Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
Minerals and Waste Development Framework

WARWICKSHIRE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK CORE STRATEGY

ISSUES & OPTIONS

DATE: July 2006

WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Issues and Options Report is the 2nd Stage of consultation that informs the preparation process of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) for the Minerals Development Framework. This document sets out a number of broad issues on which we are seeking views.

1.2 The aim of this document is to build on the feedback from the preliminary consultation entitled *Minerals Core Strategy: Preliminary Consultation*, that took place between 20th February and 3rd April 2006. The consultation details are outlined in section 4.1 to 4.5.

1.3 The four stages of consultation as set out in ***Figure 1*** will all contribute to the production of the Minerals Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD). The Minerals Core Strategy will set a long-term vision, objectives and the overall strategy for mineral development across the County up to 2021, and provide the framework for minerals development control.

1.4 The aim of the Issues and Options consultation is to provide a framework to engage key stakeholders to discuss and reach a consensus concerning the principal issues and options which relate to mineral extraction activity in the county.

Format of Issues and Options Paper

1.5 The Issues and Options information is set out as follows:

- Section 2: Provides background information relevant to Minerals Planning in Warwickshire.
- Section 3: Provides an outline of the policy context within which minerals planning is undertaken in Warwickshire
- Section 4: Provides details of previous consultation activities.
- Section 5: Provides information on the responsibilities for Minerals Planning within Warwickshire.
- Section 6: Identifies the key objectives for the Minerals Development Framework including a vision statement for the Development Framework
- Section 7: Identifies the key issues for minerals planning within Warwickshire and the potential options for which consultee responses are invited.

Consultation questions are included in sections 6 and 7. A separate questionnaire is provided with this paper for your responses.

How You Can Contribute

1.6 Anybody is welcome to respond to this consultation. You can either:

1. Complete the questionnaire enclosed
2. Complete the on-line questionnaire (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mineralscorestrategy)
3. Obtain a copy from your local Council offices or local library
4. Telephone 01926 412391 or 412907 and request a copy that will be posted to you
5. E-mail – planningstrategy@warwickshire.gov.uk

6. Write to:

Issues and Options Consultation: Minerals Core Strategy

Planning Policy

Environment and Economy Directorate

Warwickshire County Council

P O Box 43

Shire Hall

Warwick

CV34 4SX

On-line Availability

1.7 This document is available on our website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mineralscorestrategy.

The document and questionnaire can be downloaded using acrobat or alternatively you can use the online questionnaire directly.

Consultation Period

1.8 There is a 6-week consultation period for the Issues and Options Paper from **28th July to 8th September 2006.**

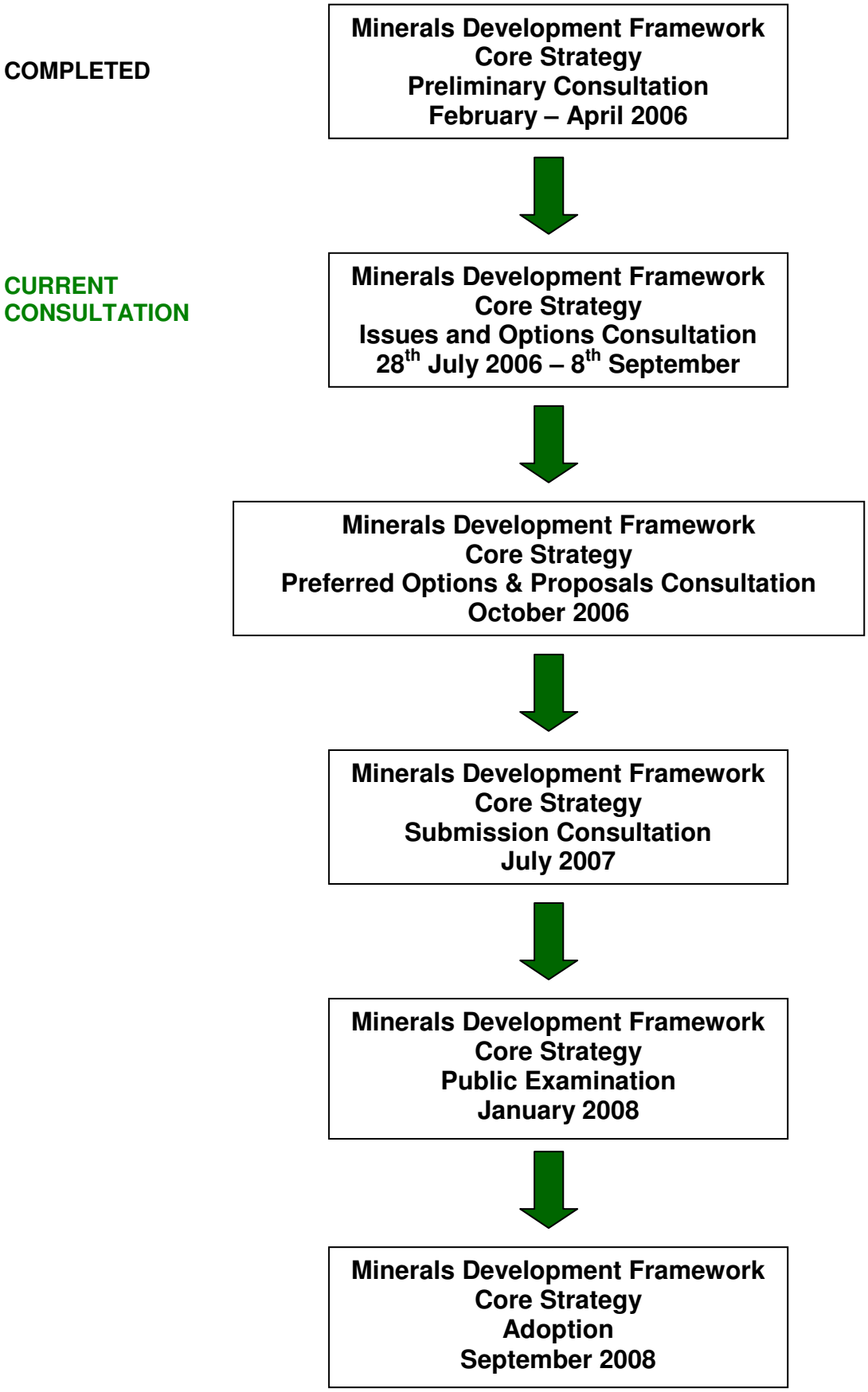
What Happens Next?

1.9 Following this consultation, all the comments will be collated and a report written summarising the findings. Each representation received during the 6 week statutory consultation period will be considered by Warwickshire County Council. These comments will then be incorporated (wherever possible) in the Preferred Options and Proposals Paper of the Minerals Core Strategy and this Paper will be consulted on for a 6 week period commencing in **October 2006**.

1.10 The next key public consultation date will be April 2007 when the Minerals Core Strategy will be submitted to the Secretary of State and the public will again be invited to comment on the document. All representations received during this 6 week consultation period will be made publicly available and considered by an independent Inspector at examination (January 2008). Warwickshire County Council intends to adopt the Minerals Core Strategy in September 2008.

More details can be found in the Minerals and Waste development scheme which is available on request, using the above details and on our website www.warwickshire.gov.uk/MWDS

Figure 1: The Stages of the production of the Minerals Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)



2. Warwickshire in Context

Warwickshire

2.1 Warwickshire is located to the south and east of the West Midlands conurbation, having strong links with Coventry, Solihull and Birmingham. With a total area of over 197,500 ha, the County is the gateway from the West Midlands to identified key growth areas within the rest of the UK. Warwickshire has five Local Planning Authorities within its administrative boundaries, the Boroughs of North Warwickshire, Nuneaton and Bedworth and Rugby as well as the Districts of Warwick and Stratford on Avon.

Population of Warwickshire

2.2 Warwickshire has a population of 519,301 with just under a quarter of a million households. The bulk of Warwickshire's population lives in the north and centre of the county, that has traditionally been industrial; with towns such as Nuneaton, Bedworth and Rugby whose established industries include (or included) coal mining, textiles, cement production, and engineering. In the centre and west of Warwickshire lie the prosperous towns of Leamington Spa, Warwick, Kenilworth, and Stratford-upon-Avon.

2.3 The South of the county is largely rural and sparsely populated. The largest towns in Warwickshire as of 2004 are: Nuneaton (pop. 77,500), Rugby (62,000), Leamington Spa (42,300), and Bedworth (32,500).

Table 1: Population of Warwickshire

Districts	Population	Number of Households
West Midlands	5,267,308	2,219,893
North Warwickshire	61,900	26,118
Nuneaton and Bedworth	120,300	51,410
Rugby	89,200	39,333
Stratford-on-Avon	115,200	47,000
Warwick	132,700	56,700
Warwickshire	519,300	220,561

Source: Census 2001, partly updated by Districts/Boroughs where figures available.

2.4 The population of Warwickshire has grown by 11% over the past 30 years and is projected to increase by a further 3.6% over the period of 2000-2010. The largest predicted growth over this period is in North Warwickshire followed by Warwick, Stratford and Rugby, however, population decline is projected in Nuneaton and Bedworth over the same interval.

Economic Context

2.5 The economic climate of an area is an influencing factor for the demand for minerals. Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of the total economic activity in a region and provides an indication of the health of the region's economy.

2.6 Warwickshire is ranked third behind Birmingham and Solihull in terms of per capita GVA. Between 1995 and 2002 the Warwickshire economy has grown by an average annual rate of

5.9%, which compares favourably with the UK average of 5.1% and the West Midlands figure of 4.6%.

Transport

The Highway Network

2.7 Warwickshire is served by a number of major transport facilities due in part to its location adjacent to the West Midlands conurbation. The M1, M6, M40, M42 and M69 motorways pass through the County, while key trunk routes include the A5, A14 A45 and A46. There are important motorway and trunk road interchanges at Longbridge (M40/A46), Tollbar End (A45/A46) and M1 Junction (M1/M6/A14).There is also a comprehensive network of secondary and local routes serving local destinations.

Rail Network

2.8 The County has a mixture of main line inter-city, cross-country and local rail services that meet a variety of travel and commuter needs. Coventry, Rugby and Nuneaton are situated on the West Coast Main Line and provide inter-city services to Birmingham New Street and London Euston. There is also a high frequency cross-country route running between the South Coast and the North of England which stop at Leamington and Coventry. In addition to the main passenger routes there are additional local services crossing the county.

Road and Rail Freight

2.9 Warwickshire experiences a high level of through freight traffic movement, both road (M6, M40, M42 and A46) and rail via the West Coast Mainline and the Midlands to the South Coast).

2.10 Nationally, road freight increased 17% between 1990 and 2003 whilst rail freight decreased during the mid 1990's. Since Privatisation of the rail services levels of rail freight is continuing to grow.

2.11 There are a number of small and medium sized rail freight facilities across Warwickshire that predominately serve specific sites or railheads. The facilities at Hams Hall Freight Terminal and Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DRIFT) in Northamptonshire provide multi-modal access to a number of national and international destinations.

Minerals

Mineral Extraction in Warwickshire

2.12 The diverse mineral resources of Warwickshire have been exploited since the first human settlements developed in the county. Today extraction of coal, sand and gravel, crushed rock, brick clay and ironstone still occur and extensive reserves of these minerals still exist.

2.13 Historically bricks have been made across Warwickshire wherever a suitable clay was found. The use of local clay for the production of bricks has ceased with the exception of the large scale brickworks at Kingsbury which extracts the high quality Etruria Marl which is part of the Counties Carboniferous sequences of rocks.

2.14 The use of local stone for building purposes has been widespread in Warwickshire with Warwick and Kenilworth Castles being obvious examples. Stately homes, churches and various settlements have been constructed from local materials such as Triassic sandstones and Jurassic Ironstones, reflecting the counties varied geology. However, the stone quarries supplying local materials have all but finished which is creating a problem in repairing local buildings and retaining the local distinctiveness of many towns and villages.

2.15 Coal potential contained in the Carboniferous Coal Measures exposed in the north of the county has been exploited since Roman Times with numerous shallow workings being evident. During the 19th Century numerous deep mines were in operation in North Warwickshire working the coal seams as they move deeper in a southwards direction away from the surface. One deep mine remains in operation at Daw Mill, nearly Arley in North Warwickshire. Current coal extraction takes place in the Corley Moor area at a depth of around 800 – 900 metres.

2.16 Cement has a long history in Warwickshire with extraction of the required minerals (Jurassic Lias limestones and shales) occurring around Southam and Rugby. Current production comes from the one cement kiln in Rugby which locally extracted materials are mixed with chalk from Bedfordshire.

Aggregates

2.17 Aggregates are basically defined as rock which can be crushed artificially (Granite) or which already exist as naturally occurring fragments (sand & gravel). The use of an aggregate is determined by its physical and chemical properties and therefore they have a wide range of end uses in the construction industry.

2.18 Aggregates produced directly from mineral deposits are classified as **Primary Aggregates.**

2.19 **Secondary Aggregates** is a term describing material which originates as a waste product from quarrying and mining activities or as a by-product from an industrial process which can be used as an aggregate in the construction industry.

2.20 Construction and Demolition waste can be crushed, screened and processed to produce a **Recycled Aggregate** and its use is becoming increasingly important at reducing the need for Primary Extraction. As the Environment Agency defines recycled and secondary aggregates as predominately waste materials, the issues relating to these processes will be considered and addressed in full in the Waste Development Framework, although their importance as a mineral resource is recognised and linked with the Minerals Development Framework.

2.21 Warwickshire's proximity to the West Midlands Conurbation and South Midlands Growth Area of Northampton and Milton Keynes has created a demand for minerals, especially construction materials such as aggregates and cement. The important sand and gravel producing areas in the county are the "River Terrace" deposits of the Tame and Avon, the fluvia-glacial sands around Rugby and the inter-glacial deposits of the Coventry and Warwick area.

2.22 The Precambrian and Ordovician igneous rocks which outcrop around Nuneaton up to Mancetter in North Warwickshire are a vital source of high specification roadstone and aggregates which supply the main road networks of the West Midlands and neighbouring regions.

3. POLICY CONTEXT

3.1 As part of producing an Issues and Options report Warwickshire County Council has to show regard for a wide range of policies at national, regional and local level. This section contains a summary of these policies.

Sustainable Development

3.2 Since the early 1990's as a result of the Rio Earth Summit, the Government has tried to ensure that sustainable development is at the forefront of planning policy. A number of sustainable development strategies have been published. The aim of this approach is to integrate the Government's sustainable development policies that are:

- Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

("A Better Quality of Life" – 1999).

3.3 The most recent strategy published is entitled "Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy" (March 2005) that seeks to deliver sustainable development. The strategy identifies four priorities for action:

- Sustainable Communities;
- Sustainable Consumption and Production;
- Natural Resource Protection; and
- Climate Change.

The 2006 Energy Review

3.4 The UK Government's White Paper "*Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy"* published in 2003 set out the government's energy strategy. However, the following recent developments summarised below have prompted the government to review this strategy:

- Evidence about the adverse impact of climate change has continued to grow;
- Fossil fuel prices have risen sharply;
- The UK has become a net gas importer sooner than expected
- Progress in introducing truly open energy markets in the EU has been slow over the last three years;
- There has been a general heightening of sensitivity around global energy issues affecting security of supply and price volatility.

The consultation document ***"Our Energy Challenge – Securing clean, affordable energy for the long term"*** was published in January 2006 and although the consultation has finished the Energy Review is still underway. The Government's report on the Energy Review was released on the 11th July and acknowledges the need to tackle climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions and also recognises that future supplies of energy should be both clean and secure as the role of imported energy becomes increasingly important.

The Planning System

3.5 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act came into force in September 2004 and as a result the planning system has undergone a number of major changes. Planning Authorities now have to follow a spatial planning approach. Spatial planning aims to bring together and integrate planning policies and all other inter-related policies and programmes.

Planning Policy Statements

3.6 Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) are gradually replacing Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs). PPSs and PPGs set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of planning. This guidance sets the framework for other national planning policies and should be read in conjunction with other statements of national planning policy. PPSs can be viewed on the following website: www.communities.gov.uk

Due to the particular issues related to the winning and working of minerals within the land use planning system there has been a series of Mineral Policy Guidance Notes (MPG's) which are currently being replaced and updated by Mineral Policy Statements (MPS's).

Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1)

3.7 The principles of sustainable development have been translated through the publication of PPS1. (www.communities.gov.uk/planning) This states that the planning system is required to facilitate to promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by:

- Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life
- Contributing to sustainable economic development.
- Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities.
- Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and,
- Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.

Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (PPS7)

3.8 PPS7 outlines the Governments objectives for rural areas which are:

- To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas,
- To promote more sustainable patterns of development
- Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance.
- To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors.

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (PPS9)

3.9 PPS9 sets the following key principles which both Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities should adhere too in order to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered.

- Development Plans and Polices should be based on up to date information about the environmental characteristics of their area. These characteristics should include the relevant biodiversity and geological resources of the area. Local authorities should assess the potential to sustain and enhance all environmental characteristics where possible.
- Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.
- Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contribution that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources.
- Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological conservation features within the design of development.
- Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity or geological conservation should be permitted.
- The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Local Planning authorities need to be satisfied that any development which causes significant harm to such interests could not have been reasonably located on alternative sites. Local Planning Authorities should also ensure appropriate mitigation or compensation measures are in place where significant harm is inevitable.

3.10 Accompanying PPS12 is a Good Practice Guide, "*Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System".* This circular (06/2005) provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England.

Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10)

3.11 PSS10 sets out the Governments policies on waste. The overall objectives in PSS10 are to:

- Move waste up the waste hierarchy by focusing firstly on waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, then recovering energy from waste and finally resorting to landfill disposal only in the last instance
- To protect the environment by producing less waste
- To protect human health
- Use waste as a resource where possible
- Encourage significant new investment in waste management facilities.

Construction and Demolition Waste and alternative aggregates are classified by the Environment Agency as waste but its use in the construction industry can reduce the need for primary mineral extraction.

Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (PPS12)

3.12 PPS12 sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of Local Development Frameworks. In its companion guide (Creating Local Development Frameworks, 2004) it encourages County Councils to ensure consistency between Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks, Regional Spatial Strategies and district council's Core Strategy proposals.

Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable energy (Includes the companion guide) (PPS22)

3.13 PPS22 sets out the Government's policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions. Published August 2004.

Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (PPS23)

3.14 PPS23 is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000. Published November 2004. This replaces PPG Note 23: Planning and Pollution Control published 1994.

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs)

Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts (PPG2)

3.15 There are five purposes of including land in Green Belts:

- To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- To prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;
- To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns;
- To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

3.16 The extraction of minerals is overall a temporary land use and need not be considered inappropriate development within the Green Belt. It need not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belts providing that high environmental standards are maintained and that sites are well restored.

Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the historic environment

3.17 This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in *PPG 16*: Archeology and Planning.

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning

3.18 This guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions

Other Planning Policy Guidance Notes

- PPG13: Transport.
- PGG25: Development and Flood Risk.

(Draft) Mineral Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, with associated Good Practice Guide, (MPS1)

3.20 MPS1 will set out the core policies and principles for minerals planning in England. Its main objectives for minerals planning are in line with the Governments overall aims for sustainable development. These key policy messages are:

- The need to maintain sufficient supply to meet the anticipated need for minerals with environmental acceptability.
- The need to protect designated areas of national and international importance.
- The need to encourage efficient use of extracted materials and the use of substitute or recycled materials in place of primary minerals wherever practicable.
- The need to ensure that where extraction does take place, restoration and aftercare of sites of high quality.

MPS1 Draft Good Practice Guidance

3.21 gives advice to Mineral Planning Authorities, the minerals industry and interested parties about how the policies in MPS1 might be implemented.

Consultation Paper on Annexes to Minerals Policy Statement 1 (July 2005)

3.22 This consultation proposed four draft annexes to MPS1 which focused on four specific sectors of the minerals industry in England.

Annex 1:	Aggregates provision
Annex 2:	Brick clay provision
Annex 3:	Natural building and roofing stone provision, and
Annex 4:	Onshore oil and gas provision

These annexes, when finalised, will supplement and have equal status to, and should be read in the context of, Minerals Policy Statement 1 and its general mineral planning policies.

Minerals Policy Statement 2: Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England. (MPS2)

3.23 Minerals Policy Statement 2 sets out the policies and considerations in relation to the environmental effects of mineral extraction that the Government expects Mineral Planning Authorities in England to follow when preparing development plans and in considering applications for minerals developments.

3.24 Details on the specific environmental effects are to be provided in Annexes to this Statement. Annexes 1 and 2 on *Dust* and *Noise* respectively, are published with this MPS.

Minerals Planning Guidance 2: Applications, permissions and conditions (MPG2)

3.25 MPG2 sets out the Government's policies on minerals and planning issues and provides advice on the operation of the development plan system with regard to minerals. This guidance note provides advice on those aspects of the development control system of particular relevance to minerals and on the preparation and determination of individual planning applications.

Minerals Planning Guidance 3: Coal Mining (MPG3)

3.26 MPG3 provides a policy framework for Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) and the coal industry in England to ensure that the extraction of coal and disposal of colliery spoil only takes place at the best balance of community, social, environmental and economic interests, consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

3.27 The guidance makes it clear that with any planning application it is the role of MPAs to determine the acceptability of individual projects in accordance with the principles of the land use planning system having regard to all relevant policies and all other material considerations. Individual operators should determine levels of output in response to market conditions.

Minerals Planning Guidance 10: Provision of raw material for the cement industry. (MPG10)

3.28 These guidelines provide advice to Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) on the exercise of planning control over the provision of raw material for the cement industry. They indicate the national policy considerations which need to be taken into account in drawing up minerals policies for the industry in their development plans and some of the other factors that need to be taken into account when determining applications for planning permission.

3.29 The Government places great importance on reducing the level of imports of building and construction material, and wishes to encourage domestic production to counter the rising import trend and to provide employment. The Government would also not wish to discourage any export opportunities that might arise. Therefore it is for mineral planning authorities to make provision for adequate supplies of raw material for the industry as it endeavours to meet future domestic demand. However, at the same time the Government recognises that cement production and the quarrying of raw materials for the industry can have a significant environmental impact and often takes place in areas of attractive and outstanding countryside.

3.30 The aims of these Guidelines are to advise MPAs about trends in cement production and consumption, and to provide a national planning context for the cement industry. They:

- Briefly outline national trends in cement production and consumption.
- Set out the national planning policy context for the cement industry.
- Outline the specific environmental impacts of the cement industry.
- Identify a policy for the maintenance of adequate permitted reserves of raw materials for the cement industry.

- Establish policies for the working, restoration, aftercare and after-use of the cement industry's quarry sites.

Minerals Planning Guidance 14: Review of Mineral Planning Permissions (MPG14)

3.27 The Environment Act 1995 introduces new requirements for an initial review and updating of old mineral planning permissions and the periodic review of all mineral permissions thereafter.

Aggregate Provision in England 2001 – 2016 (Published 2003)

3.28 The Department for Communities and Local Government publishes National and Regional Guidelines for the provision of aggregates in England. The current guidelines were produced in 2003 with the publication of "*National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England 2001 – 2016".* These guidelines seek to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of aggregates into the UK economy with no geographical imbalances. Regional guidelines for the West Midlands on production figures are apportioned to the individual Mineral Planning Authorities on the technical advice from the Regional Aggregates Working Party (WMRAWP).

3.29 The current national guidelines for the provision of aggregates agreed in 2003 state that an estimated 359million tonnes (mt) of aggregate materials will be required to be provided for in the West Midlands Region during the period 2001–2016. The guidelines assume that 88mt will be provided from alternative aggregate sources and 16mt will be imported from Wales. Thus the West Midlands will need to provide for 255mt of primary aggregate. 162mt of this is anticipated to be sand and gravel and 93mt crushed rock. MPAs in the region are expected to make the necessary provision in their development plans.

3.30 In ensuring the supply of 162mt of sand and gravel for the 16 year period (2001-2016) the total has been divided into an annual apportionment for each Mineral Planning Authority which has sand and gravel production. These apportionments are outlined in figure Table 2 in the section dealing with the issue of sand and gravel and crushed rock production.

Table 2: Annual Apportionment of Sand & Gravel (RAWP Figures)

	Apportionment of Regional Guidelines	**Annual Provision**
Herefordshire	162mt x 2.8% ÷ 16 (years)*	0.283 mt
Worcestershire	162mt x 8.6% ÷ 16 (years)	0.871 mt
Shropshire	162mt x 8.1% ÷ 16 (years)	0.820 mt
Staffordshire	162mt x 65.2% ÷ 16 (years)	6.602 mt
Warwickshire	162mt x 10.3% ÷ 16 (years)	1.043 mt
W. Midlands County	162mt x 5% ÷ 16 (years)	0.506 mt
Regional Total	**10.125mt**	

** (The 16 years refers to the period covered with the **"National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England 2001 – 2016"** document)*

3.31 The apportionment of crushed rock between the producing Mineral Planning Authorities is outlined in Table 3 and covers the 16 years covered by the guidelines. The West Midlands

County has one quarry currently producing crushed rock but reserves are almost exhausted. When production has finally ceased from this quarry its contribution to regional production will be shared between Warwickshire and Shropshire which is reflected in the apportionments for these counties.

Table 3: Annual Apportionment of Crushed Rock After Production Ceases in West Midlands County.

	Apportionment of Regional Guidelines	Annual Provision
Herefordshire	93mt x 7.3% ÷ 16 (Years)*	0.424 mt
Worcestershire	93mt x 2.8% ÷ 16 (Years)	0.163 mt
Shropshire	93mt x 45.8% ÷ 16 (Years) + 0.02875 mt	2.949 mt
Staffordshire	93mt x 24.2% ÷ 16 (Years)	1.395 mt
Warwickshire	93mt x 10.2% ÷ 16 + 0.2875 (Years) mt	0.88 mt
W. Midlands County	No apportionment	0
Regional Total		**5.812mt**

** (The 16 years refers to the period covered with the **"National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England 2001 – 2016"** document)*

3.32 It is worth noting that in complying with the Regional guidelines on aggregate production it will be necessary for Warwickshire to permit additional quantities of sand and gravel for extraction and monitor the current demand and production of the counties hard rock reserves. There are no current plans by government to review the requirements in the National Guidelines for aggregate provision.

West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party

3.33 The West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (WMRAWP) is a technical working group established in the 1970's along with nine other similar working groups covering the other regions of England and Wales. The group plays a major role in data collection, collation and monitoring of aggregate production and sales in the West Midlands and provides advice on how the Region can meet the National Guidelines for aggregates.

3.34 The WMRAWP draws its members from the MPAs in the region together with representatives from the minerals industry (through its trade associations with the Quarry Products Association (QPA) and the British Aggregates Association (BAA)), the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), the National Feberation of Demolition Contractors (NFDC), the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Government Officer of the West Midlands (GOWM).

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (June 2004)

3.35 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands (RSS 11) replaces the former Regional Planning Guidance (RPG11). Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act the RSS now forms part of the development plan. The RSS contains the following four policies on minerals,

M1 Mineral Working for Non-Energy Minerals

M2 Minerals – Aggregates

M3 Minerals – The Use of Alternative Sources of Materials

M4 Energy Minerals

All Minerals Development Frameworks are now required to be in general conformity with the RSS and contribute to achieving its targets.

Warwickshire Structure Plan 1996 - 2011

3.36 The Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) was adopted in August 2001. The WASP is the strategic land use plan for Warwickshire and forms part of the statutory development plan. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act the WASP is saved for a period of 3 years until September 2007.

Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire

3.37 The Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire adopted in 1995 contains the polices which are used to assess all mineral development proposals and activities in the county. The document identifies those areas of the County where significant resources of sand, gravel, hardrock and coal exist and where there are likely to be least adverse environmental impacts to their possible working.

3.38 The plan proposes general policies on the working of all minerals and allocates sites for future sand and gravel extraction. However, there are no site allocations for any other types of minerals within the county. Several of the issues in this paper consider whether the Minerals Development Framework should seek to allocate sites for other minerals found in the county.

3.39 The current Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire has specific sites which have been identified as Areas of Search and Preferred Areas and are shown on proposal maps. Preferred Areas are sites where specific information has been available to suggest that economically viable reserves exist. For Areas of Search, operators are encouraged to undertake exploration to identify the reserve potential of that site. Both classifications have evolved from the examination of planning and environment constraints set against their mineral potential so designation of these areas confers a general presumption in favour of proposals for extraction within them.

3.40 Allocated sites for mineral extraction will be contained in the Mineral Allocations Development Plan Document. The process of early stakeholder engagement for this document is scheduled to begin in December 2007.

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

3.41 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) sets out the timetable for the production of the various elements of the Minerals Development Framework which will replace the existing Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire. This includes the various stages of production of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Statement of Community Involvement

3.42 The County Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) specifies how and when all interested parties will be involved in the development plan making process for both the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks.

The Local Transport Plan for Warwickshire (2006)

3.43 The second Local Transport Plan (LTP) for Warwickshire provides details of how the County Council and its partners will seek to improve transport and accessibility over the next 5 years. The LTP has been based around the following objectives;

- To improve accessibility to the transport system in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society.
- To seek a transport system which will promote full employment and a strong, sustainable local and sub-regional economy.
- To reduce the impact of transport on the environment.
- To improve the environment and safety of people when they are using the transport system.
- To encourage the integration of transport, both in terms of policy planning and the physical interchange of modes.

The Warwickshire Strategic Partnership Plan 2005 – 2008

3.44 The Warwickshire Strategic Partnership Plan focuses on those issues where partnership will have the greatest impact. At a district level Community Plans have been developed through public consultation to ensure local issues are improved through partnership activity. At the same time the five local community plans, recognise and support the Strategic Partnership Plan in their own development. The plan aims to achieve the following:

- Good quality housing available at an affordable price;
- A safe and harm free environment for all those who live, work and visit Warwickshire;
- A natural environment, climate and resources that support and enhance life for future generations;
- Sustainable economic growth, where jobs are created and retained; and residents are equipped with appropriate skills and competencies;
- The best possible health and well-being for all.

The District and Borough Local Plans

3.45 There are five District and Borough Councils within Warwickshire and each has to produce a Local Plan for their area. Each mineral planning application submitted to the County Council needs to take account of any relevant planning policy in the District or Borough Local Plan. Under the new planning system the District and Borough Councils will still be producing Local Plans under transitional arrangements and then the Councils will start to replace them with Local Development Frameworks.

4. CONSULTATION PROCESS

Preliminary Consultation

4.1 The preliminary consultation on the Minerals Development Framework (MDF) Core Strategy was carried out between 20th February and 3rd April 2006. A preliminary questionnaire was sent to those contacts held on the County's mailing lists and all County and District Councillors were informed of the consultation.

4.2 The questionnaire was made available on our website and there was the facility to respond to the consultation online. Questionnaires were also made available in local council offices and County libraries. There were promotional displays in Shipston, Rugby, Atherstone, Nuneaton, Southam, Bidford and Warwick libraries at various stages throughout the consultation period.

4.3 In addition to this there were 7 awareness raising roadshows in Dunchurch, Middleton, Leamington Spa, Shipston, Nuneaton, Southam and Bidford. As well as raising awareness of the MDF these roadshows also aimed to outline the key issues relating to minerals extraction within the county.

4.4 Through the consultation process a strategic forum group has been developed and has met on three occasions. A supporting Saturday consultation workshop was also held for those interested parties who were unable to attend the weekday forum events.

4.5 69 written responses to the preliminary consultation were received. Both these written and verbal comments made at the discussion groups have been considered in the preparation of this report.

5 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MINERALS PLANNING

Warwickshire County Council – Planning Authority

5.1 Warwickshire County Council is the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority for the County. The County Council has a statutory duty to deal with planning applications involving mineral extraction and the depositing, recycling and management of waste. The Development Group administers these planning applications. Applications which cannot be determined under the delegated powers of the Strategic Director of the Economy and Environment Directorate go before the elected members of the Regulatory Committee.

5.2 Warwickshire County Council as the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority also have a statutory duty to produce both the Waste and Minerals Development Frameworks. This is done by the Planning Policy Group.

West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA)

5.3 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, it is the role of the West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA) as Regional Planning Body (RPB) to provide an opinion as to whether, District, Borough and County Local Development Frameworks are broadly in 'general conformity' with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). In addition, the Assembly is a statutory consultee with regard to regionally significant planning applications.

5.4 The Assembly has adopted a decentralised approach to carrying out the role's identified above, and as such all strategic planning authorities in the West Midlands Region provide strategic advice to the RPB in relation to all Local Development Frameworks (including Minerals and Waste) and regionally significant applications.

5.5 Once a regionally significant application or relevant Local Development Document (LDD) has been received by the Assembly, Regional Conformity Advisors (RCA) will carry out an assessment, taking into account any views received from other Assembly partners, and provide advice to the RPB. However, it is the Assembly that issues the opinion as to the general conformity of the application or LDD.

5.6 An opinion of conformity in relation to an LDD will be considered as a representation by the Planning Inspectorate in an independent examination. An opinion issued in relation to a regionally significant planning application will be given due consideration by the Local Planning Authority in determining the planning application.

The Environment Agency

5.7 The Environment Agency was established in the 1995 Environment Act. It is a non-departmental public body of the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The Agency's principal aim is to protect and enhance the environment of England and Wales and its functions include Water Quality and Resources, Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Waste Management and Flood Risk Management.

5.8 The Environment Agency is a key advisor to Central Government, Local Government, developers and landowners regarding issues relating to planning and the environment. The main functions of the Environment Agency within the planning system are to:

- Advise on the formulation of national planning policy and technical guidance;
- Provide environmental information to help inform policy;
- Contribute to development plans and their Sustainability Appraisals (and Strategic Environmental Assessment);
- Provide timely and useful responses to consultations on planning applications and pre-application enquiries;

- Advise on the environmental implications of spatial planning on other environmental plans and strategies;
- Work closely with stakeholders to develop new approaches to positive planning.

5.9 The Environment Agency will be consulted and involved throughout the Minerals Development Framework process as well as being statutory consultees on specific mineral allocations and proposals.

6 KEY OBJECTIVES FOR THE MINERALS DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Introduction

General Principles of Mineral Planning

6.1 It is the role of the planning system to secure the most efficient and effective use of land in the public interest and to attempt to balance the competing demand for development against environmental protection and other considerations.

6.2 Minerals Planning aims to provide a framework for meeting the nations need for minerals in the most sustainable way, this involves balancing social, environmental and economic concerns. The key aspects of minerals planning are summarised below.

Minerals can only be worked where they occur

6.3 Unlike most other forms of development such as housing, roads and schools the locational options for the siting of mineral extraction sites are limited as they are dependant on the geology of an area.

Mineral Working is a temporary land use

6.4 All activity on a mineral site will eventually finish with a requirement for the site to be restored. The extraction phase for any site can last from a few years to over 50 depending on the nature of the mineral being worked. The restoration of mineral sites once extraction has ceased is essential and mineral planning ensures that all operations comply to an approved final restoration scheme.

Planning for the Supply of Minerals

6.5 Minerals are essential to the continuing economic development of the UK. They are used in the construction, manufacturing, energy production and agricultural sectors with a continuous and secure supply of the required minerals being important. It is the role of the planning system to help deliver this supply and promote the most effective and efficient use of these natural and finite resources.

Key Objectives for Mineral Planning

6.6 The Government's objectives for mineral planning (as required in Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and listed in Mineral Planning Policy Statement 1) are :

- To conserve and safeguard mineral resources as far as possible;
- To protect nationally and internationally designated areas of landscape and sites of nature conservation value from minerals development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest;
- To secure supplies of the material needed by society and the economy from environmentally acceptable sources;
- To ensure, so far as practicable, that outcomes for the minerals industry are consistent with the Government's aims for productivity growth and strong economic performance;
- To secure sound working practices so that environmental impacts of extraction and the transportation of minerals are kept to a minimum, unless there are exceptional overriding reasons to the contrary;

- To minimise the production of mineral waste;
- To promote efficient use and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the net requirement for new primary extraction;
- To protect, and where possible enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased through high standards of restoration and to safeguard the long term potential of land for a wide range of after uses.

6.7 The following section identifies the key objectives that will guide Warwickshire Minerals Development Framework. These objectives have been derived through a thorough, systematic review of the context for minerals activities within Warwickshire, and the challenges that lie ahead in applying sustainable solutions to providing for need. In order to gain consultee feedback, this section invites stakeholders to comment both on a strategic vision that has been developed for the Minerals Development Framework and key objectives that will guide its formulation.

Vision for the Minerals Development Framework

6.8 In order to guide the Minerals Development Framework, a vision has been proposed that encapsulates all aspects of minerals planning that the Framework seeks to deliver. In order to elicit stakeholder feedback, responses to the consultation questions are encouraged.

The vision for the Minerals Development Framework is:

"To maintain and manage the long term supply of minerals extracted from Warwickshire which serve local and national needs whilst aiming to protect and enhance the environment and promote long term community benefits"

6.9 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 1: Do you agree with the vision? Question 2: What amendments, if any, would you make to the Minerals Development Framework vision?

Objectives for the Minerals Development Framework

6.10 The following key objectives have been developed for the Minerals Development Framework.

These objectives have been identified following a detailed review of relevant planning policies and through a consideration of the demand for minerals, the need to protect and enhance the environment and provide and economic and social benefits.

- To help deliver sustainable mineral extraction by promoting the prudent use and conservation of Warwickshire's natural resources.
- To maintain the supply of minerals required to support economic growth at the national, regional and local level.
- To protect the natural and historic environment and mitigate potential adverse effects associated with mineral developments.
- To have regard for the concerns and interests of local communities and protect them from unacceptable environmental effects resulting from mineral developments.
- To minimise the impact of the movement of bulk materials by road on local communities and where possible encourage the use of alternative modes of transport.

- To ensure mineral sites are restored to a high environmental standard once extraction has ceased.
- To promote the use of secondary and alternative materials which will reduce the overall demand for primary mineral extraction.

6.11 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 3: Do you agree with the objectives as set out in this Issues and Options Paper?
Question 4: What additional objectives (if any) should be used to guide the evolving Minerals Development Framework?

7 KEY ISSUES AND OPTIONS

Introduction

7.1 This section identifies the primary issues that have been identified by Warwickshire County Council as critical in delivering an effective Waste Development Framework. In addition to outlining the context for each of the issues, consultees can provide feedback on a series of options which have been put forward for as to how the Framework may address the issues.

7.2 A **Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** has been applied to each of the options in accordance with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive[1] and Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Section 39 of the Act requires that a Sustainability Appraisal is undertaken. The Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic and evaluative process and incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

7.3 As explained in Planning Policy Statement 12 the purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in a Local Development Document that starts during the preparation process. The aim of this is to ensure that decisions are made that meet the requirements of sustainable development.

7.4 The sustainability appraisal has been conducted for each of the options and using criteria and a Sustainability Appraisal Framework captured within a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report produced in accordance with the SEA Directive.

NB For the purposes of the SA work we have assumed that the Short term is (pre-development stage) roughly the timeframe between plan production and the start of any development.
Medium term would be the period of extraction and the Long term is the timeframe when the development is complete and the site is undergoing restoration or has undergone restoration. It should be noted that sites will often be partly restored while extraction is taking place.

Key Issue 1: Criteria for Assessing Sites

7.6 **Issue 1:** **How should the criteria of environmental and planning constraints for assessing areas for mineral development be established?**

Option A: Assessing sites on a selection criteria that conform to the requirements of applicable National, Regional and Local legislation and published good practice guidance where they have relevance to the working of minerals and the principles of sustainable development.

Option B: Assess sites through criteria that fully integrate all relevant planning polices, environmental constraints and additional considerations identified through the consultation processes.

7.6 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 5: In the development of MDF should the environmental and planning criteria for assessing sites be established according to the approach outlined in Option A or Option B?
Question 6: If you support the approach outlined in Option B are there any policies, constraints or additional considerations that you feel should be identified in the framework?

[1] European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive) enacted through *The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004* (SI2004/1633)

Sustainability Appraisal

7.7 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 1 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.8 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 7: Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 1?

Table 4 : Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Issue 1 CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATING SITES

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	+	+	0	+	+/+	Both Option A and Option B offer some certainty of development and good safeguards. However Option B offers additional consultation opportunities which could help achieve this objective.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	+	+	0	+	+/+	Both Option A and Option B offer some certainty of development and good safeguards. However Option B offers better consultation opportunities which could help achieve protection and improvement of water resources.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	+	+	0	+	+/+	Both Option A and Option B offer some certainty of development and good safeguards. However Option B offers better consultation opportunities which could help achieve this objective.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	+	+	0	+	+/+	Both Option A and Option B offer some certainty of development and good safeguards. However Option B offers additional consultation opportunities which could help achieve the objective of minimising potential impacts on community health.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	+	+	0	+	+/+	Both Option A and Option B offer some certainty of development and good safeguards. However Option B offers additional consultation opportunities which could help achieve this objective.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	+	+	0	+	+/+	Both Option A and Option B offer some certainty of development and good safeguards. However Option B offers additional consultation opportunities which could help achieve this objective.
7	Protect soil resources	0	+	+	0	+	+/+	Both Option A and Option B offer some certainty of development and good safeguards. However Option B offers better consultation opportunities which could help achieve the protection of soil resources.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	+	+	0	+	+/+	Both Option A and Option B offer some certainty of development and good safeguards. However Option B offers better consultation opportunities which could help achieve the preservation and protection of geology.
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both Options are likely to provide similar degrees of energy efficiency.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both Options are likely to be similar in terms of natural resource consumption.

11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Both options therefore perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	+	+	+	+	+/+	Both Options would involve good consultation processes. However Option B is likely to provide greater consultation because of the emphasis on the Planning consultation procedures spelt out in that option
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	There is likely to be very little relationship between waste and the allocation of mineral developments.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	+	+	0	+	+	There is likely to be greater input from operators as the consultation process progresses and the details of site allocation become more certain. However it is difficult to distinguish between the two options
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	+	+	0	+	+	There is likely to be greater input from operators as the consultation process progresses and the details of site allocation become more certain. However it is difficult to distinguish between the two options
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	+	+	0	+	++	New technologies are more likely to be developed where there are greater policy safeguards; hence Issue B is slightly more favoured.
Occurrence of Significant Effects (No)								
++		0	0	0	0	0	10	
+		1	12	12	1	12	2	
0		15	4	4	15	4	4	
-		0	0	0	0	0	0	
--		0	0	0	0	0	0	
?		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Summary of Appraisal	Option B would be more marginally more supportive of the objectives in the long term.							

7.9 Annual apportionment figures for Warwickshire reflect National and Regional Guidelines and are summarised in Table 2 (page 14) with the other West Midland producing counties. With permitted reserves currently estimated to be 7million tonnes it will be necessary to permit additional sand and gravel extraction within the county.

7.10 In line with current national planning guidance allocations of areas for future mineral extraction in development plans gives greater clarity to local residents, industry and other interest groups.

7.11 The current Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire allocates Preferred Areas for extraction which are areas where specific information on the economic viability of the deposit have been assessed. These sites therefore have been examined both against environmental constraints and deposit quality and their identification confers a general presumption in favour of a proposal for extraction. The current Minerals Local Plan also indicates Areas of Search, which is an indication that these sites have mineral potential but there hasn't been the same investigation to prove the quality of the deposit and therefore industry is encouraged to assess their economic viability. Areas of Search have been through the same environmental constraints process as preferred areas.

Issue 2: **How should the County Council approach the issue of providing additional areas for future sand and gravel extraction?**

Option A: The allocation of preferred specific sites for future sand and gravel extraction?

Option B: The allocation of both preferred sites and areas of search where the mineral potential has yet to be fully assessed?

Option C: No specific allocation of sites and all applications judged against a criteria based policy and use a criteria based approach to selection.

7.12 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 8: Should Warwickshire County Council adopt the approach outlined in Option A, Option B or Option C in the provision of additional areas for future sand and gravel extraction?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.13 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 2 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.14 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 9: Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 2?

Table 5 : Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Issue 2 SAND AND GRAVEL EXTRACTION

SA Objective		Option A			Option B		Option C			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)		Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	In the short term there is unlikely to be an any impact for any option. By allocating in the PDF process there is likely to be greater consideration of the particular objective at an early stage rather than only at the planning application stage as in Option C. Options A and B may have similar impacts. Option C may leave less time to assess biodiversity issues and is developer led rather than plan led.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	In the short term there is unlikely to be an any impact for any option. By allocating in the PDF process there is likely to be greater consideration of the particular objective at an early stage rather than only at the planning application stage as in Option C. Options A and B may have similar impacts. Option C may leave less time to assess water resource issues and is developer led rather than plan led.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	In the short term there is unlikely to be an any impact for any option. By allocating in the PDF process there is likely to be greater consideration of the particular objective at an early stage rather than only at the planning application stage as in Option C. Options A and B may have similar impacts. Option C may leave less time to assess flood risk issues and is developer led rather than plan led.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	In the short term there is unlikely to be an any impact for any option. By allocating in the PDF process there is likely to be greater consideration of the particular objective at an early stage rather than only at the planning application stage as in Option C. Options A and B may have similar impacts. Option C may leave less time to assess community health issues and is developer led rather than plan led.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	In the short term there is unlikely to be an any impact for any option. By allocating in the PDF process there is likely to be greater consideration of the particular objective at an early stage rather than only at the planning application stage as in Option C. Options A and B may have similar impacts. Option C may leave less time to assess this SA objective and is developer led rather than plan led.

6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	In the short term there is unlikely to be an any impact for any option. By allocating in the PDF process there is likely to be greater consideration of the particular objective at an early stage rather than only at the planning application stage as in Option C. Options A and B may have similar impacts. Option C may leave less time to assess this SA objective and is developer led rather than plan led.
7	Protect soil resources	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	In the short term there is unlikely to be an any impact for any option. By allocating in the PDF process there is likely to be greater consideration of the particular objective at an early stage rather than only at the planning application stage as in Option C. Options A and B may have similar impacts. Option C may leave less time to assess soil resources and is developer led rather than plan led.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	In the short term there is unlikely to be an any impact for any option. By allocating in the PDF process there is likely to be greater consideration of the particular objective at an early stage rather than only at the planning application stage as in Option C. Options A and B may have similar impacts. Option C may leave less time to assess geology and is developer led rather than plan led.
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	All Options likely to have no impact in the short tem and a negative impact in the long term as development will lead to the use of natural resources.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	All Options likely to have no impact in the short tem and a negative impact in the long term as development will lead to the use of natural resources.
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue.
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	+	+	+	++	++	-	-	+	Option C gives the community less chance for consultation. Options A and B are similar in timescale but Option B provides greater scope for wider assessment.

13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	+	+	+	+	++	++	-	-	-	The Minerals Industry is more likely to play a central role if active in the early stage of the consultation process ie Options A and B. In Option C there is less certainty and therefore probably less likelihood of the industry playing a central role in sustainable development at least until planning application stage.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Linkages between waste and minerals are not relevant for this issue
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	Minerals industry more likely to explore innovative technologies in the later stages of the consultation process for Options A and B. Option C provides less certainty as in Objective 14.

Occurrence of Significant (No)										
++	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	
+	2	11	11	2	9	9	0	0	9	
0	14	3	3	14	3	3	13	11	3	
-	0	2	2	0	2	2	3	5	4	
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Summary of Appraisal	NB For the purpose of this exercise for individual minerals we have assumed that short term is the time up to development - medium term is extraction period and long term is the period following restoration. **Option B** would appear to be the most supportive of the objectives.									

Key Issue 3: Location options for sand and gravel extraction in Warwickshire?

7.15 All Preferred Areas and Areas of Search in the current Minerals Local Plan where sand and gravel has not yet been extracted will be assessed as part of the Minerals Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document with regards to possible inclusion. Other sites will also be assessed if promoted by industry or landowners.

7.16 **Issue 3:** **What is the preferred option in planning for future sand and gravel extraction in Warwickshire?**

Option A: To consolidate production in existing areas of mineral extraction by the encouragement of extensions to existing quarries and through the allocation of sites.

Option B: Release new sites to supply the required amount of sand and gravel with the aim of distributing operations across the county.

Option C: Issue no guidance to the general geographical allocation of future sand and gravel extraction.

7.17 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 10: Should Option A, Option B or Option C be selected in defining Warwickshire County Councils approach to allocating sites for future sand and gravel extraction within the County?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.18 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 3 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.19 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 11 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 3?

Table 6 : Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Issue 3 LOCATION OPTIONS FOR SAND AND GRAVEL EXTRACTION IN WARWICKSHIRE

SA Objective		Option A			+			Option C			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			+			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	+	++	0	-	+	0	-	?	Option A would probably require less land for development which could have less impact on biodiversity than dispersed development in Option B and new applications as in Option C.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	+	++	0	-	+	0	-	?	Option A would probably require less land for development which could have less impact on water resources than dispersed development in Option B and new applications as in Option C.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	+	++	0	-	+	0	-	?	Option A would probably require less land for development which could have less impact on flood risk than dispersed development in Option B and new applications as in Option C. Flood risk may have already been assessed in Option A if the proposal is for a quarry extension.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	+	++	0	-	+	0	-	?	Option A is likely to have less environmental impact which is likely to allow greater community health benefits because existing effects may have already been assessed. Options B and C are less certain.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	+	++	0	-	+	0	-	?	Option A would probably require less land for development which could have less impact on the natural environment than dispersed development in Option B and new applications as in Option C.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	+	++	0	-	+	0	-	?	It depends where historical features are located. Options A and B would allow a longer timescale for assessment by virtue of their allocation in the plan prior to any planning application.
7	Protect soil resources	0	+	++	0	-	+	0	-	?	Protection of soil resources is more likely to occur in Option A as less land would be taken for development. Options B and C are less certain.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	0	++	0	-	+	0	-	?	It depends where geological features are located. Options A and B would allow better protection by virtue of their allocation in the plan prior to any planning application.
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	It is likely that Option A would be more energy efficient than Options B and C.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	Option A would allow development with less consumption of natural resources.
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue.

12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	++	++	+	++	++	-	-	-	Options A and B would allow the community more consultation as they would be allocated in the plan and then followed up by a planning application at a later stage.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	+	+	+	+	++	++	-	-	-	Options A and B would allow more time for the industry to play a central role than Option C. Option B may generate more impetus from the industry if there are a number of new sites in new locations.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	Options A and B would allow more time for links to be established.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	Options A and B would allow a longer timescale to enable operators to explore new technologies.
	Occurrence of Significant (No)										
	++	0	1	9	0	2	2	0	0	0	
	+	2	10	3	2	2	10	0	0	0	
	0	14	3	2	14	2	2	14	3	3	
	-	0	2	2	0	10	2	2	13	5	
	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
	Summary of Appraisal	NB For the purpose of this exercise for individual minerals we have assumed that short term is the time up to development - medium term is extraction period and long term is the period following restoration. **Option A** would appear to be the most supportive of the objectives.									

Key Issue 4: Crushed Rock Production

7.20 Current reserves of crushed rock in Warwickshire stand at around 30 million tonnes, which under current national and regional guidelines should equate to 40 years of supply. The rock produced from Mancetter and Griff quarries and contained in the dormant Jees & Boon quarry has specific properties which make it ideal for road construction. The outcrop of these important hard rock formations is restricted to a relatively small area from Mancetter to Nuneaton.

7.21 **Issue 4:** **How should the remaining crushed rock reserves around Nuneaton and North Warwickshire be addressed in the Minerals Development Framework?**

Option A: Allocate sites which are known to contain workable reserves which might be subject to applications for extraction at some point in the future.

Option B: Safeguard areas which contain or may contain workable reserves to prevent sterilisation and indicate extraction may occur at some time.

Option C: Update the current boundaries of the Mineral Consultation Areas which already exist to preserve potential resources using the latest information from the British Geological Survey and industry.

7.22 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 12: Should the MDF address the remaining crushed rock reserves around Nuneaton and North Warwickshire using option A, Option B or Option C?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.23 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 4 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.24 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 13 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 4?

Table 7 : Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Issue 4 CRUSHED ROCK PRODUCTION

SA Objective		Option A			Option B		Option C				Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)		Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)				The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	0	++	0	+	+	0	0	0	Allocation of sites provides greater certainty of development. Hence Option A would be the best option. This Assumes that good restoration will take place through planning controls. Safeguarded Areas are less certain to be developed and Consultation Areas even less so.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	Allocation of sites provides greater certainty of development with greater chances of improving water resources through the planning process. Hence Option A would be the best option. Option C generally is the least likely option for certainty.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	Allocation of sites provides greater certainty of development and the ability to study specific sites in relation to flood risks, hence Option A would be better able to deliver the objectives.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	Allocation of sites provides greater certainty of development and allow the effects of development on community health to by identified. Option A would therefore be better able to deliver the objectives.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	Allocation of sites provides greater certainty of development and allow the effects of development on the environment to by identified. Option A would therefore be better able to deliver the objectives.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	Allocation of sites provides greater certainty of development and allow the effects of development on the historic environment to by identified. Option A would therefore be better able to deliver the objectives.
7	Protect soil resources	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	Allocation of sites provides greater certainty of development and allows for the effects of the development on soil resources to be identified. Option A would therefore be better able to deliver the objectives.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	0	Allocation of sites provides greater certainty of development and allows for the identification and preservation of geological features to be addressed from the onset of the development. Option A would therefore be better able to deliver the objectives.
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	Option A would allow greater certainty of development; development would use more resources and be less carbon efficient than there being no development which is quite possible in Options B and C .

10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	Option A would allow greater certainty of development; development would use more resources and be less carbon efficient than there being no development which is quite possible in Options B and C .
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste would not appear to be relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	As all the options would identify areas in the plan, there is scope for public consultation for all the options. Option A provides greater certainty of development in the long term and therefore more scope for prolonged public involvement through the planning application process.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste would not appear to be relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	Option A may provide greater certainty of development which is more likely to sustain the interest of the industry to play a central role.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	In the short term there is likely to be little impact for each option encouraging linkages between the waste and mineral sectors but over time linkages may be made for each option.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	All options appear to be of equal impact. In encouraging mineral operators to explore new technologies.
	Occurrence of Significant (No)										
	++	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	+	2	2	3	2	5	12	2	4	4	
	0	14	9	2	14	10	4	14	11	12	
	-	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	
	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Summary of Appraisal	NB For the purpose of this exercise for individual minerals we have assumed that short term is the time up to development - medium term is extraction period and long term is the period following restoration. **Option A** would appear to be the most supportive of the objectives.									

Key Issue 5: Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

7.25 The location of many recycled aggregate sites have generally been split between existing aggregate quarries and industrial estates within the main urban areas. Policies for dealing with secondary and recycled operations within the county will be contained within the Waste Development Framework but the connection with primary mineral operations is clearly apparent.

7.26 **Issue 5:** **How can the Mineral Development Framework best address the siting and promotion of recycled and Secondary Aggregates facilities which can reduce the need for primary extraction?**

Option A: Support and encourage construction and demolition treatment facilities and related alternative aggregate producing operations in new and existing quarries?

Option B: Encourage the siting of new aggregate recycling facilities as near to their source, which would predominately be in the urban areas?

Option C: Support the recycling and secondary use of minerals but issue no specific guidance on the location of new facilities leaving proposals to be assessed against the policies in the Waste Development Framework?

7.27 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 14: Would Option A, Option B or Option C best address the siting and promotion of Recycled and Secondary Aggregates facilities?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.28 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 5 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.29 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 15 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 5?

Table 8 : Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Issue 5 SECONDARY AND RECYCLED AGGREGATES

SA Objective		Option A		Option B		Option C		Comparison of Options			
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)		Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)		The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.			
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	-	++	0	+	+	0	0	+	Option A is the option most likely to fulfil the objective as a there would be a full restoration whereby proposed schemes would be more likely to improve biodiversity than a waste site in an urban area.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	-	++	0	+	+	0	0	+	Option A is likely to be the best option to improve water resources in the long term as improvements would be assured as part of a quarry restoration scheme. In the medium term there could be negative impacts for Option A as the site is developed.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	-	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	Option A is likely to be the best option to manage flood risk as improvements would be assured as part of a quarry restoration scheme
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	-	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	Option A would generally be less likely to have impacts on community health - at least in the long term.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	-	++	0	0	++	0	0	+	Option A gives more flexibility for protection of the environment over the long term.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	-	++	0	0	++	0	0	+	Option A gives more flexibility for preservation and enhancement of the historic environment over the long term.
7	Protect soil resources	0	-	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	Option B would protect soil resources as less soil is likely to be removed from an urban area site as opposed to a new or existing quarry.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	Geological features are only likely to be found in Options A and possibly C.
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	+	+	0	++	++	0	+	0	Option B would be more likely to promote energy efficiency in terms of more sustainable transportation systems with the waste being recycled close to its source.

10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	0	Option B would be more likely to enable greater reduction in consumption of natural resources with recycling facilities being sited near the sources of material.
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	Option B is the best option although all options are positive as they all encourage the recycling of waste.
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	0	Options A and B would both provide access to community involvement at an earlier stage than Option C.Option B provides slightly more certainty.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	Option B provides greater access to waste facilities within urban areas. Option A and push facilities into mainly rural areas and C would provide no guidance.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	Options A and B would probably allow a longer timeframe to jointly play a central role in an overall strategy of sustainable economic development. Option C presents little opportunity as no long term planning would take place in the siting of waste treatment facilities.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	Option A would probably allow greater interaction between waste and minerals operators as they may share sites and facilities and work cooperatively.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	Options A and B would probably allow a longer timeframe to jointly explore new technologies in the medium and long term.

Occurrence of Significant Long Term Effects (No)									
++	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	0	0
+	5	8	10	5	8	7	5	7	11
0	11	0	0	11	6	1	11	9	5
-	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of Appraisal	NB For the purpose of this exercise for individual minerals we have assumed that short term is the time up to development - medium term is extraction period and long term is the period following restoration. Both Option A and B are supportive of the SA objectives with Option B being more sustainable over the long term.

Key Issue 6: Brick Clay

7.30 Warwickshire like many counties has a long history of small brickworks serving a local market and utilising a variety of local clays. Today, brick production in the county is centred on one large operation at Kingsbury extracting Etruria Marl which supplies brick to a wide national market. The Draft MPS1 has an Annex on Brick Clay (also in draft form) which states that brick clay resources should be conserved and safeguarded where it is believed to be of a suitable quality and is or may become commercially viable.

7.31 **Issue 6:** **The Minerals Development Framework will recognise the importance of sustainable use of brick clay in its polices but how should it plan for any future extraction?**

Option A: Proven and economically viable deposits of brick clay should be allocated in the plan as Preferred Areas of extraction and include specific policies relating to Brick Clay.

Option B: Areas of proven brick clay reserves should be designated Mineral Safeguard Areas and include specific policies relating to Brick Clay.

Option C: Mineral Consultation Areas should be drawn around all areas where there are either proven or potential reserves of brick clay and include specific policies relating to Brick Clay.

Option D: Although the prudent use of brick clay resource should be encouraged there should be no specific measures to safeguard this resource.

7.32 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 16: Should Option A, Option B, Option C or Option D be used in planning for future extraction of brick clay?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.33 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 6 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.34 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 17 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 6?

Table 9 : Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Issue 6 BRICK CLAY

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Option C			Option D			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	?	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the implications for biodiversity. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	?	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of water resources. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	?	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of flood risk. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	?	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of impacts on human health. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	?	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the environmental impacts. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	?	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the historic environment. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
7	Protect soil resources	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	?	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of soil protection measures. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	?	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation for planning for geoconservation. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.

9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	All the Options would have similar outcomes regarding energy efficiency. There is less short term certainty with Option D.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	All the Options would have similar outcomes with regards to the consumption of natural resources. There is less certainty with Option D.
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not directly relevant to this issue
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	Option A may involve greater community involvement if the proposals are considered at a more detailed level in the LDF Consultation Process. Option D will involve less consultation oportunities the other options.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	++	++	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	Industry may get involved later on in the LDF process. Option A provides greater certainty of development and therefore may arouse industry's interest earlier than may otherwise be the case for the other options.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	-	-	Linkages not apparent for this issue at present. There is greater possibility of joint working from the LDF stage rather than from an individual planning application as in Option D.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	-	-	Linkages not apparent for this issue at present. There is greater possibility of operators exploring new technologies from LDF (Options A-C) stage rather than from an individual planning application as in Option D.

Occurrence of Significant Long Term Effects (No)												
++	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+	1	1	3	1	2	12	1	2	12	12	0	0
0	15	4	2	15	4	2	15	4	2	2	3	3
-	0	10	2	0	10	2	0	10	2	2	13	5
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

Summary of Appraisal	NB For the purpose of this exercise for individual minerals we have assumed that short term is the time up to development - medium term is extraction period and long term is the period following restoration. Option A would be more supportive of the SA objectives.

Key Issue 7: Building and Restoration Stone

7.35 Local stone has historically been used to some degree in all parts of Warwickshire. The castles of Warwick and Kenilworth, the stone villages in the south and most parish churches have all been constructed with local limestone and sandstone outcropping in the county. Only one stone quarry is in operation now in the county which currently extracts the Ironstone from near Edgehill. Recently the draft MPS1 has an Annex relating to building stone in which the need to safeguard building materials for local and national purposes recognising that local stone production can enhance and maintain the built environment.

7.36 **Issue 7: What contribution should the Minerals Development Framework make to the supply of local building and conservation stone?**

Option A: Proven reserves of Building Stone should be allocated in the plan as Preferred Areas of extraction and include specific policies relating to the issue of Building Stone.

Option B: Areas of proven Building Stone reserves should be designated Mineral Safeguard Areas and include specific policies relating to the issue of Building Stone.

Option C: Mineral Consultation Areas should be drawn around all areas where there are either proven or potential reserves of Building Stone and include specific policies relating to this issue.

Option D: Although the importance of Building Stone resources in Warwickshire should be recognised there should be no specific measures to safeguard or plan for this mineral resource.

7.37 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 18: Should the MDF take the approach outlined in Option A, Option B, Option C or Option D when considering the contribution to supply of local building stone?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.38 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 7 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.39 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 19 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 7?

Table 10 : Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Issue 7 BUILDING AND RESTORATION STONE

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Option C			Option D			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	?	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	?	?	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the impact on biodiversity. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	?	?	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the implications for water. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	?	?	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of flood risk. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	?	?	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the impacts on human heath. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	?	?	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the impact on the environment . Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	?	?	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the historic environment. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
7	Protect soil resources	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	?	?	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation for the protection of soils. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	-	++	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more time to build in geoconservation measures. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.

9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	All the Options would have similar outcomes. There is less certainty with Option D.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	All the Options would have similar outcomes. There is less certainty with Option D.
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	Option A may involve greater community involvement if the proposals are considered at a more detailed level in the LDF Consultation Process. Option D will involve less consultation than the other options.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	Industry may get involved later on in the LDF process. Option A provides greater certainty of development and therefore may arouse industry's interest earlier than may otherwise be the case for the other options.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	-	0	-	-	Linkages are not apparent for this issue at present. There is greater possibility of joint working from the LDF stage rather than from an individual planning application as in Option D.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	-	-	Linkages are not apparent for this issue at present. There is greater possibility of operators exploring new technologies from LDF (Options A-C) stage rather than from an individual planning application as in Option D.

Occurrence of Significant Long Term Effects (No)												
++	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
+	2	4	4	2	4	4	11	2	4	3	0	1
0	14	2	2	14	2	2	2	14	2	3	4	4
-	0	10	2	0	10	10	2	0	3	3	12	11
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0

Summary of Appraisal	Option A would be the most supportive of the SA objectives.

Key Issue 8: Opencast Coal

7.40 Coal has been extracted from within Warwickshire since Roman times and continues to the present day. The coal seams which make up the Warwickshire Coal Field are exposed or near the surface in the far north of the county but dip south around Coventry reaching a depth of over 1000m as they cross into Oxfordshire. There is the potential for both open cast and deep mined coal within the county and the driver for future coal demand will come almost directly from Government Policy which recognises that coal can contribute towards a diverse, sustainable and secure energy base for the UK.

7.41 **Issue 8:** **There are potential reserves of coal which could be subject to open cast methods in the north of the county. How should the future of these reserves be addressed in the Minerals Development Framework?**

Option A: The Framework should seek to allocate areas of preferred extraction for the open cast extraction of coal where proven reserves have been identified and include policies be put in place to assess any application?

Option B: Areas of coal which have open cast potential should be safeguarded and policies be put in place to assess any application?

Option C: Mineral Consultation Areas of potential coal reserves and policies to assess any proposal for extraction should be contained in the plan?

Option D: Have no guidance on the siting of opencast operations or for the protection of shallow coal resources.

7.42 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 20: Should Option A, Option B, Option C or Option D be selected to address the extraction of coal using open cast methods.

Sustainability Appraisal

7.43 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 8 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.44 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 21 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 8?

Table 11: Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Issue 8 OPENCAST COAL

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Option C			Option D			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation on the impacts on biodiversity. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the implications for water. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of flood risk potential. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the impacts on human health. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives and would have less planning controls.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the environmental impacts. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of the historic environment. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
7	Protect soil resources	0	-	++	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	-	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of soil protection. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	-	+	0	0	-	Options A,B and C would be identified in the new LDF plan. Option A would provide more certainty of development and more thorough investigation of geoconservation potential. Option D would allow less time for focussing on the objectives.

9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Every option would not benefit energy efficiency nor carbon reduction targets specifically.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Every option would increase the consumption of natural resources once extraction has began.
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	Option A provides scope for greater community involvement while Option D provides scope only at the planning application stage. Options B and C are similar.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	+	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	Industry may get involved later on in the LDF process. Option A provides greater certainty of development and therefore may arouse industry's interest earlier than may otherwise be the case for the other options.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	Linkages not apparent for this issue at present. There is greater possibility of joint working from the LDF stage rather than from an individual planning application as in Option D.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	?	?	Linkages not apparent for this issue at present. There is greater possibility of operators exploring new technologies from LDF (Options A-C) stage rather than from an individual planning application as in Option D.

Occurrence of Significant Long Term Effects (No)												
++	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+	1	3	1	1	2	10	2	2	10	1	0	1
0	13	3	4	13	4	3	12	3	3	13	5	3
-	2	10	2	2	10	3	2	11	3	2	9	10
--	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Summary of Appraisal	In the Long Term Option A would appear be slightly more supportive of the SA options with Option D being the least supportive overall.

7.45 The colliery at Daw Mill near Arley currently extracts around 3mt a year from a depth of around 900m near Corley Moor. There remain considerable reserves of deep coal under a large area of Warwickshire which could be exploited by deep mining operations sited within the county.

7.46 **Issue 9:** **With the Government's energy review looking at all potential energy producing methods should the Minerals Development Framework seek to contain polices for any future proposal for the deep mining of Coal?**

Option A: The plan should seek to identify and allocate areas for future pit heads and the associated surface developments for future deep coal mining operations.

Option B: The plan should contain specific policies relating to any potential deep coal mining proposals.

Option C: Any application for deep new deep coal mining developments should be considered against existing National, Regional and Local Policies with no specific guidance contained in the Minerals Development Framework.

7.47 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 22: Should the MDF take the approach outlined in Option A, Option B or Option C in planning for any future deep mining of coal in Warwickshire?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.48 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 9 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.49 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 23 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 9?

Table 12: Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Issue 9 DEEP MINING OF COAL

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Option C			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	Option A is the better option of the three as it provides greater certainty that development could take place. This assumes that a good restoration scheme will take place in the future. Option C assumes that sufficient benefits will result from the planning application process.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	Option A is the better option of the three as it provides greater certainty that development could take place. It assumes that there will be improvements to the water resources in the long term.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	Option A offers better consultation opportunities which could help achieve protection and improvement of water resources.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	Option A is the better option of the three as it provides greater certainty that development could take place and therefore assumes that greater safeguards would be built in to the LDF to protect of the environment during the site allocation process.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	Option A offers better consultation opportunities which could help achieve protection and enhancement of the built environment throughout the plan process.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	Option A is the better option of the three as it provides greater certainty that development could take place. Option C assumes that sufficient benefits will result from the planning application process.
7	Protect soil resources	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	Option A offers better consultation opportunities which could help achieve protection of soil resources.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	Option A offers better consultation opportunities which could help achieve opportunities for geological conservation and education.
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	All options could contribute to the increased consumption of energy in the long term once development has commenced.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	All options could contribute to the increased consumption of natural resources in the long term as the development proceeds.

11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste would not appear to be relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	+	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	There are greater opportunities for the community to get involved in Options A and B.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste would not appear to be relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	-	The longer the timescale the greater chance of industry building in greater sustainability to its working methodology.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	In the short term linkages are not apparent in any of the options, There is more scope for lineages to develop over time. Consequently Options A and B perform better as they are included in the PDF process whereas Option C is not.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	In the short term linkages are not apparent in any of the options, There is more scope for linkages to develop over time. Consequently Options A and B perform better as they are included in the LDF process whereas Option C is not.

Occurrence of Significant (No)										
++	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	
+	2	2	2	1	1	10	0	0	8	
0	14	12	2	15	13	3	16	16	3	
-	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	5	
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Summary of Appraisal	Options A and B would generally appear to be most supportive of the SA objectives.									

7.50 Cement has been produced in Warwickshire since the early part of the last century exploiting the Jurassic Blue and White Lias Limestone's found in the east and south of the county. Current production at Rugby requires clay and limestone from Southam and Lodge Farm (Rugby) quarries which is mixed with chalk slurry piped up from Kensworth, Bedfordshire. A recent extension to Southam Quarry has increased the permitted reserves of raw materials to around 30 years at current production rates.

7.51 **Issue 10:** **With a large area of potentially suitable raw materials still available in the county and a cement kiln currently producing 10% of the UK's cement how should the Minerals Development Framework plan for the future supply of the raw materials for cement production?**

Option A: Create Mineral Safeguard Areas for sites of proven reserves of suitable material and write specific policies to assess any proposals for future applications for extraction.

Option B: Create Mineral Consultation Areas to protect potential resources and draw up policies to assess any future proposals for extraction.

Option C: Have policies to assess any proposal for future extraction but have no guidance on the siting or protection of potential resources.

Option D: Any application for the extraction of minerals for cement production should be considered against existing National, Regional and Local Policies with no specific guidance contained in the Minerals Development Framework

7.52 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 24: Should the MDF take the approach outlined in Option A, Option B, Option C or Option D in planning for the future supply of the raw materials for cement production?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.53 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 10 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.54 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 25 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 10?

Table 13 : Sustainability Appraisal for Issue 10 RAW MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Option C			Option D			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	Option A provides greater certainty that development could take place by safeguarding land. The issue of biodiversity would be fully assessed at the planning application stage. The other options could also achieve this objective at the application stage but with less initial certainty.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	Option A provides greater certainty that development could take place by safeguarding land. The issue of water resources would be fully assessed at the planning application stage. The other options could also achieve this objective at the application stage but with less initial certainty.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	Option A provides greater certainty that development could take place by safeguarding land. The issue of flood risk would be fully assessed at the planning application stage. The other options could also achieve this objective at the application stage but with less initial certainty.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	Option A provides greater certainty that development could take place by safeguarding land. The issue of impacts on health would be fully assessed at the planning application stage. The other options could also achieve this objective at the application stage but with less initial certainty.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	Option A provides greater certainty that development could take place by safeguarding land. Environmental issues would be fully assessed at the planning application stage. The other options could also achieve this objective at the application stage but with less initial certainty.

6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	Option A provides greater certainty that development could take place by safeguarding land. The issue of the historic environment would be fully assessed at the planning application stage. The other options could also achieve this objective at the application stage but with less initial certainty.
7	Protect soil resources	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	Option A provides greater certainty that development could take place by safeguarding land. The issue of soil protection would be fully assessed at the planning application stage. The other options could also achieve this objective at the application stage but with less initial certainty.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	+	+	0	?	?	0	?	0	0	-	-	Option A provides greater certainty that development could take place by safeguarding land. The issue of geoconservation would be fully assessed at the planning application stage. The other options could also achieve this objective at the application stage but with less initial certainty.
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	?	All options would have similar negative impacts on the production of atmospheric carbon once development commences.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	?	All options would have similar negative impacts on the consumption of natural resources once development commences.
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	Option A will provide greater opportunities for the public to comment both at plan and application stage. As the safeguard sites are more specific they are likely to be given greater scrutiny. Option D relies on a site by site application with only the minimum time for consultation
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	Options A-C give the industry more time to focus on joint working

15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	+	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	-	-	-	Options A-C allow the industry greater opportunity for joint working with greater co-operation likely where sites are more certain to come forward ie Option A and B.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	++	++	0	++	++	0	+	+	-	-	-	Options A-C allow the industry greater opportunity for joint working with greater co-operation likely where sites are more certain to come forward ie Option A and B.

Occurrence of Significant Long Term Effects (No)													
++	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+	1	10	9	1	2	9	1	3	3	0	3	0	
0	15	2	2	15	2	2	15	2	12	14	13	3	
-	0	2	2	0	9	2	0	9	0	2	0	11	
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
?	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	

Summary of Appraisal	Overall Options A and B appear to be more generally supportive of the SA objectives.

Key Issue 11: Onshore Oil, Gas and Geothermal potential.

7.55 Warwickshire has little potential for the exploitation of oil and gas hydrocarbons but with the presence of large volumes of deep coal there is a possibility that gas maybe directly produced from these underground seams without the need for coal extraction. There may also be a potential for geothermal energy production within the county's geological formations and hydro geological systems. These methods would involve the deep drilling of boreholes for exploration and energy production purposes.

7.56 As part of the Government's energy strategy it aims to maximise the potential of the UK's conventional oil and gas reserves in an environmentally acceptable manner, encourage the development of clean coal technologies and also encourage the capture of methane from coal mines where environmentally acceptable. Geothermal and Ground Source Heat Pumps as a source of energy, if feasible in Warwickshire could make a contribution to energy production from low carbon sources.

7.57 **Issue 11:** **How should the Minerals Development Framework recognise that new energy production technologies may be possible in the county?**

Option A: Should the Minerals Development Framework seek to identify areas for potential new coal technologies and other possible sources of energy if the opportunity exists and assess the environmental constraints within these areas?

Option B: Should the Minerals Development Framework provide specific policies for the determination of applications for new coal technologies and other potential geothermal related developments?

Option C: Consider any application for such developments on a individual basis, assessing it against the provisions of the polices in the Minerals Development Framework and other relevant planning policies and guidance.

7.58 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 26: Should the MDF recognise that new energy production technologies may be possible in the county by adopting the approach outlined in Option A, Option B or Option C?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.59 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 11 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.60 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 27 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 11?

Table 14: Sustainability Appraisal for Issue 11 ONSHORE OIL, GAS AND GEOTHERMAL POTENTIAL

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Option C			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	With many uncertain variables it is not yet possible to fully compare the Options
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	With many uncertain variables it is not yet possible to fully compare the Options
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	With many uncertain variables it is not yet possible to fully compare the Options
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	With many uncertain variables it is not yet possible to fully compare the Options
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	With many uncertain variables it is not yet possible to fully compare the Options
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	With many uncertain variables it is not yet possible to fully compare the Options
7	Protect soil resources	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	With many uncertain variables it is not yet possible to fully compare the Options
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	-	+	0	-	?	0	?	?	With many uncertain variables it is not yet possible to fully compare the Options
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	-	-	0	-	?	0	-	-	With many uncertain variables it is not yet possible to fully compare the Options
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	With many uncertain variables it is not yet possible to fully compare the Options
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.

12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	0	++	++	0	+	+	0	+	+	Option A allows wider community consultation opportunities as potential areas have been assessed in greater detail. Options B and C provide less certainty.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Waste is not relevant to this issue. Therefore all options perform equally in terms of the SA objective.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	++	++	0	+	+	0	+	0	Option A allows the industry a longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option C would probably not allow time for this to happen in the event of the submission of a planning application.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	++	+	0	++	+	0	+	+	Option A allows the industry a longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option C would probably not allow time for this to happen as it could delay a planning application.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	++	+	0	++	++	0	+	+	Option A allows the industry a longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option C would probably not allow time for this to happen in the event of the submission of a planning application.
	Occurrence of Significant (No)										
	++	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	NB For the purposes of the SA work we have assumed that the Short term is (pre-development stage) roughly the timeframe between plan production and the start of any development. Medium term would be the period of extraction and the Long term is the timeframe when the development is complete and the site is undergoing restoration/ has undergone restoration. It should be noted that sites will often be partly restored while extraction is taking place.
	+	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	4	3	
	0	16	2	2	16	2	2	16	2	3	
	-	0	3	2	0	3	1	0	2	2	
	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	?	0	7	7	0	7	9	0	8	8	
	Summary of Appraisal	With many uncertain variables Option A is more supportive of the SA objectives.									

Universal Considerations of the Development Framework

7.61 The Minerals Development Framework for Warwickshire will contain general polices common to the regulation and control of all mineral developments. Applications and site allocations for the extraction, working or exploration of minerals will be considered on the basis of the provisions of all applicable development plans and frameworks and their environmental impacts.

Key Issue 12: Transport

7.62 The impact of transporting sizable volumes of minerals often results in large numbers of lorry movements on the road networks.

7.63 **Issue 12:** **How should the Minerals Development Framework address the issue of sustainable transport for future mineral extraction and processing sites?**

Option A: Concentrate where possible the permitting of new mineral developments predominately around the existing principal road network with improvements to access routes where necessary.

Option B: Encourage future developments to seek to use alternative transport solutions to road use including canals, waterways and rail, providing it is both practical and economically feasible.

7.64 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 28: Should the MDF address the issue of sustainable transport by pursuing the policy approach in Option A or Option B?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.65 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 12 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.66 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 29 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 12?

Table 15: Sustainability Appraisal of Issue 12 TRANSPORT

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	-	0	?	+	0	0	In the short term during restoration and development of infrastructure Option A may disrupt biodiversity existing along disused rail lines and canals, the long-term effects however are uncertain and are likely to depend on how on mitigation measures. Option B will make use of existing infrastructure and the short-term impact on biodiversity will be minimal.
2	Protect and improve water resources	-	+	+	0	0	0	If waterways are used in Option A this could result in disruption to water resources but is likely to result in long-term improvement. Option B is unlikely to have any impact on water resources.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	0	?	0	0	?	Although there not are likely to be any short term impacts with either option there is uncertainty concerning any long-term impacts
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	-	0	+	0	0	0	The development of new infrastructure in Option A is likely to have a negative impact on both the built and natural environment in the short term but in the long-term it is likely to lead to overall improvement. As Option B is based on existing networks it is likely to have little impact.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	?	?	0	0	0	0	The impact of Option A would depend on whether the restored railways and waterways are of historic significance.
7	Protect soil resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	-	+	+/+	-	-	-	Option A will involve construction processes and is likely to have a negative impact in the short term however in the longer term alternative modes of transport to road are likely to be more energy efficient.

10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	-	0	+	0	0	-	In the short term the development or restoration of infrastructure in Option A will increase consumption of natural resources. Option B will require few resources in the short term but with increased road traffic repair and maintenance of road networks will be required.
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+/+	+	0	+/+	+	0	The community will be engaged in the development of the plan and will also be consulted when planning applications are made, however in the long term there will be little opportunity for them to have a significant role in improving the local environment.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	0	-	0	0	+	In the short and medium term it is unlikely that there will be any significant impact, however in the long term it is likely that markets will move around the country and transport systems based on a road network will allow more flexibility for operators to respond to this.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	+	+/+	0	0	-	In the short term there is not likely to be a difference between the two options however in the long term option A allows more scope for innovation

Occurrence of Significant Effects (No)							
++	1	0	2	1	0	0	
+	0	4	3	1	1	1	
0	10	11	8	14	14	11	
-	4	0	1	1	1	3	
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	
?	1	1	2	0	0	1	

Summary of Appraisal	Option A would be most supportive of the objectives

Issue 13: Transport by Rail

7.67 Draft Mineral Policy Statement 1 recommends the safeguarding of rail head, wharfage and other storage and handling facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals, particularly aggregates, recycled aggregates and coal. This safeguarding would primarily be the responsibility of the Districts and Borough Councils through their LDF's. The county would have the opportunity to comment on these plans and subsequent applications as part of the consultation process.

7.68 **Issue 13:** **Is there a need in Warwickshire to safeguard railheads for the transportation of minerals?**

Option A: Warwickshire should seek to safeguard railheads for the potential transport of bulk materials by rail.

Option B: No specific policies related to the issue of safeguarding railheads.

7.69 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 30: Should the approach in Option A or Option B be used when dealing with the issue of safeguarding railheads?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.70 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 13 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.71 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 31 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 13?

Table 16 : Sustainability Appraisal of Issue 13 RAIL

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
7	Protect soil resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	+	+	0	0	-	Although neither option has a short term impact Option A safeguards rail, allowing for its use in the future. Option B in contrast is likely lead to limited options in the future.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	0	+	0	0	-	The short term impact for each option will be minimal however in the long-term safeguarding existing infrastructure for restoration will require less natural resources the developing new facilities.
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact

13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	?	?	0	0	0	Neither option is likely to have an impact, however in the long term if infrastructure is safeguarded waste management facilities and services may cluster around these transport routes.
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	?	?	?	?	?	?	This will depend on whether rail is a viable alternative to road transport.
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	?	0	0	0	Neither option is likely to have an impact, however in the long term if infrastructure is safeguarded waste management facilities and services may cluster around these transport routes.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	+	+	0	0	0	Option A allows for more flexibility for innovation in the medium and long term
	Occurrence of Significant Effects (No)							
	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	+	0	2	3	0	0	0	
	0	15	12	10	15	15	13	
	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	?	1	2	3	1	1	1	
	Summary of Appraisal	Option A would be most supportive of the sustainability objectives						

Key Issue 14: Mitigation

7.72 The recently published Minerals Policy Statement 2 (MPS2) sets out the policies and considerations in relation to the environmental effects of mineral extraction that the Government expects Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) in England to follow when preparing development plans and in considering applications for mineral developments. MPS2 also contains 2 Annexes on noise and dust which require MPAs to outline criteria against which dust and noise emissions should be assessed. The Good Practice Guide to draft MPS1 (para 43 contained in Appendix A) lists what areas and environmental considerations must be taken into account with any mineral development.

7.73 **Issue 14: How should environmental impacts be considered in assessing minerals planning applications?**

Option A: The Good Practice Guides to MPS1 along with the requirements of MPS2 will be sufficient to assess any application for mineral development.

Option B: The limits and standards for measurable environmental impacts be defined in policy which would build on Good Practice Guidance and consider environmental issues which have particular reference to individual locations.

7.74 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 32: Should the approach outlined in Option A or Option B be used when assessing environmental impacts of planning applications?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.75 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 14 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.76 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 33 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 14?

Table 17 : Sustainability Appraisal of Issue 14 MITIGATION

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	+	+	?	+	+	+	Both options will have a positive effect on biodiversity. Option A is more uncertain in the long term as guidance may change.
2	Protect and improve water resources	+	+	?	+/+	+/+	+/+	Option B can take into account location specific issues.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	?	+	+	+	Option B offers more certainty over the long term in the management of flood risk
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	+	+	?	+	+	+	Option B offers more certainty over the long term in safeguarding environmental quality
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	+	+	?	+/+	+/+	+/+	Option B can take into account location specific issues and offers better protection to the natural and built environment.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	+	+	?	+/+	+/+	+/+	Option A would preserve the features but not enhance them. Option B can take into account location specific issues and make allowances to enhance them if necessary.
7	Protect soil resources	0	0	?	+	+	+	Current guidance makes no reference to soil resources. Option B can consider such issues.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	+	+	?	+/+	+/+	+/+	Option B can take into account location specific issues and offer greater protection to geological features to promote geological conservation.
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neither Option is likely to have a significant effect. In the Long term guidance may change in such a way that Option A has a potential impact.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	0	?	0	0	?	In the short and medium term neither option is likely to have a significant impact however guidance may alter in the long term
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	?	0	0	?	In the short and medium term neither option is likely to have a significant impact however guidance may alter in the long term

12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	0	0	?	+	+	?	Option A relies on existing guidance giving little scope for community involvement. Option B will seek to engage the community during policy formulation and at the application stage.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	+	+	?	0	0	0	The guidance in option A supports this objective.
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	0	?	0	+	?	None of the options have a particularly strong link to this objective.
	Occurrence of Significant (No)							
	++	0	0	0	4	4	4	
	+	8	8	0	5	6	4	
	0	8	8	2	7	6	4	
	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	?	0	0	14	0	0	4	
	Summary of Appraisal	Option B would appear to satisfy the most sustainability objectives.						

Key Issue 15: Buffer Zones

7.77 Buffer Zones are bands left around settlements or sensitive properties in order to protect existing residential areas from potential disruption of mineral workings as in such zones no mineral working can occur. For the purposes of the current plan buffer zones were defined so that any extraction would be normally not less than 200m from a settlement. For the purposes of the plan a settlement was taken to be a cohesive group of 10 or more dwellings.

7.78 **Issue 15:** **How should the Minerals Development Framework address the issue of the proximity of residential properties to possible mineral development?**

Option A: There should be a set standard distance for buffer zones around defined settlements in which no mineral extraction can occur, which in the current plan is set at 200m.

Option B: Set no minimum predetermined buffer zone distance precluding mineral development leaving the applicant to demonstrate that they can carry out the extraction and other operations in close proximity to settlements or sensitive properties.

Option C: Set a minimum buffer zone around settlements which may be extended on a site by site basis taking into account other sensitive properties.

7.79 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 34: Should the MDF take the approach outlined in Option A, Option B or Option C when addressing issues of proximity of minerals development to residential properties.

Sustainability Appraisal

7.80 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 15 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.81 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 35 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 15?

Table 18 : Sustainability Appraisal of Issue 15 BUFFER ZONES

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Option C			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	Option C sets minimum distances to minimise such impacts. Option B is likely to have a positive effect as developers will still need to demonstrate that there will be no significant impacts.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	Options B and C will provide additional protection for features other than settlements.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	Option A will only protect settlements, whereas options B and C allow for wider protection.
7	Protect soil resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact

11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+	0	0	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	+/+	As Option A involves a set distance there is little scope for community engagement at the application stage. In options B and C involvement will take place at the application stage and in the plan making process.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact

Occurrence of Significant (No)										
++	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	
+	1	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	3	
0	15	16	16	13	12	12	12	12	12	
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Summary of Appraisal	Option A satisfies the most sustainability objectives.

Key Issue 16: Restoration and After-Use.

7.82 Mineral extraction by its very nature is a temporary land use and once extraction has ceased the site must be restored to its former use or to a number of beneficial new uses. All applications for mineral working must contain a scheme committing the developer to restore the site to a beneficial use once extraction has ceased. Historically, quarry restoration has been predominately concerned with returning the land to agriculture but more recently this has been less of a theme with quarries restored for biodiversity or other public amenity use on a site by site basis.

7.83 **Issue 16: How should the Minerals Development Framework address restoration of mineral workings?**

Option A: Promote the restoration of mineral workings to predominately agriculture where possible, with other uses supplementary to this such as support of both the Local Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan's and public amenity.

Option B: Provide an overarching county wide strategy of restoration based on geographical zones, designating how mineral working sites should be restored to enhance biodiversity, agriculture, geodiversity, public amenity etc depending on its location in the county.

Option C: Provide no guidance on restoration schemes but ensure proposals for mineral extraction include the restoration of the site to a high environmental standard.

7.84 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 36 : Should the approach in option A, Option B or Option C be used in addressing restoration of minerals workings?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.85 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 16 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.86 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 37 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 16?

Table 19 : Sustainability Appraisal of Issue 16 RESTORATION AND AFTER-USE

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Option C			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (++, +, 0,-, --, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	+	+	+	+	+/+	+/+	+	+	+	In the short term all options will have similar effects, however in the long term an integrated restoration as expressed by Option B is likely to have a more positive effect on countywide biodiversity.
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	There is little scope within Option A to improve water resources, Option B would be able to consider characteristics of broad areas, whereas option C allows more scope for dealing with site specific issues.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	+	+/+	+/+	0	+	+	As Option B takes a more strategic approach a flood management scheme could be developed in relevant areas. Option C maybe able to deal with flooding issues on a smaller scale.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact in terms of Community health.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	+	+	+	+	+/+	+	+	+/+	Both options B and C allow schemes to conserve and enhance the environment.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Both options B and C allow schemes to preserve and enhance significant features.
7	Protect soil resources	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	The impact on soil resources would depend on the details if the restoration scheme.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	?	?	?	0	+	+	0	+	+	Option C can identify features and take measures to preserve and protect them.

9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	-	0	0	-	0	?	-	0	?	In the short term all schemes are likely to produce carbon emissions during the restoration process. The long term effect will be dependent on the restoration scheme.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact.
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	0	0	+	+/+	+	+/+	+	+	+/+	There is less scope for community involvement in Option A. Option B allows involvement in both developing a countywide strategy and on site specific at an application stage. Option C allows for similar involvement.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	All of the options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	-	-	-	+	+/+	+/+	0	+	+	Option A is relatively prescriptive with little scope for innovation. Option B sets out principles but remains flexible and option C will depend largely on the individual operator.
	Occurrence of Significant (No)										
	++	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	2	
	+	1	2	4	7	5	3	5	8	6	
	0	12	10	8	4	7	6	8	7	6	
	-	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	
	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	?	1	3	3	1	1	2	0	1	2	
	Summary of Appraisal	Option B appears to satisfy the sustainability objectives slightly more than the other options.									

Key Issue 17: Planning for Restoration.

7.87 **Issue 17: At what part of the planning process should the details of the restoration scheme be agreed?**

Option A: All allocated sites in the Minerals Allocations Development Plan Document should have a restoration scheme agreed in principle as part of its inclusion in the plan judged on individual circumstances and the consultation process.

Option B: All restoration schemes for mineral workings should be agreed at the consultation stage of the planning application.

7.88 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 38: Should the details of the restoration scheme be agreed at the stage outlined in Option A or Option B?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.89 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 17 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.90 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 39 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 17?

Table 20 Sustainability Appraisal of Issue 17 PLANNING FOR RESTORATION

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	+/+	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	Although Option A is likely to set higher standards in the short term Option B will be more responsive to change in the Long term.
2	Protect and improve water resources	+/+	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	Although Option A is likely to set higher standards in the short term Option B will be more responsive to change in the Long term
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+/+	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	Although Option A is likely to set higher standards in the short term Option B will be more responsive to change in the Long term
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	+/+	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	Although Option A is likely to set higher standards in the short term Option B will be more responsive to change in the Long term
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	+/+	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	Although Option A is likely to set higher standards in the short term Option B will be more responsive to change in the Long term
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	+/+	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	Although Option A is likely to set higher standards in the short term Option B will be more responsive to change in the Long term
7	Protect soil resources	+/+	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	Option A is likely to set higher standards in the short term.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	+	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	Option B will be more responsible to change in the long term allowing for protection of as yet undiscovered features.
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	+	+	+	0	+	+	In the short term option A sets positive targets, however in the Long-term it is less responsive to change. Option B maybe less visionary but is more responsive to a change in wider policy agendas.
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+/+	+	+/+	0	+	+/+	Option A will engage the community during the plan production, however option B allows more scope for involvement at the application stage.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neither Option is likely to have an impact.

14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	+/+	+	?	+	+	+/+	Option A will start ambitiously but provide little incentive for innovation in the long term. Option B allows developers to come forward with innovative ideas that WCC may not have considered. The merit of this increases with distance from plan production.
	Occurrence of Significant (No)							
	++	9	0	8	0	0	10	
	+	2	11	2	9	3	1	
	0	5	5	5	7	13	5	
	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	?	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	Summary of Appraisal	Option B satisfied most sustainability objectives.						

Key Issue 18: Monitoring and Enforcement

7.91 Warwickshire recognises and supports active monitoring of all its mineral development sites to ensure they operate within the conditions of their permissions and maintain good operational practices. However, the Council is in the process of establishing a systematic process of monitoring for all minerals sites in accordance with the provisions of the *"Fees for monitoring of mining and landfill sites in England – A guide to implementation and good practice"* published by the ODPM on April 2006.

7.92 **Issue 18:** **Mineral Developments need to be monitored by the County Council to ensure that all the conditions of the Planning Permission are being complied with. Which of the following options do you prefer?**

Option A: That the Minerals Development Framework contains policies which ensure all mineral developments are subject to the same monitoring processes in accordance with the recently published Good Practice Guide as previously mentioned.

Option B: The Minerals Development Framework will contain no specific policies prescribing monitoring processes but all mineral site monitoring continues on a site by site basis within the systematic process of monitoring which is currently being developed in line with the Good Practice Guide.

7.93 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 40: Should Option A or Option B be developed with regard to the monitoring of sites?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.94 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 18 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.95 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 41 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 18?

Table 21 : Sustainability Appraisal for Issue 18 MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	+	+	++	+	+	+	Option A allows the industry longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option B would probably not allow time for this to happen until the submission of a planning application.
2	Protect and improve water resources	+	+	++	+	+	+	Option A allows the industry longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option B would probably not allow time for this to happen until the submission of a planning application.
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	++	+	+	+	Option A allows the industry longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option B would probably not allow time for this to happen until the submission of a planning application.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	+	+	++	+	+	+	Option A allows the industry longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option B would probably not allow time for this to happen until the submission of a planning application.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	+	+	++	+	+	+	Option A allows the industry longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option B would probably not allow time for this to happen until the submission of a planning application.
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	+	+	++	+	+	+	Option A allows the industry longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option B would probably not allow time for this to happen until the submission of a planning application.
7	Protect soil resources	+	+	++	+	+	+	Option A allows the industry longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option B would probably not allow time for this to happen until the submission of a planning application.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	+	+	++	+	+	+	Option A allows the industry longer timeframe to focus on the issues, whereas Option B would probably not allow time for this to happen until the submission of a planning application.
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact

10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	++	+	+	+	+	++	Option A allows the community to become involved at the planning policy formulation stage, Option B enfranchises the community at the application and site specific stage.
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	0	+	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
	Occurrence of Significant Effects (No)							
	++	1	1	8	0	0	1	
	+	8	8	2	9	9	8	
	0	7	7	6	7	7	7	
	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Summary of Appraisal	Option A would satisfy the objectives slightly ahead of Option B.						

Key Issue 19: Long Term Local Community Engagement?

7.96 Warwickshire County Council actively supports continued involvement by communities throughout the lifespan of all mineral operations to create a forum of understanding and a conduit for information between the developer and the wider stakeholders.

7.97 **Issue 19:** **Should the establishment of a liaison committee for all new and established mineral extraction and development activities be encouraged through policy?**

Option A: A liaison committee should be a requirement for all new permissions for the extraction and working of minerals within the County and guidance given as to how these committee's should operate.

Option B: The decision to establish a liaison committee should be by arrangement between the local community and the developer.

7.98 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 42: Should Long Term Local Community Engagement follow the approach outlined in Option A or that outlined in Option B?

Sustainability Appraisal

7.99 A sustainability appraisal has been undertaken of the options for Issue 19 in accordance with the SA Framework.

7.100 **Consultation Questions:**

Question 43 : Do you agree with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for Issue 19?

Table 22 : Sustainability Appraisal for Issue 19 LONG TERM COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

SA Objective		Option A			Option B			Comparison of Options
		Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			Effect (+/+, +, 0,-, -/-, ?)			The comparison of the options illustrates the relative merits of the individual options and at this stage does not infer that any of the options will be the final preferred option.
		ST	MT	LT	ST	MT	LT	
1	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	+	+	0	?	?	In Option A established liaison groups are likely to increase accountability and apply pressure for conservation of biodiversity. It is uncertain whether such accountability would exist with Option B
2	Protect and improve water resources	0	+	+	?	?	?	As above liaison groups are likely to increase accountability once established
3	Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	?	?	?	This is more of a strategic issue which liaison groups are less likely to have control over, however there is uncertainty about any effect that might be had.
4	To safeguard environmental quality in order to minimise potential impacts on community health	+	+	+	0	?	?	The liaison groups in Option A will increase accountability.
5	To conserve and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment	0	+	+	0	?	?	The once established the liaison groups in Option A will increase accountability. It is uncertain whether such accountability would exist in Option B
6	Preserve and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological or architectural importance, and their settings	0	+	+	0	?	?	The once established the liaison groups in Option A will increase accountability. It is uncertain whether such accountability would exist in Option B
7	Protect soil resources	?	?	?	?	?	?	This is more of a strategic issues which liaison groups are less likely to have control over, however there is uncertainty about whether there will be any impact.
8	To preserve and protect geological features and promote geological conservation	?	?	?	0	?	?	The once established the liaison groups in Option A will increase accountability. However the impact will depend on local knowledge of such features. It is uncertain whether such accountability would exist in Option B
9	To promote the delivery of energy efficiency and carbon reduction targets	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
10	Reduce consumption of natural resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
11	To promote adherence to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	0	?	?	0	0	0	The increased accountability resulting from option A may be an incentive for operators to increase the recycling and recovery of industrial and commercial waste. This however would depend on how the groups operate.

12	Enfranchise the community in improving the local environment	+/+	+/+	+/+	-	?	?	Option A promotes greater community engagement throughout the life of the quarry and into the restoration phase. There is uncertainty about the involvement of the community under option B
13	Improve accessibility to waste management services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
14	To ensure that the waste and minerals industry plays a central role in the sustainable economic development of Warwickshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
15	To explore linkages between the waste and minerals sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	Both options are likely to have a similar neutral impact
16	To encourage waste and minerals operators to explore new and innovative environmental technologies.	0	+	+	0	?	?	Liaison groups maybe more aware of technological advances than the general public and with the increased accountability provided by option A there is likely to be increased pressure to pursue innovative approaches
	Occurrence of Significant (No)							
	++	1	1	1	0	0	0	
	+	1	6	6	0	0	0	
	0	11	5	5	12	6	6	
	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	?	3	4	4	3	10	10	
	Summary of Appraisal	Option A is most supportive of the sustainability objectives.						

Appendix A

Mineral Planning Guidance 1 (MPS1) – Good Practice Guide (paragraph 43)

The principal impacts of mineral working and the environments on which they may have an effect, are considered to be:

- Noise
- Dust/air quality
- Blasting/vibration/fly rock
- Mineral Waste
- Visual Intrusion
- Local Environmental Quality
- Archaeological and Heritage features
- Traffic
- Groundwater
- Surface Water
- Land Instability
- Landscape quality
- Sensitive and/or protected plant and wildlife habitats
- Protected Geological Features
- Species

Appendix B: Glossary and Useful Terms

Aftercare:

The management and treatment of land for a set period of time immediately following the completed restoration of a mineral workings to ensure the land is returned to the required environmental standard.

After-use

The long term use that land formerly used for mineral workings is restored to. This use can be agricultural, forestry or public amenity such as country parks.

Aggregates:

A term defined by the British Geological Survey to describe "granular or particulate material which is suitable for use, on its own or with a binder such as cement, lime or bitumen, in construction as concrete, mortar, road stone, asphalt or drainage courses, or for use as constructional fill or railway ballast".

Apportionment:

The proportional split of the regional guidelines for the supply of aggregates for the West Midlands which is shared between the Mineral Planning Authorities.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR):

The report prepared by the County Council to assess the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and to what extent to which the policies in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework are being successfully implemented.

Ancillary Operations:

Those activities associated with the winning and working of minerals such as processing.

Areas of Search:

Areas of Search are designated sites which have mineral potential but for which there hasn't been the detailed investigation to prove the quality of the deposit. Therefore industry is encouraged to assess their economic viability. These areas have been examined against environmental constraints and their identification confers a general presumption in favour of proposals for extraction within them.

Borrow Pit:

A temporary and usually small scale mineral extraction operation specifically to supply mineral to a major construction project nearby.

Buffer Zones:

These are areas drawn around settlements or properties in which mineral development is prohibited. The purpose of these zones is to protect settlements from disruption caused by the working of minerals.

Crushed Rock:

Naturally occurring rock which is crushed into a series of required sizes to produce an aggregate.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs):

DPD's outline the key development goals of the Local Development Framework. These are documents that have been subject to rigorous community involvement, consultation and independent examination. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in

accordance with the DPDs, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The Core Strategy is a DPD.

Landbank:

The total amount of permitted reserves of a mineral within the County.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP):

At the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, over 150 countries pledged to conserve their dwindling biodiversity. Britain has already published a UK Biodiversity Action Plan. It is now encouraging local people and local organisations to form partnerships that can produce and deliver Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs). The LBAP will provide a local response to the UK Government's National Action Plans for threatened habitats and species. It will contribute to national targets wherever these are relevant to Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull but will also set local targets. It will also contain action plans for all our local habitats and many of our threatened and declining local species. Warwickshire LBAP is due to be fully launched in 2006.

Local Development Document (LDD):

The generic name given to all documents that make up the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

Local Development Scheme

The Local Development Scheme is a public “project plan” identifying which local development plan is to be produced and when.

Local Geodiversity Action Plan (LGAP):

Are a mechanism for co-ordinating and delivering local geological conservation adapted from the strategic approach for Biological conservation, (Local Biodiversity Action Plans)

Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) :

MCA’s define broad areas in which the presence of minerals resources has been identified but not assessed in detail. Currently Warwickshire County Councils MCA’s define areas where there is a presence of **aggregate resources**. This has been supplied to all five District Councils within the County. As Mineral Planning Authority Warwickshire requires to be consulted on all planning applications falling within the Mineral Consultation Areas with the following exceptions.

- Development in accordance with the allocations of an adopted or deposited local plan
- Householder applications such as extensions to houses
- Reserved Matter applications unless the Mineral Planning Authorities specifically requested consultation at the Outline stage
- Minor Developments, such as fences, walls, bus shelters
- Applications for listed buildings unless specifically requested
- Advertisement applications
- Extensions or alterations to an existing use/building which do not fundamentally change the scale and character of the use/building, but **sub-division of a dwelling will require consultation**
- Developments requiring permission by virtue of a Direction under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order 1995

District Councils may be required to ensure that applicants provide evidence that for developments within MCA’s the mineral potential of the area has been properly investigated and where sterilisation of reserves would occur, then planning permission should be refused unless overriding considerations exist.

Mineral Development

Any activity related to the exploration for the extraction and working of minerals, including tipping of spoil and ancillary operations such as the construction and use of processing plant.

Mineral Reserves:

Mineral deposits which have been investigated and are proven to be of economic importance due the quality, quantity and nature of the deposit.

Mineral Resource:

A potential source of a mineral where the deposits nature, quality and quantity has yet to be assessed or is not yet economic.

Mineral Safeguard Areas:

These are clearly identified sites where mineral reserves are known, assessed and are very likely to be subject to a planning application for extraction in the near future. Warwickshire would expect to be consulted in the event of any planning application or proposed development within these sites and where sterilisation of the reserves would occur permission should be refused unless overriding conditions exist or the mineral could be extracted prior to development.

Minerals Allocations Development Plan Document:

This will provide detailed land allocations for specific mineral developments and has the potential to include criteria based polices for site selections.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF):

A 'folder' containing all the Local Development Documents produced by Warwickshire for Minerals and Waste and therefore contains all the planning policies.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS):

The project plan and timetable for the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks and all its constituent documents.

Minerals Core Strategy Development Plan Document:

A document which sets out the long term vision, objectives and strategy for mineral development across Warwickshire up to 2021, and provides the framework for mineral development control.

Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire:

Detailed statutory land use plan adopted by Warwickshire in 1995 which sets out the specific policies and proposals to be applied to planning applications for the working of minerals in Warwickshire. The Minerals Local Plan is saved until September 2007. The Minerals Development Framework will replace this document.

Permitted Reserves:

The quantity of mineral which is still in the ground but there exist a planning permission for its extraction. *(see Landbank)*

Preferred Areas:

Areas which have known economic deposits of minerals and have been examined both against environmental constraints and mineral content. Their identification confers a general presumption in favour of proposals for extraction within them.

Primary Aggregates:

Material extracted or produced from naturally occurring mineral deposits used as an aggregate.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):

The strategic plan setting out the region's policies elation to the development and use of land. This is a statutory plan and will form the basis for preparing Local Development Documents. The West Midlands RSS It is prepared by the West Midlands Regional Assembly acting in their role as the Regional Planning Body for the West Midlands.

Restoration:

Once mineral developments have ceased sites are required to be returned to an acceptable environmental state whether this be a continuation of the existing land use or the creation of a new one.

Secondary Aggregates:

These are materials which originate as waste products from quarrying and mining activities or as a by-product from an industrial process which can be processed and used as an aggregate in the construction industry. Examples include power station ash and colliery spoil.

Statement of Community Involvement:

A document which outlines the standards and approach that the County will undertake in engaging stakeholders and the local community in producing it Minerals and Waste plans.

Sterilisation

This occurs when developments such as housing, roads or industrial parks are built over potential mineral reserves.

Sustainability Appraisal:

This is a statutory requirement of the 2004 Planning Act. Sustainability Appraisal is an evaluative process for assessing the environmental, social and economic effects of all plans and programmes and appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives.

Waste Core Strategy:

This sets out the long term vision, objectives and strategy for waste development across the County up to 2021 and provides the framework for waste development control.

Waste Allocations Development Plan Document:

This will provide detailed land allocations for waste related developments and criteria based policies where this is not possible.

West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party.

A working group which draws its members from the Mineral Planning Authorities of the West Midlands, representatives of the aggregates industry and central government established to consider and help plan for the supply of aggregates.

Appendix C : Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

Key Stages of the SA Process

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process as defined in the 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents - Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities' (November 2005) must be applied to all Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. The SA process as set out in these documents is outlined below:

- Stage A: Setting the context and SA objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
- Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
- Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report; and
- Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the plan. Stage A: Developing the SA Framework.

Stage A: Developing the SA Framework

The SA process as defined in the ODPM SA Guidance, 2005 state that the following sub- stages must be followed to complete Stage A and develop an SA Framework.

The purpose of the Scoping Report is to set out the scope of the SA for LDDs. It consists of a number of tasks:

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope:

- A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability
- objectives.
- A2: Collecting baseline information.
- A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems.
- A4: Developing the SA framework.
- A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

Appraising the Waste Development Framework Issues and Option Paper

This key stage of the SA process is where the significant effects of the plan (as defined by the SEA Directive) and mitigation and enhancement opportunities are identified. However, it is important to note the SA informs decision making but will not make decisions.

The Appraisal Process includes the following tasks in accordance with SEA requirements:

1. Test the plan objectives against the sustainability objectives;
2. Predict and assess the effects of different issues and options;
3. Predict and assess the effects of the preferred options;
4. Assess the effects of the draft plan as whole (cumulative and synergistic impacts); and
5. Identify mitigation and enhancement opportunities in order to improve the sustainability impact of the draft plan.