



**Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party
Annual Monitoring Report 2017, incorporating data for
January – December 2016**

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Executive Summary

The Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party (AWP) is one of nine similar working parties throughout England and Wales established in the 1970s. The membership of the Yorkshire and Humber AWP is detailed in Appendix 1. A plan showing the Yorkshire and Humber AWP Authorities 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 Yorkshire and Humber:

- North Yorkshire
- South and West Yorkshire
- East Riding and North Lincolnshire

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

Crushed Rock

- Total Crushed Rock Sales of 11.22mt in 2016.
- Total Crushed Rock Reserves of 265.71mt.

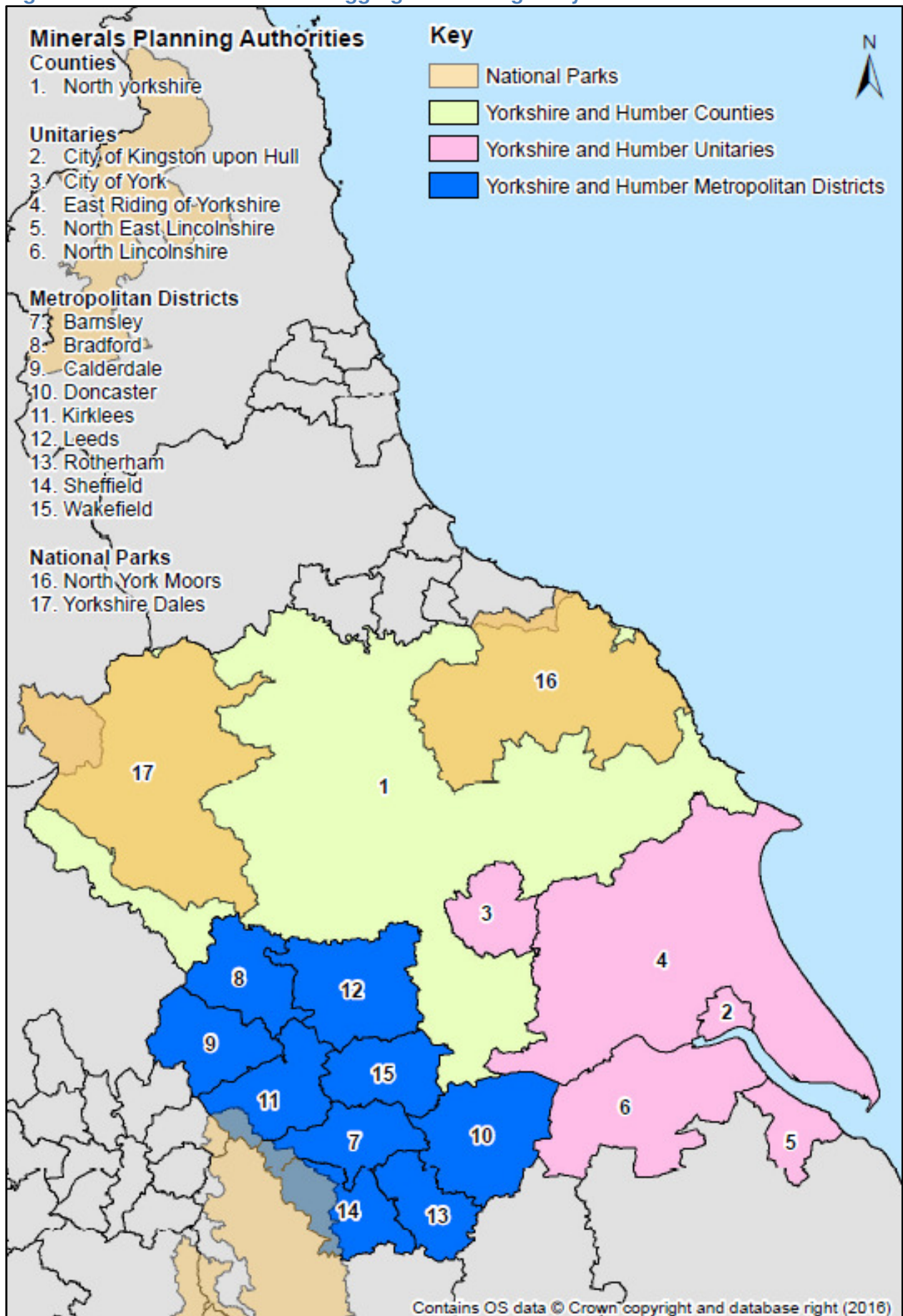
Land-won Sand and Gravel

- Total Land-won Sand and Gravel Sales of 3.22mt in 2016.
- Total Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves of 37.67mt.

Landings of Marine-dredged Sand and Gravel

- Total Marine-dredged Sand and Gravel removed was 1.8mt in 2016.
- There was landing of 117,417 tonnes of Marine-dredged Sand and Gravel within the River Humber Wharves.

Figure 1: Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Authorities



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1. Introduction

1.1. This 2017 Annual Monitoring Report (AM2017) for Yorkshire and Humber has been prepared from returns made by the operators of quarries, wharves and rail depots in Yorkshire and Humber in response to a party wide survey. It provides information on sales and reserves at aggregate quarries for the calendar year 2016. 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 Aggregates Working Parties¹ (AWPs) were established in the 1970s to collect and monitor data on aggregates provision as an aid to minerals planning. AWP's 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 and the National Coordinating Group (NCG).

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

- consider, scrutinise and provide advice on the Local Aggregate Assessments of each mineral planning authority in its area including whether, in its view, the area is making a full contribution towards meeting both national and local aggregate needs. This assessment should be based on local aggregate assessments and should be informed by other economic data. It should also include an indication of emerging trends of demand in the Aggregate Working Party 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 Were previously known as Regional Aggregate Working Parties but has now changed to reflect national guidelines.

- 1.4. The AWP's operate under contracts between the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and the Secretariat of the AWP's, and receive funding from the Department to prepare papers, reports, and data collations as recommended by the NCG.
- 1.5. The Yorkshire and Humber Aggregates Working Party (Y&HAWP) comprises the following sub-regions:
- North Yorkshire
 - South Yorkshire
 - West Yorkshire
 - East Riding and North Lincolnshire
- 1.6. Y&HAWP is chaired by a Chief Planning Officer or Director from one of the MPAs. The 2016 Chairperson was Vicky Perkin, Head of Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council. The AWP is also serviced by a Technical Secretary, who is Philippa Lane of Urban Vision. The membership of the Y&HAWP for 2016 is set out in Appendix 1. The main matters that the Y&HAWP considered at the AWP meetings held in 2016 are set out in Appendix 2.

Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 1.7. The NPPF requires MPAs to make provision for a steady and adequate supply of minerals; to define mineral safeguarding areas; to safeguard wharves, rail heads and certain aggregate processing facilities and plant.
- 1.8. The NPPF requires MPAs to participate in an Aggregates Working Party (AWP); to prepare an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA); to make provision for the land won or other 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)

- 1.9. AWP's 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

1.10. 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 (million tonnes)

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

- 1.11. As with previous AM surveys, this AM2017 report is primarily a monitor on the Yorkshire and Humber wide scale. Data on primary aggregates sales from land-won sand and gravel sites, wharves and rail depots for 2016 has been provided by operators via the AWP technical secretary who collated the individual site returns. An inventory of quarries, wharves and rail depots is provided within each sub-region's section.
- 1.12. Other information on secondary and recycled aggregates and events of interest is also provided along with information on planning decisions and progress on Development Plan Documents. In order to provide an indication of trends, this Annual Report compares data for 2016 with data for earlier years.

- 1.13. The planning context for this report is the National Planning Policy Framework² (NPPF) and Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System³ at the national level, and relevant 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

North Yorkshire

North Yorkshire County Council (including City of York Council and North York Moors National Park)

- 2.1. North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority are preparing a Joint Minerals and Waste Local Plan which will contain new strategic policies and site allocations for aggregate. By the end of December 2016, the Publication Version of the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan had been out for comment and representations were being analysed.

Yorkshire Dales National Park

- 2.2. Minerals policies form part of the Yorkshire Dales Local Plan 2015 – 2030, which was adopted on 20th December 2016.

South and West Yorkshire

Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

The overarching minerals policies are contained within the Core Strategy adopted in 2012. The authority is however working toward the production of a Local Plan, which will supersede the Core Strategy and saved policies in the Unitary Development Plan. The key milestones for the Doncaster Local Plan are currently being reviewed.

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

- 2.3. The Minerals Plan is combined with the Local Plan. The consultation draft of the Local Plan went out to public consultation from 10th Nov 2014 till the 11th Jan 2015. The Local Plan will replace the existing Core Strategy and Unitary Development Plan. The Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State on 23rd December 2016 and Hearing Sessions will take place in May, July and October 2017.

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

- 2.4. Rotherham Core Strategy was adopted in Sept 2014, the Sites and Policies DPD final draft consultation began in Oct 2014 and the plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2016. Hearing sessions took place in late 2016 and a 6-week consultation on additional housing sites occurred in June/July 2017. Consultation on main modifications is

expected to take place early in 2018, with adoption of the Sites and Policies DPD to follow later in the year.

Sheffield City Council

- 2.5. Sheffield has made the decision to cease work on the pre-submission draft version of the City Policies and Sites document and start work on a new Sheffield Plan. The first round of consultation, “City-wide Options for Growth to 2034” took place between November 2015 – January 2016. A Consultation Report will be available in Autumn 2017 and it is anticipated that the Plan will come into force in 2019.

Leeds City Council

- 2.6. Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan adopted January 2013. ‘Policies Minerals 13 and 14 regarding protection of railway sidings and wharves for freight use, including minerals freight were adopted in September 2015’.

Bradford Metropolitan District Council

- 2.7. Minerals policies are contained within core strategy. Local Plan Core Strategy submitted for Examination in Public 12 December 2014. Examination took place in March 2015, the Inspector’s Report was received in August 2016 with a Holding Direction issued in October 2016. The Holding Direction has since been withdrawn and the Council can proceed towards adoption.

Kirklees Metropolitan District Council

- 2.8. Minerals form part of the wider local plan in Kirklees rather than a separate plan document. The Publication draft Local Plan consultation was completed 19 December 2016. Submission for examination March/April 2017. Adoption estimated to be mid 2018.

Wakefield Metropolitan District Council

- 2.9. Wakefield has a fully adopted Local Development Framework: Core Strategy (2009); Development Policies Document (2009); Site Specific Policies Local Plan (2012); and a separate Waste Development Plan (2009).

Calderdale Council

- 2.10. The Council will be consulting on a draft single Local Plan in June / July, with an expectation of a Publication version at the end of 2017 or beginning of 2018. The single Local Plan will include Minerals policies and allocations.

East Riding and North Lincolnshire

East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Kingston upon Hull City Council

- 2.11. East Riding of Yorkshire and Hull City Councils are producing a Joint Minerals Local Plan covering their area. A Revised Preferred Approach version was consulted upon in Summer 2016. Revisions to the plan in light of consultation responses and latest aggregates monitoring data are now being made prior to a Proposed Submission version of the plan being released before the end of the year. An examination of the Plan is expected in early 2018 and subject to that process, the Plan being adopted shortly thereafter.

North Lincolnshire Council

- 2.12. The Core Strategy DPD was adopted in June 2011 setting out the broad development strategy for the area up to 2026. This includes a strategic policy for minerals. In respect of minerals, a separate Minerals & Waste DPD is included within the Local Development Scheme (April 2014). More detailed policy will be set out in a Minerals & Waste DPD (timescales for production to be confirmed)

North East Lincolnshire Council

- 2.13. Following extensive consultation, the Council (at its committee meeting 15 December 2016) approved the submission of the new Local Plan to Government for independent examination. On 22 December 2016, the Local Plan and its supporting documents were submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government via the Planning Inspectorate.

3. Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Sales and Reserves

Aggregate sales

- 3.1. During the 2016 monitoring period total aggregate land-won sand and gravel sales increased slightly from 3.16mt in 2015 to 3.22mt in 2016.
- 3.2. National Planning Policy Framework requires MPAs to prepare Local Aggregate Assessments based on a rolling average of 10 years and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources), National Planning Practice Guidance sets out an expectation that MPAs will also look at average sales over the past 3 years particular to identify the general trend of demand as part of the consideration of whether it might be appropriate to increase supply.
- 3.3. The 2016 sales figure is above the three year average of 3.1mt per annum as well as higher than the ten year average, which is also 3.1mt per annum. The sales figure still remains below those experienced between 2004 and 2008 when sales recorded averaged 4.31mt per annum but is a reflection of the wider economic market.
- 3.4. During the 2016 monitoring period total aggregate crushed rock sales remained steady at 11.22mt. This may represent a steadying of sales following four years of increase since a ten year low of 6.16mt in 2011. Sales fell sharply in 2009 from a pre-2008 average of approximately 12mt per annum, the current three year average has risen to 11.0mt.
- 3.5. Analysis of marine dredged aggregate sand and gravel removal and landing rates is included within Chapter 7 Marine Dredged Aggregate. The data shows that 117,417 tonnes of material was landed in the Humber which is the highest level since 2008.

Aggregate reserves

- 3.6. Aggregate sand and gravel reserves increased during 2016 from 31.75mt in 2015 to 37.67mt as at 31 December 2016. This increase is due to improved data from South Yorkshire quarries, as well as a growth in reserves within North Yorkshire and East Riding and North Lincolnshire. The sand and gravel reserves across the sub-region will need to be closely monitored to assess any future changes to reserve figures.
- 3.7. Aggregate crushed rock reserves fell by 17mt during the 2016 monitoring period from 282.7mt as at 31 December 2015 to 265.71mt by the end of 2016. The decrease is due a fall in reserves in each of the sub-areas and relate to sales and reassessment of reserves. In addition, reserves at two quarries have been double counted since 2013 and this double

counting has been amended for the 2016 figure. As with sand and gravel reserves it will be important to closely monitor any changes in reported reserve figures for crushed rock in both the Annual Monitoring Reports and authority's Local Aggregate Assessments.

Table 3.1: Yorkshire and Humber land-won aggregate sales 2007-2016 (million tonnes)

Sub-Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales										
North Yorkshire	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
South and West Yorkshire ¹	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.54	0.62
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	1.3	1.13	1.0	0.59	0.71	0.56	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.9
Total Yorkshire and Humber	4.4	3.83	3.2	2.45	2.65	2.4	2.59	2.83	3.16	3.22
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales										
North Yorkshire	8.3	7.7	5.3	5.51	4.45	5.33	5.65	6.49	7.04	6.67
South Yorkshire	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.05	1.14	1.27	2.25	2.4	2.6
West Yorkshire	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.53	0.43	0.79	0.78	1.03	1.03	1.10
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.16	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.75	0.75	0.85
Total Yorkshire and Humber	12.0	11.0	7.7	7.30	6.16	7.47	7.91	10.52	11.22	11.22

1. Sand and Gravel Sales Combined to maintain commercial confidentiality.

Table 3.2: Yorkshire and Humber land-won aggregate reserves 2007-2016 (million tonnes)

Sub-Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves										
North Yorkshire	20.65	20.02	18.4	17.98	16.24	19.1	18.63	16.9	19.5	20.5
South Yorkshire	10.14	10	5	5.7	5.79	5.67	5.95	2.29	4.2	8.78
West Yorkshire	-	-	0.33	0.25	0.2	0.14	0	0.88	0.99	0.77
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	-	-	14.4	9.3	11.1	9.7	8.1	7.9	7.06	7.62
Total Yorkshire and Humber	30.79	30.02	38.13	33.23	33.33	34.61	32.68	27.97	31.75	37.67
Aggregate crushed rock Reserves										
North Yorkshire	225.1	220.7	210.1	204.6	202.2	191.82	189.79	185.91	178.99	170.7
South Yorkshire	60.8	58.8	63.4	62.4	61.23	60.8	59.5	57.6	56.58	52.10
West Yorkshire	40.8	40	27.14	15.74 ⁽¹⁾	15.44 ⁽¹⁾	28.5	30.4	25.7	33.74	29.82
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	-	-	1.7	5.6	10.78	10.88	12.7	12.95	13.39	13.09
Total Yorkshire and Humber	326.7	319.5	302.34	288.34	289.65	292	292.39	282.16	282.7	265.71

1. Data incomplete

4. North Yorkshire

4.1. The North Yorkshire sub-region is comprised of North Yorkshire County Council, Yorkshire Dales National Park, City of York Council and North York Moors National Park. Aggregate extraction only takes place in North Yorkshire County Council and Yorkshire Dales National Park plan areas.

Aggregate sand and gravel sales, reserves and landbank

4.2. Tables 4.3 and 4.4 detail reserve and sales data for land-won aggregate sand and gravel for the annual monitoring period 2007 to 2016. This data relates solely to sites within the North Yorkshire County Council area because the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority does not contain any permitted reserves of aggregate sand and gravel.

4.3. Sales of aggregate land-won sand and gravel have remained unchanged during the 2016 monitoring period at 1.7mt. This is the seventh year of relatively stable sales following a fall from 2.7mt in 2007.

4.4. Reserves of aggregate land-won sand and gravel at 31 December 2016 were 20.5mt. This is slightly higher than expected given sales of 1.7mt in 2016 and a new permission providing an additional 2mt of reserves, and is due to a reassessment of reserves by some operators.

4.5. The landbank for aggregate land-won sand and gravel has increased by one year from 10.3 years in 2015 to 11.4 years in 2016. This increase is due to an increase in the reserve. The landbank is in excess of the minimum seven year requirement set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and will continue to be reviewed on an annual basis through the AWP annual monitoring report and North Yorkshire sub-region Local Aggregate Assessment.

4.6. There were 10 active sand and sand and gravel quarries during 2016 of which 8 permissions will expire within the next 15 years (by 2031).

Table 4.1: North Yorkshire sand and gravel landbank

	Landbank as at 31.12.2015	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2016	3 year average sales	10 year average sales	Landbank as at 31.12.2016
North Yorkshire County Council	10.3 years	20.5mt	1.7mt	1.8mt	11.4 years

Aggregate crushed rock sales, reserves and landbank

- 4.7. Tables 4.3 and 4.4 provide reserve and sales data for land-won crushed rock in the North Yorkshire sub-region for the monitoring periods 2007 to 2016. Table 4.2 provides the crushed rock landbank data for the sub-region. Data for North Yorkshire in previous years also included figures for Wakefield (West Yorkshire) which has insufficient sites to ensure commercial confidentiality and has historically partnered with North Yorkshire. Since 2012, this included two quarries which straddle the North Yorkshire/Wakefield border (Darrington Quarry and Plasmor Quarry). However, the reserves for these quarries are now wholly within the West Yorkshire sub-region and for the 2016 reporting period the reserve and sales figures for these quarries are attributed to the West Yorkshire sub-region.
- 4.8. Sales of aggregate crushed rock decreased during the monitoring period from 7.04mt in 2015 to 6.67mt. This reflects the fact that information from two quarries is now included with West Yorkshire's figures instead of the North Yorkshire sub-region. Sales remain lower than levels experienced prior to 2009 when average sales figures were 7.92mt per annum. The Yorkshire Dales National Park saw a slight increase in sales of from 3.34mt in 2015 to 3.39mt in 2016. Sales from the North Yorkshire County Council area were 3.28mt in 2016.
- 4.9. Total reserves of crushed rock aggregate reduced by 1% from 178.99mt at the end of 2015 to 170.7mt as at 31 December 2016. Even taking account of the removal of 2 quarries from the overall figures, the recorded reserves are higher than expected given the sales figures for that year and are due to a reassessment of reserves by some operators. Reserves in the Yorkshire Dales National Park area fell by 2% from 83.59mt in 2015 to 82.08mt as at 31 December 2016. Reserves in North Yorkshire decreased from 95.4mt in 2015 to 88.6mt as at 31 December 2016 although some of this decrease is because 2 quarries are now included in the West Yorkshire figures. Landbank figures for both areas have remained above the minimum ten year requirement set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 4.10. There were 21 active quarries producing crushed rock (including limestone, crushed rock and HSA) in 2016. Of this total, 13 permissions will expire within the next 15 years (by 2031).

Table 4.2: North Yorkshire crushed rock landbank

	Landbank as at 31.12.2015	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2016	3-year average sales	10 year average sales	Landbank as at 31.12.2016
North Yorkshire County Council	29.8 Years	88.6mt	3.5mt	3.1mt	28.6 years
Yorkshire Dales National Park	26.1 Years	82.08mt	3.3mt	3.1mt	26.5 years
North Yorkshire	28.4 Years	170.7mt	6.7mt	6.2mt	27.5 years

Table 4.3: North Yorkshire sales (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales										
North Yorkshire County Council	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total Sales	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales										
North Yorkshire County Council	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.4 ⁽¹⁾	3.7 ⁽¹⁾	3.28
Yorkshire Dales National Park	4.0	3.9	2.7	2.61	2.64	2.63	2.85	3.09	3.34	3.39
Total Sales	8.3	7.7	5.3	5.51	4.54	5.03	5.65	6.49	7.04	6.67

1. Sales figures include Wakefield Figures to ensure commercial confidentiality

Table 4.4: North Yorkshire Reserves (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Reserves										
North Yorkshire County Council	20.65	20.02	18.4	17.98	16.24	19.1	18.63	16.9	19.5	20.5
Total Reserves	20.65	20.02	18.4	17.98	16.24	19.1	18.63	16.9	19.5	20.5
Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves										
North Yorkshire County Council	101.1	100.5	103.9	101.0	97.7	102.6	104.4	100.6	95.4	88.6
Yorkshire Dales National Park	124.0	120.2	106.2	103.6	104.5	89.22	85.39	85.31	83.59	82.08
Total Reserves	225.1	220.7	210.1	204.6	202.2	191.82	189.79	185.91	178.99	170.7

Aggregate Sites

Table 4.5: North Yorkshire Aggregate Sites

Site Name	Material	Operator name	Authority	Status in 2016	Permitted end date
Allerton Park Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Hanson	North Yorkshire CC	Closed	Closed
Arcow Quarry	HSA	Tarmac	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	New permission granted July 2017	30.06.2029
Barnsdale Bar Quarry	Limestone	FCC Environmental	North Yorkshire CC	Active	31.12.2025
Barton Quarry	Limestone	Breedon Northern	North Yorkshire CC	Active	21.2.2031
Black/Leyburn Quarry	Limestone	Cemex	North Yorkshire CC	Active	21.2.2042
Bridge Farm Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Cemex	North Yorkshire CC	Active	31.10.2017
Brotherton Quarry/ Foxcliffe Quarry	Limestone	FCC Environmental	North Yorkshire CC	Active	31.12.2020
Darrington Quarry/ Criddling Stubbs <i>NB Minerals extracted in Wakefield but processed in North Yorkshire (data provided in West Yorkshire sub-region)</i>	Limestone	FCC Environmental	North Yorkshire CC/Wakefield	Active	Extraction taking place in Wakefield area 21.1.2029
Drax Power Station	Ash	Drax Power Station	North Yorkshire CC	Inactive	n/a
Dry Rigg Quarry	HSA	Tarmac	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	Active	31.12.2021
Duckett Hill Quarry	Limestone	Breedon North	North Yorkshire CC	Active	2042
Eggborough Power Station	Ash	Eggborough Power Station	North Yorkshire CC	Inactive	n/a
Ellerton/ Manor Farm Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Tarmac	North Yorkshire CC	Inactive	21.12.2030
Forcett Quarry	Limestone	Hanson	North Yorkshire CC	Inactive	31.8.2016

Site Name	Material	Operator name	Authority	Status in 2016	Permitted end date
Gebdykes Quarry	Limestone	Lightwater Quarries	North Yorkshire CC	Active	6.9.2039
Horton Quarry	Limestone and high PSV stone	Hanson UK	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	Active	22.2.1942
Hovingham	Crushed Rock	Cemex	North Yorkshire CC	Inactive	1.2.2042
Ingleton Quarry	HSA	Hanson UK	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	Active	16.5.2020
Ings Farm, Yedingham	Sand and Gravel	Morley Brothers	North Yorkshire CC	Active	1.1.2042
Jackdaw Crag Quarry	Limestone	FCC Environmental	North Yorkshire CC	Active	14.2.2017
Kellingley	Coal/Colliery Spoil	UK Coal Operations Ltd	West Yorkshire	Closed	Site closed December 2015
Marfield	Sand and Gravel	Tarmac	North Yorkshire CC	Active	31.12.2030
Melsonby/ Low Grange Quarry	Limestone	Low Grange Quarry Limited	North Yorkshire CC	Active	28.2.2024
Mill Balk Quarry	Sand	Plasmor	North Yorkshire CC	Inactive	22.2.2042
New Road/ Broach Road/ Hensall Quarry	Building Sand	FCC Environmental	North Yorkshire CC	Active	15.6.2031
Newbridge Quarry	Limestone	Cemex	North Yorkshire CC	Active	31.12.2022
Newthorpe Quarry	Limestone	FCC Environmental	North Yorkshire CC	Active	21.2.2042
Nosterfield Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Tarmac	North Yorkshire CC	Active	31.5.2024
Pallett Hill Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Cemex	North Yorkshire CC	Active	31.12.2020
Pateley Bridge/ Coldstones Quarry	Limestone	Hanson	North Yorkshire CC	Active	20.2.2042
Potgate Quarry	Limestone	Lightwater Quarries	North Yorkshire CC	Active	1.6.2022
Ripon City Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Aggregates Industries	North Yorkshire CC	Active	18.3.18
Ripon Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Hanson	North Yorkshire CC	Active	31.12.2015
Roughly Bank	Sand and Gravel	Leases Farming Ltd	North Yorkshire CC	Inactive	8.8.2017

Site Name	Material	Operator name	Authority	Status in 2016	Permitted end date
Scorton Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Tarmac	North Yorkshire CC	Active	31.12.2022
Settrington Quarry	Limestone	Fenstone Quarries Ltd	North Yorkshire CC	Active	21.2.2042
Skipton Quarry	Crushed Rock	Tarmac	North Yorkshire CC	Inactive	1.2.2042
Smaws Quarry	Crushed Rock	S Smith and Son	North Yorkshire CC	Planning Permission lapsed	Lapsed
Swinden Quarry	Limestone	Tarmac	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority	Active	31.12.2030
Wath Quarry	Limestone	Tarmac	North Yorkshire CC	Active	27.10.2023
Weeland Road/Hensall Quarry	Sand	FCC Environment	North Yorkshire CC	Active – new permission granted February 2017	7.2.2023
Wensley Quarry	Limestone	Tarmac	North Yorkshire CC	Active	21.2.2042
Went Edge Quarry	Limestone	Meakin Properties	North Yorkshire CC	Active	25.7.2023
West Heselton Quarry	Sand	Cook and Son	North Yorkshire CC	Active	19.2.2020
Whitewall Quarry	Limestone	W C Watts Ltd	North Yorkshire CC	Active	1.11.2023
Wykeham Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Hanson	North Yorkshire CC	Inactive	26.3.2036

5. South and West Yorkshire

- 5.1. The South Yorkshire sub-region is comprised of Doncaster, Barnsley and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Councils and Sheffield City Council. All active aggregate sites within this sub-region are located in the Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council area. Rotherham has one crushed rock site with extant permission, which is not active.
- 5.2. The West Yorkshire sub-region comprises Leeds City Council, Bradford, Kirklees and Wakefield Metropolitan District Councils and Calderdale Council.
- 5.3. Sand and gravel data for the South Yorkshire sub-region and West Yorkshire sub-region has been combined in some previous monitoring periods at the request of operators. Where data is available for the separate sub-regions, this will be reported.
- 5.4. Please note some data for the 2010 and 2011 monitoring periods remains unavailable for the West Yorkshire sub-region. This data will be reported in future monitoring reports if it becomes available.

Aggregate sand and gravel sales, reserves and landbank

- 5.5. Table 5.3 provides sales data for land-won aggregate sand and gravel for the monitoring periods 2007 to 2016. Some of the reported data includes officer estimates for both sales and reserves where operators have not returned survey figures for the relevant monitoring period. However, additional work has been undertaken by Doncaster to improve data where sand and gravel operators have not previously submitted figures. Data for sales of non-aggregate sand and gravel have also been included in total sales figures up to and including the 2008 monitoring period. It is therefore difficult to assess the sales pattern of aggregate sand and gravel prior to 2009. There were 7 active sand and gravel quarries in 2016. It should also be noted that one site within the South Yorkshire sub-region straddles two administrative boundaries and extraction frequently moves between South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. Extraction has taken place within the South Yorkshire sub region part of the site in 2016 and it should be noted that planning permission for the 56ha extension expires in 2018.
- 5.6. During the 2016 monitoring period sales have increased slightly from 0.54mt in 2015 to 0.62mt in 2016. This increase is due to an improved monitoring return rate from owner / operators in Doncaster. It is hoped the improved response rate will be maintained during future monitoring periods, providing for a more accurate picture of resources in this sub-region. Finningley Quarry production continues to take place in Doncaster and this figure will

reduce again when production switches back to Nottinghamshire. Mineral operators have historically indicated through their returns that sharp sand and gravel resources in Doncaster are nearly depleted the most recent returns have now indicated that approximately 20% of the Doncaster reserve is made up of sharp sand and gravel.

- 5.7. Total reserves increased during 2016 from 5.19mt at the end of 2015 to 9.55mt at the end of 2016. Reserves in West Yorkshire have decreased slightly but reserves in South Yorkshire have increased significantly. This is due to additional work to secure responses to the annual survey from two active quarries, who have not previously submitted data. South Yorkshire’s reserve increased from 4.2mt in 2015 to 8.78mt in 2016.
- 5.8. Separate landbank figures have not previously been available due to the collated sales figures for both sub-regions. The landbank has increased from 17.3 years in 2015 to 23.9 years as at 31 December 2016. This is well above the seven year minimum required by the NPPF but will need to be monitored and assessed in future monitoring reports and Local Aggregate Assessments within the sub-region, especially with regard to the provision of sharp sand and gravel.
- 5.9. It should be noted that reserves of sand and gravel in South Yorkshire are still made up of 80% soft sand deposits. Furthermore the Doncaster Core Strategy states 'For sand and gravel, the evidence indicates that it will be difficult to maintain a supply of sharp sand and gravel to meet the apportionment up to the end of the plan period.' This will need to be kept under close review through both the Annual Monitoring Report and Local Aggregate Assessments.

Table 5.1: South and West Yorkshire sand and gravel landbank

	Landbank as at 31.12.2015	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2016	3 year average sales	10 year average sales	Landbank as at 31.12.2016
South & West Yorkshire	16.6 years	9.55mt	0.46mt	0.4mt	23.9 years

Aggregate crushed rock sales, reserves and landbank

- 5.10. Total sales of crushed rock increased slightly from 3.45mt in 2015 to 3.7mt as of 31st December 2016. Sales in South Yorkshire actually increased by 0.2mt during 2016 whilst sales in West Yorkshire increased by 0.07mt. Part of this increase is due to the inclusion of two border quarries (Darrington and Plasmor) that were previously included in the North

Yorkshire figures but since the reserves are now wholly in Wakefield they are included in the West Yorkshire figures.

5.11. Total reserves of crushed rock aggregate have fallen from 90.3mt in 2015 to 81.92mt as at 31st December 2016. Reserves fell by 4.48mt in South Yorkshire and by 3.92mt in West Yorkshire. Reserves reported this year as ‘non-aggregate’ have been taken off the total in West Yorkshire which explains the fluctuation. In addition, a discrepancy in the method of reporting reserve 2015 data at one quarry occurred.

5.12. The total landbank for crushed rock aggregate as at 31 December 2016 is 31.5 years, a decrease from 34.7 years in 2015. The landbanks for both areas remain in excess of the minimum ten year requirement set out in the NPPF. Reserve and landbank figures should be monitored closely within future LAAs and AMRs.

Table 5.2: South and West Yorkshire crushed rock landbank

	Landbank as at 31.12.2015	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2016	3 year average sales	10 year average sales	Landbank as at 31.12.2016
South Yorkshire	33.2 years	52.10mt	2.42mt	1.73mt	30.1 years
West Yorkshire	39.2 years	29.82mt	1.1mt	0.9mt	33.1 years
South & West Yorkshire	34.7 years	81.92mt	3.5mt	2.6mt	31.5 years

Table 5.3: South and West Yorkshire sales (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales										
South Yorkshire	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.54	0.62
West Yorkshire										
Total Sales	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.54	0.62
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales										
South Yorkshire	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.05	1.14	1.27	2.25	2.4	2.6
West Yorkshire	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.53	0.43	0.79	0.78	1.03	1.03	1.10
Total Sales	3.4	3.1	2.3	1.63	1.48	1.93	2.05	3.28	3.43	3.7

1. Sand and Gravel Sales Combined to maintain commercial confidentiality.

Table 5.4: South and West Yorkshire Reserves (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Reserves										
South Yorkshire	10.14	10.0	5.0	5.7	5.79	5.67	5.95	2.29	4.2	8.78
West Yorkshire ⁽¹⁾	-	-	0.33	0.25	0.2	0.14	0.00 ⁽²⁾	0.88	0.99	0.77
Total Reserves	10.14	10.0	5.33	5.95	5.99	5.81	5.95	3.17	5.19	9.55
Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves										
South Yorkshire	60.8	58.8	63.4	62.4	61.23	60.8	59.5	57.6	56.58	52.10
West Yorkshire	40.8	40	27.14	15.74 ⁽³⁾	15.44 ⁽³⁾	28.5	30.4	25.7 ⁽³⁾	33.74 ⁽⁴⁾	29.82
Total Reserves	101.6	98.8	90.54	78.14⁽³⁾	76.67⁽³⁾	89.3	89.9	83.3⁽³⁾	90.32⁽⁴⁾	81.92

1. No data available before 2009

2. Reserves depleted in this sub-region

3. Incomplete data

4. Note: the reserve figure for 2015 is artificially high due to a discrepancy in how the figures from one quarry were reported for that year.

Aggregate Sites

Table 5.5: South and West Yorkshire Aggregate Sites

Site Name	Material	Operator name	Authority	Status in 2016	Permitted end date
Airfield Quarry	Sand and Sandstone	Johnsons Wellfield Quarries	Kirklees Council	Active	
Appleton Quarry	Sandstone	Marshalls Natural Stone	Kirklees Council	Active	
Armthorpe Quarry	Sand	Yorkshire Aggregates	Doncaster	Planning permission expired in 2015 but the site is still operational.	Application pending
Austerfield Quarry	Sand	Hanson UK	Doncaster	Active	2029
Arthington Quarry	Sandstone	Assoc Waste Management Ltd	Leeds City Council	Inactive	2042
Bank Top Quarry	Sandstone	M & M Yorkshire Stone	Bradford	Active	
Barnsdale Bar NB Straddles two administrative areas (North Yorkshire County Council and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council)	Limestone	Darrington Quarries	North Yorkshire Doncaster	Active in Wakefield (NYCC) and not Doncaster this year	
Beacon Lodge Quarry	Sandstone	Leo Group Ltd	Calderdale	Active	
Blackhill Quarry	Sandstone	Mone Bros Excavation Ltd	Leeds City Council	Active	31st May 2021
Blaxton Quarry	Sand	Vigo Group	Doncaster	Inactive	2042
Bolton Woods Quarry	Sandstone	The Pickard Group/Hard York Quarries	Bradford	Active	
Britannia Quarry	Sandstone	Woodkirk Stone Sales Ltd	Leeds City Council	Active	2042
Cadeby Quarry	Limestone	Grants Precast Ltd	Doncaster	Active but not for aggregate, dimension stone only	2042
Cromwell Quarry	Sandstone	Marshalls Plc	Calderdale	Inactive	2042
Crows Nest	Sandstone	Marshalls Plc	Calderdale	Inactive	

Site Name	Material	Operator name	Authority	Status in 2016	Permitted end date
Darrington Quarry NB Straddles two administrative areas (North Yorkshire County Council and Wakefield) - data is included with that for West Yorkshire	Limestone	FCC Environment	Wakefield	Active	2029
Dunsville	Sand	Breedon Southern	Doncaster	Active	
Elland Edge Quarry	Sandstone	Rand & Asquith	Calderdale	Active	2042
Fagley Quarry	Sandstone	The Pickard Group/ Hard York Quarries	Bradford	Active	
Finningley Quarry NB Straddles two administrative areas (Doncaster and Nottinghamshire)	Sand and Gravel	Tarmac	Doncaster	Active in Doncaster area of the site	56 Ha extension expires 2018
Fly Flatts Delph Quarry	Sandstone, Grit	Rand & Asquith	Calderdale	Active	2042
Forge Lane Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Forge Lane Quarry Ltd	Kirklees	Active	2024
Gibb Lane Quarry	Sandstone	Smiths Haulage & Contracting Ltd	Calderdale	Active	2042
Hainsworth Shaw Quarry	Sandstone	Hainworth Shaw Quarries	Bradford	Active	
Harrycroft	Limestone	Tarmac	Rotherham	Inactive	2016
Hazel Lane	Limestone	Cat Plant Ltd	Doncaster	Active	Appeal in progress (2017)
High Moor Quarry	Limestone	Sam Smith Old Brewery Ltd	Leeds City Council	Active	
Holme Hall Quarry	Limestone	Breedon Southern	Doncaster	Active	2017. ROMP and S73 application will permit to 2027 subject to S106.
Howley Park Quarry	Sandstone	Marshalls Mono Ltd	Leeds City Council	Active	2042

Site Name	Material	Operator name	Authority	Status in 2016	Permitted end date
Hurst Plantation			Doncaster	Inactive	2042 (would require comprehensive ROMP before extraction could re-commence)
Hunter Hill Quarry			Calderdale	Active	2019
Odda Lane Quarry	Sandstone	Whitelocks	Leeds City Council	Active	2042
Moor Top Quarry	Sandstone	RG Stone Sales Ltd	Leeds City Council	Active	2042
Moselden Quarry	Sandstone	Marshalls Natural Stone	Kirkless Council	Active	
Mount Tabor Quarry	Sandstone, Grit	Hard York Quarries	Calderdale	Active	2042
Naylor Hill Quarry	Sandstone	Dennis Gillson & Son Haworth Ltd	Bradford	Active	
Northowram Hill Quarry	Sandstone	Mr R Farrar	Calderdale	Active	2029
Partridge Hill Quarry (High Common Lane, Austerfield)	Sand	Misson Sand and Gravel	Doncaster	Active	2042
Pasture House Quarry	Sandstone	Marshalls Plc	Calderdale	Active	2042
Pinnar Lane Quarry	Sandstone	W S Crossley	Calderdale	Active	2030
Plasmor Works Quarry	Limestone	Plasmor Ltd	Wakefield	Active	2023
Pond Quarry	Sandstone	Hard York	Calderdale	Active	2042
Pule Hill Quarry	Sandstone	Cleanmet Ltd	Calderdale	Active	
Scout Quarry	Sandstone	Cleanmet Ltd	Calderdale	Active	2042
Sovereign	Sandstone	Marshalls Natural Stone	Kirkless Council	Active	
Spring Hill Quarry	Sandstone	Springhill Stone Ltd	Calderdale	Active	2018
Stainton (Glen) Quarry	Limestone	Marshalls Natural Stone	Doncaster	Active	See Holme Hall Quarry
Sunny Bank Farm	Sandstone	Mytholm Stone Sales	Calderdale	Active	
Temple Quarry	Sandstone	Holgate Excavations Ltd	Kirklees Council	Active	

Site Name	Material	Operator name	Authority	Status in 2016	Permitted end date
Warmsworth Quarry	Limestone (primarily for industrial processes)	Sibelco UK	Doncaster	Active	2048
White Rock Quarry	Sandstone	Marshall's Plc	Calderdale	Inactive	2042
Windyridge Quarry	Sandstone	S & R. M. Peel	Kirklees	Active	
Wood Top Quarry	Sandstone	Cleanmet Ltd	Calderdale	Active	
Wroot Road Quarry	Sand ⁽¹⁾	Yorkshire Aggregates	Doncaster	Unknown	2042
58s Road	Sand and Gravel	Rotherham Sand and Gravel	Doncaster	Inactive	2042

1. Horticultural sand only

6. East Riding and North Lincolnshire

- 6.1. The East Riding and North Lincolnshire sub-region comprises East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Lincolnshire Council, North East Lincolnshire Council and Kingston upon Hull City Council. All primary aggregate sites within this sub-region are located within North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire Council areas. A number of secondary and recycled aggregate sites are however located within North East Lincolnshire. Minerals imported from mainland Europe are also landed at wharfs in Kingston upon Hull.
- 6.2. Please note that some data for this sub-region is unavailable. If this data becomes available it will be reported in future monitoring reports.

Aggregate sand and gravel sales, reserves and landbank

- 6.3. Table 6.3, below, provides sales data for land-won aggregate sand and gravel for the monitoring periods 2007 to 2016. Some data includes officer estimates for both sales and reserves due to a low response rate for certain years.
- 6.4. Data for sales of non-aggregate sand and gravel has been included in total sales figures up to and including the 2008 monitoring period. It is therefore difficult to assess the sales pattern of aggregate sand and gravel prior to 2009. Sales across East Riding and North Lincolnshire have fallen slightly from 0.92mt in 2015 to 0.90 in 2016. Sales in East Riding fell by 0.02mt whilst there was no change in sales in North Lincolnshire.
- 6.5. Total recorded reserves as at 31 December 2016 were 7.62mt, up from 7.06mt in 2015. Landbank figures for North Lincolnshire cannot be calculated due to the lack of available sales data. However, if this data becomes available landbanks will be reported in future reports. The sand and gravel landbank in East Riding has increased, from 6.2 years as at 31 December 2015 to 8.5 years at the end of 2016. The landbank has fluctuated in recent years and will be closely monitored in future annual monitoring reports and the authority Local Aggregate Assessments.

Table 6.1 : East Riding and North Lincolnshire sand and gravel landbank

	Landbank as at 31.12.2015	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2016	3 year average sales	10 year average sales	Landbank as at 31.12.2016
East Riding	6.2 years	6.32mt	0.81mt	0.74mt	8.5 years
North Lincolnshire	***Insufficient data available***				

Aggregate crushed rock sales, reserves and landbank

- 6.6. Sales of aggregate crushed rock had been relatively stable in the sub-region throughout the period 2006-2013 apart from a brief decline in 2008. The increase in sales seen in 2015 has been repeated in 2016 with sales of 0.85mt. This increase is based on a rise in East Riding's sales from 0.13mt in 2015 to 0.23mt in 2016. Sales in North Lincolnshire remained steady at 0.62mt.
- 6.7. Reserve data for this sub-region is limited and therefore landbank data should be treated with caution. Reserves as at 31 December 2016 were recorded at 6.59mt in East Riding, a slight increase from the previous year. Reserves in North Lincolnshire as at December 2016 were recorded at 6.5mt, a decrease of 10%. The East Riding landbank is above the ten year minimum requirement at 50.74 years. North Lincolnshire is above the ten year minimum at 32.5 years but this is down from 51.2 years recorded as at December 2014. The North Lincolnshire landbank will need to be monitored closely if sales remain consistent with those seen in 2014, 2015 and 2016 as the 10 year average sales increase and the landbank continues to fall.

Table 6.2: East Riding and North Lincolnshire crushed rock landbank

	Landbank as at 31.12.2015	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2016	3 year average sales	10 year average sales	Landbank as at 31.12.2016
East Riding	61.9 years	6.59mt	0.15mt	0.13mt	50.7 years
North Lincolnshire	36 years	6.5mt	0.64mt	0.2mt	32.5 years
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	44.6 years	13.09mt	0.78mt	0.33mt	39.6 years

Table 6.3 East Riding and North Lincolnshire sales (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales										
East Riding	1.04	0.70	0.57	0.59	0.71	0.56	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.8
North Lincolnshire	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.1
Total Sales	1.04	0.83	0.57	0.59	0.71	0.56	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.9
Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales										
East Riding	0.21	0.11	0.06	0.16	0.13	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.13	0.23
North Lincolnshire	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.11	0.11	0.67	0.62	0.62
Total Sales	0.21	0.21	0.06	0.16	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.75	0.75	0.85

Table 6.4: East Riding and North Lincolnshire reserves (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aggregate Sand and Gravel Reserves										
East Riding	-	-	14.4	9.3	9.1	8.7	7.1	6.4	5.66	6.32
North Lincolnshire	-	-	-	-	2.0	1	1	1.5	1.4	1.3
Total Reserves	-	-	14.4	9.3	11.1	9.7	8.1	7.9	7.06	7.62
Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves										
East Riding	-	-	0.6	5.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.19	6.59
North Lincolnshire	-	-	1.1	-	4.18	4.18	6.2	6.65	7.20	6.5
Total Reserves	-	-	1.7	5.6	10.78	10.88	12.7	12.95	13.39	13.09

Aggregate Sites

Table 6.5: East Riding and North Lincolnshire Aggregate Sites

Site Name	Material	Operator name	Authority	Status in 2014	Planning permission expiry
Brandesburton	Sand	Sandsfield	East Riding	Active	2018
Bringham Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Clifford Watts	East Riding	Dormant	unknown
Cove Farm	Sand	North Lincs Aggregates	North Lincolnshire	Active	
Eastfield Farm	Silica Sand	A.F. Dowson & Sons	North Lincolnshire	Active	
Everthorpe			East Riding	Dormant	unknown
Garton	Sand and Gravel	Clifford Watts	East Riding	Inactive	unknown
Gransmoor	Sand and Gravel	Clifford Watts	East Riding	Inactive	unknown
Greenwick	Chalk (sold as aggregate)	Fenstone	East Riding	Active	unknown
Huggate	Chalk (sold as aggregate)	Fenstone	East Riding	Active	2042
Kettleby Parks	Sand and Gravel	Breedon Aggregates	North Lincolnshire	Active	2024
Kirton Lindsey	Limestone	Welton Aggregates	North Lincolnshire	Active	
Little Catwick	Sand and Gravel	Yarrows Aggregates	East Riding	Active	
Langtoft	Chalk (sold as aggregate)	Clifford Watts	East Riding	Dormant	unknown
Lowthorpe	Chalk (sold as aggregate)	Bob Stabler and Sons Ltd	East Riding	Active	unknown
Manton	Limestone	Brianplant	North Lincolnshire	Active	2042
Melton Ross	Chalk (Industrial chalk with some aggregate sales)	Singleton Birch	North Lincolnshire	Active	2042

Site Name	Material	Operator name	Authority	Status in 2014	Planning permission expiry
Messingham	Silica sand (mainly for industrial processes)	Sibelco UK	North Lincolnshire	Active	
Middleton	Chalk (sold as aggregate)	Simpson	East Riding	Inactive	2027
Nafferton Limes	Chalk (sold as aggregate)	Clifford Watts	East Riding	Inactive	unknown
Newton upon Derwent	Clay and a small amount of sand	Aggregate Recycling (UK) Ltd	East Riding	Active	unknown
North Cave	Sand and Gravel	Humberside Aggregates	East Riding	Active	31.3.2025
Park House Farm	Sand and Gravel	Clifford Watts	East Riding	Active	unknown
Partridge Hall	Chalk (sold as aggregate)	Simpson	East Riding	Active	2036
Riplingham	Chalk (sold as aggregate)	Stoneledge	East Riding	Active	2020
Slate House Farm	Limestone	Welton Aggregates	North Lincolnshire	Active	
South Ferriby	Chalk (industrial chalk only)	Cemex	North Lincolnshire	Active	
Swinescaife	Chalk (industrial Chalk only)	Clifford Watts	East Riding	Active	Unknown
Turtle Hill	Sand and Gravel	Clifford Watts	East Riding	Active	unknown

7. Marine dredged aggregate

7.1. The Crown Estate, along with the British Marine Aggregate Producers Association (BMAPA), publishes reserve and dredge statistics on an annual basis. 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 most recent Capability and Portfolio report for 2016 which provided the following information:

- Total current primary aggregate reserves of 59.14 million tonnes off the Yorkshire and Humber coast (including North East)
- 10 year average annual off-take for primary aggregate of 2.31 million tonnes
- Three year average annual off-take for primary aggregate of 1.47 million tonnes
- Annual average permitted off-take as at 31 March 2014 is 4.8 million tonnes
- Regional reserve life calculated against the 10 year average off-take is 25.66 years.

7.2. 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 2016. Table 8.1 provides detail of The Humber dredging areas, Tables 7.2 and 7.3 provide removal and landing statistics for The Humber for the years 2008 to 2015.

7.3. During the 2015 monitoring period there were 7 licences operating in waters off The Humber coast.

Table 8.1 Active Humber Dredging Areas

Area no.	Licence type	Licence holder/applicant	Operational status 2015
514/1, 514/2, 514/3, 514/4	Active dredge areas	Cemex UK Marine Ltd	Active
197	Active dredge areas	Tarmac Marine Ltd	Active
106/1, 106/2, 106/3, 400, 480	Active dredge areas	Hanson Aggregates Marine Ltd	Active
515/1, 515/2	Active dredge areas	Westminster Gravels Ltd	Active
481/1, 481/2	Active dredge areas	Van Oord Ltd	Active

- 7.4. A total of 1,811,338tonnes of material was removed from permitted dredging areas off the Humber coast during the 2016 monitoring period, a 16% decrease from 2015. This is the lowest level between 2008 - 2015. The principal reason for this reduction in removal is due to the economic recession in Europe which has historically been the significant market for material removed off the Yorkshire and Humber coast. Removal of secondary beach nourishment material the lowest for the past 14 years at least.
- 7.5. Of the total 1,811,338tonnes of material removed, only 674,932 tonnes was landed at permitted wharf locations in the Humber and the North East. Of this figure, a total of 117,417tonnes were landed within the Humber Region, significantly more than previously. Landings at River Tyne Wharfs have also increased, whilst landings at Blyth and River Tees Wharfs have decreased. The area involved – 18th annual report records for 2015 that 63.2% of the material removed from off the Humber coast was landed in mainland Europe with only 35.2% of the material being landed at locations within the Humber. The remainder was landed in the Thames Estuary, 1.5%, and on the South Coast, 0.1%.
- 7.6. Further work on the potential contribution of marine aggregates to the Yorkshire and Humber region was commissioned by Leeds City Council and undertaken by URS Infrastructure and Environment UK Limited in 2013⁴. This report highlighted, amongst other things, that whilst there is more than adequate capacity in relation to permitted removal rates and reserves, there remains low levels of landings due to the presence of only one operational wharf with limited onward distribution options. In 2016 Leeds City Council has granted a planning consent for the construction of a new wharf at Stourton for the landing of marine won aggregate. It will be necessary to continue to monitor marine aggregate in future Annual Monitoring Reports and relevant Local Aggregate Assessments in order to analyse any changes in removal and landing rates.

⁴ Marine Aggregate Study Final Report, URS, January 2014

Table 7.1: Marine dredged aggregate removed from off the Humber coast 2008-2016

The Humber		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Primary	Aggregate	3,154,070	2,524,328	2,622,126	2,175,846	1,451,742	1,528,399	1,566,850	1,318,134	1,353,193
	River & Misc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,424	-
Secondary	Beach nourishment	449,988	545,127	545,874	730,033	633,821	611,787	620,422	626,472	445,406
	Contract fill	-	-	18,573	-	-	-	-	-	12,739
Total aggregates removed		3,604,058	3,069,455	3,186,573	2,905,879	2,085,563	2,140,186	2,187,272	2,144,030	1,811,338
Authorised limit of removal (mt/pa)		4,400,000	5,050,000	5,050,000	5,050,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,560,000	4,700,000	4,800,000

Table 7.2: Marine dredged aggregate landed at Humber coastal wharfs

Landing Point	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Blyth	-	-	-	4,046	11,156	27,489	22,946	37,452	29,904
River Humber wharves	212,538	92,202	115,490	108,927	90,194	76,102	-	25,561	117,417
River Tees wharves	314,862	189,890	257,062	181,346	99,452	133,711	198,710	245,860	215,142
River Tyne wharves	508,773	314,599	362,223	247,407	337,173	265,293	292,646	287,018	312,469
Total landings	1,036,173	596,691	734,775	541,726	537,975	502,595	514,302	595,891	674,932
Total landings in the Humber	212,538	92,202	115,490	108,927	90,194	76,102	-	25,561	117,417

8. Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 8.1. 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, ash and slag.
- 8.2. The use of secondary and recycled materials not only reduce 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.
- 8.3. Data on secondary and recycled aggregate production and use is variable and incomplete. This is because, while some sites operate under license and can be monitored, much recycling and re-use occurs on individual construction sites, is temporary in nature and does not produce data. Insufficient data was obtained from the 2015 survey to report the returns received but it is hoped that this can be reported on in a future report. The Environment Agencies Waste Data Interrogator has been used to identify the amount of CD&E waste produced and handled within each Waste Authority and is presented in Table 8.1 below. Some Authorities have calculated CD&E waste for their areas but as the level of data and method of calculation varies only the Waste Data Interrogator has been used.
- 8.4. The most up-to-date data available from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator is from 2016.
- 8.5. CD&E materials will be used for engineering works and restoration 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. Given the limits to the data the findings should be used cautiously.
- 8.6. In 2016 North Yorkshire facilities handled 1.42mt, up from 1.07 mt in 2015,. The amount of CD&E produced also increased from 0.47mt in 2015 to 0.54mt in 2016. The increase was due to an increase in both produced and handled material in North Yorkshire although the amount produced and handled fell slightly in the City of York..

- 8.7. In South & West Yorkshire Sub-Region there was an increase overall, in both production and handling of CD&E. The amount of handled CD&E increased from 5.9mt in 2015 to 6.29mt in 2016. The amount of CD&E produced increased from 3.93mt in 2015 to 3.98mt in 2016.
- 8.8. In East Riding and North Lincolnshire handled CD&E decreased slightly from 1.85mt in 2015 to 1.78mt in 2016. Production of CD&E increased from 0.9mt in 2015 to 1.27mt in 2016.

Table 8.1 CD&E Arising's Produced and Handled in North Yorkshire (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
North Yorkshire WPA	74,636	680,249	390,941	905,227	285,879	850,820	400,551	924,771	483,657	1,286,197
York, City of WPA	69,912	99,195	100,192	145,121	115,519	134,974	75,617	140,253	59,200	137,233
North Yorkshire	144,548	779,445	491,133	1,050,347	401,398	985,794	476,168	1,065,025	542,857	1,423,430
Barnsley WPA	123,132	75,521	150,852	103,529	155,639	89,746	116,949	83,988	81,883	81,443
Doncaster WPA	308,053	760,158	336,965	814,035	331,463	1,047,392	687,812	1,387,346	394,038	1,097,749
Rotherham WPA	148,308	421,211	232,861	684,363	238,573	565,003	266,415	452,648	191,064	380,424
Sheffield WPA	454,390	513,244	757,661	579,818	694,655	659,561	684,841	734,801	757,354	842,838
Bradford City WPA	131,990	160,596	130,307	217,678	142,740	228,320	222,626	251,865	320,934	294,376
Calderdale WPA	126,327	220,193	121,897	238,495	103,927	173,324	191,381	271,481	207,119	380,424
Kirklees WPA	306,720	422,434	266,836	355,300	279,831	309,881	320,910	381,053	356,798	565,419
Leeds WPA	575,396	943,634	617,756	964,416	694,334	1,184,749	982,963	1,680,103	1,154,330	1,730,476
Wakefield WPA	245,687	530,641	217,631	671,973	302,787	721,679	456,625	755,039	517,530	912,710
South & West Yorkshire	2,420,003	4,047,631	2,832,765	4,629,608	2,943,949	4,979,654	3,930,522	5,998,324	3,981,050	6,285,859
East Riding of Yorkshire WPA	398,395	727,454	401,342	524,777	420,704	712,718	470,032	963,420	473,027	878,456
Kingston Upon Hull City WPA	381,887	290,454	257,085	268,181	48,655	242,763	55,396	329,860	415,986	351,133
North East Lincolnshire WPA	154,460	131,973	95,572	86,223	119,029	85,112	181,657	92,371	172,861	81,302
North Lincolnshire WPA	395,147	269,616	151,180	397,936	215,424	353,533	212,230	467,211	205,920	465,990
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	1,329,889	1,419,497	905,178	1,277,117	803,812	1,394,126	919,315	1,852,863	1,267,794	1,776,881

Appendix 1: AWP Membership 2017

Aggregate Working Party Representatives	
Chairperson	<p>Vicky Perkin Planning Services, North Yorkshire County Council County Hall, Racecourse Lane, Northallerton DL7 8AH vicky.perkin@northyorks.gov.uk 01609 533 323</p>
Technical Secretary	<p>Philippa Lane Principal Planner, Minerals and Waste Urban Vision Partnership Ltd 1st Floor, Salford Civic Centre, Chorley Road, Swinton, Salford, M27 5AW 0161 604 7652 philippa.lane@urbanvision.org.uk</p>
Government Representatives	
Department for Communities and Local Government	<p>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</p>

The Crown Estate	<p>Nick Everington</p> <p>The Crown Estate, Marine Minerals, 16 New Burlington Place, London W1S 2HX</p> <p>Nick.Everington@thecrownestate.co.uk</p>
Local Government Representatives	
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	<p>Mark Anderson</p> <p>Environmental Services, Barnsley MBC, Wesgate Plaza, PO Box 601, Barnsley, S Yorkshire S70 9FA</p>
Bradford Metropolitan District Council	<p>Carole Howarth</p> <p>Bradford Metropolitan District Council, 2nd Floor Jacobs Well, Bradford, BD1 5RW</p>
Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council	<p>Spatial Planning, Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council, Development Strategy Team, 2nd Floor Northgate House, Halifax HX1 1UN</p>
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	<p>Helen McCluskie</p> <p>Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3BU</p>
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	<p>James Durham</p> <p>Strategic Planning, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, County Hall, Cross Street, Beverley HU17 9BA</p>
Kingston upon Hull	<p>Roger Gray</p> <p>City Planning, Floor 2, The Guildhall, Alfred Gelder Street, Kingston upon Hull, HU1 2AA</p>
Kirklees Council	<p>Glenn Wakefield</p> <p>Kirklees Council, Investment and Regeneration Service, PO Box B93, Civic Centre 3, off Market Street, Huddersfield, HD1 2JR</p>
Leeds City Council	<p>Louise White & Helen Miller</p> <p>Leeds City Council, Leonardo Building, 2 Rossington Street, Leeds LS2 8HD</p>
North East Lincolnshire	<p>Craig Woolmer</p> <p>Cofely (in partnership with North East Lincolnshire Council), Origin One, 1 Origin Way, Europarc, Grimsby DN37 9TZ</p>
North Lincolnshire	<p>Iain Cunningham</p> <p>Planning & Regeneration, Places Directorate, North Lincolnshire Council, Civic Centre, Ashby Road, Scunthorpe DN16 1AB</p>

North York Moors National Park Authority	Caroline Skelly North York Moors National Park Authority, The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley YO62 5BP
North Yorkshire County Council	Joan Jackson North Yorkshire County Council, Planning Services, County Hall, Northallerton DL7 8AH
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	Ryan Shepherd Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, Planning Policy Team, Riverside House, Main Street, Rotherham S60 1AE
Sheffield City Council	Chris Hanson Forward & Area Planning, Howden House, 1 Union Street, Sheffield, S1 2SH
Wakefield Council	Ian Garratt Wakefield Council, Wakefield One, PO Box 700, Wakefield WF1 2EB
City of York Council	No contact available
Yorkshire Dales National Park	Dave Parrish Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Yoredale, Bainbridge, Leyburn, North Yorkshire DL8 3EL
Industry Representatives	
Aggregate Industries UK Limited	Geoff Storey Aggregate Industries UK, High Roads, Nether Kellet, Carnforth, Lancashire LA6 1EA
British Aggregate Association	Michael Hodges michael.hodges @breedongroup.com Trefor Evans tevans@british-aggregates.com
British Marine Aggregate Producers Association	Andrew Bellamy BMAPA, UMA House, Shopwhyke Road, Chichester PO20 2AD
CEMEX UK	Kirsten Hannaford-Hill CEMEX, Cemex House, Evreux Way, Rugby CV21 2DT
Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Ben Ayres Hanson Aggregates, Clifford House, Wetherby Business Park, York Road, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS22 7NS

Helen McCluskie Doncaster MBC

Rob Smith

North Yorkshire CC

Helen Miller Leeds CC

Steve Littlejohn

Calderdale MBC

Apologies:

Andy Duncan Rotherham MBC

Ryan Shepherd

Rotherham MBC

Eamon Mythen CLG

Item	Description
1	Introduction and apologies
2	Minutes and actions of last meeting (10 th December 2014)
3	AM2015 and 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

Vicky Perkin (VP) welcomed everyone to the meeting. Urban Vision was introduced as the new Secretariat for the Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party (Y&H AWP) represented by Carolyn Williams (CW) and Jonathan Evans (JE). JE gave apologies for Andy Duncan (Rotherham MBC), Eamon Mythen (CLG) and Ryan Shepherd (Rotherham MBC).

Minutes and actions of last meeting

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

Misspelled name noted in minutes of previous meeting but otherwise were agreed as a true and accurate record.

ACTION: Correct spelling of name.

AM2015 and AM2016 Progress

AM2015

CW indicated that the AM2015 report still required information to be supplied on local plan progress and data for Rotherham and Wakefield. Following the supply of this information a draft report could be completed and sent to AWP for comments. Carole Howarth (CH) indicated that Wakefield returns where in the West Yorkshire LAA and Helen McCluskie (HM) indicated that there were no longer any returns for Rotherham. JE to amend existing report and circulate for comment w/c 11th April. AWP agreed to respond with comments 2 weeks from receipt of the report.

AM2016 and LAA's

CW suggested that a timetable should be agreed for the productions of LAAs. CW said this would be in line with the POS guidance with a suggested completion date for September to feed into the AMR for October. It was also agreed that the preparation of LAAs would focus on 2015 data. VP advised that a proposed timetable should be circulated for agreement.

Dave Parish (DP) noted that not all operators had provided distribution data on returns and asked if there was a consensus on whether or not this was needed. Malcolm Radcliff (MR) indicated there was not much point unless everyone supplies this data, industry relatively supportive. Rob Smith (RS) said that where this could be supplied this information was important, and it was agreed that where supplied and useable this should be taken account of. Geoff Storey (GS) said he had provided it for NYCC.

Michael Eaglestone (ME) queried why South and West Yorkshire sand & gravel sales were combined. CW commented that this was due to there being less than 3 operators in South Yorkshire as commented by HM, therefore to protect confidentiality the figures had been combined. CW commented that if additional information was supplied from operators in South Yorkshire who had not responded, the figures could be provided separately in future.

ACTION: Proposed time tables for LAAs to be circulated.

Local Aggregate Assessment review and scrutiny arrangements

CW North Yorkshire LAA considered very good example, CW stated intention for next round of LAA's would be for UV to provide a summary of all of the LAA's prior to circulation for comment by AWP members. MR would like LAAs to include summary sheet at the start and to use track changes to help respond. MR also requested that only 1 landbank figure be used as it is confusing otherwise.

VP proposes that if 2014 LAA not completed that the focus should now be on using the 2015 data for the production of LAA's. Agreement from the AWP.

MR requested that AWP reports from each region be staggered so that industry is not overwhelmed.

Crown Estates Update

Mark Wrigley (MW) provided a Crown Estate updated indicating that 2015 capability 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.

ACTION – MW to send links to reports to secretariat for circulation (Links provided below)

1) The 2015 Capability and Portfolio report is available on TCE website and hard copies can be provided on request.

<http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/media/389767/ei-marine-aggregates-capability-and-portfolio.pdf>

2) We expect to publish 2015 port landing stats next month (link is for 2014).

<http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/media/476134/ei-marine-aggregate-statistics-2014.pdf>

3) The latest in our series of “area involved” reports, published jointly with BMAPA –

<http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/media/438891/ei-marine-aggregate-area-involved-17th-report.pdf>

4) We have published three reports - for Norfolk, Suffolk and Humber - to help people understand the interaction between aggregates dredging and the coastal zone.

[thecrownestate.co.uk/energy-and-infrastructure/research/seabed-and-coastal-research/reports/](http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/energy-and-infrastructure/research/seabed-and-coastal-research/reports/) - URL no longer exists

5) We will be carrying out a marine aggregates tender round this year. Requests for expression of interest are imminent. Tender will run from April to October. Decisions will be subject to HRA with awards made in mid-2017.

[thecrownestate.co.uk/energy-and-infrastructure/aggregates/working-with-us/tender-rounds/](http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/energy-and-infrastructure/aggregates/working-with-us/tender-rounds/) - URL no longer exists

Communities and Local Government (provided by Eamon Mythen)

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 - AWP's Technical Secretariat contract FY 2015/16

Funds in place for the AWP's Tech Secs for FY 2015/16, following the award of the AWP's contracts in 2015 and have been successfully used.

Funding - AWP's 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 AWP's Tech Secs for FY 2016/17. Ministers approved our Special Case and funding has been secured in the first instance for the AWP's Tech Secs for FY 2016/17.

Funding - AWP's 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 AWP's Tech Secs beyond FY 2016/17 - for the remainder of the current AWP's 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.

A discussion took place regarding the appropriateness of the national guidelines and apportionment figures going forward. It was however noted that they are still the only published guidelines and as such should be referred to. MR said the industry needed a forecast but acknowledged the irrelevance of the existing apportionment figures. CW said section would be included in the next AMR on LAA's to show how well regional targets are being achieved.

Industry update

MR provided industry update. Noted that the local plan expert group only briefly mentioned minerals at the back of their report. Local plans should be completed by 2017 including minerals plans.

Para 14 of NPPF which looks at objectively assessed needs could also apply to LAAs. Statutory duty proposed for a plan that is up to date and maintained. The report findings state that plans should be designed to be easily modified, and produced in line with published timetables with a maximum timetable set for plan making. It was noted that PINS need more resources, National concordat for councils to sign up to prepare plans. Revision of NPPG possible so that AWP reports can carry more weight in planning.

MR asked if the AWP should more closely scrutinise LAAs and should there be more cross AWP discussions to insure needs are met? General support from AWP for this.

MR indicated that approximately 50% of mineral sites coming forward were not identified in Minerals Plans and that the industry require up to date plans. Another issue for industry were potential changes to the water framework directive which would reduce abstraction licence to a period of 15 years with no guarantee of renewal – this is insufficient security for industry to invest. If approved industry unlikely to apply for abstraction licence and instead extraction of minerals would only take place above the water table increasing the surface area worked and diminishing potential reserves..

Following the Methley decision, concerns were raised about the use of inert waste for restoration of landfills and quarries. Industry is struggling with applying for planning permission and environmental permits separately even though EA consulted as part of planning application and would like to see this done as a single process.

MR noted that Natural England currently consulting on how Great Crested Newts should be protected on development sites. The consultation proposes to change the system to look at the area the development is within rather than focusing on the site only allowing for some rather than all Newts to be rehomed as long as it can be shown that the overall population will not be adversely effected and that habitats will not be destroyed. The consultation discusses the potential to bring in temporary rules for quarry working, responses due by 6th April.

CH commented that the Planning Officers Society (POS) have been in discussion on whether 2017 end date for local plans does or does not cover minerals and waste plans. Authorities are encouraged to comment on this current consultation.

GS concerned that housing applications have been coming forward within MSA's and affecting safeguarded minerals sites and minerals infrastructure. In such circumstance there is concern that insufficient detail is being requested/provided by the developers and therefor mineral issues are not being assessed effectively. GS requested that MPA members keep an eye on planning applications and plan allocations to ensure that potential resources are not needlessly lost.

MPAs Update

North Yorkshire (inc City of York and North Yorkshire Moors National Park)

Preferred options style consultation completed and currently reviewing responses. Most comments related to sites rather than aggregate supply. North Yorkshire plan to release an updated plan in autumn with submission by the end of the year and adoption in 2017. There have been a number of responses on shale gas. NYCC were unlikely to consider dealing with fracking in a separate, follow on plan, as it was an important issue to address.

Bradford

Minerals policies and allocations contained within core strategy. Plan went to examination a year ago, no issues relating to minerals, and this included sites. The delays to the plan are in relation to the HRA and housing, currently plan is moving forward but slowly.

Doncaster

Minerals policies and allocations combined into local plan. Plan has been through examination and no issues with minerals. Plan is being reproduced this summer with work starting on housing distribution numbers. Currently working on the evidence base, but not likely to start on LAA till late summer. Currently consulting on mineral safeguarding.

North Lincolnshire

Broad strategies contained within the core strategy with intention of producing a separate M&W plan, however this is currently being looked at and may not continue.

Barnsley

Minerals combined in local plan. Plan going to Full Council 26th May with publication consultation following this, aiming for adoption mid 2017. Currently processing data received from a 2015 additional call for site process.

North East Lincolnshire

Single combined local plan pre-submission currently being consulted on. Closing date for consultation is the 13th April 2016.

Calderdale

Separate M&W plan being produced. Part of plan was consulted on at end of 2015 but did not include minerals which will be consulted on in spring 2016. Final Draft of Plan programmed for end of 2016 with Publication as early as possible in 2017 and examination by end of 2017. Aiming for adoption early 2018.

Leeds

Minerals and waste contained within the Natural Resources Plan. There was a high court challenge to this plan. As a result minerals policies were reviewed and this has now been adopted.

Kirklees

Local plan consultation ended 1st February 2016. Council is currently going through feedback from consultation which includes some responses to minerals polices/allocations. Publication is Autumn 2016 with adoption planned for some time in 2017.

Yorkshire Dales National Park

One plan which includes M&W policies. Plan submitted January 2016, no date given as yet for examination. Dave Parish (DP) noted that the park boundary was due to change in August 2016 to include an additional area, as this area is not included in the current plan the new area would not be covered by this plan. The new area would only be covered when the plan is either updated or a new one produced.

East Riding & Hull

Joint plan with Preferred Approach consultation on 11th April. Submission expected late 2016 with adoption by the end of 2017. Authorities had a poor response to 2015 mineral survey and this is impacting ability to plan for minerals. Plan requires up to date minerals data to progress.

AOB

MR indicated there where changes at the MPA with Ken Hobden retiring with Mark Russell being promoted to his position. Two new recruits, Mark North and Nick Horsley are being brought in. MR may not be involved in AWP going forward.

RS indicated that Tees Valles have produced a draft local aggregate assessment looking at cross boundary movement of Aggregate and the future supply circumstances in more detail. NYCC would be providing comments.

RS also mentioned work being led by Bradford MBC on magnesian limestone which is a cross boundary resource effecting North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Wakefield. ME commented that Bradford are producing a Resource Assessment report, if data provided by affected authorities report could be completed and provided later this year.

Request for secretariat to add Chalk as separate line on aggregate form for next year's survey.

Date of next meeting

Meeting proposed towards the end of October at NYCC offices, date to be confirmed following agreement of time table.

Minutes of Yorkshire and Humber AWP Meeting 28th July 2016 12noon North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AD

Chair: Vicky Perkin

North Yorkshire CC

Secretariat: Jonathan Evans
Philippa Lane

Urban Vision

Attendees:

Carole Howarth	Bradford / West Yorkshire Combined Authority	Michael Eaglestone	Bradford / West Yorkshire Combined Authority
Dave Parish	Yorkshire Dales NP	Nick Horsley	MPA
Deryck Ellis	East Riding of Yorkshire and Hull CC	Rob Smith	North Yorkshire CC
Glenn Wakefield	Kirklees Council	Shirley Ross	East Riding of Yorkshire and Hull CC
Iain Cunningham	North Lancashire Council		

Apologies:

Andy Duncan	Rotherham MBC	Jennifer Downs	Hull City Council
Andy Wainwright	East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Kirsten Hannaford-Hill	Cemex
Ben Mitchell	Hope Construction Materials	Louise White	Leeds City Council
David Atkinson	Lafarge Tarmac	Michael Hodges	Sherburn Group
Geoff Storey	Aggregate Industries UK	Paul Copeland	Calderdale Council
Helen McCluskie	Doncaster MBC	Rebecca Harrison	City of York
Helen Miller	Leeds City Council	Ryan Shepherd	Rotherham MBC
Ian King	North East Lincolnshire Council		

Item	Description
1	Introduction and apologies
2	LAA Development: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	Any other business

Introduction and apologies

Vicky Perkin (VP) welcomed everyone to the meeting and set out the purpose of the meeting which was to address any issues or concerns regarding LAAs. Jonathan Evans (JE) gave apologies for those unable to attend and noted that Carol Howarth (CH) and Michael Eaglestone (ME) would represent West Yorkshire Authorities as they were leading on producing a joint LAA. Deryck Ellis (DE) and Shirley Ross (SR) would represent Hull CC.

Rob Smith (RS) highlighted the importance of producing a LAA to help plan for mineral development.

JE – There are two main reasons for the meeting. Firstly to ensure that aggregate demand is planned for. A number of authorities are planning for growth within their local plans and this will increase their demand for aggregates. The AWP needs to ensure that those authorities that will need to import aggregate to meet their growth agendas are communicating this to the Authorities which supply their aggregate to ensure it is adequately planned for. Secondly, to look at standardising LAA reports so that they can be more easily compared and to discuss the inclusion of an Executive Summary to aid in making the report accessible.

LAA Development

i) Purpose & ii) Are we delivering and planning regionally?

RS – LAA should be an assessment of supply and demand factors to identify future forecast. Some authorities in Y&H are big producers and some are big users of aggregate. Difficult to have a one size fits all.

CH – Barnsley recently sent LAA to a select number of Authorities. West Yorkshire is a large user of Aggregates and as such their report will be different to North Yorkshire County Council, which is a major producer. Agreements from discussions with producers are noted within the LAA. Should these be more formalised through the AWPs?

RS – It would be better if formal discussion were held between aggregate users and producers as this would create a paper trail which could be used as evidence in an examination. The AWP has a co-ordinating role to assist in the establishment of a transparent process.

VP – Authorities require LAAs to fit in with their Local Plan timetable.

RS – Agrees that it would be good to have a coordinated approach, however this could be difficult because Authorities want to have the LAA in place so that it forms part of the evidence base.

VP – LAA requirements set out in Planning Practice Guidance.

Nick Horsley (NH) – Planning Officers Society/MPA also has LAA Guidance.

iii) Approach to Future Demand

NH – It is important that there is clear planning by authorities on major developments as production cannot be increased at short notice. Consistent approach to reporting through the LAA is helpful for industry.

ME – Future demand should include analysis of housing delivery identified within local plan. Is there a relationship between aggregate supply and house building including infrastructure?

NH – There is a lot of substitution at the moment with crushed rock being used to replace the shortfall in sand supply. Housing can vary by 50 – 100 ton depending on proposals and what is included, e.g. do you include the schools and hospitals required by new developments?

RS – NYCC has done some work and concluded that forecasting demand for aggregate cannot be too housing-focused as other developments can have a significant impact on demand.

ME – Another issue to consider is the current shortage of housing and the government's aim to significantly increase building rates which will increase demand for aggregates.

VP – Figure will be skewed by major infrastructure projects if only looking at housing.

ME – Large infrastructure project demands average out over time, NYCC have assessed impact of large infrastructure on aggregate demand.

RS – NYCC area was assessed and that was the finding, cannot comment on other areas. In NYCC there is a steady level of infrastructure projects which are now consider as background demand.

VP – Is JE aware of how other AWPs have approached the issue of assessing future demand.

JE – North West AWP wanted to have a balanced approach looking at average sales as well as taking into account planned growth whilst acknowledging there is always a level of uncertainty.

CH – Need to assess local plans and what is planned for even if it isn't delivered.

iv) Duty to Cooperate

RS – Interaction between Minerals Planning Authorities need to make sure aggregate demand is met. It is also important for the evidence base in Local Plans.

NH – Discussions need to be recorded formally for examinations and needs to go beyond the Y&H AWP.

SR – Hull imports from Norway, do they need to contact the equivalent minerals planning authority in Norway to insure demand can be met?

CH – Asked inspector about contacting other countries, inspector indicated the source should be acknowledged. Formal DtC is unrealistic.

NH – Freight Ports tend to promote what they do, could contact port authority.

IC – Possible to monitor international movements and acknowledge them within LAAs. Difficult to contact source country and see if demand for or supply of aggregates will be maintained.

RS – need to acknowledge capacity at ports as this will be stable although location of demand for or supply of aggregates may change.

v) Import and export demands

Deryck Ellis (DE) – Are industries interested in engaging with authorities.

NH – Industry will keep producing as long as there is material to extract and it is economical. Should be noted that many of the large companies are international and they will be in competition with the overseas elements of the business for investment money. Authorities need to keep communicating with industry to insure investment is made.

DE – Private industry can sell aggregate to anyone so authorities don't have any real control over industry?

NH – Planning permission often include a vehicle movement limit which effectively acts as a tonnage limit. Hours of operation can also impact operations, especially when some infrastructure projects may be built over night. Companies are free to sell their product to anyone.

ME – Minerals Planning Authorities have to plan for supply. If this is not delivered locally the authority supplying the aggregates needs to include the other authorities demand in there LAA or Minerals Planning Authorities are failing to plan adequately.

JE – If Authorities are planning for significant growth in their local plans and this is accounted for in the LAA and presumably reserves of aggregates would be increased to meet expected demand. If however significant growth is not achieved, would this have a negative impact on industry?

CH – Annual appraisal would examine the landbank. If there was a continued increase in the landbank further permissions could be questioned.

RS – Need to look at how minerals relate to development as there isn't another way to assess demand.

JE – Need to be aware of bigger picture as in 2014 report one authority's landbank increased despite a fall in reserves due to a falling figure for 10 year average sales.

NH – Also need to be aware of impact from site closures as this can increase demand at other sites in the area and these impacts can cross authority boundaries. If demand goes up and there are only 1 or 2 sites this could significantly affect the landbank. For authorities with only a few sites it is important to keep an eye on individual sites in these situations.

RS – Much less of an issue in areas with landbank spread across many sites.

IC – N Lincs only has 2 sand and gravel quarries and they do not have permission from 1 operator to use their quarries data. This makes planning for future demand difficult.

Shirley Ross (SR) - Had very limited returns in East Riding for secondary & recycled aggregates difficult to take this into account.

NH – Secondary & recycled difficult to predict as often used on site where produced.

vi) Consistent Formatting

RS – Could we standardise how LAAs Calculate demand?

IC – MPA proposed a standardised approach as major differences across county.

SR – NYCC LAA seen as a good example, other authorities tend to follow suit given they don't have the resources to invest significant time in producing the LAA.

VP – Are AWP members in general agreement with the use of housing forecasts as the method to predict future demand? Are there any other methods that AWP members consider appropriate?

Dave Parish (DP) – 10 year average as good as any other forecasting method, difficult to accurately predict demand and this offers the best option.

NH – If using the 10 year average need to include a 3 year average as the 10 year will average out ups and downs in demand. The 3 year average will indicate if demand is increasing or decreasing.

VP – Staff and resources available varies between authorities so need to be realistic about what assessment can be undertaken by a given authority.

ME – A buffer factor could be used with 10 year average sales as a way to avoid short falls in supply.

IC – political issue may arise if significant apportionment for demand in other areas is needed to be planned for.

CH – A standardised method across all AWP's would be helpful.

VP – There would be issues with standardised approach as Scotland and Wales operate defiantly and those authorities bordering would be affected.

DP – 10 year and 3 year could be used as a simplistic method as long as not used as sole reason to refuse planning permission.

RS – Forecasting is a bench mark and will need to be kept under review.

VP – LAA needs to define Authorities chosen option for forecasting and give justification as to why it was chosen.

vii) Front Page Executive Summary

VP – Are AWP members in agreement with the inclusion of a standardised executive summary? - Yes

CH – Many LAA reports contain an Executive Summary and consistency across the AWP will be important. Can JE take lead at looking for a standardised Executive Summary?

Philippa Lane (PL) – The Isle of White has a good Executive Summary which includes a table with trend information which includes arrows to indicate increases and decreases in trends.

JE – will circulate Isle of White Executive Summary.

viii) Timetable

VP – Local Plan timetable may not work with LAA / AWP timetable.

RS – LAA out of sync in our area and there is a need to bring together a LAA timetable.

CH – Timetable in POS document proposing a Draft in September and Final Document by end of the Year.

VP – Authorities may have issue meeting time table with current staff levels.

CH – Reductions in staffing has led to West Yorkshire working together to produce a joint LAA. South Yorkshire still producing LAAs individually, none of the authorities are major producers but they are major importers of aggregate. If Authorities aren't planning aggregate requirements for their growth agendas will industry engage with the Local Plan process to highlight this?

NH – Industry only tend to engage with Local Authorities in two ways, on mineral safeguarding allocations and through the AWP, not generally through Local Plans.

RS – Need a consistent message from the MPA and Industry to tell Authorities they need to consider mineral requirements.

ED – Planning Officers Society could be used to apply weight to authorities not engaging on minerals.

ix) Mineral Products Association perspective

NH - Potential impacts of Devolution need to be considered. Simple is best, but if part of the plan process needs to stand up to scrutiny. Need to have a level of engagement with Council Members, many authorities do not engage with their members over LAA and AWP and they therefore do not understand their importance.

RS – Engagement with Council Members needs to be balanced to insure AWP and LAA remain technical and don't become political.

AOB

RS – North Yorkshire LAA draft to be sent out shortly for review, please can AWP members review and comment.

CH – West Yorkshire LAA due to be circulated to WY officers next week then Heads of Planning and their Portfolio Board, likely to be circulated to AWP by end of September.

JE – 2016 Report (2015 data) update – has now received all authority data for 2015 and have begun to produce the 2016 AMR. The Crown Estate is yet to release all the Marine Data and the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator for 2015 is not yet available. A draft of the report will be circulated to the Y&H AWP prior to the next meeting on the 28th September.

Ian King	North East Lincolnshire Council	Ryan Shepherd	Rotherham MBC
I Garratt	Wakefield Council	Shirley Ross	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
James Barker	Kirkless Council	Tom Brown	Hanson
Jennifer Downs	Hull City Council		

Item	Description
1.	Introductions and apologies
2.	Minutes and actions of last meeting
3.	AM2016 update
4.	Communities and Local Government update
5.	Crown Estate update
6.	Industry update
7.	MPAs update
8.	Ratification of AM2015
9.	Ratification of North Yorkshire LAA
10.	Maintaining Commercial Confidentiality
11.	AOB
12.	DONM

Introduction and apologies

Vicky Perkin (VP) – Welcomed everyone to the meeting

Jonathan Evans (JE) – Gave apologies for those unable to attend.

Minutes and actions of last meeting

VP – Noted one change requested by Rob Smith regarding comments within the last meeting. JE to amend and re-issue minutes.

AM2016 update and 10) Commercial Confidentiality

Carol Howarth (CH) – West Yorkshire Crushed rock reserve figure on page 15 of draft 2016 AMR incorrect and needs to be updated.

CH – West Yorkshire Combined LAA in the process of being approved so unable to merge crushed rock figure with South Yorkshire.

Helen McCluskie (HM) – Further returns have been received which ensure commercial confidentiality will be maintained this year. No longer need to combine figures for this year. Merging of crushed rock figures may be required in future years.

CH – Figure should be kept separate this year. Going forward a decision would need to be made as soon as possible regarding merging of figures as Heads of Planning in West Yorkshire would need to agree. Would other documents need to be produced together?

VP – Combining data going forward would make sense.

CH – Does industry have any concerns about data being combined?

Geoff Storey (GS) – No major concerns, supply not significant from South Yorkshire

Mark North (MN) – No concerns. Would it create any landbank issues?

HM – Combining could hide issues in landbank

GS – Important that if figures and/or reports combined that rail heads (and other infrastructure) are safeguarded from housing development

HM – Safeguarding covered within Local Plans for South Yorkshire

CH – Within Local Plans for West Yorkshire. Recognised by heads of planning, West Yorkshire recognises the importance of rail heads as a consumer required to import aggregate. Doncaster has been a major supplier this year.

HM – Shouldn't assume trend of imports from Doncaster

CH – Derbyshire has historically been a major provider of aggregates to West Yorkshire.

DCLG update

JE – Eamon Mythen was unable to make the meeting. JE will ask for update to include in minutes if available.

2014 National Survey update – report requires sign off by new Ministers following changes in Government. There is currently no timescale for when this might happen.

Crown Estates

Mark Wrigley (MW) – Ports reports 2016 due to be released shortly. Marine Licencing Round currently running, tender ends October after which awards are due to be made by mid-2017. Not sure if there will be any off Humber coast.

Helen Miller (HMi) – When considering offering a licence do you just assess the area bid or do you consider where material will be landed?

MW – Crown Estate do not consider where materials will be landed as part of the granting of a licence.

Industry update

MN - MPA 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 and off shore power and National infrastructure. They noted that lots of assumptions had been made on the availability of aggregates for major projects. Local Authorities need to be planning for them.

MN – Safeguarding of minerals infrastructure is currently a real challenge especially railheads. Major concern over lack of forward planning in Local Plans. Many propose significant growth but no planning on how aggregate demands will be met, especially if infrastructure is lost. Once lost, infrastructure is rarely replaced.

Michael Hodges (MH) – Loss of infrastructure a concern for industry. Note environmental health often more concerned with impact on new housing developments close to historic quarries than the established quarry.

MN – New developments close to existing infrastructure often an issue in authority areas not used to dealing with safeguarding areas.

VP – Lot of pressure on local authorities with number of housing schemes coming forward. Need to raise concerns with district planners.

MH – Aware there is lots of pressure from housing demand which is good for the industry when it is not built close to existing infrastructure.

CH – Combined West Yorkshire Authority includes Heads of Planning, would a member of the MPA be willing to attend a meeting to promote industry needs and protection of infrastructure?

MN – MPA would be happy to attend a meeting to raise industry concerns.

HMi – House builders and land owners often challenge safeguarding within plans. How often are decisions being made through appeal?

GS – Safeguarding often only includes the site of the infrastructure and not a buffer zone. Houses get built right up to infrastructure and this causes issues.

VP – Difficult to get a buffer included but they need to be retained to provide protection. VP will raise with heads of planning in North Yorkshire.

Louise White (LW) – Policy should be providing a buffer zone around infrastructure.

MN – need dialogue between industry and minerals planning authorities.

Minerals Planning Authorities update

Doncaster

HM – Minerals policies in Local Plan. Currently in holding pattern due to current proposed route of HS2 which impacts on a number of proposed development sites. Mayor has come out against proposed route. Plan on hold whilst decisions are being made. Still planned to adopt Local Plan by end of 2017 but this is looking increasingly difficult to achieve. 2016 LAA being worked on, due to be completed in the next couple of months.

West Yorkshire

CH – West Yorkshire LAA due to be sent out for consultation on the 3rd of October. Sign off expected in December.

Bradford

CH – Plan found sound with minor amendments. Core Strategy is to be adopted by the end of the year. Site Allocations document currently being worked on with submission to inspector expected in 2018.

Leeds

HMi – Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan has been submitted with examination expected in December 2016. Site allocations plan needs to be reviewed again following a major site being removed. Consultation on modifications expected in spring 2017.

Calderdale

Paul Copeland (PC) – Single document Local Plan. Draft plan will go before members in December 2016. Looking to get publication by mid-2017.

East Riding of Yorkshire and Hull

James Durham (JD) – Joint Minerals Plan being prepared for East Riding and Hull. Currently dealing with comments received during consultation on plan with pre-submission draft expected early 2017.

Kirklees

Glenn Wakefield (GW) – Minerals policies included in Local Plan. Consultation on draft plan undertaken at end of 2015. Publication draft due before members in October 2016 and will go out for consultation in November 2016. Expected to be examined in summer 2017 and adopted by end of 2017.

North Lincolnshire

Iain Cunningham (IC) – Core Strategy adopted with general minerals policies. Minerals and Waste DPD planned to be undertaken at some point, but no fixed date yet. Currently looking at cross boundary issues.

North Yorkshire

VP – Joint plan with City of York and North York Moors National Park. Publication draft plan going out for consultation in October 2016. Consultation undertaken in January 2016. A number of objections made regarding fracking despite no allocations.

AM2015 Ratification

Members raised no outstanding issues with the 2015 Annual Monitoring Report.

Report Ratified.

North Yorkshire LAA Ratification

VP – note changes made to page 3 paragraph 5 with a reduction in annual requirement for Sand and Gravel from 2.62mt to 2.44mt. Page 4 now refers to evidence base from 2014 rather than 2009.

MH – On page 14 plan and key don't match as the plan shows red squares, not on key, should these be blue squares?

VP – Will get plan on page 14 updated. Other than this will member ratify the report?

Report Ratified.

AOB and 12) DONM

HM – how do we go about ratifying LAA, do we need to wait for next meeting?

CH – Can we ratify through email?

VP – Could be done via Teleconference which could be minuted, emails can't be minuted.

GS – inspector will be looking for ratification to be minuted.

MN – National Secretariat meeting due 20th October 2016 and may influence the timing of the next AWP meeting. There would be issues ratifying LAAs through emails.

CH – West Yorkshire LAA to be published following approval by West Yorkshire. Y&H AWP needs to be part of that process.

VP – Will plan next meeting by ear depending on whether or not LAA's need to be discussed to overcome any issues.

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 a period of 5 years, during which the licence application process must be completed.

Licensed Dredge Area - active licenced dredge areas.

Local Aggregate Assessment – an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority's area.

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
MPG	Minerals Planning Guidance
Mt.	Million Tonnes
NCG	National Co-Ordinating Group
NFDC	National Federation of Demolition Contractors
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
RPB	Regional Planning Body
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
UDP	Unitary Development Plan