

# Survey and Annual Report for calendar year 2008



# **EAST MIDLANDS REGIONAL AGGREGATES WORKING PARTY**

## **SURVEY AND ANNUAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2008**

**CHAIR:** Lonek Wojtulewicz, Head of Planning, Historic and Natural Environment, Community Services Department, Leicestershire County Council  
County Offices, Glenfield, Leicester, LE3 8RJ  
Tel: 0116 3057040

**TECHNICAL SECRETARY:** Ian Thomas,  
Director, assisted by Karen Down, National Stone Centre, Porter Lane,  
Wirksworth, Derbyshire, DE4 4LS  
Tel: 01629 824833

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: The2008 Survey). Readers should use corroborative data before making major decisions based on this information.

This publications is also available electronically free of charge on [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk) and [www.nationalstonecentre.org.uk](http://www.nationalstonecentre.org.uk) .

E&OE

# 2008 REPORT CONTENTS

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Introduction	4
2. The East Midlands Region	5
3. National and Regional Aggregates Planning	6
4. Monitoring Landbanks	9
5. Monitoring Planning Decisions	17
6. Development Plans	22
7. Production and Market Influences	24
8. Other Significant Matters	26
9. Recycling and Secondary Aggregates	30
10. Marine Sources	34
11. Research	35

## **TABLES IN TEXT PAGES**

Table 1 Assumptions in Guidance about provision 2001-2016	7
Table 2 Apportionment of Regional Guidelines 2001-2016	8
Table 3 Sales for Aggregate Purposes 2004-2008	12
Table 4 Landbanks for Aggregates as at 31 December 2008	15
Table 9 Summary of Planning Status of Aggregate Applications Expressed as Tonnages 2008	21

## **APPENDICES**

- App. 1. Membership of EMAWP 2008
- App. 2. Abbreviations
- App. 3. Monitoring of Planning Decisions 2008
- App. 4. List of Active and Inactive 2008 Survey sites
- App. 5. Active Recycled and Secondary Aggregate Producers in 2008

## **TABLES IN APPENDICES**

Table 5a Sand and Gravel Sales 2008	
Table 5b Subdivision of 5a for Sub Areas 2008	
Table 6a Rock Sales 2008	
Table 6b Subdivision of Table 6a for Non-Aggregate Sales 2008	
Table 7a Sand and Gravel Reserves as at 31 December 2008	
Table 7b Subdivision of Table 7a for Sub Areas 2008	
Table 8a Rock Reserves as at 31 December 2008	
Table 8b Subdivision of Table 8a for Non-Aggregate Uses and Building Stone 2008	

Published on behalf of the East Midlands Aggregates Working Party © by The National Stone Centre

# 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) formerly Quarry products Association (QPA), 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 of the Government's agricultural agency, the Farming and Rural Conservation Agency (FRCA).
- 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 2008 survey, which is defined in a later section, and activities of EMAWP during the calendar year 2008.

## Meetings

- 1.7 The full Working Party met on 6 June 2008. The main item discussed was the Draft Revised Guidelines for Aggregate Provision: 2005-2020 which were issued for consultation. In general the proposed figures for the East Midlands Region were endorsed by the meeting. Other matters discussed were the publication of the 2006 Annual Report, progress on preparation of the Annual Report of the 2007 Survey and the EMAWP Business Plan 2008. A further meeting was proposed but not held on account of insufficient business to consider.

## **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 is supplemented by the latest 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 1.

#### **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.
- 3.3 The sub-regional apportionment of the new guidelines, prepared by EMAWP, was agreed by EMRA on 19th February 2004. The details of these sub-regional apportionments are set out in Table 2.

#### **The 2008 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 2008 survey was a standard survey based on sales made and decisions taken in 2008 calendar year, and on the level of permitted reserves as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2008. The results of the survey are collated at the regional level but there is no national collation.
- 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 Park boundary.
- 3.6 Following the introduction of a survey form to guide responses, the quality of responses to the survey has been better than in recent years, particularly with regard to the breakdown of aggregate uses. This will have improved the completeness and accuracy of the data which is welcomed. However, as in previous years there were delays in the receipt of returns from a minority of operators.

**TABLE 1: National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001 –2016 (Mt)**

<b>New Regions Mt.</b>	<b>Guidelines for land-won production in Region</b>		<b>Assumptions</b>		
	<b>Land-won Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>Land-won Crushed Rock</b>	<b>Marine Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>Alternative Materials (a)</b>	<b>Net Imports to England</b>
<b>South East England</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>London</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>East of England</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>South West</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>North West</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Yorkshire &amp; the Humber</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North East</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>
<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 2: APPORTIONMENT OF REGIONAL GUIDELINES 2001 - 2016**

	2001 – 2016 (a)	
<b>CRUSHED ROCK (c)</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

## 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 Table 2) 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.

### 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 2008, the adopted Minerals Local Plans for Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire and the Park Wide Plan for the Peak District National Park contained landbank requirements 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 2004 and 2008. Landbank levels in the East Midlands as at 31st December 2008 are set out in Table 4.
- 4.6 From Table 4, 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 sub-regional apportionment, the landbank is slightly below 7 years in Derbyshire and Lincolnshire and significantly below 7 years in the case of Northamptonshire. The Northamptonshire situation

arises as a consequence of the continued and material fall in sales in the county. For the second year running, the permitted reserve of sand and gravel in the region has risen. The increase is about 8% in regional terms. It is accounted for mainly by significant new reserves being permitted in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire with some also in Northamptonshire. There has also been a fall of about 15% in sales between 2007 and 2008, meaning that the landbank has not been depleted at the expected rate. This fall is accounted for by the national economic downturn. Thus for the first time in a number of years the quantity of newly permitted reserves of sand and gravel (just over 13.5Mt) exceeded that of sales (7.5Mt). No new sand and gravel was applied for in 2008. Decisions were pending at 31 December 2008 in respect of almost 10Mt of sand and gravel. In 2008, sales fell for the fifth successive year and were below 10Mt for the third consecutive year (Table 3).

- 4.7 The situation in Northamptonshire, where the sand and gravel landbank is most fragile, is longstanding. Although sites have been identified in the adopted Northamptonshire Minerals Local Plan, not all have come forward in the form of planning applications or permissions (although about 1Mt was permitted in 2008 with a further 2.6Mt still to be determined at the end of the year). It was hoped that a research programme that began in 2004 and which reported in April 2007 would assist in identifying potential future reserves for the county. However, it largely failed to find evidence of new resources in Northamptonshire (see Research). Remaining known resources lie in the Nene Valley, but the effect of further working on the environment is a constraint to quarrying.
- 4.8 As stated above, MPS1 advises that landbanks for crushed rock should be at least ten years. Table 4 shows that this is the case throughout the East Midlands. In Nottinghamshire, where the landbank based on the sub-regional apportionment is lowest (12.9 years) sales have fallen significantly in recent years meaning that in reality the landbank is likely to be sufficient for a greater period of time than the figures imply. 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 2004-2007, 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. The fall was accounted for by lower sales in all areas. The drop in sales was particularly marked in Derbyshire (about 2.2Mt) but in contrast sales rose by some 0.3Mt in the Peak District National Park. It is possible that some of the change 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. In 2008 levels of newly permitted reserve exceeded sales for the first time in a number of years, with just over 28Mt being permitted for aggregate purposes, mainly in Derbyshire. At the end of 2008, about 18Mt of rock had been applied for but applications had not been determined.

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

- 4.10 It is emphasised that these 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.

- 4.11 It should be noted that a large proportion of the limestone/dolomite permitted reserves of Derbyshire, Peak Park, Leicestershire and Rutland (in total, a nominal 500 Mt, estimated at a 1994 base point) 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.
- 4.12 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 is a relatively small component, accounting for some 10% - 15% of sales.
- 4.13 Building stone output in tonnage terms, compared with that for aggregates is very small. Nevertheless, building stone can play a very important role in maintaining vernacular architecture, 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.
- 4.14 Owing to the 2008 survey being a standard survey no information relating to distribution of aggregate is available.

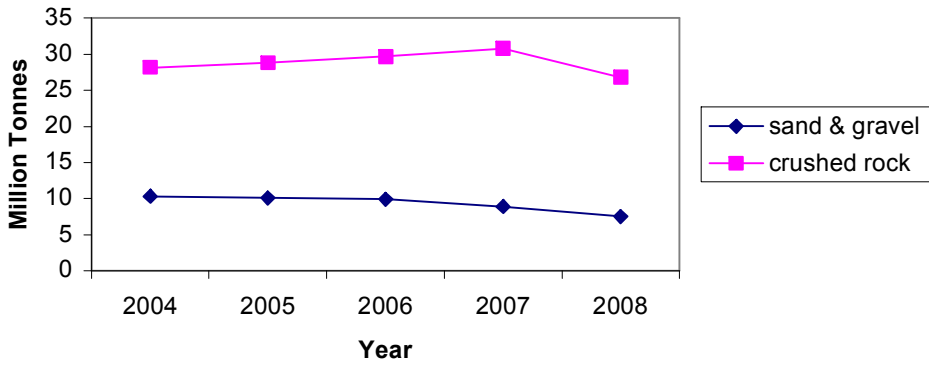
**Table 3: SALES FOR AGGREGATE PURPOSES 2004 - 2008**

	million tonnes				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>CRUSHED ROCK</b>					
<b>LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE</b>					
Derbyshire	6.95	6.886	7.511	9.076	6.907
PDNP	4.58	4.846	4.364	3.807	4.123
Leicestershire/Rutland	1.617	1.576	1.698	1.556	1.432
Lincolnshire	0.96	0.709	0.81	0.99	0.519
Northamptonshire	0.425	0.386	0.318	0.378	0.208
Nottinghamshire	0.166	0.142	0.142	0.034	0.002
<b>TOTAL Lstn/Dol</b>	<b>14.693</b>	<b>14.545</b>	<b>14.843</b>	<b>15.841</b>	<b>13.191</b>
<b>IGNEOUS ROCK/ SANDSTONE</b>					
Derbys	0.158	0.23	0.096	©	0.087
PDNP (a)	©	©	©	©	©
Leicestershire	13.017	13.912	14.519	14.623	13.446
<b>TOTAL Ign Rock/Sstn</b>	<b>13.175</b>	<b>14.142</b>	<b>14.615</b>	<b>14.623</b>	<b>13.533</b>
<b>CHALK</b>					
Lincolnshire	0.277	0.102	0.233	0.249	0.071
<b>TOTAL Chalk</b>	<b>0.277</b>	<b>0.102</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.249</b>	<b>0.071</b>
<b>TOTAL ROCK</b>	<b>28.145</b>	<b>28.789</b>	<b>29.691</b>	<b>30.713</b>	<b>26.795</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>					
Derbyshire	1.367	1.336	1.194	1.22	1.11
PDNP	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	1.422	1.36	1.267	1.332	1.089
Lincolnshire	2.995	3.196	3.371	2.472	2.273
Northamptonshire	0.618	0.581	0.425	0.36	0.25
Nottinghamshire	3.886	3.598	3.653	3.521	2.82
<b>TOTAL Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>10.288</b>	<b>10.071</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>8.905</b>	<b>7.542</b>
<b>TOTAL AGGREGATES</b>	<b>38.433</b>	<b>38.860</b>	<b>39.601</b>	<b>39.618</b>	<b>34.337</b>

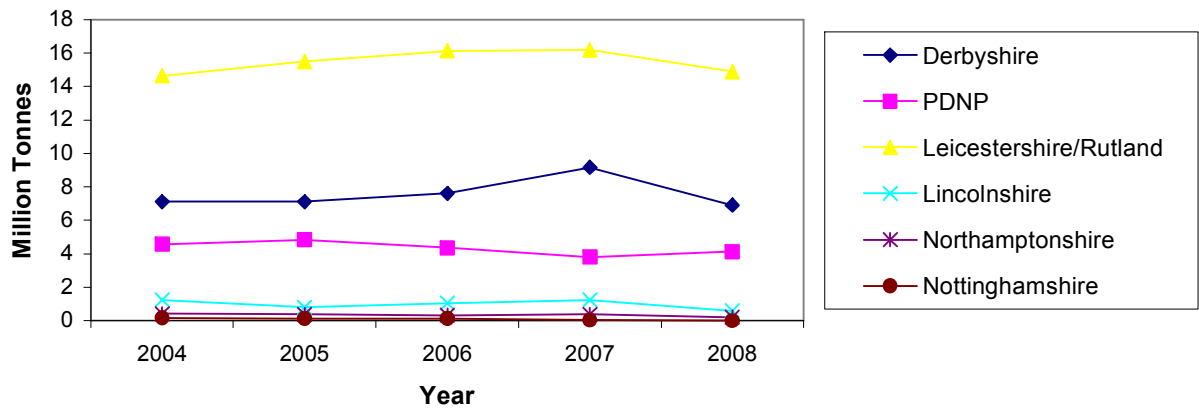
(a) PDNP combined with Derbyshire

© Confidential

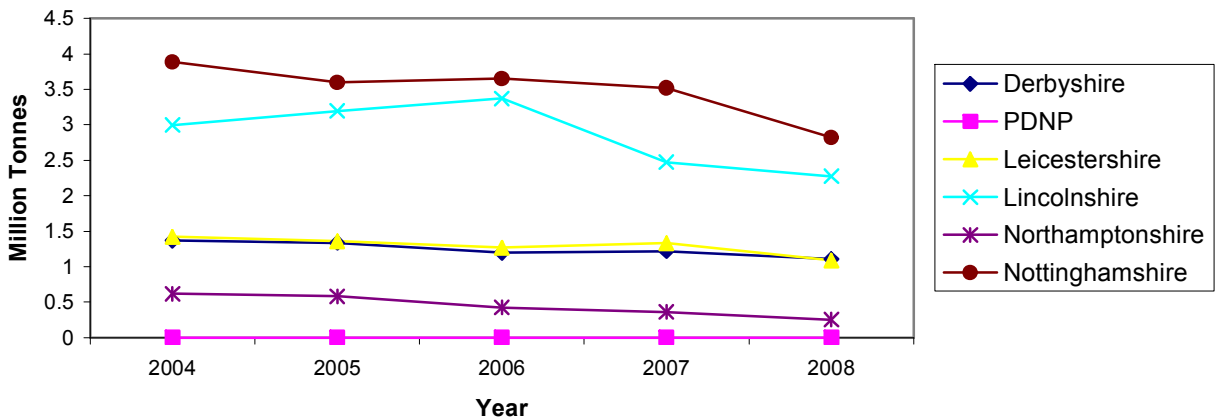
**Graph 1: Regional Aggregates Sales 2004-2008**



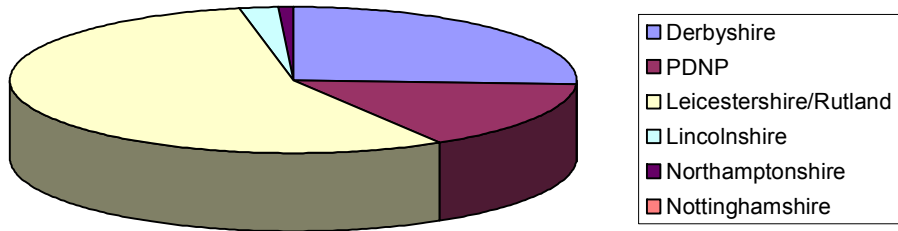
**Graph 2: Crushed Rock Aggregate Sales 2004-2008**



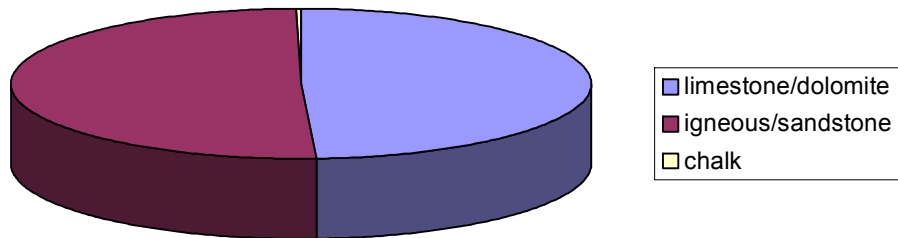
**Graph 3: Sand & Gravel Aggregate Sales 2004-2008**



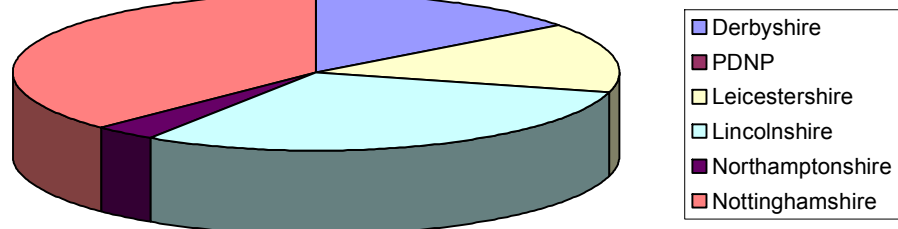
**Graph 4: Sources of Crushed Rock Sales 2008 by MPA**



**Graph 5: Crushed Rock Sales by Type 2008**



**Graph 6: Sources of Sand & Gravel Sales 2008 by MPA**



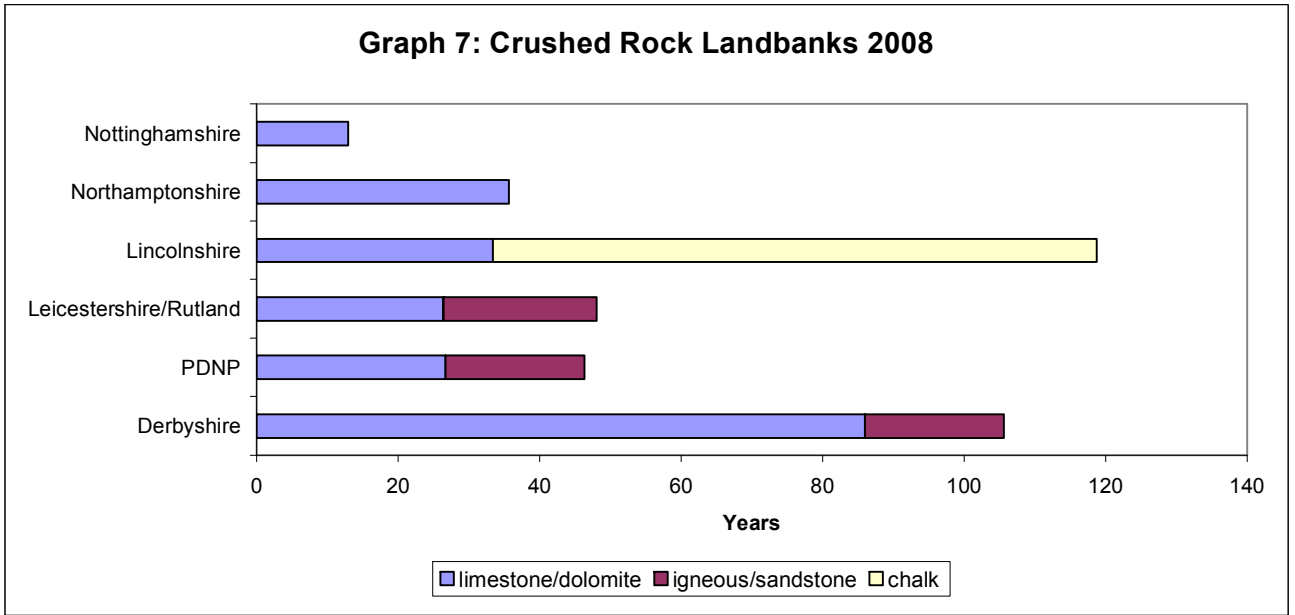
**Table 4: LANDBANKS FOR AGGREGATES\* East Midlands 2008**

	2008 Aggregate Sales (Million Tonnes)	Permitted Reserves* at 31/12/08 (Million Tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2006-2008 (Million Tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/08 (years)	2001-2016 Apportionment Figures** (Million Tonnes)	Landbank based on Apportionment (years)**
<b>LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE</b>						
Derbyshire	6.907	826.58	7.83	105.6	9.61	86
PDNP	4.123	111.79	4.1	27.3	4.18	26.7
Leicestershire/Rutland	1.432	42.270	1.562	27	1.6	26.4
Lincolnshire	0.52	56.77	0.77	73.72	1.7	33.39
Northamptonshire	0.21	13.936	0.301	46.3	0.39	35.73
Nottinghamshire	0.002	3.446	0.06	57.4	0.26	12.9
<b>TOTAL Lstn/Dol</b>	<b>13.194</b>	<b>1054.792</b>	<b>14.623</b>		<b>17.74</b>	
<b>IGNEOUS ROCK/ SANDSTONE</b>						
Derbys/PDNP	0.087	2.68	0.092	29.13	0.136	19.7
Leicestershire	13.446	321	14.196	22.6	14.8	21.69
<b>TOTAL Ign Rock/Sstn</b>	<b>13.533</b>	<b>323.68</b>	<b>14.288</b>		<b>14.936</b>	
<b>CHALK</b>						
Lincolnshire	0.07	15.72	0.184	85.43	a	a
<b>TOTAL Chalk</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>15.72</b>	<b>0.184</b>	<b>85.43</b>		
<b>TOTAL ROCK</b>	<b>26.797</b>	<b>1394.192</b>	<b>29.095</b>		<b>32.676</b>	
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>						
Derbyshire	1.108	10.544	1.17	9	1.66	6.35
PDNP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	1.089	13.595	1.23	11.1	1.25	10.876
Lincolnshire	2.273	21.115	2.705	7.8	3.06	6.9
Northamptonshire	0.251	3.654	0.345	10.59	0.97	3.8
Nottinghamshire	2.82	30.581	3.33	9.18	3.37	9.1
<b>TOTAL Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>7.541</b>	<b>79.489</b>	<b>8.78</b>		<b>10.31</b>	
<b>SUBDIVISION OF THE ABOVE</b>						
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>						
Trent & Idle Valley	2.37	21.3	2.83	7.53	2.65	8.04
Sherwood (Sstn)	0.45	9.2	0.5	18.4	0.72	12.8
<b>Lincolnshire</b>						
Lincoln/Trent Valley	0.522	6.794	0.961	7.1	a	a
Central Lincs.	0.636	4.889	0.613	8.0	a	a
South Lincs.	1.12	9.432	1.12	8.42	a	a

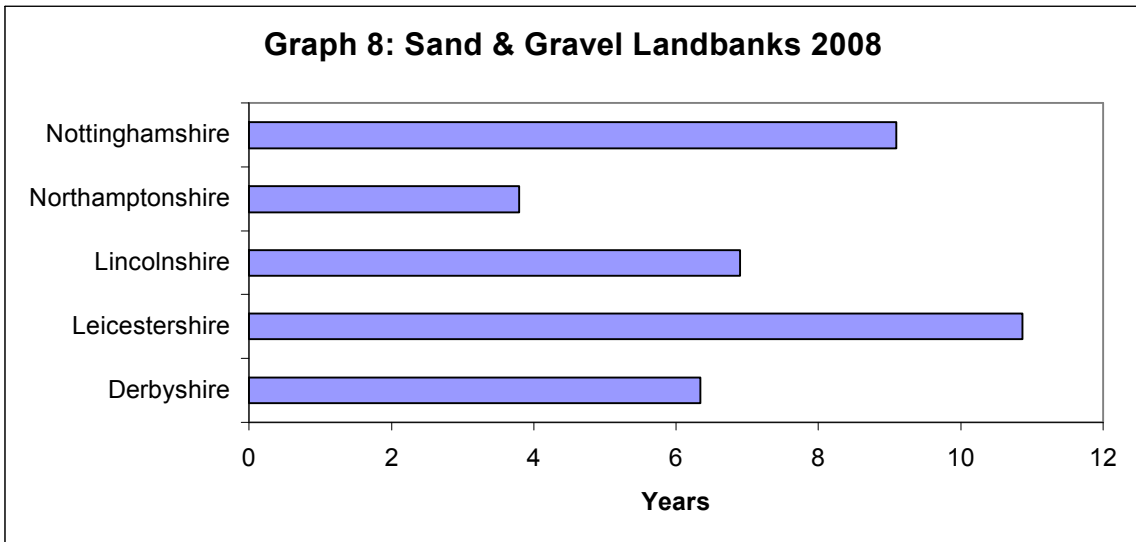
\*N.B. it is important to note that the figures in this table relate solely to **aggregate** uses and related reserves. Calculations have been made to identify those reserves relating to industrial (i.e. non aggregate) uses and those held in dormant sites. Both are omitted - see Table 8b and "Monitoring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

\*\* These two columns have been included for comparative purposes only. Apportionment figures have not yet been included in all MLPs  
Small differences due to rounding

a = no apportionment for chalk



Landbank based on Sub-Regional Apportionments



Landbank based on 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 2008.

### Derbyshire

- 5.2 The Council approved an application by Longcliffe Quarries Ltd, who specialise in industrial limestone products, for an extension at Brassington Moor Quarry. The permission is for the extraction of 27.4Mt of limestone over a period of 27 years. A proportion of this material may be used for aggregate purposes where the quality is unsuitable for industrial uses. An application to extend the Long Eaton site (also known as Attenborough) by
- 5.3 The following applications were submitted in 2008:
- 5.4 An application was submitted in October 2008 for an extension of time to extract building stone at Dukes Quarry, Whatstandwell.
- 5.5 An application was submitted in July 2008 for the re-working of 830,000 tonnes of ash and clinker at the former Stanton Ironworks, near Ilkeston.
- 5.6 The following applications remained undetermined at the end of 2008 but continued to be under active consideration:
- 5.7 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 Slinter Top, Cromford;
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 Recycling of material from temporary tips and workshops at Bolehill Quarry, Wingerworth near Chesterfield;
- 5.10 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;
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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.

- 5.13 An application for an extension to Elvaston pit was 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.

### **Peak District National Park**

- 5.14 In October 2005 an application was received for Chinley Moor Quarry. The application was for the continuation of gritstone quarrying including processing and the restoration of the site. 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. At the end of 2008 the planning permission has not been issued.
- 5.15 An application to continue and extend Dale View Quarry at Stanton was submitted in June 2006. The application offered to relinquish the right to work the dormant Leescross/Endcliffe permission. Resolution to approve the application was given in March 2007 subject to a S106 agreement. The matter was referred to the Secretary of State as a departure application. However, the Secretary of State decided not to call in the application. A decision notice granting the application was issued in September 2008, following the signing of the legal agreement.
- 5.16 An application for the continuation of use for 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 in April 2008. The main reasons for refusal were environmental impacts and insufficient information. An appeal against the Authority's decision to refuse permission was lodged in April 2008.
- 5.17 In September 2007 an application was submitted to continue the winning and working of limestone for walling and building purposes at Hazelbadge Quarry, Bradwell. The Authority resolved to approve the application in December 2007, subject to the completion of a S106 agreement restricting the end use of the stone to building and walling purposes and preventing any limestone extracted from the site being used for aggregate purposes. The permission was issued in June 2008 following the signing of the agreement.
- 5.18 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 2008.

### **Leicestershire**

- 5.19 Planning permission was granted in September 2008 for the extraction of sand and gravel from land adjacent to existing operations at Lockington Quarry. The application, which was submitted by Lafarge, sought permission to extract 3.9 million tonnes of sand and gravel from the site over a period of about 13 years.
- 5.20 Planning permission was granted in June 2008 for the extraction of sand and gravel from land adjacent to existing operations at Husbands Bosworth Quarry. The application, which was submitted by Lafarge, sought permission to extract 925,000 tonnes of sand and gravel from the site over a period of about 7 years.

### **Lincolnshire**

- 5.21 No applications for the winning and working of mineral were received or determined during 2008.

## Northamptonshire

- 5.22 There were no new planning applications received in 2008 for sand and gravel extraction in Northamptonshire. Nevertheless two applications submitted in 2007 were determined. The Ennstone Johnston planning application submitted in September 2007 for the extraction of 1.1Mt from land in the Nene Valley south of the villages of Earls Barton and Ecton was approved in March 2008. This will be a new quarry with associated processing plant and ancillary facilities, although it had not commenced by the end of the year. The planning application received in late 2006 by Hanson Quarry Products for the extraction of 2.6 Mt of sand and gravel, on land 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 had not been completed by the end of the year, and therefore the permission was not yet 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.
- 5.23 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 2004 permission granted to the Elton Estate 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.
- 5.24 Permitted reserves of sand and gravel amounted to 3.65Mt at the end of 2008 giving a landbank of 3.8 years based on apportionment. This would increase to 10.6 years based on the last 3 years annual sales.
- 5.25 There were no new planning applications for crushed rock permitted in 2008. However, a planning application to extract 11.25 Mt of limestone near Wakerley was submitted in March 2008 and 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.
- 5.26 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 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.
- 5.27 Permitted reserves of limestone/sandstone amount to 13.9Mt at the end of 2008 giving a landbank of 36 years based on the apportionment figure or 46 years based on the past three years average sales. This includes about 10Mt of reserves

estimated at inactive ironstone planning permission sites where the mineral owners provided a response to the AM2005 Aggregates Monitoring Survey undertaken on behalf of the Department of Communities and Local Government. 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**

- 5.28 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.
- 5.29 Permitted reserves of alluvial sand and gravel increased between 2007 and 2008 from 14.6Mt to 21.3Mt. Permission was granted during 2008 for an extension to Bawtry Road which is expected to yield 7.5Mt tonnes of material. There were no refusals during the year. Two applications remained undetermined at the end of 2008. The two sites contain in total 1.32 Mt tonnes of aggregate.
- 5.30 Reserves of Sherwood Sandstone fell during 2008 from 9.4Mt to 9.2Mt at the end of the year. However, this tonnage figure excludes 1.4Mt allocated for non-aggregate purposes which has also been excluded from the tables in the report. Planning permission was granted for an additional 125,000 tonnes of Sherwood Sandstone at Bestwood II during 2008. There were no refusals.
- 5.31 Limestone production is dominated by a quarry at Nether Langwith, north of Mansfield. This site became operational in May 2001 and has an expected reserve life of 15 years. Remaining Limestone activity in the county is limited to a few small building stone quarries.

## **Rutland**

- 5.32 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 2008 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.
- 5.33 A summary of planning applications and decisions for 2008 is shown in Table 9 below.

**Table 9: SUMMARY OF PLANNING STATUS OF AGGREGATE APPLICATIONS  
EXPRESSED AS TONNAGES East Midlands 2008**

All figures in 1,000 Tonnes

	Applications Submitted	Applications Withdrawn	Decisions Pending at 31/12/08	Applications Refused by MPA	Applications Refused by DCLG	Permissions Pending at 31/12/08	Applications Permitted by MPA	Applications Permitted by DCLG
<b>LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE</b>								
Derbyshire	0	0	800	0	0	0	27,400	0
PDNP	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	15	0
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	0	0	2,890	0	0	0	0	0
Northamptonshire	11,250	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>11,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,440</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,415</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>IGNEOUS ROCK</b>								
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SANDSTONE</b>								
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
PDNP	248	0	0	0	0	3.5	946	0
<b>CHALK</b>								
Lincolnshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL Rock</b>	<b>11,498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,440</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>28,361</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>								
Derbyshire	0	0	4,910	0	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,825	0
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	0	2,640	1,099	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	1,320	0	0	0	7,625	0
<b>TOTAL Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,230</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>13,549</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 prepared. This was expected to be approved in February 2009. Preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies was expected to commence in Spring 2009.

### **Peak District National Park**

- 6.4 A Park-wide Local Plan, containing minerals policies, was adopted in February 2001. The Structure Plan was adopted in 1994. Consultation on the refined issues and options of the LDF Core Strategy (including minerals) is proposed to take place between February and April 2009.

### **Leicestershire**

- 6.5 The Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Structure Plan 1996 to 2016 was adopted in March 2005. Only two policies have been extended to be in place until the RSS is adopted, but neither relate to minerals.
- 6.6 The Secretary of State issued a Direction in September 2007 that saved 24 of the 36 policies in the adopted Leicestershire Minerals Local Plan.
- 6.7 Core Strategy and Development Control Policies documents in respect of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework were submitted to the Secretary of State in June 2008.

### **Lincolnshire**

- 6.8 The Lincolnshire Structure Plan has been replaced by the recently adopted (2009) East Midlands Regional Plan.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 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 issues and options for the Core Strategy took place during 2008. The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies are likely to be adopted in 2011. Work on Site Specific Allocations has yet to commence but is programmed for 2009/2010.

### **Northamptonshire**

- 6.11 The Northamptonshire Structure Plan (to 2016) was approved in March 2001. However, from 28 September 2007 only eight policies were saved, none of which relate to minerals or waste.
- 6.12 The Waste Local Plan was adopted on 6 March 2006. The Minerals Local Plan was adopted on 30 May 2006. Both plans have an end date of 2016.
- 6.13 Work commenced on the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) in 2006. The Statement of Community Involvement came into force on 29 June 2006. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD was adopted on 1 March 2007.
- 6.14 The fundamental elements of the new MWDF are the Core Strategy, and the site-specific Locations for Minerals Development and Locations for Waste Development DPDs. Following Preferred Options consultation on all three DPDs from October to December 2007, Proposed Submission on the Core Strategy ran from September to November 2008, with the Core Strategy being submitted (under the new regulations) on 12 December 2008. There was also a Supplementary Preferred Options Consultation in respect of the Locations for Waste Development DPD from August to October 2008.
- 6.15 The final component of the MWDF, the Control and Management of Development DPD, which will set out development control and management policies, was the subject of an issues consultation during March and May 2008, and a preferred options consultation (entitled Preferred Approach) from September to November 2008.

### **Nottinghamshire**

- 6.16 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.
- 6.17 The Minerals Local Plan was adopted in December 2005. The Waste Local Plan was adopted in January 2002.
- 6.18 The Minerals Core Strategy and Waste Core Strategy are being produced together. Following changes in national legislation a revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme was submitted to the Secretary of State in early 2009. Revised Issues and Options consultations will be conducted in 2009.

### **Rutland**

- 6.19 Rutland will be producing a separate Minerals DPD as part of its LDF. The Minerals Core Strategy Issues and Options document is the first stage in this process and was published in July 2006. Consultation on the preferred options took place during July and August 2008. Adoption is anticipated early in 2011.

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

### **Derbyshire**

- 7.1 Production of sand and gravel in 2008 was estimated to be 1.108Mt, a slight decrease of 0.112Mt 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 6.988Mt in 2008 which was down by about 2.088Mt compared with 2007. Production in 2006 was 7.511Mt.
- 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 The main markets for aggregates arising from the National Park continue to be from the remainder of the East Midlands region, the North West and the Yorkshire and Humber regions.

### **Leicestershire**

- 7.6 Sales of sand and gravel, igneous rock and limestone were all lower than in the previous year.
- 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 2.3Mt in 2008 representing a further small decrease. At a sub-county level, production volumes within the Lincoln/Trent Valley fell to about 0.52Mt. In the Central Production Zone levels were similar to 2007. In South Lincolnshire, production rose by some 0.2Mt, bringing it to levels similar to those seen in the past.
- 7.9 Limestone production amounted to just over 0.5Mt which represents a significant decrease of almost 50% on 2007 figures.
- 7.10 Production levels for chalk in 2008 amounted to 0.249 Mt which represents a similar level to sales seen in 2007.

### **Northamptonshire**

- 7.11 As the economy slowed in 2008 sales of aggregates started to decline. Sand and gravel sales figures fell to from 0.36Mt in 2007 to 0.25Mt in 2008. This was despite a

new planning permission being issued for land near Earls Barton and Ecton. Hanson Aggregates Ltd have exhausted their reserves of high quality gravels in Northamptonshire and are awaiting the completion of a legal agreement on a planning application to release a further 2.64 Mt of sand and gravel in land which has been approved in principle. When permitted this would form an extension to its Earls Barton Quarry. In the mean time gravels are being imported from outside the county either directly to markets or via the rail aggregates depot at Castle Station, Northampton, which is operated by Lafarge. This company is also pursuing permission for a rail aggregates depot at Neilson's Sidings, Wellingborough.

- 7.12 Limestone /sandstone sales decreased from 0.38Mt in 2007 to 0.21Mt in 2008. The production of sandstone and building stone has commenced at the extension to the Harlestone Quarry operated by Peter Bennie Ltd. The company's quarry at Pitsford has been wound down although it still has some reserves of stone to be extracted which are located under overburden and mineral stockpiles.

### **Nottinghamshire**

- 7.13 Sales of sand and gravel decreased from 2.97 Mt. in 2007 to 2.37 Mt. in 2008. This appears to reflect the general slowdown experienced within the construction industry.
- 7.14 Sales of Sherwood Sandstone decreased from 0.55Mt to 0.45Mt between 2007 and 2008: again a possible reflection of the general slowdown in construction.
- 7.15 New road construction activity was relatively low in the County. However as about 65% of the County's alluvial sand and gravel is exported (notably to the Yorkshire and Humber Region), external influences are particularly significant.

### **Rutland**

- 7.16 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 National Park and on a smaller scale, Derbyshire outside the National Park .

#### Peak District National Park

- 8.2 The trend continued for the removal 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 Authority 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 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.
- 8.4 In 2005, the Authority 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 has been 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 2008. The situation in Northamptonshire in 2008 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 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 is also being produced and plays 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. This area remained un-worked for stone in 2007 and 2008 although clay was removed for engineering use in 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 at 10 Mt. The economic viability of these reserves is equally 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. 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

## 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 uses (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.
- 9.12 A new application was received in July 2008 for the recovery and working of 830,000 tonnes of ash at the former Stanton Ironworks.
- 9.13 In 2007 applications were received for secondary aggregate extraction at Foxlow Tip, Barrow Hill (300,000 tonnes) and Bolehill Quarry, Wingerworth (75,000 tonnes). Both applications remained pending at the end of 2008.
- 9.14 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**

- 9.15 There are no substantive recycling operations in the National Park. Secondary aggregates continue to be produced at Cavendish Mill, Stoney Middleton. Some limestone aggregate is produced, arising from the vein mineral processing at the mill.

## **Leicestershire**

- 9.16 Planning permission was granted in February 2008 for a waste transfer station at Gilmorton Lodge Farm, Ashby Magna. The waste transfer operation will involve the sorting, recycling and re-use of skip material, with construction waste being the main source of waste.
- 9.17 Planning permission was granted in June 2008 to Glenfield Waste for the construction of a waste transfer station on land off Coventry Road, Narborough. The site operations will involve the importation of dry household, commercial and industrial waste, predominantly from the Leicester area. This waste will mostly be construction waste comprising of soil, clay, concrete, bricks and other inert materials, but including metals, glass, textiles, wood and plastics.
- 9.18 G.Elson & I.P.Crane submitted a planning application in December 2007 for a materials recovery facility at Arkwright Hill Farm, Cosby. The facility would involve soil and aggregate recycling operations from construction and demolition waste and a transfer station for sorting mixed skip waste. The application was withdrawn in June 2008.

## **Lincolnshire**

- 9.19 There were two active recycling sites in Lincolnshire in 2008: at Binbrook Airfield where the runway is being taken up for recycling; and at Longwood Quarry.

## **Northamptonshire**

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

## **Nottinghamshire**

- 9.21 There were no new permissions for aggregate recycling facilities in 2008. The total number permitted in the County stood at ten, of which eight were active in 2008. There is no information on actual outputs.
- 9.22 Usage of secondary aggregates in road construction has probably increased following the introduction of the Landfill Tax. Road planings are the main use but reduction in road maintenance budgets has generally reduced the amount available for recycling as aggregate. Planings are also now being re-used in asphalt rather than just as bulk fill, a factor encouraged by the high price of bitumen.
- 9.23 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).
- 9.24 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).

9.25 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 2008 there were only three remaining collieries. There is no information on the amount of colliery waste produced, but it is likely to be well below the 3Mt. estimated for 1996 and 1997.

### **Rutland**

9.26 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 2008.
- 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. 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 0.21Mt landed at Hull in 2008 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 2008 some 449,988 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 Lincshire sea defence works, to counteract coastal erosion between Mablethorpe and Skegness. This 2008 figure represents an approximately 50% decrease on 2007 figures. This figure is not included in the main body of the tables of sales and reserves.
- 10.5 Permitted reserves of marine aggregates in the Humber dredging area at the middle of 2008 (provisional half-year figure) were estimated to be 15.7 Mt. This figure is approximately 50% lower than the equivalent figure for 2007. At reported production rates this would equate to a landbank of some 3.84 years based on an annual production of 4.09Mt. The estimated landbank has fallen significantly from 9.7 years in 2007. Production has meanwhile increased from an estimated 3.13Mt in 2007 to an estimated 4.09Mt in 2008.

## 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 \*

---

\* 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 will shortly go “live” on the website: [www.mineralsuk.com](http://www.mineralsuk.com) .

## APPENDIX 1

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE EAST MIDLANDS REGIONAL AGGREGATES WORKING PARTY, 31 DECEMBER 2008

Lonek Wojtulewicz (Chairman) Leicestershire County Council

Ian Thomas (Technical Secretary) National Stone Centre

#### Mineral Planning Authority Representatives

Wayne Allum (a) Nottinghamshire County Council

David Bent Peak District National Park Authority

Roger Caisley (b) Derbyshire County Council

Alan Freeman Lincolnshire County Council

Phil Watson Northamptonshire County Council

Nigel Hunt (c) Leicestershire County Council

Penny Burford Rutland County Council

#### Industry Representatives

Ken Hobden Mineral Products Association (MPA) HQ

Keith Bird MPA/Hanson Aggregates

Tim Deal MPA/Lafarge Aggregates

David Frost MPA/Tarmac

Kirsten Hannaford-Hill MPA/RMC

Nigel Weedon BAA (East Midlands)

Bill Crookes Carwarden Demolition Co. Ltd.

#### Central and Regional Government Representatives

Alex Bowness Farming and Rural Conservation Agency (FRCA)

David Wilkes DCLG (Minerals/Waste Planning Division, London)

Mike Smith Government Office for East Midlands

Bryn Walters East Midlands Regional Assembly

#### Corresponding Members (i.e. for unitary city areas)

Dave Slinger Derby City Council  
Diana Chapman Leicester City Council  
Matthew Gregory 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>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<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>Ign. Rk.</b>	Igneous Rock
<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: 2008

### Mineral Planning Authority: Derbyshire County Council as at 31 December 2008

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.08
				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
Brassington Moor Quarry SK 4235 3567	E*	Limestone	27,400,000	21/12/05	24/12/08							
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								N/C
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 Old Tip, Nr Ilkeston	Re	Secondary Aggregate	Approx 50,000	14/12/07	14/05/08							
Stanton Iron Works	Re	Ash & Clinker	830,000	July 2008								N/C

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

**Mineral Planning Authority: Peak District National Park Authority as at 31 December 2008**

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE							Pending at 31.12.08	
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal		Appeal Pending
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Chinley Moor SK 049 852	R	Gritstone	3,500	10/10/05								S/A
Dale View SK 250 642	E*	Gritstone	946,550	30/06/06	16/09/08							
Moss Rake East SK 155 804	E	Limestone	1,500,000	26/10/06			18/04/08			E		
Hazelbadge Hills SK 174 802	E	Limestone	15,000	21/09/07	14/06/08							S/A
Stoke Hall SK 237 770	C*	Gritstone	248,000	30/10/08								N/A

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

**Mineral Planning Authority: Leicestershire County Council as at 31 December 2008**

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE						Pending at 31.12.08		
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn		Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Lockington Quarry SK 479 283	E*	Sand & Gravel	3,900,000	21/08/07	09/08							
Husbands Bosworth SP 649 837	E*	Sand & Gravel	925,000	03/12/07	09/08							

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 2008**

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.08
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					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								N/C
Castle Quarry, Ancaster SK 987 433	E	Limestone (building stone)	?	11/07/07								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 2008**

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.08
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				S/A
Earls Barton SP 881 619	E*	Sand & Gravel	2,640,000	01/12/06								N/C
Earls Barton SP 843 623	G*	Sand & Gravel	1,099,000	10/09/07	03/08							
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 2008**

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.08
				Submitted	Granted		Refused		Withdrawn	Reason for Refusal	Appeal Pending	
					MPA	SOS	MPA	SOS				
Bawtry Road, Sturton-Le-Steeple SK 802 847	G	Sand & Gravel	7,500,000	23/11/06	01/10/08							
East Leake SK 566 247	E	Sand & Gravel	320,000	22/10/07								N/C
Bestwood II SK 567 527	E	Sherwood Sandstone	125,000	15/06/07	17/04/08							
Slaynes Lane, Misson SK 685 941	E	Sand & Gravel	1,000,000	24/07/08								N/C

KEY:

TYPE:

REASON:

PENDING:

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS (ES):

E = Extension; G = Greenfield; B = Borrow Pit ; R = Renewal; C = Consolidation.

E = Environmental; S/D = Supply/Demand.

N/C = not yet considered by committee. S/A = approved subject to completion of legal agreement.

An asterisk = ES submitted with the application.

**Mineral Planning Authority: Rutland County Council as at 31 December 2008**

SITE NAME grid reference	TYPE	MINERAL	RESERVES (tonnes)	DATE								Pending at 31.12.08
				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 2008

### Derbyshire - Active sites at 31 December 2008 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 2008 included in the Survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Highlikely	SK 315 642	Sandstone
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
Egginton Junction Pit	SK 254 293	Sand & Gravel
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 2008

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

**Peak District National Park - Active Sites at 31 December 2008 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
Shire Hill	SK 053 944	Sandstone
Dale View	SK 250 642	Sandstone
Bretton Moor*	SK 203 779	Sandstone
Birchover	SK 242 624	Sandstone
Wattscliffe	SK 222 621	Sandstone
New Pilhough*	SK 250 645	Sandstone
Wimberry Moss	SJ 965 765	Sandstone
Canyards Hill	SK 257 948	Sandstone

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

**Peak District National Park - Inactive Sites at 31 December 2008 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

**Peak District National Park - Dormant Sites at 31 December 2008**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
Hillhead	SK 083 688	Limestone
Lees Cross/Endcliffe	SK 252 637	Sandstone

**Leicestershire - Active Sites at 31 December 2008 included in the Survey**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
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 2008**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
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 2008**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Material</b>
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/Sproxtton	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 2008 included in the Survey

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
Cathedral	SK 977 734	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
North Hykeham	SK 927 661	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
Baston No1	TF 138 148	Sand & Gravel
Mansgate Hill (Nettleton)	TA 123 002	Chalk
Highfield	TF 451 691	Chalk

## Lincolnshire - Inactive sites at 31 December 2008

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Little Ponton	SK 932 325	Limestone
Metheringham Heath	TF 054 614	Limestone
King Street (West Deeping)	TF 113 100	Sand & Gravel
Kenwick Quarry, Louth	TF 338 838	Chalk
Tetford Hill	TF 329 759	Chalk
South Thoresby	TF 394 762	Chalk

## Lincolnshire - Dormant sites at 31 December 2008

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 2008 included in the Survey

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Pury End	SP 707 460	Limestone
Duddington	SK 997 700	Limestone
Pitsford	SP 923 887	Limestone
Harlestone	SP 709 639	Sandstone
Earl's Barton	SP 861 619	Sand & Gravel
Bozeat	SP 900 604	Sand & Gravel
Passenham	SP 774 394	Sand & Gravel
Titchmarsh/Thrapston	SP 880 631	Sand & Gravel

### Northamptonshire - Inactive sites at 31 December 2008 not included in the Survey (excludes dormant ironstone sites)

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
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
Priors Hall/Weldon	SP 925 903	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals

### Northamptonshire - Dormant sites at 31 December 2008

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Earls Barton	SP 859 640 & SP 859 648	Silica Sand, Clay & Ganister
Desborough/Rushton	SP 825 840	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Great Oakley	SP 875 855	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Brookfield Cottage, Gretton	SP 917 936	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Glendon South, Kettering	SP 875 807	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Harringworth Sibleys, Harringworth	SP 925 963	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Rothwell	SP 805 815	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Westfield Lodge, Wellingborough	SP 925 705	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Finedon	SP 917 707	Ironstone & Overlying Minerals
Burton Latimer, Finedon, Irthlingborough, Little Addington	SP 930 728	Ironstone & Underground Mining

**Northamptonshire - Dormant sites at 31 December 2008 ctd.**

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 2008

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Nether Langwith	SK 695 543	Limestone/Dolomite
Abbey Quarry, Linby	SK 521 536	Limestone/Dolomite
Langford Lowfields	SK 815 606	Sand & Gravel
Girton	SK 821 676	Sand & Gravel
Bellmoor	SK 845 697	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 2008

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Yellowstone	SK 515 537	Limestone/Dolomite
Carlton in Lindrick	SK 833 610	Sand & Gravel
Mattersey	SK 880 685	Sand & Gravel
Cromwell	SK 805 625	Sand & Gravel
Styrrup	SK 785 548	Sand & Gravel
Warsop	SK 667 564	Sand & Gravel
Holme Pierrepont	SK 615 385	Sand & Gravel
Hoveringham	SK 695 475	Sand & Gravel
Serlby	SK 628 905	Sand & Gravel
Rampton	SK 831 784	Sand & Gravel
Sturton Le Steeple	SK 802 847	Sand & Gravel

### Rutland - Active sites at 31 December 2008

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

### Rutland - Inactive sites at 31 December 2008

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

\* new conditions approved on appeal 2000, expected to recommence working in 2009

### Rutland - Dormant sites at 31 December 2008

Quarry Name	Grid Ref	Material
Cottesmore/Exton	SK 910 120	Ironstone (Limestone)
Pilton	SK 920 025	Ironstone (Limestone)
Thistleton (underground)	SK 930 180	Ironstone (Limestone)
Big Pitts, Clipsham	SK 968 145	Limestone

## APPENDIX 5: Active Recycled and Secondary Aggregate Producers in 2008

### 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 Northampton	SP 821 614	CDEW
Lakeside Works Crow Lane Great Billing	SP 817 614	CDEW
Astwick Quarry, Croughton	SP 563 336	CDEW
Castle Manor Farm Quarry Titchmarsh	TL 015 781	CDEW
Duddington/Collyweston Quarry	SK 995 007	CDEW
Cowthick Landfill Site, Weldon	SP 925 877	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
Land north of A45, between M1 Junction16 and Upper Heyford	SP 668 598	CDEW
Weldon Landfill Site, Corby	SP 924 885	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
Workshop 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 2008 All figures in Tonnes

	SAND				GRAVEL		OTHER S&G e.g. CONSTRUCTION FILL	UNKNOWN SALES	TOTAL AGGREGATES	TOTAL NON-AGG. USE	TOTAL
	BUILDING SAND	CONCRETING SAND	OTHER USES	COATING	CONCRETE	OTHER GRAVEL					
Derbyshire	47,519	455,133	-	-	439,483	145,913	20,220	-	1,108,268	-	1,108,268
PDNP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	12,458	662,957	-	-	212,262	-	77,553	123,616	1,088,846	-	1,088,846
Lincolnshire	355,380	921,143	-	-	567,377	224,633	204,895	-	2,273,428	-	2,273,428
Northamptonshire	47,267	130,562	-	-	20	66,542	6,517	-	250,908	-	250,908
Nottinghamshire	495,398	744,660	23,286	-	561,356	157,854	41,652	795,769	2,819,975	267,130	3,087,105
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>958,022</b>	<b>2,914,455</b>	<b>23,286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,780,498</b>	<b>594,942</b>	<b>350,837</b>	<b>919,385</b>	<b>7,541,425</b>	<b>267,130</b>	<b>7,808,555</b>

**Table 5b Subdivision of the above**

Lincolnshire	Sand				Gravel						
Lincoln/Trent Valley											
Lincoln/Trent Valley	96,275	210,675			187,962	15,443	11,341	-	521,696	-	521,696
Central	36,482	331,949			233,227	28,815	5,334	-	635,807	-	635,807
South Lincs	222,623	378,519			146,188	180,375	188,220	-	1,115,925	-	1,115,925
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>											
Trent Valley	35,856	385,402	4,045	-	429,028	53,769	22,309	297,449	1,227,858	98	1,227,956
Idle Valley	186,476	237,119	-	-	128,538	86,585	3,676	498,320	1,140,714	3,061	1,143,775
Sherwood Sstn	273,066	122,139	19,241	-	3,790	17,500	15,667	-	451,403	263,971	715,374

© Leic. sand for other uses combined with building sand to protect confidentiality

\* Breakdown of figures unavailable in Lincolnshire

**Table 6a Rock Sales: East Midlands 2008** All figures in Tonnes

LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE	ROADSTONE			RAILWAY BALLAST	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	287,913	168,865	836,397	4600	1,670,408	2,298,701	1,640,388	0	6,907,272	3,150,342	10,057,614
PDNP	333,901	272,244	447,472	0	1,747,258	991,935	329,746	^	4,122,556	3,891,589	8,014,145
Leicestershire/Rutland	236,184	462,975	349,728	0	#	111,371	271,675	0	1,431,933	1,907,610	3,339,543
Lincolnshire	0	163,107	0	0	0	0	355,800	~	518,907	52,530	571,437
Northamptonshire	0	0	77,368	0	0	0	130,857	0	208,225	10,515	218,740
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,415	2,415	0	2,415
<b>TOTAL Lst</b>	<b>857,998</b>	<b>1,067,191</b>	<b>1,710,965</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>3,417,666</b>	<b>3,402,007</b>	<b>2,728,466</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>13,191,308</b>	<b>9,012,586</b>	<b>22,203,894</b>
<b>CHALK</b>											
Lincolnshire	7,050	0	0	0	0	0	63,480	~	70,530	2,120	72,650
<b>TOTAL Chalk</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,530</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>72,650</b>
<b>IGNEOUS ROCK/SANDSTONE</b>											
Derbyshire (Sstn only)	0	0	0	0	0	61,818	25,066	0	86,884	2,766	89,650
PDNP (Sstn only)	0	0	0	0	0	©	©	©	©	102,227	©
Leicestershire (lg only)	1,444,023	1,035,518	1,473,674	1,910,425	647,790	1,599,625	5,334,498	-	13,445,553	0	13,445,553
<b>TOTAL Ig/Sstn</b>	<b>1,444,023</b>	<b>1,035,518</b>	<b>1,473,674</b>	<b>1,910,425</b>	<b>647,790</b>	<b>1,661,443</b>	<b>5,359,564</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,532,437</b>	<b>104,993</b>	<b>13,535,203</b>
<b>TOTAL ROCK</b>	<b>2,309,071</b>	<b>2,102,709</b>	<b>3,184,639</b>	<b>1,915,025</b>	<b>4,065,456</b>	<b>5,063,450</b>	<b>8,151,510</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>26,794,275</b>	<b>9,119,699</b>	<b>35,811,747</b>

# Figures combined with Other Screened Graded Agg.to protect confidentiality

© denotes confidential figure. Combined with Derbyshire. No figure exceeds 50,000 tonnes

^ Combined with Other Screened Graded Aggregate

~ Combined with Other Construction

**Table 6b SUBDIVISION OF NON-AGGREGATE SALES: East Midlands 2008** All Figures in Tonnes

	END USE	DERBYS	PDNP	LEICS/RUTLAND	LINCS	N'HANTS	NOTTS	TOTAL
<b>Limestone</b>	BUILDING STONE	213	913	4,062	23,211	1,944		30,343
	AGRICULTURE/HORTICULTURE	126,390	40,684	19,060	29,319	8,571		224,024
	FLUX FOR IRON & STEEL	936,301	180,908					1,117,209
	CEMENT	1,106,000	1,920,334	1,878,450				4,904,784
	FINE FILLERS, POWDERS		125,056					125,056
	WHITINGS							-
	ASPHALT FILLERS/MASTIC							-
	GLASS							-
	CHEMICALS		711,172					711,172
OTHER USES INCL. UNKNOWN	981,438	912,522	6038				1,899,998	
<b>TOTAL LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE</b>		<b>3,150,342</b>	<b>3,891,589</b>	<b>1,907,610</b>	<b>52,530</b>	<b>10,515</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,012,586</b>
<b>Sandstone</b>	BUILDING STONE	2,766	102,227					104,993
	OTHER USES							-
	<b>TOTAL SANDSTONE</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>102,227</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104,993</b>
<b>Chalk</b>	FLUX							0
	AGRICULTURE				340			340
	OTHER				1,780			1780
	<b>TOTAL CHALK</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2120</b>
<b>Igneous Rock</b>	OTHER USES			0				
	<b>TOTAL IGNEOUS ROCK</b>			<b>0</b>				
	<b>TOTAL ROCK</b>	<b>3,153,108</b>	<b>3,993,816</b>	<b>1,907,610</b>	<b>54,650</b>	<b>10,515</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,119,699</b>
<b>Industrial Sand</b>	OTHER USES							
	<b>TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SAND</b>							
	<b>TOTAL INDUSTRIAL</b>	<b>3,153,108</b>	<b>3,993,816</b>	<b>1,907,610</b>	<b>54,650</b>	<b>10,515</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9119699</b>

**Table 7a: SAND & GRAVEL RESERVES East Midlands as at 31 December 2008** All Figures in 1,000 Tonnes

AREA	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	7,838	2,706	10,544	2,500
PDNP	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	13,595	0	13,595	0
Lincolnshire #	17,781	3,334	21,115	100
Northamptonshire	2,055	1,599	3,654	0
Nottinghamshire	16,724	13,857	30,581	0
Rutland	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57,993</b>	<b>21,496</b>	<b>79,489</b>	<b>2,600</b>

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

Lincolnshire #	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Lincoln/Trent Valley	6,794	0	6,794	0
Central Lincs	4,889	0	4,889	100
South Lincs	6,098	3,334	9,432	0

Nottinghamshire	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Trent Valley	8,417	9,641	18,058	0
Idle Valley	2,797	500	3,297	0
Sherwood Sandstone	5,510	3,716	9,226	0

\* N.B. Material in **DORMANT SITES** is **NOT** included in reserve figures because it is not a Permitted Reserve  
# no split between active and inactive reserves has been provided for Lincolnshire. It has therefore been assumed that inactive reserves are the same as for 2005.

**Table 8a: ROCK RESERVES East Midlands as at 31 December 2008**

All figures in 1,000 tonnes

LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	988,109	205,288	1,193,397	29,340
PDNP	222,831	0	222,831	9,527
Leicestershire/Rutland	72,770	0	72,770	0
Lincolnshire #	52,844	5,500	58,344	5,150
Northamptonshire ~	4,568	9,368	13,936	0
Nottinghamshire	3,350	96	3,446	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,344,472</b>	<b>220,252</b>	<b>1,564,724</b>	<b>44,017</b>

IGNEOUS ROCK	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0
Leicestershire	230,480	90,850	321,330	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>230,480</b>	<b>90,850</b>	<b>321,330</b>	<b>-</b>

SANDSTONE	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire	278	1121	1,399	0
PDNP	9,226	95	9,321	1,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,504</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>1,800</b>

CHALK	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Lincolnshire #	12,602	3,114	15,716	4,546
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,602</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>15,716</b>	<b>4,546</b>

EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
	1,597,058	315,432	1,912,490	50,363

**Table 8b: Subdivision of the above**

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

	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire*	245,770	121,051	366,821	0
PDNP	111,045	0	111,045	0
Leicestershire/Rutland	30,500	0	30,500	0
Lincolnshire *	1,571	0	1,571	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>388,886</b>	<b>121,051</b>	<b>509,937</b>	<b>-</b>

**SANDSTONE RESERVES FOR BUILDING STONE**

	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL	DORMANT*
Derbyshire*	0	35	35	0
PDNP	7,910	95	8,005	900
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,910</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>900</b>

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

# no split between active and inactive reserves has been provided for Lincolnshire. It has therefore been assumed that inactive reserves are the same as for 2005.

\* Subdivision of reserves for non-aggregate uses not available for Lincolnshire or Derbyshire therefore the same proportional split as for 2005 has been applied

~ 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