

Report of Annual Survey 2012



Primary Surge Pile

Wash Plant
(recovering +00mm clean stone)

Cone Crusher
(tertiary)

East Midlands Aggregates Working Party

Dryer

**EAST MIDLANDS
AGGREGATES WORKING
PARTY**

**REPORT OF ANNUAL SURVEY
FOR
CALENDAR YEAR 2012**

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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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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The East Midlands Aggregates Working Party (EMAWP) was established in 1974. 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.
- 1.2 In recent years it also informed the work of regional bodies on minerals, including The Regional Assembly as well as the East Midlands Development Agency. These bodies were abolished in 2012 and as part of this a number of private-sector led Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPS) have been established. There are seven LEPs that have key operations within the area and their relationship with the EMAWP will develop as they become fully operational
- 1.3 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 Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG).
- 1.4 EMAWP's brief covers the East Midlands Planning Cluster, i.e. the counties of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland and the cities of Derby, Leicester and Nottingham. It also includes the whole of the Peak District National Park (which incorporates areas within Sheffield, Barnsley, Kirklees, Oldham, Cheshire East and Staffordshire). Each of these outside the Park is an MPA.
- 1.5 Within the boundaries of the three city unitary authorities of Derby, Leicester and Nottingham, there are no currently active aggregate operations. It has therefore been agreed that each should appoint a 'corresponding member' who is kept informed of developments and who may wish to attend meetings when items of relevance to their authorities are discussed.
- 1.6 This report of survey relates to the findings of the calendar year 2012 survey.
- 1.7 Between March 2011 and March 2013 there was no DCLG contract to provide Technical Secretarial services to the EMAWP. During this time Leicestershire County Council voluntarily managed the EMAWP, undertook the collection and collation of sales and other data for 2010 and 2011 and prepared a report for 2010. Sincere thanks for the provision of this invaluable service are extended to Leicestershire County Council and the Officers involved in the work. Their commitment means that a full historic series of sales and other data remains available which is particularly important in view of the changing economic conditions during the period.
- 1.8 Following new contracts being let in March 2013 a decision was taken to prepare a brief report of the 2011 survey, comprising mainly primary aggregate sales, reserve and landbank statistics together with a summary of planning applications and decisions made during the year. The reason for this approach was to ensure a rapid collation and publication of this key data. A very brief commentary was prepared to accompany the tabulated results.
- 1.9 This annual report for 2012 is a full report and includes narrative for 2012 on matters such as development plans, production and market influences and recycled and secondary aggregate production and use. It also reports matters of ongoing importance that occurred in 2011.

Meetings

- 1.10 The Working Party met on 11 September 2012. The main items for discussion were the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was published in March 2012 and which superceded much of the previous national planning policy and guidance, and the new requirement for mineral planning authorities to prepare Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs) and for the AWP's to comment on these assessments. An investigation by the Competition Commission into the aggregates, cement and ready-mix concrete markets was also reported. The completion of the Tarmac/Lafarge Aggregates joint venture was reported to be likely at the end of 2012.

2. NATIONAL AND REGIONAL AGGREGATES PLANNING

- 2.1 In March 2012 the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) replaced most earlier Minerals Planning Statements and Guidance (MPS & MPG), including MPS 1 which had set out the national and regional framework for minerals planning and the provision of aggregates in England. The NPPF was supplemented by Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (the Guidance), published in October 2012. Although substantially condensed the thrust of the new planning policy for minerals remains essentially unchanged. The NPPF and the Guidance emphasise the importance of the contribution of secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste to aggregate supplies and also the importance of safeguarding mineral resources and prior working where practicable. The need for the maintenance of landbanks is also emphasised and MPAs are required to plan and make provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.
- 2.2 The NPPF introduces a new requirement for MPAs to prepare an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data, other relevant local information and an assessment of all supply options. The importance of the work of Aggregate Working Parties (AWPs) in monitoring aggregate extraction is highlighted and participation in the operation of an AWP and taking the advice of that AWP into account is required of MPAs, as is taking account of published National and Sub National Guidelines on future provision, which should be used as a guideline when planning for the future demand for and supply of aggregates.
- 2.3 The most recent National and Sub National Guidelines are 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.

Sub-Regional Provision

- 2.4 Each of the English Aggregates Working Parties was asked to produce an apportionment indicating how the demand identified in the 2009 Guidelines could be met from sources within each region.
- 2.5 The apportionment of the 2009 Guidelines, prepared by EMAWP and set out in Table 2, was recommended to EMRA in December 2009 and endorsed by EMRA in January 2010 for inclusion into draft replacement Regional Plan Policies. However, owing to significant changes to regional government, including the abolition of EMRA, the closure of the Regional Government Office and the Secretary of State's announcement of the intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) it was never incorporated into a published document as part of the Development Plan. Nevertheless, the apportionments carry weight as material considerations and, in line with the NPPF and the Guidance, will be taken into account when calculating landbanks by EMAWP and the MPAs. However, it should be noted that the National Guidelines were based on data relating to the period before the recent economic recession and in consequence doubt has been expressed by EMAWP regarding the robustness of the apportionments.

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	1028	1492	259	993	136

Source: National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2005 – 2020. June 2009

(a) aggregate materials other than land or marine won

**Table 2: APPORTIONMENT OF EAST MIDLANDS REGIONAL GUIDELINES
2005 – 2020**

2005 – 2020 (a)

CRUSHED ROCK (c)	Mt	Annual Provision (b)
Derbys	139.9	8.74
PDNP	65.0	4.05
Leics	265.5	16.6
Lincs	18.0	1.1
Northants	4.9	0.3
Notts	1.5	0.1
Rutland	5.1	0.3
Total Rock	500.0	31.2
SAND & GRAVEL		
Derbys	23.8	1.49
PDNP		
Leics	24.2	1.51
Lincs	52.5	3.28
Northants	12.5	0.78
Notts	61.0	3.81
Total Sand & Gravel	174.0	10.87
TOTAL AGGREGATES	674.0	42.07

(a) Total derived from Guidelines for Aggregates Provision (2009) N.B. Only refers to aggregate uses

(b) Indicative only; calculated as an annual average over the total period

(c) Includes Limestone and Igneous Rock. Chalk and Sandstone were not included in the apportionment exercise

3. MONITORING OF LANDBANKS

Basis for Calculation

- 3.1 Aggregates landbanks are indicators required to assess when new permissions should be considered in each MPA area. The Guidance explains that the landbank comprises the sum in tonnes of all permitted reserves for which planning permissions are extant. It is conventionally expressed in years. For each MPA the length of the landbank should be calculated using the reserves and the expected provision included in the development plan expressed on an annual basis. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the plan period. For example, if permitted reserves are, say, 144Mt and the provision over the 10 year life of the plan is 240Mt, the length of the landbank will be as follows: 240Mt is divided by 10 which gives the annualised provision of 24Mtpa. At 24Mtpa the 144Mt reserves will be notionally consumed on this basis within 6 years; this is therefore the length of the landbank. The Guidance states that the landbank should, in the first instance, be based on the past 10 years average sales. However, other material considerations may indicate that a higher or lower demand is to be expected and adjustments may need to be made accordingly.
- 3.2 MPAs should seek to maintain a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock. The NPPF makes clear that landbanks should, as far as practical, be maintained from areas outside designated areas including National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas.

Dormant Sites

- 3.3 Where sites have been officially classified as “dormant” or “inactive” under the Environment Act 1995 or the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 the permitted reserves cannot be exploited until new planning conditions have been agreed. As such they cannot constitute “permitted reserves” (i.e. reserves with an extant planning permission for working) and so have not been included in the totals. For information the amount of “dormant reserve” is indicated separately in reserve tables. Similarly, where it has been resolved to grant a permission but it is subject to a planning agreement (e.g. a Section 106 agreement) which has not been concluded, the related reserves have not been included in the Tables.

East Midlands Area and MPA Landbanks

- 3.4 At the end of 2012, the Minerals Local Plans for Derbyshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire and the Core Strategy Documents for the Peak District National Park and Leicestershire contained landbank figures based upon the regional apportionment method set out in the now superseded MPS1. The landbank requirements quoted for Lincolnshire are derived from the adopted East Midlands Regional Plan (2009) which replaced the Lincolnshire Structure Plan and sets out the approved Sub-Regional Apportionment figures. The East Midlands Plan remained extant in 2012.
- 3.5 The requirement to prepare Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs), introduced in 2012 through the NPPF and Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System, and to calculate landbank requirements in accordance with a method based on the average of the previous 10 year sales will result in changes to landbank assumptions. In general it will result in landbanks being larger because the ten year average sales figures are below the apportionment figures. This is mainly due to the

recent economic recession. The ten year method has been used in this report, alongside landbanks based on the latest apportionments (2005 – 2020) and, for comparative purposes only, the previous apportionments for the period 2001 – 2016 which are the last set of apportionments to be adopted into the Development Plan. It is envisaged that from 2013 figures from the LAAs will be presented alongside the 10 year average and apportionment figures.

- 3.6 Table 3 shows aggregate sales trends in the East Midlands between 2003 and 2012. Landbank levels in the East Midlands as at 31st December 2012 are set out in Tables 4a and 4b.
- 3.7 Table 3 shows that sales of Limestone/dolomite for aggregate purposes fell during the period 2003 to 2012 from 14.112 Mt to 9.678 Mt whilst sand and gravel fell during the same period from 10.766Mt in 2003 to 5.887Mt in 2012, almost their lowest level throughout the ten year period. Sales of Igneous rock were around 14 Mt in 2003 but decreased in 2004 to 13.175 Mt before reaching a peak of 14.6Mt in 2006 and 2007. They then fell significantly to 10.062 in 2012, their lowest level throughout the ten year period. Both crushed rock and sand and gravel sales appear to have levelled out with falls being much smaller than those seen during the period 2006-2010.
- 3.8 From Table 4a it is evident that the landbanks of permitted reserves of crushed rock are more than sufficient to meet the stipulated ten year period, based on average sales over ten years, in all MPAs. Based on the previous 2005-2020 apportionments the landbanks, although smaller in all areas, would also be comfortably in excess of ten years. The permitted reserve of crushed rock in the region was about 1324Mt at the end of 2012. About 2.6 Mt of new reserves were permitted during the year, mainly in Northamptonshire. However, over 15Mt remained in undetermined applications at the end of 2012.
- 3.9 From Table 4b, it is evident that permitted reserves of sand and gravel are sufficient to meet the seven year nationally stipulated landbank, based on the last ten years average annual sales in all MPA areas except Derbyshire. In that area the landbank was slightly below 7 years at about 6.8 years. However, if the previous apportionment method is used then landbanks would be less than 7 years in all areas. If significant economic growth takes place, resulting in the ten year average under estimating demand then it is possible that excess demand will cause rapid depletion of the available reserve. The permitted reserve of sand and gravel in the region was some 65.4Mt at the end of 2012. Some 1.6Mt of new reserves were permitted during the year. A further 16Mt remained in undetermined applications.

Demand and Provision for Non-Aggregate Uses

- 3.10 It is emphasised that the landbanks relate solely to aggregates. The East Midlands is by far the largest source of limestone and dolomite for non-aggregate purposes. In many instances these are co-produced with aggregates and therefore make a call upon the same permitted reserves. Most industrial uses are not the subject of specific landbank provisions. Limestone and chalk for cement production is an exception. Government guidance in the NPPF has not changed from that in the superceded MPG10 and advises a minimum of 15 years and in certain circumstances 25 years. Research into issues for planning relating to industrial minerals was commissioned by DCLG in December 2002. The work was undertaken by BGS and a report was published in 2004. A number of recommendations were made with the aim of ensuring a reliable and sustainable supply of industrial minerals in the future but no specific provision was made.

- 3.11 It should be noted that a proportion of the limestone/dolomite permitted reserves of Derbyshire, Peak District National Park, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Rutland (in total, almost 340Mt,) has therefore been notionally set aside in this exercise, to cater for the very long term national needs for industrial end uses, notably comprising stone with a high chemical purity and to support cement works (see note below). This industrial use "set aside" does not reduce permitted reserves below reasonable levels required to supply the demand for aggregates, nor has EMAWP advised that this should be formally adopted as a policy. That is a matter for MPAs to decide.
- 3.12 Cement manufacture is very important in the East Midlands with the region having the capacity to supply over 25% of the UK cement demand. Two cement works in the region, namely at Hope in the Peak District National Park and Ketton in Rutland, had landbanks in excess of 15 years. The third at Tunstead near Buxton in Derbyshire is dependent upon the Tunstead/Old Moor Quarry which straddles the border between Derbyshire and the Peak District National Park. It supports a large complex producing both aggregates and a wide range of other industrial limestone products including lime and hydrated lime and of which cement has historically been a relatively small component, accounting for some 10% - 15% of sales.
- 3.13 Building stone output in tonnage terms, compared with that for aggregates is very small. Nevertheless, building stone can play a very important role in maintaining vernacular architecture and a number of buildings of great national significance as well as supporting prestigious new structures. The main centres of production lie in the Peak District/Derbyshire (which accounts for c25% of the UK's building sandstone output) and the "Jurassic Limestone Belt", in this region running from Northamptonshire, through Rutland, into Lincolnshire. In a number of cases, building stone and aggregates are worked at the same quarries.

Table 3: SALES FOR AGGREGATE PURPOSES 2003 - 2012 (million tonnes)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total Sales over 10 years	Average sales over 10 years
CRUSHED ROCK												
LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE												
Derbyshire	6.122	6.945	6.886	7.511	9.076	6.907	7.368	6.627	6.355	6.241	70.038	7.0038
PDNP	4.677	4.581	4.846	4.364	3.807	4.123	1.742	1.684	1.491	1.78	33.095	3.3095
Leicestershire/Rutland	1.596	1.617	1.576	1.698	1.556	1.432	1.092	1.133	1.117	1.0105	13.8275	1.38275
Lincolnshire	1.114	0.959	0.709	0.81	0.99	0.519	0.461	0.446	0.387	0.51	6.905	0.6905
Northamptonshire	0.454	0.425	0.386	0.318	0.378	0.208	0.16	0.184	0.242	0.136	2.891	0.2891
Nottinghamshire	0.149	0.166	0.142	0.142	0.034	0.002	0.002	0	0.0008	0.0007	0.6385	0.06385
TOTAL Lstn/Dol	14.112	14.693	14.545	14.843	15.841	13.191	10.825	10.074	9.5928	9.6782	127.395	12.7395
IGNEOUS ROCK/ SANDSTONE												
Derbys (sstn only)	0.01	0.158	0.23	0.096	©	0.087	0	0	0	0	0.581	0.0581
PDNP (sstn only)	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.0034	0.0174	0.00174
Leicestershire (lg only)	14.071	13.017	13.912	14.519	14.623	13.446	10.677	11.097	11.3	10.062	126.724	12.6724
TOTAL Ign Rock/Sstn	14.081	13.175	14.142	14.615	14.623	13.533	10.68	11.104	11.304	10.0654	127.3224	12.73224
CHALK												
Lincolnshire	0.215	0.277	0.102	0.233	0.249	0.071	0.04	©	©	©	©	©
TOTAL Chalk	0.215	0.277	0.102	0.233	0.249	0.071	0.04			©	©	©
TOTAL ROCK	28.408	28.145	28.789	29.691	30.713	26.795	21.545	21.178	20.8968	19.7436	254.7174	25.47174
SAND & GRAVEL												
Derbyshire	1.484	1.367	1.336	1.194	1.22	1.11	0.914	1.04	1.1	0.813	11.578	1.1578
PDNP	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Leicestershire	1.491	1.422	1.36	1.267	1.332	1.089	0.835	0.906	0.917	0.912	11.5306	1.15306
Lincolnshire	3.158	2.995	3.196	3.371	2.472	2.273	1.986	1.788	1.916	1.85	25.005	2.5005
Northamptonshire	0.691	0.617	0.581	0.425	0.36	0.25	0.171	0.216	0.237	0.401	3.949	0.3949
Nottinghamshire	3.942	3.886	3.598	3.653	3.521	2.82	1.596	1.881	2.055	1.911	28.863	2.8863
TOTAL Sand & Gravel	10.766	10.287	10.071	9.91	8.905	7.542	5.502	5.831	6.225	5.8866	80.9256	8.09256
TOTAL AGGREGATES	39.174	38.432	38.860	39.601	39.618	34.337	27.047	27.009	27.122	25.630	335.643	33.564

~ PDNP figures combined with Derbyshire for reasons of confidentiality. No figure exceeds 50,000 tonnes

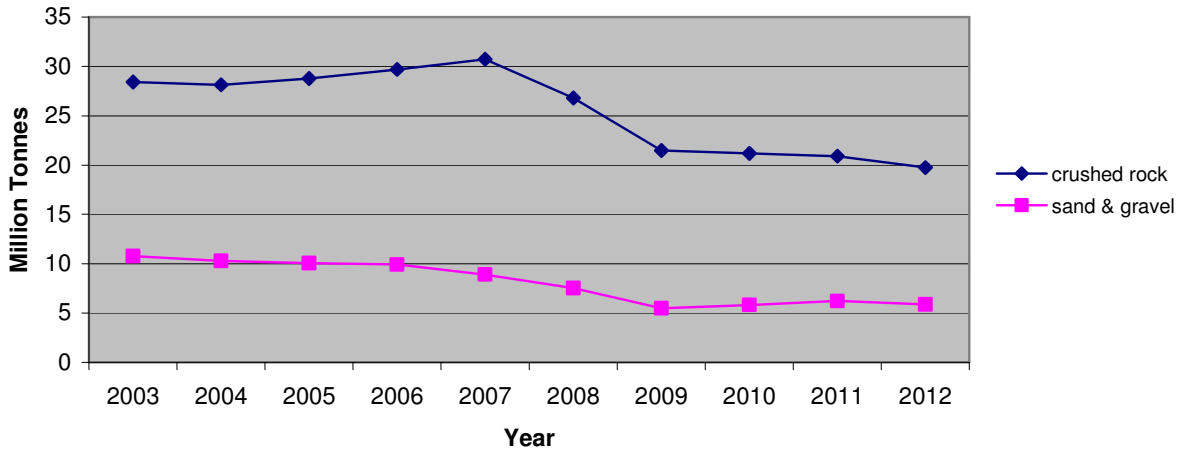
© Confidential

Rutland & Leicestershire Limestone Combined to protect confidentiality

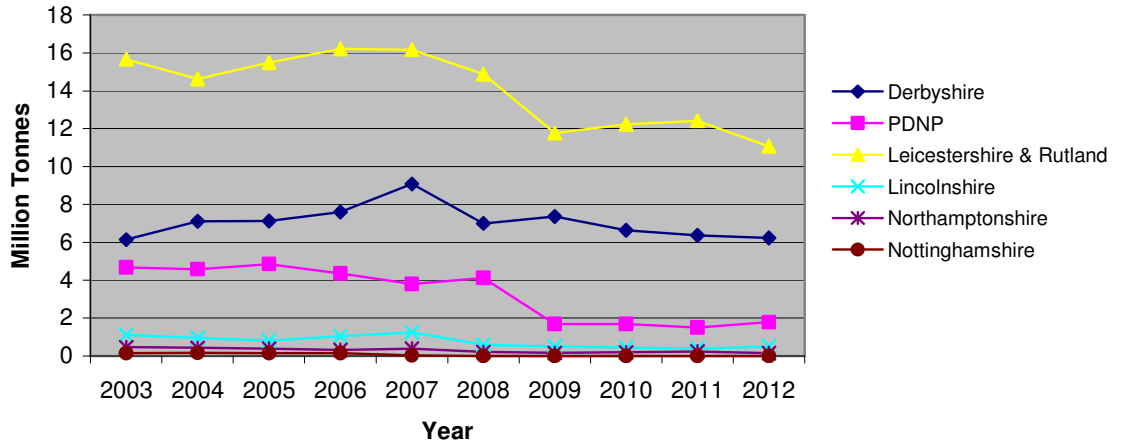
Table 3a: Subdivision of Sand & Gravel Areas in Table 3

SAND & GRAVEL												
Lincolnshire												
Lincoln Trent Valley	1.347	1.408	1.601	1.393	0.968	0.522	0.732	0.815	0.871	0.809	10.466	1.0466
Central	0.631	0.624	0.581	0.654	0.604	0.636	0.539	0.352	0.37	0.348	5.339	0.5339
South Lincs	1.18	0.963	1.014	1.324	0.901	1.116	0.716	0.621	0.675	0.692	9.202	0.9202
Nottinghamshire												
Trent Valley	1.933	1.996	1.93	1.955	1.671	1.228	0.778	0.684	0.853	0.912	13.94	1.394
Idle Valley	1.407	1.38	1.15	1.198	1.298	1.141	0.499	0.876	0.856	0.636	10.441	1.0441
Sherwood Sandstone	0.601	0.51	0.501	0.5	0.553	0.451	0.319	0.321	0.346	0.363	4.465	0.4465

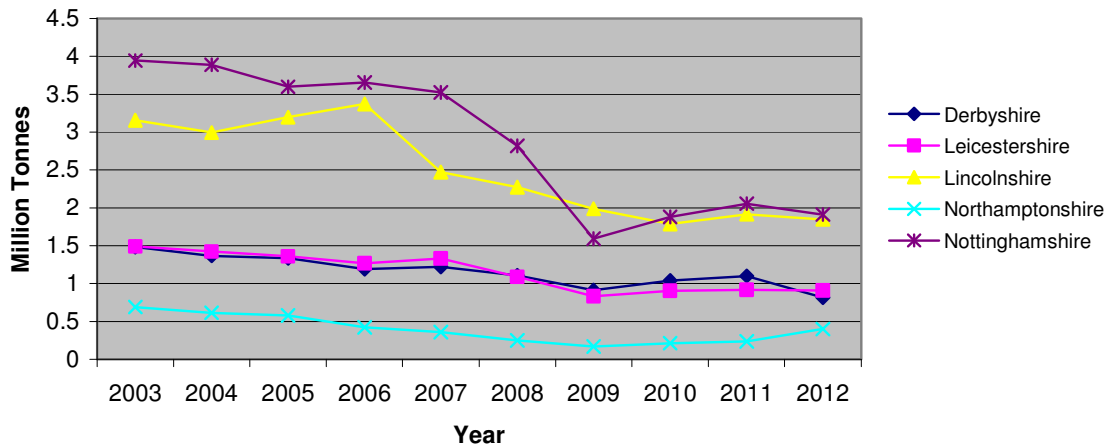
Graph 1: East Midlands Aggregate Sales 2003-2012



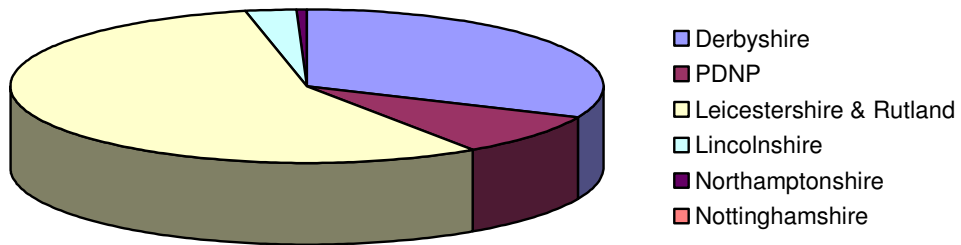
Graph 2: Crushed Rock Aggregate Sales 2003-2012



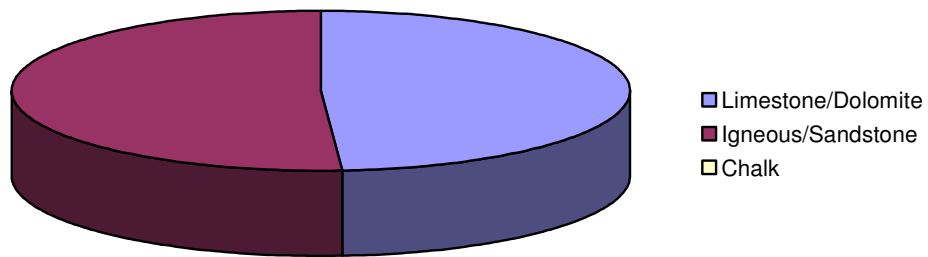
Graph 3: Sand & Gravel Aggregate Sales 2003-2012



Graph 4: Sources of Crushed Rock in 2012 by MPA



Graph 5: Crushed Rock Sales by Type 2012



Graph 6: Sources of Sand & Gravel Sales 2012 by MPA

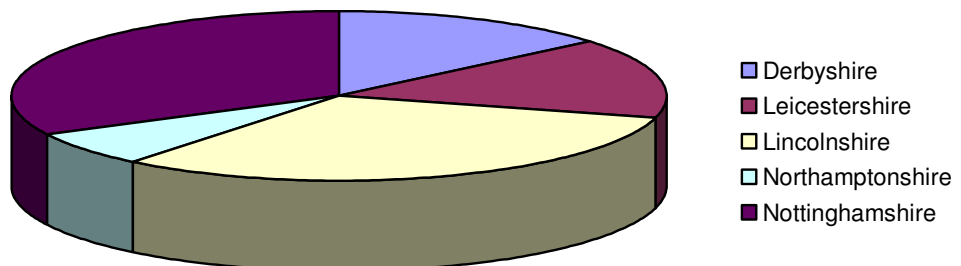


Table 4a: LANDBANKS FOR CRUSHED ROCK AGGREGATES* East Midlands 2012

	2012 Aggregate Sales	Permitted Reserves* at 31/12/12	Average Annual Sales 2003-2012	Landbank as at 31/12/12	2001-2016 Apportionment Figures	Landbank based on Apportionment	2005-2020 Apportionment Figures	Landbank based on Apportionment
LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE	(Million Tonnes)	(Million Tonnes)	(Million Tonnes)	(years)	(Million Tonnes)	(years)	(Million Tonnes)	(years)
Derbyshire	6.241	770.02	7.0038	109.94	9.61	80.13	8.74	88.1
PDNP	1.780	74.15	3.3095	22.41	4.18	17.74	4.05	18.31
Leicestershire/Rutland	1.010	41.31	1.3827	29.88	1.6	25.82	1.794	23.03
Lincolnshire	0.51	40.56	0.690	58.78	1.7	23.86	1.1	36.87
Northamptonshire	0.136	15.725	0.289	54.41	0.39	40.32	0.3	52.42
Nottinghamshire	0.0007	3.339	0.0639	52.3	0.26	12.84	0.1	33.39
TOTAL Lstn/Dol	9.678	945.113	12.7393	74	17.74	53	16.084	59
IGNEOUS ROCK/ SANDSTONE								
Derbys/PDNP	0.0034	1.58	0.0598	26.4	0.136	11.62	a	
Leicestershire	10.062	377.638	12.6724	29.8	14.8	25.52	15.106	25
TOTAL Ign Rock/Sstn	10.065	379.218	12.7322		14.936		15.106	
CHALK								
Lincolnshire^	©	7.362	©	©	a	a	a	a
TOTAL Chalk								
TOTAL ROCK	19.743	1324.331	25.472	52	32.676	40.53	31.2	42.45

*N.B. it is important to note that the figures in this table relate solely to **aggregate** uses and related reserves. Calculations have been made to identify those reserves relating to industrial (i.e. non aggregate) uses and those held in dormant sites. Both are omitted - see Table 8b and "Monitoring of Landbanks" section

a = no apportionment for sandstone or chalk

Sales combined with Leicestershire prior to 2009

* Average sales and landbank based on combined sales and reserves for Leicestershire and Rutland

~ Very high landbank arises due to unprecedented fall in sales in recent years

^ Contains figures obtained from public documents

Table 4b: LANDBANKS FOR SAND & GRAVEL AGGREGATES* East Midlands 2012

	2012 Aggregate Sales (Million Tonnes)	Permitted Reserves* at 31/12/12 (Million Tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2003-2012 (Million Tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/12 (years)	2001-2016 Apportionment Figures (Million Tonnes)	Landbank based on Apportionment (years)	2005-2020 Apportionment Figures (Million Tonnes)	Landbank based on Apportionment (years)
SAND & GRAVEL								
Derbyshire	0.813	7.891	1.158	6.81	1.66	4.75	1.49	5.3
PDNP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	0.912	10.234	1.153	8.88	1.25	8.19	1.51	6.78
Lincolnshire	1.85	18.469	2.501	7.38	3.06	6.04	3.28	5.63
Northamptonshire	0.401	4.609	0.395	11.67	0.97	4.75	0.78	5.91
Nottinghamshire	1.911	24.150	2.886	8.36	3.37	7.17	3.82	6.32
TOTAL Sand & Gravel	5.887	65.353	8.0925	8.1	10.31	6.34	10.88	6
SUBDIVISION OF THE ABOVE								
Nottinghamshire								
Trent & Idle Valley	1.548	17.85	2.438	7.32	2.65	6.74	3.00	5.95
Sherwood (Sstn)	0.412	6.299	0.446	14.12	0.72	8.75	0.82	7.68
Lincolnshire								
Lincoln/Trent Valley	0.809	6.131	1.047	5.86	a	a	a	a
Central Lincs.	0.348	4.514	0.534	8.5	a	a	a	a
South Lincs.	0.692	7.824	0.92	8.5	a	a	a	a

*N.B. it is important to note that the figures in this table relate solely to **aggregate** uses and related reserves. Calculations have been made to identify those reserves relating to industrial (i.e. non aggregate) uses and those held in dormant sites.

Both are omitted - see Table 8b and "Monitoring of Landbanks" section

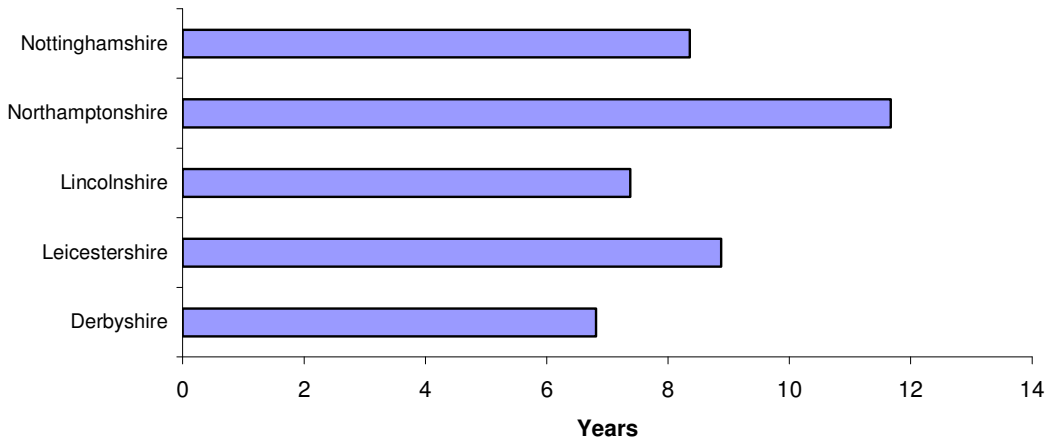
a = no apportionment for Lincolnshire sand and gravel sub-areas

Graph 7: Crushed Rock Landbanks 2012



Landbank based on 10 years average sales 2003-2012
 Some sandstone reserves attributed to Derbyshire are in PDNP

Graph 8: Sand & Gravel Landbanks 2012



Landbank based on 10 years average sales 2003-2012

4. MONITORING PLANNING DECISIONS: MPA ANALYSES

- 4.1 The following information has been provided by the Mineral Planning Authorities and provides details of planning applications and decisions during 2011 and 2012. A summary of applications and decisions for 2012 is shown at Table 9. A summary for 2011 was included in the 2011 Annual Report.

Derbyshire

- 4.2 The Council approved the following applications in 2012:
- 4.3 An extension to Willington Quarry for the extraction of 1.2Mt of sand and gravel.
- 4.4 The following applications were submitted in 2012:
- 4.5 An application in December 2012 for an extension to Grange Mill Quarry for 3.5Mt of Limestone.
- 4.6 An application in February 2012 for the recovery of ash at Station Road, Renishaw.

Peak District National Park

- 4.7 In December 2011 permission was granted to continue development at variance with certain conditions attached to the existing planning permission at Stoke Hall Quarry to work the remaining 248,000 tonnes of Gritstone.
- 4.8 In May 2012 permission was refused for an extension in area to New Pilhough Quarry, in exchange for relinquishing the rights to work Stanton Moor Quarry, for the extraction of 146,970 tonnes of Gritstone.
- 4.9 In March 2012 permission was granted for a 9 month extension of time at Once a Week Quarry to allow the extraction of the remaining 1,000 tonnes of Limestone.
- 4.10 In January 2012 permission was granted for a 3.5 year extension of time at Ivonbrook Quarry to allow the extraction of the remaining 520,000 tonnes of Limestone.
- 4.11 In July 2012 permission was refused for the extraction of 125,000 tonnes of Limestone from Shining Bank Quarry.
- 4.12 At the end of 2012 three applications remained undetermined as follows:
- 4.13 For the extraction of 89,330 tonnes of Gritstone at New Pilhough and for the extraction of 209,963 tonnes at Birchover. In addition an application for a renewal at Once a Week Quarry to remove the remaining small quantity of limestone was outstanding, awaiting the completion of a s106 agreement.

Leicestershire

- 4.14 Planning permission was granted in May 2011 to Tarmac Limited for the extraction of sand and gravel by means of a southern extension to Cadeby Quarry. It is proposed to extract 605,000 tonnes of aggregate over a 3 year period.
- 4.15 Planning permission was granted in August 2011 for the extraction of granite from an area adjacent to Bardon Hill Quarry. The application, which was submitted by

Aggregate Industries Limited, sought permission for the extraction of 132 Mt of mineral from 65.9 hectares of land over a period of 40 years.

- 4.16 A planning application submitted in September 2010 by Lafarge Aggregates Ltd for the extraction of sand and gravel from the former plant site area at Hemington Quarry was withdrawn in August 2011.
- 4.17 A schedule of new conditions under the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 and permission for the proposed variation of a condition to extend quarry operations to 21 February 2042 at Whitwick Quarry were approved in March 2011.
- 4.18 A schedule of new conditions was approved under the Environment Act 1995 for a review of mineral permissions at Croft Quarry in July 2011.
- 4.19 An application under the Environment Act 1995 for a review of mineral permissions at Mountsorrel Quarry was determined in March 2012. The application, which was submitted by Lafarge, provides for extraction of the remaining reserves (estimated at approximately 108 Mt as of December 2008) over a period until the end of 2033. It seeks approval for a small 3.16ha addition to the existing extraction area. The additional extraction area forms part of proposals to relocate the primary crusher and is unlikely to lead to any significant increase in overall reserves at the site due to the requirement of leaving an unworked rock platform at depth within the quarry to accommodate the re-located crusher.
- 4.20 The following application remained undetermined at the end of 2012 but continued to be under active consideration:
- 4.21 A planning application submitted in November 2011 by Lafarge Aggregates Ltd for the extraction of sand and gravel at Shawell Quarry. It is proposed to extract 63,750 tonnes of sand and gravel over period of approximately 3 months.

Lincolnshire

- 4.22 Seven undetermined applications were carried forward from 2011 and four new applications were submitted in 2012.
- 4.23 At Cathedral Quarry, an application to extract 14,550 tonnes of limestone (building stone) for restoration work on Lincoln Cathedral was permitted in March 2012.
- 4.24 At South Witham Quarry, an application to extend the quarry, providing a further 400,000 tonnes of limestone, consolidating existing operations, including retrospective approval of ancillary buildings and the introduction of the recycling of construction and demolition waste remained undetermined at the end of 2012.
- 4.25 At Market Deeping, an application for an irrigation reservoir involving the extraction of 52,300 tonnes of sand and gravel remained undetermined at the end of 2012. An earlier application for the extraction of 50,000 tonnes of sand and gravel from the site was withdrawn in 2011.
- 4.26 At land south of Copper Hill Quarry (Ancaster), an application to extract 1.5Mt of limestone for use as building stone and as aggregate remained undetermined at the end of 2012.
- 4.27 At Fox's Land, Manor Pit (Baston), an application to extend the quarry, providing a further 628,000 tonnes of sand and gravel remained undetermined at the end of 2012.

- 4.28 At land adjacent to 5 The Fen, Baston Outgang Road (Baston), an application for the creation of a pond involving the extraction of 30,000 tonnes of sand and gravel remained undetermined at the end of 2012.
- 4.29 At Holywell Quarry an application to extend the quarry (38,000 cubic metres) that had remained undetermined since 2004 was superseded by a new application for building stone extraction to both extend the quarry (488,000 tonnes) and consolidate the existing operations. That application remained undetermined at the end of 2012.
- 4.30 A planning application for the extraction of a further 0.54Mt of limestone from Creeton Quarry, which was originally submitted in 2009 but withdrawn and re-submitted to run alongside an application for the First Periodic Review of the quarry, remained undetermined at the end of 2012.
- 4.31 An application was also outstanding for a new sand and gravel quarry at Swinderby (5.76Mt of sand and gravel) to replace Norton Disney Quarry. This was approved in June 2011 subject to the completion of a s106 Planning Obligation.
- 4.32 An application at Baston No 2 (2.25Mt sand and gravel) remained outstanding at the end of 2012.

Northamptonshire

- 4.33 Two applications for crushed rock (limestone) extraction were submitted and permitted during 2012: Harley Way, Oundle and Ringstead Grange, Kettering. The application for Harley Way, submitted by Churchfield Stone Ltd, was for an extension to an existing site for the extraction of Blisworth Limestone. Under the proposals a total of 0.17 Mt of aggregate extraction would take place over approximately seventeen years, averaging 0.01 Mt per annum. Work has not yet commenced on site.
- 4.34 The Ringstead Grange application, near Raunds, submitted by Mick George Ltd, was for the extraction of 1.95 Mt of limestone. It is proposed that extraction will take place over approximately fifteen years, averaging 0.15 Mt per annum. The permission remains unimplemented.
- 4.35 There were no further planning permissions granted for crushed rock (limestone) extraction in 2012. A planning application at Stonehill Quarry, near Kings Cliffe, for the extraction of 0.008 Mt of limestone over a period of three months was submitted by Mick George Ltd in 2012 but had not been determined by the end of the year. It is associated with the construction of lakes at an unrestored quarry.
- 4.36 The planning application submitted to extract 11.25 Mt of limestone near Wakerley, which was submitted in March 2008, has been approved subject to the completion of a S106 agreement. The agreement remains outstanding and so the permission has not been issued. The original planning consent was issued in 1962 and under the provisions of the Environmental Act 1995 the site was classified as an Active Phase 1 site. Negotiations with the landowners to exchange part of the 1962 permission for adjacent less environmentally sensitive land began in the 1990's and became linked to the Review of Mineral Planning Permissions (ROMP).
- 4.37 Planning permission for the development of a marina in the Nene Valley at Lilford Lodge Farm near Oundle, applied for in 2009, which includes the extraction of 0.4 Mt of sand and gravel, was granted during 2012.

- 4.38 Land at Earls Barton Spinney to be worked by Breedon Aggregates, has permission for the extraction of 1.2 Mt of sand and gravel over approximately seven years, averaging 0.18 Mt per annum. This permission remains unimplemented.
- 4.39 The Earls Barton West site immediately adjacent to the south has permission for the extraction of 2.4 Mt of sand and gravel. Extraction by Hanson Quarry Products was recently commenced to keep the permission alive but then the workings were mothballed. The minerals are to be processed at the Earls Barton Plant site which also processes sand and gravel from Church Farm quarry, Bozeat, which is operated by Hanson Quarry Products and is currently active.

Nottinghamshire

- 4.40 For policy purposes, Nottinghamshire County Council divides the sand and gravel resources into two zones: Alluvial/Terrace and Sherwood Sandstone respectively, each of which has a local apportionment.
- 4.41 One new sand and gravel permission was granted in 2011 for 0.08Mt at Bawtry Road Quarry. There were no refusals during the year. One application, submitted in 2010, remained undetermined at the end of 2012. This was for 12Mt of sand and gravel at Two Oaks Farm, Mansfield.
- 4.42 No new reserves of Sherwood Sandstone were permitted in 2011 or 2012, neither were there any refusals. One application for 1.0Mt remained undetermined at the end of 2012.
- 4.43 Aggregate limestone production and reserves are limited to Nether Langwith Quarry, north of Mansfield. This quarry is worked on a seasonal basis as a satellite to Whitwell Quarry in Derbyshire. The site became operational in May 2001 and has an expected reserve life of 13 years. The site was mothballed in 2009 due to the economic downturn. Other limestone extraction in the county is limited at present to one small building stone quarry.

Rutland

- 4.44 There were no applications or decisions relating to aggregate extraction or recycling during 2011 or 2012.
- 4.45 A summary of planning applications and decisions for 2012 is shown in Table 9 below.

**Table 9: SUMMARY OF PLANNING STATUS OF AGGREGATE APPLICATIONS
EXPRESSED AS TONNAGES East Midlands 2012**

All figures in 1,000 Tonnes

	Applications Submitted	Applications Withdrawn	Decisions Pending at 31/12/12	Applications Refused by MPA	Applications Refused by DCLG	Permissions Pending at 31/12/12	Applications Permitted by MPA	Applications Permitted by DCLG
LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE								
Derbyshire	700	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0
PDNP	125	0	0	125	0	0	520	0
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	1,500	0	2,040	0	0	400	0	0
Northamptonshire	2,059	0	9	0	0	11,250	2,050	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rutland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	4,384	0	3,549	125	0	11,650	2,570	0
IGNEOUS ROCK								
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SANDSTONE								
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
PDNP	299	0	0	147	0	0	0	0
CHALK								
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Rock	4,683	-	3,549	272	-	11,695	2,570	-
SAND & GRAVEL								
Derbyshire	0	0	5,160	0	0	1850	1200	0
Leicestershire	0	0	63.75	0	0	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	658	0	2,343	0	0	5,812	0	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Sand & Gravel	658	0	8,567	0	0	7,662	1,600	0

5. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Summary

- 5.1 All of the MPAs in the East Midlands have adopted plans (or saved policies) related to minerals planning as set out below. The following table sets out progress in terms of key milestones and a timetable for the preparation, consultation and examination of replacement plans and documents. The table provides the position at December 2013 since this is considered to be more useful to readers than historic information in this instance.

Derbyshire

- 5.2 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. There has been a period of ongoing consultation since that time. The Draft Plan will be published in 2014, and the Plan is due to be adopted in 2015. The Plan will provide the planning policy framework for minerals development in Derby and Derbyshire to 2030.

Peak District National Park

- 5.3 The Core Strategy Development Plan Document which includes mineral policies was adopted in October 2011. A Park-wide Local Plan, containing minerals policies, was adopted in February 2001. Some of the Local Plan policies, including some of the minerals policies, are saved until Development Management Policies are adopted.

Leicestershire

- 5.4 Core Strategy and Development Control Policies documents in respect of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework were adopted in October 2009.

Lincolnshire

- 5.5 The Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan was adopted in 1991 and was due to be reviewed in 2001. The plan is not therefore saved under the Planning and Compensation Act 2004, but certain policies were saved.
- 5.6 The Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan was adopted in 2006 following a public inquiry and Inspector's binding report in accordance with the transitional arrangements. The policies continue to be saved.
- 5.7 Both the Minerals and Waste Plans for the county will be replaced by a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan, formerly known as the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. This terminology was changed with the introduction of the Localism Act 2011.
- 5.8 Consultation on preferred minerals and waste strategies was carried out between June and August 2010. In conjunction with this consultation a separate Sites Locations consultation was carried out.

Northamptonshire

- 5.9 The Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) Core Strategy was adopted in May 2010. The Locations for Minerals Development DPD (the minerals site-specific element of the MWDF) was adopted in March 2011 alongside a waste site-specific document. The Control and Management DPD (containing development control policies) was adopted in June 2011. A revision to the Supplementary Planning Document on Development and Implementation Principles was adopted in September 2011. There is therefore a full suite of updated development plan policies for minerals and waste in the county. The plan period for these policies is to 2026.
- 5.10 The MWDF is undergoing a partial review. This will bring together the four separate DPDs into one combined plan and will extend the plan period to 2031. The MWDF will be re-named as the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. During June to August 2012 there was an issues and options consultation (MWDF Partial Review: Consultation on the way forward). Consultation on a Draft Local Plan (the equivalent of the preferred option stage) will be from January to March 2013 with the Final Draft Plan (proposed submission stage) to be published in September 2013.

Nottinghamshire

- 5.11 The saved policies in the current Minerals Local Plan, adopted in December 2005, remain in force.
- 5.12 As of November 2012 the approach taken in the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan has changed as a result of the NPPF issued earlier in the year. All mineral sites will now be allocated in the Minerals Local Plan (as opposed to the previous approach of a separate site allocations document). This change of approach has required a reassessment of the existing timetable as follows:
- 5.13 Preferred approach consultation scheduled for September 2013; Submission draft consultation expected April 2014 for eventual submission in August 2014. Public Examination in December 2014 with Adoption in March 2015.
- 5.14 The Waste Core Strategy submission draft will go to public examination early in 2013 leading to the eventual adoption of the Waste Core Strategy there after.
- 5.15 Background work on a Waste Site Specific Allocations and Development Management Policies document has commenced with an expected initial consultation expected in 2014.

Rutland

- 5.15 Rutland has produced a separate Minerals DPD as part of its LDF. The DPD was adopted by Rutland County Council on 11 October 2010.

Key Milestones for Minerals & Waste Plans in East Midlands

DPD or SPD title	Consultation on Issues & Options	Consultation on Preferred Options & Proposals	Consultation on Pre-Submission Draft/ Submission to SoS	Date for Public Hearing	Estimated date for Adoption
Derbyshire					
Derby and Derbyshire Joint Minerals Plan	April 2010	Autumn 2013	Summer 2014	Summer 2015	Winter 2015
Derby and Derbyshire Joint Waste Plan	February 2010	Currently	Under	Review	
Leicestershire					
Minerals Core Strategy & DC Policies					October 2009
Waste Core Strategy & DC Policies					October 2009
Minerals & Waste Local Plan	November 2013				
Lincolnshire					
Minerals & Waste Core Strategy & DC Policies		November 2013	April 2014/August 2014	January 2015	September 2015
Northamptonshire (upcoming key dates)					
Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWDF Partial Review)	June - August 2012	Jan - March 2013 (Draft Plan)	Sept 2013	March 2014	September 2014
Development and Implementation Principles SPD Review	June 2014 (Draft SPD)				Nov 2014
Nottinghamshire					
Minerals Local Plan	Jan-March 2012	November 2013	May 2014/August 2014	December 2014	March 2015
Waste Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy	Sep - Oct 2010	July-Sep 2011	March - April 2012 Submission: Dec 2012	May 2013	10 Dec 2013
Waste Local Plan Part 2: Site Specific and Development Management Policies		Sept 2014	March 2015 Submission: June 2015	Sept 2015	January 2016
Peak District NPA					
Core Strategy					Adopted October 2011
Development Management Policies	Sep - Dec 2012				
Rutland					
Minerals Plan (DPD)					October 2010
Core Strategy					July 2011
Site Allocations	Sept-Nov 2011	Oct-Nov 2012	April/July 2013	November 2013	February 2014
Rutland Local Plan	March 2014	February 2015	December 2015/ April 2016	August 2016	December 2016

6. PRODUCTION AND MARKET INFLUENCES

- 6.1 The information below has been provided by the MPAs and summarises how production levels have altered and, where there are significant changes, the likely reasons for them.
- 6.2 A general comment has also been received from industry raising concerns about productive capacity. This arises due to the quantity of permitted reserves which are contained in inactive sites. This amounts to about 20% of the sand and gravel reserve and some 25% of the crushed rock reserve for aggregate purposes. Some of the inactive sites are newly permitted or recently “mothballed” and may be capable of rapid re-activation as demand increases. However, in other cases sites have been inactive for some time or the reason for cessation may be due to a number of reasons such as site specific problems e.g. flooding, financial issues or reserve quality which impacts on viability. In these cases it may not be easy or possible to re-activate the sites quickly or at all. This could result in supply difficulties, especially if there is a rapid rise in construction activity. MPAs should therefore have regard to maintaining productive capacity which may be constrained for the above or other reasons.

Derbyshire

- 6.3 Production of sand and gravel in 2012 was estimated to be 0.81Mt , a decrease of 0.29Mt on the previous year. Production was from four sites in the Trent valley and one in the Sherwood Sandstone deposit between Belper and Ashbourne.
- 6.4 Limestone aggregate production amounted to an estimated 6.24Mt in 2012 which was down by about 0.11Mt compared with 2011.
- 6.5 There do not appear to have been any significant changes in markets or patterns of supply over the year and there have not been any major projects which have affected historic patterns of supply.
- 6.6 Sandstone production for aggregate has continued on a relatively small scale in the mid and north west of the county. The material tends to be used to supply the Greater Manchester area.

Peak District National Park

- 6.7 Due to restrictions on the extent of development that may take place in the National Park in order to conserve and enhance the designated landscape, only very small quantities of aggregate produced in the National Park are used within it. The main markets for aggregate arising in the National Park continue to be the remainder of the East Midlands, the North West and the Yorkshire and Humber area. Since 2009 there has been a noticeable reduction in the quantity of aggregates from the National Park due to the closure of a number of quarries and extraction from the Tunstead/Old Moor cross-boundary site focusing on extraction in Derbyshire. It is expected that this decline in production will continue in line with the national policy objective to limit quarrying in designated areas. Before 2009 production of crushed rock from the Park accounted for, on average, just over 30% of the East Midlands production. From 2009 it has been somewhat less than 20%.

Leicestershire

- 6.8 Sales of sand and gravel rose slightly in 2011 by 10,813 tonnes compared with 2010, a 1% increase. They fell in 2012 by 5,649 compared with 2011, a drop of 0.6%. Sand and gravel was produced from five sites in 2012.
- 6.9 Sales of igneous rock in 2011 were higher than in the previous year by 202,664 tonnes (2%). However, they fell by 1,238,220 in 2012, a decrease of 11%. Production was concentrated at four sites during both years.
- 6.10 Limestone sales for aggregates purposes rose by 4% in 2011 compared to 2010 but fell by some 13% in 2012 to below the previous year's level. Production took place at two sites within the county.

Lincolnshire

- 6.11 County production of sand and gravel was level in 2011 and 2012 at around 1.9Mt following the steep decline seen since 2006, before which sales were typically above 3Mt. Whilst the earlier production levels closely matched the anticipated demand set out in the sub-regional apportionments both for the period 2001-2016 and 2005-2020, the most recent production levels fall well short of these.
- 6.12 At sub-county level South Lincolnshire showed increases in production levels in both 2011 and 2012 of 8.7% and 2.5% respectively. In the Lincoln/Trent Valley production zone increases of some 6.9% in 2011 were countered by similar falls in 2012 of about 7.1%. In Central Lincolnshire a small increase of 1.8% in 2011 was more than reversed by a fall of 6% in 2012. In terms of relative contributions to the total county production, these were close to the 10 year mean averages in both 2011 and 2012 with Lincoln/Trent Valley supplying about 43%, Central Lincolnshire about 20% and South Lincolnshire about 37%.
- 6.13 The annual production of limestone has been in general decline since 2001, falling from 1.54Mt to 0.39Mt in 2011 (a fall of some 75%). The decline was slightly reversed in 2012 with an increase in production to 0.51Mt. This level is significantly below the anticipated demand provided for in the sub-regional apportionments. The fall in demand may be linked to the fact that the limestone has limitations with respect to its use as an aggregate and does not meet higher specifications that are being set.
- 6.14 Due to the lack of sales information no analysis has been made with respect to chalk.

Northamptonshire

- 6.15 There were 0.5 Mt of aggregate sales in Northamptonshire in the 2012 calendar year. This overall increase in sales reflects an increase in sand and gravel sales as opposed to crushed rock. Although sand and gravel production has declined over the past decade there have been increases each year since 2010. Sand and gravel aggregate sales increased from 237,306 t in 2011 to 400,549 t in 2012 (59%). By contrast crushed rock (limestone) aggregate sales decreased from 241,501t in 2011 to 136,432 t in 2012 (57%).
- 6.16 The increase in sand and gravel production may have been driven by the three production units in the north-east of the county near Warmington (Elton Estate), near Oundle (Lilford Lodge Farm) and at Thrapston (Castle Manor Farm Quarry). The two former developments are related to after-uses as an agricultural reservoir (Elton

Estate) and a marina (Lilford Lodge Farm) and are not operated by the main aggregate producers. The latter production unit, associated with the construction of a marina, is a newer development and has made significant progress during 2012. It is estimated that exports of sand and gravel to Peterborough and Cambridgeshire have increased as a result of production in this area. Elsewhere Bozeat Quarry had a short cessation in production during 2012.

- 6.17 Production of limestone has overall declined fairly steadily over the past ten years. The main production unit is at the Collyweston/Duddington Quarry in the north-east of the county, operated by Bullimore's Sand and Gravel Ltd. In addition to aggregates this site also produces Slate log for use by builders and roofers. Sandstone extraction for aggregate and building stone purposes continues to be undertaken by Peter Bennie Ltd at Harlestone near Northampton. However, sandstone extraction by the same operator ceased at Pitsford (although some unworked reserves remain) in order to focus on operations at Harlestone. The small scale quarrying of limestone aggregate and building stone continues at Pury End Quarry, operated by D.A. Bird Ltd. Limestone is also currently being extracted from Rushton Landfill site by Mick George Ltd as part of its extension as a landfill site.

Nottinghamshire

- 6.18 Sales of sand and gravel rose in 2011 to 1.71Mt but fell in 2012 to 1.55Mt, a similar figure to 2010 sales. These figures are over a million tonnes lower than historic levels. Lower sales are a reflection of the economic recession but dwindling reserves in the Idle Valley sub-area may also have an influence.
- 6.19 Sales of Sherwood Sandstone increased slightly in 2011 and again in 2012 to 0.36Mt. However, this figure is significantly lower than historic production levels. Sales of non-aggregate sand at 0.24Mt have increased slightly, possibly as a result of an increase in public spending on infrastructure projects in which there is a market for the product.
- 6.20 New road construction activity was relatively low in the county. However, as some 65% of the County's alluvial sand and gravel is exported (notably to Yorkshire and Humberside), external influences are particularly significant.

Rutland

- 6.21 Limestone aggregate production continued at three sites in Rutland. Sales of aggregate were up by about 28% in 2012 compared with 2011 in which a decrease of some 15% had been seen. However, a high proportion of Rutland's crushed rock production is for non-aggregate purposes. In particular, the Castle Cement works at Ketton uses Limestone to produce around 1.4Mt of cement each year and is one of the largest of its kind in the country.

7. SUSTAINABLE AGGREGATE SUPPLIES

- 7.1 The Government has in recent years placed significant emphasis on the concept of sustainable development. The sustainable production and procurement of aggregates goes to the heart of sustainable construction. Research, undertaken in 2007 and completed in 2008, into the continued relevance of the findings of the Verney Report considered the significance of matters of sustainability – both those deliberated on by Verney and others which were not considered at the time of Verney, such as issues of climate change. The research concluded that in many ways, the issues had changed little since the time of Verney. However, it remains difficult to reach conclusions regarding the most sustainable form of aggregate production and procurement. For example, it is unclear whether a large number of smaller workings or fewer large workings provide the greatest overall level of sustainability. What is clear is that where a large volume of aggregate needs to be transported over substantial distances (which arises from geological constraints and for socio-economic reasons), it is more sustainable to use rail or water transport. The latter is of little relevance within the East Midlands itself, although small amounts of aggregate are transported by barge in Nottinghamshire. However, a number of major quarries supplying mineral to other regions, chiefly the South East, are rail connected and there is a long standing aggregates reception depot in Northampton. Details of these are given below. For information regarding the recycling of aggregates and secondary aggregates, see next section.

Derbyshire

Active Rail Despatch Facilities

- Tunstead/Old Moor Quarry, Buxton – Lafarge/Tarmac
- Dowlow Quarry, Buxton – Lafarge/Tarmac
- Doveholes Quarry, Buxton - Cemex

Inactive Rail Facilities

- Hillhead Quarry, Buxton – Lafarge/Tarmac
- Whitwell Quarry – Lafarge/Tarmac
- Hindlow Quarry – active but for imports from Tunstead only – Lafarge/Tarmac

Leicestershire

Active Rail Despatch Facilities

- Cliffe Hill Quarry – Midland Quarry Products
- Mountsorrel Quarry – Lafarge/Tarmac
- Bardon Quarry – Aggregate Industries
- Croft Quarry – Aggregate Industries

Northamptonshire

Active Rail Reception Facilities

- Castle Station Depot, Northampton – Lafarge/Tarmac
- Neilson's Sidings, Wellingborough – Lafarge/Tarmac (permission granted 2009)

Peak District National Park

Inactive Rail Facilities

- Topley Pike Quarry

The following table provides details of aggregate (crushed rock) movements to and from the active rail facilities:

Rail Facility	Import/ex port?	Origin/destination?	Tonnage in 2012 (t)
Tunstead/Old Moor	Export	No information available	No data available
Dowlow Quarry	Export		
Doveholes Quarry	Export		
Cliffe Hill Quarry	Export	East of England 33% London 23.4% E Midlands 2.6% South East 2% W Midlands 1.6% North East 0.4% 37% sent direct to Network Rail for track maintenance (Regions relate to areas covered by AWP's)	Total from four Leicestershire sites 4.011328 Mt
Mountsorrel Quarry	Export		
Bardon Quarry	Export		
Croft Quarry	Export		
Castle Station Depot	Import	Mountsorrel Quarry	56,198
Neilson's Sidings	Import	Mountsorrel Quarry	45,395

8. RECYCLING AND SECONDARY AGGREGATES

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 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.
- 8.3 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.
- 8.4 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 about 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.
- 8.5 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.
- 8.6 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, 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, 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 may limit the availability of PFA/BFA for aggregate purposes since this use is not compatible with the use of such fuels.

- 8.7 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 risen again in 2011-2012 as reported below. Existing sites continued to operate. Overall the information suggests that the secondary and recycled aggregates sector is continuing to grow after a period of steady production.
- 8.8 Usage of secondary aggregates in road construction continues, following the significant increases seen following the introduction of the Landfill Tax and the Aggregates Levy. Road planings are the main source, but a reduction in road maintenance budgets has generally reduced the amount available for recycling as aggregate. Planings are now being re-cycled as asphalt, rather than just as a bulk fill. Road planings arisings surveys from local authority works were carried out in the past by the AWP. The last reported survey in the East Midlands was in 2004. After this time, DCLG decided to suspend these surveys. However, AWP have again been asked to undertake surveys of local authority road planings arisings for 2012.
- 8.9 In the East Midlands the response to the survey has been very low with only three councils out of nine providing returns. It is hoped that as the survey is repeated in future years a higher response rate can be obtained. Of the three responses a total arising of 66,436 tonnes was reported. The material was mainly macadam (about 75%) with the balance being asphalt. Although a small quantity of the total reported arisings were known to have been recycled or stockpiled for re-use (including 100% of the arisings in one authority area) the majority was disposed of by contractors or its end use is unknown. It is likely that most of the material was re-used or recycled since it provides a valuable alternative aggregate. Data for the survey were obtained through bills of quantity and informal estimates as well as from other work planning sources and landfill receipts.
- 8.10 Apart from the low response to the survey, the lack of any information from the Highways Authority (HA) (responsible for the maintenance of major routes, some of which is carried out for the HA by highway authorities or their agents) and the recycling of road planings by the private sector other than under direct contract to highways authorities means that the survey figures should be regarded as minima for the area.
- 8.11 A List of active sites producing secondary and recycled aggregate in 2012 is set out in Appendix 5.
- 8.12 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.
- 8.13 A brief review of the overall situation within the EMAWP area follows, based on information made available.

Derbyshire

- 8.14 An application was received in January 2012 for the recovery of 40,000 tonnes of ash and ballast for use in concrete block manufacture from land at Station Yard, Renishaw (phase 2). This remains under consideration.
- 8.15 In 2012 an application was received for the recovery of 872,000 tonnes of secondary aggregate and 87,000 tonnes of surface coal at Hartington Reclamation Site, Staveley. This remained pending at the end of 2012.
- 8.16 Work continued on the recovery of ash, clinker and aggregate for sale from the former tip at the Stanton Ironworks.
- 8.17 The recovery of coal continued from the former colliery spoil tip at Langton.
- 8.18 The County benefits from a number of facilities that recycle aggregate and secondary materials including sites at Chaddesden Sidings in Derby City and at Station Road, Renishaw.

Peak District National Park

- 8.19 There are no substantive recycling operations in the National Park.

Leicestershire

- 8.20 Planning permission was granted in May 2012 to Midland Quarry Products for the importation of waste road planings for processing into recycled asphalt product and re-use in the asphalt plant at New Cliffe Hill Quarry.
- 8.21 Retrospective planning permission was granted in August 2012 to J P & P Bailey and Son for the continuation of the waste recycling operation at Wiggs Farm, Ellistown. The operation involves the importation of excavated material from local highway works, the processing of the material to produce sized, recycled surfacing material and the export of the material for track, path and green lane improvements. The recycling operation would manage up to 10,000 tonnes of excavated waste materials from road projects per year.
- 8.22 Planning permission was refused in December 2012 for the retention of inert waste recycling operations at the former plant site at Hemington Quarry. The application was submitted by Lafarge Aggregates who sought planning permission for an additional period of 5 years for the recycling of approximately 60,000 tonnes per annum.
- 8.23 The following applications remained undetermined at the end of 2012 but continued to be under active consideration:
- 8.24 A planning application submitted in September 2012 by Lafarge Aggregates Ltd for the establishment of a separation and recovery operation at Shawell Quarry. This would allow the waste material from utility works to be screened and processed into saleable aggregates including sand, 5-10mm coarse aggregate, 10-20mm coarse aggregate and 20-40mm coarse aggregate. The processing screening and washing equipment would have a projected annual throughput of up to 50,000 tonnes.

Lincolnshire

- 8.25 Recycled aggregates are produced at Longwood Quarry, Harmston Quarry, Brauncewell Quarry, South Thoresby Quarry, Dunston Quarry, Highfield Quarry (Welton le Marsh) and Colsterworth Landfill Site.
- 8.26 Planning permission granted in 2010 for a recycling facility at the new quarry at Park Farm Tattershall Thorpe, to process 30,000 tonnes of aggregate per annum has not yet been implemented.
- 8.27 Two applications relating to the processing of recycled aggregates remained undetermined at the end of 2012. These are at South Witham Quarry – 20,000 tonnes per annum; and Swinderby – 30,000 tonnes per annum.

Northamptonshire

- 8.28 There are seventeen sites with planning permission for the recycling of inert waste to produce secondary aggregates of which six are known to be active. There were no applications submitted for new aggregate recycling in 2012.

Nottinghamshire

- 8.29 Two new permissions for aggregate recycling facilities were granted in 2012, bringing the total number of permitted sites to 12. Of these 9 were active in 2012. However, there is no information available on outputs.
- 8.30 Usage of secondary aggregates in road construction has probably increased following the introduction of the Landfill Tax. Road planings are the main source but reduction in road maintenance budgets has generally reduced the amount available for recycling as aggregate. Road planings are also now being re-used in road surfacing blacktop rather than just as bulk fill, a factor encouraged by the high price of bitumen.
- 8.31 Around 1.7 Mt of power station ash is produced from the three remaining coal fired power stations in Nottinghamshire. About 85% comprises pulverised fuel ash (PFA), the remaining 15% being coarser grade furnace bottom ash (FBA).
- 8.32 PFA is used as a light-weight bulk fill and as a cement additive. There is no recent sales data although aggregate sales are likely to account for a significant proportion of total production. Ash that is not sold is disposed of at land raising schemes adjacent to the power stations. Previous schemes to landfill and reclaim sand and gravel workings back to agriculture have all now ceased. All FBA is sold for use in block making. (See paragraph *** for details of 2005 arisings taken from the Capita Symonds 2005 Survey of Other Materials Used as Aggregate).
- 8.33 Colliery spoil represents the other main source of potential secondary aggregate although none has been used for many years and the future use looks unlikely. In 2012 there was only one remaining active colliery. There is no information on the amount of colliery waste produced, but it is likely to be well below the 3Mt. estimated for 1996 and 1997.

Rutland

8.34 Recycling of CDEW is carried out at two quarry sites in Rutland. There were no applications determined for new aggregate recycling in 2011 or 2012.

9. MARINE SOURCES

- 9.1 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. In addition, marine sediment is used in land reclamation schemes to infill areas in ports and harbours or to reclaim land from the sea prior to engineering works.
- 9.2 Although areas are licensed for dredging sand and gravel off the Lincolnshire coast (the Humber dredging area), none of the material used commercially was landed in Lincolnshire in 2011 or 2012.
- 9.3 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.
- 9.4 There has sometimes been marine dredging off the Lincolnshire coast. Some of the 0.09Mt landed at the River Humber Wharves in 2011 and 0.1Mt landed in 2012 may have been dredged off Lincolnshire, but 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 Fosseydyke but none of these sites are equipped for landing aggregates.
- 9.5 However, in 2011 and 2012 some 730,033 tonnes and 633,821 tonnes respectively of sand and gravel was dredged off-shore and piped to Skegness for use locally in a beach nourishment scheme. It is understood to be largely or entirely used for the Environment Agency's £45 million Lincshire sea defence works, to counteract coastal erosion between Mablethorpe and Skegness. These figures show a small but steady increase over figures for earlier years (545,127 tonnes in 2009). They are not included in the main body of the tables of sales and reserves.
- 9.6 Data regarding permitted reserves of marine aggregates in the Humber dredging area has not been readily available since 2008 because an amended process for the reporting of resources and reserves was being developed and was due to be finalised in 2010/11. However, the new information does not appear to be easily accessible. The new process was planned to build on previous work with the aim of updating it in line with the global reporting code for mineral exploration, resources and materials developed by the Pan European Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Reserves (PERC Code) released on 30 January 2009.

10. RESEARCH

10.1 Research sponsored by DCLG, nationally based, but of general relevance to the East Midlands is summarised below. Some of the reports from recently completed research can be viewed on the government's web site www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government

10.2 In order to make expenditure savings, DEFRA abolished the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) in England with effect from 31 March 2011 and retained that portion of levy income. The ALSF dispersed about 10% of Levy income and played a major role in supporting research in the period from 2002. As a result there has been little recent funding for research and hence less research undertaken. The aggregates levy itself has been challenged at European level by the BAA. This process is ongoing.

10.3 In addition to the specific research identified below it should be noted that British Geological Survey (BGS) is retained by CLG to advise on Minerals.

Completed research:

Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregate in England, 2005 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste. Contractor: Capita Symonds Ltd in assoc. with WRc plc. A survey of the arisings, use and potential use of CDEW in 2005. Estimates are presented at National level and by Region. Report published in February 2007.

Mineral Resource Information for use in National, Regional and Local Planning (BGS). Preparation of maps showing mineral resources, areas with planning permission for extraction and national environmental designations for all areas of England. The majority of areas have been mapped (at 1:100,000 scale) and summary reports prepared generally according to "1974" counties. The maps and summary reports by each region are now "live" on the web site www.mineralsuk.com

Aggregates Supply and Demand for Sustainable Communities: A Practical Approach to Problem Solving. (BGS) The research aimed to provide a practical approach to problem solving. The chosen study area was the South Midlands Growth Zone but the methodology developed is capable of being used in any area where there are aggregate supply/demand issues. In addition to addressing past and future demand, a key aim of the project was to research into sand and gravel resources in areas of S.W.Leicestershire and N.W. Northants, an area of acutely small landbanks. Furthermore, the report tracked the evolution of planning policies for aggregates across a number of MPAs. The research did not, however, reveal any significant new resource in the area. The project was completed in 2007. The final report is available on the Sustainable Aggregates web site www.sustainableaggregates.com

Reasons for the Decline in Aggregate Reserves in England (Capita Symonds) In response to findings (BGS) that reserves had fallen markedly and concern expressed by industry the project, funded by MIRO, aimed to examine the nature and significance of the decline in more detail and to investigate the reasons for the changes that were taking place, in order to inform an appropriate planning response, if one is needed. A final report was published in 2008. Ref. SAMP/4/03 *

Managing Aggregates Supply in England: A Review of the Current System and Future Options (BGS and Others). The project aimed to evaluate the current managed aggregate supply system and to look at potential alternative systems to see whether any alternative, including no managed supply system, would be more likely to meet the principle objectives of continuity of supply. The project commenced in 2007 and a final report was published in 2008.

The Need for Indigenous Aggregates Production in England (BGS) The project aimed to detail the consumption of aggregates in England and to consider their value in the development of a modern economy. It compared the current mainly indigenous supply pattern with alternatives based on increased imports to evaluate their relative merits. The project commenced in 2007 and a final report was published in 2008. Ref. SAMP/4/01 *

Aggregate Resource Alternatives: Options for Future Aggregates Minerals Supply in England (BGS) The project objectives included identifying current patterns of aggregate production, considering the effect of policy and regulations on the working of aggregates in designated areas (National Parks and AONBs) and summarising the extent to which possible alternative supply options would be able to sustain a steady supply of aggregate should additional resources located within designated areas become unavailable. The project commenced in 2007 and a final report was published in 2008. Ref. SAMP/4/02 *

Verney, Still Relevant After 30 Years? Beyond “The Way Ahead”. (National Stone Centre and Others) The project aimed to review and re-assess Verney’s recommendations in the light of modern imperatives and to consider which of the original Verney objectives remain relevant today and whether any objectives not considered at the time of Verney should now be incorporated into future planning for minerals. The project commenced in 2007 and a final report was published in 2008. Ref SAMP/4/04 *

Mineral Safeguarding in England: good practice advice (BGS) is an updated version of the earlier report, *Safeguarding Aggregates and the Environment: A Guide to Mineral Safeguarding in England* (BGS, 2007). The advice is intended to complement national policy and provides guidance on safeguarding and a methodology for identifying Mineral Safeguarding Areas. Published in 2011, (ref OR/11/046) it is available via the Sustainable Aggregates web site www.sustainableaggregates.com

Research specifically relevant to the East Midlands

Mineral Resource Information for Use in Local Plans – Phase I. Regional summary reports in preparation. In the East Midlands, reports (including maps and written commentary) describing the resources, showing the location of permitted and operating sites and environmentally designated areas cover Derbyshire (1995), Peak District National Park (1995), Northamptonshire (2001), Leicestershire (2002), Nottinghamshire (2002) and Lincolnshire. Reports for the remainder of the region were completed in 2003

* Final reports for these projects are available on the MIRO web site, link: www.sustainableaggregates.com/rprts_revs/rr_theme2.htm

as part of a national programme to cover England by 2005. The East Midlands summary report has been completed for use with the GIS and is available on the website: www.mineralsuk.com .

Lincolnshire Sand and Gravel Assessment (BGS, 2010) was commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council to inform its Minerals and Waste Local Plans. The principal objective of the assessment was to reassess the sand and gravel resources identified in the original Mineral Assessment Reports (MARs) produced in the 1970s and 1980s. A second objective was to identify potential resources in areas of the county not covered by the MARs. The report is an External Report ref. CR/10/49.

APPENDIX 2

ABBREVIATIONS

AWP	Aggregate Working Party
BAA	British Aggregates Association
BGS	British Geological Survey
CDEW/CD&EW	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
DCLG/CLG	Department for Communities and Local Government (formerly ODPM)
EA/ES	Environmental Assessment/Environmental Statement (i.e. under the terms of the Environment Act 1995)
EMAWP	East Midlands Aggregate Working Party
EMDA	East Midlands Development Agency
EMRA	East Midlands Regional Assembly
FBA	Furnace bottom ash - recovered from electricity generating power stations
MDF	Minerals Development Framework
MLP	Minerals Local Plan
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MPA	Mineral Products Association (formerly QPA)
MPG	Minerals Planning Guidance – published by DCLG
MPS	Minerals Planning Statement – published by DCLG
Mt.	Million tonnes (i.e. 1 Megatonne)
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now DCLG)
PDNP/PDNPA	Peak District National Park, as administered for planning purposes by the Peak District National Park Authority
PFA	Pulverised fuel ash – recovered from electricity generating power stations.
ROMPs	Review of Old Mineral Permissions
RPB	Regional Planning Body
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
S&G	Sand and gravel
Sstn	Sandstone
WDF	Waste Development Framework

Appendix 3: MONITORING OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS: 2012

Mineral Planning Authority: Derbyshire County Council as at 31 December 2012

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE						Pending at 31.12.09	
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn		Reason for Refusal
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS			
Moorhay Farm SK 4310 3724	G	Gritstone	45,000	16/09/99							S/A
Chapel Farm (Revised) SK4530 3304	G*	Sand & Gravel	1,160,000	18/02/04							N/C
Elvaston Pit SK 4420 3330	E*	Sand & Gravel	1,850,000	05/08/05							S/A
Slinter Top, Cromford SK 4284 3569	R	Limestone	800,000	17/05/07							N/C
Bolehill Quarry, Wingerworth SK 4368 3660	R	Secondary Aggregate	75,000	18/06/07	21/02/11						
Willington Quarry	E	Sand & Gravel	1,200,000	13/12/05	16/02/12						
Alton Quarry, Alton	G	Gritstone		03/02/11							N/C
Shardlow Quarry	E	Sand & Gravel	4,000,000	03/08/11			17/10/11		Contrary to policy		
Hartington Reclamation Site		secondary aggregate	872,000	05/10/11							N/C
Grange Mill Quarry	E	Limestone	3,500,000 (20% aggregate)	03/12/12							N/C
Station Road, Renishaw		secondary aggregate	40,000	16/02/12							N/C

KEY: TYPE: E = Extension; G = Greenfield; B = Borrow Pit ; R = Renewal; C = Consolidation, Re = Recycling.
 REASON: E = Environmental; S/D = Supply/Demand.
 PENDING: N/C = not yet considered by committee. S/A = approved subject to completion of legal agreement.
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS (ES): An asterisk = ES submitted with the application.

Mineral Planning Authority: Peak District National Park Authority as at 31 December 2012

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE						Pending at 31.12.12	
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn		Reason for Refusal
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS			
New Pilhough	E*	Gritstone	146,970	25/07/11			11/05/12				
Once a Week (non-agg)	E	Limestone	1,000	09/12/11	27/03/12						
Ivonbrook	E	Limestone	520,000	26/06/11	11/01/12						
Shining Bank	E	Limestone	125,000	23/01/12			04/07/12				
New Pilhough	E*	Gritstone	89,330	20/07/12							awaiting additional information
Birchover *	E	Gritstone	209,963	29/02/12							awaiting additional information
Once a Week (non-agg)	R	Limestone	1,000	14/08/12							S/A

KEY: TYPE: E = Extension; G = Greenfield; B = Borrow Pit ; R = Renewal; C = Consolidation.
 REASON: E = Environmental; S/D = Supply/Demand.
 PENDING: N/C = not yet considered by committee. S/A = approved subject to completion of legal agreement.
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS (ES): An asterisk = ES submitted with the application.

Mineral may be used for non-aggregate uses only – restricted by legal agreement

NB Once a Week & Ivonbrook are resubmissions of previously approved tonnages

Mineral Planning Authority: Leicestershire County Council as at 31 December 2012

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE							Pending at 31.12.12	
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal		Appeal Pending
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Bardon Quarry	E *	Igneous Rock	132,000,000	23/12/09	25/08/11							
Cadeby Quarry	E*	Sand & Gravel	605,000	28/06/10	04/05/11							
Hemington Quarry	E	Sand & Gravel	120,000	24/09/10					30/08/11			
Shawell Quarry	E	Sand & Gravel	63,750	18/11/11								N/C

KEY: TYPE: E = Extension; G = Greenfield; B = Borrow Pit ; R = Renewal; C = Consolidation.
 REASON: E = Environmental; S/D = Supply/Demand.
 PENDING: N/C = not yet considered by committee. S/A = approved subject to completion of legal agreement.
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS (ES): An asterisk = ES submitted with the application.

Mineral Planning Authority: Lincolnshire County Council as at 31 December 2012

SITE NAME grid reference	T Y P E	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.12
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Holywell SK 988 160	E	Limestone (Building stone)	38,500m ³ (c. 90,000 te)	19/10/04								N/C
Creeton SK 000 205	E*	Limstone/ Dolomite	540,000	01/10/10								N/C
Swinderby SK 883 613	G*	Sand & Gravel	5,760,000	04/04/08								S/A
Market Deeping SK 149 312	G#	Sand & Gravel	50,000	22/11/10					19/07/11			
Baston 2 TF 143 136	G*	Sand & Gravel	2,250,000	25/11/10								N/C
Cathedral SK 977 732	R/E	Limestone & Building Stone	14,550	31/03/11	13/03/12							
South Witham 1 SK 914 188	E/C*	Limestone	400,000	06/06/11								S/A
Market Deeping	G#	Sand & Gravel	52,300	22/11/11								S/A
Land South of Copper Hill Quarry SK 977 425	G*	Limestone Building Stone/ Aggregate	1,500,000	05/11/12								N/C
Fox's land, Manor Pit TF 120 149	E*	Sand & Gravel	628,000	15/11/12								N/C

Mineral Planning Authority: cont. Lincolnshire County Council as at 31 December 2012

SITE NAME grid reference	T Y P E	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.12
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Land Adj. 5 The Fen, Baston Outgang Road TF 128 749	E#	Sand & Gravel	30,000	10/09/12								N/C
Holywell SK 988 160	E/C*	Limestone Building Stone	488,000	27/11/12								N/C

KEY: TYPE: E = Extension; G = Greenfield; B = Borrow Pit ; R = Renewal; C = Consolidation
 REASON: E = Environmental; S/D = Supply/Demand, # irrigation reservoir
 PENDING: N/C = not yet considered by committee. S/A = approved subject to completion of legal agreement.
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS (ES): An asterisk = ES submitted with the application.

Special Notes: (a) Application made under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Mineral Planning Authority: Northamptonshire County Council as at 31 December 2012

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.12
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Wakerley SP 875 820	C*	Limestone	11,250,000	27/03/08								S/A
Lilford Lodge Farm, Oundle	G*	Sand & Gravel	400,000	23/12/09	02/02/12							
Grendon Road, Earls Barton	E*	Sand & Gravel	1,200,000	01/10/10	28/01/11							
Harley Way	E*	Limestone	180,000	12/01/12	04/05/12							
Ringstead Grange	G*	Limestone	1,950,000	09/03/12	21/12/12							
Stonehill Quarry	E	Limestone	8,500	05/10/12								N/C

KEY:

TYPE: E = Extension; G = Greenfield; B = Borrow Pit ; R = Renewal; C = Consolidation.
 REASON: E = Environmental; S/D = Supply/Demand.
 PENDING: N/C = not yet considered by committee. S/A = approved subject to completion of legal agreement.
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS (ES): An asterisk = ES submitted with the application.

Mineral Planning Authority: Nottinghamshire County Council as at 31 December 2012

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.12
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Bawtry Road, Misson SK 652 392	E	Sand & Gravel	80,000	03/08/11	05/12/11							
Two Oaks Farm, Mansfield SK 534 568	G	Sand & Gravel	12,000,000 of which approx 1,000,000 is industrial	01/04/10								N/C

KEY:

TYPE: E = Extension; G = Greenfield; B = Borrow Pit ; R = Renewal; C = Consolidation.
 REASON: E = Environmental; S/D = Supply/Demand.
 PENDING: N/C = not yet considered by committee. S/A = approved subject to completion of legal agreement.
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS (ES): An asterisk = ES submitted with the application.

Mineral Planning Authority: Rutland County Council as at 31 December 2012

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE						Pending at 31.12.12		
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn		Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
None												

KEY: TYPE: E = Extension; G = Greenfield; B = Borrow Pit ; R = Renewal; C = Consolidation.
 REASON: E = Environmental; S/D = Supply/Demand.
 PENDING: N/C = not yet considered by committee. S/A = approved subject to completion of legal agreement.
 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS (ES): An asterisk = ES submitted with the application.

APPENDIX 4: Active, Inactive and Dormant Aggregate Mineral Workings in 2012 (material in dormant sites not surveyed)

Derbyshire – Active sites at 31 December 2012 included in the Survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Hardwick Hall	SK 455 640	Sandstone
Dukes	SK 334 546	Sandstone
Brickyard Farm	SK 316 614	Sandstone
Birch Vale/Arden	SK 220 865	Sandstone
Stancliffe	SK 267 668	Sandstone
Birch Vale No 2	SK 220 865	Sandstone
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
Dene	SK 287 559	Limestone
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
Shardlow	SK 426 294	Sand & Gravel
Willington	SK 276 275	Sand & Gravel
Mercaston Pit	SK 268 444	Sand & Gravel
Swarkestone	SK 347 277	Sand & Gravel
Attenborough	SK 500 320	Sand & Gravel

Derbyshire - Inactive sites at 31 December 2012 included in the Survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Hayfield	SK 300 869	Sandstone
Bolehill	SK 368 661	Sandstone
Mouselow	SK 240 951	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
Milltown	SK 352 621	Limestone
Middleton Mine	SK 111 676	Limestone
Elvaston	SK 430 313	Sand & Gravel
Potlocks Farm	SK 314 287	Sand & Gravel
Repton	SK 290 280	Sand & Gravel

Derbyshire - Dormant sites at 31 December 2012

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

Peak District National Park - Active Sites at 31 December 2012 included in the Survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Hope*	SK 157 817	Limestone
Ballidon	SK 201 555	Limestone
Darlton	SK 213 756	Limestone
Ivonbrook	SK 234 585	Limestone
Hazlebadge Hills*	SK 174 802	Limestone
Old Moor	SK 109 739	Limestone
Once a Week*	SK 157 681	Limestone
Shining Bank	SK 229 650	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
Wimberry Moss	SJ 965 765	Sandstone

* Sites producing materials used for non-aggregate purposes only

Peak District National Park - Inactive Sites at 31 December 2012 included in the Survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Beelow	SK 094 793	Limestone
Stanton Moor #	SK 246 634	Sandstone
Longstone Edge (East) #	SK 232 734	Limestone

Sites currently in "suspension"

Peak District National Park - Dormant Sites at 31 December 2012

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Hillhead	SK 083 688	Limestone

Leicestershire - Active Sites at 31 December 2012 included in the Survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
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 & Gravel
Husbands Bosworth	SP 643 829	Sand & Gravel
Shawell	SP 540 809	Sand & Gravel
Brooksby	SK 673 153	Sand & Gravel
Cadeby	SK 446 180	Sand & Gravel

Leicestershire – Inactive Sites at 31 December 2012 included in the survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Whitwick	SK 448159	Igneous
Groby	SK 526 820	Igneous
Charnwood	SK 485179	Igneous
Slip Inn	SP 544 888	Sand & Gravel
Syston	SK 613 119	Sand & Gravel

Leicestershire – Dormant Sites at 31 December 2012

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
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 - Active sites at 31 December 2012 included in the survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Holywell (build only)	SK 982 159	Limestone
Longwood	TF 061 592	Limestone
Brauncewell	TF 270 518	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 & Gravel
Norton Disney	SK 883 601	Sand & Gravel
Norton Bottoms	SK 867 589	Sand & Gravel
Kirkby on Bain	TF 233 608	Sand & Gravel
Tattershall (New Park)	TF 210 610	Sand & Gravel
North Kelsey Road	TA 940 130	Sand & Gravel
West Deeping	TF 119 102	Sand & Gravel
Manor (Farm) Pit	TF 125 145	Sand & Gravel
Red Barn, Castle Bytham	SK 976 200	Sand & Gravel
Baston No1	TF 138 148	Sand & Gravel
South Thoresby	TF 394 762	Chalk

Lincolnshire - Inactive sites at 31 December 2012 included in the survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
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 & Gravel
North Hykeham	SK 927 661	Sand & Gravel
Baston No 2	TF 143 136	Sand & Gravel
Tatterhall Park Farm	TF 207 601	Sand & 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

Lincolnshire - Dormant sites at 31 December 2012

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
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 & Gravel
Biscathorpe	TF 222 845	Sand & Gravel
Sudbrook	SK 970 443	Sand & Gravel
North Kelsey	TA 420 120	Sand & Gravel
Burton	SK 948 738	Sand & Gravel
Welton le Wold	TF 278 883	Sand & Gravel
Thunderbolt	SK 998 182	Sand & 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
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 339 385	Chalk
North Ormsby	TF 288 934	Chalk
Belchford	TF 306 766	Chalk

Northamptonshire - Active sites at 31 December 2012 included in the Survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Pury End	SP 707 460	Limestone
Collyweston/Duddington	SK 997 700	Limestone
Rushton Landfill	NG 485 283	Limestone
Harlestone	SP 709 639	Sandstone
Bozeat	SP 900 604	Sand & Gravel
Titchmarsh/Thrapston	SP 880 631	Sand & Gravel
Earls Barton West	SP 843 623	Sand & Gravel
Elton Estate	TL 078 921	Sand & Gravel
Lilford Lodge Farm	SP 040 848	Sand & Gravel

Northamptonshire - Inactive sites at 31 December 2012 included in the survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Cowthick, Weldon Landfill	SP 923 887	Limestone
Park Lodge, Gretton	SP 908 943	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Wakerley/Harrington	SP 950 987	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Wakerley/Geddington	SP 875 820	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Priors Hall/Weldon	SP 925 903	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Weekley Hall Wood	SP 873 802	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Pitsford	SP 923 887	Limestone
Harley Way	SP 006 880	Building Stone & Limestone
Ringstead Grange	SP 975 745	Limestone
Passenham	SP 774 394	Sand & Gravel
Earls Barton Spinney	SP 843 623	Sand & Gravel

Northamptonshire - Dormant sites at 31 December 2012

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
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
Burton Latimer, Finedon, Irthlingborough, Little Addington	SP 930 728	Ironstone & Underground Mining
Blisworth	SP 720 520	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals Limestone
Nassington Yarwell	TL 040 980	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals

Northamptonshire - Dormant sites at 31 December 2012 ctd.

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

Nottinghamshire - Active sites at 31 December 2012 included in the survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Nether Langwith	SK 695 543	Limestone/Dolomite
Yellowstone (Building Stone)	SK 515 537	Limestone/Dolomite
Langford Lowfields	SK 815 606	Sand & Gravel
Girton	SK 821 676	Sand & Gravel
Besthorpe	SK 815 651	Sand & Gravel
Scrooby Top	SK 890 651	Sand & Gravel
Finningley	SK 976 680	Sand & Gravel
East Leake	SK 270 551	Sand & Gravel
Misson West	SK 942 679	Sand & Gravel
Burntstump	SK 511 605	Sand & Gravel
Bestwood 2	SK 525 566	Sand & Gravel
Carlton Forest	SK 822 666	Sand & Gravel

Ratcher Hill	SK 600 572	Sand & Gravel
Misson Newington	SK 942 679	Sand & Gravel
Misson Bawtry Road	SK 942 679	Sand & Gravel

Nottinghamshire - Inactive sites at 31 December 2012 included in the survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Mattersey	SK 880 685	Sand & Gravel
Cromwell	SK 805 625	Sand & Gravel
Warsop	SK 667 564	Sand & Gravel
Serlby	SK 628 905	Sand & Gravel
Rufford	SK 606 593	Sand & Gravel
Sturton Le Steeple	SK 802 847	Sand & Gravel

Rutland - Active sites at 31 December 2012 included in the survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Woolfox	SK 950 135	Limestone
Greetham	SK 931 146	Limestone
Ketton *	SP 980 055	Limestone
Clipsham	SK 976 152	Limestone
Hoby Lane, Stretton *	SK 936 164	Limestone

* Site producing materials used for non-aggregate purposes only

Rutland - Inactive sites at 31 December 2012 included in the survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Market Overton/Thistleton	SK 900 170	Ironstone (Limestone)

Rutland - Dormant sites at 31 December 2012

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
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 5: Active Recycled and Secondary Aggregate Sites in 2012

Derbyshire

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Stanton Works Old Tip	SK 447967 338768	Iron foundry waste
Chaddesden Sidings	SK 437170 335969	CDEW
Renishaw	SK 445184 377914	CDEW
Meadow Lane Ind. Estate	SK 441592 356471	CDEW

Peak District National Park

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Hope*	SK 170 826	Shale

* Site produces products for non-aggregate uses only

Leicestershire

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Beveridge Lane, Ellistown	SK 432 115	CDEW
Granite Close, Enderby	SK 530 999	CDEW
Mountsorrel Quarry	SK 562 151	CDEW and glass
Shawell Quarry	SP 540 809	CDEW
Wood Road, Battram,	SK 434 096	Highway chippings
Enderby Road, Whetstone		CDEW
Huncote Quarry		CDEW
Granite Way, Mountsorrel		CDEW
Moor Lane, Loughborough		CDEW
Glebe Farm, Sibson		CDEW
Groby Quarry		CDEW
Lynden Lea, Hinckley		CDEW
Mill Top Farm		CDEW
Orston Farm, Bottesford		CDEW
Pate Road, Melton		CDEW
Harrison Close, Wigston		CDEW
Lockington Quarry		CDEW

Rutland

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Wood Lane, Greetham	SK 933 147	CDEW
Woolfox	SK 952 132	Hardcore
Stapleford Road, Oakham		CDEW

Lincolnshire

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Longwood Quarry	TF 059 589	CDEW
Binbrook Airfield	TF 187 956	Runway concrete
Harmston Quarry	SK 992 619	CDEW
Brauncewell Quarry	TF 270 518	CDEW
South Thoresby Quarry	TF 394 762	CDEW
Dunston Quarry	TF 053 632	CDEW

Highfield Quarry (Welton le Marsh)	TF 451 691	CDEW
Colsterworth Landfill Site	SK 905 240	CDEW

Northamptonshire

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Long Drow Pits, Weekly Wood, Geddington	SP 878 814	CDEW
Harlestone Quarry	SP 710 638	CDEW
Boughton Quarry Northampton	SP 746 655	CDEW
Northampton Coating Plant/Great Billing	SP 821 614	CDEW
Lakeside Works Crow Lane Great Billing	SP 817 614	CDEW
Land north of A45, between M1 Junction 16 and Upper Heyford	SP 668 598	CDEW
Astwick Quarry, Croughton	SP 563 336	CDEW
Castle Manor Farm Quarry Titchmarsh	TL 015 781	CDEW
Duddington/Collyweston Quarry	SK 995 007	CDEW
The Old Sewage Works, Blisworth	SP728 543	CDEW
Nielson Road Finedon Road Ind Estate Wellingborough	SP 900 701	CDEW
Monkton Sidings Fineshade	SP 972 989	CDEW
Gretton Brook Road, Corby	SP 897 914	CDEW
The Former Potato Store, Oundle Road, Barnwell	TL 045 857	CDEW
Rushton (Storefield Lodge) Landfill Site, Rushton	SP848 834	CDEW
Weldon Landfill Site, Corby	SP 924 885	CDEW
The Old Brickworks, Harborough Road, Pitsford	SP 750 686	CDEW

Nottinghamshire

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Bunny Material Recycling Facility, Loughborough Road, Bunny	SK 458045 328656	CDEW
Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse	SK 453304 363423	CDEW
Worksop Waste Services Ltd	SK 457757 379912	CDEW
Biffa Waste Services Ltd, Private Road No. 2, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	SK 461923 340224	CDEW
WasteCycle Ltd, Private Road No. 4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	SK 463168 339793	CDEW
Toton Sidings, Stapleford, Nottingham	SK 448642 334839	Railway Ballast

Nottinghamshire – cont.

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Lee Reclaim Ltd Conygre Farm	SK 470566 348048	CDEW
Scrooby Top Quarry, Scrooby	SK 465387 388912	CDEW
Windmill House Farm, Warsop	SK 457962 366333	CDEW
Orston Shooting Ground, Orston	SK 477718 340736	CDEW
CMEC Demolition, Nottingham	SK 455254 337994	CDEW
North Midland Construction, Sutton in Ashfield	SK 446372 358393	CDEW

TABLES:

Table 5a SAND & GRAVEL SALES: East Midlands 2012 All figures in Tonnes

	SAND				GRAVEL		S & G FOR CONSTRUCTION FILL	UNKNOWN SALES	TOTAL AGGREGATES	TOTAL NON-AGG. USE	TOTAL
	BUILDING SAND	CONCRETING SAND	OTHER USES	COATING	CONCRETE	OTHER GRAVEL					
Derbyshire	59,357	193,476	-	-	207,660	302,667	50,130	-	813,290	-	813,290
PDNP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	73,967	509,027	-	815	101,863	225,894	-	-	911,566	-	911,566
Lincolnshire	101,573	628,789	-	99,044	316,435	510,771	193,193	-	1,849,805	-	1,849,805
Northamptonshire	1,352	74,980	-	8,815	64,779	100,566	20,057	130,000	400,549	-	400,549
Nottinghamshire	331,178	658,218	69,060	-	473,784	332,097	46,776	-	1,911,113	244,654	2,155,767
TOTAL	567,427	2,064,490	69,060	108,674	1,164,521	1,471,995	310,156	130,000	5,886,323	244,654	6,130,977

Table 5b Subdivision of the above

	Sand				Gravel						
Lincolnshire											
Lincoln/Trent Valley	19,408	274,404	-	2,126	230,244	190,904	91,939	-	809,025	-	809,025
Central	56,199	161,312	-	33,110	7,317	67,748	22,667	-	348,353	-	348,353
South Lincs	25,966	193,073	-	63,808	78,874	252,119	78,587	-	692,427	-	692,427
Nottinghamshire											
Trent Valley	14,666	301,244	5,035	-	361,272	200,838	28,910	-	911,965	-	911,965
Idle Valley	152,459	234,761	-	-	109,585	127,560	11,339	-	635,704	-	635,704
Sherwood Sstn	164,053	122,213	64,025	-	2,927	3,699	6,527	-	363,444	244,654	608,098

Table 6a Rock Sales: East Midlands 2012 All figures in Tonnes

LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE	ROADSTONE			ARMOUR STONE	CONCRETE AGGREGATE	OTHER SCREENED GRADED AGG.	OTHER CONSTRUCTION INCL. FILL	USE UNKNOWN	TOTAL AGGREGATES	TOTAL NON-AGG. USE	TOTAL
	COATED AT SITE	COATED REMOTELY	NOT COATED*								
Derbyshire	215,471	162,094	712,297	0	1,096,989	3,255,441	798,789	0	6,241,081	3,228,594	9,469,675
PDNP	29,284	133,524	296,668	10,871	689,938	442,755	176,790	0	1,779,830	4,441,539	6,221,369
Leicestershire/Rutland	177,434	70,178	159,671	0	112,566	304,950	185,684	0	1,010,483	1,216,817	2,227,300
Lincolnshire	0	0	84	0	0	494,482	15,319	0	509,885	193,662	703,547
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	0	56,798	79,634	0	136,432	2,033	138,465
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	600	700	0	700
TOTAL Lst	422,189	365,796	1,168,720	10,871	1,899,493	4,554,426	1,256,316	600	9,678,411	9,082,645	18,761,056
CHALK											
Lincolnshire									©		©
TOTAL Chalk											
IGNEOUS ROCK/SANDSTONE											
				AND RAIL BALLAST							
Derbyshire (Sstn only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
PDNP (Sstn only)	0	0	0	3,400	0	0	0	0	3,400	129,336	132,736
Leicestershire (lg only)	839,864	1,910,886	2,336,668	1,844,945	1,071,013	318,354	1,740,019	-	10,061,749	41,893	10,103,642
TOTAL Ig/Sstn	839,864	1,910,886	2,336,668	1,848,345	1,071,013	318,354	1,740,019	-	10,065,149	171,229	10,236,378
TOTAL ROCK	1,262,053	2,276,682	3,505,388	1,859,216	2,970,506	4,872,780	2,996,335	600	19,743,560	9,253,874	28,997,434

© denotes confidential figure.

Table 6b SUBDIVISION OF NON-AGGREGATE SALES: East Midlands 2012 All Figures in Tonnes

END USE	DERBYS	PDNP	LEICS/RUTLAND	LINCS	N'HANTS	NOTTS	TOTAL
Limestone	BUILDING STONE	5,290	724	4,087	39,912	1,179	51,192
	AGRICULTURE/HORTICULTURE	164,799	36,481	39,236	71,779	854	313,149
	FLUX FOR IRON & STEEL	67,849	102,134	534			170,517
	CEMENT	411,759	2,200,762	1,172,960	81,971		3,867,452
	FINE FILLERS, POWDERS		379,534				379,534
	WHITINGS						-
	ASPHALT FILLERS/MASTIC						-
	ENVIRONMENTAL		1802				1,802
	CHEMICALS		983,324				983,324
	OTHER USES INCL. UNKNOWN	2,578,897	736,778				3,315,675
TOTAL LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE	3,228,594	4,441,539	1,216,817	193,662	2,033	0	9,082,645
Sandstone	BUILDING STONE		129,336				129,336
	OTHER USES						-
	TOTAL SANDSTONE	-	129,336	-	-	-	-
Chalk	FLUX						0
	AGRICULTURE						0
	OTHER				©		0
	TOTAL CHALK	0	0	0	©	0	0
Igneous Rock	BUILDING STONE			41,893			
	OTHER USES						
	TOTAL IGNEOUS ROCK	0	0	41893	0	0	0
TOTAL ROCK	3,228,594	4,570,875	1,258,710	193,662	2,033	0	9,211,981
Industrial Sand	OTHER USES						
	TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SAND						
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL	3,228,594	4,570,875	1,258,710	193,662	2,033	0	9211981

© denotes confidential figure.

Table 7a: SAND & GRAVEL RESERVES East Midlands as at 31 December 2012 All Figures in 1,000 Tonnes

AREA	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	5,691	2,200	7,891	0
PDNP	0	0	-	0
Leicestershire	10,234	0	10,234	0
Lincolnshire	12,227	6,242	18,469	3,475
Northamptonshire	3,851	758	4,609	0
Nottinghamshire	20,117	4,033	24,150	0
TOTAL	52,120	13,233	65,353	3,475

Table 7b: Subdivision of the above

Lincolnshire	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Lincoln/Trent Valley	6,119	12	6,131	#
Central Lincs	834	3,680	4,514	#
South Lincs	5,274	2,550	7,824	#

Nottinghamshire	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Trent Valley	13,790	2,140	15,930	0
Idle Valley	1,420	500	1,920	0
Sherwood Sandstone	4,907	1,393	6,300	0

* Material in **DORMANT SITES** is **NOT** included in reserve figures because it is not a Permitted Reserve

Dormant reserves not shown for reasons of confidentiality

Material allocated for **NON-AGGREGATE USES** is **NOT** included in reserve figures

Table 8: TOTAL ROCK RESERVES East Midlands as at 31 December 2012

All figures in 1,000 tonnes

LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	728,591	378,059	1,106,650	
PDNP ^	182,998	0	182,998	©
Leicestershire/Rutland	60,191	0	60,191	
Lincolnshire #	37,591	10,996	48,587	
Northamptonshire ~	2,253	13,577	15,830	0
Nottinghamshire	3,339	0	3,339	0
TOTAL	1,014,963	402,632	1,417,595	-

IGNEOUS ROCK				
Derbyshire	0	547,000	547,000	0
Leicestershire	288,800	88,838	377,638	0
TOTAL	288,800	635,838	924,638	-

SANDSTONE				
Derbyshire	0	546	546	0
PDNP	6,896	95	6,991	0
TOTAL	6,896	641	7,537	-

CHALK				
Lincolnshire #	400	6,962	7,362	
TOTAL			-	0

EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL	1,310,659	1,039,111	2,349,770	-
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* N.B. Material in **DORMANT SITES** is **NOT** included in reserve figures because it is not a Permitted Reserve

~ There are substantial reserves of dormant limestone/sandstone in Northamptonshire in ironstone planning permissions. However, these reserves have not been reliably quantified and are of uncertain economic viability

^ Within the PDNP one of the sites is a cross boundary site and the reserve figure is included in Derbyshire figures
In addition, also within PDNP, there is no accurate reserve figure for another site.

some figures obtained from public documents

© confidential

Table 8a: ROCK RESERVES (Aggregate Uses)
East Midlands as at 31 December 2012

All figures in 1,000 tonnes

LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	555,116	214,908	770,024	
PDNP ^	74,149	0	74,149	
Leicestershire/Rutland	41,312	0	41,312	0
Lincolnshire #	29,990	10,574	40,564	©
Northamptonshire ~	2,228	13,497	15,725	0
Nottinghamshire	3,339	0	3,339	0
TOTAL	706,134	238,979	945,113	

IGNEOUS ROCK	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	288,800	88,838	377,638	0
TOTAL	288,800	88,838	377,638	-

SANDSTONE	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	0	274	274	0
PDNP	1,307	0	1,307	0
TOTAL	1,307	274	1,581	-

CHALK	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Lincolnshire #	©	©	©	
TOTAL			-	0

EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL	996,241	328,091	1,324,332	-
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Table 8b: ROCK RESERVES (Non-Aggregate Uses)

LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE/CHALK RESERVES FOR NON-AGGREGATE USES

	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	173,475	163,151	336,626	0
PDNP	108,849	0	108,849	0
Leicestershire/Rutland	18,879		18,879	0
Lincolnshire	©	©	©	
Northamptonshire	25	80	105	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	301,228	163,231	464,459	-

SANDSTONE RESERVES FOR BUILDING STONE

	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	0	273	273	0
PDNP	5,588	95	5,683	0
TOTAL	5,588	368	5,956	-

* N.B. Material in **DORMANT SITES** is **NOT** included in reserve figures because it is not a Permitted Reserve

~ There are substantial reserves of dormant limestone/sandstone in Northamptonshire in ironstone planning permissions. However, these reserves have not been reliably quantified and are of uncertain economic viability

^ Within the PDNP one of the sites is a cross boundary site and the reserve figure is included in Derbyshire figures. In addition, also within the PDNP, there is no accurate reserve figure for another site.

Includes estimate for 2 quarries
EMAWP2012Report December 18, 2013