

# Survey and Annual Report for calendar year 2009



East Midlands Aggregates Working Party

# **EAST MIDLANDS REGIONAL AGGREGATES WORKING PARTY**

## **SURVEY AND ANNUAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2009**

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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 (see Chapter 3: The 2009 Survey). 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. It also plays an increasing role in informing the Regional Assembly.
- 1.2 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), the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM) and the East Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA).
- 1.3 EMAWP's brief covers the East Midlands Planning Region, 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 in the former counties of South and West Yorkshire, Lancashire and Staffordshire – historically these areas have previously been assigned to other regions). Each of these is an MPA.
- 1.4 Within the boundaries of the three city unitary authorities of Derby, Leicester and Nottingham, there are no 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.
- 1.5 A full list of members, including corresponding members, is given in Appendix 1.
- 1.6 This report relates to the findings of the 2009 survey, which is defined in a later section, and activities of EMAWP during the calendar year 2009.

### **Meetings**

- 1.7 The full Working Party met on 1 June, 3 August and 11 November 2009. The main item discussed at the June meeting was the partial review of the East Midlands Plan. The August meeting was convened following the publication of revised National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision 2005 - 2020 at the end of June, primarily to discuss this matter. A Technical Sub-Group was formed after the meeting to progress the sub-regional apportionment of the new regional guidelines. This group met on 21 September and 16 October 2009 and individual members of the group met on a number of other occasions. The meeting of the full Working Party on 11 November considered the revised Sub-Regional Apportionment proposed by the Technical Sub-Group and, following discussion, endorsed it. The meeting agreed that the Sub-Regional Apportionment should be recommended to EMRA for inclusion in the East Midlands Plan. It was anticipated that it would be considered by EMRA at a meeting in January 2010 and then incorporated into the Plan through the partial review process. Other matters discussed at the three meetings were the publication of the 2007 Annual Report, progress on preparation of the Annual Report of the 2008 Survey and the Review of the South East Plan which had implications for the East Midlands in terms of demand for aggregates.

## **2. THE EAST MIDLANDS REGION**

### **Regional Government**

- 2.1 The East Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA), established in 1999, is the statutory regional government body in the East Midlands. The Assembly is a partnership of more than 100 members representing local government and a range of community sectors. It is responsible for preparing the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) to guide the form and location of development in a sustainable way that best meets the economic, environmental and social needs of the region's population.
- 2.2 The first RSS for the East Midlands was published in 2005. A Review was commenced in 2005 and a Public Examination of the Revised Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (the name of the RSS) took place between May and July 2007 with the Panel Report being published in November 2007. The RSSs are expected to incorporate Sub-Regional Strategies insofar as they relate to their region. Hence the East Midlands RSS incorporates matters relating to the Milton Keynes South Midlands Growth Zone in as much as they relate to the East Midlands.
- 2.3 The Assembly is also intended to provide democratic scrutiny for EMDA, the Regional Development Agency (established in April 1999) which is responsible for promoting the economic development and regeneration of the region, preparing a Regional Economic Strategy (RES), within and complementary to the longer term planning strategy provided by RSS.
- 2.4 EMRA is also responsible for selecting suitable indicators and regularly monitoring the performance of the region in respect of RSS policies.
- 2.5 EMAWP has a role as adviser to EMRA on national and regional aggregate planning issues.

### **3. NATIONAL AND REGIONAL AGGREGATES PLANNING**

- 3.1 Minerals Planning Statement<sup>1</sup> (MPS 1) published in November 2006 sets out the current national and regional framework for minerals planning and the provision of aggregates. This was supplemented by revised National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2001-2016 published on 10th June 2003. The levels of provision set out in the Guidelines are summarised in Table 1a. On 29 June 2009 a further revision to the Guidelines was published by DCLG for the period 2005-2020. The levels of provision set out in the latest Guidelines are summarised in Table 1b.

#### **Sub-Regional Provision**

- 3.2 Each of the English Aggregates Working Parties was asked to produce regional guidelines indicating how the demand identified in the 2003 Guidelines could be met from sources within each region. The exercise was repeated for the 2009 Guidelines.
- 3.3 The sub-regional apportionment of the 2003 guidelines, prepared by EMAWP, was agreed by EMRA on 19th February 2004. The details of these sub-regional apportionments are set out in Table 2a. The sub-regional apportionment of the 2009 Guidelines, prepared by EMAWP, was recommended to EMRA in December 2009. It was expected to be endorsed by EMRA in January 2010 and go forward into the revision of the RSS.

#### **The 2009 Survey**

- 3.4 Each year the RAWPs carry out annual 'standard' surveys of permitted reserves, sales/production and planning decisions. Every fourth year RAWP's are committed to conducting a major in-depth study known as an AM (Aggregates Monitoring) Survey, covering some of these aspects in more detail and in addition, data on secondary aggregates, activities in environmentally designated areas and the distribution of sales. The 2009 survey was a major AM survey based on sales made and decisions taken during the 2009 calendar year, and on the level of permitted reserves as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009. The results of the survey are collated at the regional level and there is a national collation. For 2009 the contractor appointed by DCLG to undertake the national collation was the British Geological Survey (BGS).
- 3.5 Unless otherwise stated, data and comments on Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire all incorporate information on the unitary city authorities within their respective geographic boundaries. Similarly and for RAWP purposes only, Leicestershire figures also include Rutland, this is to protect commercial confidentiality. As noted earlier, the Peak District embraces all the relevant parts of the component geographic counties falling within the designated National Park boundary.
- 3.6 The survey was carried out using standard survey forms prepared for the AM Survey to guide responses. This helped to ensure that the quality of responses to the survey was consistent and as complete as possible. This will have improved the completeness and accuracy of the data which is welcomed. In a minority of cases figures had to be estimated by the relevant MPA as operators failed to respond to the survey within the required time frames.

**TABLE 1a: National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001 –2016 (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	212	35	120	118	85
London	19	0	53	82	6
East of England	256	8	32	110	8
East Midlands	165	523	0	95	0
West Midlands	162	93	0	88	16
South West	106	453	9	121	4
North West	55	167	4	101	50
Yorkshire & the Humber	73	220	3	128	0
North East	20	119	9	76	0
<b>England</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>1618</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>169</b>

Source: National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001 – 2016. June 2003

(a) aggregate materials other than land or marine won

**TABLE 1b: 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
<b>England</b>	<b>1028</b>	<b>1492</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>136</b>

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

(a) aggregate materials other than land or marine won

**Table 2a: APPORTIONMENT OF REGIONAL GUIDELINES 2001 – 2016**

<b>CRUSHED ROCK (c)</b>	<b>2001 – 2016 (a)</b>	
	<b>Mt</b>	<b>Annual Provision (b)</b>
<b>Limestone &amp; Dolomite</b>		
Derbys	153.7	9.61
PDNP	66.9	4.18
Leics/Rutland	25.6	1.6
Lincs	27.2	1.7
Northants	6.3	0.39
Notts	4.2	0.26
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>283.9</b>	<b>17.74</b>
<b>Igneous Rock</b>		
Derbys/Leics	236.9(d)	14.8 (d)
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Sandstone</b>		
Derbys/PDNP	2.18	0.136
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>0.136</b>
<b>Total Rock</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>32.68</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>		
Derbys	26.5	1.66
PDNP		
Leics	20.0	1.25
Lincs	49.0	3.06
Northants	15.5	0.97
Notts	54.0	3.37
<b>Total Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>10.31</b>
<b>TOTAL AGGREGATES</b>	<b>688.0</b>	<b>42.99</b>

- (a) Total derived from Guidelines for Aggregates Provision (2003) N.B. Only refers to aggregate uses
- (b) Indicative only; calculated as an annual average over the total period
- (c) Chalk was not included in the apportionment exercise
- (d) All from Leicestershire due to lack of viable resources now available in Derbyshire



**Table 2b: APPORTIONMENT OF REGIONAL GUIDELINES 2005 – 2020**

<b>2005 – 2020 (a)</b>		
<b>CRUSHED ROCK (c)</b>	<b>Mt</b>	<b>Annual Provision (b)</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
<b>Total Rock</b>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>31.2</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>		
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
<b>Total Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>10.87</b>
<b>TOTAL AGGREGATES</b>	<b>674.0</b>	<b>42.07</b>

(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

- 3.7 Because the 2009 sub-regional apportionments were not adopted into the Development Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)) at the end of 2009 they are included in this report for comparative purposes only. At the end of 2009 it was anticipated that they would have been adopted during 2010. However, uncertainty over the future of the RSS means that they may not be adopted into the Development Plan until individual MPAs incorporate them into relevant Local Development Frameworks. Under these circumstances, from 2010 it is expected that they will carry weight as material considerations and will be used for the purposes of calculating landbanks by EMAWP and the MPAs. Since the National and Regional Guidelines remain in place and the East Midlands sub-regional apportionment is derived from the Guidelines and has been endorsed by the EMAWP, it is expected that it will be the starting point for MPAs to use when preparing their Local Development Frameworks.

## **4. MONITORING OF LANDBANKS**

### **Basis for Calculation**

- 4.1 Aggregates landbanks are indicators required to assess when new permissions should be considered in each MPA area. The Planning and Minerals: Practice Guide, published by CLG in tandem with MPS1, explains that the landbank comprises all permitted reserves with valid planning permissions at a specified time. 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. Although no express guidance is provided in MPS1 or the practice guide, where there is no policy in a development plan reflecting the sub-regional apportionment (see Tables 2a and 2b) as just described the landbank should be calculated using the average of the last 3 years production.
- 4.2 MPS1 states that the landbank indicators are at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock. It makes clear that, as far as is practicable, landbanks should be maintained from areas outside designated areas including National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

### **Dormant Sites**

- 4.3 Where sites have been officially classified as “dormant” 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 a valid 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.

### **Regional and MPA Landbanks**

- 4.4 At the end of 2009, the adopted Minerals Local Plans for Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire and the Park Wide Plan for the Peak District National Park contained landbank figures based upon the regional apportionment method set out in 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.
- 4.5 Table 3 shows aggregate sales trends in the East Midlands between 2005 and 2009. Landbank levels in the East Midlands as at 31st December 2009 are set out in Tables 4a and 4b.
- 4.6 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 average annual sales in all MPA areas. However, based on the approved 2003 sub-regional

apportionment, the landbank is slightly below 7 years in Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. For the third year running, the permitted reserve of sand and gravel in the region has risen. The increase is about 4% in regional terms. It is accounted for mainly by new reserves being permitted in Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire. There has also been a fall of some 23% in sales between 2008 and 2009, meaning that the landbank has not been depleted at the expected rate. This fall is accounted for by the national economic downturn. A very small amount of new sand and gravel was applied for in 2009. Decisions were pending at 31 December 2009 in respect of over 10Mt of sand and gravel. In 2009, sales fell for the sixth successive year and were below 10Mt for the fourth consecutive year (Table 3).

- 4.8 As stated above, MPS1 advises that landbanks for crushed rock should be at least ten years. Table 4a shows that this is the case throughout the East Midlands. In Nottinghamshire, where the landbank based on the 2001-2016 sub-regional apportionment is lowest (12.9 years) sales have fallen significantly to negligible levels in recent years meaning that if the new 2005-2020 apportionment is applied the landbank is almost three times as great. In Northamptonshire, where reserves have in the past been low, the more intensive survey of inactive sites for 2005 improved the situation, increasing the landbank to over 30 years. In this area, however, limestones tend to be worked on a similar basis (often temporary operations with mobile plant) and scale to sand and gravel sites. The softer nature of the limestone does limit the range of aggregate end uses, compared with the harder limestones in the north west of the region. Unlike sand and gravel, limestone resources in Northamptonshire are more predictable and extensive. (See also note on Ironstone Permissions under "Other Significant Matters").
- 4.9 Rock sales for aggregate purposes were fairly steady over the years 2005-2007, showing a slightly rising trend. This runs counter to the national trend of falling sales. However, in 2008 sales fell by about 13% to around 26.8Mt and a further sharp fall of some 20% in 2009 reduced sales to around 21.5Mt. The fall was accounted for by lower sales in most areas. The drop in sales was particularly marked in the Peak District National Park, down from 4.1Mt in 2008 to 1.7Mt in 2009 (about 58%) but in contrast sales rose by some 6% in Derbyshire, reversing the trend seen in 2008. Some of the change in the Peak District National Park and Derbyshire is accounted for by the working of different areas in the large Tunstead/Old Moor Quarry which straddles the border between the two MPA's. The recent concentration of working in the Derbyshire part of the site is in preparation for constructing the proposed K2 cement kiln. Aggregate sales in the Park also dropped as a consequence of certain sites ceasing to operate. These included Moss Rake East Quarry following the issuing of enforcement and stop notice in July 2008, at Goddards Quarry following the exhaustion of the limestone reserve and at Longstone Edge East (Backdale) following the Court of Appeal decision. Sales of limestone also dropped at Dalton Quarry following the mothballing of the site by the operator.
- 4.10 In 2009 levels of newly permitted reserve were some 2.8Mt. As a consequence of reduced aggregate sale from Tunstead/Old Moor, the amount of permitted reserve seemingly allocated to aggregates within the Peak Park reduced markedly. The aggregate reserve figure for the Park consequently fell from 111mt in 2008 (27 years landbank) to 92mt in 2009 (22 years landbank) a fall of 19mt of aggregate reserve in one year and a 5 year drop in the landbank, this at a time when aggregate sales from the Park was well down on average sales. At the same time there was an increase in the amount of reserve allocated to non-aggregate uses. There were no other obvious reasons for the significant drop in the reserve figure. At the end of 2009, some 151Mt of rock had been applied for, mainly in Leicestershire, but applications had not been determined.

4.11 Owing to the 2009 survey being a major survey, information relating to the distribution of aggregate is available for the first time since 2005. The detailed distribution is set out in Tables 10a-c. Tables 10d and 10e provide a comparison of distribution between 2005, the year of the last major survey, and 2009. It can be seen from the tables that the majority of aggregate is transported by road although significant quantities of crushed rock are distributed by rail and smaller amounts of sand and gravel by water. In the case of crushed rock, over 50% of the regional sales are exported beyond the East Midlands. The majority of sand and gravel is used within the region although Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire export significant amounts to Yorkshire and the Humber, and Leicestershire exports a significant quantity to the West Midlands. Smaller amounts are exported to other regions, especially those which border the East Midlands, and in particular the East of England.

### **Demand and Provision for Non-Aggregate Uses**

- 4.12 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 for cement production is an exception. Government guidance in MPG 10 (1991) 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.
- 4.13 It should be noted that a large proportion of the limestone/dolomite permitted reserves of Derbyshire, Peak Park, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Rutland (in total, about 550 Mt,) have 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.
- 4.14 Cement manufacture is very important in the East Midlands with the region having the capacity to supply about 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 (which has recently been considerably expanded) is dependent upon the Tunstead/Old Moor Quarry which straddles the border between Derbyshire and the Peak 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.
- 4.15 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, 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 2005 - 2009**

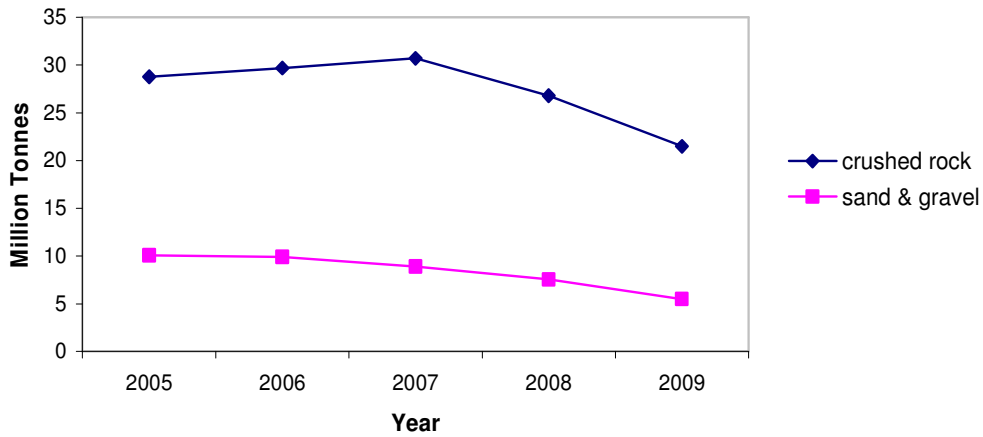
	million tonnes				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>CRUSHED ROCK</b>					
<b>LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE</b>					
Derbyshire	6.886	7.511	9.076	6.907	7.368
PDNP	4.846	4.364	3.807	4.123	1.742
Leicestershire/Rutland	1.576	1.698	1.556	1.432	1.092
Lincolnshire	0.709	0.81	0.99	0.519	0.461
Northamptonshire	0.386	0.318	0.378	0.208	0.16
Nottinghamshire	0.142	0.142	0.034	0.002	0.002
<b>TOTAL Lstn/Dol</b>	<b>14.545</b>	<b>14.843</b>	<b>15.841</b>	<b>13.191</b>	<b>10.825</b>
<b>IGNEOUS ROCK/ SANDSTONE</b>					
Derbys	0.23	0.096	©	0.087	0
PDNP	~	~	~	~	0.003
Leicestershire	13.912	14.519	14.623	13.446	10.677
<b>TOTAL Ign Rock/Sstn</b>	<b>14.142</b>	<b>14.615</b>	<b>14.623</b>	<b>13.533</b>	<b>10.68</b>
<b>CHALK</b>					
Lincolnshire	0.102	0.233	0.249	0.071	0.04
<b>TOTAL Chalk</b>	<b>0.102</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.249</b>	<b>0.071</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>TOTAL ROCK</b>	<b>28.789</b>	<b>29.691</b>	<b>30.713</b>	<b>26.795</b>	<b>21.545</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>					
Derbyshire	1.336	1.194	1.22	1.11	0.914
PDNP	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	1.36	1.267	1.332	1.089	0.835
Lincolnshire	3.196	3.371	2.472	2.273	1.986
Northamptonshire	0.581	0.425	0.36	0.25	0.171
Nottinghamshire	3.598	3.653	3.521	2.82	1.596
<b>TOTAL Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>10.071</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>8.905</b>	<b>7.542</b>	<b>5.502</b>
<b>TOTAL AGGREGATES</b>	<b>38.860</b>	<b>39.601</b>	<b>39.618</b>	<b>34.337</b>	<b>27.047</b>

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

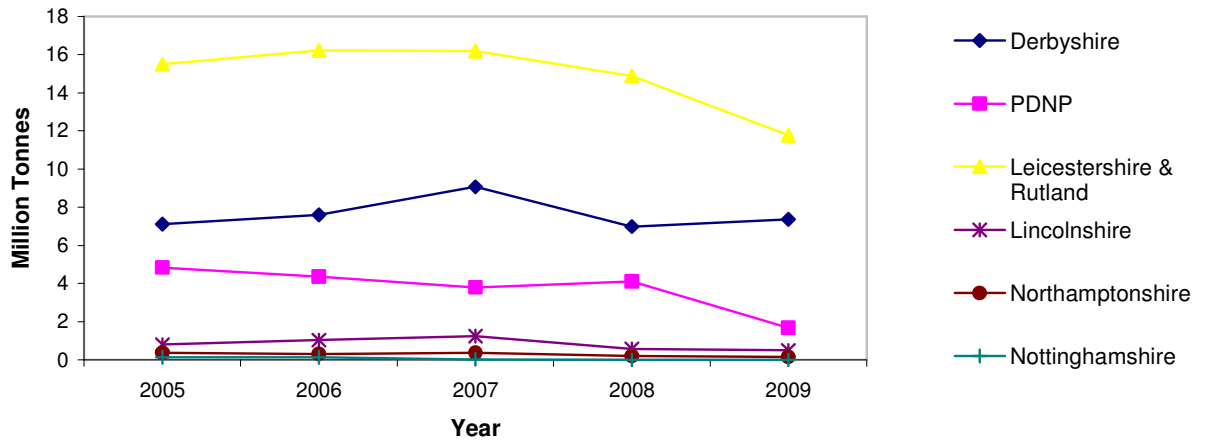
© Confidential

Rutland & Leicestershire Limestone Combined to protect confidentiality

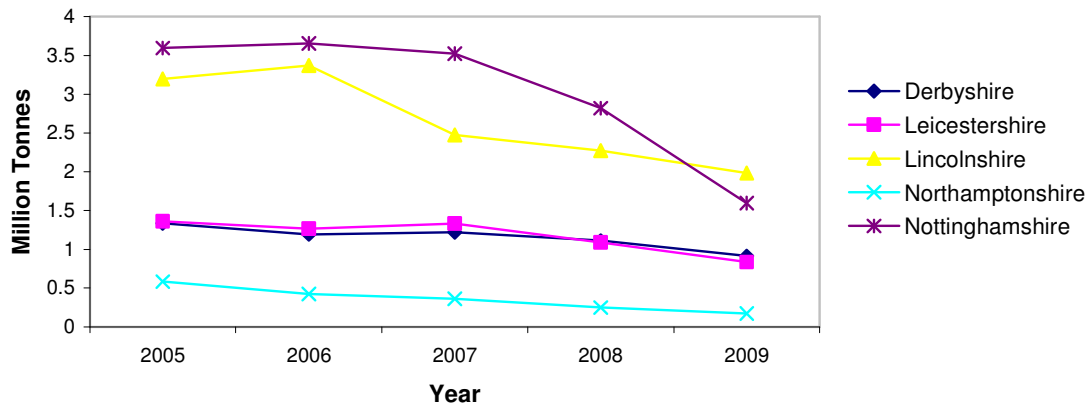
**Graph 1: Regional Aggregate Sales 2005-2009**



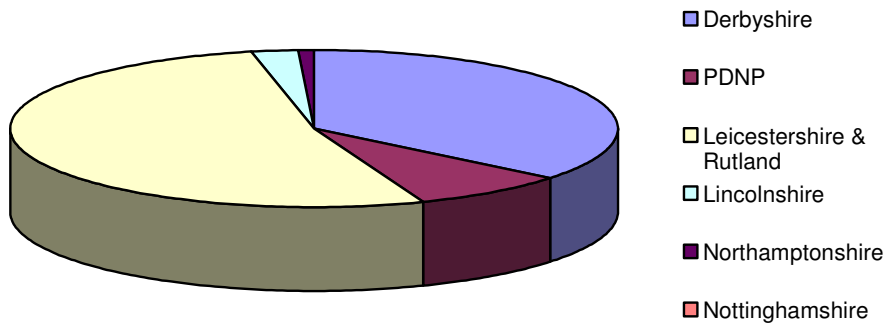
**Graph 2: Crushed Rock Aggregate Sales 2005-2009**



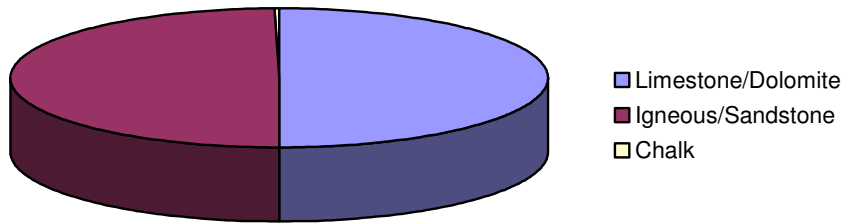
**Graph 3: Sand & Gravel Aggregate Sales 2005-2009**



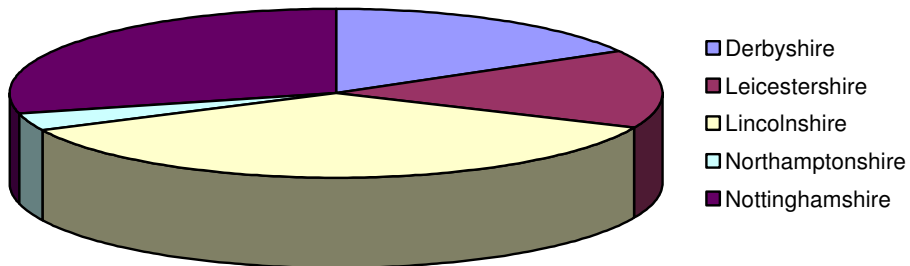
**Graph 4: Sources of Crushed Rock Sales in 2009 by MPA**



**Graph 5: Crushed Rock Sales by Type 2009**



**Graph 6: Sources of Sand & Gravel Sales 2009 by MPA**



**Table 4a: LANDBANKS FOR CRUSHED ROCK AGGREGATES\* East Midlands 2009**

	2009 Aggregate Sales (Million Tonnes)	Permitted Reserves* at 31/12/09 (Million Tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2007-2009 (Million Tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/09 (years)	2001-2016 Apportionment Figures (Million Tonnes)	Landbank based on Apportionment (years)	2005-2020 Apportionment Figures (Million Tonnes)	Landbank based on Apportionment (years)
<b>LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE</b>								
Derbyshire	7.368	808.78	7.784	103.9	9.61	84.2	8.74	93
PDNP	1.742	92.51	3.208	28.84	4.18	22.13	4.05	22.8
Leicestershire/Rutland	1.092	35.125	1.35	25.5	1.6	21.53	1.794	19.58
Lincolnshire	0.461	28.78	0.657	43.81	1.7	16.93	1.1	26.2
Northamptonshire	0.156	14.035	0.249	56.37	0.39	35.99	0.3	46.78
Nottinghamshire	0.002	3.35	0.013	257.7	0.26	12.9	0.1	33.5
<b>TOTAL Lstrn/Dol</b>	<b>10.821</b>	<b>982.58</b>	<b>13.261</b>		<b>17.74</b>			
<b>IGNEOUS ROCK/ SANDSTONE</b>								
Derbys/PDNP	0.003	1.32	0.045	29.3	0.136	9.7	a	a
Leicestershire	10.677	307.08	12.915	23.77	14.8	20.75	15.106	20.33
<b>TOTAL Ign Rock/Sstn</b>	<b>10.680</b>	<b>308.4</b>	<b>12.96</b>		<b>14.936</b>			
<b>CHALK</b>								
Lincolnshire	0.04	12.48	0.12	104	a	a	a	a
<b>TOTAL Chalk</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>12.48</b>	<b>0.12</b>					
<b>TOTAL ROCK</b>	<b>21.541</b>	<b>1303.46</b>	<b>26.341</b>		<b>32.676</b>		<b>31.2</b>	

\*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 or Lincolnshire sand and gravel sub-areas

Leicestershire & Rutland Limestone combined to protect confidentiality



**Table 4b: LANDBANKS FOR SAND & GRAVEL AGGREGATES\* East Midlands 2009**

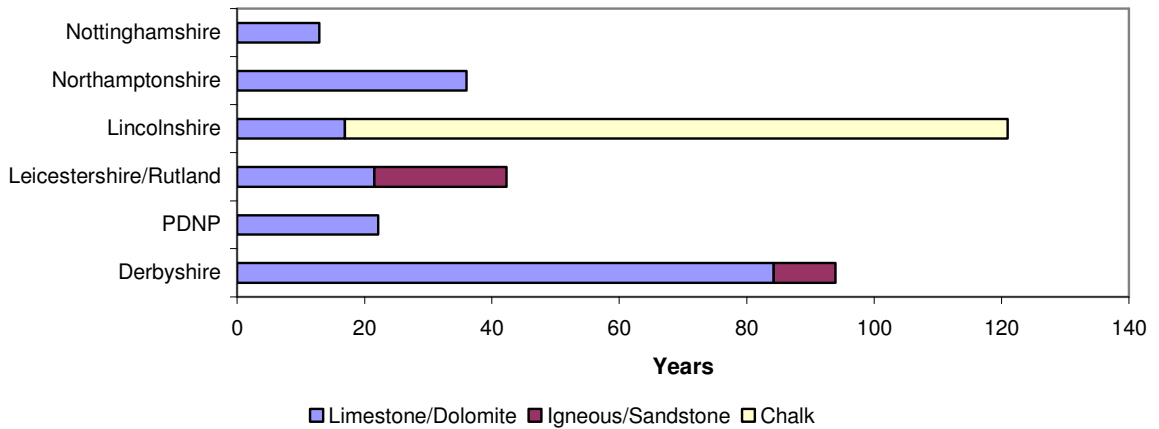
	2009 Aggregate Sales (Million Tonnes)	Permitted Reserves* at 31/12/09 (Million Tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2007-2009 (Million Tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/09 (years)	2001-2016 Apportionment Figures (Million Tonnes)	Landbank based on Apportionment (years)**	2005-2020 Apportionment Figures (Million Tonnes)	Landbank based on Apportionment (years)
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>								
Derbyshire	0.914	9.853	1.081	9.12	1.66	5.94	1.49	6.6
PDNP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	0.835	12.818	1.085	11.8	1.25	10.25	1.51	8.5
Lincolnshire	1.986	22.822	2.244	11.49	3.06	7.46	3.28	6.96
Northamptonshire	0.171	6.205	0.26	23.87	0.97	6.4	0.78	8
Nottinghamshire	1.596	28.861	2.646	18.08	3.37	8.56	3.82	7.56
<b>TOTAL Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>5.502</b>	<b>80.559</b>	<b>7.316</b>		<b>10.31</b>		<b>10.88</b>	
<b>SUBDIVISION OF THE ABOVE</b>								
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>								
Trent & Idle Valley	1.277	20.1	2.2	9.14	2.65	7.58	3.00	6.7
Sherwood (Sstn)	0.319	8.8	0.44	20	0.72	12.2	0.82	10.73
<b>Lincolnshire</b>								
Lincoln/Trent Valley	0.732	8.98	0.741	12.12	a	a	a	a
Central Lincs.	0.539	2.500	0.593	4.2	a	a	a	a
South Lincs.	0.716	9.504	0.912	10.42	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

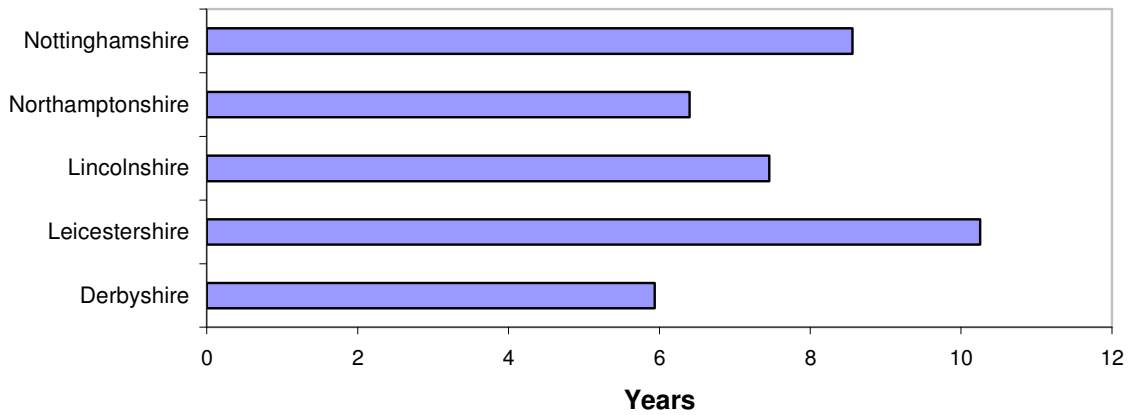
a = no apportionment for Lincolnshire sand and gravel sub-areas

**Graph 7: Crushed Rock Landbanks 2009**



Landbank based on 2001-2016 Sub-Regional Apportionments  
Some Sandstone reserves attributed to Derbyshire are in PDNP

**Graph 8: Sand & Gravel Landbanks 2009**



Landbank based on 2001-2016 Sub-Regional Apportionments

## **5. MONITORING PLANNING DECISIONS: MPA ANALYSES**

- 5.1 The following information has been provided by the Mineral Planning Authorities and provides details of planning applications and decisions during 2009.

### **Derbyshire**

- 5.2 The Council approved the following applications in 2009:
- 5.3 An application for the re-working of 830,000 tonnes of ash and clinker at the former Stanton Iron Works, near Ilkeston.
- 5.4 An application for the extraction of some 600,000 tonnes of brickclay and 30,000 tonnes of incidental coal together with the recovery of some 300,000 tonnes of secondary aggregate from Foxlow Tip and adjacent land at Staveley.
- 5.5 An application for the prior extraction of 130,000 tonnes of coal at Biwaters Clay Cross.
- 5.6 Recovery of 450,000 tonnes of coal from colliery tip at the former Langton Colliery, allowed on appeal.
- 5.7 The following applications were submitted in 2009:
- 5.8 An application in March 2009 for the development of a second cement kiln line at Tunstead Quarry
- 5.9 An application in November 2009 for an extension of time to extract sand and gravel at Swarkestone Quarry.
- 5.10 An application in December 2009 for an extension of time to extract limestone at Bolsover Moor Quarry.
- 5.11 The following applications remained undetermined at the end of 2009 but continued to be under active consideration:
- 5.12 An application for an extension of time to extract building stone at Dukes Quarry, Whatstandwell.
- 5.13 An application under Section 73 for an extension of time for the extraction of limestone and associated vein minerals, restoration to original ground levels with approved landfill materials and the recycling of imported materials at Slinger Top, Cromford;
- 5.14 Recycling of material from temporary tips and workshops at Bolehill Quarry, Wingerworth near Chesterfield;
- 5.15 An application for the extraction of 1.9Mt of sand and gravel from an allocated site of approximately 30 hectares at Trent Farm, Long Eaton;
- 5.16 A revised application for sand and gravel extraction at Chapel Farm, Shardlow is still under consideration. This followed the withdrawal of an earlier application. The revised application proposed the extraction of some 1.16 Mt of mineral from an area of 26.5 hectares over a period of 7-8 years. The excavated material would be

transported from the site by barge to the nearby Hemington Quarry in Leicestershire for processing.

- 5.17 A resolution in 2004 to grant planning permission for Moorhay Farm, Old Brampton in North East Derbyshire awaited completion of a section 106 agreement. The application was for the extraction of 45,000 tonnes of gritstone, primarily for use as building stone.
- 5.18 An application for an extension to Elvaston pit submitted in 2005 by Tarmac Ltd. The application seeks to extract some 1.85 Mt of sand and gravel from a site of 75.6 hectares. The site is allocated in the Adopted Minerals Local Plan.
- 5.19 An application to extend Willington Quarry to extract 1.2 Mt of sand and gravel submitted in 2005. A further application for the extension of Willington Quarry submitted in 2006 to extract 315,000 tonnes from a smaller area.

### **Peak District National Park**

- 5.20 In October 2005 an application to continue gritstone extraction for an additional 10 years was received for Chinley Moor Quarry. The Authority resolved to approve the application in April 2006 subject to a S.106 legal agreement restricting the end use of the stone for building purposes. Following the signing of the S.106 agreement the decision notice was issued in June 2009.
- 5.21 An application for the continuation of vein mineral and associated mineral extraction by opencast methods, mineral processing and restoration by landfill and variation of time related conditions at Moss Rake East Quarry was received in October 2006. The application was refused by the Authority in April 2008 on the grounds that there was no national need or exceptional circumstance for the development to continue that would override the national policy to protect the National Park. In addition the information provided in the submission and the accompanying Environmental Statement was considered to be insufficient and inadequate to assess the impacts of the development. An enforcement and stop notice was issued in July 2008 against the alleged unauthorised mineral extraction operations at the site. An appeal against the Authority's decision to refuse permission was lodged in April 2008 and an appeal against the enforcement notice was lodged in August 2008. The Planning Inspectorate required the submission of additional environmental information as part of the appeal process. A public inquiry to consider the appeals was provisionally arranged to take place in December 2009.
- 5.22 In October 2008 an application was received for Stoke Hall Quarry, Grindleford. The application is to vary conditions on the current planning permission to incorporate revised phasing and restoration at the site. The application remained undetermined at the end of 2009.

### **Leicestershire**

- 5.23 An application was submitted in July 2009 under the Environment Act 1995 for a review of attached mineral permissions at Mountsorrel Quarry. The application, which was submitted by Lafarge, 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.

- 5.24 A planning application was submitted in September 2009 for the southern extension of Cloud Hill Quarry. The application, which was submitted by Ennstone Johnston Ltd, seeks permission to extract an additional 4.3 million tonnes of limestone from the site which would increase the life of the quarry by some 3 to 4 years.
- 5.25 A planning application was submitted in November 2009 for the modification of the existing working plan at Cadeby Quarry to allow the extraction of additional sand and gravel. The application, which was submitted by Tarmac Ltd, seeks permission to extract an additional 11,000 tonnes of sand and gravel which would take about 4 weeks to complete.
- 5.26 A planning application was submitted in December 2009 for the extraction of granite from an area adjacent to Bardon Hill Quarry. The application, which was submitted by Aggregate Industries Limited, seeks permission for the extraction of 132 million tonnes of mineral from 65.9 hectares of land over a period of 40 years.
- 5.27 All of these applications remained undetermined at the end of 2009 but continued to be under active consideration.

### **Lincolnshire**

- 5.28 Planning permission was granted for an extension to Braucewell Quarry during 2009. This allowed the winning and working of 2.8Mt of Limestone/Dolomite.
- 5.29 A planning application for the extraction of a further 0.54Mt of Limestone from Creeton Quarry was received during 2009. The application had not been determined at the end of the year
- 5.30 A planning application for the extraction of a further 0.55Mt of Limestone from Dunston Quarry was received during 2009. The application had not been determined at the end of the year.
- 5.31 Applications were also outstanding for a new sand and gravel quarry at Tattershall (3.970Mt) and for extensions to Baston 1 sand and gravel quarry (0.85Mt) at the end of 2009.

### **Northamptonshire**

- 5.32 There was one planning application submitted in 2009 for development of a marina which also included the extraction of sand and gravel. This application by Lilford Lodge Farm, in the Nene Valley near Oundle, proposes the extraction of 0.4 Mt of mineral. This application which included Environmental Impact Assessment remains undetermined at the end of 2009. Planning permission was granted in 2009 to Lafarge Aggregates Ltd for a rail aggregate depot at Neilson's Sidings, Wellingborough.
- 5.33 The Enstone Johnstone planning application submitted in September 2007 for the extraction of 1.1Mt from land (allocated in the Minerals Local Plan) in the Nene Valley south of the villages of Earls Barton and Ecton, which was approved in March 2008, has not yet been commenced. This would be a new quarry with associated processing plant and ancillary facilities. The planning application received in late 2006 by Hanson Quarry Products for the extraction of 2.6 Mt of sand and gravel, on land (allocated in the Minerals Local Plan) proposed to be worked as a western extension to the Earls Barton Quarry was approved in principle in July 2008. The approval was dependant on the completion of a legal agreement and this was

completed in December 2009 and therefore the permission has been issued. The Hanson Earls Barton quarry currently processes sand and gravel imported from a satellite site near Bozeat which is transported partly by road and then by conveyor.

- 5.34 Castle Manor Farm quarry, near Thrapston, operated by Mick George Ltd, continues to extract sand and gravel. A further permitted deposit of sand and gravel remains to be substantially worked in connection with a permission issued in 2004 to the Elton Estate, which was granted in connection with the construction of an agricultural reservoir. The Passenham sand and gravel quarry operated by Cemex also remains active. A planning permission for an extension to this quarry was granted by Milton Keynes Council in 2005. The planning application included the retention of the sand and gravel processing plant, ancillary facilities, and highway access, in Northamptonshire. Some reserves of sand and gravel remain in Northamptonshire beneath the plant site but these will not be worked until after the minerals in Milton Keynes. The working of the Milton Keynes sand and gravel is progressing.
- 5.35 Permitted reserves of sand and gravel amounted to 6.2Mt at the end of 2009 giving a landbank of 6.4 years based on the 2001-2016 apportionment. This would increase to some 24 years based on the last 3 years annual sales.
- 5.36 There were no new planning applications for crushed rock permitted in 2009. Planning permission was granted in 2009 to Lafarge Aggregates Ltd for a rail aggregate depot at Neilson's Sidings, Wellingborough.
- 5.37 A planning application submitted to extract 11.25 Mt of limestone near Wakerley which was submitted in March 2008, remains undetermined. This application, submitted by the Burley House Preservation Trust Ltd & the Trustees for the Will of the 6<sup>th</sup> Marquess of Exeter, is related to an extant permission to extract ironstone and overlying minerals granted in 1962. 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). A parallel ROMP application for modern planning conditions also remains undetermined with the agreement of the applicant.
- 5.38 The quarrying of limestone by Bullimore's Sand and Gravel Ltd continues at the Collyweston/Duddington Quarry. This quarry also makes available Collyweston Slate log for purchase by builders/roofers. Sandstone extraction is undertaken by Peter Bennie Ltd at their quarries near Northampton at Harlestone and Pitsford although the Pitsford Quarry is being wound down and new operations focused on the Harlestone Quarry. The small scale quarrying of limestone aggregate and building stone continues at Pury End Quarry, operated by D.A Bird Ltd.
- 5.39 Permitted reserves of limestone/sandstone amount to 13.9Mt at the end of 2009 giving a landbank of about 36 years based on both the 2001-2016 apportionment figure and the past three years average sales. This includes about 11Mt of reserves estimated at inactive ironstone planning permission sites where the mineral owners provided a response to the AM2009 Aggregates Monitoring Survey undertaken on behalf of the DCLG. If this figure is removed, the landbank based on apportionment falls to about 11 years. There are further limestone/sandstone reserves in other "Active Phase 1" and Dormant ironstone planning permissions.

## **Nottinghamshire**

- 5.40 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.

- 5.41 Permitted reserves of alluvial sand and gravel increased slightly between 2008 and 2009 from 21.3Mt to 21.6Mt. Two permissions were granted in 2009 for a total of 0.47 Mt. There were no refusals during the year. One application remained undetermined at the end of 2009. The application is for the extraction of 1.0Mt of aggregate.
- 5.42 Permitted reserves of Sherwood Sandstone fell during 2009 from 9.2Mt to 9.0Mt at the end of the year. There were no planning permissions or refusals during 2009.
- 5.43 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 15 years. Actual production has, however, been much lower than planned and in response to the recent economic downturn the quarry has been mothballed since 2007. Remaining Limestone activity in the county is limited to a few small building stone quarries.

### **Rutland**

- 5.44 An application submitted in 2006 for the extension of Clipsham Quarry which would yield about 1.5Mt of building stone and aggregate and sustain production for about 15 years, remained undetermined at the end of 2009 pending the completion of a S106 agreement. The proposal involves comprehensive restoration of the whole site and includes a new access to avoid quarry traffic travelling through the village of Clipsham.
- 5.45 A summary of planning applications and decisions for 2009 is shown in Table 9 below.

**Table 9: SUMMARY OF PLANNING STATUS OF AGGREGATE APPLICATIONS  
EXPRESSED AS TONNAGES East Midlands 2009**

All figures in 1,000 Tonnes

	Applications Submitted	Applications Withdrawn	Decisions Pending at 31/12/09	Applications Refused by MPA	Applications Refused by DCLG	Permissions Pending at 31/12/09	Applications Permitted by MPA	Applications Permitted by DCLG
<b>LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE</b>								
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PDNP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	4,300	0	4,300	0	0	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	1,635	545	1,090	0	0	0	2,800	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	11,250	0	0	0	0	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rutland	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5,935</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>18,140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>IGNEOUS ROCK</b>								
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	132,000	0	132,000	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SANDSTONE</b>								
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
PDNP	0	0	248	0	0	0	3.5	0
<b>CHALK</b>								
Lincolnshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL Rock</b>	<b>137,935</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>150,388</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>								
Derbyshire	0	0	4,900	0	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	0	0	4,820	0	0	0	0	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,640	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	470	0
<b>TOTAL Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,731</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>-</b>



## **6. DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

### **Derbyshire**

- 6.1 The Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan, 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 mean-time, the saved policies will provide a statutory policy framework for controlling minerals development.
- 6.2 The Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan, adopted in March 2005. The Secretary of State issued a Direction to save all but one of its policies as part of the Development Plan until they are replaced by policies in the new Development Plan Documents. In the mean-time, the saved policies will provide a statutory policy framework for controlling the development of waste handling facilities.
- 6.3 Following the abandonment of the Minerals and Waste Sites DPD in 2008 a new Development Scheme was approved in February 2009 and preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies commenced In March 2009. The Issues and Options Report for the Minerals Core Strategy was published for an eight week period of consultation in April 2010.

### **Peak District National Park**

- 6.4 A Park-wide Local Plan, containing minerals policies, was adopted in February 2001. Consultation on the refined issues and options of the LDF Core Strategy (including minerals) took place between February and April 2009.

### **Leicestershire**

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

### **Lincolnshire**

- 6.6 The Lincolnshire Structure Plan has been replaced by the recently adopted (2009) East Midlands Regional Plan.
- 6.7 The Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan was adopted in May 2006 following a Public Inquiry and Inspector's binding report in accordance with the transitional arrangements. The Plan was initially saved for three years until 2009; this period has since been extended and the policies are saved until the Minerals and Waste development Framework is in place.
- 6.8 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. It will be replaced by a Minerals and Waste Development Framework. Consultation on the Revised Issues and Options for the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies took place during 2009. As a precursor to the Site Locations documents, a Call for Sites was also carried out in 2009. The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies are likely to be adopted in 2012.

## **Northamptonshire**

- 6.9 The MWDF Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was submitted on 12 December 2008 and its examination continued through 2009, with public hearing sessions both in March/April and in October. The Inspector's Report is due in January 2010.
- 6.10 The site specific elements of the MWDF (Locations for Minerals Development DPD and Locations for Waste Development DPD) had their proposed submission period for representations between January and March 2009; they are planned to be submitted for examination in early 2010 after the Inspector's Report for the Core Strategy has been received.
- 6.11 The final DPD of the current MWDF - Control and Management of Development DPD - and which contains development control and management policies, is due to reach both proposed submission and submission stages during 2010.
- 6.12 A review of the Development and Implementation Principles SPD (adopted March 2007) is due to commence in the second half of 2010.
- 6.13 In the period before the adoption of the MWDF DPDs, the Northamptonshire Waste and Minerals Local Plans (adopted in March and May 2006 respectively) remain in force with all but one policy saved from both plans.

## **Nottinghamshire**

- 6.14 The Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan was replaced by the East Midlands Regional Plan published in March 2009. The "saved" policies in the Structure Plan therefore no longer form part of the statutory development plan.
- 6.15 The Minerals Core Strategy is at an early stage of preparation. Consultation on issues and options is scheduled for mid 2010. The saved policies in the current Minerals Local Plan, adopted in December 2005, remain in force.
- 6.16 Preparation of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy is taking place. There will be a further consultation on issues and options following an earlier consultation in 2006. This is in response to changes in Government guidance and other advice. The saved policies in the current Waste Local Plan, adopted in 2002, remain in force.

## **Rutland**

- 6.17 Rutland has produced a separate Minerals DPD as part of its LDF. Consultation on the Pre-submission draft Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies took place during September and October 2009. The DPD was subsequently submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in January 2010. Examination hearings were held in April 2010. Adoption is anticipated in October 2010.

## **7. PRODUCTION AND MARKET INFLUENCES**

### **Derbyshire**

- 7.1 Production of sand and gravel in 2009 was estimated to be 0.914Mt , a slight decrease of 0.194Mt on the previous year. Production was from four sites in the Trent valley and one in the Sherwood Sandstone deposit between Belper and Ashbourne.
- 7.2 Limestone aggregate production amounted to an estimated 7.368Mt in 2009 which was up by about 0.38Mt compared with 2008.
- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 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**

- 7.5 Due to restrictions on the extent of development that may take place in the National Park, so as to conserve and enhance the designated environment, only very small quantities of aggregates produced from the National Park are used within the National Park itself. The main markets for aggregate arising in the National Park continues to be the remainder of the East Midlands region, the North West and Yorkshire and Humber regions. However, when compared with 2005, in 2009 there was a noticeable reduction in the quantity and proportion of aggregates going to the North West, whilst there was an increase in the proportion and amounts of aggregate going to the East of England. The reduction in the amount and proportion of aggregates going to the North West may well be as a result of the Tunstead/Old Moor operations, where working was focused in the Derbyshire area of the site rather than the area within the Park. There is no obvious reason why sales have increased to the East of England.

### **Leicestershire**

- 7.6 Sales of sand and gravel, igneous rock and limestone were all lower than in the previous year. Production of sand and gravel in 2009 was 0.835Mt, which was down by 0.254Mt compared with 2008, a 23% decrease. Production of igneous rock in 2009 was 10.677Mt, which was down by 2.769Mt tonnes compared with 2008, a 21% decrease. Production of limestone for aggregate purposes in 2009 was down by about 20%.
- 7.7 Sand and gravel production continued at five sites. Igneous rock production was concentrated at four main sites. Limestone production continued at two sites within the county.

### **Lincolnshire**

- 7.8 County production of sand and gravel amounted to under 2Mt in 2009 representing a decrease of about 13%. At a sub-county level, production volumes within the

Lincoln/Trent Valley rose to about 0.73Mt. This was in contrast to the generally downward trend seen across the East Midlands. In the Central Production Zone levels were about 0.54Mt, slightly lower than in 2008. In South Lincolnshire, production fell sharply by some 0.4Mt to around 0.72Mt.

- 7.9 Limestone production amounted to just over 0.34Mt which represents a significant decrease of almost 34% on 2008 figures. This continues the steady downward trend seen in 2007
- 7.10 Production levels for chalk in 2009 amounted to 0.04Mt which represents a significant decrease on previous years.

### **Northamptonshire**

- 7.11 Sales of aggregates continued to decline in 2009 as the country continued to suffer from the economic downturn. Sand and gravel sales figures fell to from 0.25Mt in 2008 to 0.17Mt in 2009. This is despite the new planning permissions being issued in the Nene Valley near Earls Barton: in 2008 to Enstone Johnstone; and to Hanson Aggregates Ltd in late 2009. These two permissions will allow the release of 3.7Mt of reserves. When operational these sites will reduce gravels being imported from outside the county direct to markets or via the rail aggregates depots at Castle Station, Northampton, and at Neilson's Sidings, Wellingborough which are operated by Lafarge.
- 7.12 Limestone /sandstone sales decreased from 0.21Mt in 2008 to 0.16Mt in 2009. The production of sandstone and building stone has commenced at the extension to the Harlestone quarry operated by Peter Bennie Ltd, and this company's quarry at Pitsford which has been wound down still has some reserves of stone to be extracted which are located under overburden and mineral stockpiles.
- 7.13 Permitted reserves of limestone/sandstone amount to about 14Mt. However, this figure includes about 10Mt of reserves estimated at inactive ironstone planning permission sites, which are unlikely to be worked in the foreseeable future, where the mineral owners provided a response to the National AM2005 Annual Monitoring Survey. If this figure was removed the permitted reserve would be around 4Mt. There are further limestone/sandstone reserves in other Active Phase 1 and Dormant ironstone planning permissions although the economic viability of these reserves is uncertain.

### **Nottinghamshire**

- 7.14 Sales of sand and gravel fell significantly in 2009 to a record low of 1.27Mt. Most of this decline will be due to the current economic recession but around 306,000 tonnes is due to production at Misson (Finningley) Quarry temporarily moving into Doncaster for an estimated 2 years before resuming in Nottinghamshire. Nevertheless, even without this temporary shift in production the drop from the 2008 figure of 2.37 Mt is marked.
- 7.15 Sales of Sherwood Sandstone decreased from 0.45Mt to a low of 0.35Mt, once again reflecting the general downturn experienced within the construction industry. In comparison, the sales of non-aggregates sand at 0.24Mt remained comparatively buoyant.
- 7.16 Construction activity was relatively low in the County. However as some 54% (AM2009 figures) of the County's alluvial sand and gravel is exported (notably to the Yorkshire and Humber Region (28% in 2009)), external influences are particularly significant.

## **Rutland**

- 7.17 Limestone aggregate production continued at just three sites in Rutland. 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.

## **8. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS**

### **Vein Mineral Workings**

- 8.1 Vein mineral workings in the East Midlands are restricted to areas of the Peak District.

#### Peak District

- 8.2 The trend continued for the removal and sale of limestone from vein mineral sites allegedly in order to facilitate access to the vein mineral. The amount of limestone being or proposed to be removed (most of which is used for aggregates) can be substantial, raising questions over the primary purposes of the development.
- 8.3 In 2006, the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) took enforcement action against the mineral working at Backdale, including the serving of a Stop Notice. The development taking place appeared to be the winning and working of limestone, rather than the winning and working of fluorspar and barytes and the working of lead and any other minerals won in the course of such working, the later being permitted under the benefit of a planning permission granted in 1952. An appeal was lodged by the landowner and operator against the enforcement notice issued by the Authority. A Public Inquiry was held. The planning inspector's decision, issued in April 2007, upheld the Authority's enforcement notice and contained a relatively narrow interpretation of the 1952 permission. On 5 November 2007, permission was granted to the landowner and operator of the site to appeal the inspector's decision. In February 2008 the High Court overturned the inspectors decision and provided a wide interpretation of the permission effectively allowing as much limestone to be removed (and sold from the site) as necessary to access the fluorspar. In July 2008 both CLG and the Authority were granted leave to appeal the High Court decision by the Court of Appeal. In March 2009 the Court of Appeal unanimously overturned the High Court decision of Sullivan J, re-instating the Inspector's decision and the narrower interpretation of the 1952 permission. On 25 June 2009, the House of Lords refused to grant leave to the landowner to challenge the Court of Appeal decision. The operator subsequently ceased extraction and withdrew from the site in July 2009. An application was submitted by the landowner to the European Court of Human Rights challenging the Court decision, the outcome of which was unknown at the end of 2009.
- 8.4 In 2005, the PDNPA took enforcement action against the mineral working at Smalldale. The development taking place appeared to be the winning and working and exportation of limestone, rather than the winning and working of fluorspar and lead. An appeal was lodged by the landowners and operators. A Public Inquiry was held to consider the appeal. The Inspector and Secretary of State's decision, issued on 31 October 2007, upheld the Authority's enforcement notice. On 17 April 2008 permission was granted to challenge the Inspectors and Secretary of State decision in the High Court. Consideration of the matter was held in abeyance pending the outcome of the Backdale case.

### **Ironstone Permissions**

- 8.5 Ironstone deposits are found over extensive areas in the south and east of the region from Towcester through Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutland and Lincolnshire. In the past, they have been widely exploited as iron ore under special planning powers (see earlier EMAWP Reports). With the closure of the iron and steel industries in the region, ironstone-related operations have reduced in scale and

number, concentrating on the working of associated limestone for aggregate purposes. Many of those sites where limestone is still being worked are currently being reviewed under the Environment Act 1995. For Leicestershire, Rutland and Lincolnshire, no new information was available for 2009. The situation in Northamptonshire in 2009 was as follows:

### Northamptonshire

- 8.6 Materials overlying the ironstone permissions in Northamptonshire are highly variable in composition and include limey sandstones and sandy limestones which, as well as the ironstones themselves, can be used for aggregates when specifications are not particularly stringent.
- 8.7 Five “Active Phase 1” sites have been reviewed under the Environment Act 1995 and have modern planning conditions agreed. These are known as: Pitsford/Boughton; Wakerley; Priors Hall; Weldon; and Weekley/Geddington. The extraction of sandstone overlying the ironstone has commenced at only one of these sites near Pitsford although this quarry is not currently to be continued to the full extent of the ironstone permission. Ironstone below the sandstone has also been extracted at this site and used for aggregate purposes. Building/dimension stone was being produced and played an important part in the economic viability of the operation. Trial pits have shown a lack of potential from remaining areas covered by the old ironstone permission which extends from Pitsford to Moulton.
- 8.8 A planning application for modern conditions at a further Phase 1 active site near Wakerly remains undetermined. This is linked to a planning application to extract 11.25Mt from land partly within the active site but including other adjacent land. The application has been submitted as an “exchange” area for part of the existing permitted active area, which is particularly environmentally sensitive. The application is subject to Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 8.9 There is a developer stated intention to commence limestone extraction at another Phase 1 site, Priors Hall, Corby. This is in connection with a substantial mixed (i.e. housing and employment) use development which has received planning permission on the former Priors Hall Quarry site as part of the expansion plans for Corby. It is estimated that 1.2Mt of limestone is available in the part of the permitted area that is being proposed to be worked. Only small amounts of stone appear to have been worked from the site, although clay was removed for engineering use in the preparation engineering works for the mixed use building development.
- 8.10 The amount of reserves within the Active Phase 1 sites is uncertain, but the area covered by the five permissions is approximately 520ha of land, and the reserve has been estimated as at least 10 Mt. The economic viability of these reserves is uncertain and there are no known intentions to commence workings at the other two dormant “Active Phase 1” sites at Weldon and Weekley/Geddington.
- 8.11 There are a further 29 dormant ironstone sites and one of these, at Park Lodge, Gretton, has had modern planning conditions approved but no working has commenced or appears likely to do so. There have been no Prohibition or Revocation Orders served to date on the dormant sites. The quantity of economically viable mineral reserves within the dormant sites is unknown.

## **Sustainable Aggregate Supplies**

8.12 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. Recent research, undertaken in 2007 and completed in 2008, into the continued relevance of the findings of the Verney Report (see Chapter 11, Research) considered the relevance 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 aggregate needs to be transported over substantial distances (which arises from geological constraints and socio-economic reasons), it is more sustainable to use rail or water transport. The latter is of little relevance to the East Midlands Region, 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 depot in Northampton. Details of these are as follows:

### **Derbyshire**

#### **Active Rail Facilities**

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

#### **Inactive Rail Facilities**

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

### **Leicestershire**

#### **Active Rail Facilities**

- Cliffe Hill Quarry – Midland Quarry products
- Mountsorrel Quarry – Lafarge Aggregates
- Bardon Quarry – Aggregate Industries
- Croft Quarry – Aggregate Industries



## **Northamptonshire**

### **Active Rail Facilities**

- Castle Station Depot, Northampton – Lafarge Aggregates

### **Inactive Rail Facilities**

- Neilson's Sidings, Wellingborough – Lafarge Aggregates (permission granted 2009)

## **Peak District National Park**

### **Inactive Rail Facilities**

- Topley Pike Quarry

## 9. RECYCLING AND SECONDARY AGGREGATES

- 9.1 Since the RAWPs 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 recent severe difficulties in obtaining reliable data (even for a single year, let alone an historic series), the National Guidelines, have for laudable environmental reasons, set figures which regions should aim to achieve.
- 9.2 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 RAWPs 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.
- 9.3 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.
- 9.4 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.
- 9.5 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.
- 9.6 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.

- 9.7 Following several 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 appears to have steadied in 2008 with one new application being reported in Derbyshire and a number of permissions granted elsewhere. Existing sites continued to operate and in some cases expand, again suggesting a steadying of the market, as the material available for recycling becomes fully utilised. A list of sites is set out in Appendix 5.
- 9.8 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. Although road planings arisings surveys from local authority works have in the past been carried out by the RAWPs, DCLG has decided to suspend these surveys at least for the present.
- 9.9 A brief review of the overall situation within the Region follows, based on information made available.

## **Derbyshire**

- 9.10 Planning permission was granted during 2006 for the recovery of approximately 15,000 tonnes of ash for use in concrete block manufacture from land at Station Yard, Renishaw.
- 9.11 Work continued on the recovery of ash, clinker and aggregate for sale from the former tip at the Stanton Ironworks and an application was approved in May 2008 for a further nine months extension of time to complete the works. In 2009, a further application was approved for the re-working of 830,000 tonnes of ash and clinker at the former Stanton Ironworks.
- 9.12 In 2009 an application was approved for secondary aggregate extraction at Foxlow Tip, Barrow Hill (300,000 tonnes).
- 9.13 In 2007 an application was received for secondary aggregate extraction at and Bolehill Quarry, Wingerworth (75,000 tonnes). This remained pending at the end of 2009.
- 9.14 In 2009, an application was approved for the recovery of coal from a former colliery spoil tip at Langton.
- 9.15 The County benefits from a number of facilities that recycle aggregate and secondary materials including sites at Chaddesden Sidings in Derby City and Renishaw.

## **Peak District National Park**

- 9.16 There are no substantive recycling operations in the National Park. Secondary aggregates continue to be produced at Cavendish Mill, Stoney Middleton where limestone aggregate is produced, as a consequence of the vein mineral processing operations at the mill.

## **Leicestershire**

- 9.17 Planning permission was granted in February 2009 to Wanlip Sand & Gravel Company for an inert and green waste sorting and storage facility at the Wanlip Sand and Gravel plant site, off the A46, Syston. The application involved the erection and operation of a relatively small scale facility, with the types of waste limited to hardcore, soils, wood and green waste.
- 9.18 Planning permission was granted in April 2009 to G Elson and I P Crane for establishment of a materials recovery facility for the creation of recycled soil and aggregates from construction and demolition waste and a transfer station for sorting mixed skip waste. It was proposed that the facility handle approximately 15,000 tonnes of waste per year for recycling and reuse. The waste inputs would comprise inert materials, soils, road planings and mixed wastes.
- 9.19 Planning permission was granted in April 2009 to Acresford Sand and Gravel Huncote Quarry for the importation, storage, crushing and exportation of concrete blocks. The proposal involves the importation of 5000 tonnes of waste concrete blocks per annum. The crushed material is used for manufacture into new concrete blocks.

## **Lincolnshire**

- 9.20 There were two active recycling sites in Lincolnshire in 2009: at Binbrook Airfield where the runway is being taken up for recycling; and at Longwood Quarry.

## **Northamptonshire**

- 9.21 There are seventeen sites with planning permission for the recycling of inert waste to produce secondary aggregates. Details of these are set out in Appendix 5.

## **Nottinghamshire**

- 9.22 There were no new permissions for aggregate recycling facilities in 2009. The total number permitted in the County stood at ten, of which eight were active in 2009. There is no information on actual outputs.
- 9.23 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 asphalt rather than just as bulk fill, a factor encouraged by the high price of bitumen.
- 9.24 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).

- 9.25 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 9.6 for details of 2005 arisings taken from the Capita Symonds 2005 Survey of Other Materials Used as Aggregate).
- 9.26 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 2009 there were only three remaining collieries. There is no information on the amount of colliery waste produced, but it will be well below the 3Mt. estimated for 1996 and 1997.

### **Rutland**

- 9.27 Recycling of CDEW is carried out at two quarry sites in Rutland.

## 10. MARINE SOURCES

- 10.1 Currently approximately 21% 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.
- 10.2 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 2009.
- 10.3 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. There has sometimes been marine dredging off the Lincolnshire coast. Some of the 0.09Mt landed at Hull in 2009 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 Fosdyke but none of these sites are equipped for landing aggregates.
- 10.4 However, in 2009 some 545,127 tonnes 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 Lincshore sea defence works, to counteract coastal erosion between Mablethorpe and Skegness. This 2009 figure represents an approximately 20% increase on 2008 figures. This figure is not included in the main body of the tables of sales and reserves.
- 10.5 Data regarding permitted reserves of marine aggregates in the Humber dredging area at the end of 2009 were not available because an amended process for the reporting of resources and reserves was being finalised in 2010/11 when this report was being prepared. The new process will 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.

## 11. RESEARCH

Research sponsored by DCLG, nationally based, but of general relevance to the East Midlands is summarised below (with status at the year end). Many of the reports from recently completed research can be viewed on the DCLG website:

<http://www.planning.dclg.gov.uk/research.htm>

### Research recently completed:

**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. Available from Communities and Local Government Publications, Tel. 0870 1226 236, fax. 0870 1226 237, e-mail: [communities@twoten.com](mailto:communities@twoten.com) and DCLG website, <http://www.communities.gov.uk>

**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](http://www.mineralsuk.com)

**Safeguarding Aggregates and the Environment: A Guide to Mineral Safeguarding in England** (BGS). Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals (MPS1) (Nov 2006) aims to prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources by providing national policy for mineral safeguarding. The guide is intended to complement MPS1 and provides guidance on safeguarding and a methodology for delineating Mineral Safeguarding Areas. Published in October 2007, it is available on the Sustainable Aggregates web site [www.sustainableaggregates.com](http://www.sustainableaggregates.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](http://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 \*

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\* Final reports for these projects are available on the MIRO web site, link: [www.sustainableaggregates.com/rprts\\_revs/rr\\_theme2.htm](http://www.sustainableaggregates.com/rprts_revs/rr_theme2.htm)

**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 \*

## **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 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](http://www.mineralsuk.com) .



# APPENDIX 1

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE EAST MIDLANDS REGIONAL AGGREGATES WORKING PARTY, 31 DECEMBER 2009

<b>Lonek Wojtulewicz (Chairman)</b>	Leicestershire County Council
<b>Ian Thomas (Technical Secretary)</b>	National Stone Centre
<b><u>Mineral Planning Authority Representatives</u></b>	
<b>Wayne Allum (a)</b>	Nottinghamshire County Council
<b>David Bent</b>	Peak District National Park Authority
<b>Rob Murfin (b)</b>	Derbyshire County Council
<b>Alan Freeman</b>	Lincolnshire County Council
<b>Phil Watson</b>	Northamptonshire County Council
<b>Nigel Hunt (c)</b>	Leicestershire County Council
<b>Penny Burford</b>	Rutland County Council
<b><u>Industry Representatives</u></b>	
<b>Ken Hobden</b>	Mineral Products Association (MPA) HQ
<b>Keith Bird</b>	MPA/Hanson Aggregates
<b>Tim Deal</b>	MPA/Lafarge Aggregates
<b>David Frost</b>	MPA/Tarmac
<b>Kirsten Hannaford-Hill</b>	MPA/RMC
<b>Nigel Weedon</b>	BAA (East Midlands)
<b>Bill Crookes</b>	Carwarden Demolition Co. Ltd.
<b><u>Central and Regional Government Representatives</u></b>	
<b>Alex Bowness</b>	Farming and Rural Conservation Agency (FRCA)
<b>Mark Plummer</b>	DCLG (Minerals/Waste Planning Division, London)
<b>Mike Smith</b>	Government Office for East Midlands
<b>Bryn Walters</b>	East Midlands Regional Assembly
<b><u>Corresponding Members (i.e. for unitary city areas)</u></b>	
<b>Dave Slinger</b>	Derby City Council
<b>Diana Chapman</b>	Leicester City Council
<b>Matthew Gregory</b>	Nottingham City Council

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

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

(c) also represents Leicester City Council (see corresponding members).

## APPENDIX 2

### ABBREVIATIONS

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

### Appendix 3: MONITORING OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS: 2009

#### Mineral Planning Authority: Derbyshire County Council as at 31 December 2009

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE							Pending at 31.12.09	
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal		Appeal Pending
					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								N/C
Slinter Top, Cromford SK 4284 3569	R	Limestone	800,000	17/05/07								N/C
Foxlow Tip, Barrow Hill, SK 4426 3759		Secondary Aggregate	300,000	10/07/07	08/07/09							
Bolehill Quarry, Wingerworth SK 4368 3660	R	Secondary Aggregate	75,000	18/06/07								N/C
Trent Farm, Long Eaton SK 4499 3317	E	Sand & Gravel	1,900,000	08/03/07								N/C
Stanton Iron Works	Re	Ash & Clinker	830,000	July 2008	20/11/09							
Biwaters, Clay Cross		Coal	130,000	August 2008	31/03/09							
Former Langton Colliery	Re	Coal	450,000	October 2007		25/11/09	17/02/09					
Willington Quarry	E	Sand & Gravel	1,200,000	15/08/06								NC
Willington Quarry	E	Sand & Gravel	315,000	December 2005								NC

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 2009**

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			
Chinley Moor SK 049 852	R	Gritstone	3,500	10/10/05	2009#						
Stoke Hall SK 237 770	C*	Gritstone	248,000	30/10/08							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 may be used for non-aggregate uses only – restricted by legal agreement

**Mineral Planning Authority: Leicestershire County Council as at 31 December 2009**

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.09
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Cloud Hill SK 441 321	E	Limestone/ dolomite	4,300,000	2009								N/C
Cadeby SK 442 302	E	Sand & Gravel	11,000	2009								N/C
Bardon SK 446 312	E	Igneous incl. metamorphic	132,000,000	2009								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 2009**

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			
Holywell SK 988 160	E	Limestone (Building stone)	38,500m <sup>3</sup> (c. 90,000 te)	19/10/04							N/C
Brauncewell Quarry TF 270 518	E	Limestone (aggregate)	2,800,000	08/05/07	2009						
Castle Quarry, Ancaster SK 987 433	E	Limestone (building stone)	?	11/07/07							N/C
Tattershall TF 207 601	G	Sand & Gravel	3,970,000	2007							N/C
Baston 1 TF 133 146	E	Sand & Gravel	700,000	2008							N/C
Baston 1 TF 125 144	E	Sand & Gravel	150,000	2008							N/C
Creeton SK 000 205	E	Limstone/ Dolomite	540,000	2009							N/C
Dunston TF 052 632	E	Limestone/ Dolomite	550,000	2009							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.

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 2009**

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.09
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Eaels Barton SP 881 619	E*	Sand & Gravel	2,640,000	01/12/06	2009							
Wakerley SP 875 820	C	Limestone	11,250,000	03/08								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 2009**

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.09
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
East Leake SK 566 247	E	Sand & Gravel	320,000	22/10/07	05/06/09							
Slaynes Lane, Misson SK 685 941	E	Sand & Gravel	1,000,000	24/07/08								N/C
Misson West SK 682 948	E	Sand & Gravel	150,000		09/09/09							

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 2009**

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.09
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Clipsham Quarry SK 976 152	E	Limestone	1,500,000	18/04/07								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.

## APPENDIX 4: Active, Inactive and Dormant Aggregate Mineral Workings in 2009

### Derbyshire - Active sites at 31 December 2009 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
Crich	SK 345 549	Limestone
Brassington Moor/Longcliffe	SK 237 570	Limestone
Bonemill	SK 247 559	Limestone
Doveholes	SK 880 766	Limestone
Hillhead	SK 850 692	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 2009 included in the Survey**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
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
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 2009**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
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 2009 included in the Survey**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
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
Goddards	SK 224 756	Limestone
Longstone Edge (West)	SK 203 732	Limestone
Topley Pike	SK 101 722	Limestone
Longstone Edge (East)	SK 232 734	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
Wattsccliffe	SK 222 621	Sandstone
New Pilhough*	SK 250 645	Sandstone
Wimberry Moss	SJ 965 765	Sandstone
Canyards Hill	SK 257 948	Sandstone (Ganister)

\* Sites producing materials used for non-aggregate purposes only

**Peak District National Park - Inactive Sites at 31 December 2009 included in the Survey**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
Beelow	SK 094 793	Limestone
Stanton Moor	SK 246 634	Sandstone
Shire Hill	SK 053 944	Sandstone

**Peak District National Park - Dormant Sites at 31 December 2009**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
Hillhead	SK 083 688	Limestone

### Leicestershire - Active Sites at 31 December 2009 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 2009

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

### Leicestershire – Dormant Sites at 31 December 2009

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 2009

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Holywell	SK 982 159	Limestone
Longwood	TF 061 592	Limestone
Brauncewell	TF 270 518	Limestone
Glebe (Wilsford)	SK 989 410	Limestone
Heydour	SK 992 410	Limestone
Castle (Ancaster)	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
Harmston	SK 992 619	Limestone
Copper Hill, Ancaster	SK 979 426	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
Tattershall Quarry, Kirkby on Bain	TF 233 608	Sand & Gravel
New Park Farm, Tattershall Thorpe	TF 210 610	Sand & Gravel
North Kelsey Road, Caister	TA 940 130	Sand & Gravel
Rectory Farm, West Deeping	TF 119 102	Sand & Gravel
Manor Pit, Baston	TF 125 145	Sand & Gravel
Baston No 2	TF 143 136	Sand & Gravel
Red Barn, Castle Bytham	SK 976 200	Sand & Gravel
Woodhall Spa, Kirkby on Bain	TF 237 615	Sand & Gravel
Mansgate Hill (Nettleton)	TA 123 002	Chalk
South Thoresby	TF 394 762	Chalk
Baston No1	TF 138 148	Sand & Gravel
Highfield	TF 451 691	Chalk

### Lincolnshire - Inactive sites at 31 December 2009

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Little Ponton	SK 932 325	Limestone
Metheringham Heath	TF 054 614	Limestone
Colsterworth Triangle	SK 902 244	Limestone
King Street (West Deeping)	TF 113 100	Sand & Gravel
Kenwick Quarry, Louth	TF 338 838	Chalk
Tetford Hill	TF 329 759	Chalk
North Hykeham	SK 927 661	Sand & Gravel

## Lincolnshire - Dormant sites at 31 December 2009

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Ropsley	TF 000 363	Limestone
Willow Pit, Castle Bytham	SK 998 182	Limestone
Digby Quarry, Scopwick	TF 053 572	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
North Ormsby	TF 288 934	Chalk
Bigby	TA 060 079	Chalk
Colsterworth	SK 915 235	Ironstone
Buckminster	SK 905 225	Ironstone
Thistleton Mine	SK 925 189	Ironstone
Denton	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
Skillington	SK 899 250	Ironstone
Colsterworth (North)	SK 918 250	Ironstone



**Northamptonshire - Active sites at 31 December 2009 included in the Survey**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
Pury End	SP 707 460	Limestone
Duddington	SK 997 700	Limestone
Priors Hall/Weldon	SP 925 903	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Harlestone	SP 709 639	Sandstone
Bozeat	SP 900 604	Sand & Gravel
Earl's Barton	SP 861 619	Sand & Gravel
Titchmarsh/Thrapston	SP 880 631	Sand & Gravel
Rushton Landfill	NG 485 283	Limestone
Elton Estate	TL 078 921	Sand & Gravel

**Northamptonshire - Inactive sites at 31 December 2009**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
Cowthick, Weldon Landfill	SP 923 887	Limestone
Park Lodge, Gretton	SP 908 943	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Wakerley/Harringworth	SP 950 987	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Wakerley/Geddington	SP 875 820	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Passenham	SP 774 394	Sand & Gravel
Pitsford	SP 923 887	Limestone

**Northamptonshire - Dormant sites at 31 December 2009**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
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

**Northamptonshire - Dormant sites at 31 December 2009 ctd.**

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
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 2009**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
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
Hoveringham	SK 695 475	Sand & Gravel
Lound / Blaco Hill	SK 860 790	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
Scrooby	SK 900 658	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
Rufford	SK 606 593	Sand & Gravel
Misson Newington	SK 942 679	Sand & Gravel
Misson Bawtry Road	SK 942 679	Sand & Gravel

**Nottinghamshire - Inactive sites at 31 December 2009**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
Mattersey	SK 880 685	Sand & Gravel
Cromwell	SK 805 625	Sand & Gravel
Warsop	SK 667 564	Sand & Gravel
Serlby	SK 628 905	Sand & Gravel
Sturton Le Steeple	SK 802 847	Sand & Gravel

**Rutland - Active sites at 31 December 2009**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
Woolfox	SK 950 135	Limestone
Greetham	SK 931 146	Limestone
Ketton *	SP 980 055	Limestone
Clipsham	SK 976 152	Limestone

\* Site producing materials used for non-aggregate purposes only

**Rutland - Inactive sites at 31 December 2009**

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

\* new conditions approved on appeal 2000.

**Rutland - Dormant sites at 31 December 2009**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
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 Producers in 2009

### 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
Cavendish Mill	SK 205 752	Limestone/tailings
Hope*	SK 170 826	Shale

\* Site produces products for non-aggregate uses only

### Leicestershire

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Beveridge Lane, Coalville (Wrightways)	SK 432 115	CDEW
Ellistown Concrete Works	SK 435 104	Concrete waste
Granite Close, Enderby (Planters)	SK 530 999	CDEW
Hemington Quarry	SK 460 304	CDEW
Mountsorrel Quarry	SK 562 151	CDEW and glass
Shawell Quarry	SP 540 809	CDEW
Wood Road, Battram, near Ellistown	SK 434 096	Highway chippings

### Rutland

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Greetham Quarry	SK 933 147	CDEW
Woolfox	SK 952 132	Hardcore

### Lincolnshire

Site Name	Grid Reference	Materials
Longwood Quarry	TF 059 589	CDEW
Binbrook Airfield	TF 187 956	Runway concrete

## 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
Northampton Waste Management Ltd	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
Fulwood Road South, Huthwaite	SK 447247 357874	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
Lee Reclaim Ltd Coneygre Farm	SK 470594 347806	CDEW

**TABLES:**

**Table 5a SAND & GRAVEL SALES:** East Midlands 2009 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	36,418	395,204	-	51,187	365,176	16,184	49,416	-	913,585	39	913,624
PDNP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	34,478	519,035	1,898	40,954	150,060	34,170	54,361	-	834,956	-	834,956
Lincolnshire	141,898	817,153	115,209	90,499	609,869	158,403	52,999	-	1,986,030	2,182	1,988,212
Northamptonshire	3,101	122,950	7,538	6,773	323	7,362	22,747	-	170,794	-	170,794
Nottinghamshire	243,723	612,997	78,950	9,910	444,735	149,602	55,968	-	1,595,885	198,009	1,793,894
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>459,618</b>	<b>2,467,339</b>	<b>203,595</b>	<b>199,323</b>	<b>1,570,163</b>	<b>365,721</b>	<b>235,491</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,501,250</b>	<b>200,230</b>	<b>5,701,480</b>

**Table 5b Subdivision of the above**

	Sand				Gravel						
Lincolnshire											
Lincoln/Trent Valley	44,348	362,071	5,180		243,503	50,223	26,249	-	731,574	-	731,574
Central	27,679	196,408	43,524	50,000	188,235	22,018	10,726	-	538,590	-	538,590
South Lincs	69,871	258,674	66,505	40,499	178,131	86,162	16,024	-	715,866	-	715,866
Nottinghamshire											
Trent Valley	16,828	326,593	13,229	-	312,718	63,757	44,451	-	777,576	1,289	778,865
Idle Valley	70,211	210,380	1	9,910	132,017	75,094	1,581	-	499,194	2,139	501,333
Sherwood Sstn	156,684	76,024	65,720	-	-	10,751	9,936	-	319,115	194,581	513,696

**Table 6a Rock Sales: East Midlands 2009** 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	248,664	179,489	919,567	6,294	2,150,363	2,329,738	1,430,286	103,499	7,367,900	3,185,484	10,553,384
PDNP	178,592	95,254	329,688	7,866	668,036	326,296	136,149		1,741,881	2,668,217	4,410,098
Leicestershire/Rutland	158,627	65,455	323,452	108	55,745	24,830	463,956	0	1,092,173	1,280,004	2,372,177
Lincolnshire ~	0	0	0	2,000	0	337,971	1,965	119,017	460,953	169,516	630,469
Northamptonshire #	0	0	55,756	0	0	0	92,971	6,955	155,682	5,390	161,072
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	0	742	716	0	1,458	0	1,458
<b>TOTAL Lst</b>	<b>585,883</b>	<b>340,198</b>	<b>1,628,463</b>	<b>16,268</b>	<b>2,874,144</b>	<b>3,019,577</b>	<b>2,126,043</b>	<b>229,471</b>	<b>10,820,047</b>	<b>7,308,611</b>	<b>18,128,658</b>
<b>CHALK</b>											
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	~	40,000	10,465	50,465
<b>TOTAL Chalk</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>10,465</b>	<b>50,465</b>
<b>IGNEOUS ROCK/SANDSTONE</b>											
Derbyshire (Sstn only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	©	©
PDNP (Sstn only)	0	0	0	2,925	0	0	0	0	2,925	71,519	74,444
Leicestershire (Ig only)	1,012,230	1,047,140	4,486,908	17,628	1,671,909	1,055,222	1,386,123	-	10,677,160	0	10,677,160
<b>TOTAL Ig/Sstn</b>	<b>1,012,230</b>	<b>1,047,140</b>	<b>4,486,908</b>	<b>20,553</b>	<b>1,671,909</b>	<b>1,055,222</b>	<b>1,386,123</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,680,085</b>	<b>71,519</b>	<b>10,751,604</b>
<b>TOTAL ROCK</b>	<b>1,598,113</b>	<b>1,387,338</b>	<b>6,115,371</b>	<b>36,821</b>	<b>4,546,053</b>	<b>4,114,799</b>	<b>3,512,166</b>	<b>229,471</b>	<b>21,540,132</b>	<b>7,390,595</b>	<b>28,930,727</b>

\* Includes railway ballast in Leicestershire Igneous Rock

© denotes confidential figure. No figure exceeds 5,000 tonnes

# Northamptonshire Limestone figures include a small amount of Sandstone

~ Lincolnshire figure includes late return of 119,017 tonnes not included in National Collation



**Table 6b SUBDIVISION OF NON-AGGREGATE SALES: East Midlands 2009** All Figures in Tonnes

	END USE	DERBYS	PDNP	LEICS/RUTLAND	LINCS	N'HANTS	NOTTS	TOTAL
<b>Limestone</b>	BUILDING STONE	27,719	880	16,862	11,500	1,631		58,592
	AGRICULTURE/HORTICULTURE	88,377	34,420	23,387	80,154	3,759		230,097
	FLUX FOR IRON & STEEL	406,540	61,984					468,524
	CEMENT	442,912	1,622,284	1,239,755	77,862			3,382,813
	FINE FILLERS, POWDERS							-
	WHITINGS							-
	ASPHALT FILLERS/MASTIC							-
	GLASS							-
	CHEMICALS							-
	OTHER USES INCL. UNKNOWN	2,219,936	948,649					3,168,585
<b>TOTAL LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE</b>		<b>3,185,484</b>	<b>2,668,217</b>	<b>1,280,004</b>	<b>169,516</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,308,611</b>
<b>Sandstone</b>	BUILDING STONE	©	71,519					71,519
	OTHER USES							-
	<b>TOTAL SANDSTONE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71,519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71,519</b>
<b>Chalk</b>	FLUX							0
	AGRICULTURE				10,465			10465
	OTHER							0
	<b>TOTAL CHALK</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10465</b>
<b>Igneous Rock</b>	OTHER USES			0				
	<b>TOTAL IGNEOUS ROCK</b>			<b>0</b>				
	<b>TOTAL ROCK</b>	<b>3,185,484</b>	<b>2,739,736</b>	<b>1,280,004</b>	<b>179,981</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,390,595</b>
<b>Industrial Sand</b>	OTHER USES							
	<b>TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SAND</b>							
	<b>TOTAL INDUSTRIAL</b>	<b>3,185,484</b>	<b>2,739,736</b>	<b>1,280,004</b>	<b>179,981</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7390595</b>

© denotes confidential figure. No figure exceeds 5,000 tonnes

**Table 7a: SAND & GRAVEL RESERVES East Midlands as at 31 December 2009** All Figures in 1,000 Tonnes

AREA	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	7,047	2,806	9,853	2,100
PDNP	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	11,871	947	12,818	0
Lincolnshire	17,375	5,447	22,822	#
Northamptonshire	2,106	4,099	6,205	0
Nottinghamshire	16,380	12,481	28,861	1,473
Rutland	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,779</b>	<b>25,780</b>	<b>80,559</b>	<b>3,573</b>

**Table 7b: Subdivision of the above**

Lincolnshire	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Lincoln/Trent Valley	7,650	2,946	10,596	#
Central Lincs	2,733	0	2,733	#
South Lincs	6,992	2,501	9,493	#

Nottinghamshire	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Trent Valley	8,681	8,612	17,293	
Idle Valley	2,211	562	2,773	
Sherwood Sandstone	5,487	3,307	8,794	

\* 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 2009**

All figures in 1,000 tonnes

LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	807,461	391,278	1,198,739	29,329
PDNP ^	206,558	0	206,558	4,000
Leicestershire/Rutland	58,232	0	58,232	0
Lincolnshire	13,913	37,912	51,825	0
Northamptonshire ~	1,735	12,300	14,035	0
Nottinghamshire	3,350	0	3,350	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,091,249</b>	<b>441,490</b>	<b>1,532,739</b>	<b>33,379</b>
<b>IGNEOUS ROCK</b>				
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	216,212	90,868	307,080	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>216,212</b>	<b>90,868</b>	<b>307,080</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SANDSTONE</b>				
Derbyshire	93	0	93	0
PDNP	3,531	4,585	8,116	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>8,209</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CHALK</b>				
Lincolnshire	500	13,992	14,492	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>13,992</b>	<b>14,492</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL</b>	<b>1,311,585</b>	<b>550,935</b>	<b>1,862,520</b>	<b>33,379</b>

\* 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

^ Figures for PDNP do not include reserves for two sites.

One is cross-boundary and included in Derbyshire figures. There is no accurate reserve figure for the other

**Table 8a: ROCK RESERVES (Aggregate Uses)**  
East Midlands as at 31 December 2009

All figures in 1,000 tonnes

LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	659,142	149,636	808,778	29,329
PDNP ^	92,509	0	92,509	4,000
Leicestershire/Rutland	35,126	0	35,126	0
Lincolnshire	9,838	18,940	28,778	0
Northamptonshire ~	1,735	12,300	14,035	0
Nottinghamshire	3,350	0	3,350	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>801,700</b>	<b>180,876</b>	<b>982,576</b>	<b>33,379</b>

IGNEOUS ROCK				
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	216,212	90,868	307,080	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>216,212</b>	<b>90,868</b>	<b>307,080</b>	<b>-</b>

SANDSTONE				
Derbyshire	14	0	14	0
PDNP	50	1,257	1,307	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>-</b>

CHALK				
Lincolnshire	450	12,031	12,481	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>12,031</b>	<b>12,481</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL</b>	<b>1,018,426</b>	<b>285,032</b>	<b>1,303,458</b>	<b>33,379</b>
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**Table 8b: ROCK RESERVES (Non-Aggregate Uses)**

**LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE/CHALK RESERVES FOR NON-AGGREGATE USES**

	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	148,319	241,642	389,961	0
PDNP ^	114,049	0	114,049	0
Leicestershire/Rutland	23,106	0	23,106	0
Lincolnshire	4,125	18,972	23,097	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>289,599</b>	<b>260,614</b>	<b>550,213</b>	<b>-</b>

**SANDSTONE RESERVES FOR BUILDING STONE**

	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	79	0	79	0
PDNP	3,481	3,328	6,809	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>-</b>

\* 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

^ Figures for PDNP do not include reserves for two sites.  
One is cross-boundary and included in Derbyshire figures. There is no accurate reserve figure for the other

**Table 10a: Distribution of Aggregates From East Midlands Quarries  
2009 (by all modes)**

CRUSHED ROCK							tonnes
ORIGIN	Derbyshire	PDNP	Leicestershire & Rutland	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottinghamshire	Total
<b>DESTINATION</b>							
Derbyshire & PDNP	2403673	445018	448894				3297585
Nottinghamshire	715272	81124	365309			1458	1163163
Lincolnshire	94700	39863	114425	323149	5000		577137
Leics and Rutland	50420	10107	3854078	5000	5000		3924605
Northants	131545	459	356010		70955		558969
Unknown in E. Mids	42809		486061	40000			568870
<b>Total E Mids.</b>	<b>3438419</b>	<b>576571</b>	<b>5624777</b>	<b>368149</b>	<b>80955</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>10090329</b>
North West	1690722	572440	276094				2539256
Yorks & Humber	872845	266164	351928				1490937
W Midlands	391145	135077	1469102	8787			2004111
E of England	537544	188977	2299513	5000	71500		3102534
London	1486		1210582				1212068
S East	141384		225263		3227		369874
S West	39	559	45031				45629
North East	20		1290				1310
Wales	6324	4668					10992
Scotland		350					350
Unknown in UK	283820		265732				549552
<b>Total outside E Mids</b>	<b>3925329</b>	<b>1168235</b>	<b>6144535</b>	<b>13787</b>	<b>74727</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11326613</b>
<b>Total Rock</b>	<b>7363748</b>	<b>1744806</b>	<b>11769312</b>	<b>381936</b>	<b>155682</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>21416942</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>							
ORIGIN	Derbyshire	PDNP	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottinghamshire	Total
<b>DESTINATION</b>							
Derbyshire & PDNP	434551		86084	10872		103667	635174
Nottinghamshire	26074		98682	127665		758391	1010812
Lincolnshire	12020		2071	1515900		66697	1596688
Leics and Rutland	6774		302905	3766		98277	411722
Northants			75451	2500	15695		93646
Unknown in E. Mids	375241			42204	101226	88675	607346
<b>Total E Mids.</b>	<b>854660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>565193</b>	<b>1702907</b>	<b>116921</b>	<b>1115707</b>	<b>4355388</b>
North West	542			443		170	1155
Yorks & Humber	9237		82	153129		458784	621232
W Midlands	39850		146684	924	18147	10027	215632
E of England	1707		22618	92165	35662	5498	157650
London	21					0	21
S East	31		12245	40	48	5672	18036
S West					16		16
North East	118					0	118
Wales	457						457
Scotland						29	29
Unknown	7523		88134	36421		0	132078
<b>Total outside E Mids</b>	<b>59486</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>269763</b>	<b>283122</b>	<b>53873</b>	<b>480180</b>	<b>1146424</b>
<b>Total Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>914146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>834956</b>	<b>1986029</b>	<b>170794</b>	<b>1595887</b>	<b>5501812</b>
<b>TOTAL AGGREGATE</b>	<b>8277894</b>	<b>1744806</b>	<b>12604268</b>	<b>2367965</b>	<b>326476</b>	<b>1597345</b>	<b>26918754</b>

**Table 10b: Distribution of Aggregates From East Midlands Quarries  
2009 (by road)**

CRUSHED ROCK							tonnes
ORIGIN	Derbyshire	PDNP	Leicestershire & Rutland	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottinghamshire	Total
<b>DESTINATION</b>							
Derbyshire & PDNP	2261447	445018	448894				3155359
Nottinghamshire	715272	81124	244662			1458	1042516
Lincolnshire	94700	39863	114425	323149	5000		577137
Leics and Rutland	50420	10107	3316907	5000	5000		3387434
Northants	65826	459	348785		70955		486025
Unknown in E. Mids	42809		486061	40000			568870
<b>Total E Mids.</b>	<b>3230474</b>	<b>576571</b>	<b>4959734</b>	<b>368149</b>	<b>80955</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>9217341</b>
North West	875262	470152	1096				1346510
Yorks & Humber	329783	266164	91901				687848
W Midlands	222376	135077	1419795	8787			1786035
E of England	163554	182926	950251	5000	71500		1373231
London	1486		12558				14044
S East	97		92942		3227		96266
S West	39	559	178				776
North East	20		1290				1310
Wales	6324	4668					10992
Scotland		350					350
Unknown in UK	283820		24889				308709
<b>Total outside E Mids</b>	<b>1882761</b>	<b>1059896</b>	<b>2594900</b>	<b>13787</b>	<b>74727</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5626071</b>
<b>Total Rock</b>	<b>5113235</b>	<b>1636467</b>	<b>7554634</b>	<b>381936</b>	<b>155682</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>14843412</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>							
ORIGIN	Derbyshire	PDNP	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottinghamshire	Total
<b>DESTINATION</b>							
Derbyshire & PDNP	434554		86084	10872		103667	635177
Nottinghamshire	26074		98682	127665		758391	1010812
Lincolnshire	12020		2071	1515900		66697	1596688
Leics and Rutland	6774		302905	3766		98277	411722
Northants			75451	2500	15695		93646
Unknown in E. Mids	375241			42204	101226	88675	607346
<b>Total E Mids.</b>	<b>854663</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>565193</b>	<b>1702907</b>	<b>116921</b>	<b>1115707</b>	<b>4355391</b>
North West	542			443		170	1155
Yorks & Humber	9237		82	153129		365960	528408
W Midlands	39850		146684	924	18147	10027	215632
E of England	1707		22618	92165	35662	5498	157650
London							0
S East	31		12245	40	48	5672	18036
S West					16		16
North East	118						118
Wales	457						457
Scotland						29	29
Unknown	7523		88134				95657
<b>Total outside E Mids</b>	<b>59465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>269763</b>	<b>246701</b>	<b>53873</b>	<b>387356</b>	<b>1017158</b>
<b>Total Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>914128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>834956</b>	<b>1949608</b>	<b>170794</b>	<b>1503063</b>	<b>5372549</b>
<b>TOTAL AGGREGATE</b>	<b>6027363</b>	<b>1636467</b>	<b>8389590</b>	<b>2331544</b>	<b>326476</b>	<b>1504521</b>	<b>20215961</b>

**Table 10c: Distribution of Aggregates From East Midlands Quarries  
2009 (by rail & water)**

CRUSHED ROCK - RAIL							tonnes
ORIGIN	Derbyshire	PDNP	Leicestershire & Rutland *	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottinghamshire	Total
DESTINATION							
Derbyshire & PDNP							0
Nottinghamshire			120647				120647
Lincolnshire							0
Leics and Rutland			537171				537171
Northants			7225				7225
Unknown in E. Mids							0
<b>Total E Mids.</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>665043</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>665043</b>
North West	815460	102288	274998				1192746
Yorks & Humber	543062		260027				803089
W Midlands	168769		49307				218076
E of England	373990	6051	1349262				1729303
London			1198024				1198024
S East	141287		132321				273608
S West			44853				44853
North East							0
Wales							0
Scotland							0
Unknown in UK			240843				240843
<b>Total outside E Mids</b>	<b>2042568</b>	<b>108339</b>	<b>3549635</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5700542</b>
<b>Total Rock</b>	<b>2042568</b>	<b>108339</b>	<b>4214678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6365585</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL - WATER</b>							
ORIGIN	Derbyshire	PDNP	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottinghamshire	Total
DESTINATION							
Derbyshire & PDNP							0
Nottinghamshire							0
Lincolnshire							0
Leics and Rutland							0
Northants							0
Unknown in E. Mids							0
<b>Total E Mids.</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
North West							0
Yorks & Humber						92824	92824
W Midlands							0
E of England							0
London							0
S East							0
S West							0
North East							0
Wales							0
<b>Total outside E Mids</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92824</b>	<b>92824</b>
<b>Total Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92824</b>	<b>92824</b>
<b>TOTAL AGGREGATE</b>	<b>2042568</b>	<b>108339</b>	<b>4214678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92824</b>	<b>6458409</b>

\* All crushed rock transported by rail from Leicestershire/Rutland was from Igneous Rock quarries in Leicestershire

**Table 10d: Comparison of Crushed Rock Distribution of Aggregates From East Midlands Quarries for 2005 & 2009**

CRUSHED ROCK - 2005							tonnes
ORIGIN	Derbyshire	PDNP	Leicestershire & Rutland	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottinghamshire	Total
<b>DESTINATION</b>							
Derbyshire & PDNP	1563848	1443825	206837				3214510
Notts and Lincs (a)	561560	206893	475525	590867			1834845
Leics and Rutland	2178	7185	3958256				3967619
Northants		413	1233379	21000	96583		1351375
Unknown in E. Mids	494401	592687	450000	200000	129803	142074	2008965
<b>Total E Mids.</b>	<b>2621987</b>	<b>2251003</b>	<b>6323997</b>	<b>811867</b>	<b>226386</b>	<b>142074</b>	<b>12377314</b>
North West	2493604	1999701	23315				4516620
Yorks & Humber	563821	282994	128057	90			974962
W Midlands	523927	299918	2801126				3624971
E of England	429419	5229	3590101		160000		4184749
London	86720	28	1583640				1670388
S East	274651	6366	799171				1080188
S West	188	8635	14297				23120
North East	310	18					328
Wales	786	943	2037				3766
Scotland		400					400
Unknown in UK	120000		195582				315582
<b>Total outside E Mids</b>	<b>4493426</b>	<b>2604232</b>	<b>9137326</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>160000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16395074</b>
<b>Total Rock</b>	<b>7115413</b>	<b>4855235</b>	<b>15461323</b>	<b>811957</b>	<b>386386</b>	<b>142074</b>	<b>28772388</b>

(a) Notts & Lincs destinations combined in 2005

CRUSHED ROCK 2009							tonnes
ORIGIN	Derbyshire	PDNP	Leicestershire & Rutland	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottinghamshire	Total
<b>DESTINATION</b>							
Derbyshire & PDNP	2403673	445018	448894				3297585
Nottinghamshire	715272	81124	365309			1458	1163163
Lincolnshire	94700	39863	114425	323149	5000		577137
Leics and Rutland	50420	10107	3854078	5000	5000		3924605
Northants	131545	459	356010		70955		558969
Unknown in E. Mids	42809		486061	40000			568870
<b>Total E Mids.</b>	<b>3438419</b>	<b>576571</b>	<b>5624777</b>	<b>368149</b>	<b>80955</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>10090329</b>
North West	1690722	572440	276094				2539256
Yorks & Humber	872845	266164	351928				1490937
W Midlands	391145	135077	1469102	8787			2004111
E of England	537544	188977	2299513	5000	71500		3102534
London	1486		1210582				1212068
S East	141384		225263		3227		369874
S West	39	559	45031				45629
North East	20		1290				1310
Wales	6324	4668					10992
Scotland		350					350
Unknown in UK	283820		265732				549552
<b>Total outside E Mids</b>	<b>3925329</b>	<b>1168235</b>	<b>6144535</b>	<b>13787</b>	<b>74727</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11326613</b>
<b>Total Rock</b>	<b>7363748</b>	<b>1744806</b>	<b>11769312</b>	<b>381936</b>	<b>155682</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>21416942</b>



**Table 10e: Comparison of Sand & Gravel Distribution of Aggregates From East Midlands Quarries for 2005 & 2009**

**SAND & GRAVEL - 2005**

ORIGIN	Derbyshire	PDNP	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Total
<b>DESTINATION</b>								
Derbyshire & PDNP	285872		32596	12		419769		738249
Notts and Lincs (a)			1088	1897381		976641		2875110
Leics and Rutland			339878	50510		143181		533569
Northants			25617	16775	32571	66		75029
Unknown in E. Mids	973257		862989	159699	449923	1106485		3552353
<b>Total E Mids.</b>	<b>1259129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1262168</b>	<b>2124377</b>	<b>482494</b>	<b>2646142</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7774310</b>
North West	674			563		679		1916
Yorks & Humber	37214		3218	791989		1002123		1834544
W Midlands	23617		94049	28895	622	8257		155440
E of England	14146			250460	81234	108		345948
London	21				6505			6526
S East	15		41		439	32		527
S West	821				121	28		970
North East						3342		3342
Wales	79							79
<b>Total outside E Mids</b>	<b>76587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97308</b>	<b>1071907</b>	<b>88921</b>	<b>1014569</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2349292</b>
<b>Total Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>1335716</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1359476</b>	<b>3196284</b>	<b>571415</b>	<b>3660711</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10123602</b>

(a) Notts & Lincs destinations combined in 2005

**SAND & GRAVEL - 2009**

ORIGIN	Derbyshire	PDNP	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Total
<b>DESTINATION</b>								
Derbyshire & PDNP	434551		86084	10872		103667		635174
Nottinghamshire	26074		98682	127665		758391		1010812
Lincolnshire	12020		2071	1515900		66697		1596688
Leics and Rutland	6774		302905	3766		98277		411722
Northants			75451	2500	15695			93646
Unknown in E. Mids	375241			42204	101226	88675		607346
<b>Total E Mids.</b>	<b>854660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>565193</b>	<b>1702907</b>	<b>116921</b>	<b>1115707</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4355388</b>
North West	542			443		170		1155
Yorks & Humber	9237		82	153129		458784		621232
W Midlands	39850		146684	924	18147	10027		215632
E of England	1707		22618	92165	35662	5498		157650
London	21							21
S East	31		12245	40	48	5672		18036
S West					16			16
North East	118							118
Wales	457							457
Scotland						29		29
Unknown	7523		88134	36421				132078
<b>Total outside E Mids</b>	<b>59486</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>269763</b>	<b>283122</b>	<b>53873</b>	<b>480180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1146424</b>
<b>Total Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>914146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>834956</b>	<b>1986029</b>	<b>170794</b>	<b>1595887</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5501812</b>