravel. Over this period the predicted level of demand was considerably higher than actual production, which only averaged 1.69mt over the 14-year period from 1992-2005. As a result of this 'lower actual production' a number of the identified sand and gravel resources allocated in the Adopted Minerals Local Plan have not been permitted. These outstanding allocations would yield around 6.7mt of aggregate and would go some way towards meeting the net remaining requirement of 10.62mt of sand and gravel needed to 2019. It should be noted, however, that these sites might no longer be the most sustainable way of ensuring supply. As such, existing allocations, which have yet to receive planning permission, have been reconsidered along with other sites that have been put forward for working by mineral operators and landowners.
- 5.8 The final level of complexity in establishing the future need for minerals sites within the County stems from the fact that planning applications have already been submitted to work Elvaston, part of a site in Willington, an extension to Attenborough and part of a site at Hemington, all of which are allocated in the Adopted Minerals Local Plan. It is the responsibility of the County Council to determine these applications.
- 5.9 In combination these sites could yield 5.65mt of sand and gravel. The County Council acknowledges the need to take into account any decision made on these proposals during the later stages of the preparation of its MSADPD. Should any or all of these sites be permitted there will remain insufficient sand and gravel resources to meet the identified need to 2019- the county's preferred end date for the Plan. As such the County Council has sought to identify a number of sites, which could meet this need. These are considered later in this report.

Comment

- 5.10 Whilst it is acknowledged that the MPA have been advised by GOEM that the plan period for the MSADPD should be extended to cover a period of ten years from the date of adoption of the Plan (ie 2019) this approach is not considered to be sound. PPS12 states in paragraph 2.14 that "*The local planning authority should ensure that policies and proposals in the core strategy provide certainty for the future. The time horizon of the core strategy should be for a period of at least 10 years from the date of adoption*". Clearly the allocations document is not a core strategy and as such it should not be considered so for the purpose of taking forward a site-specific allocations DPD.
- 5.11 More significantly, however, by rolling the life of the MSADPD forward in the absence of sub-regional apportionments (which are drawn up by the Regional Planning Body, taking into advice from the MPA and the Regional Aggregates Working Party) the County Council is effectively predicting future minerals demand on the basis of

historic trends rather than on a sound understanding of actual need. Given that this DPD will seek to cover a three-year period where sub-regional apportionments have yet to be defined it is difficult to understand, by any measure, how it can be considered that the need (and in turn the allocations set out in this document) can claim to be based on a credible and robust evidence base. In this context it would seem more sensible for the County to set 2016 as the end date for the Plan and following the Adoption of the Minerals Core Strategy DPD, (possibly in 2012), seek to undertake the revision of the Minerals Sites Allocation Plan.

- 5.12 This change would allow the County Council to either allocate a reduced number of sand and gravel sites or reduce the size of the allocations made in the plan, deferring future sand and gravel supply until such time as there are updated sub-regional apportionments on which to base estimates of future sand and gravel need.

Locating new minerals sites needed to ensure such continuity of supply over the Plan Period

- 5.13 Having identified the timeframe over which the Plan will run and in turn the level of provision needed to satisfy future requirements, the focus of the MSADPD then turns to how the shortfall in existing identified aggregates provision will be bridged to allow the continuity of supply over the plan period.
- 5.14 Given that a large 'landbank' of crushed rock exists within Derbyshire and no new provision of this resource is needed before 2019, the Draft Plan limits its consideration of new aggregates sites to those needed to meet future sand and gravel requirements.
- 5.15 In order to provide the agreed level of supply of sand and gravel, the Draft Plan is required to provide a clear indication to minerals operators and others of the places where minerals extraction is most likely to take place. Government guidance advises that these may take the form of 'specific sites', 'preferred areas' or 'areas of search'. Specific sites and preferred areas are areas of known resource where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated. Areas of search are broader areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain, but within which planning permission for particular sites could be granted to meet shortfalls in supply if a suitable application is made.
- 5.16 Given that much of the sand and gravel resource in the County has been evaluated in some detail by minerals companies (and as such the availability and economic potential of resources is 'established at a reasonably high level'), it is the preference of the MPA to identify specific sites within the Draft Plan where sand and gravel extraction may reasonable be expected to occur within the plan period.
- 5.17 The Draft Plan highlights three key areas where sand and gravel resources exist within Derbyshire which are commercially viable. These are:
- East of Hilton
 - West of Hilton
 - The Sherwood Sandstones.
- 5.18 These three areas comprise of two types of resource; river valley gravels located beneath alluvium along the floors of major river valleys and in the river terrace deposits flanking the valley sides in the Trent, Lower Derwent and Lower Dove valleys and bedrock deposits (the Sherwood Sandstones) located to the north west of Derby between Duffield and Ashbourne. An illustrative map showing the location of sand and gravel resources in Derbyshire can be found at page 35 of the County

- 5.19 Historically, the majority of large-scale sand and gravel extraction in Derbyshire has taken place alongside rivers mainly to the east of the village of Hilton. The Adopted Minerals Local Plan allocates sites for working in this broad area. As resources located to the east of Hilton become increasingly worked out there is pressure to work deposits in the Lower Dove Valley to the west of Hilton (an area where major extraction has so far not taken place).
- 5.20 The final strategic location identified the Draft Plan – the Sherwood Sandstones - would be the MPA's least preferred area to locate future workings. This is because it is considered that the working of these sites would have a greater landscape impact; transport links to the main markets are less well developed than sites to the west and east of Hilton and perhaps more significantly deposits in this area are variable in terms of their thickness and ratio between sand and gravel. Given the above, the MPA wishes to maintain a generally restrictive approach to new workings in the Sherwood Sandstones, subject to allowing variations or extensions to the boundaries of existing operations where these would result in significant net environmental benefits, without significantly increasing the level of permitted reserves within the Sherwood Sandstones area.
- 5.21 Given the constraints affecting minerals sites within the Sherwood Sandstones, the major strategic issue, therefore is to consider whether the future supply of sand and gravel should continue to be met from the area to the east of Hilton, or whether the area to the west of Hilton could should now contribute towards the future supply of sand and gravel from within the County.
- 5.22 An earlier fact finding consultation undertaken by the MPA received a total of 49 responses. Of these 34% of respondents considered that the area to the east of Hilton is the best location for new sites, whilst 26% of respondents considered that sites to the west of Hilton would be the best location to concentrate new gravel sites. Only 17% of respondents suggested the Sherwood Sandstones area would be the best location to develop new sand and gravel sites.
- 5.23 Having undertaken an evaluation exercise, which is set out in the appendices to the main report, the MPA has concluded that it would favour locating future workings in the area to the east of Hilton. Key factors which the MPA used to justify this preference are; the potential for extensions to existing sites, thereby making fuller use of existing infrastructure, plant and access arrangements and avoiding the sterilisation of resources; good quality deposits; and good transport links to the main market areas. And whilst the Draft Plan acknowledges 'considerations of cumulative impact are important in this area', it goes on to state that 'these are not sufficient to outweigh the advantages'.

Specific Sites Identified for Working

- 5.24 National Planning Guidance (PPS12) requires that the identification of sites should be based on a 'robust and credible assessment of the suitability, availability and accessibility of land for particular uses'. To this end the MPA has undertaken a specific site evaluation process, which considered a range of environmental constraints together with some economic and social issues. However, in undertaking this evaluation the MPA clearly considers extensions to existing sites, rather than the development of standalone sites as being more environmentally acceptable. Perhaps as a result of this fact the MPAs preferred option towards meeting any shortfall in sand and gravel provision focuses on extensions to existing sites at:

- Attenborough (SA01) 2.57mt
- Elvaston (SA04 and SA06) 3.35mt
- Willington (SN03a) 1.6mt
- Swarkestone (SN04a) 1.9mt
- Shardlow (SN10) 4.5mt

5.25 Of the above-proposed allocations, all but the Attenborough site would be located within the District of South Derbyshire. These are considered in turn below, whilst illustrative maps defining the site areas are included at appendix 1.

Elvaston (Sites SA04 and SN06)

5.26 In total three sites have been considered as potential extensions to the currently inactive Elvaston (Bellington Hill) Pit. However, only two of the sites are actually included as proposed allocations in the Draft MSADPD. It is also worth noting, however, that of the two sites allocated in the Draft Plan, one is already subject to an allocation in the Adopted Minerals Plan and is presently the subject of a planning application, which may be determined as early as 2007. Should planning permission be granted at this site, it could be worked for 6-7 years and could have an extraction end date of 2013-2014, yielding around 1.85mt of sand and gravel over that period. By way of background the application site (preferred allocation SA04) covers an area of 69ha and lies to the north and south of 'Eastern Avenue' a line of historic trees which form park of Elvaston Castle's grounds. A narrow strip of land to accommodate a conveyor will link the two parts of the site. The boundaries of the northern part of the site are drawn along the River Derwent, 'Eastern Avenue' and a number of existing hedgerows. The boundary of the southern part of the site is drawn along the eastern edge of the conveyor line, Ambaston – Thulston Lane and existing hedgerows. The site is predominantly in agricultural use for the production of arable or fodder crops, or for livestock grazing.

5.27 With regard to the second Elvaston site allocated in the Draft Plan (SN06) this is proposed to form an extension to the site SA04 (considered above). The site is around 50ha in size and would yield around 1.5mt of sand and gravel at a rate of 300,000 tonnes per annum. It would be worked following the 'working out' of SA04, estimated to be around 2013-14 and would provide an additional 5 years of reserve, meaning that this site would be operational until 2018-19 (the end of the MPAs preferred Plan Period). The boundaries of this site are fairly well defined, its eastern boundaries is drawn along the western boundary of site SA04, its northern boundary follows the River Derwent, its western boundary follows the B5010 and its southern boundary an existing hedgerow. The site lies directly north of Elvaston Castle and like site SA04 would undoubtedly affect the setting of the historic park and garden.

Comment

5.28 Whilst it is accepted that minerals extraction in Elvaston on site SA04 conforms with the Adopted Minerals Plan, the Council does not support any future extensions within the Elvaston area as demonstrated in its response to proposed modifications of that Plan. The council's response in November 1998 stated that:

"Whilst South Derbyshire accepts the reduction in Elvaston Quarry arising from the Inspectors Report, [into the Minerals Local plan] it wishes, at this stage to register its strong opposition to any further extraction in this area at any later date".

5.29 Given, previous objections to sand and gravel allocations around Elvaston the allocation of a new site should be strongly resisted on environmental grounds, not least because it is considered that:

- Sand and gravel excavation would have a significant negative impact on the setting of the castle and its gardens as well as an identified impact on a number of local receptors, including existing properties on Ambaston Lane and an existing caravan park lying around 100m from the western edge of the site. Impacts would be most significant in the short –medium term, but depending on how the site is restored, it could have a long-term impact on the setting of Elvaston Castle in particular.
- It is considered that the further extraction could have a major impact on trees within the 'Eastern Avenue', which is on English Heritage's, register of parks and gardens of special historic interest.
- The site lies well within the 13km safeguarding zone around East Midlands' Airport and is known to be located in an area where there is a high potential risk of birdstrike
- The site falls within floodzone 3 and as such is at high risk of flooding
- There would be disturbance to local communities including Ambaston and Elvaston and other sensitive receptors (such as Elvaston Castle Park and Garden) as a result of noise dust and lorry movements

Willington (SN03)

- 5.30 This site extends 49.4ha in area and is located one mile to the southwest of Willington. The site would be expected to yield in the region of 2.41mt of sand and gravel assuming that 85% of the site be worked. Based on an annual output of 200,000 tonnes per annum the site would have a lifespan of 12 years. The site is used predominantly for grazing livestock. A planning application was submitted in January 2006 for extraction on a 33ha site which lies to the east of High Bridge Lane (the road which runs through the centre of the proposed allocation), and this application remains under consideration. An additional application was subsequently submitted in August 2006 for an 8-hectare part of this site, with actual extraction from around 3.9 hectares. Again this application remains undetermined.
- 5.31 According to the MPA site evaluation this site is not expected to cause significant visual intrusion, although some residents of Newton Solney may have distant views of the site across the River. Similarly the MPA suggests impacts associated with noise and dust are not considered major, as there are only a few properties located in close proximity to the site (along the A38), whilst transport related amenity impacts would be minimised as HGVs would not need to pass through residential areas to reach the primary road network.
- 5.32 The working of this site, however, would have a negative impact on the ecological value of the site and could have a localised but significant impact on the locality, Further it could also have a negative impact on historic landscape features, which presently remain unaltered on the site. The site also lies in Floodrisk Zone 3, and although it lies outside of the EMA 13km safeguarding zone, it does lie partly within a 3km safeguarding zone for Derby Aerodrome.

Swarkestone (SN04a)

- 5.33 This site is a proposed extension to the existing Swarkestone Pit. The area originally put forward extends 100ha, but the MPA seeks to allocate only the eastern 44 ha of the site. The existing Swarkestone Pit forms the eastern boundary of the site, whilst the River Trent forms the southern boundary and the A5132 its northern extent. The site is currently in agricultural use. The allocation would not be expected to come into production until 2012-13 as sufficient resource exists at the currently active pit in Swarkestone, which this allocation will replace. .
- 5.34 The MPA suggests the benefits of this site are the existing access and processing plant, which is already present on the adjacent pit. The MPAs site evaluation

process also indicates that there is potential to secure beneficial after uses, not least because the landscape character and the 'ecological coherence' of the site (how it links in with surrounding areas) is poor.

- 5.35 The working of this area, however, could negatively impact the setting of a scheduled ancient monument (Round Barrow), which is located within the site. In terms of visual intrusion the proposed allocation would only affect a small number of properties, these are located in Twyford village to the northwest and several individual residential properties to the North of the site. Distant views may also be visible from Ingleby from the south where land is elevated. The MPA also highlights that this allocation could give rise to noise impacts, which may affect a small number of properties with 500m of the site, but these impacts could be mitigated by omitting a number of small grazing fields from the allocation and by creating a noise attenuation bund on the western boundary. The site lies within floodrisk zone 3 and has a high probability of flooding. It is comprised of generally high quality agricultural land.

Shardlow (SN10)

- 5.36 This site extends 109ha and is an extension to the currently active pit at Shardlow. It is located to the south west of the existing workings and would continue the westerly movement of the pit across the Trent Valley. The River Trent forms the southern and eastern boundary whilst the Trent and Mersey Canal forms the western boundary. The existing minerals site forms the northern extent of the site. The land is presently used as grazing (agricultural land). The MPA suggests the site would have a net excavation area extending 80ha and would yield some 4.5mt of sand and gravel. It is suggested that the pit, would be operational for 9 years and could deliver 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel starting in 2013-14 after the existing site has been worked out.
- 5.37 According to the site assessment undertaken by the MPA the key strength of this site lies in the fact that it is an extension to an existing (active) minerals operation. Related to this, the access arrangements to the site are very good with the site served by an existing access onto the A50. In addition, it is worth noting that the yield per hectare from the site is significantly higher than the other sites considered above
- 5.38 In terms of negative impacts, the working of this site could have a detrimental impact on the Trent Mersey Canal (conservation area) and it's setting. Further, the site is located in close proximity to a number of sensitive receptors (including residential properties and the Kings Mill Hotel), which may be affected by noise, dust, visual and amenity impacts. Like the other proposed allocations considered, this site is also located in floodrisk zone 3. It is also located well within the 13km-safeguarding zone for East Midlands Airport, although the site owners seek to mitigate this impact by restoring the site to dry after-uses.
- 5.39 In identifying additional provision at the above sites. The MPA is also seeking not to reallocate a site at Chapel Farm, Hemington. The site, which is currently subject to a planning application that has yet to be determined, is identified as being ecologically and archeologically important in landscape terms and it is considered by the MPA that 'on balance there are other sites available, which are environmentally less sensitive'.

Comment

- 5.40 The Authority raised concern about the allocation of this site during the preparation of the now Adopted Minerals Local Plan. Officers share the County Councils opinion

that this is a sensitive site and support the County Council's decision not to reallocate it as a preferred site in any review of minerals policy.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates.

- 5.41 The use of secondary and primary aggregates can provide bulk fill for construction projects in concrete manufacture, road surfacing and the manufacture of lightweight aggregate blocks. By way of clarification secondary aggregates are materials that are produced from other minerals operations or as industrial by-products. For example colliery spoil or power station ash. Recycled aggregates are construction or demolition wastes which can be used as aggregates. This could include builders' rubble or road planings. Over time it has become more economic to recycle waste materials as a result of the aggregates levy which taxes the use of primary aggregates, and the landfill tax which promotes the recycling of waste by making land filling more expensive. It is likely that over time these measures will continue to make the production of secondary and recycled waste more competitive.
- 5.42 Nationally it is estimated that 17% of the country's aggregate needs is met through the use of secondary or recycled aggregates. A recent study by the Government indicated that in 2005 there were 42mt of recycled aggregate produced in England and 1.9mt produced in Derbyshire. Clearly there are significant beneficial gains, which can be realised by using recycled or secondary aggregates; not least the required provision of primary land won minerals can be reduced. This fact is recognised in government guidance for aggregates provision in England (2001-16) which sets out an assumption that, in the East Midlands 95 million tonnes of aggregate should be from secondary or recycled sources within this period. However, due to poorly developed mechanisms for measuring the production and use of secondary and recycled materials for aggregate there is no means of assessing whether this target is being met. As such the government has indicated that regional figures should themselves only be regarded as a general target and should not be used to set sub-regional apportionments between each MPA in the region.
- 5.43 Given that there is no robust and satisfactory information on the scale of potential sources or supply of secondary and recycled aggregates the MPA's preferred option towards facilitating the use of these resources is through the inclusion of a criteria based policy within any final version of the Minerals Sites Allocations – Aggregates – DPD. It is proposed, however, that such a policy would only consider secondary aggregates (with the issue of recycled aggregates being considered in a Waste Sites DPD due out for consultation in the autumn). The proposed policy would allow and encourage the maximum production of aggregates from secondary sources, provided that there is no significant adverse impact on the environment or other relevant local interests.

Comment

- 5.44 In principle, the inclusion of a policy in the MSADPD, which will seek to make the best use of secondary and recycled waste is supported, particularly where the use of such materials offsets the need to extract primary land won materials,. However, it is considered that any policy would need to ensure that both the environment and local communities are adequately protected from significant detrimental impacts associated with reusing and reprocessing such materials. Related to this point, if such a policy is likely to be considered in conjunction with saved general policies in the existing (Adopted) Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan, it would be helpful if relevant policies were flagged up in the final version of the Plan.

6.0 Financial Implications

6.1 None.

7.0 Corporate Implications

7.1 Proposals will have a short to medium-term impact negative impact on a number of the Councils Corporate objectives. Not least those to enhance the quality of life for all South Derbyshire Residents and to protect the environment now and for the benefit of future generations. However, in the longer term proposals could allow progress against both these objectives depending on the after use of sites.

8.0 Community Implications

8.1 Proposals will have a significant negative impact of a number of local communities within the District particularly in the short-term. The after use of site can have a significant beneficial impact to local communities in the longer-term through the provision of new recreational or leisure opportunities for the District's Residents (ie Willington Wetlands).

9.0 Conclusions

9.1 Whilst the County Council has a requirement to ensure the continuity of sand and gravel reserves within Derbyshire (outside the Peak District), this could be achieved more accurately by setting an end date for the MSADPD at 2016 (instead of the MPAs preferred end date of 2019) and progressing an early review of this document following the adoption of the Core Strategy, possibly in 2012.

9.2 If the MPA adopted a Plan end date of 2016 there would be two key benefits. Firstly there would not be a need to identify as much sand and gravel resource for extraction as the shortfall in unmet or unidentified need would effectively be halved. Secondly the deferment of allocations to a later review, once sub regional apportionments for post 2016 are available will ensure that those allocations, which are made, are based on a robust and credible evidence base.

10.1 Background Papers

10.1 Minerals Sites Allocations – Aggregates – DPD Preferred Options Main Report

10.2 Minerals Sites Allocations – Aggregates – DPD Preferred Options Report, Appendices

10.3 Minerals Sites Allocations – Aggregates – DPD Preferred Options Report, Sustainability Appraisal Non technical summary

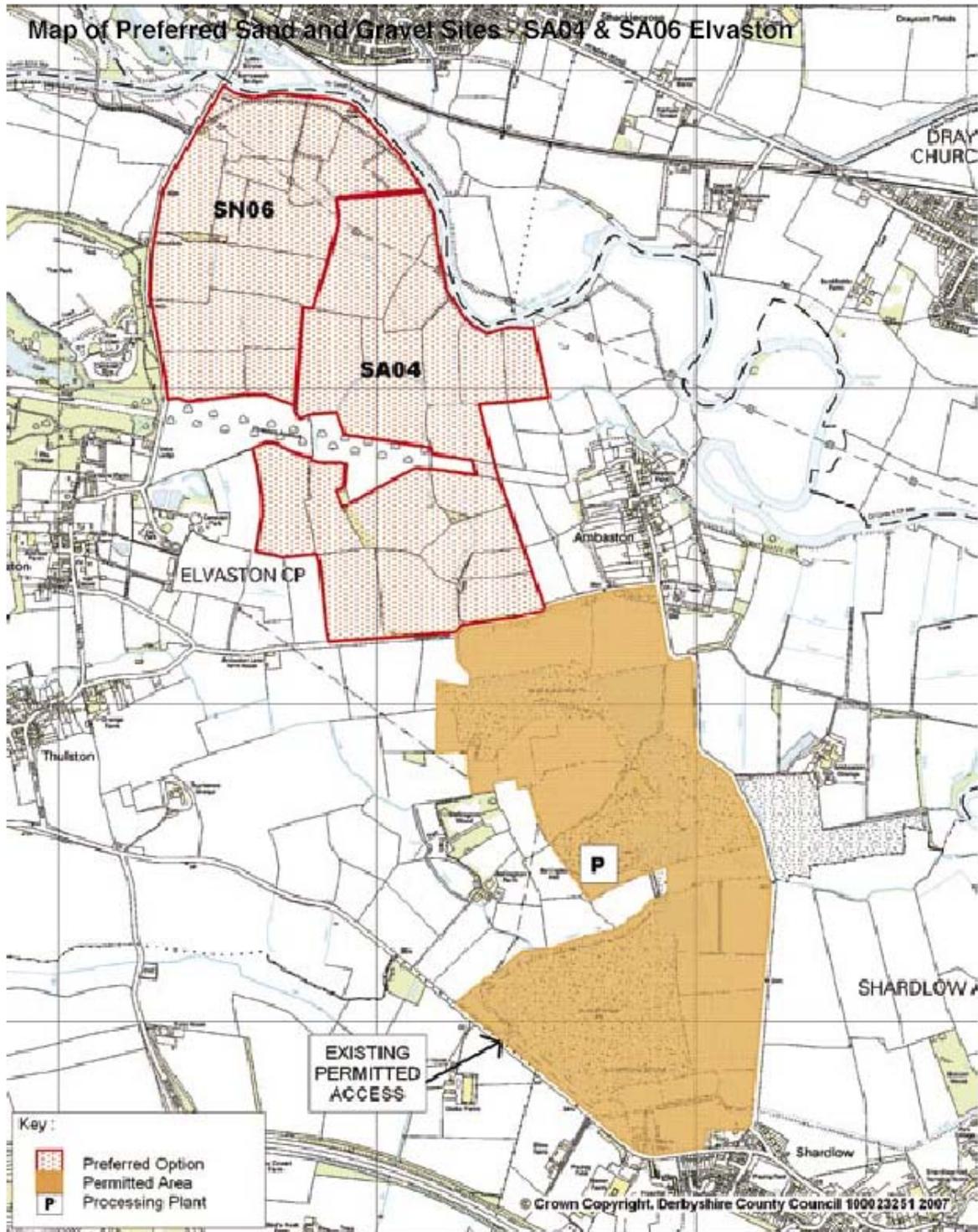
10.4 Minerals Sites Allocations – Aggregates – DPD Preferred Options Report, Sustainability Appraisal Main Report

10.5 Minerals Sites Allocations – Aggregates – DPD Preferred Options Report, Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

10.6 Minerals Sites Allocations – Aggregates – DPD Preferred Options Report, Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Appendices

10.7 Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan, Adopted April 2000

Map of Preferred Sand and Gravel Sites - SA04 & SA06 Elvaston



DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE MINERALS SITE ALLOCATIONS - AGGREGATES - PREFERRED OPTIONS.

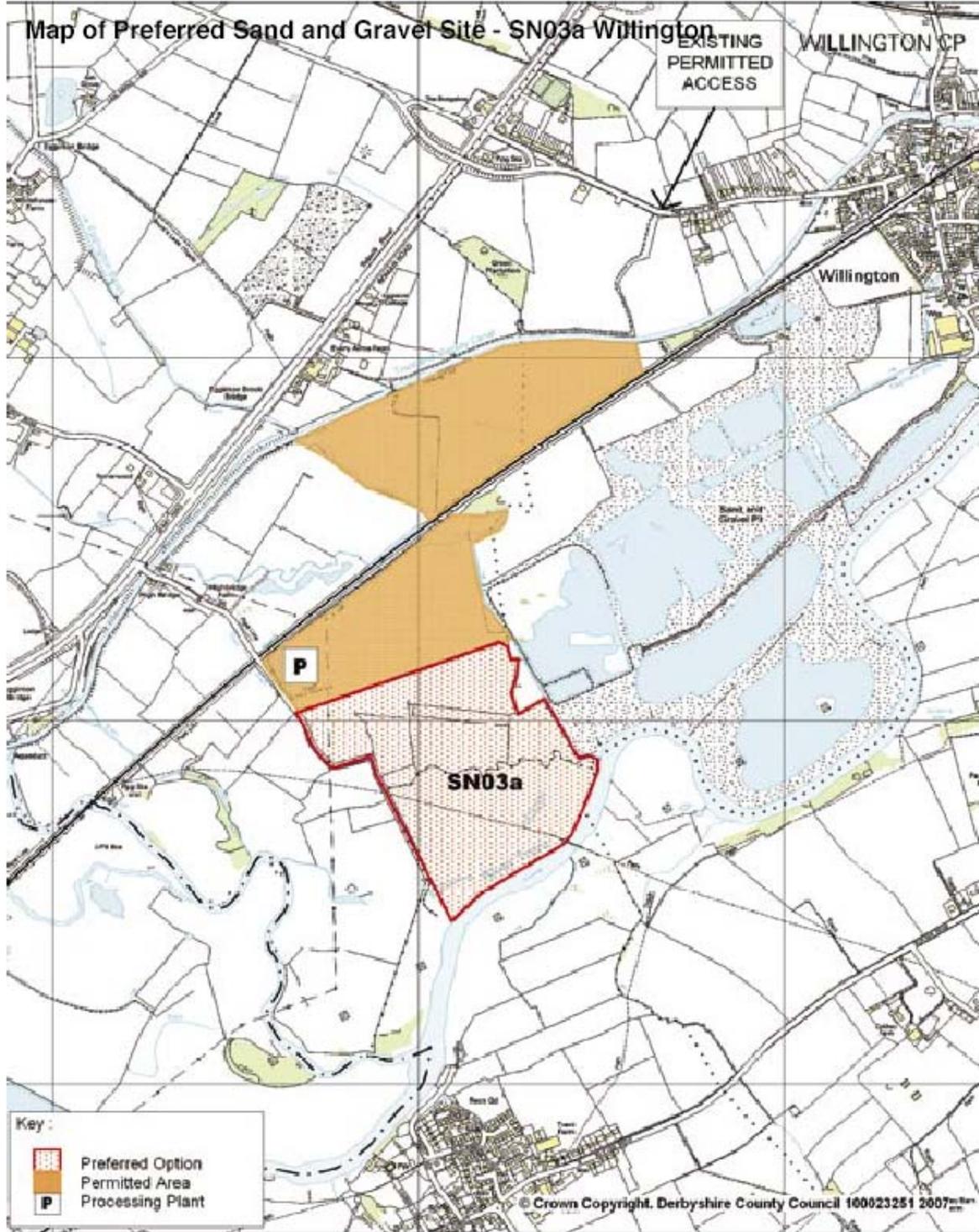
SA04 & SN06 ELVASTON



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Map of Preferred Sand and Gravel Site - SN03a Willington



DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE MINERALS SITE ALLOCATIONS • AGGREGATES • PREFERRED OPTIONS.

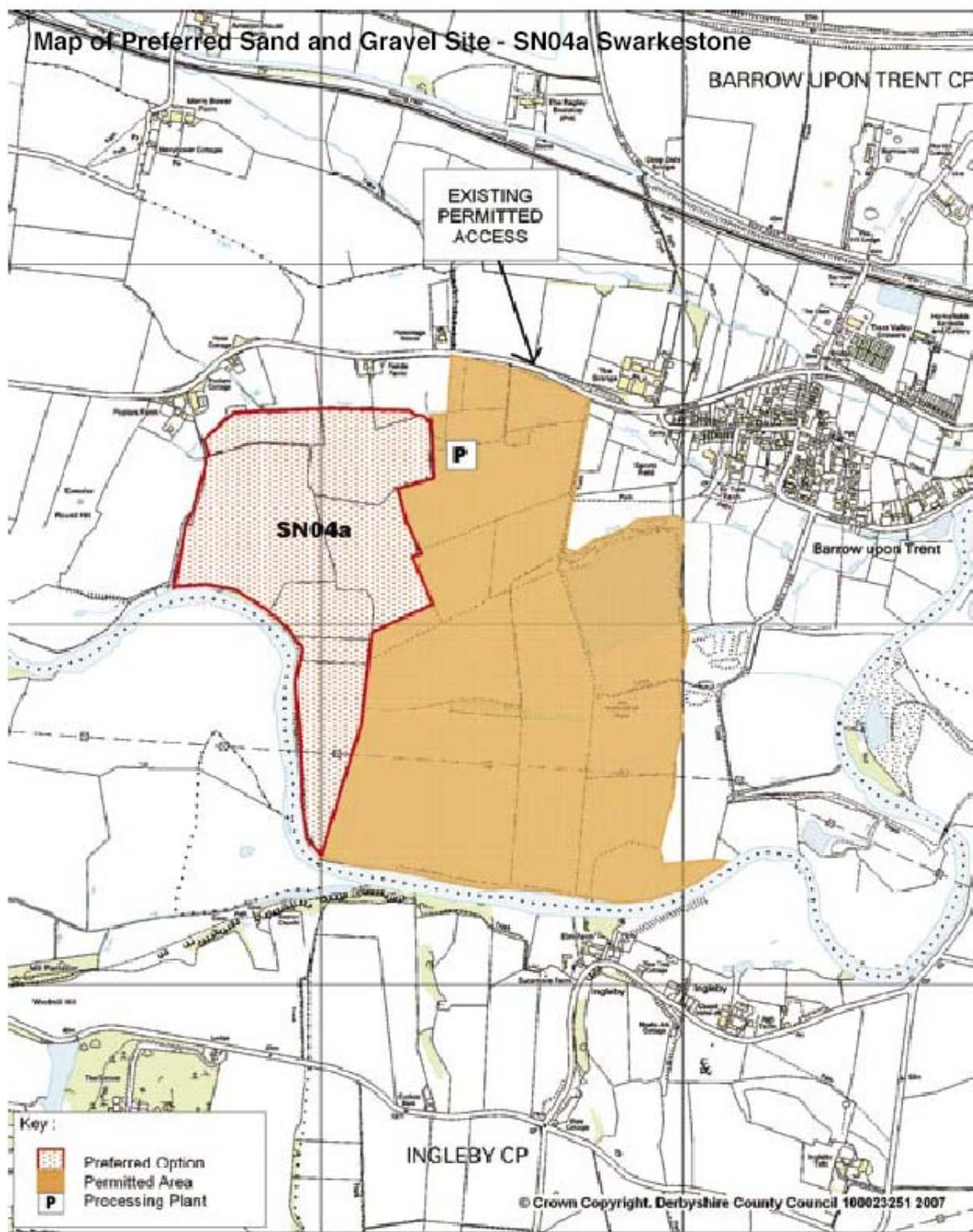
SN03a WILLINGTON



Scale 1:

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Map of Preferred Sand and Gravel Site - SN04a Swarkestone



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DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE MINERALS SITE ALLOCATIONS - AGGREGATES - PREFERRED OPTIONS.

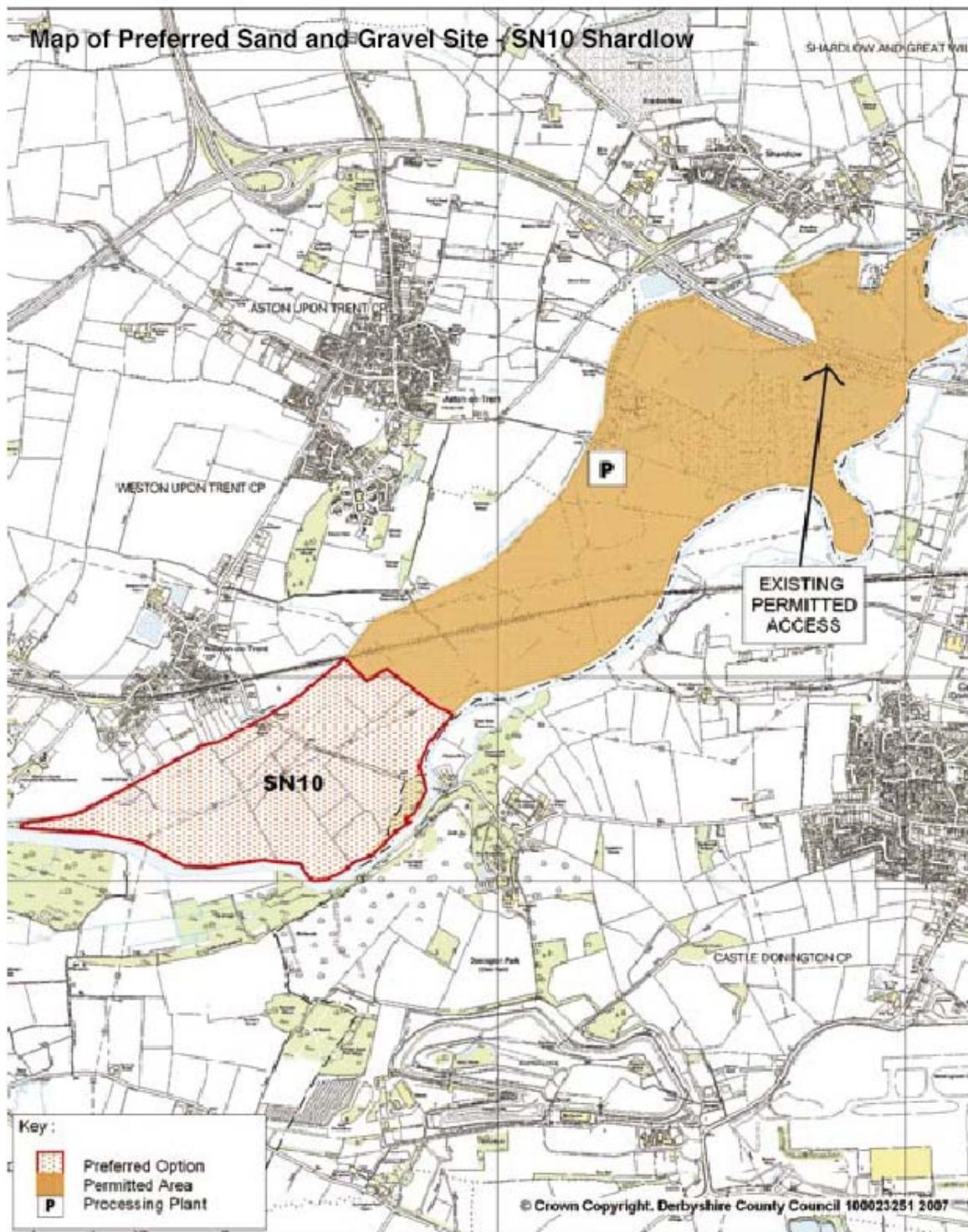
SN04a SWARKESTONE



Scale 1: 14000

Map of Preferred Sand and Gravel Site - SN10 Shardlow

SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILTON



DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE MINERALS SITE
ALLOCATIONS • AGGREGATES • PREFERRED OPTIONS.

SN10 SHARDLOW



Scale 1:

25000