

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Mineral Sites Plan

Minerals Policy Compliance Checklist - Updated March 2018

Section of NPPF/PPG		Comments
NPPF Para 143	Policies for extraction articulated	Yes- included in Draft Mineral Sites Plan (MSPSD-01)
NPPF Para 143	Account of contribution that substitute secondary or recycled materials would make to supply before consideration of amount of primary materials to be planned for	<p>There is reference to this within the chapter on Aggregates in the Minerals Strategy 2014 (MSDCC-54);</p> <p>E.g. Recycled and Secondary Aggregates</p> <p><i>"7.6 The Minerals Strategy encourages the increased production of recycled aggregates. It also seeks to ensure that a wide range of processed recycled material is produced, to increase opportunities to reduce the amount of material extracted from the land or the sea-bed."</i></p> <p>This is also covered in each Local Aggregates Assessment prepared (MSDCC-46 to -51)</p>
Plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates (145)	Local Aggregate Assessment prepared including assessment of all supply options and taking account of AWP advice	DRAFT Local Aggregates Assessment 2016 (MSDCC-51) is the most recent, published in May 2017 with all supply options assessed.

Section of NPPF/PPG		Comments
NPPG 082	Provision made for reserves to maintain landbank of at least 7 years' supply for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock while ensuring capacity to supply a wide range of materials is not compromised Maintenance of landbanks used as basis for provision in plan	This provision is detailed within the DRAFT Local Aggregates Assessment 2016 (MSDCC-51) (covering 2006-2015) and also within Chapter 4 of the Draft Mineral Sites Plan (MSPSD-01).
NPPG 085	Provision made for maintenance of separate landbanks for aggregates types or quality with distinct or separate markets [high spec rock, sand for concrete, sand for asphalt]	Addressed by policies AS1 and AS2 in Minerals Strategy 2014. See response to minerals sites plan issue 4.
[NPPG 08]	Provision made for land-won and other elements of supply in the plan through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specific sites [viable resources known, landowner supportive, acceptable in planning terms] and/or - areas of search [known resources, where permission may reasonably be anticipated], and - locational criteria 	Detailed within the Draft Mineral Sites Plan (MSPSD-01), which includes specific sites and an Area of Search. See responses to minerals sites plan issue 4.
NPPF Para 143	Mineral Safeguarding Areas defined and policies adopted to prevent unnecessary sterilisation. Minerals Consultation Areas defined based on MSAs	Policies SG1 to SG3 of the Minerals Strategy 2014 (MSDCC-54) and Policy MS-9 of the Draft Mineral Sites Plan (MSPSD-01) address the issues of mineral safeguarding.
NPPG para 03	MSAs based on best available information (including British Geological Survey data) and included on Policies Map	This is detailed within Chapter 14, Safeguarding of the Minerals Strategy 2014 (14.8-14.16) (MSDCC-54). MSAs are identified, along with MCAs, on the Policies Map of the Minerals Strategy 2014 (Appendix 3)

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NPPG 03	Policies set out clearly how non-minerals proposals in MSAs will be handled – how safeguarding will be achieved	<p>Policy SG-1 of the Mineral Safeguarding Area, Minerals Strategy 2014 (MSDCC-54) and supporting text set this out.</p> <p><i>“The Mineral Planning Authority will resist proposals for non-mineral development within the Mineral Safeguarding Area, as shown on the Policies Map, unless it can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of proven mineral resources will not occur as a result of the development, and that the development would not pose a serious hindrance to future mineral development in the vicinity.</i></p> <p><i>Where this cannot be demonstrated, and where there is a clear and demonstrable need for the non-minerals development, prior extraction will be sought where practicable and where it would not leave the site incapable of non-mineral use.”</i></p> <p>Policy MS-9: Preventing Land-Use Conflict , Draft Mineral Sites Plan (MSPSD – 01)</p> <p><i>The mineral sites and associated infrastructure that support the supply of minerals in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole are safeguarded against development that could unnecessarily sterilise the sites and infrastructure, or prejudice or jeopardise their use, by creating incompatible land uses nearby.</i></p> <p><i>Consultation areas of 250 metres are designated around safeguarded mineral sites and infrastructure. District and Borough Councils within Dorset will consult the mineral planning authority</i></p>

Section of NPPF/PPG		Comments
		<i>on proposals for non-minerals development partly or wholly within these consultation areas.</i>
	Policies to encourage prior extraction where feasible if it is necessary for non-minerals development to take place	Policy SG-1 – Mineral Safeguarding Area, Minerals Strategy 2014 (MSDCC-54). As above.
NPPF Para 143	Policies to safeguard existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links, wharfage, storage, handling and processing facilities	<p>Policy SG3 - Safeguarding of mineral sites and facilities, Minerals Strategy 2014 (MSDCC-54)</p> <p><i>“The Mineral Planning Authority will resist development that could prejudice the use of safeguarded operational and/or permitted mineral sites (including quarries, mines, associated plant and infrastructure and facilities) unless:</i></p> <p><i>a. an alternative new site or facility within an acceptable distance can be provided, which is at least as appropriate for the use as the safeguarded location (and there would be no break in operations); or</i></p> <p><i>b. it can be demonstrated by the applicant that there is no longer a need for a facility of this nature in the area; or</i></p> <p><i>c. it can be demonstrated that the site is unused or dormant and is unlikely to come back into use.”</i></p> <p>Policy MS-9: Preventing Land-Use Conflict , Draft Mineral Sites Plan (MSPSD – 01) is also relevant.</p> <p><i>The mineral sites and associated infrastructure that support the supply of minerals in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole are safeguarded against development that could unnecessarily</i></p>

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		<p><i>sterilise the sites and infrastructure, or prejudice or jeopardise their use, by creating incompatible land uses nearby.</i></p> <p><i>Consultation areas of 250 metres are designated around safeguarded mineral sites and infrastructure. District and Borough Councils within Dorset will consult the mineral planning authority on proposals for non-minerals development partly or wholly within these consultation areas.</i></p>
	<p>Policies to safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, manufacture of coated materials and other concrete products, and facilities for handling, processing and distribution of recycled and secondary aggregates</p>	<p>As above, and expanded upon in 14.20 Minerals Strategy 2014 (MSDCC-54)</p> <p><i>"14.20 Existing minerals sites and facilities are considered to include (but are not necessarily limited to): bulk transport facilities (including pipelines); industrial processes utilising minerals (such as roadstone coating plants and concrete batching and concrete product plants); aggregate rail depots and wharves; permitted but not yet worked quarries, mines and plant and facilities associated with existing quarries or mines; existing oil and gas production and distribution facilities; aggregate recycling facilities; and any sites proposed through the Minerals and Waste Development Framework for any of these uses. Some of these sites may be of a relatively low land value and could be vulnerable to pressures for redevelopment for other uses. However, they could be difficult or impossible to replace if lost to other uses."</i></p>
	<p>Policies including environmental criteria against which applications will be assessed to avoid unacceptable impacts including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural environment - historic environment 	<p>Policies DM1 – DM8, Minerals Strategy 2014 (MSDCC-54), and within individual policies for example, Policy PK2 – Considerations for Purbeck Stone Quarries</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human health including noise, dust - visual intrusion - traffic - stability and subsidence - flood risk - surface and groundwater - cumulative effects 	
NPPG 037	<p>Policies to ensure reclamation at earliest opportunity taking account of aviation safety and that high quality restoration and aftercare takes place.</p> <p>Most appropriate form of restoration identified</p>	<p>Policy DM9 - Extraction and restoration within airfield safeguarding areas, Minerals Strategy 2014 (MSDCC-54)</p> <p><i>"Proposals for minerals development partly or completely within the following Airfield Safeguarding Areas will only be permitted when the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed extraction, restoration and afteruse will not give rise to new or increased hazards to aviation:</i></p> <p><i>a. Bournemouth Airport</i></p> <p><i>b. Yeovilton Aerodrome"</i></p>
Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial materials (NPPF Para 146)	<p>Cooperation with neighbouring and more distant authorities to coordinate planning for industrial minerals to ensure adequate provision is made to support their likely use.</p>	<p>Addressed in NPPF soundness checklist.</p> <p>Policy IS1 - Industrial Sand, Minerals Strategy 2014</p> <p><i>"The Mineral Planning Authority will ensure that an appropriate contribution is made to the national requirement for silica sand for industrial uses. This will be achieved within the Bedrock Sand Resource Block through existing production sites, extensions to such sites and/or at new sites, provided that:</i></p> <p><i>a. a need for the mineral (industrial silica sand) which cannot be met through the existing landbank at each relevant site can be demonstrated; and</i></p>

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		<p><i>b. any adverse impacts associated with extraction, processing or transportation can be avoided or satisfactorily mitigated.</i></p> <p><i>Sites will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Dorset Heathland Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects."</i></p> <p>Policy BC1 on ball clay is also relevant.</p>
	Safeguarding or stockpiling of important minerals encouraged	Ball Clay and Purbeck Stone both recognised as important resources – safeguarding issues have already been covered.
Provision for stock of reserves to support actual and proposed investment required	<p>Provision for stock of reserves to support actual and proposed investment required for new and existing plant and maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 10 years for individual silica sand sites - at least 15 years for cement primary (chalk and limestone) and secondary (clay and shale) materials to maintain existing plant and for silica sand sites where significant new capital is required - at least 25 years for brick clay and for cement primary and secondary materials to support a new kiln 	<p>No specific policy requirement in Minerals Strategy (MSDCC-54) or Draft Mineral Sites Plan (MSPSD-01) to stockpile these reserves.</p> <p>This issue is covered through national policy – i.e. the NPPF</p>
	Account taken of need for provision of brick clay from a number of sources	Brick clay sites are detailed under Appendix C: List of Safeguarded Minerals Sites and Infrastructure, Draft MSP

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		<p>In addition, Chapter 13 Other Minerals – Common Clay, Minerals Strategy 2014 (MSDCC-54)</p> <p><i>“13.4 Current reserves of of brick clay at Godlingston are in excess of 25 years based on current geological understanding the site and therefore sufficient for the plan period. Reserves of Wealden Clay need to be safeguarded from other non minerals development to allow for future extensions. This is covered in Chapter 14.”</i></p> <p>Chapter 14, Safeguarding</p> <p><i>“14.5 Other minerals include brick clay and chalk, but since demand for these is significantly less and it is unlikely that this situation will change in the long term, these resources are not considered to be of economic importance and are not safeguarded. There is one exception, namely Wealden Clay resource around the existing Swanage Brickworks. A limited area west of the site is safeguarded to ensure the availability of future supplies.”</i></p>
<p>Planning for energy minerals (NPPF Para 147)</p>	<p>Policies for onshore oil and gas and distinction made between exploration, appraisal and production of and address constraints on production and processing</p>	<p>Hydrocarbon sites are detailed under Appendix C: List of Safeguarded Minerals Sites and Infrastructure, Draft Mineral Sites Plan (MSPSD-01)</p> <p>Chapter 12, Hydrocarbons, Minerals Strategy 2014</p> <p>Exploration and Appraisal (12.16-12.24)</p> <p>Policy HY1 - Proposals for Exploration and Appraisal (MSDCC-54)</p> <p><i>“Proposals for exploration and appraisal of onshore oil and gas will be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria:</i></p>

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		<p><i>a. well sites and associated facilities are sited in the least sensitive location from which the target reservoir can be accessed;</i></p> <p><i>b. it has been demonstrated that possible effects that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects;</i></p> <p><i>c. any adverse impacts can be avoided or mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority, with safeguards to protect environmental and amenity interests put in place as necessary;</i></p> <p><i>d. it can be demonstrated that there would be no adverse impact on the underlying integrity of the geological structure;</i></p> <p><i>e. an indication of the extent of the reservoir and the extent of the area of search within the reservoir is provided to the Mineral Planning Authority;</i></p> <p><i>f. exploration and appraisal operations are for an agreed, temporary length of time;</i></p> <p><i>and</i></p> <p><i>g. well sites and associated facilities are restored at the earliest practicable opportunity if oil and gas is not found in economically viable volumes, or they are developed within a time frame agreed."</i></p> <p>Production (12.25-12.35)</p> <p>Policy HY2 - Proposals for Production Facilities and Ancillary Development</p>

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		<p><i>Proposals for hydrocarbon production well sites and facilities, and other related ancillary development, will be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria:</i></p> <p><i>a. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority;</i></p> <p><i>b. a framework for the full development of the field is submitted for approval by the Mineral Planning Authority;</i></p> <p><i>c. facilities required for hydrocarbon production sit within the agreed development framework, are justified in terms of their number and extent, and are progressively installed wherever possible;</i></p> <p><i>d. extraction, processing, dispatch and transport facilities are sited, designed and operated to minimise environmental and amenity impacts and provide proportionate environmental enhancements;</i></p> <p><i>e. any adverse impacts, both individual and cumulative, can be avoided or mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority;</i></p> <p><i>f. it has been demonstrated that possible effects that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects;</i></p> <p><i>g. it can be demonstrated that there would be no adverse impact on the underlying integrity of the geological structure;</i></p> <p><i>h. existing facilities are used for the development of any additional fields discovered unless the applicant satisfies the Mineral Planning Authority that this would not be</i></p>

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		<p><i>feasible and any adverse impacts can be mitigated;</i></p> <p><i>i. where a proposal uses existing production facilities, the integrity of the existing infrastructure can be demonstrated, having regard to local environmental factors.</i></p>
	<p>CCS encouraged - if geological circumstances indicate feasibility</p>	<p>Minerals Strategy 2014 – Underground Gas & Carbon Storage (12.48-12.53) (MSDCC-54)</p> <p><i>“12.51 Planning permission was granted in July 2008 for the Portland Gas Storage facility and associated development. Portland Gas Storage has a permitted storage capacity of 1000 million cubic metres, comprised of 14 salt caverns located underground (at a depth in excess of 2000m) at the north-east corner of the island. This is equivalent to 1% of the UK’s total annual demand. This will be linked by pipelines to the nearest point on the National Transmission System at Mappowder in North Dorset. Gas is to be taken and stored in the Portland facility and then returned, as and when required by the storage users.</i></p> <p>Policy HY5 – Underground Gas Storage & Carbon Storage</p> <p><i>“Proposals for underground gas storage in suitable geological structures will be permitted where the Mineral Planning Authority is satisfied that all of the following have been achieved:</i></p> <p><i>a. the proposed site has been selected so that adverse impacts on the environment and residential amenity are not significant and in any case are kept to the minimum practicable;</i></p> <p><i>b. associated surface development is the minimum required and is appropriately located;</i></p>

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		<i>c. the capacity and integrity of the geological structure has been proven suitable; and</i> <i>d. where possible, positive environmental enhancements (associated with the development) are demonstrated.</i>