URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LTD

East Midlands Aggregate Working Party

Annual Monitoring Report 2014 - incorporating data from January – December 2014

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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 2014. 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 21.887mt down 1.26% on 2013 figures.
- Total Crushed Rock Reserves of 1306.48mt down 2.62% on 2013 figures.
- The Crushed Rock Landbank (based upon 10 years average sales) is 53.92 years, the same as in 2013.

Land-won Sand and Gravel

- Total Land-won Sand and Gravel Sales of 6.845mt up 13.3% on 2013 figures.
- Total Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves of 64.428mt up 6.8% on 2013 figures.
- The Land-won Sand and Gravel Landbank (based upon 10 years average sales) is 8.82 years, down slightly from 9 years in 2013.

Landings of Aggregates

- 2.19 million tonnes of marine sand and gravel was dredged off the coastline of the Humber region (Holderness and Lincolnshire) in 2014.
- None of this 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 Fossdyke but none of these sites are equipped for landing aggregates.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. This 2014 Annual Monitoring Report (AM2014) 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 2014.

Background

1.2. The Aggregates Working Parties[1] (AWPs) were established in the 1970s to collect and monitor data on aggregates provision as an aid to minerals planning. AWPs 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 local East Midlands 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 MPA in 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 in their area.

1.4. The AWPs operate under contracts between the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and the Chairs of the AWPs, 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

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

Association (BAA), the Federation of Demolition Contractors, and officers of the 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 2014 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 2014 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 2014 is set out in Appendix 1. The main matters that the East Midlands AWP considered at the AWP meetings held in 2014 are set out in Appendix 2.

Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

1.7. The NPPF[2] 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.

1.8. 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

[2] National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG March 2012

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.

National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision 2009

1.9. 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

1.10. As with previous AM surveys, the purpose of this AM2014 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 2014 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.

1.11. 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 2014 with data for earlier years.

1.12. The planning context for this report is the NPPF at the national level and local plans as the overall strategic plan for the area.

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. The following are the most recent updates when this report was published in 2016.

Table 2: Development Plans

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 the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Issues Document was undertaken between November 2013 and January 2014. This is the first stage in reviewing adopted planning policies dealing with mineral extraction and waste management in Leicestershire. The document identified a range of key issues that are likely to influence the future strategy for minerals and waste planning in the County. (Consultation on a draft plan subsequently took place in July 2015. It is anticipated that the pre-submission plan will be published in July 2016.)
Lincolnshire	The Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan and the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan were adopted in 1991 and 2006 respectively. The Secretary of State has issued Directions saving 25 of the 33 policies of the Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan and all the policies of the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan until the new (replacement) Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan has been

Authority/County	
	adopted. This is currently being prepared in two parts: the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document; and the Site Locations document. The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document is at an advanced stage and has been subject to examination. The Inspector's report issued on 22 February 2016 concludes that, with the incorporation of the Main Modifications put forward by the County Council, the document is sound and legally compliant. This document as modified is scheduled to be considered for adoption by a meeting of the full Council in May 2016. Subject to adoption, the policies in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document will supersede the saved policies of the Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan and all the policies in the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan, except Policy WLP2 (Household Waste Recycling Centres), Policy WLP6 (Materials Recovery Facilities) and Policy WLP12 (Energy from Waste). These three policies will be saved until the Site Locations document is adopted. A Draft Site Locations Document (Preferred Sites and Areas) was subject to consultation between 4 December 2015 and 29 January 2016. The representations are currently being reviewed and it is anticipated that a pre-submission draft will be published later in 2016 for consultation.
Northamptonshire	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. The 'Update' to the Local Plan commenced on the day the current plan was adopted. This partial review will concentrate 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. All sites put forward were to be assessed for inclusion in the Issues and Options document to be consulted on for eight weeks from April 2015.
Nottinghamshire	Minerals Local Plan – currently, as of 15/02/2016 out to formal consultation on Submission Draft.
Nottingham City	Part 2 Local Plan (Land and Planning Policy Document – LAPP) Publication Version is out for consultation until 11 March 2016 and contains mineral policies: http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/article/30753/Consultation-on-the-Land-and-Planning-Policies-Document 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.
Rutland	The Minerals Core Strategy was adopted in October 2010. An 'update' to this plan is due to commence in 2015 which forms part of the Rutland Local Plan Review. The Review includes extending the plan period to 2036 and updating

Authority/County	
	content in line with the NPPF. The Local Plan Review Issues and Options document is due to be consulted on for ten weeks from November 2015.

3. Primary Aggregates

3.1. Basic surveys of the sales (generally equating to production) and permitted reserves, were carried out by MPAs for the calendar year 2014. In line with previous practice by other AWPs, data was sub-divided into crushed rock and sand/gravel. No further categorisation into different end uses or rock types was attempted (or indeed, nor was it possible in many cases, within confidentiality guidelines) and almost no data for non-aggregate uses was made available for collation.

Table 3: Sales for aggregate purposes (2005 – 2014)

Monitoring Period	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total 10 year sales	Average 10 year sales
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales												
Derbyshire	6.880	7.510	9.070	6.900	7.360	6.620	6.350	6.240	5.700	4.170	66.800	6.680
PDNP	4.846	4.364	3.807	4.123	1.745	1.691	1.495	1.783	2.603	2.725	29.143	2.914
Leicestershire and Rutland	15.488	16.217	16.179	14.878	11.769	12.230	12.417	11.073	13.216	14.370	137.837	13.784
Lincolnshire (Limestone/Dolomite)	0.709	0.81	0.99	0.519	0.461	0.446	0.387	0.509	0.451	0.377	5.659	0.5659
Lincolnshire (Chalk)	0.102	0.233	0.249	0.071	0.04	C	C	C	C	C	N/A	N/A
Northamptonshire	0.386	0.318	0.378	0.208	0.161	0.184	0.242	0.136	0.198	0.245	2.456	0.246
Nottinghamshire	0.142	0.142	0.034	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.324	0.032
TOTAL ROCK	**28.553**	**29.594**	**30.707**	**26.701**	**21.538**	**21.171**	**20.892**	**19.742**	**22.169**	**21.887**	**242.219**	**24.22**
A – No data available B – PDNP figures combined with Derbyshire for reasons of confidentiality. No figure exceeds 50,000 tonnes						C – Confidential Rutland & Leicestershire limestone combined to protect confidentiality						
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales												

Monitoring Period	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total 10 year sales	Average 10 year sales
Derbyshire	1.340	1.200	1.220	1.110	0.910	1.040	1.100	0.810	0.820	0.950	10.500	1.050
PDNP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Leicestershire	1.360	1.267	1.332	1.089	0.835	0.906	0.917	0.912	1.100	1.455	11.173	1.117
Lincolnshire *(see Table 3a)*	3.196	3.371	2.472	2.273	1.986	1.788	1.916	1.849	1.883	2.149	22.883	2.288
Northamptonshire	0.581	0.425	0.360	0.250	0.171	0.216	0.237	0.401	0.506	0.521	3.668	0.367
Nottinghamshire	3.598	3.653	3.521	2.820	1.596	1.881	2.055	1.911	1.734	1.770	24.539	2.454
TOTAL SAND & GRAVEL	**10.075**	**9.916**	**8.905**	**7.542**	**5.498**	**5.831**	**6.225**	**5.883**	**6.043**	**6.845**	**72.763**	**7.276**
Total Aggregate Sales	**38.628**	**39.992**	**39.612**	**34.243**	**27.036**	**27.002**	**27.117**	**25.625**	**28.212**	**28.732**	**316.199**	**31.620**

Table 3a: Breakdown for Lincolnshire's Sand and Gravel Sales

Monitoring Period	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total 10 year sales	Average 10 year sales
Lincoln/Trent Valley	1.601	1.393	0.968	0.522	0.732	0.815	0.871	0.809	0.877	1.07	9.658	0.9658
Central	0.581	0.654	0.604	0.636	0.539	0.352	0.370	0.348	0.348	0.359	4.791	0.4791
South Lincs	1.014	1.324	0.901	1.120	0.716	0.621	0.675	0.692	0.658	0.72	8.441	0.8441

Table 4: Landbanks for aggregates (2014)

	2014 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2005 – 2014 (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/14 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2014 (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 31/12/2014)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
	Aggregate Crushed Rock							
Derbyshire	4.17	6.68	743	111.22	8.74	85	10.06	68
PDNP	2.7249	2.914	94.374	32.39	4.05	24.29		
Leicestershire and	14.37	13.783	421.43	31	16.9	25	13.79	30.56

	2014 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2005 – 2014 (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/14 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2014 (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 31/12/2014)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
Rutland								
Lincolnshire (Limestone/Dolomite)	0.377	0.566	37.101	65.55	1.1	33.73	N/A	N/A
Lincolnshire (Chalk)	C	C	3.047	C	N/A	n/a	N/A	N/A
Northamptonshire	0.245	0.25	4.19	17	0.3	14	0.39	10.74
Nottinghamshire	0	0.0324	3.34	103.086	0.1	33.4	0.03	111
TOTAL ROCK	**21.8899**	**24.23**	**1306.48**	**53.92**	**31.2**	**42**	**N/A**	**N/A**
	Aggregate Sand and Gravel							
Derbyshire	0.95	1.05	9.05	8.61	1.49	6.07	N/A	N/A
PDNP	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Leicestershire	1.4554	1.117	8.090	7.24	1.51	5.36	1.12	7.22
Lincolnshire	2.149	2.288	21.308	9.313	3.28	6.5	N/A	N/A
Northamptonshire	0.521	0.37	3.57	10	0.78	4.6	0.5	7.14
Nottinghamshire	1.77	2.454	22.410	9.132	3.81	5.88	2.45	9.14

	2014 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2005 – 2014 (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/14 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2014 (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 31/12/2014)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
TOTAL SAND & GRAVEL	**6.8454**	**7.276**	**64.146**	**8.82**	**10.87**	**5.93**	**N/A**	**N/A**

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

	2014 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2005 – 2014 (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/14 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2014 (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 31/12/2014)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
Lincoln/Trent Valley	1.070	0.966	10.572	10.94	3.28	N/A	N/A	N/A
Central Lincs.	0.359	0.479	4.045	8.44		N/A	N/A	N/A
South Lincs.	0.720	0.844	6.691	7.93		N/A	N/A	N/A

Overview

3.2. The total average sales, reserves and landbank for the East Midlands as a whole for 2014 are as per Table 5.

Table 5: Overview

	Average Annual Sales 2005 – 2014 (million tonnes)	Reserves (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2014 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)
Crushed Rock	24.01	1,310.48	54.58
Sand and Gravel	7.276	64.428	8.85

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 are expected to be 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 the 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

3.9. 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.

3.10. 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.

3.11. In August 2011, Leicestershire County Council granted planning permission for the extraction of 132 million tonnes of mineral from an area adjacent to Bardon Hill Quarry. This has extended the life of this site by around 40 years. 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.

Rutland

3.12. Rutland is relatively small in terms of mineral production and there are currently only five quarries with planning permission for the extraction of crushed rock (limestone). Limestone is currently extracted from Clipsham Quarry Extension (Clipsham), Greetham Quarry (Greetham) and Woolfox Quarry (Greetham). Some unworked reserves remain at Clipsham Quarry, adjacent to Clipsham Quarry extension. Greetham Quarry is the main production unit for crushed rock in the county but has limited reserves remaining. Medium-scale operations; Woolfox Quarry and Clipsham Quarry extension, have relatively more 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 may need to be extended in order for the quarry to be fully worked. Clipsham Quarry Extension has the potential to provide a long term supply (to 2028). 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 dependent on the construction of a dedicated quarry haul road.

Lincolnshire

3.13. Sand and gravel resources are the most important of Lincolnshire's aggregate minerals with 10 sand and gravel quarries operating in 2014. Over the 10 year period 2005-2014, sales from Lincolnshire averaged 2.29 million tonnes per annum which represented 31% of sand and gravel sales in the East Midlands. The resources are used primarily in the construction industry as building sand or in the manufacture of concrete and tend to serve local markets.

3.14. Historically sand and gravel production has been concentrated in three main areas: the Trent Valley south west of Lincoln; the Lower Bain valley (around Woodhall Spa and Tattershall); and the Baston Langtoft/West Deeping areas in the south of the county. At present the applications submitted which are listed in Appendix 6 could, if granted, provide an additional 5.078mt of mineral extending the landbank by approximately 2.22 years based on the 10 year average sales or 1.55 years based on the apportionment.

3.15. The county currently has 11 active limestone quarries, 9 of which concentrate predominantly in the production of aggregate products. The production of limestone for aggregate went into decline after the year 2000 when sales reached 1.5 million tonnes, with production over the past 10 years down to an average of 0.57 million tonnes per year. The county currently has a landbank of permitted reserves of 65.6 years based on average sales over the last 10 years or 33.7 years based on the apportionment, significantly above the 10 year minimum advised

in the National Planning Policy Framework. A growing proportion of output has been utilised for non-aggregate purposes, notably agricultural lime and building stone.

3.16. The demand for chalk has reduced significantly over the years with much of the product historically being used in industrial processes at factories outside the county. As a consequence, there is only one quarry producing chalk at this time (2014).

Northamptonshire

3.17. The supply contribution from active crushed rock sites is firmer than that for sand and gravel. In 2014 limestone extraction took place at four quarries: Collyweston Eastern Extension (Duddington), Harley Way (Oundle), Rushton and Pury End Quarry. Sandstone extraction for aggregate and building stone purposes continues at Harlestone however sandstone extraction has ceased at Pitsford (although some unworked reserves remain). Extraction is small scale at Pury End and Harley Way and of a medium scale at Rushton. The main production unit at Collyweston Quarry has relatively large reserves remaining. In comparison to sand and gravel sites, the lifespan of currently active operations is greater with expiry dates ranging from 2016 to 2030. The large scale quarry at Ringstead and small quarry at Stonehill (Wansford), where permissions are currently unimplemented, are to come on-stream in the near future and once the permission has been issued at Wakerley Quarry, following completion of legal agreements, this large site will also follow. Wakerley has substantial limestone reserves of 11.25 Mt.

3.18. The supply contribution from active sand and gravel sites in Northamptonshire is limited. In 2014 sand and gravel extraction took place at only four locations in Northamptonshire: Bozeat Quarry (Bozeat); Elton Estate (Warmington); Castle Manor Quarry (Thrapston) and Lilford Lodge Farm (Lilford). Castle Manor Farm and Lilford Lodge Farm have limited reserves remaining and Elton Estate at Warmington is a small-scale operation. Production at Bozeat Quarry has now picked up after a period when the site was mothballed however the site is expected to be fully worked by 2016 when the permission expires. The sand and gravel quarry at Passenham remains active but is currently only being worked across the county border in Milton Keynes. Two further sand and gravel quarries are permitted: Earls Barton West (an extension to the Earls Barton Quarry) and Earls Barton Spinney. Production started at Earls Barton West to implement the permission but is currently not operational and the permission for Earls Barton Spinney is yet to be implemented. Permission was granted for small scale mineral extraction at White Mills Marina (Earls Barton) to enable the construction of a marina, but remains unimplemented.

Nottinghamshire

3.19. 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 Lowfieldsand Cromwell) 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).

3.20. 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.

3.21. 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 AWPs 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 AWPs 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 (CD&EW) 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 CD&EW and other factors and found that, except in London, there was a reasonably constant level of per capita arisings of CD&EW 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 2014 as reported in Appendix 6. Existing sites continued to operate. A list of active sites producing aggregates in 2014 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 400,000 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 to be around 646,500 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 two aggregate recycling facilities in 2014. There are currently no facilities that produce secondary aggregates.

Peak District National Park

4.18. N/A

5. Marine Sources

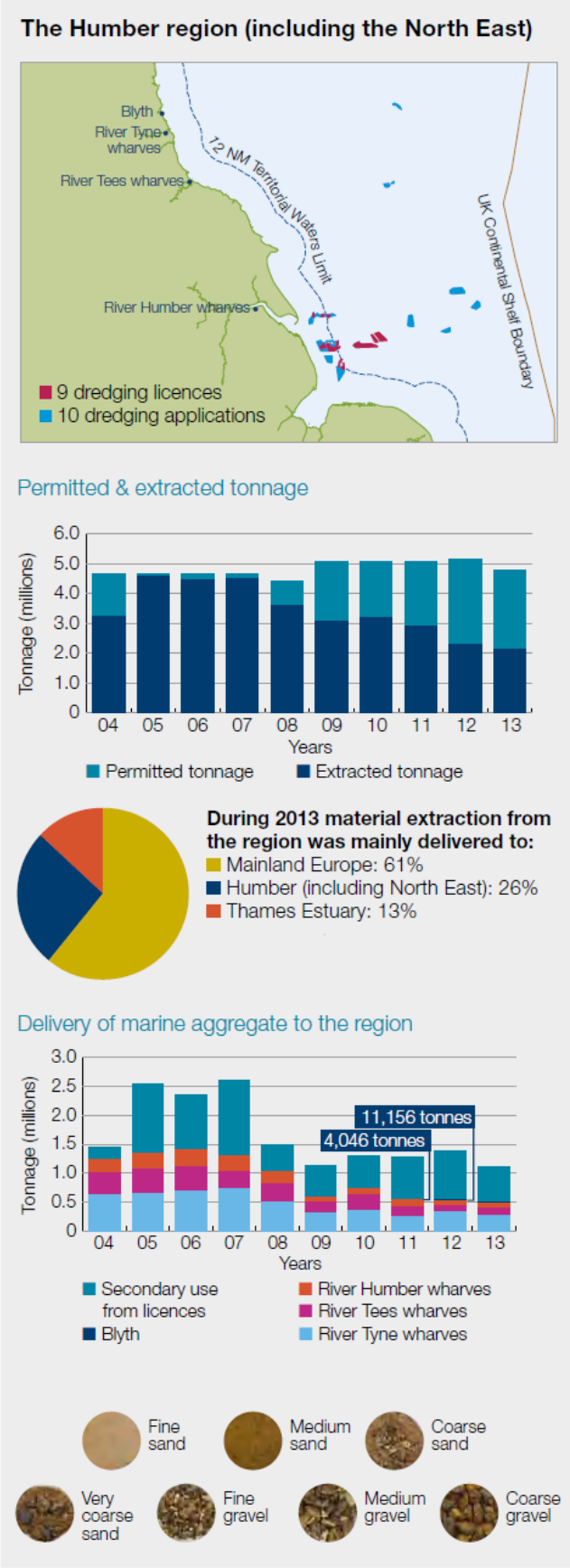
5.1. Currently approximately 20% of the sand and gravel used in England and Wales is supplied by the marine aggregate industry. Marine aggregates are also used in beach replenishment schemes. Large volumes of aggregates are pumped directly from dredgers onto beaches, providing coastal protection as well 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 726km^2 of seabed was licensed for marine aggregate extraction around the UK, of which 86km^2 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 assume 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 accord with the position which has 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), 159.1km^2 of seabed area was licensed for marine aggregate extraction. Within this, dredging actually took place in 13.47km^2, producing 2.19 million tonnes of marine sand and gravel. 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.

5.4. Permitted reserves of marine aggregates in the Humber dredging area for 2014 is 26.32 mt. The 10 year average annual offtake is 2.66 mt and so the regional reserve life in years at the ten year average annual offtake is 9.90. Some additional key information from the Marine Aggregates Capability & Portfolio (2014) produced by The Crown Estate is provided below.



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	57,213	266,612	0	0	309,221	236,212	76,211	0	950,578	0	950,578
Leicestershire and Rutland	11,884	898,661	1,155	437	208,365	314,981	12,492	0	1,447,975	7,384	1,455,359
Lincolnshire	62,457	821,367	0	52,715	466,343	396,929	349,253	0	2,149,064	17,313	2,166,377
Northamptonshire	6,173	159,437	0	7,536	90,479	536	162,000	95,000	521,161	-	521,161
Nottinghamshire	217,999*	649,181	154,201	*	356,610	280,319	112,909	0	1,771,219	271,708	2,042,927
TOTAL	355,726	2,795,258	155,356	60,688	1,441,018	1,228,977	712,865	95,000	6,839,997	296,405	7,136,402

*Nottinghamshire: Building Sand and Soft Coating - no subdivision.

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	12,091	442,800	-	26,145	320,970	141,853	118,071	-	1,061,930	13,313	1,075,243
Central	43,202	169,907	-	11,222	15,000	111,190	8,698	-	359,219	4,000	363,219
South Lincs	7,164	208,660	-	15,348	130,373	143,886	222,484	-	727,915	0	727,915

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	115,197	523,409	1,093,453	0	872,722	1,317,589	251,411	0	4,173,781	3,039,399	7,213,180
PDNP	120,000	174,974	629,672	16,109	1,068,301	371,273	344,610	0	2,724,939	4,380,852	7,105,791
Leicestershire and Rutland (Limestone/Dolomite)	229,537	143,526	387,264	138,322	0	215,145	481,568	0	1,595,362	1,327,516	2,922,878
Leicestershire and Rutland	970,824	3,346,457	2,783,975	1,985,215	1,300,757	434,466	1,943,196		12,764,890	688	12,765,578

	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								
(Igneous rock)											
Lincolnshire (Limestone/Dolomite)	0	0	0	0	0	304,001	73,190	0	377,191	211,639	588,830
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	0	9,623	153,659	22,700	185,982	6,297	192,279
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500	0	500
TOTAL	1,435,558	4,188,366	4,894,364	2,139,646	3,241,780	2,652,097	3,247,634	23,200	21,822,645	8,966,391	30,789,036

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 (Previously Ian Thomas, National Stone Centre and then Hannah Sheldon Jones, Urban Vision)
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	David Bent
Derbyshire County Council	Rob Murfin[4]
Lincolnshire County Council	Adrian Winkley
Northamptonshire County Council	Phil Watson
Leicestershire County Council	Nigel Hunt[5]
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/Lafarge Tarmac	Tim Deal
MPA/Breedon Aggregates	Colin D'Oyley
MPA/Cemex	Kirsten Hannaford-Hill
MPA/Aggregate Industries	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 Leicester City Council (see corresponding members) and, for 2014, Rutland County Council

Appendix 3: AWP Activities

East Midlands Aggregates Working Party

MINUTES

11.00 a.m. Thursday 27 November 2014

Leicestershire County Council, Glenfield, Leicester

Present:

Lonek Wojtulewicz (Chairman)	Leicestershire County Council
Ian Thomas	Technical Secretary
Eamon Mythen	DCLG
Phil Watson	Northamptonshire County Council
Nigel Hunt	Leicestershire County Council
Richard Stansfield	Derbyshire County Council
Andy Barton	Peak District National Park Authority
Keith Bird	Mineral Products Assoc (MPA)/Hanson
Tim Deal	MPA/Lafarge Tarmac
Colin D'Oyley	MPA/Breedon Aggregates
Nigel Weedon	British Aggregates Association (BAA)/Longcliffe
Malcolm Ratcliff	MPA
Adrian Winkley	Lincolnshire County Council
Michelle Spence	Derbyshire County Council
Lisa Bell	Nottinghamshire County Council
Laura Davidson	Northamptonshire County Council
Kirsten Hannaford-Hill	Cemex/MPA
Karen Down	Technical Secretariat

1. Apologies / Introductions

Apologies were received from: David Bent, PDNP; Ken Hobden, MPA; Andy Waterhouse, Derby City Council; Peter Beever, Rutland CC; Graeme King, Agg. Ind./ MPA; Jim Davies, EA; Richard Leonard, Lincolnshire CC. Introductions were made around the table.

2. Minutes of the last meeting

The minutes of the last meeting held on 2 December 2013, which had been circulated prior to the meeting, were agreed as an accurate record and will be placed in the public domain.

3. Matters arising

There were no matters arising not covered elsewhere on the agenda.

4. EMAWP Surveys and Reports

a) Annual Report 2013

This was circulated prior to the meeting and, subject to any comments, will be published in the next week or two.

MR said he had not received the Annual Report due to communication errors within MPA. **KD** will forward a copy to him and he will provide any comments urgently.

PW asked if MPAs could be told which authorities had responded to the Planings Survey so they could encourage non-responders to participate in the next survey. **KD** agreed to let MPAs know who the three responses were from.

There were no other comments so, subject to inclusion of two additional graphs circulated prior to the meeting, agreed alterations to the LAA table on p25 and any minor changes requested by **MR** on behalf of MPA the report was approved for publication.

ACTION KD

b) Major Survey 2014

EM confirmed that CLG had gone out to tender for the 2014 (major) aggregates survey. The closing date was 31 October, a moderation meeting was held on 19 November. Only one tender, from BGS, was received. Subject to a few points of clarification the tender will be awarded to BGS shortly and the work should then commence.

EM acknowledged the loss of continuity of the 4 year survey interval but a decision was made that data was likely to be more accurate for a 2014 survey than from a historical 2013 survey. It is expected that the next major survey will be 2017 to get back to the 4 yearly cycle.

EM said that following the award of the tender BGS would devise forms. There is likely to be some delay in starting the survey but BGS are due to report in January 2016 (one year on, as previously). The format of the survey is still up for discussion. There will be a steering group, following the same format as previous surveys. As previously, training will be offered to MPAs for carrying out the survey.

IAT noted for the record that, as a consequence, it would not be possible to adhere to the standard timetable and that mpas would need to be advised very soon, **not** to send out any survey requests until further notice.

MR pointed out that if the survey is held up then this will delay the production of LAAs. He also requested a better breakdown on import/export data to county level. He reported that MPA will be advising members to pay attention to the accuracy of data they submit to ensure an accurate outcome.

c) Improvement of data for secondary/recycled materials - update

KD reported the poor response to the road planings survey for the Annual Report.

IAT reported some progress in the W Midlands where analysis of the EA data had been shown to reveal a trend at regional level. However, it was not reliable at MPA level. However, Warwickshire CC has undertaken a direct survey of individual operators and received a very high response rate. It was done in conjunction with the Minerals and Waste LP and the motivation was to be able to offset recycled aggregate against primaries. **IAT** would obtain more details and report back.

IAT said it was particularly important for urban areas to undertake similar surveys to measure their contribution to demand.

LW said that MPA Waste Monitoring Reports should address capacity at fixed sites and this information should be available.

MS asked whether **LW** had been able to contact the Strategic Waste Advisory Group for help. He had not and did not attend the most recent meeting.

AB did attend the meeting and reported that the issue was raised with the same problem with quality of data reported. EA had not been represented at the meeting.

LD & IAT reported that the SE AWP and WM AWP carry out a secondary/recycled survey at the same time as the primary aggregate survey. They will send the forms to **KD** for information.

KH-H asked whether MPAs request information from districts on development where secondary/recycled aggregate is used.

LB said the greater onus is on the districts to do monitoring but what actually takes place is patchy.

PW said that in the past he wrote to operators asking for production data and suggested that all authorities could do this.

IAT asked about the source of MPA's annually published statistics on secondary/recycled aggregates; **MR** agreed to make enquiries and report back.

It was agreed that for the 2014 survey EMAWP will run a secondary/recycled survey similar to that undertaken in the SE alongside the major national survey and report the findings in the 2014 Annual Report.

ACTION KD / ALL

MR asked whether a snapshot of development sites on a particular day could be generated.

LW felt this was beyond the scope and resources of the AWP

CD'O suggested that available sources of information should also be looked at more closely; agreed that these should be collated and circulated.

d) Strategic Statement

IAT introduced the item, explaining that there are strategic issues which affect some areas e.g. in the E. Midlands the strategic importance of the Leicestershire hard rock reserves – this is a national resource. He said that there needed to be a hierarchy of importance to ensure it was protected. He also highlighted the resource depletion in the Idle Valley in Nottinghamshire and S Yorkshire. This was flagged up by EMAWP some 10 years ago. **IAT** felt that both issues needed to be considered by NCG.

He also proposed that a commentary should be added to future EMAWP Annual Reports to address strategic issues in the EMAWP area. **LW** supported this and it was agreed.

ACTION KD / IAT

MR asked whether any action was actually proposed

IAT said it was more a case of flagging up the issues.

MR was keen for there to be some detailed consideration of strategic issues and said MPA would support this since they felt that, for example, the depleted reserve in Northamptonshire was an issue that had not been satisfactorily addressed.

LW said the AWPs needed to look more closely at supply and demand.

IAT referred to the need in the West Midlands safeguarding study for urban areas.

MR gave evidence at the Birmingham Plan inquiry but felt that the council simply argued that any mineral in the urban area was sterilised. The Inspector's report into the plan is not yet available.

CD'O said AWPs should take a strategic overview. They should gather information from LAAs and then take a strategic view and this should be included in the Annual Report. The meeting agreed that this should be added to the 2014 Annual Report.

ACTION KD

It was agreed that in the interim **IAT** would prepare a report on the current situation and circulate it. MPAs could flag up emerging issues.

ACTION IAT

MR reported that MPA was producing a practice guide to restoration in birdstrike zones. It is a practical guide that does not repeat advice that is published elsewhere. It is expected to be finalised in February 2015.

IAT suggested that strategic issues should be an agenda item on the forthcoming NCG meeting.

EM said that there will be a consultation on the agenda for this meeting in due course.

5. Local Aggregate Assessment (LAAs)

a) LAA Overview

A table setting out landbank figures based on LAA provision, 10 year average and the 2005-2020 apportionments for comparative purposes and to inform the discussion was included in papers for the meeting.

Following discussion it was agreed that this table would be revised to include the 3 year trend, adopted Minerals Plan provision where available and landbank figures. The need to show apportionment figures was queried but they are one of the sources quoted in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) so although somewhat out of date they remain a material consideration. Quoted LAA figures would also be checked for accuracy and a footnote added relating to Lincolnshire LAA figures. **KD** clarified that the table related to LAAs adopted in late 2013/2014 but relating to data up to 2012. It was agreed that the title should therefore be LAA Overview 2013. The revised overview would be circulated.

ACTION KD

MR asked when Lincolnshire would publish its LAA. **AW** did not know when this would be.

KD reported that the Rutland LAA is in preparation and expected to be published for consultation early in 2015. It is being prepared by Northants CC.

b) EMAWP consultation and comment process

Discussion took place regarding the need for an agreed timetable to ensure expedient production of LAAs. **ALL** agreed that this was necessary.

Delay has occurred due to late response to consultation.

It was agreed that the LAA timetable set out in the draft POS/MPA LAA Good Practice Guide should be combined with the existing EMAWP protocol for LAA consultation and comment to provide an agreed timetable for all aspects of LAA production and consultation.

ACTION KD

It was clarified that the reference to 21 days in the existing EMAWP procedure should be 21 calendar days since this provided ample time for comment.

KD confirmed that each MPA will be informed when the EMAWP response on an LAA becomes final.

c) Draft Nottinghamshire LAA

LB informed the meeting that owing to the late representations received from MPA the Notts LAA has had to be taken off the agenda for committee. It was to have been approved. She asked what the position was regarding these comments. She said she agreed with some of the comments but was disappointed that they had been made so late.

LW asked whether the EMAWP should accept the late comments.

Following discussion it was agreed that the comments would be accepted because AWP comments without MPA input would carry less weight at inquiry. This would apply equally to MPA comments not endorsed by the AWP.

MR said MPA had similar comments to those raised on the Notts LAA on other draft LAAs.

It was agreed that these should be submitted as soon as possible. MPAs should respond to MPA and all comments should be copied to **KD**. A revised EMAWP response will be prepared as comments and counter-comments are received for each LAA (Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire/Derby/PDNP and Leicestershire). Northants LAA is still out for consultation. **KD** will confirm the arrangements by e-mail.

ACTION KD

Debate followed on LAAs in general.

MR commented that the last response on the Northants LAA needed to be clearer on the AWP view. It appeared to be an amalgamation of different views.

LW pointed out that the AWPs were not able to "vote" on a view. The role of the AWP is, according to PPG, to "consider, scrutinise and provide advice on the Local Aggregate Assessment of each mineral planning authority in its area". There is no requirement to "approve" or "endorse".

KH-H said that in the EofE AWP only comments that the AWP can agree on are included in responses to LAA consultations.

MR said that in the SE MPA made comments and the Secretariat did a critique and these were combined to provide an AWP view.

MS understood that Nick Tennant of CLG is expected to tell the NCG that there is no agreed approach to AWP comments on LAAs and that there may be different approaches in different areas. There are too many variables for one common approach.

Nevertheless, owing to the difficulties with local forecasts for growth and in particular with supporting them with sound evidence it was considered that there was a need for a system that married all the information together. This is something NCG should look at.

MR said there was a need to work towards including a figure for growth. In some areas growth over the past 12 months has been significant.

LW asked **MR** to outline MPAs main concerns across the board.

MR said MPA had issues with the Northamptonshire resource situation – why are sites not coming forward?

PW said that there was currently a call for sites and that any operator with potential sites should make them known to Northants CC as soon as possible.

MR said that where LAAs incorporate large urban areas more needs to be said about the role they play in terms of recycling and infrastructure such as depots, concrete plants etc. These facilities needed to be listed and analysed as part of the overall assessment.

IAT agreed that there needed to be a balance and urban areas needed to pull their weight.

LB confirmed that additional comment would be made on the role of Nottingham City Council area.

LB also confirmed that there is a protocol for discussion between Nottinghamshire and S Yorkshire regarding future supply and demand.

MS said that there have been comments about LAAs becoming increasingly long and complicated. She felt that the AWP needed to consider what the key issues that ought to be included in an LAA were.

LB said it was also important to separate those matters which should be in the LAA from those that ought to be addressed through the LP. The LAA is only one piece of the evidence that feeds into establishing the apportionment in the LP. It is vital that predictions for the future are supported by sound evidence if they are to be accepted at inquiry, especially if they deviate from the 10 year average apportionment figure.

MR suggested that the 3 year trend was being misinterpreted in some areas. It should be used to identify a trend but not to predict demand. He said that major growth is predicted for some areas.

LB pointed out that the last 10 years figures include a period of growth.

MS suggested that there was a role for the AWPs in working out how to predict growth and make provision for it. LPs can be flexible in responding to change.

NH pointed out that MLPs look at 15 year plus time frames. There is thus time to respond if demand rises in the early years such that supply will run out by the end.

CD'O pointed out that MPA had felt that the 10 year average would be sufficiently robust to cover most eventualities. Only if there are exceptional circumstances and clear grounds to depart from it should higher provision be necessary e.g. HS2. It is important to have regard to what the policy and guidance says.

MR noted that the PPG requires the LAA to include a forecast.

LW said that if growth was included in a LP then the MLP should make provision for it. However, he pointed out that there are many forecasts and it is not possible to accept or incorporate them all.

EM Asked whether MPA were suggesting that CLG should provide more guidance on what is meant by a "forecast" in the PPG. He suggested that NCG should have a discussion and reach a consensus so there was consistency between AWPs.

LW commented that evidence should be proportionate and available.

e) MPA/POS Draft guidance and Timeline

This was covered under item 5b)

6. Research and Legislation & CLG Update

EM provided an update from CLG. A full briefing note is circulated with the minutes.

Nick Boles, Planning Minister, has been replaced by Brandon Lewis whose priority is to see the implementation of existing policy and guidance.

EM said that DCLG's Minerals and Sustainable Waste Management Team now has a full complement of staff in place consisting of:

Nick Tennant (Team Leader), Eamon Mythen (Minerals and Land Stability), Roger Wand (Sustainable Waste Management), James Henderson (Onshore Oil and Gas) and Matthew Bigault (works across the team and provides logistical support.

The AMRI report 2013 has been received by CLG. BGS has made comments. The document is going through the clearing process and should be published in January 2015. The contract with ONS to do the AMRI survey has been extended.

The Joint Minerals Information Programme, run jointly with BGS, has a contract until June 2015. However, DCLG is taking steps to tender for the continuation of this programme.

The current AWP contracts end on 31 March 2015. CLG are looking at ways of extending these in effect through a Single Tender Action. However, the bar to be cleared to use a STA is very high.

CLG has received 2013 Annual Reports from EofE, SE, London and SW AWPs. Once it has a full set they will be published on the CLG web site.

An AWP secretaries meeting was held on 3 October 2014. This covered many of the same issues raised at the EMAWP meeting, focussing on the operation of the Managed Aggregates Supply System. The agenda for the NCG meeting planned for February 2015 will be informed by the secretaries meeting and consultation. However, it needs to be focussed.

Since DCLG published its web-based Planning Guidance which covers minerals (including guidance on onshore oil and gas developments) and land stability on 6 March 2014 the following have also been published:

New guidance on planning for unconventional hydrocarbons extraction in National Parks, the Broads, AONB and World Heritage Sites on 28 July 2014.

Further, new guidance on planning for minerals was published on 16 October 2014 (alongside a National Planning Policy and Guidance for Waste Management package) covering three areas:

Peat extraction;

Underground coal gasification; and

Underground storage of natural gas.

7. Mineral Planning Authority Updates

The latest Key Milestones DPD update is contained in the draft Annual Report.

PW reported that Northants is undertaking a review of minerals sites and would welcome any potential sites being put forward.

NH reported a recent issues consultation on a new Mineral and Waste document. A consultation draft is due to be published in Spring 2015.

LB said that Nottinghamshire is undertaking a re-consultation on specific sites. Document submission will not be until after the election, expected to be June 2015.

Nottinghamshire is also expecting a scoping report on fracking/shale gas which is very controversial.

RS reported that Derbyshire is consulting on its Minerals and Waste Plan. A draft is expected by end 2015.

AB reported that there is no change to the progress and timescales for plan preparation of the Peak District Development Management Policies and Policies Map from those reported in the draft EMAWP Annual Report.

8. Industry Updates

MR reported that Good Practice advice would be available shortly.

A short summary of the MPA AMPs survey will also be available. This shows:

- Long term downward trend in applications submitted
- Approvals of around 90%
- More unallocated sites being permitted
- Only 24 MPAs have a complete Framework in place and some of these are not main producing areas.

MPA is looking at projecting trends for sand and gravel demand to 2030.

MR expressed the view that some authorities are not treating minerals seriously enough and questioned whether minerals planning should be incorporated into the Economic Development Departments.

Highlighted concerns over the primacy of planning permissions in view of the constraints due to the number of environmental permits needed.

MR Highlighted the problems for two tier authorities compared with Unitaries in terms of the attention given to minerals at Local Plan inquiries. MPA also considers there are problems with non-minerals specialist inspectors having to deal with minerals issues in Unitary areas.

TD reported that Lafarge Tarmac is now for sale. This has occurred due to the Lafarge/Holcim joint venture. The entirety of Lafarge Tarmac with the exception of Cauldon Cement Works is for sale.

TD also reported frustration with the LAA debate and sympathy for MPAs over the need for an evidence base to back forecasts. He considers the work IAT is doing on strategic matters is very important.

TD anticipates potentially severe supply difficulties in the near future as a result of real resource scarcity in the W Midlands which has a knock on effect in the E Midlands and an anticipated sharp rise in demand.

NH asked what industry was doing to bring forward new sites.

TD admitted that not much has happened during the recession and there is now a lag. Lafarge Tarmac is starting to drill but it will be some time before resources get into Minerals Plans. Therefore the issue is one of logistics. Existing sites are under pressure. Some may reduce production in order to eek out supply until new sites come on stream. However, whilst this would be recorded as a flat demand, this would not be accurate.

TD remains concerned about the ability of mothballed sites to be brought back on stream.

LB said Notts has a major site mothballed. The operator has repeatedly said it can be re-activated quickly but there are concerns this may not be so. Operators need to provide realistic information to MPAs since they rely on it when calculating the landbank.

TD said it can be a question of economic viability that prevents a reserves being worked. Also, for mothballed sites ecological issues can stand in the way of re-opening.

LW pointed out that ultimately nothing happens unless industry brings forward sites. It doesn't matter what plans say if nothing takes place on the ground.

KB said industry would be looking to increase capacity in line with increased demand (which is already being seen).

ALL agreed there was a need for openness between industry and MPAs.

TD raised the issue of whether the NPPF has altered the Minerals Safeguarding regime. It has been argued at appeal (dwellings near Mountsorrel) that there needs to be a detailed safeguarding designation. This is different from the BGS guidance which indicated that a key diagram was effective. The outcome of the appeal is awaited.

CD'O pointed out that 2042 is getting closer and there needs to be an understanding of the implications of this, including for dormant sites.

9. DEFRA revised guidance to supplement PPG

Jim Davies at EA had asked for a DEFRA Consultation to be circulated to EMAWP Members. This has been done. **JD** was not at the meeting. The content of the consultation is not directly relevant to AWP matters but is relevant to minerals in general and may be of interest to members

10. Any Other Business

IAT reported that a book he has written entitled "Quarrying Industry in Wales – a History" has been published recently. The project was funded largely by the Aggregates levy Fund for Wales. A copy of the book was circulated at the meeting. He also reminded members that, remarkably, this meeting marked 40 years of the operation of AWPs, EMAWP being the first to be established.

11. Date of Next Meeting

Dates for the next meeting will be canvassed when it is clear whether an early meeting is necessary either to discuss further the LAA issues raised or as a result of the NCG meeting in February 2015.

The meeting closed at 14.00.

Appendix 4: 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.

Licenced Dredge Area - active licenced dredge areas.

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

Appendix 5: 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 6: Active, Inactive and Dormant Aggregate Mineral Workings

Active, Inactive and Dormant Aggregate Mineral Workings in 2014 (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
Bolsover Moor	SK 500 712	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

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Shardlow	SK 426 294	Sand and Gravel
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
Whisby	SK 894 669	Sand and Gravel

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
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
Northamptonshire		
Pury End	SP 707 460	Limestone
Collyweston – eastern extension	SK 997 700	Limestone
Rushton Landfill	NG 485 283	Limestone
Harlestone	SP 709 639	Sandstone
Bozeat	SP 900 604	Sand and Gravel
Titchmarsh/Thrapston	SP 880 631	Sand and Gravel
Elton Estate	TL 078 921	Sand and Gravel
Lilford Lodge Farm	SP 040 848	Sand and Gravel
Harley Way	TL 006 880	Limestone
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

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
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
Carlton Forest	SK 822 666	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
Peak District NPA		
Hope*	SK 157 817	Limestone
Ballidon	SK 201 555	Limestone
Ivonbrook	SK 234 585	Limestone
Hazlebadge*	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
Birchover	SK 242 624	Sandstone
Wattscliffe	SK 222 621	Sandstone
New Pilhough*	SK 250 645	Sandstone
Shire Hill	SK 053 944	Sandstone
Wimberley Moss	SK 965 765	Sandstone
Burntwood Quarry*	SK 267 666	Sandstone

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Once a Week*	SK 157 681	Limestone
Rutland		
Woolfox	SK 950 135	Limestone
Greetham	SK 931 146	Limestone
Ketton*	SK 980 055	Limestone
Clipsham Quarry Extension	SK 976 152	Limestone
Hooby Lane, Stretton*	SK 936 164	Limestone

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
Dene	SK 287 559	Limestone
Elvaston	SK 430 313	Sand and Gravel
Potlocks Farm	SK 314 287	Sand and Gravel
Birch Vale/Arden	SK 220 865	Sandstone
Stancliffe	SK 267 668	Sandstone
Leicestershire		
Whitwick	SK 448 159	Igneous
Groby	SK 526 820	Igneous

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Charnwood	SK 485 179	Igneous
Slip Inn	SP 544 888	Sand and Gravel
Lincolnshire		
Little Ponton	SK 932 325	Limestone
Colsterworth Triangle	SK 902 244	Limestone
Harmston	SK 992 619	Limestone
Heydour (building only)	SK 992 410	Limestone
Ropsley	TF 000 363	Limestone
King Street (West Deeping)	TF 113 100	Sand and Gravel
North Hykeham	SK 927 661	Sand and Gravel
Baston No 2	TF 143 136	Sand and Gravel
Kenwick Quarry, Louth	TF 338 838	Chalk
Tetford Hill	TF 329 759	Chalk
Bigby	TA 060 079	Chalk
Nettleton Bottoms	TF 126 980	Chalk
Mansgate (Nettleton)	TA 123 002	Chalk
Highfield (Welton le Marsh)	TF 451 691	Chalk
Northamptonshire		
Cowthick, Weldon Landfill	SP 923 887	Limestone
Earls Barton West	SP 843 623	Sand and Gravel
Park Lodge, Gretton	SP 908 943	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Wakerley	SP 875 820	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Weekley Hall Wood	SP 873 802	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Pitsford	SP 923 887	Limestone
Ringstead Grange (unimplemented)	SP 975 745	Limestone
Passenham	SP 774 394	Sand and Gravel

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Earls Barton Spinney (unimplemented)	SP 843 623	Sand and Gravel
Stonehill Quarry (unimplemented)	SP 506 298	Limestone
White Mills Marina (unimplemented)	SP 485 262	Sand and Gravel
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
Nether Langwith	SK 695 543	Limestone
Girton	SK 821 676	Sand and Gravel
Peak District NPA		
Beelow	SK 094 793	Limestone
Stanton Moor #	SK 246 634	Sandstone
Rutland		
Market Overton/Thistleton	SK 900 170	Ironstone (Limestone)

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 Pit, Castle Bytham	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
Thunderbolt	SK 998 182	Sand and Gravel
Colsterworth/Gunby/Stainby	SK 915 235	Ironstone
Buckminster	SK 905 225	Ironstone
Thistleton/South Witham	SK 925 189	Ironstone

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Denton Harlaxton	SK 885 310	Ironstone
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
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
Blisworth	SP 720 520	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals, Limestone
Nassington Yarwell	TL 040 980	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Burton Latimer, Finedon, Irthlingborough, Little Addington	SP 930 728	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals,

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
		Limestone
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 & Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Charwelton	SP 515 565	Marlestone & 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
Lamport	SP 760 735	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Peak District NPA		
Hillhead	SK 083 688	Limestone
Rutland		
Cottesmore/Exton	SK 910 120	Ironstone (Limestone)
Pilton	SK 920 025	Ironstone (Limestone)
Thistleton (underground)	SK 930 180	Ironstone (Limestone)
Big Pitts, Clipsham	SK 968 145	Limestone

Appendix 7: Planning Permissions

Authority/ Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
Leicestershire	2014/0067/02	Mountsorrel Quarry	A planning application was submitted in January 2014 for an extension to the extraction area at Mountsorrel Quarry. The application, which was submitted by Lafarge Tarmac, seeks permission for an 8.36 hectare extension of the stone extraction boundary thereby releasing an additional 20 million tonnes of granite over a period until the end of 2040.	The application remained undetermined at the end of 2014 but continued to be under active consideration. Planning permission was issued for the extension at Mountsorrel Quarry in October 2015.
Lincolnshire	S7/1986/14	Baston no 1 Quarry	To extract 30,000 tonnes sand and gravel and restoration to lake	Granted
Lincolnshire	S2/3097/13	Copper Hill Quarry	For proposed southwards extension of Copper Hill Quarry, comprising of the extraction of 1.5 million tonnes of limestone (blockstone and limited aggregate), with restoration to calcareous grassland and the construction of a new quarry access. (RESUBMISSION)	Granted
Lincolnshire	S7/2618/13	Manor Pit Quarry	To extract 628,000 tonnes of sand and gravel from land forming an extension to the Manor Pit Quarry with restoration to agriculture	Awaiting decision
Lincolnshire	S50/0123/11	Baston no2 Quarry	To extract 2,250,000 tonnes sand and gravel from land forming an extension to the Baston No 2 Quarry with restoration to biodiversity	Awaiting decision
Lincolnshire	S68/2750/14	South Witham Quarry (West)	To extract 1,200,000 tonnes limestone from land to the	Awaiting decision

Authority/ Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
			north of Mill Lane; to continue to extract limestone from the existing quarry to the south of Mill Lane and to use this area for the producation of recycled aggregates; and to restore both areas utilising imported inert material primarily to a mix of agriculture and calcareous grassland	
Lincolnshire	S68/1533/11	South Witham (East)	To undertake development within the eastern part of the South Witham Quarry comprising: the extraction of limestone from a remnant section of an old railway line that bisects the quarry; the comprehensive restoration of the site utilising imported reclamation materials; the production of recycled aggregates from the processing of construction and demolition waste; the retention of existing storage buildings (retrospective); the relocation of the offices and weighbridge; and the continued extraction of limestone from the site.	Granted
Lincolnshire	N23/27/64/0385/14	Whisby Quarry	To extract 2,200,000 tonnes sand and gravel from land to the west of Whisby Quarry (adjacent to Swinderby Road and Beehive Lane); to utilise the existing quarry infrastructure, plant site and access onto Eagle Road to facilitate the development; and to restore the site to a mixture of water bodies, grassland, woodland and agriculture.	Awaiting decision
Northamptonshire	14/00001/MINFUL	Grendon Road, Earls Barton (White Mills	Permission granted for the extraction of 0.02 Mt of sand and gravel to enable the	Granted

Authority/ Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
		Marina)	construction of a marina.	
Northamptonshire	13/00084/MINFUL	Collyweston Quarry (Western extension)*	Application for extraction of 2.23 Mt of crushed rock approved but subject to a S106 before permission can be issued.	Awaiting Decision
Northamptonshire	08/00026/MIN	Wakerley Quarry*	Application for extraction of 11.25 Mt of crushed rock. Application approved but is subject to a S106 Agreement before permission can be issued.	Awaiting Decision
Northamptonshire	12/00093/MINFUL	Stone Pits Quarry, Benefield	Application for extraction of 0.108 Mt of building stone	Awaiting Decision
Northamptonshire	14/00057/MINFUL	Land at Pitsford-Boughton-MoultonQuarry	Dormant site subject to ROMP due to intent to extract remaining sandstone and building stone.	Awaiting Decision
Nottinghamshire	1/14/00479/CDM	Finningley Quarry	Extension to existing quarry, worked across boundary of Nottinghamshire and Doncaster MBC. Nottinghamshire reserves 1.52 Mt	Awaiting decision
Nottinghamshire	8/14/01537/CMA	East Leake Quarry	Extension to existing quarry. Reserves 1.78 Mt.	Awaiting decision
Peak District	NP/DDD/0712/0760	New Pilhough*	(Resubmission) - Continuation of stone extraction (in the form of block) from the consented area under varied conditions, the proposed extension to a permitted area of stone extraction and amendment of the permitted restoration landform at New Pilhough Quarry and relinquishment of permission at Stanton Moor Quarry	Awaiting additional information
Peak District	NP/DDD/0312/0257	Birchover	Consolidating application. The Continuation and	This was approved by

Authority/ Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
			Extension of Dimensional Stone Mineral Extraction and Associated Operations and Development	committee but is awaiting the signing of a Section 106 Agreement.
Peak District	NP/DDD/0714/ 0739	Once a Week	Proposed south westerly extension to Once A Week Quarry to extract 69000 tonnes of limestone (at a rate of 2500 tonnes per annum). Retention of existing stone cropping shed/office/store with restoration to hay meadow.	Awaiting Decision
Peak District	NP/DDD/1013/ 0973	Dale View	Continued extraction of stone from existing quarry, extraction of stone from land to west of existing quarry, provisions of screening and landscaping and restoration of existing quarry and proposed extension under permission NP/DDD/0606/0613 without compliance with conditions 1,10,11,12,17,19,26,36,37,56 ,57,59, 61,62, 63, 64 and 65 in order to amend phased working and restoration of the site'	Awaiting Decision
Peak District	NP/HPK/0814/ 0882	Topley Pike	Consolidating Planning Application for Revised Working and Restoration Proposals, including a Reduction to the End Date for Mineral Operations, Restoration of the Deep Dale Tip Area and Retention of the Asphalt Plant: Topley Pike Quarry, King Sterndale, Buxton, Derbyshire	Awaiting Decision
Peak District	NP/DDD/0914/ 0990	Bretton Moor	Extension of existing small scale stone extraction operation on Bretton Moor, Eyam Edge, Derbyshire.	Awaiting Decision

**Wakerley Quarry & Collyweston Quarry were approved subject to completion of legal agreement. Once a Week & Dale View are resubmissions of previously approved tonnage*

Appendix 8: 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