

East Midlands Aggregate Working Party

Annual Monitoring Report 2015 - incorporating data from January – December 2015



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The statistics and statements contained in this report are based on information from a large number of third party sources and are compiled to an appropriate level of accuracy and verification. Readers should use corroborative data before making major decisions based on this information.

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Executive Summary

The East Midlands Aggregate Working Party (AWP) is one of nine similar working parties throughout England and Wales established in the 1970's. The membership of the East Midlands AWP is detailed in Appendix 1.

This Annual Monitoring (AM) report provides sales and reserve data for the calendar year 1st January – 31st December 2015. The report provides data for each of the sub-regions in the East Midlands, which are as follows:

- Derbyshire
- Leicestershire
- Lincolnshire
- Northamptonshire
- Nottinghamshire
- Rutland
- Derby
- Leicester
- Nottingham
- Peak District National Park, which incorporates areas within:
 - Sheffield
 - Barnsley
 - Kirklees
 - Oldham
 - Cheshire East
 - Staffordshire

It is not a policy-making body, but is charged with data collection to facilitate planning by Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs), national government agencies and the industry, and to inform the general reader.

Crushed Rock

- Total Crushed Rock Sales of 22.992mt, up 5% on 2014 figures.
- Total Crushed Rock Reserves of 1,297.95mt, down 0.65% on 2014 figures.
- The Crushed Rock Landbank (based upon 10 years average sales) is 54.79 years, up from 53.92 years in 2014.

Land-won Sand and Gravel

- Total Land-won Sand and Gravel Sales of 6.896mt, up 0.75% on 2014 figures.
- Total Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves of 70.46mt, up 9.36% on 2014 figures.
- The Land-won Sand and Gravel Landbank (based upon 10 years average sales) of 10.126 years, up slightly from 9.03 years in 2014.

Landings of Aggregates

- Little or no material has been landed in the East Midlands for aggregates purposes. Sustained demand for aggregates in the coastal belt is relatively low and navigable coastal wharfage is effectively limited to Boston.
- Wharfage is also available at Gainsborough, Sutton Bridge and Fosdyke but none of these sites are equipped for landing aggregates.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
BACKGROUND	6
PLANNING POLICY	7
REPORT SCOPE	9
2. DEVELOPMENT PLANS	10
3. PRIMARY AGGREGATES.....	12
OVERVIEW	19
DERBYSHIRE	19
PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK	19
LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND	20
LINCOLNSHIRE	21
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	22
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	23
4. SECONDARY AND RECYCLED AGGREGATES.....	24
DERBYSHIRE	26
LEICESTERSHIRE	26
LINCOLNSHIRE	26
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	26
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	26
RUTLAND	27
PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK	27
5. MARINE SOURCES	28
APPENDIX 1: BREAKDOWN TABLES	31
APPENDIX 2: AWP MEMBERSHIP.....	33
APPENDIX 3: GLOSSARY.....	35
APPENDIX 4: ACRONYMS.....	36
APPENDIX 5: ACTIVE, INACTIVE AND DORMANT AGGREGATE MINERAL WORKINGS.....	37
APPENDIX 6: PLANNING PERMISSIONS.....	48
APPENDIX 7: THE EAST MIDLANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS.....	52

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This 2015 Annual Monitoring Report (AM2015) for the East Midlands has been prepared from returns made by the operators of quarries in the East Midlands in response to a party wide survey and provides sales and reserve data for the calendar year 1st January – 31st December 2015.

Background

- 1.2. The Aggregates Working Parties¹ (AWPs) were established in the 1970s to collect and monitor data on aggregates provision as an aid to minerals planning. AWP are joint local government-central government-industry bodies that monitor the supply of, demand for, and reserves of, all aggregates including both primary aggregate and alternative sources in the East Midlands mineral planning authority areas. They also consider the implications of supply to, and from, these areas. They are not policy-making bodies, but provide information to facilitate the work of Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs), national government agencies and the minerals industry. They also feed regional views to the Government through the national forum, the National Coordinating Group (NCG).
- 1.3. The core functions of the AWP, as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance, are to:
- consider, scrutinise and provide advice on the Local Aggregate Assessments of each mineral planning authority within the East Midlands area;
 - provide an assessment of the position of overall demand and supply for the Aggregate Working Party area; and
 - obtain, collect and report on data on minerals activity within the East Midlands area.
- 1.4. The AWP operate under contracts between the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and the Chairs of the AWP, and receive funding from the Department to prepare papers, reports, and data collations as recommended by the NCG.
- 1.5. The East Midlands Aggregates Working Party (EMAWP) was established in 1974. The membership of EMAWP comprises officers of each of the MPAs, representatives of three industry trade associations; the Mineral Products Association (MPA), the British Aggregates Association (BAA) and the Federation of Demolition Contractors, and officers of the

¹ Were previously known as Regional Aggregate Working Parties but has now changed to reflect national guidelines.

Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG). It comprises the following sub-regions:

- Derbyshire
- Leicestershire
- Lincolnshire
- Northamptonshire
- Nottinghamshire
- Rutland
- Derby
- Leicester
- Nottingham
- Peak District National Park

1.6. EMAWP is chaired by a Chief Planning Officer or Director from one of the MPAs. The 2015 Chairman was Lonek Wojtulewicz, Head of Planning, Historic and Natural Environment at Leicestershire County Council. The AWP is also serviced by a Technical Secretary, who for 2015 was Ian Thomas from the National Stone Centre; however, the role was taken on by Urban Vision during 2015 to compile this report. The membership of the East Midlands AWP for 2015 is set out in Appendix 2. There were no AWP meetings during 2015.

Planning Policy

1.7. There are several policies that the AWP complies and takes guidance from.

The National Planning Policy Framework

1.8. The NPPF requires MPAs to make provision for a steady and adequate supply of minerals; to define mineral safeguarding areas; to safeguard wharves, rail heads and certain aggregate processing facilities and plant.

1.9. The NPPF requires MPAs to participate in an Aggregates Working Party (AWP); to prepare an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA); to make provision for the land won or other

elements of their LAA in their mineral plans, taking account of the advice of the AWP and the National Aggregate Coordinating Group (NCG) as appropriate.

Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS)

1.10. AWP's are to produce an annual report on minerals activity in their area, provide technical advice to MPAs on the adequacy of a LAA, and provide an assessment on the position of overall demand and supply in its area, including whether, in its view, the area is making a full contribution towards meeting both national and local needs.

National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision 2009

1.11. The most recent National and Sub National Guidelines is the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020 published on 29 June 2009. The levels of provision set out in the Guidelines are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2005 –2020 (Mt)

New Regions Mt.	Guidelines for land-won production in Region		Assumptions		
	Land-won Sand & Gravel	Land-won Crushed Rock	Marine Sand & Gravel	Alternative Materials (a)	Net Imports to England
South East England	195	25	121	130	31
London	18	0	72	95	12
East of England	236	8	14	117	7
East Midlands	174	500	0	110	0
West Midlands	165	82	0	100	23
South West	85	412	12	142	5
North West	52	154	15	117	55
Yorkshire & the Humber	78	212	5	133	3
North East	24	99	20	50	0
ENGLAND	1,028	1,492	259	993	136

Report Scope

- 1.12. As with previous AM surveys, this AM2015 report is primarily to monitor at the East Midlands scale. Data on primary aggregates sales from land-won sand and gravel sites and for crushed rock for 2015 has been provided by operators via the AWP technical secretary who collated the individual site returns. An inventory of quarries is provided in Appendix 5.
- 1.13. Other information on secondary and recycled aggregates and events of interest is also provided along with information on planning decisions and progress on Development Plan Documents. In order to provide an indication of trends, this Annual Report compares data for 2015 with data for earlier years.
- 1.14. There has been a departure from the previous pattern of conducting a National Aggregates Monitoring Survey every fourth year (which would have meant that 2013 would have been a major survey year). Instead an interim survey was carried out for 2013 and a less detailed survey for 2014 due to the late award of contract. This 2015 survey however represents a more detailed survey year.
- 1.15. The planning context for this report is the National Planning Policy Framework² (NPPF) at the national level and local plans as the overall strategic plan for the area.

² National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG March 2012

2. Development Plans

2.1. All of the MPAs in the East Midlands have adopted plans (or saved policies) related to minerals planning as set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Development Plans during 2015

Authority/County	
Derbyshire	The Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan, was adopted in April 2000 and the First Alteration, on coal policies, was adopted in 2002. The Secretary of State issued a Direction to save 28 of the plan's policies as part of the Development Plan until they are replaced by policies in the new Development Plan Documents. In the meantime, the saved policies will provide a statutory policy framework for controlling minerals development. Work began on the preparation of the new Minerals Plan in 2009. The Issues and Options Report was published in 2010. A rolling consultation is currently being undertaken and the draft Plan will be published towards the end of 2016.
Peak District National Park	The Peak District National Park has a Core Strategy which was adopted in October 2011. An Issues and Options consultation was carried out for the Park in 2012. It is anticipated that a full version of the policies will be out for consultation in summer 2016. This will include a policies map with more detailed safeguarding areas, including for building stone.
Leicestershire	Core Strategy and Development Control Policies documents in respect of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework were adopted in October 2009. Consultation on a draft Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan took place in July 2015. The pre-submission plan was published in July 2016.
Lincolnshire	<p>The first part of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, was adopted by the County Council on 1 June 2016 and replaces the Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan (1991) and most of the policies of the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan (2006), with the exception of policies WLP2, WLP6 and WLP12 of that document. These policies are saved until the second part of the Plan, the Site Locations Document, has been adopted.</p> <p>The Site Locations Document is currently in preparation and will include specific proposals and policies for the provision of land for the winning and working of sand and gravel and for waste development. The County Council consulted on a Draft Site Locations Document (Preferred Sites and Areas) from 4 December 2015 to 29 January 2016. It is anticipated that a Pre-Submission Draft (Regulation 19) will be considered by the Council's Executive on 1 November 2016 for further consultation.</p>
Northamptonshire	<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan was adopted on 1 October 2014. It brought together four separate DPDs (Core Strategy, Waste sites, Minerals sites and DM policies) into one combined plan, revised as appropriate, and extended the plan period to 2031.</p> <p>The 'Update' to the Local Plan commenced on the day the current plan was</p>

Authority/County	
	<p>adopted. This partial review is concentrated on allocations and designations. A call for sites was issued on 9 October 2014 asking for potential new sites or the support of existing allocations to come forward by 1 December 2014. Consultation on an Issues and Options document (and which included all potential minerals, but not waste, sites put forward from the call for sites) took place for eight weeks until 9 July 2015. Consultation on a Draft Plan was held for ten weeks from 3 December 2015 to 11 February 2016. The Proposed Submission stage is to take place in May to July 2016 with Submission in August 2016.</p>
Nottinghamshire	<p>Minerals Local Plan – currently, as of 15/02/2016 out to formal consultation on Submission Draft.</p>
Nottingham City	<p>Part 2 Local Plan (Land and Planning Policy Document – LAPP) Publication Version is out for consultation until 11 March 2016 and contains mineral policies:</p> <p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/article/30753/Consultation-on-the-Land-and-Planning-Policies-Document</p> <p>Consultation on the Submission Draft Minerals Local Plan concluded on 29th March 2016. Submission to the Secretary of State is expected in December 2016 with an examination likely in early 2017. Adoption of the document planned for late 2017.</p>
Rutland	<p>The Minerals Core Strategy was adopted in October 2010. An ‘update’ to this plan commenced in 2015 which forms part of the Rutland Local Plan Review. The Review includes extending the plan period to 2036 and updating content in line with the NPPF. The Local Plan Review Issues and Options document was consulted on in November 2015.</p>

3. Primary Aggregates

- 3.1. Surveys of the sales (generally equating to production) and permitted reserves, were carried out by MPA's for the calendar year 2015. In line with the 2014 report and as presented by other AWP's, data was sub-divided into crushed rock and sand/gravel and is shown within tables within the main body of this report. A more detailed breakdown of figures is provided within Appendix 1 to the report.

Table 3: Sales for aggregate purposes (2006 – 2015) (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total 10 year sales	Average 10 year sales
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales												
Derbyshire	7.510	9.070	6.900	7.360	6.620	6.350	6.240	5.700	4.170	5.77	65.70	6.57
PDNP	4.364	3.807	4.123	1.745	1.691	1.495	1.783	2.603	2.725	2.835	27.13	2.71
Leicestershire and Rutland	16.217	16.179	14.878	11.769	12.230	12.417	11.073	13.216	14.370	13.678	136.027	13.6
Lincolnshire (Limestone/Dolomite)	0.81	0.99	0.519	0.461	0.446	0.387	0.509	0.451	0.377	0.428	5.378	0.538
Lincolnshire (Chalk)	0.233	0.249	0.071	0.04	C	C	C	C	C	C	N/A	N/A
Northamptonshire	0.318	0.378	0.208	0.161	0.184	0.242	0.136	0.198	0.245	0.281	2.351	0.235
Nottinghamshire	0.142	0.034	0.002	0.002	0	0.001	0.001	0.001	0	0	0.324	0.032
TOTAL CRUSHED ROCK SALES	30.076	30.707	26.701	21.538	21.171	20.892	19.742	22.169	21.887	22.992	237.433	23.743
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales												
Derbyshire	1.200	1.220	1.110	0.910	1.040	1.100	0.810	0.820	0.950	1.129	10.289	1.029
PDNP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A

Monitoring Period	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total 10 year sales	Average 10 year sales
Leicestershire	1.267	1.332	1.089	0.835	0.906	0.917	0.912	1.100	1.455	1.405	11.218	1.12
Lincolnshire <i>(see Table 3a)</i>	3.371	2.472	2.273	1.986	1.788	1.916	1.849	1.883	2.149	2.185	21.87	2.187
Northamptonshire	0.425	0.360	0.250	0.171	0.216	0.237	0.401	0.506	0.521	0.266	3.353	0.335
Nottinghamshire	3.653	3.521	2.820	1.596	1.881	2.055	1.911	1.734	1.770	1.911	22.852	2.285
TOTAL SAND & GRAVEL SALES	9.916	8.905	7.542	5.498	5.831	6.225	5.883	6.043	6.845	6.896	69.584	6.958
Total Aggregate Sales	39.992	39.612	34.243	27.036	27.002	27.117	25.625	28.212	28.732	29.888	306.535	30.654

Table 3a: Breakdown for Lincolnshire's Sand and Gravel Sales (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total 10 year sales	Average 10 year sales
Lincoln/Trent Valley	1.393	0.968	0.522	0.732	0.815	0.871	0.809	0.877	1.07	1.023	9.08	0.908
Central	0.654	0.604	0.636	0.539	0.352	0.370	0.348	0.348	0.359	0.407	4.62	0.462
South Lincs	1.324	0.901	1.120	0.716	0.621	0.675	0.692	0.658	0.72	0.755	8.18	0.818

Table 4: Landbanks for aggregates (2015) (million tonnes)

	2015 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2006 – 2015 (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/15 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2015 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	2005 – 2020 annual apportionment figures (million tonnes)	Landbank based on 2005-2020 apportionment (years)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (as at 31/12/2015)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
Aggregate Crushed Rock								
Derbyshire	5.77	6.57	724.760	111.30	8.74	83.06	7.44	97.57
PDNP	2.835	2.71	103.563	38.215	4.05	25.05	1.79	56.68
Leicestershire and Rutland	13.678	13.6	417.17	30.67	16.9	24.7	N/A	N/A
Lincolnshire (Limestone/Dolomite)	0.428	0.538	30.966	57.56	1.10	28.15	0.62	49.95
Lincolnshire (Chalk)	C	C	3.047	C	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northamptonshire	0.281	0.235	15.108	64.2	0.3	50.36	0.39	39
Nottinghamshire	0	0.032	3.34	104.375	0.1	33.4	N/A	N/A
TOTAL CRUSHED ROCK LANDBANK	22.992	23.69	1,297.954	54.79	31.2	41.57	N/A	N/A
Aggregate Sand and Gravel								
Derbyshire	1.129	1.029	12.14	11.80	1.49	8.15	1.029	11.80

East Midlands AWP Annual Monitoring Report 2015

	2015 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2006 – 2015 (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/15 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2015 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	2005 – 2020 annual apportionme nt figures (million tonnes)	Landbank based on 2005-2020 apportion ment (years)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (as at 31/12/2015)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
PDNP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	1.405	1.12	6.961	6.2	1.51	4.6	1.12	6.2
Lincolnshire	2.185	2.187	24.025	10.98	3.28	7.325	2.37	10.137
Northamptonshire	0.266	0.335	3.941	11.76	0.78	5.05	0.50	8
Nottinghamshire	2.261	2.320	23.393	10.08	3.810	6.14	N/A	N/A
TOTAL SAND & GRAVEL LANDBANK	6.896	6.958	70.46	10.126	10.87	6.23	N/A	N/A

Table 4a: Breakdown for Lincolnshire's Sand and Gravel Landbank

	2015 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2006 – 2015 (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/15 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2015 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	2005 – 2020 annual apportionment figures (million tonnes)	Landbank based on 2005-2020 apportionment (years)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (as at 31/12/2015)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
Lincoln/Trent Valley	1.023	0.908	11.811	13.010	3.28	7.325	1.00	11.81
Central Lincs.	0.407	0.462	3.456	7.481			0.50	6.912
South Lincs.	0.755	0.818	8.758	10.702			0.87	10.07

Overview

- 3.2. The total average sales, reserves and landbank for the East Midlands as a whole for 2015 are as per Table 5.

Table 5: Overview

	Average Annual Sales 2006 – 2015 (million tonnes)	Reserves (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2015 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)
Crushed Rock	23.695	1,274.113	53.771
Sand and Gravel	6.958	67.743	9.736

Derbyshire

- 3.3. There are five active operations producing sand and gravel in Derbyshire, four along the Trent Valley (Glacio-fluvial deposits) and one at Mercaston (Sherwood Sandstone). One site (Elvaston) is inactive and there is a further site with permitted reserves at Potlocks Farm, Willington, which is not operational. At current rates of production, three of the sites, Attenborough, Swarkestone and Willington are likely to run out of reserves in the next 2-3 years. Whilst there is no potential for future extensions to Attenborough, planning applications have now been submitted for extensions to Swarkestone and Willington to maintain production at these sites. The loss of production from Attenborough is likely to be replaced by production at quarries in nearby Nottinghamshire.
- 3.4. Derbyshire is one of the largest producers of aggregate grade crushed rock in this country. There are a total of fourteen quarries producing crushed rock for aggregate in the area, ten of these working the Carboniferous Limestone resource mainly in the areas around Buxton and Matlock, two working the Permian Limestone resource near Whitwell and there are two active gritstone quarries, one near Glossop and one near Matlock. There are a further ten quarries which are currently inactive. At current rates of production, reserves at these active and inactive sites would last around 100 years.

Peak District National Park

- 3.5. The Peak District has historically provided a considerable volume of minerals, including aggregates. There are currently seven quarries producing aggregates, which has been a

reduction from previous reports due to planning permissions ending or sites closing prior to permitted end dates due to economic reasons.

- 3.6. Ballidon Quarry, Parwich, Old Moor Quarry, Buxton (part of Tunstead Quarry in Derbyshire County Council's administrative area), and Topley Pike Quarry, Buxton, all have long term permissions and unworked reserves and will continue to provide limestone aggregates at a significant scale. Stoke Hall Quarry, Grindleford produces gritstone aggregate along with dimensional stone, this is a small scale producer of aggregates. Ivonbrook Quarry, Grangemill, produces limestone aggregates at a medium scale, reserves are depleting and restoration is anticipated in the short term.
- 3.7. The PDNP has a policy in its Core Strategy (Policy MIN1) which does not allow for further new quarries or extensions to existing quarries, in order to reduce progressively the amount and proportion of aggregate grade crushed rock that is quarried from within the Park in order to protect the nationally protected landscape.
- 3.8. Through previous discussions with members of the Aggregate Working Party in preparing the 2005-2020 apportionment figures, it was agreed that quarries in Derbyshire (i.e. those within the county boundary not covered by the National Park) (serving similar markets to those in the National Park which are likely to cease production) would compensate for the majority of the displaced provision from the PDNP. Derbyshire County Council has agreed to continue this approach throughout this Plan period.

Leicestershire and Rutland

Leicestershire

- 3.9. Sales in 2015 from Leicestershire operations were 3% lower than in 2014 for sand and gravel; and around 5% less for crushed rock
- 3.10. There are 5 sand and gravel sites currently active in Leicestershire, at Brooksby, Cadeby, Husbands Bosworth, Lockington, and Shawell. Two of these sites involve the working of alluvial and river terrace deposits, while the remainder work glacial deposits. There is one further permitted site, at Slip Inn Quarry, Ashby Parva which is currently inactive.
- 3.11. Planning permissions were granted in 2015 for an extension at Shawell Quarry for the extraction of around 1 million tonnes; and two extensions at Cadeby Quarry for the extraction of around 400,000 tonnes.

- 3.12. Igneous rock extraction within Leicestershire is currently taking place at 4 sites, namely Bardon; Cliffe Hill; Croft; and Mountsorrel. Whitwick and Groby quarries are currently inactive, although coating and concrete plants are maintained at Groby. Two carboniferous limestone quarries are operational within Leicestershire at Breedon on the Hill and Cloud Hill.
- 3.13. Planning permission was granted in October 2015 for the extraction of an additional 20 million tonnes of mineral from an extension to Mountsorrel Quarry. This has extended the life of the quarry to 2040. Planning permission was granted in March 2015 for a new wash plant facility at Mountsorrel Quarry. It is estimated that the plant will produce around 310,000 tonnes of washed quarry fines, which will be comparable with washed concrete sand produced at sand and gravel sites elsewhere.

Rutland

- 3.14. Rutland is relatively small in terms of mineral production and there are currently only four quarries with planning permission for the extraction of crushed rock (limestone). Limestone is currently extracted from Clipsham Quarry (Clipsham), Greetham Quarry (Greetham) and Woolfox Quarry (Greetham).
- 3.15. Greetham Quarry is the main production unit for crushed rock in the county but has limited reserves remaining. The medium-scale operation Woolfox Quarry also has limited reserves, however Clipsham Quarry (also of a medium-scale) has relatively longer term reserves remaining. The permission at Woolfox Quarry is due to expire in the medium term (2019) however trends in sales over recent years indicate that the permission end date will need to be extended in order for the quarry to be fully worked. Clipsham Quarry has the potential to provide a long term supply (to 2028).
- 3.16. Thistleton Quarry is a relatively large scale quarry but remains inactive. It is an old ironstone permission with modern planning conditions for limestone extraction. It is uncertain when the quarry will become active as it is dependant on, amongst other things, the construction of a dedicated quarry haul road.

Lincolnshire

- 3.17. The principal aggregate produced in Lincolnshire is sand & gravel. Over the past 10 years, sales have amounted to an average of 2.187mt per year. Due to the large size of the county, it is divided into three Production Areas (PA) known as:
- the Lincoln/Trent Valley PA (with production focussed to the south-west of Lincoln);

- the Central Lincolnshire PA (with production mainly focussed in the Lower Bain Valley); and
- the South Lincolnshire PA (with production mainly focussed in the Baston-Langtoft-West Deeping Area).

- 3.18. There are 10 active sand and gravel workings in the County divided between the three Production Areas. Both the Lincoln/Trent Valley and the South Lincolnshire Production Areas have landbanks of permitted reserves exceeding the 7 year minimum (based on the most recent Local Aggregate Assessment). The Central Lincolnshire Production Area is slightly below 7 years, but an application at the Kirkby on Bain Quarry has recently been approved subject to the completion of a planning obligation which will add a further 7 years to the landbank.
- 3.19. The County also produces limestone for aggregate from quarries located along the Lincoln Edge down into the Kesteven Uplands, between Lincoln and Stamford. Twelve of these are currently operational. The production of limestone for aggregate went into decline after the year 2000 when sales reached 1.5mt, with production over the past 10 years down to an average of 0.54mt per year. The county currently has a landbank of permitted reserves of 50 years, significantly above the 10 year minimum advised in the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 3.20. A very limited amount of chalk is also produced in the county from quarries located in or adjacent to the Lincolnshire Wolds A.O.N.B. Two are currently operational, but no information is available on production levels or whether the material is being used as aggregate.

Northamptonshire

- 3.21. The supply contribution from active sand and gravel sites in Northamptonshire is currently limited. In 2015 sand and gravel extraction took place at only four locations in Northamptonshire, of which Bozeat Quarry (Bozeat) was by far the biggest production site. The other locations were at Elton Estate, Warmington (extraction associated with an agricultural reservoir), Earls Barton Marina (a new extraction location associated with a marina development) and Passenham. At Passenham extraction also took place in that part of the site in Milton Keynes Borough. Castle Manor Quarry (Thrapston) and Lilford Lodge both ceased production in 2014. Two further sand and gravel quarries are permitted: Earls Barton West (an extension to the Earls Barton Quarry) and Earls Barton Spinney. These permission are implemented but currently not operational. Both are relatively significant sites and regular extraction from both locations is expected to commence in 2017.

3.22. The supply contribution from active crushed rock sites is currently firmer than that for sand and gravel. In 2015 limestone extraction continued at Collyweston (Duddington) with smaller contributions from Harley Way (Oundle) and Pury End Quarry. In addition a small amount of material was extracted from Stonehill (Wansford) in the far north east of the county. Sandstone extraction for aggregate and building stone purposes continued at Harlestone. Extraction commenced in 2015 at the medium scale Ringstead site following the grant of permission in late 2012. Following completion of legal agreements permission was issued for Wakerley Quarry; this large ROMP site has substantial limestone reserves of 11.25 Mt and extraction is expected to commence in 2017.

Nottinghamshire

3.23. Mineral production from Nottinghamshire continues to be dominated by extraction of sand and gravel, extracted from 12 sites across the county, primarily split between the Idle Valley and Trent Valley. A cluster of sites in the Trent Valley (Langford Lowfields and Besthorpe) supply a large proportion of Nottinghamshire's output of sand and gravel. Reserves in the Idle Valley are reaching the end of their life, with remaining production limited to sites at Misson and Scrooby. To the South of the County, East Leake Quarry is reaching the end of its permitted life, but a planning application to extend the life of the site for 10-12 years has been submitted. Two additional sites across the County with planning permission have yet to be implemented (Sturton le Steeple, Cromwell).

3.24. Extraction of Sherwood Sandstone comes from seven sites in Nottinghamshire. During 2014 permission was granted for the life of Bestwood 2 Quarry to be extended until 2023, working existing consented reserves. Extraction at Ratcher Hill is due to finish in 2016, but output is to be replaced by Two Oaks Farm which has a permitted life of 50 years. Sherwood Sandstone extraction also continues alongside sand and gravel extraction at Scrooby in the Idle Valley.

3.25. Limestone production is dominated by a quarry at Nether Langwith, north of Mansfield with permission to extract 3.35 Mt of material. This site became operational in May 2001 and has an expected reserve life of 13 years. This site was mothballed in 2009 due to the economic downturn, though there remains periodic limited working from existing stockpiles. Remaining Limestone activity in the county is limited to at present one small building stone quarry at Linby.

4. Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 4.1. Since the AWP's were established attempts have been made to measure and gain an understanding of the extent to which recycled and secondary materials have been used (these two categories are also often known as "Alternative Aggregates"). Despite severe difficulties in obtaining reliable data (even for a single year), the National Guidelines, have for laudable environmental reasons, set figures which regions should aim to achieve.
- 4.2. A number of surveys have been conducted going back at least as far as those of the Building Research Establishment in the 1970s for the Verney Report. The AWP's have also made various survey attempts. However, in all cases the results have been very variable in output and quality. Since the 1990s Central Government has commissioned a number of national surveys, findings from the more recent of which have been reported in previous EMAWP Annual Reports.
- 4.3. The most recent study, undertaken by Capita Symonds for 2005 arisings, was published in February 2007. The survey methodology was very similar to that used in earlier surveys undertaken for 2001 and 2003. As in 2003, owing to lessons learned during the 2001 survey, the findings of the 2005 survey were considerably more robust at regional level. However, at sub-regional level they remained unreliable.
- 4.4. The estimate for production of recycled aggregate throughout England had risen from 39.60Mt in 2003 to 46.44Mt in 2005. Information provided by respondents suggested that although modest, the growth was real. In the East Midlands, it was estimated that 5.09Mt of recycled aggregate was produced and that effectively all of this was re-used. This figure is approximately 17% higher than for 2003. In addition 0.50Mt of recycled soil was produced and re-used, a small reduction from 2003. Of the remaining construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) available in the region, it was estimated that 0.97Mt was used for landfill engineering and restoration, 0.73Mt was used at "exempt" sites and 2.53Mt was disposed of as waste at landfill sites. This final figure is about twice that for 2003 but it appears that it includes material used for backfilling quarry voids which in 2003 was calculated separately and in the East Midlands was estimated to be 1.84Mt. As in 2003, there was little evidence that any hard construction and demolition waste that could be recycled into aggregate was being landfilled as waste.
- 4.5. The survey looked for relationships between arisings of CDEW and other factors and found that, except in London, there was a reasonably constant level of per capita arisings of CDEW

around the country. In the East Midlands it was estimated that the average level of arisings per capita was 1.24 tonnes per annum. The results are broken down to a sub-regional level as follows: Derbyshire, 2.0 tonnes per annum; Nottinghamshire & Lincolnshire (excluding N&NE Lincs) 1.0 tonnes per annum; Leicestershire & Rutland 0.76 tonnes per annum; Northamptonshire 1.16 tonnes per annum. Derbyshire apparently has the highest level of recycled aggregate arisings per capita of any sub-region in England. The report does not attempt to explain this but points out that the area has a below average population density, a long history of primary aggregate supply and sits between a number of areas of high population density such as Greater Manchester and Sheffield.

- 4.6. In tandem with the CDEW survey, Capita Symonds carried out a survey of other materials used as aggregate. In the East Midlands the most significant categories of material were colliery spoil and PFA. It was estimated that there were about 1.75Mt of colliery spoil arisings in 2005. However, only 0.36Mt was put to use as aggregate with a further 1.4Mt potentially available. In addition there are believed to be almost 3Mt potentially available in stockpiles. Turning to PFA (Pulverised Fuel Ash), there were about 1.29Mt of arisings in 2005 of which 0.23 Mt was used as aggregate. A further 0.46Mt was put to other used (such as block making) leaving 0.59Mt potentially available. Smaller arisings of other materials were also recorded including FBA (Furnace Bottom Ash), incinerator ash, rail ballast and glass. Of these FBA was the most significant with most of the 0.26Mt arising being put to aggregate uses. However, the increasing use of biofuels and the demise of coal-burning for generation may limit the availability of PFA/BFA for aggregate purposes since this use is not compatible with the use of such fuels.
- 4.7. Following a number of years of increased local activity in the recycled and secondary aggregate sector, the slowing down of new applications in the East Midlands first reported in 2004 steadied around 2008 with few new applications coming forward. However, application numbers have increased in recent years and a number were received in 2015 as reported in Appendix 6. Existing sites continued to operate. A list of active sites producing aggregates in 2015 is set out in Appendix 5.
- 4.8. No surveys of recycled aggregates (other than the road planings survey) have been carried out by EMAWP as, when attempted at national level in the 1990s and 2000s, the percentage of returns has been so poor as to preclude local interpretation. In general, the production of recycled aggregates mirrors the economy. When the economy is in a positive position, there is more demolition/building work being undertaken and so more recycled aggregate being

produced and used. The opposite is true during an economic downturn. Production rates of recycled aggregate cannot therefore be easily predicted or relied upon.

- 4.9. A brief review of the overall situation within the EMAWP area follows, based on information made available.

Derbyshire

- 4.10. Recycling of construction and demolition waste (and hence the production of recycled aggregate) is often dealt with at temporary sites and sites exempt from permitting by the Environment Agency and hence good quality data on locations of production and amounts produced is not available. Additionally, a large and unknown proportion of this material is often re-used/recycled on site, and therefore does not enter the waste stream, as such making it difficult to record. By applying the growth rate from the East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy 2006, it is estimated that from 2012 to 2030, Derby and Derbyshire will produce around 3 million tonnes of recycled aggregate on an annual basis.

Leicestershire

- 4.11. Existing recycling capacity for C&D waste in Leicestershire is estimated to be around 430,000 tonnes. There are currently no industrial processes in Leicestershire which are known to produce 'secondary' aggregates.

Lincolnshire

- 4.12. Existing C&D recycling capacity in Lincolnshire is estimated at around 646,000 tonnes, as set out in the May 2015 addendum to the Waste Needs Assessment 2014.

Northamptonshire

- 4.13. Nineteen sites in Northamptonshire have permission for the production of recycled aggregates. The recycling capacity for CD&E waste is estimated to be approximately 500,000 tonnes per annum. There are currently no industrial processes in Northamptonshire which are known to produce secondary aggregates.

Nottinghamshire

- 4.14. Power station ash: Fly ash and furnace bottom ash from power stations can be used as alternatives to virgin aggregates in the manufacture of concrete, cement and other construction materials. Nottinghamshire has three power stations which produce around 1.7 million tonnes of ash each year. There is limited local information as to how much of the ash

is sold, but nationally around 70 per cent of total fly ash and 100 per cent of furnace bottom ash produced in 2014 was sold for use in construction products and engineering materials. The remaining material is often stored in stockpiles and can be sold at a later date.

- 4.15. Construction and demolition waste: There are no up to date figures for construction and demolition waste in Nottinghamshire but estimates suggest that around 1 million tonnes was produced in 2010/11. There are 11 dedicated aggregates recycling facilities which have a maximum permitted capacity of 1.1 million tonnes however actual throughput could vary significantly. There are also 22 general transfer facilities which are able to handle construction and demolition waste but no separate data on capacity is available.
- 4.16. Used rail ballast crushing: Worn out rail ballast is taken by rail to recycling centres for crushing into aggregate. As this material comprises high quality limestone or granite it can be re-processed for high-grade uses. In Nottinghamshire there is a railway ballast recycling centre at Toton railway sidings in Stapleford with an annual output of up to 200,000 tonnes.

Rutland

- 4.17. Rutland had three aggregate recycling facilities in 2015. There are currently no facilities that produce secondary aggregates.

Peak District National Park

- 4.18. N/A

5. Marine Sources

- 5.1. Currently approximately 20% of the sand and gravel used in England and Wales is supplied by the marine aggregate industry. Marine aggregates are also used in beach replenishment schemes. Large volumes of aggregates are pumped directly from dredgers onto beaches, providing coastal protection as well as enhancing the amenity value and therefore the economy of an area. The document 'Aggregate dredging and the Humber Coastline' produced in 2015 by The Crown Estate & British Marine Aggregate Producers Association (BMAPA) states that in 2014, a total of 726km² of seabed was licensed for marine aggregate extraction around the UK, of which 86km² was actually dredged. A total of 17.25 million tonnes of marine aggregate was extracted during 2013, of which 11.87 million tonnes was used for construction aggregate in England and Wales, 2.99 million tonnes was exported to the Continent for use as construction aggregate, and 2.38 million tonnes was used for beach replenishment and contract fill at locations across the UK.
- 5.2. The National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision 2001 – 2016 published in June 2003 assumed that marine aggregate will not contribute towards meeting demand in the East Midlands. The same assumption is made in the more recent Guidelines for 2005 -2020 published in June 2009. This is in accordance with the position which has been obtained in most years since EMAWP was established in 1974. There has sometimes been marine dredging off the Lincolnshire coast. Sustained demand for aggregates in the coastal belt is relatively low and navigable coastal wharfage is effectively limited to Boston. Wharfage is also available at Gainsborough, Sutton Bridge and Fossdyke but none of these sites are equipped for landing aggregates.
- 5.3. The above referenced document produced by the Crown Estate and BMAPA identifies that, off the coastline of the Humber region (Holderness and Lincolnshire), 159.1km² of seabed area was licensed for marine aggregate extraction. Within this, dredging actually took place in 13.47km², producing 2.19 million tonnes of marine sand and gravel. This figure dropped slightly to 2.14 million tonnes in 2015. In 2014, some 0.43 million tonnes of marine aggregate dredged from licensed areas in the region was landed at wharves in North East England for use as construction aggregate, and a further 0.10 million tonnes was landed in the Thames Estuary for the same use. A further 1.04 million tonnes was exported to the near Continent, also to be used as construction aggregate. Marine aggregate is also commonly used to support beach nourishment schemes, providing benefits to communities, local economies and the environment. In 2014, 0.62 million tonnes was supplied to the Lincolnshire coast for

this purpose and since 1999 over 10 million tonnes of marine sand and gravel has been used to support coast defence schemes across the North East of England. During 2015, 595,891 tonnes was landed at Humber ports.

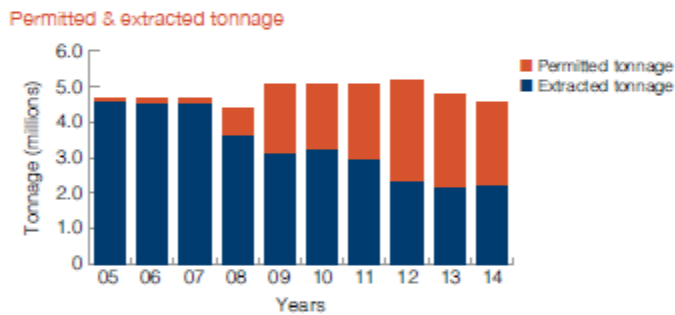
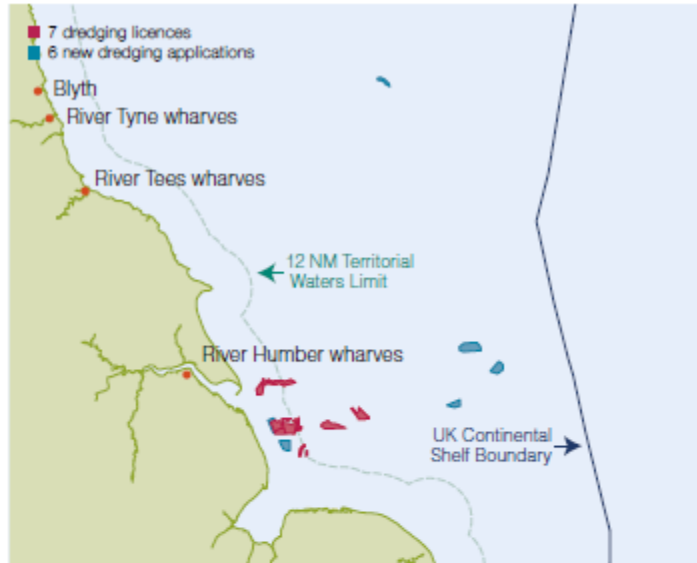
- 5.4. Permitted reserves of marine aggregates in the Humber dredging area for 2015 is 55.16 mt, showing a large increase of 29.84 mt compared to 2014 due to new dredging licenses being issued. The 10 year average annual offtake is 2.51 mt, down 0.15 mt compared to 2014, and so the regional reserve life in years at the ten year average annual offtake is 21.96, showing an increase of 12.06 years compared to 2014. Some additional key information from the Marine Aggregates Capability & Portfolio (2015) produced by The Crown Estate is provided below.

The Humber region

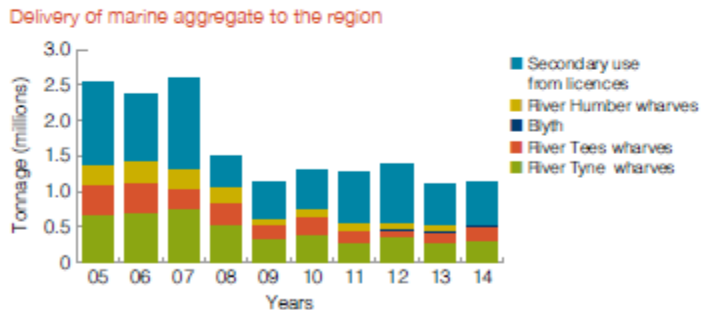
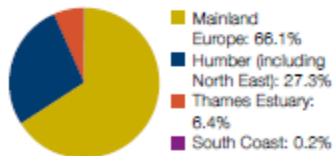
4.7
million tonnes can be extracted from 7 licences

22
Current estimates suggest there are 22 years of primary marine aggregate production permitted

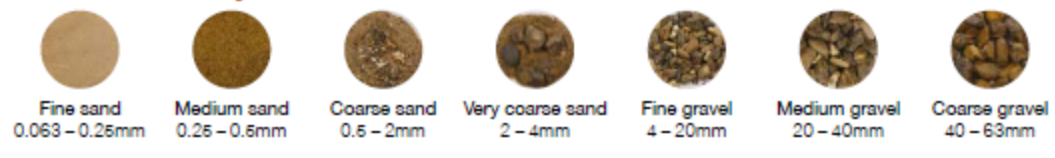
6
applications for licences could, if approved, increase the permitted tonnage by 3.3 million tonnes



During 2014 material extraction from the region was mainly delivered to:



Sediments and indicative grain sizes



Extract from Marine Aggregates Capability & Portfolio (2014) produced by The Crown Estate

Appendix 1: Breakdown Tables

Table 6: Sand and Gravel Sales (all figures in tonnes)

	SAND				GRAVEL		S&G for Construction Fill	Unknown Sales	Total Aggregates	Total Non-aggregate use	Total
	Building Sand	Concreting Sand	Other Uses	Coating	Concrete	Other Gravel					
Derbyshire	50,867	346,534	0	0	370,413	143,893	217,723	0	1,072,827	0	1,129,430
Leicestershire and Rutland	15,466	947,950	0	11,012	137,725	288,079	4,545	0	1,404,777	6,684	1,411,461
Lincolnshire	102,506	861,614	0	29,054	461,712	571,442	158,803	0	2,185,131	0	2,185,131
Northamptonshire	17,521	87,428	275	0	4,000	0	136,665	20,000	265,889	0	265,889
Nottinghamshire	271,560	661,591	76,810	0	386,323	374,890	70,049	69,392	1,910,615	350,000	2,260,615
TOTAL	457,920	2,905,117	77,085	40,066	1,360,173	1,378,304	587,785	89,392	6,839,239	356,684	7,252,526

Table 7: Subdivision of the above

	SAND				GRAVEL		S&G for Construction Fill	Unknown Sales	Total Aggregates	Total Non-aggregate use	Total
	Building Sand	Concreting Sand	Other Uses	Coating	Concrete	Other Gravel					
Lincoln/Trent Valley	3,542	433,530	0	6,405	344,008	109,775	125,495	0	1,022,755	0	1,022,755
Central	91,554	210,324	0	13,422	8,921	73,900	9,173	0	407,294	0	407,294
South Lincs	7,410	217,760	0	9,227	108,783	387,767	24,135	0	755,082	0	755,082

Table 8: Crushed Rock Sales

	ROADSTONE			RAIL BALLAST/ ARMOUR STONE	CONCRETE AGGREGATE	OTHER SCREENED GRADED AGG	OTHER CONSTRUCTION INCL. FILL	USE UNKNOWN	TOTAL AGG.	TOTAL NON-AGG. USE	TOTAL
	Coated at Site	Coated Remotely	Not Coated								
Derbyshire	1,084	156,973	809,239	14,018	1,956,808	1,763,858	519,470	0	5,221,450	2,572,118	7,821,345
PDNP	83,231	211,793	677,379	5,149	1,012,971	253,415	590,884	0	2,834,822	4,274,620	7,109,442
Leicestershire and Rutland (Limestone/Dolomite)	242,105	66,665	311,643	0	199,862	535,153	133,482	0	1,488,910	1,378,113	2,867,023
Leicestershire and Rutland (Igneous rock)	2,114,539	1,551,510	2,844,786	1,860,060	893,887	1,269,545	1,655,230	0	12,189,557	138	12,189,695
Lincolnshire (Limestone/Dolomite)	0	0	0	5,000	0	393,262	30,000	0	428,262	188,430	616,692
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	0	35,286	150,421	94,885	280,592	5,084	285,676
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,440,959	1,986,941	4,643,047	1,884,227	4,063,528	4,250,519	3,079,487	94,885	22,443,593	8,418,503	30,862,096

Appendix 2: AWP Membership

Aggregate Working Party Representatives	
Chairman	Lonek Wojtulewicz Head of Planning, Historic and Natural Environment Leicestershire County Council County Hall Glenfield LE3 8RA Tel: 0116 305 7040 Mob: 07943585857 lonek.wojtulewicz@leics.gov.uk
Technical Secretary	Mike Halsall Senior Planning Consultant: Minerals & Waste Planning Unit Urban Vision Partnership Ltd Emerson House Albert Street Salford M30 0TE Tel: 0161 779 6096 mike.halsall@urbanvision.org.uk
Government Representatives	
Department for Communities and Local Government	Eamon Mythen Planning for Minerals and Sustainable Waste Management Team DCLG Planning Directorate: Infrastructure and Environment Division Fry Building 2 Marsham Street London SW1P 4DF Tel: 0303 44 41654 Eamon.Mythen@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Local Government Representatives	
Nottinghamshire County Council	Lisa Bell ³
Peak District National Park Authority	Jane Newman
Derbyshire County Council	Rob Murfin ⁴
Lincolnshire County Council	Adrian Winkley
Northamptonshire County Council	Phil Watson ⁵
Leicestershire County Council	Nigel Hunt ⁶
Rutland County Council	Peter Beever
Derby City Council	Andrew Waterhouse
Leicester City Council	Fabian D'Costa
Nottingham City Council	Matthew Gregory
Industry Representatives	
Mineral Products Association (MPA) HQ	Ken Hobden
MPA/Hanson Aggregates	Keith Bird
MPA/Tarmac Trading	Tim Deal
MPA/Breedon Aggregates	Colin D'Oyley
MPA/Cemex	Kirsten Hannaford-Hill
MPA/Lafarge Holcim	Graeme King
BAA (East Midlands)/Longcliffe Aggregates	Nigel Weedon
Other Representatives	
Environment Agency	Jim Davies

³ also represents Nottingham City Council. (see corresponding members)

⁴ also represents Derby City Council. (see corresponding members)

⁵ Also represents Rutland County Council (see corresponding members)

⁶ also represents Leicester City Council (see corresponding members)

Appendix 3: Glossary

Apportionment - currently set by the 'National and regional requirements for aggregate provision in England 2005-2020', a specified amount of aggregates to be produced annually on a sub-regional basis.

Core Strategy/Local Plan - a plan setting out the spatial vision for the Local Planning area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision.

Duty to co-operate - introduced by the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, requires Local Authorities and other public bodies to co-operate on planning issues.

High Specification Aggregate - natural and artificial coarse aggregates which meet the physical test criteria for Polished Stone Value and Aggregate Abrasion Value.

Licence Application Area - areas which are in the process of being developed for new licence dredge areas. These areas are subject to a full environmental impact assessment and public consultation before permission is granted by the Marine Management Organisation.

Licence Option Area - awarded by the Crown Estate following a successful tender by a company seeking to develop a new dredging area. The company is permitted to explore the area for viable resources during a period of 5 years, during which the licence application process must be completed.

Licensed Dredge Area - active licensed dredge areas.

Local Development Framework - a set of Local Development Documents which include the Local Development Scheme, Statement of Community Involvement and Local Plan.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provision rate – requires mineral planning authorities to making provision for the maintenance of landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock, whilst ensuring that the capacity of operations to supply a wide range of materials is not compromised.

Appendix 4: Acronyms

AM	Annual Monitoring
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AWP	Aggregate Working Party
BAA	British Aggregates Association
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMAPA	British Marine Aggregate Producers Association
CDEW	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
CLG	Communities and Local Government
HSA	High Specification Aggregate
LDF	Local Development Framework
MDF	Minerals Development Framework
MLP	Minerals Local Plan
MPA	Mineral Products Association
MPAs	Mineral Planning Authorities
MPG	Minerals Planning Guidance
MPS	Minerals Planning Statement
Mt.	Million Tonnes
NCG	National Co-Ordinating Group
NFDC	National Federation of Demolition Contractors
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
RPB	Regional Planning Body
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
RTAB	Regional Technical Advisory Body
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

Appendix 5: Active, Inactive and Dormant Aggregate Mineral Workings

Active, Inactive and Dormant Aggregate Mineral Workings in 2015 (material in dormant sites not surveyed).

* Sites producing materials used for non-aggregate purposes only

Sites currently in "suspension"

Active

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Derbyshire		
Hardwick Hall	SK 455 640	Building Stone
Dukes	SK 334 546	Building Stone
Hall Dale	SK 280 635	Sandstone
Slinter Top	SK 278 555	Limestone
Grange Mill	SK 810 726	Limestone
Ashwood Dale	SK 550 791	Limestone
Ball Eye	SK 288 574	Limestone
Dowlow	SK 850 692	Limestone
Brierlow (Hindlow)	SK 263 557	Limestone
Whitwell	SK 530 732	Dolomite
Tunstead/Old Moor	SK 100 745	Limestone
Brassington Moor/Longcliffe	SK 237 570	Limestone
Bonemill	SK 247 559	Limestone
Doveholes	SK 880 766	Limestone
Willington	SK 276 275	Sand and Gravel
Mercaston Pit	SK 268 444	Sand and Gravel
Swarkestone	SK 347 277	Sand and Gravel
Attenborough	SK 500 320	Sand and Gravel
Mouselow	SK 240 951	Sandstone
Shardlow	SK 426 294	Sand and Gravel

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Stancliffe	SK 267 668	Sandstone
Dene	SK 287 559	Limestone
Leicestershire		
Breedon	SK 406 233	Limestone
Cloud Hill	SK 413 212	Limestone
Cliffe Hill	SK 456 108	Igneous
Bardon Hill	SK 455 130	Igneous
Croft	SK 511 965	Igneous
Mountsorrel	SK 562 151	Igneous
Lockington	SK 476 296	Sand and Gravel
Husbands Bosworth	SP 643 829	Sand and Gravel
Shawell	SP 540 809	Sand and Gravel
Booksby	SK 673 153	Sand and Gravel
Cadeby	SK 446 180	Sand and Gravel
Lincolnshire		
Holywell (build only)	SK 982 159	Limestone
Longwood	TF 061 592	Limestone
Brauncewell	TF 022 518	Limestone
Glebe (build only)	SK 989 410	Limestone
Castle	SK 987 433	Limestone
South Witham (No2)	SK 917 190	Limestone
Creeton	SK 999 205	Limestone
South Witham (No1)	SK 915 189	Limestone
Dunston	TF 053 632	Limestone
Metheringham Heath	TF 054 614	Limestone
Station Quarry, Great Ponton	SK 934 303	Limestone

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Whisby	SK 894 669	Sand and Gravel
Norton Disney	SK 883 601	Sand and Gravel
Norton Bottoms	SK 867 589	Sand and Gravel
Kirkby on Bain	TF 233 608	Sand and Gravel
Tattershall (Park Farm)	TF 207 601	Sand and Gravel
North Kelsey Road	TA 093 012	Sand and Gravel
West Deeping	TF 119 102	Sand and Gravel
Manor (Farm) Pit	TF 125 145	Sand and Gravel
Red Barn, Castle Bytham	SK 976 200	Sand and Gravel
Baston No1	TF 138 148	Sand and Gravel
South Thoresby	TF 394 762	Chalk
Colsterworth Triangle	SK 900 324	Limestone
Harmston	SK 992 619	Limestone
Copper Hill Quarry	SK 979 426	Limestone
Highfield	TF 451 691	Chalk
Northamptonshire		
Pury End	SP 707 460	Limestone
Collyweston Eastern Extension	SK 997 700	Limestone
Harlestone	SP 709 639	Sandstone & Ironstone
Bozeat	SP 900 604	Sand & Gravel
Passenham Quarry South Extension	SP 773 477	Sand & Gravel
Ringstead Grange	SP 981 739	Limestone
Elton Estate	TL 078 921	Sand & Gravel
White Mills Marina	SP 485 262	Sand & Gravel
Harley Way	TL 006 880	Limestone
Stonehill	TL 063 990	Limestone

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Nottinghamshire		
Yellowstone (Building Stone)	SK 515 537	Limestone
Langford Lowfields	SK 815 606	Sand and Gravel
Besthorpe	SK 815 651	Sand and Gravel
Scrooby Top	SK 890 651	Sand and Gravel
Finningley	SK 976 680	Sand and Gravel
East Leake	SK 270 551	Sand and Gravel
Misson West	SK 942 679	Sand and Gravel
Burntstump	SK 511 605	Sand and Gravel
Bestwood 2	SK 525 566	Sand and Gravel
Ratcher Hill	SK 600 572	Sand and Gravel
Two Oaks Farm	SK 535 568	Sand and Gravel
Misson Newington	SK 942 679	Sand and Gravel
Misson Bawtry Road	SK 942 679	Sand and Gravel
Nether Langwith	SK 695 543	Limestone
Peak District NPA		
Hope*	SK 157 817	Limestone
Ballidon	SK 201 555	Limestone
Ivonbrook	SK 234 585	Limestone
Hazlebadge Hills*	SK 174 802	Limestone
Old Moor	SK 109 739	Limestone
Topley Pike	SK 101 722	Limestone
Stoke Hall	SK 237 770	Sandstone
Chinley Moor*	SK 049 852	Sandstone
Dale View*	SK 250 642	Sandstone
Bretton Moor*	SK 203 779	Sandstone

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Birchover*	SK 242 624	Sandstone
Wattscliffe*	SK 222 621	Sandstone
New Pilhough*	SK 250 645	Sandstone
Shire Hill	SK 053 944	Sandstone
Wimberry Moss	SK 965 765	Sandstone
Burntwood Quarry*	SK 267 666	Sandstone
Once a Week*	SK 157 681	Limestone
Longston Edge (West)		Limestone
Rutland		
Woolfox	SK 950 136	Limestone
Greetham	SK 931 146	Limestone
Top Grange Quarry Ketton*	SP 980 055	Limestone
Clipsham Quarry Extension	SK 969 150	Limestone
Hooby Lane, Stretton*	SK 936 164	Limestone

*Site producing materials for non-aggregate purposes only

Inactive

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Derbyshire		
Hayfield	SK 300 869	Sandstone
Bolehill	SK 368 661	Sandstone
Hindlow	SK 960 678	Limestone
Middle Peak	SK 276 543	Limestone
Hoe Grange	SK 222 560	Limestone
Hillhead	SK 850 692	Limestone
Crich	SK 345 549	Limestone
Bolsover Moor	SK 500 712	Dolomite

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Elvaston	SK 430 313	Sand and Gravel
Potlocks Farm	SK 314 287	Sand and Gravel
Birch Vale/Arden	SK 220 865	Sandstone
Leicestershire		
Whitwick	SK 448 159	Igneous
Groby	SK 526 820	Igneous
Charnwood	SK 485 179	Igneous
Slip Inn	SP 544 888	Sand and Gravel
Lincolnshire		
Little Ponton	SK 932 325	Limestone
Heydour (building only)	SK 992 410	Limestone
Ropsley	TF 000 363	Limestone
King Street (West Deeping)	TF 113 100	Sand and Gravel
Baston No 2	TF 143 136	Sand and Gravel
Nettleton Bottoms	TF 126 980	Chalk
Tetford Hill	TF 329 759	Chalk
Northamptonshire		
Cowthick, Weldon Landfill	SP 923 887	Limestone
Rushton Landfill	NG 485 283	Limestone
Earls Barton West	SP 843 623	Sand & Gravel
Park Lodge, Gretton	SP 908 943	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Stone Pits (unimplemented)	SP 981 887	Limestone
Wakerley	SP 875 820	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Weekley Hall Wood	SP 875 818	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Pitsford	SP 923 887	Limestone
Earls Barton Spinney	SP861 619	Sand & Gravel

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Passenham	SP 774 394	Sand & Gravel
Collyweston Slate Mine (unimplemented)	TF 009 326	Limestone
Nottinghamshire		
Mattersey	SK 880 685	Sand and Gravel
Cromwell	SK 805 625	Sand and Gravel
Serlby	SK 628 905	Sand and Gravel
Rufford	SK 606 593	Sand and Gravel
Sturton Le Steeple	SK 802 847	Sand and Gravel
Girton	SK 821 676	Sand and Gravel
Carlton Forest	SK 822 666	Sand and Gravel
Peak District NPA		
Beelow	SK 094 793	Limestone
Stanton Moor #	SK 246 634	Sandstone
Rutland		
Thistleton Quarry	SK 900 170	Ironstone (Limestone)

**Site currently in suspension

Dormant

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Derbyshire		
Intake and Redhill	SK 270 551	Limestone
Hopton	SK 265 353	Limestone
Harvey Dale	SK 296 597	Dolomite
Mugginton	SK 289 435	Sand and Gravel
Cawdor and Halldale	SK 298 601	Limestone
Egginton	SK 254 293	Sand and Gravel

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Leicestershire		
Sapcote and Granitethorpe	SP 497 935	Igneous
Goadby Marwood/Branston	SK 790 280	Ironstone (Limestone)
Holwell	SK 745 238	Ironstone (Limestone)
Tilton	SK 758 061	Ironstone (Limestone)
Harston	SK 840 310	Ironstone (Limestone)
Buckminster/Sewstern	SK 900 225	Ironstone (Limestone)
Eaton/Stathern	SK 788 296	Ironstone (Limestone)
Saltby/Sproxton	SK 865 255	Ironstone (Limestone)
Stathern/Knipton	SK 800 313	Ironstone (Limestone)
Somerby	SK 778 100	Ironstone (Limestone)
Eaton	SK 788 288	Ironstone (Limestone)
Lincolnshire		
Willow/Thunderbolt	SK 998 182	Limestone
Digby (Scopwick)	TF 053 572	Limestone
Grange Farm (Little Bytham)	TF 012 176	Limestone
Kirkstead	TF 194 602	Sand and Gravel
Biscathorpe	TF 222 845	Sand and Gravel
Sudbrook	SK 970 443	Sand and Gravel
North Kelsey	TA 042 011	Sand and Gravel
Burton	SK 948 738	Sand and Gravel
Welton le Wold	TF 278 883	Sand and Gravel
Colsterworth/Gunby/Stainby	SK 915 235	Ironstone
Buckminster	SK 905 225	Ironstone
Thistleton/South Witham	SK 925 189	Ironstone
Denton Harlaxton	SK 885 310	Ironstone

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Colsterworth	SK 905 240	Ironstone
Burton Coggles	SK 960 257	Ironstone
Nettleton Mine (underground)	TF 120 980	Ironstone
Nettleton Mine (opencast)	TF 120 980	Ironstone
Colsterworth/Skillington	SK 899 250	Ironstone
Colsterworth (North)	SK 918 250	Ironstone
Fir Hill	TF 361 829	Chalk
Muckton Bottoms	TF 364 823	Chalk
Saturday Pits	TF 339 252	Chalk
North Ormsby	TF 288 934	Chalk
Belchford	TF 306 766	Chalk
Northamptonshire		
Earls Barton	SP 859 640 & SP 859 648	Silica Sand, Clay & Ganister
Land at Boughton-Pitsford-Moulton	SP 550 684	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Desborough/Rushton	SP 825 840	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Great Oakley	SP 875 855	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Brookfield Cottage, Gretton	SP 917 936	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Glendon South, Kettering	SP 875 807	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Harringworth Sibleys, Harringworth	SP 925 963	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Rothwell	SP 805 815	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Westfield Lodge, Wellingborough	SP 925 705	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Finedon	SP 917 707	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Burton Latimer, Finedon, Irthlingborough, Little Addington	SP 930 728	Ironstone & Underground Mining
Blisworth	SP 720 520	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals Limestone

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Nassington Yarwell	TL 040 980	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Rushton Grange, Rushton	SP 825 833	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Desborough East Lodge. Pipewell, West Lodge	SP 813 847	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Twywell	SP 952 788	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Irchester	SP 915 645	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Byfield	SP 515 545	Marlestone & Overlying Minerals Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Charwelton	SP 515 565	Marlestone & Overlying Minerals Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Cranford	SP 930 790	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Cranford Extension	SP 923 760	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Loddington/Orton	SP 805 790	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Newton Grange, Geddington	SP 883 838	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Burton Latimer	SP 896 758	Ganister, Ironstone Overlying Minerals &
Desborough, Harrington Road Pit	SP 789 829	Iron Ore
Desborough, Factory Pit	SP 792 830	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Brookfield (Plantation)	SP 900 920	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Harringworth Lodge (Martins) Harringworth	SP 932 953	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Lampport	SP 760 735	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Peak District NPA		
Hillhead	SK 083 688	Limestone
Rutland		
Cottesmore/Exton	SK 910 120	Ironstone (Limestone)

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Pilton	SK 920 025	Ironstone (Limestone)
Thistleton (underground)	SK 930 180	Ironstone (Limestone)
Big Pitts, Clipsham	SK 968 145	Limestone

Appendix 6: Planning Permissions

Authority/Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
Derbyshire				
Swarkestone	CM9/1215/122	Twyford Road Barrow on Trent	Extension. 2.5mt. Sand & Gravel	Awaiting decision
Willington	CM9/0715/63	Castleway, Willington	Extension. 2.07mt. Sand & Gravel	Awaiting decision
Shardlow	CM9/0811/53		Extension. 4.5mt Sand & Gravel	Granted 03/11/15
Ashwood Dale	CM1/0315/159	Bakewell Road, Buxton	Extension. 5mt Limestone	Awaiting decision
Peak District				
New Pilhough	xxx	xxx	Extension. 89,330 Tonnes. Gritstone	Awaiting additional information
Birchover	xxx	xxx	Extension. 209,963 tonnes. Gritstone	Granted 05/05/15
Once a Week	xxx	xxx	Renewal. 1,000 tonnes. Limestone	Granted 13/02/14
Dale View	xxx	xxx	Renewal. 1,009,728 tonnes. Gritstone	Awaiting Decision
Topley Pike	xxx	xxx	Extension. 390,000 tonnes. Limestone	Awaiting Decision
Once a Week	xxx	xxx	Extension. 69,000 tonnes. Limestone	Granted 17/09/15
Bretton Moor	xxx	xxx	Extension. 63,450 tonnes. Gritstone	Granted 16/10/15
Ballidon	xxx	xxx	14,000 tonnes. Limestone	Awaiting Decision
Leicestershire				
Mountsorrel Quarry	2014/0067/02	xxx	Extraction of an additional 20 million tonnes of granite	GRANTED October 2015

Authority/Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
			over a period until the end of 2040	
Shawell Quarry	2015/0295/03	xxx	Extension of sand and gravel workings involving the extraction of approximately 1 million tonnes of mineral.	GRANTED July 2015
Cadeby Quarry	2015/0178/04	xxx	Extension of sand and gravel workings involving the extraction of between 341,000 and 420,000 tonnes of mineral.	GRANTED August 2015
Cadeby Quarry	2015/0688/04	xxx	Variation of the limit of extraction to enable mineral extraction of approximately 29,000 tonnes underlying a soil bund.	GRANTED October 2015
Cliffe Hill Quarry	2016/0020/04	xxx	Extension of the limit of extraction within Old Cliffe Hill Quarry to release 2.6 million tonnes of stone.	DECISION PENDING at end of December 2015.
Lincolnshire				
Manor Pit Quarry	xxx	S7/2618/13	Extension – 628,000 Sand and Gravel	Granted 05/08/2015
Baston no2 Quarry	xxx	S50/0123/11	Extension – 2,250,000 Sand and Gravel	Granted 12/08/2015
Whisby Quarry	xxx	N23/27/64/0385/14	Extension – 2,200,000 Sand and Gravel	Approved subject to pending legal agreement
Glebe Quarry, Wilsford	xxx	N74/0110/15	Extension – 15,000 Building Stone (Limestone)	Granted 18/03/2015

Authority/Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
South Witham Quarry (West)	xxx	S68/2750/14	Extension – 1,200,000 Limestone	Awaiting Decision
Kirkby on Bain Quarry	xxx	ES176/189/0443/16	Extension – 3,500,000 Sand and Gravel	Awaiting Decision
Gorse lane Denton	xxx	S26/1611/15	New – 5,900,000 Limestone	Awaiting Decision
Northamptonshire				
Passenham Quarry South Extension, Deanshanger	15/00035/MINFU L	Passenham Quarry, Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, MK19 6JT	Extension to 555,000 tonnes Sand and Gravel	Granted 20/08/15
Collyweston Quarry Western Extension, Duddington	13/00084/MINFU L	Duddington	Extension to 2,231,985 tonnes Limestone	Approved subject to completion of legal agreement.
Wakerley Quarry	08/00026/MIN	Wakerley	Consolidation. 11,250,000 tonnes Limestone	Granted 11/12/15
Collyweston Slate Mine, Easton on the Hill	15/00030/MINFU L	Builders Yard, Slate Drift, Collyweston, PE9 3PG	Extension to 1,725 tonnes Roofing slate	Granted 16/09/15
Stone Pits Quarry, Benefield	12/00093/MINFU L	Between Upper and Lower Benefield, A427, PE8 5AN	Greenfield. 108,576 tonnes Conservation stone	Granted 15/05/15
Land at Pitsford-Boughton-Moulton Quarry	14/00057/MINFU L	Land at Boughton, Pitsford, Moulton, Northampton	Renewal of 100,000 tonnes Sandstone	Granted 02/04/2015
Nottinghamshire				
Finningley Quarry [468051 398348]	xx	xx	1,520,000 tonnes	Granted 08/04/2015

Authority/Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
Misson Sand Quarry [467593 394977]	xx	xx	500,000 tonnes	Pending decision
Misson West [467661 394061]	xx	xx	360,000 tonnes	Granted 23/12/2015
Misson Newington [468581 394300]	xx	xx	150,000 tonnes	Granted 23/12/2015
Langford Quarry [481686 360608]	xx	xx	1,438,000 tonnes	Granted 09/03/2015

Appendix 7: The East Midlands Local Government Areas





Emerson House, Albert Street, Eccles, Salford, M30 0TE
Registration Number: 5292634. Registered in England

Commercial in Confidence

Urban Vision is a joint venture with Salford City Council