North West Aggregate Working Party

Annual Monitoring Report 2016, incorporating data from January to December 2016

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Executive Summary

The North West Aggregate Working Party (AWP) is one of nine similar working parties throughout England and Wales established in the 1970's. The membership of the North West AWP is detailed in Appendix 1. A map showing the Minerals Planning Authorities within the North West AWP is given in Figure 1 below.

This Annual Monitoring (AM) report provides sales and reserve data for the calendar year 1st January – 31st December 2016. The report provides data for each of the sub-regions in the North West:

- Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester
- Cumbria
- Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton and Warrington
- Lancashire

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

Crushed Rock

- Total Crushed Rock Sales of 7.37mt.
- Total Crushed Rock Reserves of 290.42mt.

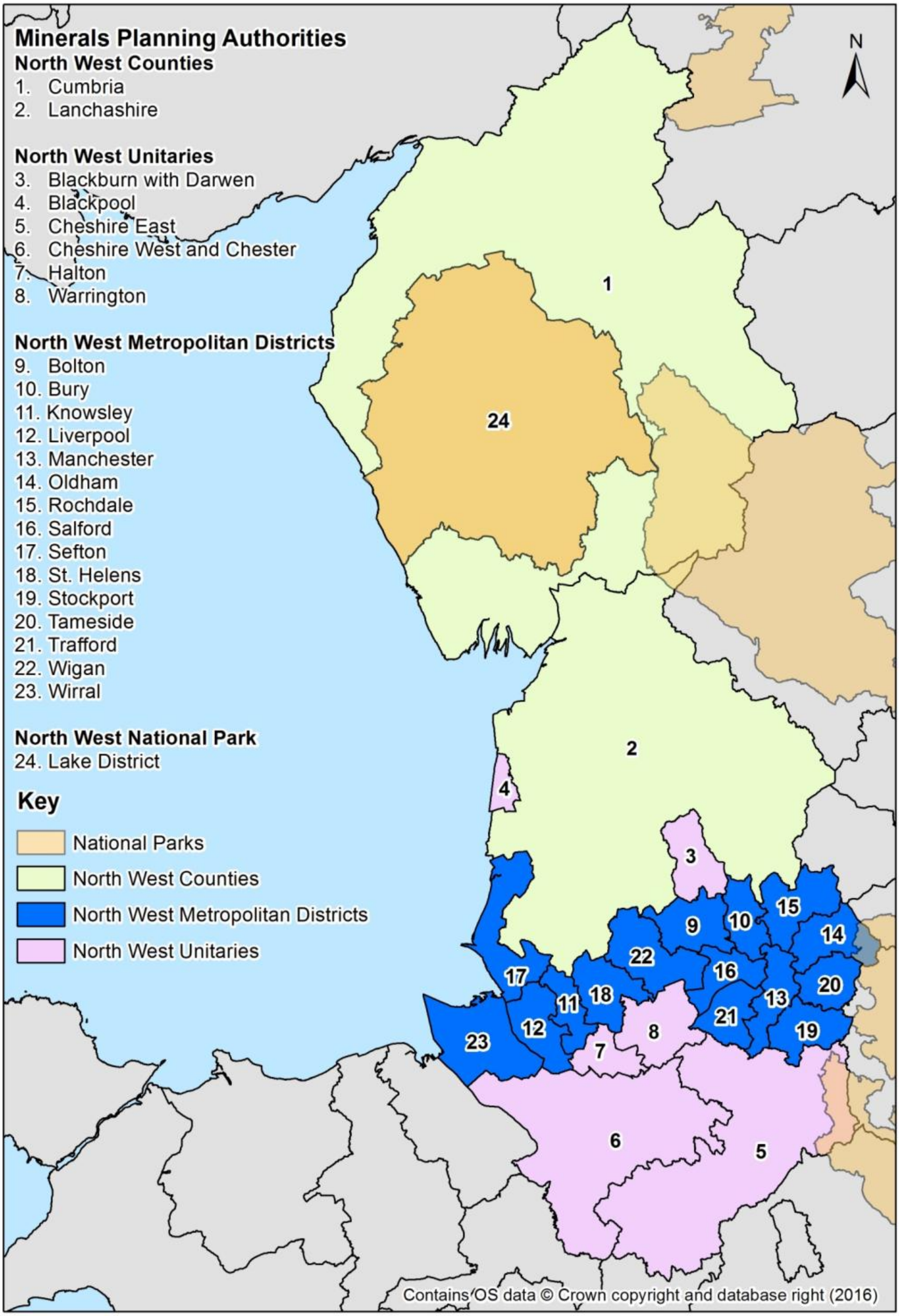
Land-won Sand and Gravel

- Total Land-won Sand and Gravel Sales of 2.48mt.
- Total Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves of 21.78mt.

Landings of Marine-dredged Sand and Gravel

- Total Marine-dredged Sand and Gravel removed was 1.16mt.
- Landing of Marine-dredged Sand and Gravel 0.27mt.

Figure 1 North West Aggregate Working Party Mineral Planning Authorities 2016



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1. Introduction

1.1. This Annual Monitoring Report (AM2016) for the North West Aggregate Working Party (AWP) has been prepared from returns made by the operators of quarries, wharves and rail depots in the North West in response to a party wide survey. The report also puts the findings in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework and the Guidance on the Managed Aggregates Supply System.

Background

1.2. The AWPs[1] were established in the 1970s to collect and monitor data on aggregates provision as an aid to minerals planning. AWPs are joint local government-central government-industry bodies that monitor the supply of, demand for, and reserves of, all aggregates including both primary aggregate and alternative sources in local authority areas. They also consider the implications of supply to, and from, these areas. They are not policy-making bodies, but provide information to facilitate the work of Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs), national government agencies and the minerals industry. They also feed regional views to the Government through the national forum, the National Coordinating Group (NCG). The NCG has not met for a number of years and a meeting has been arranged for October 2017.

1.3. The core functions of the AWP, as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance, are to:

- consider, scrutinise and provide advice on the Local Aggregate Assessments of each mineral planning authority in its area;
- provide an assessment of the position of overall demand and supply for the Aggregate Working Party area; and
- obtain, collect and report on data on minerals activity in their area.

1.4. The AWPs operate under contracts between the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and the Chairs of the AWPs, and receive funding from the Department to prepare papers, reports, and data collations as recommended by the NCG.

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

1.5. The North West Aggregates Working Party (NWAWP) comprises the following sub-regions:

- Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester
- Cumbria
- Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington
- Lancashire

1.6. In 2016 the Chairperson of the NWAWP was Carolyn Williams, Group Leader Minerals and Waste Planning Unit representing the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA). The AWP is also serviced by a Technical Secretary, who is Philippa Lane of the Minerals and Waste Planning Unit. The membership of the North West AWP for 2016 is set out in Appendix 1.

1.7. There were four AWP meetings during the period January – December 2016. The minutes of these meetings are supplied as appendices to this Report.

Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework

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

1.9. The NPPF requires MPAs to participate in an Aggregates Working Party (AWP); to prepare an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA); to make provision for the land won or other elements of their LAA in their mineral plans, taking account of the advice of the AWP and the National Aggregate Coordinating Group (NCG) as appropriate.

Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS)

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

National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision 2009

1.11. The most recent National and Sub National Guidelines are the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020 published on 29 June 2009. The levels of provision set out in the Guidelines are summarised in Table 1.1 below.

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

New Regions Mt.	Guidelines for land-won production in Region		Assumptions		
	Land–won Sand & Gravel	Land-won Crushed Rock	Marine Sand & Gravel	Alternative Materials (a)	Net Imports to England
South East England	195	25	121	130	31
London	18	0	72	95	12
East of England	236	8	14	117	7
East Midlands	174	500	0	110	0
West Midlands	165	82	0	100	23
South West	85	412	12	142	5
North West	52	154	15	117	55
Yorkshire & the Humber	78	212	5	133	3
North East	24	99	20	50	0
ENGLAND	**1028**	**1492**	**259**	**993**	**136**

Report Scope

1.12. Data on primary aggregates sales from land-won sand and gravel sites, wharves and rail depots for 2016 has been provided by operators to their respective Minerals Planning Authority (MPA). The MPA then forwarded responses to the AWP technical secretary. An inventory of quarries and wharves and planning decisions is provided within each section. In order to provide an indication of trends, this Annual Report compares data from 2016 with data for earlier years.

1.13. The planning context for this report is the National Planning Policy Framework[2] (NPPF) and Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System[3] at the national level, and adopted Local Plans as the overall strategic plan for the area.

[2] National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG March 2012
[3] Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System, DCLG October 2012

2. Development Plans

2.1. All of the MPAs in the North West have adopted plans (or saved polices) related to minerals planning, as set out below.

Cheshire East

2.2. The Local Plan Strategy (Part One Plan) was adopted on 27 July 2017.. The Site Allocations and Development Policies Document Issues Paper was consulted on for six weeks between 27th February and 10th April 2017. The Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document Issues Paper will form the third part of the Council's Local Plan. The Minerals and Waste DPD Issues Paper was consulted on between 24 April and 5 June 2017.

Cheshire West and Chester

2.3. The Local Plan (Part One) was adopted on 29th January 2015. This includes policy ENV 9 on Minerals supply and safeguarding. Work is ongoing on the Local Plan (Part Two) Land allocations and detailed policies which will include a set of policies relating to minerals. Consultation on the Preferred Approach for the Local Plan (Part Two) took place between 12 August - 23rd September 2016 and policies are being revised in response to the comments received. The publication version of the Local Plan (Part Two) is anticipated to be completed for public consultation by the end of 2017.

Cumbria

2.4. Minerals and Waste Local Plan was submitted on 9th September 2016 to PINS. The Hearing Sessions were held in November/December 2016. A consultation on the main modifications to the Plan closed in May 2017 and the Inspector issued her final report on the Plan's examination on 29 June 2017. Cumbria's Full Council resolved to adopt the Plan on 6th September 2017.

Lake District National Park

2.5. The Lake District Local Plan is currently being reviewed as the Core Strategy was adopted in 2010. The plan will contain a policy which sets out the general approach to planning for mineral provision in the National Park. A consultation on the draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report took place during April/May 2017.

Greater Manchester

2.6. The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan was adopted by the 10 Authorities of Greater Manchester on 26th April 2013. Currently there are no plans to update or review the plan, however this may change as the Greater Manchester Spatial framework develops. The current Minerals Plan seeks to deliver the apportionment only and does not look at the import of minerals to meet the growth agenda.

Merseyside

2.7. The Liverpool City Region now has a Combined Authority and an elected Mayor. The Mayor will put in place a statutory Strategic Framework for the City Region which Local Plans will be expected to be in conformity with.

2.8. Halton's Core Strategy Local Plan was adopted in April 2013. The Delivery and Allocations Local Plan is due to be published late Autumn 2017. This includes minerals safeguarding and criteria based policy.

2.9. Knowsley's Core Strategy Local Plan was adopted January 2016.

2.10. Liverpool has no current core strategy and aims for publication of the Liverpool Local Plan in October/November 2017. This will contain policy on mineral safeguarding and extraction but no separate Minerals Local Plan.

2.11. Sefton's Core Strategy Local Plan is due to be adopted in summer 2017. It includes detailed minerals policies.

2.12. St Helen's Core Strategy Local Plan was adopted in October 2012. The Local Plan is currently being prepared with publication due Summer/Autumn 2017, including detailed minerals policies. There is no separate Minerals Local Plan.

2.13. The Wirral's Core Strategy Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft is due to be consulted on during September 2017. This includes overarching minerals policy. There will be no separate Minerals Local Plan

Warrington

2.14. The adopted Local Plan Core Strategy (LPCS) does not contain mineral policies as such. Warrington Borough Council has updated its evidence base in respect of minerals issues. A study into the mineral resource has been undertaken that identifies the existing resource and activity in the borough, including storage, handling and processing facilities; assesses future supply (including energy minerals such as conventional oil, gas and coal bed methane); and makes recommendations about the broad extent of mineral safeguarding areas and other policy requirements. It is the Council's intention to have a draft plan (containing minerals policies) available by the spring of 2019 with a view to submitting the plan for examination by the autumn of2018.

Lancashire

2.15. Consultation on revised plan is anticipated for summer 2017.

3. North West

3.1. Tables 3.1 to 3.4 provide an overview of sales, reserve and landbank figures for aggregate land-won crushed rock and sand and gravel across the north west region covering the period 1 January to 31 December 2016.

Total aggregate sales, reserves and landbank

3.2. During the 2015 monitoring period total aggregate sales fell from 10.84mt in 2015 to 9.65mt in 2016. However, this does not include data from the Greater Manchester/Merseyside with Halton/Warrington Sub-region due to issues of confidentiality. This brings sales to 3.23mt below the annual guidelines[4] for aggregate provision of 12.88mt. Total aggregate reserves decreased from 330.97mt as at 31 December 2015 to 312.2mt.

3.3. The total aggregate landbank for the North West as at 31 December 2016 has fallen slightly to 24.2 years, based on an annual requirement of 12.88mt of primary land-won aggregate as set out in the guidelines for aggregate provision.

Table 3-1 North West aggregate landbank as at 31 December 2016, based on Annual Apportionment 2005 - 2020

Aggregate	Landbank as at 31.12.2015	Reserves as at 31.12.2016	Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020	Landbank as at 31.12.2016
Crushed Rock	31.1 years	290.42mt	9.62mt	30.2 years

[4] National and regional guidelines for aggregate provision in England 2005 - 2020, Communities and Local Government, June 2009

Land-won sand and gravel	8.5 years	21.78mt (e)[5]	3.26mt	6.7 years
Total aggregate landbank	**25.7 years**	**312.2mt**	**12.88mt**	**24.2 years**

Aggregate crushed rock sales, reserves and landbank

3.4. Sales of crushed rock aggregate fell slightly from 7.45mt in 2015 to 7.37mt in 2016,. Sales of limestone fell slightly, whilst sales of sandstone and igneous rock and HSA rose slightly.

3.5. Total reserves of crushed rock aggregate were significantly over 50 years at 31 December 2016. Reserves of limestone and HSA fell, whilst reserves of sandstone increased. These differences are due to sales and reappraisals by operators.

3.6. The crushed rock landbank for the North West as at 31 December 2016 was 30.2 years, in excess of the "at least" 10 year requirement of the NPPF. Landbanks for the sub-regions are detailed in the individual chapters.

Aggregate sand and gravel sales, reserves and landbank

3.7. Sales of land-won aggregate sand and gravel fell slightly from 3.39mt in 2015 to 2.48mt in 2016. It should be noted that sand and gravel figures for Cheshire East for 2014 and 2015 have been updated following an additional operator survey in summer 2017.

3.8. Reserves of land-won aggregate sand and gravel were 21.78mt as at 31 December 2016. This figure does not include sand sold for non-aggregate purposes. The sand and gravel landbank for the North West as at 31 December 2016 was 6.7 years however this should be treated with caution as the landbank changes from year to year depending on the assessment on the ratio of non-aggregate to aggregate reserves at some quarries. Landbanks for the sub-regions are detailed in the individual chapters.

[5] Figure does not include sand and gravel reserve from the Greater Manchester/Merseyside with Halton/Warrington Sub-region which is not published to ensure confidentiality.

Table 3-2: North West land-won aggregate sales 2007-2016 (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales										
Limestone	5.80	5.18	3.77	4.05	3.39	3.53	3.10	3.71	4.92	4.29
Sandstone and igneous rock	2.92	2.09	1.34	1.63	1.29	1.72	1.46	2.08	2.11	2.60
High Specification Aggregate (HSA)	0.70	0.75	0.78	0.59	0.60	0.55	0.41	0.38	0.42	0.48
Total Crushed Rock Sales	9.42	8.02	5.89	6.27	5.28	5.80	4.97	6.18	7.45	7.37
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales										
Land-won sand and gravel	3.00	2.69	2.18	2.29	1.87	2.01	1.91	2.71	3.39	2.48
Total sand and gravel sales	3.00	2.69	2.18	2.29	1.87	2.01	1.91	2.71	3.39	2.48*
Total Aggregate Sales	**12.42**	**10.71**	**8.07**	**8.56**	**7.15**	**7.81**	**6.88**	**8.89**	**10.84**	**9.85**

*Does not include marine dredged material

Table 3-3: North West land-won aggregate reserves 2007-2016 (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves										
Limestone	173.90	162.65	171.53	175.40	166.30	160.20	158.33	145.54	158.51	142.29
Sandstone and igneous rock	153.20	141.10	138.60	153.30	115.36	119.20	105.90	126.73	132.73	131.39
High Specification Aggregate (HAS)	19.00	18.20	17.26	13.16	13.80	13.70	11.53	10.98	17.22	16.74
Total Crushed Rock Reserves	346.10	321.95	327.39	341.86	295.46	293.10	275.76	283.21	308.58	290.42
Aggregate Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves										
Land-won sand and gravel	38.70	45.97	41.77	36.17	35.33	38.61	36.39	26.65	27.67	21.78
Total sand and gravel reserves	38.70	45.97	41.77	36.17	35.33	38.61	36.39	26.65	27.67	21.78
Total Aggregate Reserves	**384.80**	**367.88**	**369.16**	**378.03**	**330.79**	**331.71**	**312.15**	**309.86**	**330.97**	**312.2**

4. Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester

4.1. Since the 2010 monitoring period, data has been collected for the two separate sub-regions of Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester. The result of this monitoring is being reported together to enable analysis of ten year supply patterns. The two sub-regions will be reported separately when sufficient data has been gathered. It should be noted that Cheshire West and Chester does not have any permitted crushed rock aggregate reserves and therefore analysis relates solely to Cheshire East for this aggregate.

Aggregate crushed rock sales, reserves and landbank

4.2. The aggregate figures include estimates where returns were not received. Sales of aggregate land-won crushed rock from Cheshire East have decreased from 0.002mt in 2015 to 0.001mt in 2016. Sales from the sub-region are consistently very low as the material is of a relatively low grade and is largely utilised as dressing stone and aggregate production is a by-product of the main uses. Reserves of aggregate crushed rock have remained unchanged from 2015 at 4.9mt as at 31 December 2016. The large landbank shown in Table 4-1should be treated with caution due to the lack of firm data relating to the proportion of aggregate in total reserves and the nature of the material produced.

Table 4-1: Cheshire East aggregate crushed rock Landbank as at 31 December 2016

	2016 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales, previous 3-years (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2007 – 2016 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (latest available)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 based on LAA provision figure (years)
Crushed Sandstone	0.001	4.9	0.001	0.006	>50years[6]	0.019	>50 years[6]

Aggregate sand and gravel sales, reserves and landbank in Cheshire East

[6] It should be noted that all the quarries producing crushed rock aggregate have an end date of 2042 or earlier. In addition, most sites only produce a small proportion of aggregate alongside other/non-aggregate products such as masonry or dressed stone therefore for some quarries, permitted reserves do not consist exclusively of aggregate.

4.3. Sales of land-won aggregate sand and gravel in Cheshire East were estimated to be 0.46mt in 2016. Reserves of sand and gravel were 0.24mt as at 31st December 2016. Data reported in the 2014 and 2015 AWP Reports included silica sand in the overall figures for these two years however, a targeted survey undertaken during July-August 2017 has resulted in updated figures which do not include silica sand, and the data for 2015/2016 has been updated to reflect responses.

4.4. It should be noted that the exact proportion of aggregate reserves, as part of larger reserves of industrial sand, is not known and therefore provision fluctuates in response to demand year on year. This will need to be continually reviewed in future Annual Monitoring Reports and Local Aggregate Assessments. The landbank figure may not therefore be an accurate reflection of reserves of sand and gravel for aggregate use.

Aggregate sand and gravel sales, reserves and landbank Cheshire West and Chester

4.5. Sales of land-won aggregate sand and gravel in Cheshire West and Chester have increased from 0.6mt in 2015 to 0.71mt in 2016. Reserves of sand and gravel at 31st December 2016 were 6.83mt. This is down by 1.17mt from 2015, which is due to the reported sales and a reassessment of reserves by operators.

4.6. Data solely from Chester West and Chester is only available from 2010. It is therefore not possible to calculate the landbank based on 10-years of past sales data. However, in their Local Aggregate Assessment, Cheshire West and Chester make an assumption about figures prior to 2010 and this is shown in Table 4-2 below.

Table 4-2: Cheshire aggregates land-won sand and gravel landbanks as at 31 December 2016

	2016 sand and gravel Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales, previous 3-years (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2007 – 2016 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (latest available)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 based on LAA provision figure (years)
Cheshire East	0.46	0.24	0.57	0.46	0.52 years	0.46	0.52 years
Cheshire West and Chester	0.71	6.83	0.58	0.61	11.2	0.8[2]	8.5 years

Table 4-3 Cheshire aggregate crushed rock sales and reserves 2007 to 2016 (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales[1]										
Cheshire[7]	0.03	0.02	0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire East[8]	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001
Cheshire West and Chester[8] (no permitted reserves)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total aggregate crushed rock sales	0.03	0.02	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001
Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves										
Cheshire[7]	5.52	5.6	4.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire East[8]	-	-	-	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.90	4.9	4.9
Cheshire West and Chester[8] (no permitted reserves)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total aggregate crushed rock Reserves	5.52	5.6	4.42	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.9	4.9	4.9

[1]The Local Aggregate Assessment 2016 estimates data up to 2010 based on data from the former Cheshire area.

[7] Former Cheshire County Council Area monitored AM95 to AM09
[8] Monitored AM10 onwards

Table 4-4: Cheshire aggregate sand and gravel sales and reserves 2007 to 2016

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Land-won Sand and Gravel Sales[4]										
Cheshire	1.51	1.17	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire East[3]	-	-	-	0.42	0.26	0.40	0.41	0.75	0.51	0.46
Cheshire West and Chester	-	-	-	0.54	0.66	0.56	0.42	0.42	0.6	0.71
Total Aggregate Land-won Sand and Gravel Sales	1.51	1.17	0.87	0.96	0.92	0.96	0.83	1.17	1.11	1.17
Aggregate Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves										
Cheshire	19.52	16.4	12.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cheshire East[3]	-	-	-	1.75	5.6	5.59	5.17	0.65	0.40	0.24
Cheshire West and Chester	-	-	-	4.42	4.3	4.4[1]	4.5[1]	4.7	8	6.8
Total Aggregate Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves	19.52	16.4	12.76	6.17	9.9	14.9	13.57	5.35	8.40	7.04

1. Figures for 2012 and 2013 data originally included Cheshire Sands but have been corrected to remove this as the Section 106 was not signed until January 2015.
2. Data for 2014 and 2015 includes sand and gravel used for non-aggregate purposes.
3. Cheshire East sand and gravel reserves reassessed by operators July/Aug 2017. Figures for 2014 and 2015 have been updated in this report.
4. The Local Aggregate Assessment 2016 estimates data up to 2010 based on data from the former Cheshire area.

Table 4-5: Cheshire aggregate sites surveyed 2016

Site name	Company	Grid Ref	Mineral	Status	MPA	MPA/BAA/ Other Body
Arclid Quarry	Bathgate Silica Sand	SJ 783 613	Silica Sand	Active	Cheshire East Council	MPA[(1)]
Bent Farm Quarry	Sibelco UK	SJ 831 619	Silica Sand	Active	Cheshire East Council	MPA/ SAMSA
Cherry Orchard Sand Unit	Cherry Orchard Sand Unit	SJ 568 680	Sand	Closed	Cheshire West and Chester Council	
Cheshire Sands[(2)]	Tarmac Limited	SJ 572 699	Sand	Active	Cheshire West and Chester Council	MPA/ SAMSA
Cobden Farm	Tarmac Limited	SJ 587 673	Sand	Inactive	Cheshire West and Chester Council	MPA
Dingle Bank Quarry	Sibelco UK	SJ 832 714	Silica Sand	Active	Cheshire East Council	MPA
Eaton Hall Quarry	Tarmac Limited	SJ 860 655	Silica Sand	Active	Cheshire East Council	MPA
Endon Quarry	Park Skip Hire	SJ 940 763	Sandstone	Active	Cheshire East Council	
Forest Hill Quarry	CEMEX UK Material Limited	SJ 612 714	Sand	Active	Cheshire West and Chester Council	MPA
Fourways	Tarmac Limited	SJ 577 690	Sand	Closed	Cheshire West and Chester Council	MPA
Gawsworth Quarry	O'Gara Developments	SJ 919 679	Sandstone	Inactive	Cheshire East Council	
Lee Hills Quarry	Lee Hills Quarry	SJ 928 691	Sandstone	Inactive	Cheshire East Council	
Marksend Quarry	A.M & D Earl	SJ 941 757	Sandstone	Active	Cheshire East Council	
Mere Farm Quarry[(4)]	Hanson Quarry Product Europe Limited	SJ 825 746	Sand	Closed	Cheshire East Council	MPA
Rough Hey Quarry	O'Gara Developments	SJ 923 682	Sandstone	Inactive	Cheshire East Council	
Sycamore Quarry	A.M & D Earl	SJ 939 766	Sandstone	Active	Cheshire East Council	
Town Farm Quarry[(3)]	Casey Pro Environment	SJ 565 735	Sand	Active	Cheshire West and Chester Council	MPA
White Moss	Alsager					

1. Also Members of SAMSA (Silica and Moulding Sands Association)
2. Incorporates Crown Farm and Delamere Quarries
3. Planning application made and reopened
4. Mere Farm Quarry ceased sand extraction in 2014, although sales of stocks continued into 2015.

Table 4-6: Planning applications for primary aggregate extraction determined between 1 January and 31 December 2016

	Aggregate crushed rock			Land-won aggregate sand and gravel		
	Granted (mt)	Refused (mt)	No. of applications	Granted (mt)	Refused (mt)	No. of applications
Cheshire East	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire West and Chester[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

[1] There were two applications (14/01676/S73 and 14/01677/S73) at Town Farm Quarry, for extraction of sand and gravel without complying with certain conditions, therefore extending the time for extraction of minerals and extending the period for restoration. These applications were submitted in 2014, but approved at appeal in February 2016. These permissions do not affect the permitted reserve.

Table 4-7: Planning applications for primary aggregate extraction pending as at 31 December 2016

	Aggregate crushed rock		Land-won aggregate sand and gravel	
	Resource (mt)	No. of applications	Resource (mt)	No. of applications
Cheshire East				
Cheshire West and Chester	-	-	0.49	1
Total			**049**	**1**

Table 4-8: Planning application details for primary aggregate extraction determined and pending 1 January to 31 December 2016

MPA	Site	Applicant	Application No.	Mineral	Area of Application (ha)	Resource (Tonnes)	Extension / new quarry	Decision / data
Cheshire West and Chester	Cobden Farm Quarry	Mr Grahame Fyles, Tarmac Trading Ltd	15/04063/S73	Sand	8.4	488,000	Extension	Pending

Table 4-9: Environment Act 1995 - summary of aggregate mineral review sites as at 31 December 2016

<table>
<tr><th>MPA</th><th>Original</th><th>Lapsed</th><th>Submitted</th><th>Determined</th><th>With SoS</th><th>High Court</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Phase I</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cheshire East Council</td><td>6</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cheshire West and Chester Council</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Phase II</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cheshire East Council</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cheshire West and Chester Council</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Dormant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cheshire East Council</td><td rowspan="2">7</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cheshire West and Chester Council</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

5. Cumbria

5.1. For the purposes of annual monitoring, the Lake District National Park Authority area is included within the Cumbria sub-region.

Aggregate crushed rock sales, reserves and landbank

5.2. Total sales of aggregate crushed rock decreased marginally during the 2016 monitoring period from 3.3mt in 2015 to 2.89mt in 2016. Sales of High Specification Aggregate (HSA) increased from 0.42mt in 2015 to 0.48mt in 2016. This reflects the national increase in demand for this resource. Sales of limestone fell slightly from 2.52mt in 2015 to 1.92mt in 2016, whilst sales of sandstone/igneous rock (excluding HSA) rose from 0.36mt in 2015 to 0.49mt in 2016, the highest sales levels for this material since 2007.

5.3. Reserves of crushed rock aggregate fell during the monitoring period from 144.63mt at 31st December 2015 to 130.00mt on 31st December 2016. The drop is larger than might be expected and is due to a reassessment of reserves.

Table 5-1: Cumbria aggregate crushed rock Landbank as at 31st December 2016

	2016 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales, previous 3-years (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2007 – 2016 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (latest available)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
Limestone	1.92	84.26	2.11	2.17	38.83	2.75 (pre-recession average sales)	30.64
Sandstone and Igneous rock (All)	0.97	45.74	0.81	0.97	47.15	0.97 (2016 sales figure)	47.15
High Specification Aggregate (HSA)	0.48	16.74	0.43	0.57	29.37	0.57 (10 yr average sales)	29.37
Sandstone and igneous without HSA	0.49	29.00	0.38	0.40	72.50	0.49 (2016 sales figure)	59.18

All crushed rock	2.89	130.00	2.92	3.13	41.53	2.89 (2016 sales figure)	44.98

Aggregate sand and gravel sales, reserves and landbank

5.4. Total sales of aggregate sand and gravel rose during 2016, from 0.71mt in 2015 to 0.81mt in 2016. Landings of marine dredged sand and gravel rose, from 0.006mt in 2015 to 0.01mt in 2016.

5.5. Reserves of aggregate land-won sand and gravel were 7.77mt in 2016, which is slightly higher than might be expected given sales, but reflects some reassessment of reserves by operators.

Table 5-2: Cumbria aggregate land-won sand and gravel Landbank as at 31st December 2016

	2016 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales, previous 3-years (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2007 – 2016 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (latest available)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 based on LAA provision figure (years)
Land-won Sand and Gravel	0.81	7.77	0.73	0.63	12.33	0.81 (2016 sales)	9.6

Table 5-3: Cumbria aggregate crushed rock sales and reserves 2007-2016

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[9]	2016
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales										
Limestone	2.8	2.7	1.91	2.46	1.84	2.03	1.62	1.9	2.52	1.92
Sandstone and igneous rock (excl. HSA)	0.53	0.4	0.38	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.3	0.36	0.49
High Specification Aggregate (HSA)	0.7	0.72	0.78	0.59	0.6	0.55	0.41	0.38	0.42	0.48
Total sales	4.0	3.58	3.07	3.46	2.81	2.95	2.4	2.58	3.3	2.89
Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves										
Limestone	102.5	110.05	103.9	109.8	103.8	99.56	99.17	96.26	97.9	84.26
Sandstone and igneous rock	48.69	47.75	47.81	47.36	24.81	23.41	10.33	29.82	29.5	29.00
High Specification Aggregate (HSA)	19.0	18.2	17.26	13.16	13.81	13.77	11.53	10.98	17.22	16.74
Total reserves [10]	170.2	186.7	168.9	170.3	142.4	136.7	121.03	137.06	144.63	130.00

Table 5-4: Cumbria aggregate sand and gravel sales and reserves 2007-2016

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[9]	2016
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales										
Land-won aggregate sand and gravel	0.87	0.77	0.52	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.68	0.71	0.81
Marine dredged aggregate sand and gravel	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.006	0.01
Total aggregate sand and gravel sales	0.88	0.79	0.54	0.55	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.7	0.716	0.82
Aggregate Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves										
Land-won aggregate sand and gravel	8.67	13.47	13.95	11.48	11.1	10.59	9.89	9.2	8.77	7.77
Total Aggregate land-won sand and gravel	8.67	13.47	13.95	11.48	11.1	10.59	9.89	9.2	8.77	7.77

[9] Note: Data for 2015 in the 2015 AWP Report contained estimated figures. Operators have since provided data and the figure has been updated in this Report.
[10] Excluding slate and those classified by operator as non-aggregate use.

Table 5-5: Cumbria aggregate sites surveyed 2016

Site name	Company	Grid Ref	Mineral	Status	MPA	MPA/ BAA	End Date
Bonnie Mount	J. E. A and S. M Burne	NY 548 313	Sand	Active	Cumbria County Council		2035
Brocklewath	Norbrook Laboratories	NY 348 551	Sand	Inactive	Cumbria County Council		2021
Cardewmires Quarry	Thomas Armstrong Ltd	NY 343 505	Sand and gravel	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2025
Derwent Howe Slag Bank	Thomas Armstrong Ltd	NX 985 285	Slag	Inactive	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2016 – being restored now
Elterwater Quarry	Burlington Slate Ltd	NY 324 048	Secondary aggregate	Active	Lake District National Park Authority		2042
Eskett and Rowrah Quarries	Aggregate Industries UK	NY 054 167	Limestone	Inactive	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2034
Faugh No. 1 Sand Pit	Hanson Quarry Products Europe Limited	NY 512 552	Sand	Inactive	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2024
Faugh No. 2 Sand Pit	Eddie Wannop Limited	NY 512 552	Sand	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2022
Flusco Quarry Silver Fields	Lakeland Minerals Limited	NY 464 293	Limestone	Active	Cumbria County Council		2032
Ghyll Scaur Quarry	Aggregate Industries UK	SD 171 828	Igneous Rock (HSA)	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2045
Goldmire Quarry	Neil Price Construction Service Limited	SD 219 739	Limestone	Active	Cumbria County Council		2042
Hartley Quarry	CEMEX RMC (UK) Ltd	NY 787 083	Limestone	Inactive	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2042
Helbeck Quarry	Breedon Group	NY 799 158	Limestone	Active	Cumbria County Council	BAA/ MPA	2042
High House Quarry (Highfield)	D A Harrision	NY 511 252	Sand and gravel	Active	Cumbria County Council		2021
Holme Park Quarry	Aggregate Industries UK	SD 536 788	Limestone	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2023
Holmescales Quarry	Aggregate Industries UK	SD 556 869	Sandstone (HSA)	Inactive	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2042

Site name	Company	Grid Ref	Mineral	Status	MPA	MPA/ BAA	End Date
Kendal Fell Quarry	Mr Pennington	SD 502 925	Limestone	Inactive	Cumbria County Council/ Lake District National Park Authority		2042
Kirkhouse Quarry	Lakeland Minerals Limited	NY 564 601	Sand and gravel	Active	Cumbria County Council		2023
Low Gelt Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Europe Limited	NY 512 552	Sand	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2019
Low Plains	Tarmac Limited	NY 490 410	Sand and gravel	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2033
Moota Quarry	CEMEX RMC (UK) Ltd	NY 148 361	Limestone	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2024
Overby No. 2 Sand Pit	Thomas Armstrong Limited	NY 125 470	Sand	Active	Cumbria County Council	BAA	2026
Peel Place Quarry	Tendley Quarries	SD 069 011	Sand and Gravel	Active	Cumbria County Council		2025
Roan Edge Quarry	CEMEX RMC (UK) Ltd	SD 584 926	Sandstone (HSA)	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2038
Roosecote Sand Pit	Burlington Aggregates Ltd	SD 224 687	Sand and gravel	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA/ BAA	2029
Sandside Quarry	Tarmac Limited	SD 482 807	Limestone	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2020
Shap Beck Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Europe Limited	NY 550 181	Limestone	Active	Extraction in Lake District National Park Authority	MPA	2042
Shap Blue Quarry and Works	CEMEX (UK) Ltd	NY 564 106	Igneous rock	Active	Extraction in Lake District National Park Authority	MPA	2042
Shapfell Limestone Quarry	Tata Steel UK Limited	NY 587 138	Limestone	Inactive	Cumbria County Council		2018
Silvertop Quarry	W & M Thompson (Quarries) Ltd	NY 586 602	Limestone	Active	Cumbria County Council		2042
Snowhill Quarry No. 1	Mr M Smallwood	SD 280 387	Limestone	Active	Cumbria County Council		2017

Site name	Company	Grid Ref	Mineral	Status	MPA	MPA/ BAA	End Date
Snowhill Quarry No.2	Mr M Smallwood	SD 280 387	Sandstone with waste sold as secondary aggregate	Active	Cumbria County Council		2020
Stainton Quarry	Tarmac Limited	SD 246 729	Limestone	Active	Cumbria County Council	MPA	2042
Tendley Quarry	Tendley Quarries	NY 088 288	Limestone	Active	Cumbria County Council		2029
Shap Pink Quarry	Armstrong Aggregates Ltd	NY 558 084	Igneous	Active	Lake District National Park Authority	BAA	2042
Honister	Honister Slate Co.	NY 223 135	Slate waste sold as secondary aggregate	Active	LDNPA	-	2042
Kirkby Slate	Burlington	SD 245 836	Slate waste sold as secondary aggregate	Active	Cumbria County Council	-	2042

Monitoring of planning applications

Table 5-6: Planning Applications for primary aggregate extraction determined 1 January to 31 December 2016

	Aggregate crushed rock			Land-won aggregate sand and gravel		
	Granted (mt)	Refused (mt)	No. of applications	Granted (mt)	Refused (mt)	No. of applications
Cumbria CC	+0.25 -8.50	0	2	0	0	0
Total	**-8.25**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 5-7: Planning Applications for primary aggregate extraction pending as at 31 December 2016

	Aggregate crushed rock		Land-won aggregate sand and gravel	
	Resource (mt)	No. of applications	Resource (mt)	No. of applications
Cumbria CC	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 5-8: Planning application details for primary aggregate extraction determined and pending 1 January to 31 December 2016

MPA	Site	Applicant	Application No.	Mineral	Area of Application (ha)	Resource (mt)	Extension/ new quarry	Decision/ data
Cumbria CC	Helbeck Quarry	Sherburn Stone Co. Ltd.	3/16/9003	limestone	0.7	+0.25	extension	granted 11/10/16
Cumbria CC	Helbeck Quarry	Sherburn Stone Co. Ltd.	3/16/9004	limestone	9.9	-8.5	relinquish	granted 25/08/16

Table 5-9: Environment Act 1995 - summary of aggregate mineral review sites as at 31 December 2016

MPA	Original	Lapsed	Submitted	Determined	With SoS	High Court
Phase I						
Cumbria CC	7	-	-	7	-	-
Phase II						
Cumbria CC	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dormant						
Cumbria CC	7		1	-		
One ROMP undetermined at 31st December 2016 – Solway Moss Peat						
One ROMP determined in 2016 – Helbeck Quarry						

6. Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington

6.1. The metropolitan boroughs of Greater Manchester (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan) are represented by the Minerals and Waste Planning Unit and the metropolitan boroughs of Merseyside (Knowsley, Liverpool City, Sefton, St Helens and Wirral) and Halton are represented by the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service. Warrington deals with all mineral planning issues as an individual authority.

Aggregate crushed rock sales, reserves and landbank

6.2. Total sales of aggregate crushed rock increased during the 2016 monitoring period from 0.79mt in 2013 to 0.87mt. This is the fourth year that sales have increased following varied sales experienced between 2008 and 2013 and it is the highest figure since 2007.

6.3. Reserves of crushed rock aggregate decreased by 4% from 20.43mt as at 31 December 2015 to 19.59mt in December 2016. The landbank as at 31 December 2016 based on average sales from 2007 – 2016 was 31.1 years, compared with a landbank of 28.0 years, if the figures from the most recent Local Aggregate assessment (dated December 2016) are used.

6.4. Some 0.65mt of igneous rock from the Glensanda Superquarry is landed at Liverpool Wharf and used for RMC. This material is transported by road to Cheshire, Lancashire and is used within the sub-region. Landing of material from Glensanda has not previously been reported in the Annual Report and is not included in Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31st December 2016 – does not include imported material

	2016 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales, previous 3-years (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2007 – 2016 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (latest available)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
Total Crushed Sandstone	0.87	19.59	0.78	0.63	31.1	0.7	28.0

Aggregate sand and gravel sales, reserves and landbank

6.5. Total sales of both land and marine-won aggregate sand and gravel during the monitoring period were 0.39mt. This is lower than in 2015 when total sand and gravel sales were 0.942mt. The decrease is mainly due to a reduction in land-won sand and gravel sales.

6.6. To preserve confidentiality of the marine-won figure, it is not possible to break down the total figure to land-won and marine-won this year.

6.7. Reserves of land-won sand and gravel fell in 2016 because one quarry has been identified as closed for primary aggregate extraction, whilst another has been worked out. The landbank for aggregate land-won sand and gravel at 31st December 2016 was 5.0 years based on 10-year average sales or 4.9 years based on the provision in the Local Aggregate Assessment.

Table 6-2: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31st December 2016

	2016 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales, previous 3-years (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2007 – 2016 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (latest available)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 based on LAA provision figure (years)
Land-won Sand and Gravel	c.	c.	c.	c.	5.0 years	0.3	4.9 years

Table 6-3: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock sales and reserves 2007-2016

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales										
Sandstone	1.10	0.69	0.3	0.29	0.36	0.81	0.42	0.69	0.79	0.87
Imported igneous rock[11]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65
Total aggregate crushed rock sales	1.10	0.69	0.3	0.29	0.36	0.81	0.42	0.69	0.79	1.52
Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves										
Sandstone	24.86	17.36	17.23	17.01	20.26	20.06	20.30	21.18	20.43	19.59
Total aggregate crushed rock reserves	24.86	17.36	17.23	17.01	20.26	20.06	20.30	21.18	20.43	19.59

Table 6-4: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate sand and gravel sales and reserves 2007-2016

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales										
Land-won aggregate sand and gravel	0.30	0.44	0.37	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.31	c.
Marine dredged aggregate sand and gravel	0.53	0.41	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.30	0.1	0.11[12]	c.
Total aggregate sand and gravel sales	0.83	0.85	0.67	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.54	0.36	0.42	0.39
Aggregate Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves										
Land-won aggregate sand and gravel	5.15	5.80	6.10	4.85	4.76	4.52	4.27	3.86	3.7	c.
Total Aggregate land-won sand and gravel Reserves	5.15	5.80	6.10	4.85	4.76	4.52	4.27	3.86	3.7	c.

Note: Approximately 35% of operators did not submit a survey form and figures for these quarries have been estimated based on previous years.

[11] Data on imports of igneous rock has not been included in previous AWP reports.
[12] Figure has been adjusted in this Report to remove imported crushed rock.

Table 6-5: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate sites and wharves surveyed 2016

Name	Company	Grid Ref	Mineral	Status	MPA	MPA/BAA
Sites						
Astley Moss	Breedon Aggregates	SJ 371 500	Sand and Gravel	Active	Salford City Council	MPA/BAA
Bold Heath Quarry	D Morgan Plc	SJ 530 885	Sandstone	Active	St Helens Council	
Buckton Vale Quarry	W Maher & Sons	SD 992 016	Sandstone	Active	Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council	
Fletcher Bank Quarry	W Maher & Sons	SD 804 170	Sandstone	Active	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council	
Fletcher Bank Quarry	PP O'Connor Ltd	SD 804 170	Sandstone	Active	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council	
Harrop Edge Quarry	Chartrange (Quarry Products)	SJ 982 959	Sandstone	Inactive	Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council	
Harwood Quarry	Booth Ventures	SD 747 124	Sandstone	Active	Bolton Council	
Montcliffe Quarry	Armstrongs Aggregates Ltd	SD 656 124	Sandstone	Active	Bolton Council	BAA
Morley's Hall Quarry	Casey	SJ 685 990	Sand and gravel	Active	Wigan	
Offerton Quarry	Offerton Sand and Gravel	SJ 928 893	Sand and Gravel	Closed(1)	Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council	
Pilkington Quarry	Armstrongs Aggregates Ltd	SD 622 121	Sandstone	Inactive	Bolton Council	BAA
Southworth Quarry	Gaskell Bros (WM&C) Ltd	SJ 619 940	Sandstone	Active	Warrington Borough Council	
Wharves						
Garston Wharf	Hanson Quarry Products Europe Limited	SJ 397 837	Sand	Active	Liverpool City Council	MPA
Mersey Wharf			Sand and gravel	Inactive	Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council	
Port of Liverpool (Seaforth Docks)	Aggregate Industries	SJ 323 961	Crushed rock (imports from Glensanda Quarry)	Active	Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council	MPA
Bramley Moore Dock	Tarmac (Mersey Sands JV)	SJ 335 926	sand	active	Liverpool City Council	MPA

1. Active for recycled aggregates

Monitoring of planning applications

Table 6-6: Planning Applications for primary aggregate extraction determined 1 January to 31 December 2016

	Aggregate crushed rock			Land-won aggregate sand and gravel		
	Granted (mt)	Refused (mt)	No. of applications	Granted (mt)	Refused (mt)	No. of applications
Greater Manchester	-	-	1	-	-	-
Merseyside	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 6-7: Planning Applications for primary aggregate extraction pending as at 31 December 2016

	Aggregate crushed rock		Land-won aggregate sand and gravel	
	Resource (mt)	No. of applications	Resource (mt)	No. of applications
Greater Manchester	-	-	c. 0.9	1
Merseyside	-	-	-	-
Warrington	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 6-8: Planning application details for primary aggregate extraction determined and pending 1 January to 31 December 2016*

MPA	Site	Applicant	Application No.	Mineral	Area of Application (ha)	Resource (mt)	Extension/ new quarry	Decision/ data
Wigan	Morleys Hall	Astley Sand and Aggregated Ltd	A/16/82609/MAJMIN	Sand	47.6ha	891,980 cubic metres sand	Extension	Pending

*None in 2016

Table 6-9: Environment Act 1995 - summary of aggregate mineral review sites as at 31 December 2016

MPA	Original	Lapsed	Submitted	Determined	With SoS	High Court
Phase I						
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	10	5	1	4	-	-
Phase II						
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	1	-	-	1	-	-
Dormant						
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	18		-	1		

7. Lancashire

7.1. For the purposes of annual monitoring, the authorities of Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen are included within the Lancashire sub-region.

7.2. There were eleven active crushed rock quarries in 2016 and two that were inactive. Seven of these were limestone quarries and six were sandstone quarries.

7.3. In 2016, there were seven active sand and gravel sites and two sites that were inactive.

Aggregate crushed rock sales, reserves and landbank

7.4. Sales of crushed rock aggregate (limestone and sandstone) increased during the monitoring period by 9% from 3.3mt in 2015 to 3.61mt in 2016. This is the highest sales figure since 2007 and is the third year in a row that sales of crushed rock aggregate have increased. Sales of crushed limestone increased slightly, from 2.35mt in 2015 to 2.37mt in 2016, the highest figure since 2008. Sales of crushed sandstone increased from 0.95mt in 2015 to 1.24mt in 2016, the highest figure since 2007.

7.5. Total crushed rock (limestone and sandstone) reserves were 135.93mt at 31st December 2016. The limestone reserve was 58.03mt at 31st December 2016, a slight decrease from the previous year in line with recorded crushed limestone sales. The sandstone reserve was 77.9mt at 31st December 2016, the same as the previous year, despite crushed sandstone sales during the period; this is due to a reassessment of reserves by some operators.

7.6. The length of the aggregate landbank is the sum in tonnes of all permitted reserves for which valid planning permissions are extant, divided by the annual rate of future demand based on the latest annual Local Aggregate Assessment[13]. A comparison of the landbank based on the provision set out in the latest LAA (dated April 2015) is made with the landbank based on average annual sales 2007 – 2016 in Table 7-1 below.

[13] CLG, Planning Practice Guidance, October 2014, Paragraph: 083 Reference ID: 27-083-20140306

Table 7-1 Lancashire aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31st December 2016

	2016 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales, previous 3-years (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2007 – 2016 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (latest available)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
Limestone	2.37	58.03	2.18	2.18	26.6 years	2.13	27.2 years
Sandstone	1.24	77.9	1.06	1.06	73.5 years	0.95	82.0 years
Total Crushed Rock	3.61	135.93	3.24	3.24	42.0 years	3.08	44.1 years

Aggregate sand and gravel sales, reserves and landbank

7.7. Land-won aggregate sand and gravel sales decreased slightly from 0.55mt in 2015 to 0.50mt in 2016. Sales over the past 3 years have been fairly stable. Reserves of sand and gravel have decreased by 10% from 7.76mt in 2015 to 6.97mt in 2016.

7.8. A comparison of the landbank based on the provision set out in the latest LAA (dated April 2015) is made with the landbank based on average annual sales 2007 – 2016 in Table 7-2 below.

Table 7-2 Lancashire aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31st December 2016

	2016 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/16 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales, previous 3-years (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2007 – 2016 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (latest available)	Landbank as at 31/12/2016 based on LAA provision figure (years)
Land-won Sand and Gravel	0.5	6.97	0.51	0.39	17.9 years	0.36	19.4 years

Table 7-3: Lancashire aggregate crushed rock sales and reserves 2007-2016

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales										
Limestone	3.0	2.48	1.86	1.59	1.55	1.5	1.48	1.81	2.35	2.37
Sandstone	1.26	0.98	0.66	0.63	0.86	0.94	0.67	0.99	0.95	1.24
Total aggregate crushed rock sales	4.26	3.46	2.52	2.22	2.41	2.44	2.15	2.81	3.3	3.61
Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves										
Limestone	71.4	52.6	67.63	65.61	62.5	60.64	59.16	49.28	60.7	58.03
Sandstone	74.1	70.35	69.14	67.63	66.0	71.42	71.05	70.83	77.9	77.9
Total aggregate crushed rock reserves	145.5	122.95	136.77	133.24	128.5	132.1	130.21	120.07	138.58	135.93

Table 7-4: Lancashire aggregate sand and gravel sales and reserves 2007-2016

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales										
Land-won aggregate sand and gravel	0.33	0.31	0.42	0.37	0.25	0.36	0.36	0.48	0.56	0.5
Marine dredged aggregate sand and gravel	0.12	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total aggregate sand and gravel sales	0.45	0.36	0.42	0.37	0.25	0.36	0.36	0.48	0.56	0.5
Aggregate Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves										
Land-won aggregate sand and gravel	5.4	10.3	8.98	8.81	8.6	8.36	8.18	8.24	7.76	6.97
Total Aggregate land-won sand and gravel Reserves	5.4	10.3	8.98	8.81	8.6	8.36	8.18	8.24	7.76	6.97

Note: Approximately 50% of sand and gravel operators did not submit a return and figures for these sites have been estimated. Approximately 40% of crushed rock operators (gritstone) did not submit a return and figures for these sites have been estimated.

Table 7-5: Lancashire aggregate sites surveyed 2016

Name	Company	Grid Ref	Mineral	Status	MPA	MPA/BAA
Back Lane Quarry	Aggregate Industries UK	SD 510 695	Limestone	Active	Lancashire County Council	MPA
Bankfield Quarry	Tarmac Limited	SD 755 435	Limestone	Active	Lancashire County Council	MPA
Bellman Quarry	Hanson Cement Ltd	SD 761 428	Limestone	Active	Lancashire County Council	MPA
Bradley's Sand Pit	J A Jackson	SD 512 340	Sand and gravel	Active	Lancashire County Council	
Brinscall Quarry	Armstrong Aggregates	SD 633 421	Sandstone	Active	Lancashire County Council	
Dalton Brickworks Quarry	Ibstock Brick Limited	SD 501 091	Clay and shale(1)	Active	Lancashire County Council	
Dunald Mill	Tarmac Limited	SD 511 679	Limestone	Inactive	Lancashire County Council	
Foreshore St Annes	William Rainford	SD 313 300	Sand and gravel	Active	Lancashire County Council	
German Lane Quarry	P Casey Enviro Ltd	SD 562 171	Sand	Inactive	Lancashire County Council	
Jamestone Quarry	W.Maher & Sons	SD 758 233	Sandstone	Active	Lancashire County Council	
Lanehead	Tarmac Limited	SD 752 437	Limestone	Active	Lancashire County Council	MPA
Leapers Wood	Tarmac Limited	SD 515 694	Limestone	Active	Lancashire County Council	MPA
Leeming	Brown Bros (Longridge) Ltd	SD 683 406	Limestone	Active	Lancashire County Council	
Lower Brockholes	Hargreaves	SD 578 304	Sand and gravel	Active	Lancashire County Council	
Lydiate Lane Quarry	JA Jackson	SD 554 239	Sand and gravel	Active	Lancashire County Council	
Runshaw	Tarmac Limited	SD 543 195	Sand	Inactive	Lancashire County Council	MPA
Sandons Farm	Chorley Sand	SD 592 131	Sand and gravel	Active	Lancashire County Council	
Scout Moor	Marshalls Natural Stone	SD 814 190	Sandstone	Active	Lancashire County Council	MPA/BAA
Sharples Farm	Hargreaves	SD 472 428	Sand and gravel	Active	Lancashire County Council	
Tong Farm	J Laycock	SD 880 225	Clay and shale	Active	Lancashire County Council	
Waddington Fell	Armstrongs Aggregates Ltd	SD 718 479	Sandstone	Active	Lancashire County Council	MPA
Whinney Hill Quarry	Park Royal Aggregates	SD 756 30	Sandstone	Active	Lancashire County Council	

Name	Company	Grid Ref	Mineral	Status	MPA	MPA/BAA
Whitworth Quarry	Fairhurst Stone	SD 875 202	Sandstone	Active	Lancashire County Council	MPA

1 Figures for clay and shale are not reported, site surveyed for potential aggregate sales

Monitoring of planning applications

Table 7-6: Planning Applications for primary aggregate extraction determined 1 January to 31 December 2016

	Aggregate crushed rock			Land-won aggregate sand and gravel		
	Granted (mt)	Refused (mt)	No. of applications	Granted (mt)	Refused (mt)	No. of applications
Lancashire	0	-	0		-	
Total	0	**-**	**0**		**-**	

Table 7-7: Planning Applications for primary aggregate extraction pending as at 31 December 2016

	Aggregate crushed rock		Land-won aggregate sand and gravel	
	Resource (mt)	No. of applications	Resource (mt)	No. of applications
Lancashire	-	-	0.223	2
Total	**-**	**-**	**0.223**	**2**

Table 7-8: Planning application details for primary aggregate extraction determined and pending 1 January to 31 December 2016

MPA	Site	Applicant	Application No.	Mineral	Area of Application (ha)	Resource (mt)	Extension/ new quarry	Decision/ data
Lancashire CC	Lydiate Lane	J A Jacksons	2016/0035	Sand	-	Time extension to 2030	-	14/07/2016
Lancashire CC	Lower Brockholes	Lower Brockholes	2015/0091	Sand	-	Time extension to 2017	-	12/09/2016
Lancashire CC	Clayton Hall	Clayton Hall	2015/0059	Sand	9.2 (part of)	120,000 tonnes (72,000m3)	Extension	09/02/2017
Lancashire CC	Sandons Farm	Chorley Sand	2016/0059	Sand	2.1	103,000 tonnes (80,000m3)	Extension	12/04/2017

Table 7-9: Environment Act 1995 - summary of aggregate mineral review sites as at 31 December 2016

MPA	Original	Lapsed	Submitted	Determined	With SoS	High Court
Phase I						
Lancashire	11	-	-	11	-	-
Phase II						
Lancashire	2	1	-	1	-	-
Dormant						
Lancashire	8		-	-		

8. Marine Dredged Aggregate

8.1. The Crown Estate, along with the British Marine Aggregate Producers Association (BMAPA), publishes reserve and dredge statistics on an annual basis[14]. The report 'Marine Aggregates the Crown Estate Licences Summary of Statistics 2016' provides summary statistics relating to the dredging and landing of marine dredged aggregate sand. Reserve information is published by The Crown Estate in the Capability and Portfolio report (2015). In addition, The Crown Estate and BMAPA publish a summary of the extraction activity in the Area Involved Report, the 18th of which was published in September 2016. Table 8.1 provides detail of the North West dredging areas, Tables 8.2 and 8.3 provide removal and landing statistics for the North West Region.

8.2. During the 2016 monitoring period there were four active dredging licences operating in water off the North West coast.

Table 8-1: North West marine licences and dredging areas 2016

Area no:	Area name	Licence type	Licence holder	Operational status 2016
392	Hilbre Swash	Active dredge area/application area	Tarmac Marine Dredging Active Limited	Active
393	Hilbre Swash	Active dredge area/application area	Norwest Sand and Ballast Co	Active
457	Liverpool Bay	Active dredge area/application area/Option area	Westminster Gravels Ltd	Active
518	Liverpool Bay	Active dredge area/application area/Option area	Hanson Aggregates Marine Ltd	Active

8.3. A total of 1,161,600 tonnes of material was removed from permitted dredging areas off the North West coast during the 2016 monitoring period. This is a reduction from the year before when the total was 2,046,899 tonnes, however, the amount of primary aggregate removed actually increased in 2016, from 260,649 in 2015 to 307,074 in 2016. In 2016, 26% of the total material removed comprised primary aggregate whereas in 2015 it represented just 13% of the total.

8.4. Of the total 1,161,600 tonnes of material removed only 302,431 tonnes was landed at permitted landing points within the North West. Landing within the North West

[14] https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/energy-minerals-and-infrastructure/downloads/marine-aggregate-downloads/

(excluding landings at Penrhyn) has increased by 25% from 215,844 tonnes in 2015 to a total of 270,624 tonnes during 2016. Landings increased at all wharves compared to 2015. Barrow wharves increased from 5,905 tonnes landed in 2015 to 10,226 tonnes landed during 2016. Liverpool ports increased from 209,939 tonnes landed in 2015 to 260,398 tonnes landed in 2016.

8.5. The 'Marine Aggregates Capability and Portfolio document 2015' reports that there are currently 19.10mt of primary marine aggregate reserves in the north west dredging areas, which when compared to the 10 year average annual off take rate would provide a reserve life of approximately 40.99 years.

Table 8-2: Marine dredged aggregate removed from off the North West coast 2007-2016

North West		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Primary	Aggregate	432,889	271,598	307,509	314,098	285,368	378,813	251,424	378,813	260,649	307,074
	River & Misc	87,787	92,263	39,458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary	Beach nourishment	0	0	0	0	0	480,000	268,959	480,000	0	0
	Contract fill	207,506	276,190	9,000	0	309,300	0	0	0	1,786,250	854,526
Total aggregates removed		**742,804**	**728,182**	**840,051**	**355,967**	**314,098**	**594,668**	**858,813**	**520,383**	**2,046,899**	**1,161,600**
Authorised limit of removal (mt/pa)		**1.38**	**1.38**	**1.38**	**1.26**	**1.33**	**1.43**	**0.99**	**1.31**	**1.3**	**1.3**

Table 8-3: Marine dredged aggregate landed at North West coastal wharfs 2007 - 2016

Landing Point	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Barrow	14,890	23,319	23,111	15,592	12,333	9,831	11,805	3,790	5,905	10,226
Eastham	109,399	87,787	92,263	40,012	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heysham	119,767	11,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liverpool	428,635	327,094	209,766	223,206	238,880	205,528	303,696	202,074	209,939	260,398
Penrhyn	46,002	54,901	27,133	53,088	53,302	62,361	53,700	35,074	37,012	31,807
Total	718,693	505,031	352,273	331,898	304,515	277,720	369,201	241,578	252,856	302,431
Total exc Penrhyn	**672,691**	**450,130**	**325,140**	**278,810**	**251,213**	**215,359**	**315,501**	**206,504**	**215,844**	**270,624**

9. Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

9.1. Recycled Aggregate, which includes inert materials such as concrete, stone, brick and other similar materials, are reprocessed materials previously used for construction purposes and which are often taken from the Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste stream. Secondary aggregates are usually by-products of industrial processes and can include materials such as clay waste, ash and slag.

9.2. The use of secondary and recycled materials not only reduces the requirement for new production of primary aggregate, but also reduces the need for disposal to landfill of CD&E waste materials. The National Planning Policy Framework (para 163) recognises this and strongly promotes the use of secondary and recycled materials as an alternative to primary aggregate.

9.3. Data on secondary and recycled aggregate production and use is variable and incomplete. This is because, while some sites operate under licence and can be monitored, much recycling and re-use occurs on individual construction sites, is temporary in nature and does not produce data. Attempts by the AWP to fill this data gap through the 2016 survey have produced insufficient data. Until this situation is remedied through future surveys, the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator has been used to identify the amount of CD&E waste produced and handled at licenced waste facilities within each Waste Authority and is presented by sub-region in Table 9.1 below. It is likely to only represent a proportion of the recycled aggregates in circulation.

9.4. The most up-to-date data available from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator is from 2016.

9.5. CD&E materials will be used for engineering works and restoration/recovery projects as well as creating secondary aggregates. An increase in the amount of CD&E being handled or produced in each area may represent an increase in the amount of recycled aggregate available for use. In Cheshire East the amount of handled CD&E increased from 0.71mt in 2015 to 0.89mt in 2016. Production increased from 0.07mt 2015 to 0.14mt in 2016. In Cheshire West and Chester the amount of handled CD&E decreased from 0.17mt in 2015 to 0.07mt in 2016. Production decreased from 0.029mt 2015 to 0.028mt in 2016.

9.6. In Cumbria there was a decrease in both production and handling of CD&E. The amount of handled CD&E decreased from 1.02mt in 2015 to 0.98mt in 2015. The amount produced decreased from 0.77mt in 2015 to 0.76mt in 2016.

9.7. In Greater Manchester the amount of handled CD&E decreased from 2.87mt in 2015 to 2.86mt in 2016. Production decreased from 2.79mt 2015 to 2.60mt in 2016. In Merseyside, the amount of handled CD&E increased from 1.16mt in 2015 to 1.33mt in 2016. Production increased from 0.5mt 2015 to 1.16mt in 2016. In Warrington the amount of handled CD&E decreased from 0.62mt in 2015 to 0.33mt in 2016. Production increased from 0.20mt 2015 to 0.10mt in 2016.

9.8. In Lancashire there was a decrease in both production and handling of CD&E. The amount of handled CD&E decreased from 1.87mt in 2015 to 1.74mt in 2016. The amount produced decreased from 1.53mt in 2015 to 1.40mt in 2016.

Table 9-1 CD&E Arising's Produced and Handled in the North West (Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016)

Minerals Planning Authority	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Produced	Handled	Produced	Handled	Produced	Handled	Produced	Handled	Produced	Handled
Cheshire East	108,930.3	580,054.6	18,841.4	358,519.1	40,899	567,960.8	78,716.6	715,491.9	139,830	887,765
Cheshire West and Chester	75,623.1	293,144.5	40,757.1	265,172.4	28,850.1	151,911.9	29,163.2	170,089.1	28,874	68,789
Cheshire	**184,553.4**	**873,199.0**	**59,598.4**	**623,691.5**	**69,749.1**	**719,872.7**	**107,879.7**	**885,580.9**	**168,703**	**956,554**
Cumbria	**420,108.1**	**632,209.9**	**553,513.8**	**742,601.5**	**709,868.5**	**857,473.3**	**777,083.0**	**1,028,040.5**	**762,126**	**984,680**
Greater Manchester	1,674,149.3	2,228,372.8	2,113,616.5	2,731,459.0	2,340,592.8	2,887,321.2	2,793,823.0	2,868,223.8	2,605,920	2,863,791
Merseyside	243,213.3	696,097.3	410,326.2	937,034.3	424,324.1	886,209.8	505,994.6	1,169,322.5	1,163,644	1,330,523
Warrington	39,006.8	535,753.4	75,800.1	1,030,880.3	123,781.9	1,025,541.8	197,756.8	625,784.3	100.292	328,981
Greater Manchester, Merseyside & Warrington	**1,956,369.4**	**3,460,223.4**	**2,599,742.8**	**4,699,373.7**	**2,888,698.8**	**4,799,072.7**	**3,497,574.4**	**4,663,330.6**	**3,869,857**	**4,523,295**
Lancashire	**1,192,020.9**	**1,059,652.0**	**1,250,336.6**	**1,123,368.0**	**1,649,305.7**	**1,927,558.6**	**1,534,296.1**	**1,877,895.0**	**1,404,443**	**1,738,882**

Appendix 1: AWP Membership

Aggregate Working Party Representatives	
Chairperson	**Carolyn Williams** Group Leader Minerals and Waste Urban Vision Parntership Ltd 1st Floor, Salford Civic Centre, Chorley Road, Swinton, Salford, M27 5AW Tel: 0161 604 7746 carolyn.williams@urbanvision.org.uk
Technical Secretary	**Philippa Lane** Principal Planning Officer Urban Vision Parntership Ltd 1st Floor, Salford Civic Centre, Chorley Road, Swinton, Salford, M27 5AW Tel: 0161 604 7652 philippa.lane@urbanvision.org.uk
Government Representative	
Department for Communities and Local Government	**Vicky Engelke** Planning for Minerals and Sustainable Waste Management Team DCLG, Planning Directorate Infrastructure and Environment Division, Third Floor Fry Building, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF Tel: 0303 44 41654 Vicky.engelke@communities.gsi.gov.uk
The Crown Estate	**Rob Anderson** The Crown Estate, 1 St James's Market, London, SW1Y 4AH robert.anderson@rhdhv.com

Local Government Representatives	
Cheshire East Council	**Emma Williams** Strategic Planning & Housing, Cheshire East Council, Westfields, Middlewich Road, Sandbach, Cheshire CW11 1HZ
Cheshire West and Chester	**Catherine Morgetroyd** Cheshire West and Chester Council, 4 Civic Way, Ellesmere Port, CH65 0BE
Cumbria	**Sue Brett** Minerals & Waste Planning Policy, Cumbria County Council, County Offices, Busher Walk, Kendal, Cumbria LA9 4RQ
Environmental Advisory Service (Merseyside)	**Lucy Atkinson** Merseyside Environment Advisory Service, 1st Floor, Merton House Stanley Road, Bootle, Liverpool L20 3DL
Urban Vision Partnership Ltd **(Greater Manchester)**	**Carolyn Williams** Urban Vision Parntership Ltd, 1st Floor, Salford Civic Centre, Chorley Road, Swinton, Salford, M27 5AW
Lancashire County Council	**Richard Sharples** Planning and Environment, Lancashire County Council, County Hall, Cross Street Preston, PR1 8RD
Lake District National Park	**Paula Allen** Lake District National Park Authority, Murley Moss, Oxenholme Road, Kendal LA9 7RL
Warrington Borough Council	**Kevin Usher** Economic Regeneration, Growth and Environment, Warrington Borough Council, New Town House, Buttermarket Street, Warrington WA1 2NH

Industry Representatives	
Aggregate Industries UK Limited	**Geoff Storey** Aggregate Industries UK, High Roads, Nether Kellet, Cranforth, Lancashire LA6 1EA
British Aggregate Association	**Trefor Evans** 4 Bluebell Close, Boughton Vale, Rugby, Warwickshire, CV23 0UH
British Marine Aggregate Producers Association	**Andrew Bellamy** BMAPA, UMA House, Shopwhyke Road, Chichester PO20 2AD
Cemex UK	**Mark Kelly** Cemex UK Operations Limited, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe, Egham, Surrey TW20 8TD
Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	**Andrew Bower** Hanson Aggregates, Clifford House, Wetherby Business Park, York Road, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS22 7NS
Minerals Products Association	**Nick Horsley** Minerals Products Association, 38-44 Gillingham Street, London SW1V 1HU
Sibelco UK Ltd	**Mike Hurley or Maria Cotton** Sibelco UK Ltd, Brookside Hall, Congleton Road, Sandbach, Cheshire CW11 4TF
Tarmac	**Grahame Fyles or Matthew Pixton** Tarmac, Tunstead House, Buxton, Derbyshire SK17 8TG
Marshalls	**Gary Redfern** Landscape House, Premier Way, Lowfields Business Park, Elland, W Yorks, HX5 9HT

Appendix 2: AWP Activities

There were four AWP meetings held during 2016:

- 14th March 2016
- 24th June 2016
- 5th October 2016
- 20th December 2016

Minutes of North West AWP Meeting 14th March 2016

11:00am 8th Floor, The Observatory, Chapel Walks, Manchester, M2 1HL

Chair: Carolyn Williams AGMA

Secretariat: Jonathan Evans Urban Vision

Attendees:

Andrew Bower	Hanson	Malcolm Ratcliff	MPA
David Robinson	Bathgate Silica	Nicola Clay	Crown Estates
Eamon Mythen	CLG	Paul Slinn	MEAS
Gary Redfern	BAA	Richard Sharples	Lancashire CC
Geoff Storey	Aggregate Industries UK	Gary Nancarrow	Flintshire CC
Grahame Fyles	Tarmac Limited		

Apologies:

Catherine Morgetroyed	Cheshire West and Chester	Nick Horsley	Sibelco
David Acton	Cheshire East	Paula Allen	Lake District NP
Kevin Usher	Warrington Council	Richard Pearse	Cumbria CC

Item	Description
1	Introduction and apologies
2	Minutes and actions of last meeting (10th December 2014)
3	AM2016 progress

4	Local Aggregate Assessment review and scrutiny arrangements
5	Crown Estate Update
6	Communities and Local Government update
7	Industry update
8	MPAs update
9	AOB
10	DONM

Introduction and apologies

Carolyn Williams (CW) welcomed everyone to the meeting. Urban Vision was introduced as the new Secretariat for the North West Aggregate Working Party represented by Jonathan Evans (JE). JE gave apologies for Catherine Morgetroyed (Cheshire West and Chester), David Acton (Cheshire East), Kevin Usher (Warrington Council), Nick Horsley (Sibelco), Paula Allen (Lake District NP) and Richard Pearse (Cumbria CC).

Minutes and actions from last meeting

CW asked for any outstanding matters from the last meeting – none were raised.

Minutes of the last meeting were agreed as a true and accurate record of the meeting and discussions.

ACTION: None

AM2015 and AM2016 Progress

CW noted results from the AM2015 showed that crushed rock reserves had increased whilst sand and gravel reserves had fallen slightly in some areas, but had increased overall.

Geoff Storey (GS) indicated that national sales of HSA had risen in contrast to the reduced sales in the North West and the AM2015 needed to reflect this.

GS also suggested that the amalgamation of crushed rock with HSA may be causing over estimation of supply. Malcolm Ratcliff (MR) proposed that the presentation of the data needs to be considered going forward.

CW indicated that Cheshire East and West was presented jointly due to the lack of historic data, however this can be presented separately going forward if no confidentiality issues exist.

CW raised issue of apportionment and that there was a movement towards use of a 10 year average for apportionment. There was no objection to this going forward although MR asked for a 3 year average to be included. This was because the 10 year average takes time to adjust to changes in sales and a 3 year average would provide a balance to this.

CW proposed a standardised approach to the production of Local Aggregate Assessments (LAA). There was no objection to this. CW mentioned the approach in the WM AWP to preparing a timetable for preparation of the LAA and AMR and proposed similar approach for NW, this was agreed. A draft timetable for production of LAAs and AMR was to be circulated for agreement.

CW asked if comments on the Draft AM2015 report could be provided within 2 weeks of the meeting. Members agreed to provide comments by 1st April 2016. Urban Vision to produce finalised AM2015 report by 15th April. CW asked if report could be emailed to members or whether they would prefer to hold another meeting. Members agreed report could emailed for them to check and give final approval.

CW then moved onto this year's AM2016 report and proposed the draft report be circulated mid to late summer subject to provision of monitoring data. CW asked if another meeting was required to go through AM2016 report. MR thought 2 meetings would be a good idea. Date of next meeting to be agreed as part of proposed timetable for preparation of LAA and AMR.

ACTIONS:

All – Provide comments on AM2015 by 1st April 2016

JE – Produce final AM2015 for signoff by 15th April 2016

Authorities – to provide 2015 data for AM2016 by 30th April 2016

JE – to send out timetable for production of LAA and AMR for discussion and approval.

Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) review and scrutiny arrangements

Return forms due back by the end of March. If LAA to be undertaken in line with process for AMR, the LAA's are needed by July so that the AWP can respond to the collective LAA's and the findings fed in to the AMR going forward. A timetable, as discussed above, is to be prepared and circulated

Richard Sharples (RS) asked if there was a need for the tick on the aggregate forms as the form states at the top we intend to use this information to inform the development of the LAA, however some of their forms have been returned with the box for use of data in LAA un-ticked. This means that the authority cannot use that date in the preparation of the LAA. MR indicated that industry realised benefits of working with the system although some small companies may not wish to release data. MR also indicated that most of the information was already publically available. CW asked if Flintshire included a tick box on their forms Gary Nancarrow (GN) indicated that they did. CW proposed that tick box could be removed next year, there was no objection by members.

CW noted that the Planning Officers Society (POS) had sought more conformity in production of LAAs. UV intend going forward to provide a summary of the LAA's when sent out to the AWP for comment. MR said it would help industry when reviewing LAAs if tracked changes and an executive summary where included.

ACTIONS:

MPAs – to produce LAA by July 2016

CW – to produce LAA summary following circulation

Crown Estate update

Nicola Clay (NC) provided a Crown Estate update indicating that 2015 capability report is now on line and port landing statistics will be available next month (April). There will be a National Marine Aggregate tender over a 6 month period from May to October for new dredging licences. The Welsh Government will be reviewing dredging policy this year. NC indicated that 1.3 million tonnes of dredged aggregate was landed a Liverpool ports in 2015.

ACTION – None

DCLG

Provided by Eamon Mythen (EM)

DCLG's 4 point objective plan for 2015 to 2020

The department has launched its objectives for 2015 to 2020, which includes measures to drive up housing supply and devolve powers to boost local growth.

DCLG's vision is to increase housing supply to make it easier for the "86 per cent of people" who say they want to own their own homes achieve that. In addition, the department wants to shift power from central to local government.

DCLG's first objective is to drive up housing supply and deliver one million new homes over the next five years. To achieve this, it says it will do a number of things, including:

- Ensure that local plans are prepared and action is taken when there is a significant shortfall for the homes provided for in the plans and the houses being built;
- Provide £8 billion to deliver more than 400,000 affordable housing starts by 2020 to 2021, including £1.2 billion to unlock at least 30,000 starter homes on brownfield land;
- Require local authorities to hold a register of available brownfield land;
- Ensure that 90 per cent of suitable sites have planning permission for housing by 2020;
- Protect the green belt; and
- Provide £290 million for estate regeneration schemes.

DCLG building on the devolution deal with Greater Manchester by devolving powers to other cities outside of London as well as building on the deal agreed with Cornwall County Council by agreeing devolution deals with counties and non-metropolitan areas.

Spending Review 15 outcomes for supporting mineral planning

Funding - AWPs Technical Secretariat contract FY 2015/16
Funds in place for the AWPs Tech Secs for FY 2015/16, following the award of the AWPs contracts in 2015 and have been successfully used.

Funding - AWPs Technical Secretariat contract FY 2016/17
In advance of the outcome of the Spending Review 15 departmental settlement, we made a business case – under the "Special Case" regime to Ministers in January to confirm if we would have funding in place for the AWPs Tech Secs for FY 2016/17. Ministers approved our Special Case and funding has been secured in the first instance for the AWPs Tech Secs for FY 2016/17.

Funding - AWPs Technical Secretariat contract beyond FY 2016/17
When we learn of the outcome of the Spending Review 15 settlement within the department, we will know the level of funds we will have in place to support the work of the AWPs Tech Secs beyond FY 2016/17 - for the remainder of the current AWPs contracts life.

Funding - Minerals planning support package for Spending Review 15
We have made a business case to secure funds over the Spending Review 15 period to continue funding the array of mineral projects we already fund which divide into four workstreams; our Finance colleagues in DCLG will let the Minerals and Waste Planning Team know our financial settlement for the Spending Review 15 period in April 2016.

DCLG is an unprotected department and hence there is a downward pressure on departmental spend.

Surveys

Aggregate Mineral Survey 2014

BGS have completed this survey - DCLG and BGS, will meet to go over the survey's findings and then DCLG will progress the publication of the survey report, at this moment in time DCLG cannot identify a specific date for the report's publication.

Annual Mineral Raised Inquiry Survey 2014

Has been published at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/mineral-extraction-in-great-britain-2014

Key findings in comparison between the 2013 and 2014 surveys include:

- 8.0% rise in sales of sand and gravel from 51,926 to 56,129 thousand tonnes;
- 19% rise in sales of crushed rock from 82,433 to 98,423 thousand tonnes;
- 5.0% rise in clay from 6,464 to 6,806 thousand tonnes;
- 22% rise in sales of fireclay from 105,000 to 129,000 thousand tonnes;
- 9.0% rise in igneous rock from 35,096 to 38,283 thousand tonnes; and
- 17% rise in limestone from 56,626 to 66,371 thousand tonnes.

Cutting Red Tape – Mineral Sector Review

Ongoing project - DCLG continues to work collaboratively with BiS and DEFRA on this workstream.

John Rhodes – Local Plans Expert Group

The report from the Local Plans Expert Group (PDF of the report can be found on DCLG's website) was submitted to Ministers on Wednesday 16 March and a consultation exercise (until Wednesday 27 April) was announced as part of the Budget statement.

GS asked if Ministers understood significance of aggregates and would provide support for AWPs. EM suggests that as funding has been secured there is some understanding of their importance.

CW commented that Greater Manchester (GM) are taking the issue on minerals seriously and recognise the importance of minerals in delivering the objectives of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework.

MR raised concern over devolution as in past MPA didn't make decisions and hence control was taken centrally. If decisions are not taken going forward this would cause serious problems. MR noted there was huge ambition in urban centre but many are not planning for aggregate need.

ACTION – None

Industry Update

MR informed the group of the involvement of the MPA in responding to the Red Tape Challenge and indicated that the industry doesn't disagree with all red tape. Biggest frustration is the length of time to get a planning permission, and following this, the need to get permits from other bodies despite the fact they will have been consulted on as part of the application.

Concerns raised over not enough resources being put into MPAs local plans resulting in and long process for plan development, which in turn can further delay industry when submitting minerals planning applications if trying to work in a truly plan led system. The use of the 10yr average for plan making was raised as a potential issue going forward

LAAs could be stream lined as some are very long which makes them difficult to review by industry. The use of 10 year average, which is increasingly favoured, is only ok as long as it is business as usual. Crushed rock ok as large reserve but Sand & Gravel only has a small reserve which present problem. 10 year average going down due to recessions effect on sales but current sales are on the increase. This will need to be considered in reports using average sales, comparison of 3 year and 10 year averages may help resolve this.

Raised concerns over loss of Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSA) to urban extensions, green belt sites and nation infrastructure. Believed this was both down to political and resource constraints.

Industry has noted a pickup in both sales (3-4%) and applications for extensions and new sites.

Changes at MPA; Ken Hobson is retiring and Mark North and Nick Horsley are taking over his role. Going forward MR will be stepping back from NW AWP.

GS raised concern that minerals applications (not subject to a PPA) where being delayed in some areas where authorities have PPA's in place covering other major applications. This identified the continuing resource issues in MPAs.

Planning advisory service has been halved and asked to focus on key areas which would not cover minerals.

ACTION – None

LA update

Merseyside

New Combined Authority looking to put in place a strategic planning framework for the city region. The strategic framework is focused on growth in Merseyside and will include transport, but exact scope remains to be determined. A greenbelt review is being undertaken to identify land to meet housing requirements for local plans.

Sefton – Plan found sound with modifications

Wirral and Liverpool – In process of finalising Local Plans

Local plans likely to be published before strategic framework officially released although its scope and general content should be known by then.

Lancashire

RS reported there have been a few responses received to date to the AMR survey forms, better response than previous years but still awaiting some. The Local Plan is a year behind, and looking at consultation in the summer. The local plan will include a review of the shale gas policy and safeguarding policy with MCA style policy.

LCC have been involved in discussions with Lancaster and other areas regarding their district local plans and MSAs. West Lancashire consulted over wording added regarding MSA and requested justification for the decisions. No preferred areas due to large coverage of MSAs. In process of producing guidance for District Councils on MSA's and where and what information would be required to justify not extracting mineral resources. Hoping districts will all mention minerals in there reports.

MR noted that more information is required from the mineral assessment undertaken to justify development in an MSA. GN MSA should be put at Urban development boundary or every application which comes in has to be reviewed. MR indicated that this is not appropriate as development by proximity can cause sterilisation. RS Lancashire planning to include Coal and S&G MSA in Urban Area following comments received during consultation.

Greater Manchester

Adopted minerals plan in place. The GM Spatial Framework is due out October this year. Salford's local plan runs out this year.

GM looking to build 10,000-12,000 houses over the life of the Spatial Framework which requires 800 new homes a year. GM looking at greenbelt review to meet housing demand and some of this will be within MSA's. We are working with AGMA to highlight any issues regarding minerals safeguarding but encourage industry to respond to the GM consultation in regards to site allocations in case of any issues arising for prior extraction or safeguarding.

GM is currently reliant on imports, historically a lot of this has come from North wales, Peak District National Park and Yorkshire Dales National Park. Due to restrictions on planning within the national park, future mineral development will be inhibited which could affect future supply and this is a DtC issue we are aware of going forward. There may be a need to review minerals plan going forward should supply issues be identified. Rail links will need to be protected given reliance on imports. Currently Derbyshire import minerals to GM by road and this has been raised as an issue by them.

ACTION – None

AOB

Marine

Crown Estate aware that marine supply in North West is only minor and the Estate is interested in undertaking study if the AWP supports this. MR noted significant cost if dredging and storage at docks so unlikely to be economic currently but may be feasible in the future. AWP supportive of study by Crown Estate.

Date of next meeting

CW proposed next meeting for end of September early October following completion of draft AM2016 report. Members agreed to hold meeting in Manchester with date to be confirmed closer to September. MR to supply MPA events calendar so date clashes can be avoided.

ACTIONS

MR – to supply MPA dates

JE – to organise potential dates for next meeting in Manchester, to be agreed by NWAWP members.

Minutes of North West AWP Meeting 24th June 2016

11:00am 8th Floor, The Observatory, Chapel Walks, Manchester, M2 1HL

Chair: Philippa Lane — AGMA

Secretariat: Jonathan Evans — Urban Vision

Attendees:

Catherine Morgetroyd	Cheshire West and Chester	Paul Slinn	MEAS
Kevin Usher	Warrington Council	Richard Pearse	Cumbria & LDNP
Nick Horsley	MPA		

Apologies:

Emma Williams/ Stuart Penny	Cheshire East	Richard Sharples	Lancashire CC

Item	Description
1	Introduction and apologies
2	LAA Development: i. Purpose ii. Are we delivering and planning regionally?

	iii. Approach to future demand iv. Duty to Cooperate v. Import and export demands vi. Consistent formatting vii. Front page Executive Summary viii. Timetable ix. MPA's perspective
3	Date of next meeting (October 2016)
4	Any other business

1) Introduction

Philippa Lane (PL) welcomed everyone to the meeting. Jonathan Evans (JE) gave apologies for Dave Action (Cheshire East) and Richard Sharples (Lancashire CC).

2) LAA Development

Purpose

PL – The meeting is to discuss LAAs and to improve the consistency of reports produced across the North West.

Update on 2015 Figures

Richard Pearse (RP) - Cumbria is still waiting on a number of key operators responses and is unable to provide comments on 2015 figures.

Nick Horsley (NH) - If any operators are MPA members, let him know and he will encourage them to complete the survey.

JE provided an update on figures received for 2015. The general trend is an increase in sales:

Cheshire East:

Crushed Rock (CR) sales 0.002mt up from 0.001mt in 2014

CR reserve 4.9mt same as 2014

Sand and Gravel (S&G) sales 1.83mt up from 1.67mt in 2014

S&G reserve 14.03mt down from 14.31mt in 2014

Cheshire West and Chester:

S&G sales 0.64mt up from 0.42mt in 2014

S&G reserve 7.44mt up from 4.7mt in 2014

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington:

CR sales 0.79mt up from 0.69mt in 2014

CR reserve 20.43 down from 21.18mt in 2014

S&G sales 0.31mt up from 0.26mt in 2014

SG reserve 3.7mt down from 3.86mt in 2014

Lancashire:

Limestone (L) sales 2.35mt up from 1.81mt in 2014

L reserve 60.7mt up from 49.28mt in 2014

Sandstone (SS) sales 0.95mt down from 0.99mt in 2014

SS reserve 77.9mt up from 70.83mt in 2014

Cumbria:

Awaiting information from several key operators figures not yet released.

Production of LAA

PL asked if has anyone had started preparing their LAA.

Paul Slinn (PS) explained that he wanted to attend the meeting first rather than having to change the report afterwards.

Catherine Morgetroyd (CM) has prepared an initial draft LAA but has an issue because there are insufficient active operators to maintain commercial confidentiality – there are just two operational quarries this year.

NH asked if the operators were members of the MPA. Industry appreciates the importance of LAAs and MPA members will provide information where possible. Issues can arise when customers themselves do not want sales figures released. NH said he could talk to MPA members who have not made returns.

Catherine Morgetroyed (CM) - LAA will be released soon as part of the evidence base for the Stage 2 Local Plan, which will cover minerals policies.

Richard Pearse (RP) - Cumbria has not started preparing the new LAA as they are waiting on returns and staff time is currently utilised in producing the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

NH asked what impact devolution in Manchester and Liverpool might have on minerals planning. NH is aware that Derbyshire is working with Sheffield which may impact supply of aggregate to south Manchester.

PS said it was currently unclear what the impact of devolution in Liverpool will be although it is likely to result in another strategic layer of planning which is unlikely to change working on the ground.

PL said AGMA are in the process of producing the Greater Manchester Strategic Framework. Whilst this doesn’t specifically cover minerals, the proposed growth agenda will have a significant impact on minerals requirements and we are working with our AGMA colleagues to ensure this is taken into account.

NH said that HS2 proposals as they stand currently will build over a major minerals depot and there are no apparent plans to re-provide for this facility. Changes need to be being planned for. NH is aware that many authorities are planning for growth but are not planning for minerals provision,

Future Demand

PL asked how NW Authorities are predicting future demand in the LAA. Greater Manchester will use figures from the emerging Greater Manchester Spatial Framework to inform the joint LAA.

PS said he thought housing figures were appropriate although in Merseyside this figure fluctuates as new housing and economic growth reports are released.

PL asked if MPA were aware of how authorities in other AWPs predict future demand.

NH said he was not aware of methods

PS - Merseyside has historically incorporated approved planning permissions to predict growth.

NH said that in order to use real world examples there is a need to be able to predict aggregate requirements for housing developments i.e. per house and infrastructure.

PS - Need to avoid being too precise as it is not possible to take account of the amount of secondary and recycled aggregate being used by industry.

NH agreed that it is not possible to be overly specific.

PS suggested that a trend line would be a useful indicator to predict demand.

RP - Cumbria has used historic demand trends.

PS said there is an issue with using trends where previous years cover recession but we are now in a period of growth.

NH – The advice is to look at 10 year and 3 year averages as well as other significant information. This allows impacts from the recession to be taken into account.

Kevin Usher (KU) asked if other authorities are using 10 year average sales to predict growth?

PL - North Yorkshire County Council LAA have used a more complex analysis to predict growth.

KU said that this still does not take into account the level of secondary & recycled aggregates used.

NH explained that the MPA identifies secondary and recycled aggregates as accounting for 25% to 28% of the market.

KU – It is difficult to predict secondary & recycled aggregates amounts. For example, regeneration sites will reuse demolition materials on site which will not be recorded unless processed off site.

NH – There may also be an issue with double counting if material crosses an authority boundary to be processed and then is sent back to same site for use.

PS asked if we should use the MPAs figure of 25% to 28% quoted by NH in the absence of any other study.

PL suggested it would be reasonable to use the figure if this could be backed up by a source.

NH explained that the figure is provided on page 20 of *The Minerals Products Industry at a Glance 2016 Edition* and usage has ranged from 25% to 30% over the last 10 years and 28% for 2015.

NH – The closure of coal fired power station in the region will affect secondary aggregate supply.

KU confirmed that no returns received this year from Fidlers Ferry Power Station.

PL - Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton and Warrington LAA identifies imports as significant and consultation with other authorities will be important. There are significant imports from the National Parks and it will be important to monitor the impact of planned reduction in supply from these areas in the future.

NH - National Park currently supply HSA in North West. If no new supply from National Park then this would need to be imported. Capacity at ports may become an issue.

PS explained that wharf operators in Merseyside currently have no plans to increase facilities but capacity is available within existing operations. Liverpool largely receives materials from Scotland, whilst Sefton receives dredged aggregate.

NH said that port capacity will become an issue for imports if demand continues to increase.

NH - Defra has produced a National Park 8 Point Plan which aims to increase Tourism to National Parks by 10 million a year (point 3 pg11).

NH - Do the National Parks within the North West AWP area contain quarries?

RP confirmed that there are some quarries. The upcoming extension to the National Park will affect several quarries but RP does not believe these are large producers.

PS - Merseyside receives imports from North Wales and is seeking to engage with these authorities.

CM - Cheshire West and Chester also receive imports from North Wales but no recent engagement.

NH is also on North Wales RAWP and said that they recognise the importance of exports to the North West.

NH - How will Duty to Cooperate work with devolution? Will the same rules apply to new strategic plans as existing local plans?

PS Merseyside are currently looking into this issue but are trying to avoid onerous Duty to Cooperate requirements.

PL – Awaiting publication of the BGS National Survey but has not heard when this will be published. PL to enquire with CLG when this might be published.

Formatting

PL - LAAs should be kept simple with consistent terminology and 30-40 page long.

PS - North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) referenced as being a good example is 60 pages long.

KU - Is NYCC a big aggregate producer and does this reflect the fact they have more information to cover?

PS - Yes they are a big aggregate producer. Report is reasonably clear but he struggled to find most recent copy of report.

KU - The 2015 Draft is saved in the online evidence base. KU will forward copy to Secretariat to circulate.

PL - Are all authorities using 10 year average?

NH - The LAA should also take account of the 3-year average because this provides an indication of recent trends.

PL - How should the LAA refer to the apportionment figure?

PS - Government have indicated they won't update or amend apportionment going forward, so will have less relevance going forward.

CM asked what were apportionment figures based on?

NH explained that apportionment figures are based on number of DCLG data sets and planned growth rates.

PS considers that the apportionment figures have limited relevance on the ground as most apportionments have never been met.

PL asked if 10 year averages match up with what other areas are doing.

PS considered that it would be helpful to look at other LAAs if released at similar time.

Front Page Executive Summary

JE - West Midlands have discussed the use of a standard Executive Summary which details the sales and reserve figures. This provides easy access to numbers and consistency between reports. West Midlands acknowledges that individual reports will differ as Authorities will have varied minerals reserves.

KU said it would be helpful to have a consistent format and recording of data to allow cross referencing.

PS said that at the last NW AWP meeting, industry had requested that the same templates for LAAs are used each year with figures updated in track changes, to make it easier to review.

PL asked the AWPs thoughts on this?

PS suggested that this approach might not be acceptable to an Inspector.

PL - Does the AWP support the inclusion of a standard front page in all LAAs?

Support was given by those in attendance.

RP - Cumbria have a 2 page summary which could be used and will provide this for circulation to NW AWP.

KU - NYCC LAA also has a 2 page summary

CM asked if it would be useful to use same chapter headings?

PS - This would cause some issues as would have to fit existing reports into new structure.

PL – It may be useful to look at LAAs to identify consistency between areas

PL will look at Consistence's between LAA reports and circulate findings.

Timetable

JE - Lancashire require their LAA as evidence for their Local Plan and that they will release it when ready rather than following the proposed AWP timetable.

RP asked if other authorities working to complete the LAA in July and explained that Cumbria is producing a Local Plan and is unlikely to meet a July deadline.

CM - Cheshire West and Chester's LAA is largely written but as already explained there is an issue with confidentiality.

PS - The timetable requires survey forms to be sent out in January will operators be able to supply data this early in the year?

NH confirmed that industry will be able to supply figures to meet this timescale.

PL asked if the AMR was being produced

JE said that he will start to write this as soon as remaining information is supplied by Warrington and Cumbria.

KU - Warrington's information has now been sent to the Secretariat.

MPA perspective

NH If AWP authorities have not had a survey response from an MPA member they can make NH aware of this and he will contact the operator to encourage a response. NH is satisfied with the proposed timetable and would prefer to see reports as soon as possible.

3) Date of Next Meeting

JE - From the response received so far everyone who has responded can make Wednesday 5th October. This is last day for responses so will confirm date of meeting shortly.

4) Any other Business

RP explained that there was an error in returns provided for 2014 Crushed Rock Reserve, which was down by 10 million tonnes. This will be corrected in 2015 Crushed Rock Reserve and will be highlighted in the next AMR.

NH requested that the AWP is kept up to date on likely impact from devolution of powers to City Regions.

NH - There is an Extractive Industries Conference at Birmingham University on the 8th September which will cover the North Wales approach to Shared Services and Centres of excellence in Minerals being created due to loss of expertise.

CM asked if there are any upcoming training events relevant to minerals planning?

NH - The Institute of Quarrying and Northumberland University run online courses.

NH - How aware are Members of AWP and LAA processes and why they are required. Knowledge may help Members better understand the need for minerals

PL/PS Difficult for Greater Manchester and Merseyside & Halton as separated from Authority Members.

RP agreed with NH advice to inform members to make them aware of importance of minerals.

Minutes of North West AWP Meeting 5th October 2016

11:00am 8th Floor, The Observatory, Chapel Walks,

Manchester, M2 1HL

Chair: Philippa Lane AGMA

Secretariat: Jonathan Evans Urban Vision

Attendees:

Andrew Bower	Hanson	Nick Horsley	MPA
Catherine Morgetroyd	Cheshire West and Chester	Nicola Clay	Crown Estates
Emma Williams	Cheshire East	Richard Sharples	Lancashire
Geoff Storey	Aggregate Industries UK	Sally Gibbon	Cheshire East
Kevin Usher	Warrington Council		

Apologies:

Eamon Mythen	DCLG	Paul Slinn	MEAS
Gary Redfern	Marshalls	Paula Allen	Lake District NP
Lindsey Alder	Highways England	Peter Huxtable	BAA
Maria Cotton	Sibelco	Sue Brett	Cumbria CC
Nat Percival	Marine Management Organisation		

Item	Description
1	Introductions and apologies
2	Ratification of AM2015
3	AM2016 progress
4	Crown Estate Update
5	Industry update
6	MPAs update
7	AOB
8	DONM

Introduction and apologies

Philippa Lane (PL) welcomed everyone to the meeting. Jonathan Evans (JE) gave apologies for Eamon Mythen (DCLG), Gary Redfern (Marshalls), Lindsey Alder (Highways England), Maria Cotton (Sibelco), Nat Percival (Marine Management Organisation), Paul Slinn (MEAS), Paula Allen (Lake District NP) and Sue Brett (Cumbria CC).

Ratification of AM2015

PL – Do AWP Members have any final comments to make to the 2015 Annual Monitoring Report?

Geoff Storey (GS) – Para 3.4 indicates a reduction in sales of HSA for a third year. Some context needs to be added as demand for this material is on a national scale and the reduction in sales is due to the local situation. The drop in sales is due to Holmescales Quarry becoming inactive. Table 5.8, Roosecote applicant was Burlington Stone Ltd, Table 7.5 Jamestone Quarry operated by W Maher & Son and *not* Aggregate Industries UK; Add footnote to table 7.5 to explain that Lafarge Tarmac Ltd is now just Tarmac Ltd.

PL – Are members happy to ratify the report with the proposed changes.

Report Ratified subject to minor changes as set out

AM2016 progress

Cheshire East

Crushed Rock sales up from 0.001mt to 0.002mt

Sand and Gravel sales up from 1.67mt to 1.83mt

Cheshire West & Chester

No Crushed rock sales or reserves.

Only two quarries active for sand and gravel, CW&C have produced an estimated figure for LAA which is to be provided to AWP.

Cumbria

No data provided to date

Grater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington

Sandstone up sales from 0.69mt to 0.79mt

Land won Sand and Gravel sales up from 0.26mt to 0.31mt

Marine dredged Sand and Gravel sales up from 0.1mt to 0.65mt (10 year high)

Lancashire

Limestone sales up from 1.81mt to 2.35mt

Sandstone sales down from 0.99mt to 0.95mt

Sand & Gravel sales up 0.48mt to 0.56

Marine Dredge

Primary Aggregate up from 251,424t to 260,649t

North West landings up from 206,504t to 215,844t

GS – Would be useful to include end date for quarries listed within the report to provide a more complete picture of future supply. It was agreed that this information should be included in the Report along with a short commentary. ACTION - MPAs to provide information on quarry end dates to JE.

PL – Anything else which should be included in the report?

GS – Aware of other areas splitting reserves to show both low and high quality material. Landbank can be misleading as low quality aggregate may only be suitable for fill and not in ready mixed concrete or asphalt. Combined figures may give the impression that crushed rock landbanks are adequate when in reality it is unsuitable for the manufacture of ready mixed concrete or asphalt.

JE – Will look to update the survey form to acquire this data in 2017 for inclusion in next year's report.

Crown Estate update

Nicola Clay (NC) – Marine Licencing Round currently running, tender ends October after which awards are due to be made by mid-2017. The Crown Estates have commissioned ACOM to undertake a 3-4 month study looking at the opportunities and constraints of increasing marine aggregate supply to the North West Region. The study has already commenced and findings expected by end of the year.

Industry Update

Nick Horsley (NH) – Mineral Product Association sales of mineral products in the second quarter of the year were better than expected contrasting with official statistics showing a reduction in construction activity since the beginning of the year. Compared to Q1 2016 aggregate sales increased in Q2 by 1.5%, rmc sales by 3.3% and asphalt increased by 11.5%.Mortar sales remained broadly flat. Annual sales volumes are generally positive in the 12 months to June 2016 with aggregate and rmc sales volumes up 3-4% compared to the previous 12 month period, with mortar sales up 2% over the period. Asphalt, which is suffering from workload materialising at a slower pace than suggested by Highways England's spending plans, fell by 1% over the period in spite of the second quarter improvement.

Mineral Product Association has recently commented on; Hendry Tidal Lagoons review and off shore power and National infrastructure. They noted that lots of assumptions had been made on the availability of aggregates for major projects. The Mineral Product Association also recently met with Shropshire and Staffordshire who raised concerns over Metropolitan areas planning for large building projects without consideration being given to the source of aggregates for the project. Authorities need to be planning for aggregate supply as, whilst the landbank may be large, extraction cannot be significantly increased over the short term.

The Environment Agency has been considering how it will implement the Water Act 2003 going forward. Agency looking at restricting, via the licence, water by volume, calculated by both usage by operations and de-watering. This would affect mineral operations which work below the water table and restrict the depth they can work to. This change can be applied post planning permission and could significantly impact on Authority Landbanks.

Andrew Bower (AB) – How does the EA differentiate between surface and ground water?

NH – Monitoring data.

GS – Without monitoring data EA won't grant a licence

NH – Natural England consultation early in 2016 looked at protected species. Proposed a conservation status for site rather than need to remove every specimen.

GS – Y&H AWP raised issues about loss of minerals infrastructure due to safeguarding only incorporating a site and not including a buffer. This has led housing being built adjacent to rail heads and concrete plants etc. which receive complaints and are forced to close. Important to adequately protect infrastructure as it often does not get replaced.

Minerals Planning Authority update

Greater Manchester

PL – Greater Manchester Spatial Framework to consult this autumn. We have highlighted the importance of minerals and the need to protect MSAs and minerals sites. We have also provided comments relating to minerals as part of their site assessment process.

Draft of Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington 2016 LAA prepared and ready to be sent out.

Cheshire West & Chester

Catherine Morgetroyd (CM) – Local Plan Part 2 Site Allocations consultation ended at the end of September, Council currently going through comments. Draft Supplementary Planning Document on Oil and Gas to go out for consultation next week.

Draft of 2016 LAA consulted on from 24th August to 14th September 2016. Currently reviewing responses and amending LAA. Finalised LAA expected in the next few weeks.

Warrington

Kevin User (KU) – The Warrington Local Plan Core Strategy (LPCS) was adopted in July 2014. This Plan did not contain any detailed policies in respect of minerals and waste as the intention was to cover these issues in a separate DPD, which would follow on immediately after the adopted of the LPCS. However, the LPCS was subject to a High Court challenge shortly after adoption, which was successful in quashing the LPCS housing target.

Followed the High Court decision in February 2015 and initial evidence base work, which confirmed it would not be possible to meet Warrington's development needs within the existing urban area and on green field sites outside of the Green Belt, the Council have commenced a review of the Local Plan.

Whilst, the review of the Plan will be focused on the provision of land and level of housing and economic development that can be accommodated within Warrington, taking into account Objectively Assessed Needs (OAN), the opportunity for including Minerals and Waste issues as part of the review of the Local Plan is also being considered.

The Council are intending (subject to Exec Board approval) to consult on the scope of the Local Plan Review (Reg 18 Consultation) towards the end of October 2016 with a view to having a new Local Plan adopted in late 2018.

Lancashire

Richard Sharples (RS) – Consulting on revised plan due January / February 2017. North West coast connection (tunnelling under Morecambe Bay to provide new National Grid Connection) may provide some aggregates suitable for sale.

Draft LAA to be consulted on this month.

Cheshire East

Emma Williams (EA) – Local Plan changed and consulted again. Currently being examined which is due to end the 21st October. However, instead of bringing forward the mineral site allocations and development management policies as part of the wider overall 'Site Allocations and Development Policies DPD' covering all planning matters, the Council now intends to bring forward a specific minerals and waste site allocations and DM policies DPD. The mineral policy within the Local Plan Strategy (Policy SE10) that sets out the general approach to planning for mineral provision will remain within this document.

Currently preparing LAA.

Cumbria

JE provided update supplied by Sue Brett – Minerals and Waste Local Plan was submitted on 9th September to PINS; the Inspector is Elizabeth Ord; no date of any Hearing sessions yet, but could be December or January depending on her other commitments.

LAA prepared as part of Mineral and Waste Local Plan evidence base.

Other

JE – Inspector will be looking to see if LAAs have been ratified formally by the AWP, discussion at Y&H AWP did assess possibility of ratifying via email but this cannot be formally minuted and an inspector would likely be interested in seeing formal minutes.

NH – Do Authorities engage with members over LAAs? Members need to be aware of importance of LAA although not necessarily consulted.

AOB

GS – Will the new Greater Manchester Mayor when elected have Planning powers?

PL – Will look into this and report back.

CM – Is anyone aware of Community Infrastructure Levy being used to secure funding for minerals infrastructure?

GS & NH – Not aware of any examples.

NH – Will devolution impact on minerals delivery / planning? AWP will need to keep an eye on this.

EW – Cheshire East has received two applications for silica sand extraction. One is a new site and one is a large extension to an existing site. More information will be supplied at the next meeting.

Date of next meeting

Date of next meeting to be confirmed when LAAs ready to be ratified, expected late 2016 or early 2017.

Minutes of North West AWP Meeting 20th December 2016

11:00am 8th Floor, The Observatory, Chapel Walks,

Manchester, M2 1HL

Chair: Carolyn Williams AGMA

Secretariat: Jonathan Evans Urban Vision

Attendees:

Gary Nancarrow	North Wales AWP	Paul Slinn	MEAS
Geoff Storey	Aggregate Industries UK	Richard Sharples	Lancashire
Nick Horsley	MPA	Stuart Penny	Cheshire East
Nicola Clay	Crown Estates	Trevor Evans	BAA

Apologies:

Andrew Bower	Hanson	John May	Cemex
Catherine Morgetroyd	Cheshire West and Chester	Kevin Usher	Warrington Council
David Robinson	Bathgate Silica	Matthew Pixton	Tarmac
Eamon Mythen	DCLG	Maria Cotton	Sibelco
Grahame Fyles	Tarmac	Sue Brett	Cumbria CC

Item	Description
1	Introductions and apologies

2	Ratification of AM2016
3	Ratification of Cheshire West and Chester LAA and Manchester, Mersyside and Warrington's joint LAAs
4	Agree previous meeting minutes
5	Next year's survey arrangements
6	Crown Estate Update on North West Market Study
7	Industry update
8	MPAs update
9	AOB
10	DONM

Introduction and apologies

Carolyn Williams (CW) welcomed everyone to the meeting. Jonathan Evans (JE) gave apologies for Andrew Bower (Hanson), Catherine Morgetroyed (Cheshire West and Chester), David Robinson (Bathgate Silica), Eamon Mythen (DCLG), Grahame Fyles (Tarmac), John May (Cemex), Kevin Usher (Warrington), Matthew Pixton (Tarmac), Maria Cotton (Sibelco), and Sue Brett (Cumbria CC).

Ratification of AM2016

Nick Horsley (NH) it is confusing calling the report AM2016 when data is from 2015. Can report be changed to record the year of the data rather than when it is produced. No objections from those attending meeting, agreed to change to AM2015.

JE – noted a few minor changes:

i. Section 2 - update to Cheshire East, Lake District and Greater Manchester Development Plan information in line with comments from Authorities.
ii. Section 3 to 7 - Change in landbank wording from “minimum 10 year requirement” to “at least 10 year requirement of the NPPF” to bring wording in line with NPPF.
iii. Addition of 2015 Cheshire West and Chester planning application details

Agreed to confirm application details with other authorities prior to final version.

Report Ratified subject to minor changes as set out

Ratification of Cheshire West & Chester LAA and GMMW LAA

Geoff Storey (GS) – This year's NWAWP annual monitoring report indicates a significant change in reserve due to a section 106 agreement being signed off on a 2012 application. The CW&C LAA needs to clearly explain this change as well.

Report Ratified subject to minor changes as set out

Paul Slinn (PS) – GMMW updated following last round of AWP comments.

Report Ratified

Agree previous meeting minutes

No objections or comments

Minutes Ratified

Next year's survey arrangements

NH – This year's annual monitoring report has used best available data but could also look at capacity in Industry to look at what delivery can be achieved.

CW – Could be added to next year's survey

CW – Forms will be sent out in January and should be returned in March. Members should assess them to see if they are fit for purpose.

JE – do we need to add question on the capacity of the site.

GS – Should include expiry dates as areas in the NP are coming to the end of their permission and will not be extended or replaced. Need to be able to assess where the supply will be replaced. Will likely need to work with other AWPs as NW is a Net importer.

Garry Nancarrow (GN) – Should we ask how quickly a dormant site can be re-activated?

GS – Can be difficult to judge as may need to de-water and review planning conditions, could be several years led in time.

CW – Derbyshire looking to do study on sales, reserves and future demand – JE to forward details to AWP.

CW – Can we get national position from Eamon on how to proceed?

Richard Sharples (RS) – Remove tick box from Monitoring form so that LAA can use data without AWP AM report being released.

JE to circulate survey forms for assessment by members prior to being sent out

JE to forward details of Derbyshire's study to AWP

Crown Estate update

Nicola Clay (NC) – A draft of the NW Market Study has been prepared and looks at the potential to deliver larger aggregate supply into the North West Region. The report looked at the opportunities and constraints to future development. The report was informed by desk based research as well as contact with 28 stakeholders (industry, planning and involved bodies).

The background of the report looked at strategic growth in the NW and how marine aggregate might fit into that. The inter-regional flow of aggregates varies with companies working differently between regions. There is a large resource off shore with 2mt currently licenced with extraction currently authorised for between 200,000 and 300,000 tonnes per year. Marine is however only a small proportion of NW aggregate supply and demand has declined in recent years. The report notes that the NW landbank for land won sand and gravel is small with limited options for long term supply. The supply of marine aggregate could easily double to 0.5mt with existing wharf infrastructure able to handle 0.3mt, more wharfs required to land larger volumes.

Potential impact on market from increase in marine aggregates

Short Term 0-3 years	marginal difference to supply
Medium Term 4-10 years	possible increase in supply
Long Term 10+ years	definite ability to provide increased supply

Report anticipates marine aggregate use will increase in the longer term.

The report identified the potential for a new wharf in Merseyside or on the Manchester Ship Canal which will be looked at in a further study on the wharf requirements/needs.

NH – Wharfs at capacity in Merseyside (dredge & off-loading of hard rock)

CW – Peel virtual quarry discussed as part of the development of the GM Minerals plan but not taken forward by Peel.

NC – Former coal processing wharf could be converted.

GS – Cost of transport down ship canal prohibitive.

NC – As land based aggregates deplete costs may work.

NC – Will supply draft NW Marine Aggregate Study to AWP for comment?

JE to circulate draft report

Industry Update

NH – AMPS report, which surveys MPA members, on sales, landbank replenishment, planning times and position on local plans.

Identified Economic Activity: –

- Sales increased in 2015 on 2014 for both crushed rock and sand and gravel.
- More sand and gravel approved than sold – replenishment rate 61%
- Slight increase in planning application for sand and gravel
- Reduction in planning application for crushed rock
- 90% approval rate for mineral applications
- 3 year planning process from application to approval
- Although a plan lead system over half of sites approved not allocated

JE to circulate AMPS summary

Trevor Evans (TE) – BAA has found that applications are taking more than 3 years for smaller companies. Difficult to get site active quickly if needed.

NH – EA are still considering water licensing which if brought in could reduce landbank.

Minerals Planning Authority update

Greater Manchester

CW – The GMSF consultation runs until the 19th January. AGMA have provided comments in relation to minerals and stressed the significant growth planned for will require significant amounts of aggregate to deliver.

227,000 new homes are proposed between 2015 and 2035 which will require new roads and tram links and will involve the release of greenbelt land. Also planning for 8 million sqm of business land. Industry think the wrong sites are currently being put forward. Adoption of the GMSF planned for 2018.

A White Paper detailing housing requirements is due in January 2017 which could impact GMSF.

Have liaised with GMSF to highlight impact on minerals and possible need to review GM's Minerals Plan. Will need to review need from outside Greater Manchester.

Lancashire

RS – Expect June consultation for Lancashire Local Plan however May election could cause delay.

Cheshire East

Stuart Penny (SP) – First quarter issues paper to be consulted on.

Merseyside

PS – Liverpool is consulting on Local Plan, Wirral and Sefton are currently producing their Local Plans.

Merseyside Strategic Spatial Framework is currently just background work and issues are expected to be similar to those experienced by Greater Manchester. High growth is planned. Adoption of strategic Framework expected 2020, Mayer will be adopted in 2017.

North Wales

GN - North Wales aggregates feed into the North West Region. Most Unitary Authorities have a Local Plan. Flintshire and Wrexham in North Wales do not have a local plan which has been delayed due to growth figures. Wales can still have Regional Technical Statements which set out aggregate need for the next 10 to 15 years. Local Plans must have regard to it.

Aware of need to supply outside North Wales and will continue to supply North West.

Need to avoid under provision. NWAWP should be aware that the Welsh Government is currently consulting on dredging off Wales which could impact future supply. Also there is a planned Nuclear Power Plant which could consume large volumes of aggregate which historically would have gone to North West. It is however probable that aggregate will be shipped in for this project.

Going forward some Local Authorities in Wales may joint work. The Welsh Assembly is pushing for a reorganisation of local government.

AOB

None

Date of next meeting

GS – When does the AWP contract end?

CW – Contract runs till March

GS – Meeting in June once Mayoral and Local Elections have taken place.

NH – Could teleconference to ratify outstanding LAAs prior to proposed June meeting.

Appendix 3: Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

Licenced Dredge Area - active licenced dredge areas.

Local Aggregate Assessment – Document, produced by an MPA, to facilitate the monitoring of supply of and demand for aggregate. The Local Aggregate Assessment serves as a monitoring report, supporting evidence for a plan, and supporting evidence for the calculation of landbanks.

Local Plan - sets out a vision and a framework for the future development of the area.

Appendix 4: Acronyms

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