

Appendix D**Mineral Sites in Derbyshire**

- 1.1** A number of minerals of economic importance lie on the proposed route of HS2 as it passes through Derbyshire. They are as follows:

Sand & Gravel

- 1.2** Sand and gravel of mainly glaciofluvial origin (i.e. deposited by glacial meltwaters at the end of the ice age) is concentrated in the river valleys of the Trent, Dove and Derwent, in the south of the county. Deposits are generally of high and consistent quality in the county. There are currently three active workings in this area; Swarkestone, Willington and Attenborough (near Long Eaton). The proposed route runs directly through the current working area of Attenborough Quarry. The mineral permissions shown on the plan in Appendix C 1(CM8/0307/184 and CM8/0911/76) relate to mineral extraction from this quarry. The field to the east of the current working area between the proposed route and the existing railway has been put forward through the Minerals Local Plan by Cemex as an extension to the quarry.

Permian Limestone

- 1.3** This resource is limited to an area in the north east of the county, where it outcrops in the area around Bolsover and Whitwell. Dolomitisation (natural addition of magnesian) of this resource has in parts formed a high grade dolomite in the area around Whitwell. This is an important and nationally scarce mineral that is used in the steel making industry. Less chemically important forms of the limestone are used as constructional fill material (aggregate). Although the proposed route of HS2 runs close to this resource around Bolsover, it does not pass directly through it at any point.

Surface Mined Coal

- 1.4** The main outcrop of coal is in the east of the county. With coal once again becoming a profitable mineral to extract, this may result in an increase in the number of applications for surface mines in the county.

Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan

- 1.5** The emerging Minerals Plan for Derby and Derbyshire will include policies and proposals which will guide the future provision of minerals in the area. It will cover the period to 2030. It will supersede the current Minerals Local Plan, which was adopted in 2000. The following issues are likely to be particularly relevant in the development of HS2, and will be covered by policies in the Plan.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas

- 1.6** A Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) is an area of proven mineral resource that is considered to be of sufficient economic or conservation importance to warrant its long term protection. It is proposed that the limestone, surface coal and sand & gravel will be safeguarded in the Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Plan. The MSAs will be designated by the mineral planning authority and identified on the Proposal Maps of District Local Plans. This will ensure that the district authority consults the mineral planning authority on any planning proposal for non-mineral development in a MSA.
- 1.7** The designation of MSAs does not convey any presumption that mineral extraction is acceptable and nor do they preclude other development from being permitted; their purpose is

to provide a policy tool to ensure that mineral resources are taken into account when they are at risk from being lost to other forms of non-mineral development.

Prior Extraction

- 1.8** The designation of mineral safeguarding areas ensures that minerals of economic importance are taken into account in the assessment of applications for non-mineral development to avoid their needless sterilisation. Where possible and viable, if non-mineral development is considered necessary and the site is underlain by valuable mineral resources, the mineral should be extracted prior to the development taking place.