

APPENDIX A

Mineral Study Scoping and Evidence Review Table – Final Draft

Guidance document	Guidance document Ref pg/para	Issue highlighted by guidance document	Evidence available	Cross ref with main report	Evidence required & Recommendation (gaps)
<p>MPS1: Planning and Minerals</p>	<p>Pg 5, para 9 Pg 5-12, paras 10-19</p>	<p>National objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimise new primary extraction; - Conserve mineral resources; - <u>Safeguard mineral resources;</u> - Minimize mineral waste; - Reduce impact on environment and human health; - Protection of internationally and nationally designated landscape and nature conservation areas; - Secure adequate supply; - Maximize benefits and minimize impacts; - Promote sustainable transport of minerals; - High restoration standards with beneficial afteruse; - Sustainable construction; - Encourage use of high quality materials. <p>National policies for minerals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exploration; - survey; - <u>safeguarding</u> - defining mineral safeguarding areas (MSAs) and encouraging prior extraction of minerals as well as safeguarding transportation infrastructure. Future sites to accommodate aggregates and brick clay to be identified. . - <u>Protection of heritage and countryside – EU</u> 	<p><u>1. Black Country Minerals Planning Objectives:</u></p> <p>Minerals Background paper June 2007 – summarises main mineral issues in the Black Country and where they occur;</p> <p>Based on BGS mineral resource data and consultation with local mineral operators;</p> <p>Scott Wilson Report summarizing mineral reserves</p> <p>Core Strategy Minerals Workshop</p> <p>A review of adjacent mineral planning authorities has identified any cross-boundary issues</p>	<p>Chapter 3 (Para 3.2-3.7);</p> <p>Chapter 4.</p> <p>Appendix B, C and D</p>	<p><u>1. Black Country Minerals planning Objectives</u></p> <p>Reasonable evidence base to support mineral planning options</p> <p>Further assessment of minerals to be safeguarded and policy options which should be considered in the Core Strategy</p> <p>Integration of mineral policy options with other spatial planning policy options</p> <p>Test emerging mineral policy options against the Core Strategy SA framework</p> <p>Testing of acceptability of contribution to regional apportionment for the supply of aggregates</p> <p>Key diagram to show broad extent of MSAs only.</p> <p><u>2. Mineral Safeguarding resources:</u></p> <p>Consultation with developers and redevelopment companies may be required to determine how viable prior extraction.</p>

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		<p>designations (SPAs, SACs and RAMSAR); not to be permitted (unless in the public interest) in NPs, AONBs & World Heritage sites. Also protected species, regional and local sites of biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape, historical and cultural heritage. Preservation of archaeological remains <i>in situ</i>. Prevent loss of ancient woodland and use of poorer quality agricultural land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply Minerals to be sourced locally; encourage use of recycled aggregates; integration of social, environmental and economic costs and benefits; sites identified should provide the greatest assurance of future supply; Preferable to extend existing sites than open new primary sites; reduction of carbon emissions (shorter distances to transport, improved working methods); role of smaller quarries – building materials. Provide for maintenance of landbanks (appropriate levels of permitted reserves). Secure high/stable levels of employment. - Bulk transportation – promote bulk transportation and facilities by rail and water - Environmental protection – protect local character. Encourage mineral operators 	<p>2. Mineral Safeguarding resources:</p> <p>Stakeholders have identified the following minerals as being of economic importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sands and gravels; - Etruria Marl; - Fireclay; - Dolerite; - Sandstone; - Basalt (Rowley Rag); - Limestone (Gornal Stone); - Coal. <p>Support from CoalPro and other stakeholders encouraging/requiring shallow deposits of minerals to be extracted in advance of redevelopment schemes in built up areas particularly where this can help offset the cost of the development.</p> <p>BGS best available geological information/license</p>	<p>Chapter 3 (Para 3.8-3.13);</p> <p>Appendix B, C and D</p>	<p>3. Maintaining supplies of primary minerals to meet national, regional and local requirements:</p> <p>Sand and gravel: There is a degree of uncertainty as to the level of detail and policies to be included in the LDF documents;</p> <p>Recommended: that there is adequate evidence to provide certainty that current levels of supply could continue subject to grants of additional planning permissions to maintain a 7 year landbank. However needs to be kept under review in light of emerging RSS 3 and emerging mineral policy in Solihull</p> <p>Clarification regarding the continuation of the arrangement to split the contribution between Solihull and Walsall</p> <p>Recommended:</p>

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		<p>to adopt sound working practices; community liaison; assessment criteria to include effects on environment and human health; Encourage establishment of mineral site transport plans (i.e. routings, surface and groundwater, flooding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Efficient use</u> less emphasis on primary minerals, more on recycled. - Restoration – enhance quality of the environment; new woodland; high quality restoration at an early stage to avoid dereliction using conditions and agreements; encourage restoration of inactive sites likely to not be re-worked in future; improve PROW network; If restored with wetland, consult civil and military aerodromes; use recycled mineral wastes for restoration materials. <p>ANNEX 1: AGGREGATES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Sand and Gravel</i> – annual review by RAWP. - Locally, Sub-regional apportionment provided through specific site selection, preferred areas and/or areas of search in LDDs, subject to sus appraisal. - Landbank indicator – 7 years. . MPAs should publish results of reviews of sites which haven't been worked for 10< years. - Where operators agree that 	<p>3. Maintaining supplies of primary minerals to meet national, regional and local requirements:</p> <p>Minerals Background Paper summarises supply situation in June 2007.</p> <p>Support from some stakeholders for Black Country meeting its national and regional supply requirements, but others are more concerned about environmental impacts.</p> <p>The future demand for minerals (based on the RSS requirements) has been researched together with the extent of current resources and the extent to which they are compromised by significant constraints.</p> <p>Sand and gravel: Primarily as it relates to the regional apportionment of sand and gravel aggregates.</p> <p>Permitted reserves in the West Midlands County (including Solihull) reflect national and regional trends and are declining. However other authorities comprising the West Midlands region retain a landbank of permitted reserves for sand and gravel reflecting national guidance.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that certain aggregate quarries have the potential resources to be worked.</p> <p>Advice from the Government Office</p>	<p>Chapter 3, (Para 3.8, 3.13)</p> <p>Chapter 3, (Para 3.8)</p> <p>Appendix D</p>	<p>that consultation continues between the relevant authorities.</p> <p>Evidence to support defining areas of search or preferred areas: occurrence of resource, assessment of environmental/planning considerations</p> <p>Recommended: that adequate evidence has been made available to consider identifying areas of search for sand and gravel supply.</p>

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		<p>sites are unlikely to be worked again, these should be excluded from the landbank calculation.</p> <p>ANNEX 2: BRICK CLAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Clay, shale, fireclay & mudstone</i> used in manufacture of bricks. - <u>Key objectives</u> are to maintain and enhance diversity of brick clay; provide and make available brick clays at a level which reflects high investment and improvements and; to safeguard stockpile supplies of clays, especially Etruria Formation and fireclay. - <u>Safeguarding of brick clay resources</u> – MPAs should safeguard brick clay resources. Those of particular importance include Etruria Marl and fireclay, where they are nationally, regionally or locally scarce. Where non-mineral development is permitted, prior extraction of clay is encouraged. - <u>Supply of brick clay</u> – Brick clay should be extracted as close as practicable to the brickworks. Extensions to existing permitted reserves are preferred to maintain supply; - <u>Developing planning policies</u> – the provision of brick clay from a variety of sources for appropriate blends should be 	<p>for the West Midlands suggests that the Core Strategy should include policies to safeguard minerals.</p> <p>4. Brick Clay:</p> <p>Brick clay has been traditionally extracted from the Black Country, shaping and defining the character of the built environment.</p> <p>Brick clay is a scarce, yet important national resources and is important to the Black Country's local economy, therefore resources should be safeguarded.</p> <p>Etruria marl is a high quality clay, considered to be of ideal quality for brick manufacture. It is often used as a blend with other clays. Outcrops are generally sterilized by other forms of urban development.</p> <p>Scott Wilson Report: Cumulatively, there is an estimated 8 million tonnes of permitted reserves of brick clay in Dudley and Walsall.</p> <p>Engagement with operators: 1 out of 6 works supplied with Etruria Marl has 25yr stockpile 3 out of 6 works has less than 25 yrs stockpile 2 pits nearing end of operational life Some brick works use fire clay</p>	<p>Chapter 3, (Para 3.9)</p> <p>Appendix D</p>	<p>4. Brick Clay:</p> <p>The following objectives should form a preferred option within the Core Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain a stockpile of permitted reserves to allow for 25 years production of brick making plants; - Safeguarding brick clay from non-mineral development; - Seek to remove the resource prior to permanent development and consider the location of suitable areas to stockpile material which is relate to where the material is likely to be processed; - Consider the allocation of areas of search or preferred areas for future clay extraction; - Establish links between the spatial strategy for brick clay and plan growth and regeneration in the Black Country.

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		<p>considered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plant and equipment – a stock of permitted reserves to support levels of actual and proposed investment needed for new and existing manufacturing plant, over at least 25 years. - Also, what will the demand for clay be at each manufacturing plant - The recognition of potential clay sales for other uses - Coal producers should be encouraged to make the best use of their fireclay reserves including finding markets for fireclay associated with the coal. - Where brickclay is supplied from a number of pits located a distance from the works, transportation via road should be discouraged / minimized, through the use of field conveyor systems, haulage routes and distribution networks. - Liaison with the EA is encouraged.. - <u>Liaison</u> Brick clay extraction and manufacturing companies are encouraged to consult key stakeholders when developing medium and long-term supply strategies for specific brickworks and to aid the planning process by providing the appropriate information on clay reserves, quality, volume and known areas of 	<p><u>5. Coal and fireclay</u></p> <p>Coal: There are coal resources yet to be exploited – in the form of a small number of deep open-cast mines.</p> <p>There are no operational sites in the Black Country;</p> <p>There are permitted reserves at Brownhills Common</p> <p>There is evidence of considerable coal resources within the Black Country principally within Walsall and Dudley.</p> <p>Consultation with industry has suggested that there may be scope for exploitation of the coal resource in the Black Country and that it would be appropriate to safeguard such resources.</p> <p>Fireclay: There are constrained permitted reserves of fireclay in Walsall.</p> <p>The economic exploitation of the resource is only considered viable within surface coal operations.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that the extent of resources that have the potential for extraction is unknown, however, exploitation is likely to be viable in conjunction with the working of coal seams.</p>	<p>Chapter 3, (Para 3.10)</p> <p>Appendix D</p> <p>Chapter 3, (Para 13.11)</p> <p>Appendix D</p>	<p><u>5. Coal and fireclay</u></p> <p>Coal: The coal resource within Dudley which encroaches into the administrative boundary of Worcestershire is poorly understood.</p> <p>The BGS has been commissioned to assess the potential coal resources in the Black Country. The report is due to be published at the end of January 2008. The findings of this survey may provide further evidence / guidance to inform the strategic options for coal in the Black Country.</p> <p>Fireclay: Operational reserves / stockpiled resources have not been identified by the Scott Wilson Report.</p> <p>There is an uncertainty regarding the potential to exploit the coal resource with which the fireclay is associated, within a densely urbanized area. In line with national guidance and based on comments provided by local industry and conservation officers it is appropriate to provide a policy framework to support further safeguarding and allow consideration of this resource.</p>

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		potential reserves that should be safeguarded. The industry is encouraged to supply sufficient data to support planning provision of sufficient permitted reserves.	<p><u>6. Natural stone:</u></p> <p>The last remaining limestone aggregate quarry in the Black Country ceased operation in 2007.</p> <p>There is no contribution to the Regional Apportionment for crushed rock.</p> <p>Although much of the resources have been sterilized by urban development, the study has suggested that there are resources which could be exploited.</p> <p>Annex 3 to MPS1 provides guidance on the importance of safeguarding building stone resources and ensuring future supply.</p> <p>Consultation with conservation officers has determined that it is important to acknowledge the strategic importance of the supply of natural stone and other products which support the local distinctive nature of the Black Country.</p> <p><u>7. Identifying locations suitable for mineral extraction:</u></p> <p>Minerals Background Paper summarises supply situation in June 2007 – identifies areas currently subject to quarrying and areas where mineral resources are present.</p> <p>Locations put forward by stakeholders:</p>	<p>Chapter 3, (Para 13.12)</p> <p>Chapter 3</p> <p>Appendix D</p>	<p><u>6. Natural Stone</u></p> <p>Mineral extraction of this nature is likely to be small-scale therefore it is not considered to be appropriate to identify preferred areas within the Core Strategy. However the supply of natural building stone could support the urban regeneration and enhancement of the built environment</p> <p><u>7. Identifying locations suitable for mineral extraction:</u></p> <p>See recommendations under individual mineral types</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yorks Bridge (Coal and fireclay extraction) Walsall / Staffs; - Aldridge Quarry Extension (sand and gravel), Walsall - Atlas Quarry Walsall - Former Himley Brickworks Dudley <p>Stakeholders have highlighted benefits of good quality restoration schemes and need to consider potential long-term gains for biodiversity, geodiversity, historic environment and landscape.</p> <p>Evidence has been gathered through consultation with local mineral operators to fill gaps previously identified relating to specific sites and areas as being suitable/unsuitable for future mineral extraction.</p> <p>Consideration of environmental constraints has also taken place.</p> <p><u>8. Promoting use of alternatives to primary mineral resources:</u></p> <p>Minerals Background Paper summarises supply situation in June 2007 – This does however rely heavily on national or sub-regional surveys for evidence of production of materials.</p> <p>The most common supply of alternative material to replace primary minerals is construction and demolition waste, which may be crushed and processed and used as</p>	<p>Chapter 3 (Para 3.13.2-3.13.12)</p>	<p><u>8. Promoting use of alternatives to primary mineral resources:</u></p> <p>The likely need/demand for alternative materials or the current levels of production of alternative materials in the Black Country is unknown. Evidence regarding waste arising and waste management in the Black Country has not been reviewed.</p> <p>Recommend: that there is adequate evidence to develop Core Strategy Options, it may be appropriate to ensure that this issue is monitored through AMR, may need to amend strategy to reflect emerging policy changes introduced by RSS Phase 3</p>

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			<p>a recycled aggregate.</p> <p>There are currently few permanent, legitimate sites in the Black Country where processing takes place. The main facilities are:</p> <p>Ettingshall, Wolverhampton;</p> <p>Bescot Sidings (boundary between Sandwell and Wolverhampton);</p> <p><u>9. Sustainable Transport of Bulky materials (inc air quality and climate change):</u></p> <p>The Inland Waterways Association - The waterways provide a transport facility that is often overlooked. They provide 'green' transport routes and are available (as identified in the Regional Freight Strategy) for the movement of local goods. As a result of the Regional Freight Strategy a working group established as a result of this policy has identified numerous opportunities in the Black Country yet that seems to have been overlooked. They are ideal for transporting minerals.</p> <p>British Waterways – identifies that waterborne freight should be encouraged as an alternative to road, with wharfs being safeguarded. However British Waterways indicated there was limited scope for movement of minerals by water in the Black Country due to the limitations of the canal network and potential</p>	<p>Chapter 3 (Para 3.13.39-3.13.46)</p>	<p><u>9. Sustainable Transport of Bulky materials (inc air quality and climate change</u></p> <p>Majority of minerals extracted and processed are transported by road.</p> <p>Evidence suggested that there is limited scope to rail link existing mineral operations</p> <p>Transport Group has indicated that the highway authorities can provide data on consumption of aggregates in major transport projects, but this information has not been requested or collated due to lack of time.</p> <p>Recommended: that evidence it considered adequate for purposes of developing Core Strategy policy options which need to be developed in the context of wider spatial transport planning policies.</p>

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			<p>conflict with other priorities.</p> <p>Key objective for the Core Strategy in respect of climate change is to minimize carbon gas emissions from future development. In the context of minerals development the focus should be on reducing traffic emissions.</p> <p>Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) exist within the Black Country. The impact of mineral development will need to consider these.</p> <p><u>10. Local Amenity:</u></p> <p>Potential impacts on local communities can arise through nuisance caused by noise, vibration, dust, visual impact and increased vehicle movements on the local road network.</p> <p>The highly urban nature of the Black Country suggests that buffer zones may be necessary to protect the Community.</p> <p><u>11. Protecting the environment:</u></p> <p>Industrial and cultural heritage and local distinctiveness: Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas require an adequate degree of protection.</p> <p>Minerals and the water environment: A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</p>	<p>Chapter 3 (Para 3.13.24-3.13.27)</p> <p>Chapter 3 (Para 3.13.28-3.13.38)</p> <p>Chapter 3 (Para 3.13.49-3.13.53)</p>	<p><u>10. Local Amenity:</u></p> <p>This issue should be dealt with through development control policies.</p> <p><u>11. Protecting the environment:</u></p> <p>Considered adequate information to support policy options appropriate for Core Strategy Preferred Options</p> <p>Detailed issues should be dealt with through development control policies.</p> <p>Detailed planning policies guiding future housing and commercial development could seek to ensure that building products are utilized and are derived from locally won minerals, where they may contribute to local distinctiveness of the Black Country.</p> <p>The Core Strategy needs to demonstrate that the required minerals can be obtained whilst ensuring the integrity of protected habitats within SACs located within the Black Country.</p>

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			<p>(SFRA) has been prepared for the purposes of guiding future development within the Core Strategy area.</p> <p>The Environment Agency (EA) would need to be satisfied that flood risk has been assessed and that conditions are attached to reduce flood risk, control surface water run-off and prevent pollution and harm within areas of groundwater vulnerability.</p> <p>The Sherwood Sandstone Formation is classified as a major aquifer and comprises three main aquifer units locally, namely the Stourbridge, Wombourne and Birmingham Units which are exploited by boreholes to supply large volumes of drinking water to areas in the west of the study area.</p> <p>The EA's Groundwater Protection Policy requires that backfill or landfill of worked out mineral sites (for restoration) would have to be carefully controlled and contained to minimize pollution.</p> <p>Sites of importance for nature conservation: There are 2 Natura 2000 sites within the Black Country administrative area: - Cannock Extension Canal SAC; - Fens Pools SAC</p> <p>An appropriate assessment was carried out by White Young Green for</p>	<p>Chapter 3 (Para 3.13.17-3.13.20)</p>	

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			<p>12. Green Belt:</p> <p>Approximately 20% of the Black Country is Green Belt. New development within the Green Belt is strictly controlled to prevent urban sprawl. In order to maintain the openness of the Green Belt, development considered to be inappropriate is only permitted under very special circumstances. Mineral development is temporary in nature and is therefore considered to not be inappropriate development.</p>		
<p>MPS1 Guidance</p>	<p>Pg7-8, para17-20</p> <p>Pg 8, para 22</p> <p>Pg10, para 32</p> <p>Pg11, para 34-38</p> <p>Pg12, para 39-42</p> <p>Pg 17, para 60-62</p> <p>Pg 19, para 68-70</p> <p>Pg 20, para 71-73</p> <p>Pg 21, para</p>	<p>Policy document context:</p> <p>Safeguarding mineral resources:</p> <p>Safeguarding storage, handling and transport sites:</p> <p>PD rights for exploratory operations:</p> <p>Areas for future working:</p> <p>AGGREGATES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The largest minerals extraction sector in England. - 62mt of sand and gravel (in 2004) – essential for delivering growth and regeneration. - Encouragement of source 	<p>As indicated in evidence provided at point 1 above.</p> <p>As indicated in evidence provided at point 2 above.</p> <p>As indicated in evidence provided at point 3 above as it relates to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand and gravel; - Brick clay; - Coal and fireclay; and - Natural stone. <p>As indicated in evidence provided at point 3 above as it relates to sand and gravel.</p>		<p>As indicated in evidence provided at point 1 above.</p> <p>As indicated in evidence provided at point 2 above.</p> <p>As indicated in evidence provided at point 3 above as it relates to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand and gravel; - Brick clay; - Coal and fireclay; and - Natural stone. <p>As indicated in evidence provided at point 3 above as it relates to sand and gravel.</p>

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	75	<p>regions to provide a supply to 'deficit' regions – to be addressed through national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision – to be translated into RSS and LDD policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New national guidance is needed to compliment the Aggregates Levy, by encouraging use of alternatives/recycled material. - RAWPS, annual monitoring reports. - Guidelines apportioned to local level by RPBs and MPAs, based on technical advice from RAWPs. - Aggregates landbanks are indicators, used to assess when new permissions should be considered by the MPAs. - Landbanks (total sum in tones of all permitted reserves with valid planning consent including dormant sites and sites currently not being worked) ROMP sites are excluded. - Landbank length – calculated using the expected provision (supply in response to demand) included in the development plan expressed on an annual basis. Provision should be spread evenly across the plan period. - Management of landbanks should be based on considerations of real need 			

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		<p>and supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landbanks based on: - Local apportionment of Regional Aggregates Guidelines; - Significant future increases in demand, forecast with reasonable certainty; - Actual levels of production compared with average annual provision in development plan; - Locations of permitted reserves in relation to main market areas; - Nature and quantity of aggregate; - Constraints on availability of consented reserves; - Extent to which permitted reserves within inactive sites unlikely to be worked. <p>Supply affected by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lorry restrictions; - Physical limitations affecting amount of material extracted; - Production limited by major infrastructure constraints; - Production being dominated by single or few outlets. - Artificial inflation by permitted reserves in dormant and inactive sites, unlikely to be worked. Prohibition Orders may be used to prevent 'surprise proposals'. Such sites should be excluded from the landbank calculation (i.e.ROMP sites). - Also, the consideration of lower quality aggregate (shale and clay) as 			

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		<p>alternative to sand and gravel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Borrow pits</u> – time-limited extractive operations (new roads) <p>BRICK CLAY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Etruria Formation</u> (Staffordshire and the west Midlands) – Nationally scarce. - Large resources sterilized through development and urbanization, however, some areas may become available during land reclamation initiatives or redevelopment schemes. - <u>Fireclay</u> (Midlands – where coal seams exist). - <u>Demand for brick clay:</u> nationally has over recent years been 8 million tones per annum (main products being <i>engineering bricks</i> and <i>facing bricks</i>). - Demand reflected by rate of housing construction. Future house building trends should be monitored to establish future demands. - Local clay pits often provide the main feedstock for the brick manufacturing process, with one or more satellite pits providing different qualities of clay to ensure the right blends are produced. - Manufacturing plants are often located next to the clay pit, however when the clay reserves are becoming exhausted, alternative clay 	<p>As indicated in evidence provided at point 4 above as it relates to brick clay (and point 5 as it relates to fireclay)</p>		<p>As indicated in evidence provided at point 4 above as it relates to brick clay (and point 5 as it relates to fireclay)</p>

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		<p>of nature conservation, heritage & cultural importance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - benefits in terms of job creation, landscape, biodiversity and amenity improvements through mineral working and restoration; - methods of control in terms of planning conditions & agreements; - Policies should consider the level of existing activity and impacts, the duration and nature of proposals and the extent of impacts on a site, locality, community, environment or wider area of mineral working; - They should also consider cumulative impact of successive working on a number of sites. - Policies should also ensure that non-mineral development doesn't encroach on existing mineral operations, whereby that development would be subject to unacceptable env impact from the mineral working. <p>Proximity to communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPAs should ensure that adverse effects of minerals working on neighbouring communities are minimized; - Local community should actively participate in the decision-making process through the Statement of Community Involvement; 			

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	Para 24-28, 30 Para A3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consideration should be made of the duration of the minerals working and therefore the duration of any potential env/nuisance effects. Sand & gravel may only take a few years, yet clay can take much longer; - Adequate separation distances between the minerals working and other development should be provided taking into account the nature of the mineral extraction activity, the need to avoid sterilization, the form of env impact likely to occur and the various amelioration measures which can be applied. 			
MPS2: Annex 1. Dust	Para 10-13	Considers the impacts, benefits and methods of control for dust associated with mineral workings.	As indicated in evidence provided at points 10 and 11 above as it relates to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local amenity; and - protection of the environment 		As indicated in evidence provided at points 10 and 11 above as it relates to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local amenity; and - protection of the environment <p>This is an aspect which should be dealt with through development control policies.</p>
MPS2: Annex 2. Noise	Para 2.10-2.11	Considers the impacts, benefits and methods of control of noise associated with mineral workings.	As indicated in evidence provided at points 10 and 11 above as it relates to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local amenity; and - protection of the environment 		As indicated in evidence provided at points 10 and 11 above as it relates to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local amenity; and - protection of the environment <p>This is an aspect which should be dealt with through development control policies.</p>
MPG3: Coal mining and colliery spoil disposal (1999)		Principles of sustainable development: (i) <i>Is the proposal environmentally acceptable, or can it be</i>	Evidence for Coal in the Black Country: Dormant permission at Brownhills Common, consultation with main	Chapter 3, 3.10.4	Further evidence required to assist in developing options for Coal and fireclay safeguarding and future extraction There is extensive coal seams and associates

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		<p><i>made so by the planning conditions or obligations?</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>If not, does it provide local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission?</i></p> <p>(iii) <i>In National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) proposals must meet the additional tests;</i></p> <p>(iv) <i>Proposals within or likely to affect Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature reserves (NNRs) must meet the additional tests;</i></p> <p>(v) <i>Proposals within the Green Belt must meet the additional test (highlighted below).</i></p> <p>Development Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The overall framework set out above should apply to mineral policy relating to coal. - Policies and proposals should take into account the principal impacts of coal working and spoil disposal (e.g. visual intrusion, water pollution, air pollution, noise, dust and traffic and the level of activity that a particular locality and its community can reasonably be expected to tolerate over a particular period) as well as benefits (e.g. job 	<p>mineral operators has also provided evidence that there is a known opencast coal resource at Yorks Bridge (Walsall/Staffs);</p> <p>This falls within Cannock Chase and may potentially affect a SAC, however it could contribute to the biodiversity of the area through restoration.</p> <p>Due to its location, it may need to be safeguarded from sterilization from urban development taking place in the Black Country.</p> <p>See also, evidence provided at point 5 above</p>		<p>fireclay in the Black Country – much of which have been sterlised or the economic potential remains unclear.</p> <p>Recommend Future consultation with industry, adjacent authorities and Coal Authority.</p> <p>The Coal Authority is carrying out extensive research on coal resources/reserves throughout the Black Country, the results of which would provide a significant level of evidence to support the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Their response is due to be received at the end of January 2008.</p>

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		<p>opportunities and landscape and visual amenity improvements).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other development plan policies should ensure that provision for other development doesn't unnecessarily sterilize coal resources, nor allow development to encroach on existing mineral operations and thus increase the level of environmental impact. - The Coal Authority has an important role to play in making information available to MPAs re. the location and extent of coal deposits and the areas subject to operating and exploration licences. - Coal operators should engage in full and open dialogue with MPAs and provide them with information on known mineral reserves. <p><u>Scope for environmental improvements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies should give priority to proposals which will bring about environmental improvements (e.g. by restoration of previously derelict areas or by the stabilization of unstable ground, or where landscape enhancement or a contribution to biodiversity can be achieved. - MPAs should give priority to proposals involving derelict sites, particularly those which would enable former colliery 			

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		<p>sites to be released quickly for beneficial new uses.</p> <p><u>Safeguarding of existing businesses and opportunities for future investment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies should be explicit that where there is material evidence that coal extraction and related development would have an adverse effect on efforts to attract or retain investment in the area, it is a material consideration. <p><u>Other minerals:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies should make provision for proposals where extraction of coal from a site would facilitate the efficient and economic working of other mineral deposits on that site in an environmentally acceptable way; - Opencast seams can be found in conjunction with other minerals such as fireclay or brick clay and may also be covered by sand and gravel deposits. In such cases, it is important that the opportunity to work these other minerals commercially is fully explored with mineral operators. - Where opencast coal mining is justified on its won merits, co-ordinated working of other minerals on the site can, reduce the need to extract these minerals elsewhere and prevent the unnecessary sterilization of valuable mineral resources. 			

Guidance document	Guidance document Ref pg/para	Issue highlighted by guidance document	Evidence available	Cross ref with main report	Evidence required & Recommendation (gaps)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opencast sites provide one of the few viable sources of fireclay and every opportunity to produce it from a proposed site should be examined provided that the site can be properly restored and the overall proposal meets the above sus development criteria. - Comprehensive working, cumulative impact, extensions to site, repeat applications and commencement and completion of development. <p><u>Sterilisation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies should take into account the benefit of avoiding sterilization of coal reserves by other forms of development, within a reasonable timescale. 			
<p>PPS1: Sustainable Development And Planning and Climate Change Supplement</p>	<p>Para 1 Para 4-12 Para 13 Para 14-16 Para 17-20 Para 21-22 Para 23 Para 24-26 Para 27-28</p>	<p>The role of PPS1 is to: <i>“set out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system”</i>.</p> <p>It considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection and enhancement of the environment - Use of natural resources - Sustainable Economic development - Integration of sus development in 	<p>Evidence found through the objectives of the Black Country Urban Park. See evidence provided at points 10 and 11 above.</p>	<p>Chapter 3, 3.13.21 Appendix D</p>	<p>Evidence found through the objectives of the Black Country Urban Park. See evidence provided at points 10 and 11 above.</p> <p>Also relevant to development control policy.</p>

Guidance document	Guidance document Ref pg/para	Issue highlighted by guidance document	Evidence available	Cross ref with main report	Evidence required & Recommendation (gaps)
	Para 30-32 Para 40-44 P&CC Page 22	<p>development plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivering sus development: Key planning objective ... in providing for growth “ highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions -			
PPG2: Green Belt	Para 1.6 Para2.12 & Annex B Para 3.1-3.3 Para 3.11-3.13	<p>Use of Green Belt land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - should provide access to the open countryside for urban populations; - should provide opportunities for outdoor sport & recreation; - should retain and enhance attractive landscapes, close to where people live; - Should improve damaged and derelict land around towns; - Should secure nature conservation interest; - Should retain agricultural & forestry uses. <p>Mining operations & other development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minerals can only be worked where they're found; - Minerals extraction is seen as a temporary activity and does not necessarily constitute inappropriate development provided that environmental standards are maintained and the site is well restored; - The openness of the Green Belt should be maintained. Any other development which 	<p>There is only one brickworks which is located in the Green Belt – Sandown Works, Stubbers Green, Walsall.</p> <p>In terms of preferred locations for future mineral extraction, Swan Works has now been removed from the Green Belt by the latest UDP review;</p> <p>The former Birch Coppice site remains in the Green Belt however.</p> <p>See CPRE response at Appendix D.</p>	Chapter 3 (Para 3.13.48) Appendix D	Adequate evidence for Core Strategy policy options.

Guidance document	Guidance document Ref pg/para	Issue highlighted by guidance document	Evidence available	Cross ref with main report	Evidence required & Recommendation (gaps)
		<p>makes a material change in the use of the land is considered to be inappropriate where the openness is affected;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When large-scale development of Green Belt land occurs, it should contribute to the objectives of use of land in Green Belts. 			
PPS3: Housing	<p>Para 34 & 35</p> <p>Para 37</p> <p>Para 41 & 42</p>	<p>PPS3 considers:</p> <p>Assessing appropriate level of housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RSSs should set out the level of overall housing provision for the region (housing delivery trajectory) to allow for LPAs to plan for a 15 year period; - RSSs should provide the approach to co-ordinating housing provision across the region, including the release of land within and across housing market areas. <p>Providing housing in suitable locations</p> <p>Effective use of land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National annual target = 60% of new housing should be provided on previously developed land; - At regional level, RSSs should set a target for the proportion of housing development to take place on previously developed land. Should consider Strategic Housing Land Availability 	<p>Core Strategy will plan for growth over period of the plan.</p> <p>The RAWP report 2005 (forthcoming) provides planning context relating to aggregate provision in the West Midlands Region, for period 2005.</p> <p>RSS2 Phase 2 Revision – may make provision for higher level of growth.</p>	<p>Chapter 3 (Para 3.8)</p> <p>Appendix D</p>	<p>Key spatial planning cross-cutting issue to be addressed</p>

Guidance document	Guidance document Ref pg/para	Issue highlighted by guidance document	Evidence available	Cross ref with main report	Evidence required & Recommendation (gaps)
		Assessments and sus appraisals. Regional monitoring & review: - Through Annual Monitoring Reports, Regional Planning Bodies should monitor and report on progress. Regional actions should be set out and delivery performance considered in the context of national policy.			
PPS7: Rural areas	Para 26 Para 28-29	Of most relevance to this study, PPS7 considers: The countryside around urban areas Best and most versatile agricultural land	The Black Country is predominantly urban.		<u>No evidence gap identified</u>
PPS9: Biodiversity & Geo Conservation	Pg 2 Para 1 Para 2-3 Para 6-14	Government objectives: - to improve sus development; - to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology; - to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance; Key principles: - Policies should be based on up-to-date information on the env characteristics of the area; - Policies should aim to maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests; - Policies should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology;	An appropriate Assessment carried out by White Young Green consultants for the purpose of the Core Strategy, assessed the potential impact of Core Strategy policies on international and national sites of significant nature conservation importance. The Assessment concluded that minerals and waste development may pose problems in considering the potential impact on Fens Pool SAC and Cannock Extension Canal SAC which are located within areas of mineral resources. See also, evidence provided at point 11 above.	Chapter 3 (Para 3.13.28-3.13.38) Appendix D	Adequate evidence for Core Strategy policy options to be guided by the Core Strategy Appropriate Assessment.

Guidance document	Guidance document Ref pg/para	Issue highlighted by guidance document	Evidence available	Cross ref with main report	Evidence required & Recommendation (gaps)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of biodiversity and geological features within the design of the development. <p>Regional spatial strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Planning Bodies should liaise closely with Natural England, the EA, the BGS and specific local geology groups. <p>RSSs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incorporate biodiversity objectives; - address regional, sub-regional and cross-boundary issues through criteria-based policies; - include policies to conserve and enhance biodiversity; - include targets for restoration and re-creation of priority habitats; - identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity. <p>Sites of biodiversity & Geological Conservation Value:</p> <p>This comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International sites; - SSSIs; - Regional and local sites; - Ancient woodland/other important natural habitats; - Networks of natural habitats; - Previously developed land; - Biodiversity within developments. 			
PPS10: Waste Management	Para 17-19 Para 20-21	<p>Identifying land for waste management facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WPAs should allocate site in support of the waste 	This can be viewed as a possible CONFLICTING/ COMPLEMENTARY LAND USE issue.	Chapter 3, (Para 3.13.2 –	See evidence provided at point 8 above, as it relates to MPS1

Guidance document	Guidance document Ref pg/para	Issue highlighted by guidance document	Evidence available	Cross ref with main report	Evidence required & Recommendation (gaps)
		<p>management facilities and locations highlighted by the RSS;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site allocations should support the apportionment established by the RSS; - WPAs should demonstrate how a capacity of approx 10yrs could be provided; - Identify types of waste facility to be appropriately located on the allocated site; <p>Identifying suitable sites and areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WPAs should consider opportunities for on-site management of waste and a broad range of locations including industrial sites; - This section also highlights what WPAs should consider when deciding sites and areas. 	<p>See evidence provided at point 8 above, as it relates to MPS1.</p>	<p>3.13.13)</p>	
<p>PPS12: Local Development Frameworks (and PPS12 – guidance)</p>	<p>Pg 7, para 2.10, Pg 8, para 2.11</p>	<p>Core Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the implications of Community Strategies? - What are the implications of local transport plans and similar strategies? - Consideration of spatial housing and transport policies is recommended. - For minerals – how does it consider national, regional and local social, environmental and economic requirements? - General locations to be identified, not specific site allocations. - Key diagram to show links and relationships with other strategies and plans of 	<p>Minerals Background paper provides snapshot of evidence available in June 2007 – summarises main mineral resources present in the Black Country and where they occur;</p> <p>This has been developed through the use of BGS mineral resource data and consultation with local mineral operators;</p> <p>A review of adjacent mineral planning authorities has identified any cross-boundary issues relating the MSAs and how they may affect the Black Country</p> <p><u>Safeguarding mineral resources:</u></p>	<p>Chapter 3, (Para 3.13.56 - 3.3.59) Chapter 3 (Para 3.2-3.7); Chapter 4. Chapter 3 (Para 3.8-3.13); Appendix B, C & D</p>	<p>See evidence provided above for MPS1.</p> <p>Integration of the strategic option suggestions in the report with other spatial options is required.</p> <p>Further consultation with industry is required to refine the areas of search.</p> <p>Unknown viability of extraction prior to redevelopment;</p> <p>Unknown quantity of material to be extracted prior to redevelopment</p> <p>Development control policies need to guide the evidence developers should provide to assess the mineral resource and demonstrate the potential for prior extraction.</p>

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PPG17: Sport & recreation	Para 10-14 Para 25	Planning Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting urban renaissance; - Supporting a rural renewal;; - Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion; - Health and well being; - Promoting more sustainable development; - Maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities: and - Urban fringe areas. 	See evidence provided above as it relates to MPS 1 and restoration of sites.		See evidence provided above as it relates to MPS 1.
PPS21: Tourism	Para 3.9-3.17	Considers: Considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing tourism through strategies & plans; - West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy (VES) – The Vision: - Key tourism characteristics: 	See evidence provided above as it relates to MPS 1 and restoration of sites.		See evidence provided above as it relates to MPS 1 and restoration of sites.
The West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy		The Black Country is highlighted as being a key destination where town and city regeneration is needed, through strategic support. Local distinctiveness – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waterway – canals; - Biodiversity and geological heritage – Dudley (Wren’s Nest); - Urban Countryside – Black Country. Cosmopolitan culture / cultural diversity – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Galleries and museums – 	There is adequate evidence to suggest that planned growth and regeneration in the Black Country can link with the spatial strategy for minerals (i.e. brick clay) and play an important role in the local, regional and national economy.	Chapter 3 (Para 3.9.13)	Further evidence is required to understand the brick clay industry, market demands and availability of reserves to support individual brick making plants in line with national guidance, to support 25 years stockpile of permitted reserves.

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		<p>Wolverhampton. Initial priority is to invest in the Black Country.</p> <p>Priority issues for the Black Country are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - skills and business support projects; - develop 4 centres as integrated visitor destinations. <p>Strategic tourism body – Tourism West Midlands.</p>			
PPS23: Pollution control	Para 13 Para 21	Sustainable Development & The Precautionary Principle are at the heart of PPS23, as it relates to pollution control and contaminated land and the protection of the environment and human health.	See evidence provided at point 11 above	Chapter 3 (Para 3.13.28-3.13.38)	See evidence provided at point 11 above
PPS25: Flood risk	Pg 2-3, Para 5-6 Pg 8-9 Para 24-26	Key planning objectives: flood risk should be taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development; Regional Planning Bodies and LPAs should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development.	A strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared for the Core strategy. See evidence provided at point 11 above.	Chapter 3 (Para 3.13.49 – 3.13.53)	See evidence provided at point 11 above
Circular 01/03: Safeguarding aerodromes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and Ministry Of Defence (MOD) are required to make available to LAs maps indicating safeguarded aerodrome zones. - MPAs must consult with the CAA and MOD on development plan documents and planning proposals for mineral development which 	No evidence	Plan 5	Safeguarding Zones to be identified on proposal plans which form part of the LDFs May be a key consideration when identifying areas of search. Recommended that further consultation is carried out with the CAA and MOD in accordance with Circular

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		falls within these areas to avoid issues associated with birdstrike hazard.			
<p>National and Regional guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001-2016: Third monitoring report. (September 2006).</p>		<p>Demand forecasts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In most regions, it is now predicted in the short and longer term, but not in the medium term, that the demand for aggregates is likely to be lower than previously expected; <p>Supply of aggregates: This focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - levels of use of alternatives compared with primary aggregates; - the proportion of crushed rock used relative to total primary aggregates used; - levels of imports to England, especially from Wales; - the proportion of supply met by marine dredged sand and gravel; and - regional demand estimates. <p>Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National targets for alternatives should be revised if the amount of C&DW used as aggregate increases; - A continuing shift towards land-won sand and gravel from crushed rock would also need to be reflected in future guidelines; - The revised forecasts show no significant structural changes in demand at a regional level, but needs 	<p>See evidence provided above relevant to MPS1.</p>	<p>Chapter 3, (Para 3.13)</p>	<p>See evidence provided above relevant to MPS1.</p>

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		<p>should be monitored continuously.</p> <p>Future steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4th Annual report will take into account C&DW and alternatives; - June 2003 guidelines are still relevant for the purposes of MDD and LDD preparation. 			
<p>A Guide to Mineral Safeguarding in England, (October 2007)</p>	<p>Pg 6</p>	<p>Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSAs are areas of known mineral resources that are of sufficient economic value to warrant protection for generations to come; - Level of information used to prove the existence of a mineral resource can vary from geological mapping to more in depth geological investigations; - The BGS Mineral Resource linework shows the surface extent of mineral resources inferred from available geological information; <p>Development Plan Documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All MPAs (including Unitaries) must include policies to safeguard mineral resources and delineate MSAs in their DPDs. - Strategic mineral safeguarding policies should be set out in MPAs' core strategies (e.g. the objective of the safeguarding policy, how MSAs will be defined, and the policies through which they have effect); 	<p>MSAs identified in adopted UDPs not reflecting recent national guidance (MPS1) and latest MSA guidance.</p> <p>Issues and options consultation responses indicated a need for review in light of new guidance as well as resources which may have the potential for safeguarding GOWM indicated that Core Strategy should address issues of safeguarding minerals</p>	<p>Chapter 4</p>	<p>See evidence provided above relevant to MPS1.</p> <p>The key gap in evidence addressed by RPS consistent with BGS guidance identify proposed MSAs for Preferred Options document</p> <p>Recommend: that further consultation with industry and other stakeholders regarding the extent of the MSAs and the minerals to be safeguarded. Additional consultation required with adjacent authorities to confirm linkages' and extent of MSAs. Need to develop a policy framework related to the MSAs for development control purposes</p>

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		<p>reflects the distribution of the principal clay resources;</p> <p>Brick clay planning guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainability – economic, social and environmental objectives should be incorporated into all aspects of the planning process; - Clay supply – the need for the brick clay and likely effects of continuing change in the economics and geography of the industry should be considered; - Role of different levels of administration – clarification of which level of government does what in order to meet sustainability objectives; - Development plan procedures - Brick clay issues should be explored in development plans, emphasizing the need for a long-term approach to sustainable development; - Development control – should focus on ensuring better quality of life for all and the need to adopt high standards in relation to environment and amenity impacts. <p>Trends identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand for improvements in the urban landscape and in the quality and quantity of housing; - Continued technological and economic changes in the construction and construction materials industry; 			

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		<p>for high quality, affordable bricks;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To satisfy demand and to stay competitive, the industry needs to have access to a continued supply of premium quality clay resources such as the Etruria Marl Formation and Carboniferous age Fireclays; - The supply of clay to individual brickworks is increasingly from more than one source due to the nature of different blends; - There is also a need to consider the type of specialist brick required for historic conservation purposes and building restoration works. 			
<p>Mineral Planning factsheet: Fireclay (Oct 2005)</p>	<p>Pg 8</p> <p>Pg 9</p>	<p>Transport of fireclay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fireclay is transported by road to brick/pipe manufacturing plants; - Fireclay is transported considerable distances (120-140km); - Transport is an important element in the price of fireclay; - There is little alternative to road transport, however, it is desirable to source fireclay as close to the manufacturing plant as possible. <p>Key planning issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supply is mainly ancillary to the extraction of opencast coal; - It is therefore future planning 	<p>See evidence provided at points 1, 2, 5 and 9 above.</p>	<p>Chapter 3</p>	<p>See evidence provided at points 1, 2, 5 and 9 above.</p>

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		<p>permissions for opencast coal extraction, that will essentially govern future fireclay supply;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associated recovery of fireclay could provide additional support for an opencast coal proposal on the grounds of making the best possible use of the resource, in line with the principle of sustainable development; - Vehicle movements associated with each site may increase however, the effects of which would require consideration; - Stockpiling is an issue with fireclay. Coal and fireclay are extracted at different rates and depending on market demand, the fireclay may require stockpiling, as coal is extracted at a faster rate; - Through stockpiling, fireclay resources are not wasted. - Specialist refractory uses may justify fireclay extraction on its own; - Fireclay resources should be safeguarded; - Opencast coal extraction operators should make the best possible use of any fireclay in their sites by the identification of markets and where none is immediately available, to give consideration to the potential to stockpile clay on site. 			
Mineral Planning		<p>Transport of coal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the transient nature of 	See evidence provided at points 1, 2,	Chapter 3	See evidence provided at points 1, 2, 5 and 9

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<p>Factsheet: Coal and Coalbed Methane (Oct 2006)</p>		<p>opencast coal mines, permanent rail connections are impractical, so the output from these is either transported by truck or conveyor belt to railhead depots, then distributed by rail, or road.</p> <p>Key planning issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - policy requires that in applying the principles of sustainable development to coal extraction, whether opencast or deep-mine and colliery spoil disposal, there should be a presumption against development regardless of the location, unless the proposal would meet a number of tests. No such presumption exists for other minerals; - The key initial test requires the demonstration that the development is environmentally acceptable, or can be made so; - If not environmentally acceptable, the presumption against development can be set aside if the development would provide community benefits, which is a unique planning policy revision; - Coal is a valuable resource and there is a need to ensure that it is safeguarded from surface developments - Policies to prevent unnecessary sterilization 	<p>5 and 9 above.</p>		<p>above.</p>
<p>Mineral</p>		<p>Type of stone:</p>	<p>See evidence provided at points 1, 2,</p>	<p>Chapter 3</p>	<p>See evidence provided at points 1, 2, 6 and 9</p>

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<p>Planning Factsheet: Building and Roofing Stone (March 2007)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sandstone; - Limestone; - Dolomite; - Igneous rock (granite) - Slate <p>Alternatives/recycling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building stone is valued for its physical properties (colour, strength, texture and durability); - Building stone can be readily recycled into other structures; - Stone recovered by recycling derelict buildings was formerly a major source of local stone for house building; - However, types of building stone often have distinctive characteristics which making finding matching replacement stone for buildings difficult. Maintain a local source of stone is therefore important where the continuity of the local character is concerned. - The roofing industry uses concrete tile products, but has recently been using tiles manufactured by blending natural rock fragments with synthetic materials <p>Key planning issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The scale of building stone quarry operations varies; - The variation is increased further by locational considerations; - Quarries often are located in areas which are highly visible, making the visual 	<p>6 and 9 above.</p>		<p>above.</p>

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		<p>impact significant. This can make landscaping and restoration often difficult;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarries with a long history may suffer from urban encroachment. - In terms of impact, there are fewer than when compared to aggregates, as the scale of extraction is much smaller. - Associated impacts (e.g. noise, dust, mud and transport) are also less, although transport of stone blocks would involve a small tonnage per movement, hence encouraging more vehicle movements. 			
<p>Mineral Planning Factsheet: Construction Aggregates (Feb 2007)</p>		<p>Type of aggregate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crushed rock aggregate; - Limestone; - Igneous and metamorphic rock; - Sandstone; - Sand and gravel; - Land-won sand and gravel; - Marine sand and gravel; <p>- Recycled aggregate;</p> <p>- Secondary aggregate;</p> <p>Transport issues for aggregates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The majority of aggregate is transported by road - Non-road movement of aggregates includes rail (9%) and coastal / inland waters (1%). - Primary aggregates are produced as close to major centres as possible, to 	<p>See evidence provided at points 1, 2, 3 and 9 above.</p>	<p>Chapter 3</p>	<p>See evidence provided at points 1, 2, 3 and 9 above.</p>

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		<p>minimize transport costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good transport links, (rail and water) and economies of scale may support the development of resources located a considerable distance away from demand centres; - Transport is a key element of the supply process. There are 2 main issues: - Environmental effects: immediately around the quarry. - Cost of transport: aggregates are the lowest value materials that are transported by road, rail and sea. - The uneven distribution of aggregates resources means that they have to transported further distances. - Mostly by road, however large quarries are rail linked. - The supply of recycled aggregates has the advantage of being closer to the market, however some are remote and further away from centres of demand. <p>Alternatives/recycling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - suitable alternative materials should be considered in the same way as primary minerals; - Encouraging the efficient use of materials - many of the alternative materials are energy intensive to produce and 			

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		<p>transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The extent that changing construction practice is having on aggregate demand is unknown. - Changes in materials used; - Potentially recyclable materials are relatively limited in their arisings from a single source. <p>Key planning issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally sourced aggregate, reduced travel impact. - Reduced landscape impact - Effective restoration is also key to improving and creating new opportunities for habitats, biodiversity and geodiversity. - make better use of secondary and recycled aggregates is maximized before primary aggregates are used. - The aggregate industry aims to place recycled and secondary aggregate at the top of the supply chain (24% of alternative materials are currently used – mainly construction and demolition waste). - Landbank policies are important - they set out a minimum provision to maintain supply to the construction industry and 2) they can provide a guide against which planning applications for extraction may be determined subject to detailed considerations; - Separate landbanks are 			

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		maintained for crushed rock and for sand and gravel.			