

DERBYSHIRE AND DERBY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan:
Spring 2018 Consultation**

**Site Allocations:
Revised Site Assessment Methodology-
Hard Rock Quarries**

December 2017

Contents

- 1 Introduction and Background
- 2 National Planning Policy
- 3 Consultation so far – what you have told us and how we have responded
- 4 Duty to Co-operate
- 5 Sustainability Appraisal
- 6 Next Steps - Developing the Site Assessment Methodology:Revising the Site Assessment Methodology Criteria
- 7 Next Steps - Developing the Proposed Approach to Site Allocations: Undertaking Revised Initial Site Assessments

Explanatory Note

Table1:Site Assessment Criteria

Appendix A Site Assessment – Information required in support of sites

Appendix B The Main Impacts of Mineral Working

Appendix C Draft Sustainability Appraisal Objectives 2017

Appendix D Revised Assessment Criteria Numbers

1 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 For some minerals the proposed way of planning for their adequate and steady supply throughout the Plan period is, in conjunction with other policies, to allocate specific sites for working. This approach applies to both Industrial Limestone and Brick Clay; further information on the proposed strategies for ensuring the supply of these minerals can be found in Chapter 7 of this Consultation.
- 1.2 This Paper sets out how the Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) i.e. the County and City Councils will assess 'hard rock' sites that have been promoted by the mineral operator for working to determine their acceptability to be put forward for allocation in the Minerals Local Plan. An allocation of land in a local plan is acceptance, in principle, that a site is suitable for mineral working subject to satisfying more detailed planning considerations.
- 1.3 In preparing the Minerals Local Plan a separate Site Assessment Methodology has been developed for assessing and comparing potential river valley 'sand and gravel' sites for possible allocation. The Methodology incorporates work on 'environmental sensitivity mapping' within the Trent Valley. Further information about 'sand and gravel' sites can be found in the following Papers:

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan, Winter 2017/2018 Consultation
Sand and Gravel Sites – Assessment Methodology, December 2017**

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan, Winter 2017/2018 Consultation
Sand and Gravel Sites – Site Assessments, December 2017**

- 1.4 For minerals in areas which do not have the benefit of 'environmental sensitivity mapping' and where there is no need to make a comparison of one site against e.g. in the case of 'hard rock' minerals, a different approach has been put forward to assess the potential of a site for allocation. Nevertheless the fundamental economic, environmental and social criteria which form the basis of the Methodology remain relevant.

2 National Planning Policy

- 2.1 It is important that the Methodology is in conformity with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets out the Government's planning policies and how these are expected to be applied. Further guidance is also provided in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).

Sustainable Development

- 2.2 The key aim of the NPPF is for the planning system to deliver sustainable development. NPPF at paragraph 152 states that, ' Local plans have a key role in contributing towards that development by seeking opportunities to achieve each of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development including net gains across all three. Significant adverse impacts on any of these dimensions should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued'.

Minerals Development

- 2.3 Section 13 of the NPPF sets out the national policy position in terms of facilitating sustainable minerals development. It requires MPAs in their local plans to plan for a steady and adequate supply of locally and nationally important minerals to meet identified needs for their use throughout the Plan period, ensuring the efficient and prudent use of these resources and the minimisation and re-use of waste from mineral operations. As well as setting out the scale of provision that needs to be made the Plan must also show how, when and where that provision should be made. The NPPG¹ offers guidance on this matter stating that priority should be given to identifying (allocating) specific sites for mineral working followed by preferred areas and areas of search.
- 2.4 The NPPF also requires local plans to set out environmental criteria, in line with the NPPF, against which planning applications will be assessed to ensure that, in granting planning permission for mineral development, there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health.

¹ National Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306

2.5 The NPPG sets out detailed advice on planning for minerals. It does not indicate a preference for whether allocated sites should be new green field sites or extensions to existing sites. The NPPG² explains this further, setting out that all sites should be treated on their own merits, taking account of the need for the specific mineral; economic considerations (such as being able to continue to extract the resource, retaining jobs, being able to utilise existing plant and other infrastructure), and positive and negative environmental impacts (including the feasibility of a strategic approach to restoration) and the cumulative impacts of proposals in an area.

2.6 The NPPG³ sets out the principal environmental and amenity issues of mineral working that the MPA should take into consideration. These include:

- Noise associated with the operation;
- Dust;
- Air quality;
- Lighting;
- Visual impact on the local and wider landscape;
- Landscape character;
- Archaeological and heritage features;
- Traffic;
- Risk of contamination to land;
- Soil Resources;
- Geological Structures;
- Impact on best and most versatile agricultural land;
- Blast vibration;
- Flood Risk;
- Land stability/subsidence;
- Internationally, nationally or locally designated wildlife sites, protected habitats and species and ecological networks;
- Impacts on nationally protected landscapes (National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty);
- Nationally protected geological and geo-morphological sites and features;

² National Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 010, Reference ID: 27-010-20140306

³ National Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 27-013-20140306

- Site restoration and aftercare;
- Surface and, in some cases, ground water issues
- Water abstraction.

Site Allocations

- 2.7 The NPPG, as previously stated, sets out that the identification of specific sites for working should be the priority. However, this approach can only be implemented where viable resources are known to exist, landowners are supportive of minerals development and actively promote sites for working, and the proposal is likely to be acceptable in planning terms. The allocation of sites for working provides clarity and increased certainty of delivery over the Plan period for the mineral operator which is particularly important in terms of the high levels of investment that are required for some mineral processing. Site allocations also provide clarity to local communities about the nature, scale and location of working that they can expect over the Plan period.
- 2.8 For a site to be allocated in the Plan sufficient information will be required from an operator to enable an appropriate evaluation of the site's likely acceptability in planning terms. This information would need to be able to demonstrate that any promoted site could be justified, in terms of its need to be worked, its deliverability and that it could potentially be worked without causing unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment and communities. The NPPG states that the better the quality of data available to MPAs the better the prospect of a site being allocated.
- 2.9 An important point to make, however, is that allocating a site in a local plan is not the same as granting planning permission. At the planning application stage a full evaluation of the site's acceptability for working would take place requiring the submission of comprehensive detailed information about the proposal and potential impacts.

3 Progress so far – What you have told us and how we have responded Scoping 2009 and Issues and Options 2010

- 3.1 Plan preparation commenced in 2009 when the Councils held a stakeholder workshop to scope the vision, objectives and issues that the Plan would need to

address. This was followed by the publication of an Issues and Options report in 2010. At this stage operators were asked under a 'Call for Sites' if they wished to promote sites for working to commence during the Plan period and were asked to submit a supporting Questionnaire, which is set out at Appendix A. The questionnaire requires operators to provide economic information about the mineral and to identify any statutory designations that would be affected by working the site and to consider how any effects on the natural and historic environment could be mitigated.

NPPF 2012 and NPPG 2014

- 3.2 Since that time there have been significant changes to national planning policy with the publication of the NPPF in 2012 and NPPG in 2014. In view of this, the MPAs have revisited the issues and options relating to planning for minerals; they have considered the extent to which the Issues and Options Report and the responses to it remained helpful in the development of a new Plan and have taken on board additional evidence that has been gathered since 2010.

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Rolling Consultation 2015-2016

- 3.3 The next stage in preparing the Plan was the 'Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Rolling Consultation' which commenced in 2015 and comprised a series of individual consultation Papers; an additional 'Call for Sites' was also made at this stage. The Consultation included separate Papers for the important minerals quarried within the Plan area which set out options to ensure their adequate and steady supply throughout the Plan period. For some minerals the options included the allocation of specific sites and therefore a Sites Assessment Methodology was developed to assess promoted sites should this option be chosen as the preferred way of making provision.
- 3.4 A Site Assessment Methodology Paper was included in this Consultation; it contained 'Assessment Criteria' that would be used to assess sites. The criteria covered a wide range of environmental, social and economic considerations and related to aspects and impacts of mineral development that are covered in the NPPF, NPPG and other relevant guidance and information. Appendix B identified the main impacts of mineral working (updated for this Paper); and whilst they are

generally covered by the 'Assessment Criteria' many aspects of these impacts will require more detailed consideration at the planning application stage.

- 3.5 Three responses were received on this Methodology Paper relating to the weighting of the criteria, the need to take mitigation on board and the use of 'buffer zones' to assess particular impacts.

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Rolling Consultation – Hard Rock Sites 2016-2017

- 3.6 Changes were made to the Methodology in response to the representations. A revised Paper was subject to further consultation in December 2016. Over 30 separate representations were made on the Methodology Paper at this stage covering a wide range of issues including weighting, buffer zones, mitigation, local amenity impacts, transport impacts and impacts on ecology and the historic environment.
- 3.7 The revised Site Assessment Methodology was used to carry out an Initial Assessment of all the promoted 'hard rock' quarry sites that had been put forward. The Initial Assessments were intended to establish any positive factors that would support the allocation of the site and any negative factors against its allocation. Assessments were undertaken on three industrial limestone sites at Ashwood Dale, Whitwell and Aldwark/Brassington Moor quarries, one brick clay site at Mouselow quarry and one building stone site at new Parish Quarry. These Assessments formed part of the December 2016 Consultation.
- 3.8 Details of the previous Site Assessment Methodology Consultation Papers and the Initial Site Assessments can be found in the following documents:

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Rolling Consultation 2015-2016:
Site Assessment Methodology Hard Rock Quarries, April 2016.**

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Rolling Consultation 2016-2017:
Site Assessment Methodology Hard Rock Quarries,
December 2016.**

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Rolling Consultation 2016-2017:
Initial Site Assessments & Maps, Ashwood Dale, Whitwell,
Mouselow, Aldwark/Brassington Moor, new Parish Quarry,
December 2016.**

4 Duty to Co-operate

4.1 The NPPG includes guidance on the 'duty to co-operate' regime which requires local planning authorities, County Councils and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis on strategic cross-boundary matters. The provision of minerals has been identified by the Government⁴ as a strategic matter often raising cross-boundary issues. The location of the Plan area adjacent to the Peak District National Park is particular issue in relation to the impact of mineral development. Additionally the fact that minerals' planning is a county matter in two tier authorities raises issues in relation to the need to ensure that any proposed site allocations in the Minerals Local Plan are compatible with the proposals and policies of District/Borough Council prepared local plans. These issues have been taken into account in the development of the Site Assessment Methodology.

⁴ National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraph 156

4.2 Further information can be found in the following document.

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Winter 2017/2018 Consultation
Duty to Co-operate Report: Background and Progress,
December 2017**

5. Sustainability Appraisal

5.1 The Sustainability Appraisal process is a way of testing the impact of the Plan against a series of Sustainability Objectives. Where the process recommends improvements to the Plan these will be incorporated. A sustainability appraisal was undertaken on all the Papers that constituted the Towards a Minerals Local Plan Rolling consultation 2014-2017 and all of the sites that were promoted by operators. The site appraisal criteria cover a range of sustainability topics, which overlap comprehensively with the SA Framework objectives. The Methodology therefore is considered to be an appropriate way of delivering the sustainability objectives of the Plan and has been used together with the individual Site Assessments to feed into the SA process. The full appraisal is set out in the following document:

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Winter 2017/2018 Consultation
Interim Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report, December 2017**

6. Next Steps – Developing the Site Assessment Methodology Revising the Site Assessment Methodology Criteria

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Winter 2017/2018 Consultation

- 6.1 The Site Assessment Methodology has been further revised to take into account updated information, recommendations from the Interim Sustainability Report and representations received on the previous consultation version of the Site Assessment Methodology. It also takes into account elements of the updated proposed Vision and Objectives, and the proposed Strategic Sustainability Principles and Spatial Strategy Principles, set out respectively in Chapters 3, 4 and 5 of this Plan. The draft Sustainability Objectives have been included in this Paper at Appendix C.
- 6.2 Details of the representations received, together with responses and outcomes for this Consultation are set out in the following document:

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Winter 2017/2018
Consultation
Report of Representations, December 2017**

- 6.3 The 'Assessment Process' has been developed and undertaken by the MPAs with input from the Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England and with officers of the Councils with expertise on matters such as transport, ecology, heritage, flooding etc.

7. Next Steps – Developing the Proposed Approach to Site Allocations Undertaking Revised Initial Assessments

- 7.1 The MPAs are continuing to develop the strategies of the Plan taking into account all comments received to date. For some 'hard rock' minerals the proposed way of planning for their adequate and steady supply throughout the Plan period is to allocate specific sites. Further details on the proposed strategies for individual minerals can be found in Chapters 6 to 8 of the Plan.
- 7.2 Where the proposed strategy involves the allocation of specific sites the promoted 'hard rock' sites have been re-evaluated using the revised 'Assessment Criteria' set out in this Paper. The re-assessments form part of this Consultation. Further information is set out in the following Papers.

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Winter 2017/2018 Consultation
Revised Initial Site Assessments
Whitwell, Ashwood Dale, Aldwark/Brassington Moor, Mouselow,
December 2017

- 7.3 The purpose of the Initial Site Assessment process is to discover any positive factors that would support the allocation of the site and any negative factors that would constrain its allocation. The Assessment sets out that where potential negative impacts have been identified the MPA will carry out further detailed work, in consultation with appropriate bodies, to ascertain if that impact could be mitigated or avoided to enable the site to progress forward for allocation.
- 7.4 Where sites have been assessed as suitable they have been proposed for allocation. Further information can be found in Chapter 14 of this Plan.

Explanatory Note

Initial Assessment of Sites

The Initial Assessment involves an assessment of each promoted site against the economic, social and environmental criteria set out in Table 1. The purpose of this Initial Assessment is to discover any positive factors that would support the allocation of the site and any negative factors against its allocation. These factors are then categorised as having a major or minor impact. In some cases the criteria have been categorised as having only a minor impact on the potential allocation of the site from the outset; no other weightings will be applied to the criteria. The assessment criteria will be applied on an individual basis and therefore what is considered a major impact for one criterion should not be compared to a major impact for another criterion. The Initial Assessment is not intended to be a stop/go process hence even where negative factors have been identified further detailed assessment will take place to ascertain if those factors can be mitigated or avoided to enable a site to progress towards allocation.

The Initial Assessment will be undertaken by appropriately qualified personnel specifically identified to conduct assessments based on their respective professional fields. Much of the Assessment is desk based using existing data and information. A field visit has also been undertaken to view the site in the context of its surroundings.

The main generic sources of information are:

- Relevant environmental, infrastructure and land use GIS datasets,
- Mineral resource information reports, maps and survey data,
- Current and historic planning permissions and planning applications, and

- Landscape Character Study assessments, Biodiversity Action Plans, Historic Environment Record (Sites and Monuments record)
- Local Transport Plan
- District Council prepared Local Plans

Scale of Impact

The scale of impact is recorded as follows:

PMAJ - Major positive factor in favour of allocation

PMIN - Minor positive factor in favour of allocation

NMIN - Minor negative factor against favouring an allocation

NMAJ – Major negative factor against favouring an allocation

None/Few/Some/Many

For some indicators the Assessment provides an indication of the number of properties affected by a criterion by using the general terms none, few, some and many. These general terms have been assigned numbers to provide an indication of the number of properties involved.

None – 0, Few – 1-5, Some – 6-19, Many 20+

Sensitive Receptors

For some indicators the Assessment refers to impacts on sensitive receptors; examples of such receptors are set out below:

Visual sensitive receptors: Residences, Retirement Homes, Hospitals, Community Facilities, Hotels, Footpath/Trail users etc

Noise Sensitive receptors: Residences, Retirement Homes, Hospitals, Schools, Places of Worship, Offices, Farms, Hotels etc

Dust Sensitive receptors: Residences, Retirement Homes, Hospitals, Schools, Farms, Hotels, Some industries such as food processing, hi-tech etc

Additional Note

The Criteria Numbers in Table 1 have changed from previous consultation versions of Table 1 as criteria have been added or deleted. An explanation of the changes and revisions of the numbers is set out at Appendix D.

Table 1: Site Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
Economic Criteria						
Need for mineral	01	To maximise the potential economic benefits of mineral operations to a sustainable economy in the Plan area and other parts of the Country	1.The provision for a steady and adequate supply of minerals will be delivered by the identification and maintenance of future supply requirements in line with national planning policy and locally agreed estimates. This will include the figures identified in the Local Aggregate Assessment and maintaining adequate landbanks for other minerals and the provision of an adequate number of sites to deliver the identified supply requirement.	NPPF requires that local plans should plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. Additionally for some industrial minerals, especially those used in cement production and brick clay the NPPF sets out specific requirements for providing a stock of permitted reserves (land bank). Is there an identified need for additional reserves to maintain supply throughout the Plan period?	PMAJ PMIN NMAJ	Detailed evidence to support the need for additional reserves to maintain supply throughout the Plan period Some evidence to support the need for additional reserves to maintain supply throughout the Plan period Insufficient evidence to support the need for additional reserves to maintain supply throughout the Plan period
Quality/yield of mineral	02	To maximise the potential economic benefits of mineral operations to a sustainable economy in the Plan area and other parts of the Country	1.The provision for a steady and adequate supply of minerals will be delivered by the identification and maintenance of future supply requirements in line with national planning policy and locally agreed estimates. This will include the figures identified in the Local Aggregate Assessment and maintaining adequate landbanks for other minerals and the provision of an adequate number of sites to deliver the identified supply requirement.	NPPF requires that local plans should plan for an adequate and steady supply of industrial minerals. In order to assess whether a site will meet an identified need it is important to determine the scale and nature of the promoted mineral resource. Has the operator provided sufficient information about the quality/yield of the resource?	PMAJ PMIN NMAJ	Detailed geological evidence to support the quality/yield of the resource (boreholes) Some geological evidence to support the quality/yield of the resource (mapped) Insufficient evidence to support the quality/yield of the resource

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
Use of mineral resources	03	To achieve a more efficient use of natural resources and infrastructure, minimise the production of waste and increase reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in Derby and Derbyshire.	2.Delivering sustainable minerals development will be achieved by the combined implementation of all the policies and proposals of the new Plan. This will include policies to direct the location of new and extended mineral extraction sites to areas which can help deliver the economic, social and environmental principles of sustainable development and by ensuring the more efficient exploitation and use of primary mineral resources by minimising waste, maximising levels of secondary and recycled aggregates and the reuse of all other minerals.	NPPF recognises that minerals are a finite resource and therefore it is important to make the best use of them in order to ensure their long-term conservation. Is the end use proposed appropriate for the type of mineral?	PMAJ PMIN NMAJ	Detailed evidence provided to justify that the end use is appropriate for the mineral Some evidence provided to justify that the end use is appropriate for the mineral Insufficient evidence provided to justify that the end use is appropriate for the mineral
Location of Site to Market Areas	04	To achieve a more efficient use of natural resources and infrastructure, minimise the production of waste and increase reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in Derby and Derbyshire.	3.This includes developing locational policy which encourages new or extended minerals developments in locations as near as possible to where they will be used and which can be delivered using the most sustainable transport links. The locational policy will be developed with regard to the restrictions which are imposed by choices being limited to where mineral resources are present and to sites which are genuinely deliverable.	Market areas vary greatly for minerals depending on their type from international, national or more local. Where relevant, an assessment will be made on the appropriateness of the location of the site for its intended market. Is the site appropriately located in relation to the market it is intended to serve?	PMIN NMIN	The site is well located to serve its intended market The site is not well located to serve its intended market

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
Existing Infrastructure	05	To achieve a more efficient use of natural resources and infrastructure, minimise the production of waste and increase reuse, recycling and recovery of waste in Derby and Derbyshire.	3.This includes developing locational policy which encourages new or extended minerals developments in locations as near as possible to where they will be used and which can be delivered using the most sustainable transport links. The locational policy will be developed with regard to the restrictions which are imposed by choices being limited to where mineral resources are present and to sites which are genuinely deliverable.	Mineral processing plant/infrastructure can be expensive to develop and therefore NPPG states that economic considerations such as the utilisation of existing plant and infrastructure should be taken into account in considering the suitability of new sites and extensions to existing sites. Is there existing infrastructure that would be utilised by the proposed operation to process the mineral?	PMIN NMIN	Yes existing infrastructure exists on or adjacent to the site No new infrastructure would be required to process the mineral
Conservation of Resources	06	To maximise the potential economic benefits of mineral operations to a sustainable economy in the Plan area and other parts of the Country	4.Mineral resources and the facilities which are used to process and transport extracted minerals will be protected from inappropriate development that would impair their availability and use for future generations. This will include the identification and safeguarding of surface and underground mineral resources of local and national importance, important aggregates supply and transport infrastructure such as rail heads, coating and concrete plants and effective co-operation with the district and borough councils in the area.	NPPF recognises that minerals are a finite resource and therefore it is important to make the best use of them in order to ensure their long-term conservation. In some cases it might be that if a site isn't allocated to be worked as part of a current operation its' scale or location would affect the likelihood of it being worked in the future. If the site wasn't allocated is it likely that the site would remain unworked due to its location/scale?	PMIN NMIN	Yes The site is likely to remain unworked if not allocated No The site is likely to be worked if not allocated due to its scale/location
Employment	07	To maximise the potential economic	2.Delivering sustainable minerals development will be achieved by the combined implementation of all the	The minerals industry can provide an important source of local employment. NPPG states that economic considerations	PMAJ PMIN	A new operation which would result in the creation of new jobs The continuation of an operation leading to the retention of

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
		benefits of mineral operations to a sustainable economy in the Plan area and other parts of the Country	policies and proposals of the new Plan. This will include policies to direct the location of new and extended mineral extraction sites to areas which can help deliver the economic, social and environmental principles of sustainable development and by ensuring the more efficient exploitation and use of primary mineral resources by minimising waste, maximising levels of secondary and recycled aggregates and the reuse of all other minerals.	such as the retention of jobs should be taken into account in considering the suitability of new sites and extensions to existing sites. Would the proposal create new jobs? Would the proposal lead to the retention of jobs at a currently operational site? Would the proposal create new jobs but lead to job losses elsewhere?		existing jobs or a new operation which would result in the creation of new jobs but which would result in job losses elsewhere.
Social Criteria						
Duration of mineral extraction	08	To protect, maintain and improve the health and well-being of Derby and Derbyshire's people and communities.	5. The Plan will minimise the potential adverse impacts of minerals development on local communities in the area by protecting their existing amenity, quality of life, social fabric and health. Particular emphasis will be given to the need to prevent further cumulative impacts. This will include developing locational policy to ensure the appropriate separation between minerals sites and the places where people live and work, policies which promote the highest standards of design and operation and setting out criteria to ensure that only acceptable development proposals are allowed and which incorporate appropriate mitigation measures.	NPPF requires the cumulative impact of proposals to be taken into account. The duration of the operation should be a consideration as it will affect the overall scale of impact on local communities. What is the intended timeframe for working the site in addition to any existing permitted reserves?	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	Short-term 0-10 years Medium-term 10-20 years Long-term 20-30 years Very long-term 30+ years
Visual Intrusion	09	To protect, maintain and	5.The Plan will minimise the potential adverse impacts of	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse visual	PMAJ	The site has few or no visually sensitive receptors and/or only small parts of the site will be visible from

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
		improve the health and well-being of Derby and Derbyshire's people and communities.	minerals development on local communities in the area by protecting their existing amenity, quality of life, social fabric and health. Particular emphasis will be given to the need to prevent further cumulative impacts. This will include developing locational policy to ensure the appropriate separation between minerals sites and the places where people live and work, policies which promote the highest standards of design and operation and setting out criteria to ensure that only acceptable development proposals are allowed and which incorporate appropriate mitigation measures.	impacts. Visual intrusion covers impact of the workings in relation to visually sensitive receptors e.g. nearby communities, PROW users The Assessment makes a judgement on the visual impact of working on 'sensitive receptors'. The assessment takes into account as far as possible; proximity to sensitive receptors, topography of site and existing screening measures.	P M I N N M I N N M A J	them. The site has few visually sensitive receptors but large parts (or more than one part) of the site will be visible from them. The site has some visually sensitive receptors and/or some parts of the site will be visible from them. The site has many visually sensitive receptors and/or large parts (or more than one part) of the site will be visible from them.

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
Noise	10	To protect, maintain and improve the health and well-being of Derby and Derbyshire's people and communities.	5.The Plan will minimise the potential adverse impacts of minerals development on local communities in the area by protecting their existing amenity, quality of life, social fabric and health. Particular emphasis will be given to the need to prevent further cumulative impacts. This will include developing locational policy to ensure the appropriate separation between minerals sites and the places where people live and work, policies which promote the highest standards of design and operation and setting out criteria to ensure that only acceptable development proposals are allowed and which incorporate appropriate mitigation measures.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse noise impacts. At the planning application stage it is likely that a Noise Assessment study will need to be undertaken. At this stage however it is possible to indicate where noise might be an issue by assessing the number of noise sensitive receptors and their distance from the site. The IAQM study ⁵ has been used to classify receptors as having high/medium/low sensitivity to dust. In the absence of detailed information about the sources of noise the site boundary has been used from which to measure potential impacts. The assessment takes into account the number of 'noise sensitive receptors' within 200 and 500m of site.	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	The site has no noise sensitive receptors within 500m of the boundary of the site The site has no or few noise sensitive receptors within 200m of the boundary of the site and some within 500m The site has no or few noise sensitive receptors within 200m of the boundary of the site and many within 500m The site has many noise sensitive receptors within 200m of the boundary of the site
Dust	11	To protect, maintain and improve the health and well-being of Derby and Derbyshire's people and communities.	5.The Plan will minimise the potential adverse impacts of minerals development on local communities in the area by protecting their existing amenity, quality of life, social fabric and health. Particular emphasis will be given to the need to prevent further cumulative impacts. This will include developing locational policy to ensure the appropriate separation between minerals sites and the places where people live and work, policies which promote the highest	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse dust impacts. NPPG sets out further guidance on this matter. At the planning application stage it is likely that a Dust Assessment Study will need to be undertaken. At this stage, however, it is possible to indicate where dust might be an issue by assessing the number of dust sensitive receptors and their distance from the site. In the absence of detailed information about the sources of dust the site boundary has been used from which to measure potential impacts.	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	The site has no high/medium dust sensitive receptors within 400m of the boundary of the site The site has no or few high/medium dust sensitive receptors within 100m of the boundary of the site and some within 400m The site has no or few high/medium dust sensitive receptors within 100m of the boundary of the site and many within 400m The site has many high/medium dust sensitive receptors within 100m of the boundary of the site

⁵ Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust Impacts for Planning, IAQM, May 2016 (v1.1)

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
			standards of design and operation and setting out criteria to ensure that only acceptable development proposals are allowed and which incorporate appropriate mitigation measures.	<p>Dust arising from a quarry can reduce amenity in the local community due to visible dust plumes and dust soiling. The generally coarser dust that leads to these effects may, therefore, be referred to as 'dis-amenity dust'. The smaller dust particles can remain airborne longer, potentially increasing local ambient concentrations of suspended particulate matter (e.g. PM10 and to a lesser extent PM2.5), which is associated with a range of health effects. Mineral site impacts are more likely to result in PM10 particulates rather than PM2.5 matter.</p> <p>The IAQM study⁶ states that adverse dust impacts are uncommon beyond 400m of hard rock quarries. The greatest potential for high rates of dust deposition and elevated PM10 concentrations will be within 100m of a source and this can include both large (>30um) and small dust particles. Intermediate sized particles (10um to 30um) may travel up to 400m, with occasional elevated levels of dust deposition and PM10 possible. Particles of less than PM10 have the potential to persist beyond 400m but with minimal significance due to dispersion. These bands have been used to define indicators for assessment.</p>		
Dust - Air Quality/Health Impacts	12	To protect, maintain and improve the	5.The Plan will minimise the potential adverse impacts of minerals development on local	NPPG advises that additional measures to control PM10s might be necessary if the actual source of the emission is in close	PMIN NMIN NMAJ	Site does not lie within 1000 m of an AQMA Site lies within 1000m of an AQMA Site lies within an AQMA

⁶ IAQM -'Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust Impacts for Planning (May 2016v1.1)

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
		health and well-being of Derby and Derbyshire's people and communities.	communities in the area by protecting their existing amenity, quality of life, social fabric and health. Particular emphasis will be given to the need to prevent further cumulative impacts. This will include developing locational policy to ensure the appropriate separation between minerals sites and the places where people live and work, policies which promote the highest standards of design and operation and setting out criteria to ensure that only acceptable development proposals are allowed and which incorporate appropriate mitigation measures.	<p>proximity to any residential property or sensitive use. PM10s make up a small proportion of dust emitted from most mineral workings but can travel up to 1km.</p> <p>NPPG sets out an assessment framework for analysing the impacts of PM10s. The initial step is to ascertain if sensitive receptors lie within 1km of the site activity and/or PM10 levels are likely to exceed Air Quality Objectives (AQO). These objectives relate to the protection of human health and include maximum levels of PM10s. A detailed analysis of dust sources and/or PM10 levels would need to be undertaken at the planning application stage.</p> <p>We do, however, know the location of Air Quality Management Areas which are designated because Air Quality Objectives) are not being met. Unacceptable levels of PM10s are one factor that may result in the establishment of an Air Quality Management Area to address the problem. The presence of an AQMA is an indicator that air quality is poor which might constrain the location of additional dust generating development. Given that PM10s can travel up to and over 1000m, this distance has been used as a cut-off point.</p>		
Transport – Local Amenity	13	To protect, maintain and improve the health and well-being of Derby	5.The Plan will minimise the potential adverse impacts of minerals development on local communities in the area by protecting their existing amenity,	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse traffic impacts. The movements of minerals and importation of fill material for restoration can generate large volumes of traffic,	PMAJ PMIN	HGVs would have to pass no sensitive receptors between the site and the start of the local strategic network (A Class Road or designated freight routes) HGVs would have to pass few sensitive

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
		and Derbyshire's people and communities.	quality of life, social fabric and health. Particular emphasis will be given to the need to prevent further cumulative impacts. This will include developing locational policy to ensure the appropriate separation between minerals sites and the places where people live and work, policies which promote the highest standards of design and operation and setting out criteria to ensure that only acceptable development proposals are allowed and which incorporate appropriate mitigation measures.	mainly heavy goods vehicle (HGVs). Such traffic can impact on communities causing problems such as public safety, noise and vibration, air pollution and visual intrusion. These problems are most severe where HGVs use roads unsuited to their weight and size, where they pass through sensitive areas and at the access to the site from the public highway. Will associated mineral traffic pass through sensitive areas on the way to the strategic road network?	NMIN NMAJ	receptors between the site and the start of the local strategic network (A Class Road or designated freight routes) HGVs would have to pass some sensitive receptors between the site and the start of the local strategic network (A Class Road or designated freight routes) HGVs would have to pass many sensitive receptors between the site and the start of the local strategic network (A Class Road or designated freight routes)
Transport - Safe and effective access to and from the site	14	To minimise traffic levels, journey lengths the number of road traffic related accidents, and to encourage sustainable forms of transport in Derby and Derbyshire.	3.This includes developing locational policy which encourages new or extended minerals developments in locations as near as possible to where they will be used and which can be delivered using the most sustainable transport links. The locational policy will be developed with regard to the restrictions which are imposed by choices being limited to where mineral resources are present and to sites which are genuinely deliverable.	What are the existing or proposed access arrangements for the site?	PMAJ NMIN NMAJ	Existing approved access to current highway standards Existing approved access not to current highway standard but no pattern of existing collisions or congestion at access location or no existing access , but subject to agreement with local highway authority new access likely to be accepted Existing approved access not to current highway standard and current pattern of existing collisions or congestion at access location or no existing access and subject to agreement with local highway authority new access unlikely to be acceptable.
Transport – Export route (vehicular)	15	To minimise traffic levels, journey lengths the number of road traffic related accidents, and to encourage sustainable	3.This includes developing locational policy which encourages new or extended minerals developments in locations as near as possible to where they will be used and which can be delivered using the most sustainable transport links. The locational policy will be developed with regard to the restrictions which	What is the main export route (vehicular) from the site?	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	Direct onto the strategic road network (I.e. and A class road or a road that is a designated freight route. Direct onto a B class road with short haul to strategic road network Direct onto a B class road but with long haul to strategic road network Direct on to minor roads unsuitable for HGVs

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
		forms of transport in Derby and Derbyshire.	are imposed by choices being limited to where mineral resources are present and to sites which are genuinely deliverable.			
Transport - Capacity for sustainable transport options	16	To minimise traffic levels, journey lengths the number of road traffic related accidents, and to encourage sustainable forms of transport in Derby and Derbyshire.	8.The Plan will seek to minimise and mitigate the risk of flooding, both on site and elsewhere, as well as the impacts of climate change arising from minerals developments. This will include the development of locational policy to avoid inappropriate locations and encouraging well designed and operated developments that make provision for the management of water, minimise the use of machinery emissions and transport, the most appropriate location and use of processing plant and by securing appropriate forms of restoration which address how sites interact with their surroundings in the longer term.	NPPF promotes the use of alternatives to road transport provided that they are environmentally preferable. This helps to reduce carbon emissions thus reducing the impacts on the climate. Is an alternative mode of transport to road proposed?	PMAJ PMIN NMIN	All material would be transported by rail or canal Some material would be transported by rail or canal All material would be transported by road
Environmental Criteria						
Water Environment – Flood Risk	17	Limit vulnerability to flooding taking account of climate change	8.The Plan will seek to minimise and mitigate the risk of flooding, both on site and elsewhere, as well as the impacts of climate change arising from minerals developments. This will include the development of locational policy to avoid inappropriate locations and encouraging well designed and operated developments that make provision for the management of water, minimise the use of	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on flood risk. The EA designates flood zones which are susceptible to different risks of flooding. Zone 1 has the lowest probability of flooding and Zone 3 the highest. NPPG advises that a risk-based sequential test should be applied to proposals with the aim of steering new development to areas at the lowest probability of flooding. It classifies land uses according to their vulnerability to flooding; mineral workings	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	Site lies within flood zone 1- lowest probability of flooding Site lies within flood zone 2- medium probability of flooding Site lies within flood zone 3a- high probability of flooding Site lies within flood zone 3b- functional flood plain

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
			machinery emissions and transport, the most appropriate location and use of processing plant and by securing appropriate forms of restoration which address how sites interact with their surroundings in the longer term.	(other than sand and gravel workings) are classed as 'less vulnerable' development which is appropriate development in zones 1, 2 and 3a. However, mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed, worked and restored accordingly. It sets out that it may be possible to locate ancillary facilities such as processing plant and offices in areas at lowest flood risk. Sequential working and restoration can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation.		
Water Environment – groundwater	18	To protect, maintain and improve the health and well-being of Derby and Derbyshire's people and communities.	8.The Plan will seek to minimise and mitigate the risk of flooding, both on site and elsewhere, as well as the impacts of climate change arising from minerals developments. This will include the development of locational policy to avoid inappropriate locations and encouraging well designed and operated developments that make provision for the management of water, minimise the use of machinery emissions and transport, the most appropriate location and use of processing plant and by securing appropriate forms of restoration which address how sites interact with their surroundings in the longer term.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on groundwater. The EA designates Groundwater Source Protection Zones for important groundwater abstraction sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for drinking water supply, and defines them according to the groundwater travel time to an abstraction. It is important within these Zones not to interrupt the flow or to pollute the groundwater. In principle, source protection zones 1 are the most important to protect from harmful development.	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	Site lies outside a groundwater protection zone Site lies within a groundwater protection zone 3 Site lies within a groundwater protection zone 2 Site lies within a groundwater protection zone 1
Water Environment - aquifer protection	19	To protect, maintain and improve the health and well-being of Derby	8.The Plan will seek to minimise and mitigate the risk of flooding, both on site and elsewhere, as well as the impacts of climate change arising from minerals developments. This	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on groundwater. Permeable rock deposits that store groundwater are known as aquifers. The EA designates two types of	PMIN NMIN NMAJ	Site lies on a Non Aquifer Site lies on a Secondary Aquifer Site lies on a Principal Aquifer

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
		and Derbyshire's people and communities.	will include the development of locational policy to avoid inappropriate locations and encouraging well designed and operated developments that make provision for the management of water, minimise the use of machinery emissions and transport, the most appropriate location and use of processing plant and by securing appropriate forms of restoration which address how sites interact with their surroundings in the longer term.	aquifer, superficial drift and bedrock deposits. Aquifers are further classified as Principal or Secondary. Principal aquifers usually provide a high level of water storage and may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. Consequently they require the greatest protection from development that might be harmful to them.		
Ecology – existing impacts from mineral extraction	20	To protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity in Derby and Derbyshire, ensuring no net loss of important sites, habitats or species.	6.The Plan will conserve and enhance the areas' natural and built environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, wildlife and other important features by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential adverse impacts of minerals developments.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on protected wildlife or geodiversity sites. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites. So that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks. Is there a presence or absence of existing impacts from mineral extraction?	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	Over a wide area habitats have been fragmented by mineral extraction or habitats of limited quality have been created through mineral extraction but have potential to make a major contribution to biodiversity targets Localised but moderate to high impacts Only localised, limited impacts associated with mineral extraction on habitats within or adjacent to the site None or insignificant impacts from mineral extraction on habitats within or adjacent to the site

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
Ecology – UK, regional and local BAP priority species and habitats	21	To protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity in Derby and Derbyshire, ensuring no net loss of important sites, habitats or species.	6.The Plan will conserve and enhance the areas' natural and built environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, wildlife and other important features by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential adverse impacts of minerals developments.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on protected wildlife or geodiversity sites. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites. So that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks. Is there a presence or absence of existing priority habitats and species as identified by UK, regional and local BAPs?	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	Extensive areas of degraded or biodiversity poor habitats that provide a context for possible allocation with an emphasis on habitat creation contributing to UK priority habitats Some areas of degraded or biodiversity poor habitats that provide a context for possible allocation with an emphasis on habitat restoration or creation contributing to UK and local priority habitats Some areas of positive ecological value including UK or local priority habitats or species which should be considered for protection/conservation Extensive areas of positive ecological value including UK priority habitats or species which should be considered for protection/conservation
Ecology – ecological coherence: Natural Areas/ Wildlife Corridors/linkages	22	To protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity in Derby and Derbyshire, ensuring no net loss of important sites, habitats or species.	6.The Plan will conserve and enhance the areas' natural and built environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, wildlife and other important features by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential adverse impacts of minerals developments.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on protected wildlife or geodiversity sites. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites. So that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks. Does the site have strong ecological coherence?	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	The proposed site no longer accords with the established habitats over a wider area. The proposed site has few characteristics that accord with the established habitats over a wider area and its internal ecological coherence is poor OR coherence of the wider area is poor The proposed site generally accords with the established habitats over a wider area (or in part) but the condition of habitats is poor OR few features within the site but encompassed by landscapes which have ecological coherence The proposed site accords with the established habitats over a wider area and habitat pattern is strong
Ecology – Habitat Creation	23	To protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity in Derby and Derbyshire, ensuring no net loss of important sites, habitats or	6.The Plan will conserve and enhance the areas' natural and built environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, wildlife and other important features by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential adverse impacts of minerals developments.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on protected wildlife or geodiversity sites. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites. So that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks.	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	The proposed site offers excellent opportunities to create or enhance UK priority habitats within the site and offers biodiversity benefit over a wider area e.g. by enhancing a habitat corridor. The site offers some opportunities to create or enhance UK or local priority habitats within its boundaries, making overall habitat gain, but may not make appropriate linkages to wider area. Existing habitats are intact and habitat creation would only provide limited biodiversity enhancement within the site or

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
		species.		Does the site provide opportunities for habitat creation?		the wider area. Existing habitats are intact and make a strong contribution to priority biodiversity targets for conservation and there is strong ecological coherence within the site; habitat creation would not enhance the site or the wider area.
Landscape-existing impacts from mineral extraction	24	To protect, conserve and enhance the quality, local distinctiveness and enjoyment of Derby and Derbyshire's diverse landscapes, green infrastructure, townscape character, and cultural heritage	6. The Plan will conserve and enhance the areas' natural and built environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, wildlife and other important features by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential adverse impacts of minerals developments.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the landscape character of an area. What are the existing impacts on the landscape from any nearby mineral extraction?	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	There are widespread, moderate to high impacts associated with past mineral extraction There are localised moderate to high impacts associated with past mineral extraction There are only localised, low impacts associated with past mineral extraction There are insignificant impacts associated with past mineral working
Landscape – Strength of Landscape Character	25	To protect, conserve and enhance the quality, local distinctiveness and enjoyment of Derby and Derbyshire's diverse landscapes, green infrastructure, townscape character, and cultural heritage	6. The Plan will conserve and enhance the areas' natural and built environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, wildlife and other important features by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential adverse impacts of minerals developments.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the landscape character of an area. Is the character of the landscape strong and visually coherent?	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	The proposed site no longer accords with the established landscape character and the restoration of a 'new' landscape is required (Restore/create) The proposed site has few characteristics that accord with the established landscape character and the condition is poor (Enhance) The proposed site generally accords with the established landscape character (or in part) but the condition could be enhanced (Conserve and enhance) The proposed site accords with the established landscape character and is in good condition (Conserve)
Landscape – impact on the	26	To protect, conserve and	6. The Plan will continue to help protect and preserve the special	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on	PMAJ	The site is not close to the PDNP boundary and no part of the site will be visible from it

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
Peak District National Park		enhance the quality, local distinctiveness and enjoyment of Derby and Derbyshire's diverse landscapes, green infrastructure, townscape character, and cultural heritage	qualities and characteristics of the Peak District National Park through the implementation of its policies and proposals. This will include making sufficient provision for minerals from within the Plan area to help achieve a progressive reduction in mineral extraction from the Peak Park area to help minimise the impacts of further developments.	nationally protected landscapes (including National Parks). Many of the hard rock quarries within the Plan area lie in close proximity to the Peak District National Park (PDNP). Would working the site impact on the PDNP?	PMIN NMIN NMAJ	The site is not close to the PDNP boundary although parts of the site may be visible from it The site lies in close proximity to the PDNP boundary forming part of the wider setting and/or large parts of the site will be visible from it The site abuts the PDNP boundary forming part of its immediate setting and/or large parts of the site will be clearly visible from it
Historic Environment – designated sites and settings	27	To protect, conserve and enhance the quality, local distinctiveness and enjoyment of Derby and Derbyshire's diverse landscapes, green infrastructure, townscape character, and cultural heritage	6.The Plan will conserve and enhance the areas' natural and built environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, wildlife and other important features by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential adverse impacts of minerals developments.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the historic environment. It requires that heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, and places great weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets. Would working the site impact on a designated heritage asset/site and/or its setting? .	PMIN NMIN NMAJ	No perceivable impact on a designation and/or its setting Impact on Grade II Listed Building/Registered Historic Park and Garden, Conservation Area and/or its setting Impact on Grade I or II* Listed Building/Registered Historic Park and Garden, Scheduled Monument, World Heritage Site and/or its setting.

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
Historic Environment – Archaeology	28	To protect, conserve and enhance the quality, local distinctiveness and enjoyment of Derby and Derbyshire's diverse landscapes, green infrastructure, townscape character, and cultural heritage	6.The Plan will conserve and enhance the areas' natural and built environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, wildlife and other important features by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential adverse impacts of minerals developments.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the historic environment including archaeological assets. What is the archaeological importance of the site?	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	Little or known earthworks and/or known archaeology with low potential for buried archaeology Occasional or localised earthworks (may not be visually evident) and/or known archaeology with limited potential for buried remains Frequent, visible and interpretable earthworks and/or some known archaeology with significant potential for buried remains Extensive, visible and interpretable earthworks and/or known archaeology with high potential for buried remains.
Historic Environment – historic landscape	29	To protect, conserve and enhance the quality, local distinctiveness and enjoyment of Derby and Derbyshire's diverse landscapes, green infrastructure, townscape character, and cultural heritage	6.The Plan will conserve and enhance the areas' natural and built environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, wildlife and other important features by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential adverse impacts of minerals developments.	NPPF requires that mineral operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the historic environment including historic landscape character. Is the historic character of the landscape strong?	PMAJ PMIN NMIN NMAJ	Historic field pattern largely gone Remnant field patterns with significant boundary loss Recognisable field patterns with some boundary loss Evidence of multi-period landscape and/or intact field pattern (as indicated by 1st edition OS or earlier)
Best and most versatile agricultural land	30	To protect, conserve and enhance air, water and soil quality, minimise light and noise pollution and	6.The Plan will conserve and enhance the areas' natural and built environment, including its distinctive landscapes, habitats, wildlife and other important features by avoiding, minimising and mitigating potential adverse impacts of minerals	NPPF requires that the long term potential of the best and most versatile agricultural should be safeguarded from the impacts of mineral working. At this stage we do not have detailed working and restoration proposals to assess how much BMV land will be	PMAJ PMIN NMIN	The site lies within an area where there is a low likelihood of bmv land (less than 20% of the land is likely to be bmv). The site lies within an area where there is a moderate likelihood of bmv land (20-60% of the land is likely to be bmv). The site lies within an area where there is a high likelihood of bmv land (more than 60% is likely to be bmv).

Criteria	Criteria Ref.	Interim SEA/SA Objective	Draft Plan Objectives	Considerations	Scale of impact	Indicators
		land instability.	developments.	<p>affected, neither do we have detailed information about the location of BMV land. We have decided to use DEFRA's predictive agricultural land classification map to indicate whether the site lies within an area where there is a high, moderate or low likelihood of BMV land being present. In principle areas of BMV land should be protected.</p> <p>What is the likelihood of the site containing best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land?</p>		
Duty to Co-operate						
Conformity with other local plans (allocations)	31			<p>NPPF requires local planning authorities to co-operate on strategic cross border issues which includes ensuring that local plans are compatible</p> <p>Is the site in conformity with other local plans?</p>	PMAJ NMIN NMAJ	<p>The site is in conformity with other local plans</p> <p>The site is not in conformity but the issue is likely to be resolvable</p> <p>The site is not in conformity with other local plans and the issue is unlikely to be resolved</p>

Appendix A

Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan Site Assessment – Information required in support of sites

The information must be able to demonstrate that the potential allocation is deliverable and can be worked in a sustainable way. This should be based on a concept of how the site would most likely be worked and restored.

Please note that the level of detail required is not that which is needed to support a detailed planning application or an Environmental Impact Assessment.

General Information

Name of Site

Name of Operator

Location and area of Site (OS base map)

Brief description of proposed site

Mineral Extraction

Mineral to be extracted

Total quantity of saleable minerals to be extracted (tonnes)

Size of proposed Site Area (ha)

Size of excavation area (ha)

Average Depth of deposit (metres)

Average Depth of overburden (metres)

Timing and proposed duration of mineral extraction (end date/no of years)

End use of minerals

Proposed markets for minerals

Distance to markets

Land ownership - legal and surface or underground rights to work the mineral

Mineral Processing

Location of processing plant

Plant Capacity:

Estimated normal capacity of processing plant (tpa)

Estimated maximum capacity of processing plant (tpa)

Will there be other processing plants on site?

Transport

Mode of transport for processed minerals

Proposed access to site

Routes to be used to the primary road network from the site

Number and size of loaded HGVs likely to enter or leave site daily

Residential Amenity and other land uses

How do you propose to mitigate any effects of mineral working on local amenity (residential and other sensitive receptors)?

Environmental Effects

Are there any statutory designations that would be affected by working the site?

How do you propose to mitigate any effects of working on the natural and historic environment?

Including effects on:
Landscape character
Biodiversity
Geological Features
Historic Environment
Archaeology
Woodland

Agricultural Land

Is any part of site classed as 'Best and Most versatile' agricultural land? If so how much is likely to be permanently lost?

Water Resources

How do you proposed to mitigate any effects of working on surface and ground water?

Restoration and after-use

What is the proposed after-use of the site?

Will the scheme require importation of waste?

If so, identify nature and source of waste

Estimate of quantity of waste to be imported and timescales (tpa)

Mode of transport for waste

Will the restoration scheme provide any environmental benefits?

For example:

increased biodiversity

increased public recreation areas

reclamation of derelict land.

Benefits

Are there any other benefits from working the site?

For example:

Economic importance of mineral

Employment opportunities

Other Information

Information on any other significant planning issues that you think apply to this site.

Please note that this information will be publicly available.

Appendix B

The Main Impacts of Mineral Working

NPPG sets out the main issues that MPAs should address in considering the impact of mineral working which we have identified and described in more detail here. It is worth reiterating that whilst they are generally covered by the Assessment Criteria many aspects of these impacts will require more detailed consideration at the planning application stage.

Visual Intrusion

Mineral working can impact visually both on local communities and on the character of the landscape both during and following working in respect of reclamation. The main visual impact of mineral working is that it can change or destroy some of the existing features of the landscape or landscape character. For example, extraction in hard rock quarries leaves a relatively deep, often dry void, with little on site material, other than soils for low level restoration. The actual extraction process can be visually intrusive in terms of quarry faces, overburden mounds, processing plant and machinery, lighting and screening. Working and restoration proposals should seek to minimise visual impacts to acceptable levels.

Noise

Most noise from mineral operations is created by machinery used for extraction, processing and transportation. NPPG requires the preparation of a noise impact assessment to accompany proposals which should:

- consider the main characteristics of the production process and its environs, including the location of noise-sensitive properties and sensitive environmental sites;
- assess the existing acoustic environment around the site of the proposed operations, including background noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive properties;
- estimate the likely future noise from the development and its impact on the neighbourhood of the proposed operations;
- identify proposals to minimise, mitigate or remove noise emissions at source;

- monitor the resulting noise to check compliance with any proposed or imposed conditions.

Dust

Dust may be generated at mineral sites during a range of site preparation, excavation, stockpiling, loading, transportation and mineral-processing operations. NPPG requires the preparation of a dust impact assessment to accompany proposals which should:

- establish baseline conditions of the existing dust climate around the site of the proposed operations;
- identify site activities that could lead to dust emission without mitigation;
- identify site parameters which may increase potential impacts from dust;
- recommend mitigation measures, including modification of site design;
- make proposals to monitor and report dust emissions to ensure compliance with appropriate environmental standards and to enable an effective response to complaints.

NPPG requires the identification of residential areas, schools and other dust sensitive land uses such as retirement homes, hospitals, hotels, some types of farm, some industries such as food processing and hi-tech industries etc. Dust arising from a quarry can reduce amenity in the locality due to visible dust plumes and dust soiling. The generally coarser dust that leads to these effects may, therefore, be referred to as 'dis-amenity dust'. Smaller dust particles can remain airborne longer, potentially increasing local ambient concentrations of suspended particulate matter (e.g. PM10 and to a lesser extent PM2.5), which is associated with a range of health effects. Mineral site impacts are more likely to result in PM10 particulates rather than PM2.5 matter.

The recent IAQM study⁷ states that adverse dust impacts are uncommon beyond 400m of hard rock quarries. The greatest potential for high rates of dust deposition and elevated PM10 concentrations will be within 100m of a source and this can include both large (>30um) and small dust particles. Intermediate sized particles

⁷ IAQM -'Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust Impacts for Planning (May 2016v1.1

(10um to 30um) may travel up to 400m, with occasional elevated levels of dust deposition and PM10 possible. Particles of less than PM10 have the potential to persist beyond 400m but with minimal significance due to dispersion.

Air Quality

NPPG sets out an assessment framework for analysing the impacts of PM10s. The initial step is to ascertain if sensitive receptors lie within 1km of the site activity and/or PM10 levels are likely to exceed Air Quality Objectives (AQO). The Air Quality Strategy⁸ sets health-based standards and objectives for nine air pollutants of most concern, including maximum levels for pollutants. One of the pollutants that require measuring is the level of PM10s. Where the standards/objectives are not being met, Local Authorities are required to designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and draw up Air Quality Action Plans setting out proposals to address the problem. The presence of an AQMA indicates that air quality is poor and may constrain the location of additional dust generating development.

Water Environment

Mineral working can impact on both hydrology and hydrogeology; it has potential to reduce ground water levels, disturb natural drainage patterns, reduce the capacity of the flood plain and may pollute local water resources. It can also affect surrounding features, such as canals and ecological sites through draw down and a reduction in river flows. Guidance on flood risk in the NPPG requires MPAs to take into account flood risk in considering development proposals, and it identifies three flood zones from Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) to Zone 3 (highest probability of flooding). The NPPG advises that a risk-based sequential test should be applied to proposals with the aim of steering new development to areas at the lowest probability of flooding. It classifies land uses according to their vulnerability to flooding; mineral workings (other than sand and gravel workings) are classed as 'less vulnerable' development which is appropriate development in zones 1, 2 and 3a.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones are defined by the Environment Agency (EA) for 2000 groundwater abstraction sources used for public drinking water supply. The

⁸ The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Vol 1), July 2007

EA also protects groundwater through aquifer designation; the EA designates two types of aquifer, superficial drift and bedrock deposits; they are further classified as principal or secondary. Principal aquifers usually provide a high level of water storage and may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale. Consequently they require the greatest protection from development that might be harmful to them.

Transport

NPPG requires the impact of traffic from mineral working to be addressed. The transport of minerals and the importation of waste and other inert material to infill mineral voids can generate large numbers of heavy goods vehicles movements. The majority of mineral is transported to the market by road with only a few limestone quarries being of sufficient scale to make rail transport economic.

The NPPF encourages the non-road transport of minerals where this is feasible and environmentally beneficial however, such opportunities appear to be limited for transporting most minerals. Mineral traffic can have considerable impact on local amenity, creating problems such as public safety, congestion, noise, vibration, air pollution and visual intrusion. These problems are potentially most severe where heavy goods vehicles use minor roads unsuited to their weight and size, where they pass through sensitive areas or areas with poor accident records and at the point of access to the public highway.

NPPG requires the preparation of Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements for developments which generate significant amounts of movements in order to assess and mitigate the negative impacts of development in order to promote sustainable development.

Cumulative Impact

There may be situations where there is a concentration of mineral workings close to a community either concurrently or successively over a long period of time. There may also be other significant industrial/commercial operations in the area which add to the overall impact of development in the area. The impact of such development, cumulatively, may be damaging to local amenity and the general quality of life.

Biodiversity/Geodiversity

As well as the loss of top soil, habitats and species through mineral excavation, other effects of mineral workings can also impact on biodiversity/geodiversity. Noise might affect animals and birds. Dust might affect vegetation through coating and thereby impact on the health of trees, plants etc. Dust may produce chemical effects resulting in changes in soil chemistry which may lead to changes in plant chemistry. Contaminated run-off from mineral workings could affect flora and fauna in nearby water courses. Important geological features may be lost through extraction.

Government policy in the NPPF is to protect the most important habitats, species and geological sites through designation, ranging from sites of international (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas), national (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves) through to those of regional and local importance (Regional Important Geological Sites, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation/Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves). The weight of protection for sites varies with the level of their designation. More recently, through Biodiversity Action Plans, greater emphasis has been placed on protecting the environment as a whole outside designated areas, including a network of natural habitats. Sites and features which provide wildlife corridors, links or stepping stones from one habitat to another are important to enable the migration and dispersal of wildlife. Such features include rivers, riverbanks, hedgerows, ponds and small woods.

Ancient Woodland/Veteran trees

Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Once lost it cannot be re-created. Most of these woodlands are designated as SSSIs or SINCS. Any woodland outside the protection of designation should also be protected from loss or deterioration. Aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland are also valuable for biodiversity and their loss should be avoided.

Landscape

Both mineral extraction and the reclamation of worked out sites can have major impact on the character of the landscape affecting both the local and wider

landscape. Government policy in the NPPF is to protect the most important landscape through designation and requires that the landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding National Beauty should be conserved. Outside such designations government policy aims to protect the landscape character as a whole rather than selected parts of it. The County Council's Landscape Character Assessment⁹ identifies regional character areas and their component landscape types. It identifies key characteristics, which make up each landscape type. Mineral development should not have an unacceptable effect on landscape character and diversity.

Historic Environment

Mineral working can impact on the historic environment in several ways. Excavation may impact on the setting of historic sites, buildings or monuments and may lead to damage or loss of unknown archaeological sites. The effects of subsidence, dewatering, vibration and dust can also affect the historic environment.

Government policy is to protect the most important features and sites of historic importance through designation, ranging from sites of international (World Heritage Site) and national (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens) to those of local importance (Conservation Areas, Sites and Monuments Record). The weight of protection for sites varies with the level of their designation. More recently through Historic Landscape Characterisation, greater emphasis is placed on protecting the historic environment as a whole outside designated areas. Historic Landscape Characterisation Maps provide information on the historic features that survive in the landscape today. Such elements need to be conserved if the historic character of the landscape is to be maintained.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

The majority of mineral workings affect agricultural land. Government policy aims to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a) from being depleted. However, rather than giving blanket protection to such land, agricultural quality should be considered alongside other sustainability factors for individual sites.

⁹ The Landscape Character of Derbyshire – February 2004

Restoration

A range of options exists for the after-use of mineral workings. Reclamation can provide the opportunity to fill the site to original levels or, depending on the scale of the void and the availability of suitable fill material it can be reclaimed to a lower level for 'dry' uses or to a water use. A site could be returned to its original use or an alternative use, which may benefit the local or wider community. Opportunities exist, for example, to enhance landscape character, increase biodiversity, provide additional informal and formal recreational facilities or provide water storage. In considering reclamation options account needs to be taken of any relevant wider strategies/plans for the area such as City and District Local Plans/Supplementary Planning Documents, Biodiversity Action Plans, etc.

Appendix C

Draft Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Draft headline SEA/SA objectives	Draft Criteria applying to all policies, plans and programmes and actions referred to in the DPDs	Possible Indicators
<p>1. To protect, maintain and improve the health and well-being of Derby and Derbyshire's people and communities</p> <p>Covers SEA Directive topics: - Human Health</p>	<p>To what extent will the measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect and improve leisure, and recreation opportunities (e.g. through site restoration, improved access to open space or improvements to the PROW system) or access to other services or facilities (such as waste management and recycling facilities)? - Improve the amenity of local communities (recognising the legacy of impacts on some communities from the winning of minerals)? - Address impacts on local amenity including traffic congestion, road safety, noise, dust, vibration, light, vermin and odour? - Disproportionately affect vulnerable groups and deprived communities? 	<p>No. of sites within 250m of sensitive receptors (settlements) National Indicators (NI) now scrapped replaced by "Single Data List" N1 047 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents N1 137 Healthy life expectancy at age 65</p>
<p>2. To protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity in Derby and Derbyshire, ensuring no net loss of important sites, habitats or species.</p> <p>Covers SEA Directive topics: - Biodiversity</p>	<p>To what extent will the measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safeguard, and avoid detrimental impacts to sites and features of wildlife or geological/geomorphological importance? - Provide opportunities for the creation or enhancement of wildlife habitats, corridors or linking routes in Derby and Derbyshire? - Protect and conserve geological areas of significant scientific, historical, educational or heritage value? - Assist to restore the full range of 	<p>No. of Designated sites, BAP habitats and species adversely affected by minerals/waste development</p> <p>Protected species losing or gaining 'Favourable Conservation Status' as a result of minerals/waste development</p> <p>No. of permitted applications for mineral or waste development that includes a restoration scheme that contributes to the creation/enhancement/protection of priority habitats</p>

Draft headline SEA/SA objectives	Draft Criteria applying to all policies, plans and programmes and actions referred to in the DPDs	Possible Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flora - Fauna 	<p>characteristic habitats and species in the BAP to viable levels?</p>	<p>No. of permitted applications for waste or minerals development within 1km of designated or locally important sites for nature conservation or geological purposes.</p>
<p>3. To protect, conserve and enhance, air, water and soil quality, minimise light and noise pollution and land instability.</p> <p>Covers SEA Directive topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water - Air 	<p>To what extent will the measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid or minimise all forms of air, noise, soil and light pollution (including dust, odour, emissions to air and vibration) particularly in areas already below established quality standards? - Protect, conserve and enhance ground and surface water, including from pollution, over-extraction and disruption to hydrological systems? - Minimise the loss of the most valuable soils and improve soil quality? - Reduce any issues of land instability, contamination, or any other impacts on land arising from the legacy of winning of minerals? - Affect an Air Quality Management Area? 	<p>No. of sites affecting SPZs of major aquifers (within 200m)</p> <p>No. of sites close to (within 200m) watercourses</p> <p>Number of complaints on dust or odour relating to minerals or waste developments</p>
<p>4. To protect, conserve and enhance the quality, local distinctiveness and enjoyment of Derby and Derbyshire's diverse landscapes, green infrastructure, townscape character, and</p>	<p>To what extent will the measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect and conserve Derby and Derbyshire's diverse landscape character and distinctiveness, minimise adverse effects on these and ensure quality designs? - Conserve and enhance Derby and Derbyshire's cultural assets, (including archaeological heritage) locally distinctive built environment, historic architecture and heritage sites and townscape features including their setting? 	<p>No. of restored disused quarries</p> <p>No. of permitted applications close to 1km or within landscape designations</p> <p>No. of permitted applications affecting archaeological resources</p>

Draft headline SEA/SA objectives	Draft Criteria applying to all policies, plans and programmes and actions referred to in the DPDs	Possible Indicators
<p>cultural heritage.</p> <p>Covers SEA Directive topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural Heritage - Landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the supply and use/reuse of local building materials to protect and enhance locally distinctive landscape and townscape character? - Impact on maintaining the extent, openness and quality of the Green Belt? 	
<p>5. To minimise traffic levels, journey lengths, the number of road traffic related accidents, and to encourage sustainable forms of transport in Derby and Derbyshire.</p>	<p>To what extent will the measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimise the number and length of journeys for the transportation of minerals and waste and minimise other journeys associated with these developments in line with the proximity principle? - Reduce reliance on road movements of minerals and waste and seek to increase the efficient use of conveyors, rail, water and back loading where appropriate? - Protect and where possible improve the quality and scale of appropriate parts of the road network and transport infrastructure, including footpaths, bridleways and cycle paths? - Protect and where possible improve road safety? - Reduce congestion on local transport networks? 	<p>Distances travelled by road for minerals or waste</p> <p>Proportion of aggregates or waste arisings transported by rail or water</p> <p>Average distances travelled for mineral supply and waste management</p> <p>No. of waste/minerals sites with rail access/use</p> <p>No. of waste/mineral sites with easy access to the strategic road network</p>
<p>6. To reduce contributions to climate change, by reducing greenhouse gas emissions,</p>	<p>To what extent will the measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimise and where possible reduce greenhouse gas emissions? <p>(for example by using rail or water-based access, reducing distances travelled by road, increasing backloading where</p>	<p>Distances travelled by road for minerals or waste</p> <p>Proportion of aggregates or waste arisings transported by rail or water</p> <p>Average distances travelled for</p>

Draft headline SEA/SA objectives	Draft Criteria applying to all policies, plans and programmes and actions referred to in the DPDs	Possible Indicators
<p>promoting efficient energy use, and encouraging the use of renewable energy</p> <p>Covers SEA Directive topics: - Climatic Factors</p>	<p>appropriate)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the use of renewable energy sources or contribute to the production of renewable energy including energy from waste? - Minimise energy consumption or increase energy efficiency? - Provide a facility/service that serves local needs or is well located in relation to the strategic road network? - Will the operation be well located in relation to the surrounding markets for minerals and settlements for waste? 	<p>mineral supply and waste management</p> <p>No. of waste/minerals sites with rail access/use</p> <p>No. of waste/mineral sites with easy access to the strategic routes</p>
<p>7. Limit vulnerability to flooding, taking account of climate change</p> <p>Covers SEA Directive topics: - Human Health - Water - Material Assets - Climatic Factors</p>	<p>Is the development with an area liable to flooding (e.g. Flood Zones 2 or 3)?</p> <p>To what extent will the measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the risk of flooding in this or other areas? - Make existing or future development more vulnerable to flood risk as a result of climate change especially key services and facilities? - Assist with flood management, taking account of climate change? 	<p>No. of permitted sites for minerals/waste development within the floodplain</p>
<p>8. To achieve a more efficient use of natural resources and infrastructure, minimise the production of waste and increase reuse,</p>	<p>To what extent will the measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist or facilitate movement up the waste hierarchy, in all parts of the plan area? (i.e. reduce waste first, then reuse, recover, recycle and landfill as a last resort) (including the development of appropriate energy from waste facilities) - Assist in maximising the use of 	<p>NI191 – Residual Household Waste per Head NI192 – Household Waste Recycled and Composted NI193 – Percentage of Municipal Waste Landfilled</p>

Draft headline SEA/SA objectives	Draft Criteria applying to all policies, plans and programmes and actions referred to in the DPDs	Possible Indicators
<p>recycling and recovery of waste in Derby and Derbyshire.</p> <p>Covers SEA Directive topics: - Material Assets</p>	<p>recycled and secondary materials (including aggregates)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce extraction of virgin materials? - Safeguard resources of significant exploitable minerals from sterilisation by other forms of development? - Require prior extraction if development that would sterilise mineral resources is to go ahead? - Minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land and green field sites? - Bring forward and optimise the use of previously developed, vacant and derelict land and buildings? - Utilise, optimise and enhance existing infrastructure? - Ensure optimal, appropriate and beneficial restoration and maintenance of mineral sites after-use? - Encourage the minerals sector to take responsibility for the waste associated with their operations? - Contribute to self-sufficiency in the management of waste arisings in Derby and Derbyshire? - Reduce the over-supply of permissions for crushed rock in the plan area? 	
<p>9. To maximise the potential economic benefits of</p>	<p>To what extent will the measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribute to the adequate and steady supply of minerals or waste management facilities to meet the 	<p>N1 151 Overall employment rate (working age)</p> <p>No of direct jobs created in the minerals/ waste management</p>

Draft headline SEA/SA objectives	Draft Criteria applying to all policies, plans and programmes and actions referred to in the DPDs	Possible Indicators
<p>mineral operations and waste management to a sustainable economy in Derby and Derbyshire and other parts of the Country.</p>	<p>local area, region's and UK's need without affecting the ability of future generations to do the same?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drive forward new innovative technologies? - Provide local training and employment opportunities in Derby and Derbyshire, especially for communities suffering high levels of unemployment and other deprivation? - Maximise the benefits of regeneration and inward investment of new business into the area, to broaden the economic base and reduce disparities and seek to minimise any effects of M&W development on regeneration and inward investment initiatives? - Safeguard and create employment in local business and contribute to the local economy? - Be deliverable, having regard to, for example: maturity of technology, market risks, costs? 	<p>sector per year</p> <p>No of new minerals/waste permissions</p>

Appendix D

Revised Assessment Criteria Numbers

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: 2016/2017 Sites Consultation – Sites Methodology	Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Winter 2017/2018 Consultation - Sites Methodology	Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Winter 2017/2018 Consultation - Sites Methodology
Criteria and Number	Reason for change	Criteria and Number
Economic Criteria	Economic Criteria	Economic Criteria
01Need for mineral		01Need for mineral
02Quality/yield of mineral		02Quality/yield of mineral
03Use of mineral resources		03Use of mineral resources
04Location of Processing Plant		04Location of Site to Market Areas
05Existing Infrastructure		05Existing Infrastructure
06Sterilisation of Resources		06Conservation of Resources
07Employment		07Employment
Social Criteria		Social Criteria
08Duration of mineral extraction		08Duration of mineral extraction
09Visual Intrusion		09Visual Intrusion
10Noise		10Noise
11Nuisance Dust		11Dust
12Air Quality/ Human Health		12Dust -Air Quality/ Human Health
13Blasting /Vibration	Deleted - More appropriate for consideration at planning application stage	13Transport – Local Amenity
14Transport – Local Amenity		14Transport - Safe and effective access to and from the site
15Transport - Safe and effective access to and from the site		15Transport – Export route (vehicular)
16Transport – Export route (vehicular)		16Transport - Capacity for sustainable transport options
17Transport - Capacity for sustainable transport options		Environmental Criteria
18Benefits from the working, restoration and proposed after-use	Deleted - More appropriate for consideration at planning application stage	17Water Environment – Flood Risk
19Cumulative impact	Deleted - More appropriate for consideration at planning application stage	18Water Environment –groundwater
Environmental Criteria		19Water Environment-aquifer protection
20Water Environment – Flood Risk		20Ecology – existing impacts from mineral extraction
21Water Environment – groundwater		21Ecology – UK, regional and local BAP priority species and habitats
22Water Environment-aquifer protection		22Ecology – ecological coherence: Natural Areas/ Wildlife Corridors/linkages
23Ecology – existing impacts from mineral extraction		23Ecology – Habitat Creation
24Ecology – UK, regional and local BAP priority species and habitats		24Landscape-existing impacts from mineral extraction
25Ecology – ecological coherence: Natural Areas/ Wildlife Corridors/linkages		25Landscape – Strength of Landscape Character
26Ecology – Habitat Creation		26Landscape – impact on the Peak District National Park
27Landscape-existing impacts from mineral extraction		27Historic Environment –designated sites and settings

28Landscape – Existing infrastructure	Deleted Taken into account in Criteria 05 Existing Infrastructure	28Historic Environment – Archaeology
29Landscape – Strength of Landscape Character		29Historic Environment –historic landscape
30Landscape/– visual impact	Deleted Taken into account in Criteria 09 Visual Intrusion	30Best and most versatile agricultural land
31Landscape – impact on the Peak District National Park		31Conformity with other local plans (policies and allocations)
32Historic Environment – designated sites and settings		
33Historic Environment – Archaeology		
34Historic Environment –historic landscape		
35Geological and Geomorphological features	Deleted Taken into account in Criteria 21 UK, regional and local BAP priority species and habitats	
36Best and most versatile agricultural land		
37Conformity with other local plans (allocations)	Amended to include policies and allocations	