

**NORTH WEST  
REGIONAL AGGREGATES  
WORKING PARTY**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2007**

**INCORPORATING 2006 AGGREGATE  
MONITORING STATISTICS**

CESHIRE  
COUNTY COUNCIL

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Monitoring report represents the first under the new contract between Cheshire County Council, acting as the Secretary to the Region Aggregates Working Party, and the Department for Communities and Local Government, as the contracting authority. The report will no longer be available as a printed document, instead being made available on the County Council's and DCLG's websites. In the past, annual surveys of secondary aggregates usage have been undertaken by the RAWP, but these will no longer form part of the report. Instead, the national bi-annual report commissioned by DCLG will be relied upon. The RAWP report does, however, include details of fixed sites for aggregate recycling within the Region.

The results of the AM06 survey make for interesting reading. After a number of years which have exhibited a decline in both production levels and reserves, the 2006 survey shows a small increase (1%) in sales, alongside a larger increase (12%) in reserves. The latter can be explained by the reassessment of reserves in Lancashire and a significant gritstone permission being granted in Greater Manchester. Only time will tell whether the increase in sales is the beginning of growth in primary aggregate sales, or is a one-off.

Once again Cheshire County Council would like to thank the Mineral Planning Authorities and the aggregate industry for their significant inputs into the 2006 Annual Survey. Your input is greatly appreciated as without it we would not be able to establish the data to support effective mineral planning in each authority, sub region and region.

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## **NORTH WEST REGIONAL AGGREGATES WORKING PARTY – MEMBERSHIP**

### **Chairman**

Mr H Collin                      Cheshire County Council

### **Technical Secretary**

Mr A N Farrow                  Cheshire County Council

### **Technical Assistant**

Ms E Knox                      Cheshire County Council

### **Local Government Representatives**

Dr A Jemmett                  Environmental Advisory Service  
Mr M Hudson                  Lancashire County Council  
Mr R Evans                      Cumbria County Council  
Mr N Henderson              Lake District National Park Authority  
Mr D Ringwood                Warrington Borough Council  
Mr K Patrick                      Greater Manchester Geological Unit

### **Industry Representatives**

Mr Dr A Bellamy              United Marine Aggregates  
Mr N Brown                      British Marine Aggregates Producers Association (BMAPA)  
Mr C Dobbs                      Tarmac Central Ltd  
Mr T Brown                      Hanson Aggregates  
Mr K Palmer                      NFDC  
Mr K Hobden                      Quarry Products Association  
Mr P Huxtable                  British Aggregates Association  
Mr N Horsley                      WBB Minerals  
Mr G Storey                      Aggregate Industries

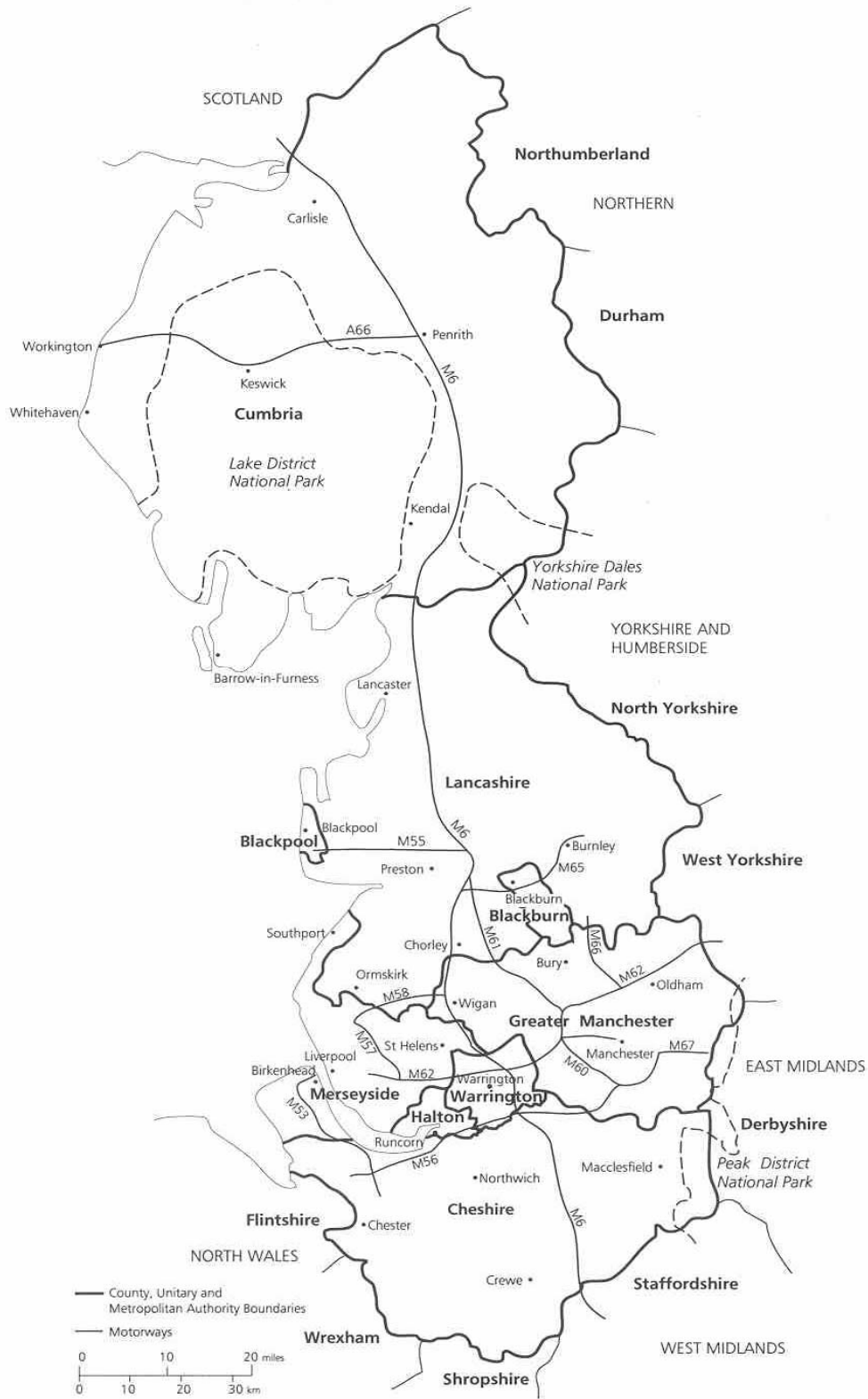
### **Central Government Representatives**

Mr C Duffel                      Highways Agency (Manchester)  
Mr C Bamber                      Government Office North West  
Mr W Mackenzie                DCLG  
Ms D Holroyd                      North West Regional Assembly

### **Other**

Mr I Thomas                      North Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party

**Map 1: North West Aggregates Working Party - North West Region**



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The North West Regional Aggregates Working Party (NWRAMP) is one of a number of similar working parties throughout England and Wales established in the 1970s in order to collect data on the production of aggregates. The NWRAMP is comprised of the counties of Lancashire, Cumbria (including the Lake District National Park) and Cheshire, the Metropolitan Boroughs of Greater Manchester and Merseyside along with the Unitary Authorities of Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Halton and Warrington. Those parts of the Peak District National Park which fall within Cheshire and Greater Manchester are represented by the East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party and those parts of the Yorkshire Dales National Park which fall within Cumbria are represented by the Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Aggregates Working Party.
- 1.2 Membership is drawn from the constituent mineral planning authorities (MPAs), central government departments and representatives from the extractive industry. The metropolitan districts in Greater Manchester are represented by the Greater Manchester Geological Unit (GMGU), which provides mineral planning services to the ten Metropolitan Borough Councils (MBC). The five Merseyside authorities are represented on mineral planning issues by the Environmental Advisory Service (EAS) which regularly provides professional planning advice for Sefton, St Helens and Knowsley MBCs on issues relating to the environment including mineral extraction and waste disposal. Lancashire County Council acts for the authorities of Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen on minerals policy issues. Cumbria acts for the Lake District National Park Authority in respect of the work undertaken by NWRAMP. The authorities of Halton and Warrington undertake their own mineral duties.
- 1.3 The terms of reference of the working party are set out in Appendix 1.
- 1.4 The year 2007 report is the fifteenth annual report to have been prepared and provides information on land and marine won aggregate sales and reserves throughout the North West region for the preceding year. Information relating to the progress of development plans, planning applications, construction industry activity, secondary aggregates and mineral review applications is also provided for the period 1 January 2006 to the 31 December 2006. Details on current and future research projects associated with aggregates, which are of a regional significance, are also included.
- 1.5 This year's annual report includes maps to illustrate the spatial distribution of crushed rock and sand and gravel sites within the North West. These are included as Appendix 7. Also provided this year is a list of fixed sites which recycle construction, demolition and excavation waste. These are included as Appendix 8.

## 2. MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- 2.1 The current membership of the NWRAMP is listed on page 4. Since the 1 January 2006 the following membership changes have taken place.
- 2.2 Mr A S Thornley has stood down from Chairman. Mr H Collin has been appointed as new Chairman to the NWRAMP.
- 2.3 Ms E Knox has replaced Mr A I Hoyle as technical assistant to the NWRAMP.
- 2.4 Ms D Holroyd has replaced Mr A Ashall as representative of the NWRA.
- 2.5 Mr K Hobden has replaced Mr D Pollock as the QPA representative.

### 3. MEETINGS

- 3.1** The Working Party has met once since the publication of the Annual Report 2006, on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2006. The main topic of the meeting was to discuss the key statistics of the Annual Monitoring Survey 2005 and recent changes to the terms of the RAWP contract. The main points of the meeting are summarised below:

#### Annual Report 2006 (incorporating AM05)

- 3.2** Alistair Hoyle presented the key (draft) findings of AM05 and the key figures from the Annual Report 2006.

#### Total Aggregate Sales

- 3.3** Total aggregate sales declined in 2005 to the lowest recorded figure for the past 12 years.
- 3.4** Continued declining aggregate sales since 1997, with the exception of the sales levels for the year 2002, which had shown a very marginal increase on the previous year's figures.
- 3.5** Total aggregate sales declined by approximately 4% from 12.89 mt in 2004 to 12.35mt in 2005.
- 3.6** This 4% reduction compares to an approximate 2% reduction between 2003-2004 survey periods.

#### Crushed Rock Production

- 3.7** The sales of crushed rock decreased by approximately 9% from 9.45mt in 2004 to 8.63mt in 2004.
- 3.8** This continues the continued declining trend of crushed rock sales since 1994, when a high of 15.5mt was recorded.
- 3.9** The only year to record an increase over the last twelve years was AM04, which showed an increase of 0.13mt in that survey period.
- 3.10** Both Lancashire and Cumbria recorded decreases in their limestone sales levels. This is in contrast to increases registered in AM04.
- 3.11** The total limestone sales figure for the region declined by 0.4mt from 5.5mt to 5.1mt.
- 3.12** This reduction therefore brings limestone figures generally back in line with 2003 figures.
- 3.13** Production of sandstone and igneous rock for the region declined by 0.42mt, from 3.95mt in 2004 to 3.53mt in 2005. The largest reduction for the region was recorded in the Greater Manchester/ Warrington/ Halton/ Merseyside area, with a 0.3mt drop from 1.5mt to 1.2mt during the survey period.

#### Sand and Gravel Production

- 3.14** Sand and gravel sales increased by approximately 7.5% on the previous years figures, increasing from 3.44mt in 04 to 3.72mt in 2005.
- 3.15** Despite this increase, there is a continuing downward trend in sand and gravel sales in the region.

- 3.16** Land won sand and gravel sales increased from 2.84mt in 2004 to 0.06mt in 2005; an increase of 7.2%.
- 3.17** Marine won sand and gravel landed in the North West continues to increase. There has been an increase of 0.13mt from 0.47mt in 2004 to 0.6mt in 2005.

#### Total Aggregate Reserves

- 3.18** Total aggregate reserves decreased significantly by 15.88mt between 2004, when a figure of 358.64mt was recorded, to 342.76mt in 2005.
- 3.19** This equates to an approximate 4.5% reduction on last year's figures.
- 3.20** It is considered that reassessments of reserves, lack of permissions and continuing production all contributed to this decline. This is the lowest recorded figure for recent years.

#### Landbanks

- 3.21** **Method A** = 29.0 years for crushed rock at 31/12/2005. This is in comparison to 30.7 years as of 31/12/2004.

The sand and gravel landbank was 12.54 years at the end of 2005, compared to 11.44 years at the end of 2004.

- 3.22** **Method B** = 32.7 years, compared to 32.9 years in 04

The sand and gravel landbank was 14.34 years at the end of 2005, compared with 12.3 years for 2004.

#### RAWP Contract and terms of Reference

- 3.23** Andrew Farrow introduced the new draft terms of reference which recently changed quite significantly as a result of the last RAWP Secretaries meeting (November 2006).

- 3.24** The Terms clearly set out the roles and outputs of the RAWP's. There are 8 key points of reference:

1. To hold at least one RAWP meeting a year, with membership to include representatives from DCLG, the GO, the RPB, MPAs, QPA, BAA and other such representatives.

2. The need to agree and publish a business report setting out the RAWP business for that year.

3. To organise an AM Survey to monitor the sales and reserves of primary aggregates in the region and imports to it.

4. To support the National 4 yearly surveys.

5. To produce, on the web, an AM Report in a standard and consistent manner. This no longer needs to be published as a printed copy.

6. To undertake an advisory role to DCLG, NCG the Regional Planning Body and MPAs on

demand for and supply of aggregates (including alternatives, marine and imports), trends in supply in the medium to longer term and the contribution of the region to other regions.

7. Give technical advice to the RPB and MPAs on sub regional apportionment of land-won aggregates, and regional apportionment of provision for recycled sites for CD&EW.

8. Liaise with RTAB to co-ordinate monitoring and technical advice on aggregates and waste management and inter regional movements of aggregates.

**3.25** Andrew Farrow updated the group on the standard contents of the AM Report. The key contents of the Report are:

1. An Executive Summary
2. The Context of National Guidelines, MPS's, RSS policies, and developments in the region.
3. Survey data
4. Appendices – list of active and inactive quarries, marine wharves, rail heads / depots, and fixed sites for recycling of CD&EW. – Permissions and refusals by MPAs, chart of key milestones in DPD's, publications by DCLG, the RPB and RAWP's.
5. Maps and Plans to illustrate spatial distribution of quarries, rail heads etc.

**3.26** Andrew Farrow explained that there would no longer be a requirement to produce paper copies or include reference to road planings.

**3.27** The group were asked to confirm which areas they wish the RAWP to address in the next year (will be included in the Business Plan).

**3.28** These included

- a. the impacts of the taxation system
- b. mining waste issues – scalplings
- c. prepare a paper on apportionment figures, i.e. success, trends etc.
- d. look at planning applications – withdrawn / refused / appeals etc.

## **4. RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL MONITORING OF PRIMARY AGGREGATE PRODUCTION AND RESERVES AM2006**

- 4.1** From February 2007 to July 2007 the NWRAMP, in conjunction with its constituent Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs), carried out an annual survey of aggregate sales and reserves in the North West for the year 2006.
- 4.2** Tables 1 and 2 provide information on the sales of primary land won aggregates and reserves in the North West. Figures for the previous thirteen years are also provided for comparison. Results from the Unitary Authorities of Halton and Warrington have been included with the figures for Greater Manchester and Merseyside, and those for Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen have been included within the figures for Lancashire. Figure 1 illustrates primary aggregate sales throughout the region for the year 2006 and Figure 2 illustrates primary aggregate sales in the North West since 1993.

### **Total aggregate sales**

- 4.3** Total aggregate sales increased in 2006 from a figure in 2005 of 12.35 million tonnes (mt), to 12.48mt in 2006. Prior to 2005, the total sales for the region had been declining since 2002. The difference in sales between 2005 and 2006 amounts to an approximate 1.0% increase over the survey period, and brings the total aggregate sales back broadly in line with those recorded for 2004.

### **Crushed rock sales**

- 4.4** The increase in total aggregate sales is reflected by increases in the amount of crushed rock sold within the region. Recent trends had shown a decline in sales of crushed rock over the previous four years, however, the 2006 survey records an increase in crushed rock sales from 8.63mt in 2005 to 8.85mt in 2006. This is an increase of approximately 2.5% between the last two survey periods.
- 4.5** Both Lancashire and Cumbria recorded increases in their limestone sales levels, this is in contrast with decreases in 2005, but does, however, bring sales broadly back in line with those recorded in 2004. This is still significantly lower than historically recorded sale levels. For example a sales figure of 9.1 mt was recorded in 1994. The total limestone sales figure for the region increased by 0.2mt from 5.1mt to 5.3mt. This is an increase of approximately 4%.
- 4.6** Sales of sandstone and igneous rock for the region also increased by 0.02mt, from 3.53 mt in 2005 to 3.55mt in 2006. Slight increases were recorded in Cheshire and the Greater Manchester/Merseyside/Halton/Warrington area with increases of 0.2mt and 0.34mt respectively. This equates to approximately 67% and 28% increase between 2005 and 2006.

### **Sand and gravel sales**

- 4.7** Sand and gravel sales decreased by approximately 2.5% on the previous year's figures, in contrast to a 7.5% increase between 2004 and 2005. Total sand and gravel sales declined by 0.09mt from 3.72mt in 2005 to 3.63mt in 2006. There is a continuing general downward trend in sand and gravel sales within the region. Land won sand and gravel sales declined from 3.06mt in 2005 to 2.97mt in 2006, a decline of approximately 3%. Marine won sand and gravel sales appear to be stabilising, reducing slightly by 3% from 0.66mt in 2005 to 0.64mt in 2006.
- 4.8** A graphical illustration of trends in sales is provided within Figures 2 and 3.

## Total aggregate reserves

- 4.9** Total aggregate reserves increased significantly by 41.53mt between 2005 (343.53mt) and 2006 (385.06mt). This equates to approximately a 12% increase on last year's figures. The Annual Report 2006 illustrated a decline in reserves in 2005, and this upward figure brings recorded permitted reserves back to a similar level to those reported in 2001. Reserves in Lancashire are largely the driver behind this overall increase, with a significant increase in permitted reserves of limestone and sand and gravel, with increases of 26.68mt and 0.81mt respectively. This equates to approximately 53% and 18% increase between 2005 and 2006.
- 4.10** More detailed explanation concerning the background to these figures and further information on County sales and reserves in general, can be seen in Section 9: Events of Interest.

## Commentary on trends

- 4.11** It is clear from an assessment of table 1 on page 13 and figure 2 on page 16 of this report that prior to 2006, total aggregate sales have decreased markedly since the early 1990's. Sales peaked in AM94 at 21.17mt. This has generally declined year on year since 1994, with the exception of the sales levels for the year 2002 which had shown a very marginal increase of previous years. Sales reached an all time low in AM05, when total aggregate sales fell to 12.35mt. The introduction of the landfill tax is one of the main reasons for this as this leads to a greater proportion of construction and demolition waste being recycled and substituting for primary material. Another major influence on the falling sales of primary aggregates is the introduction of the Aggregate Levy in 2002.
- 4.12** In contrast to this decline, 2006 witnessed a slight increase with total aggregate sales increasing approximately 1.0% from 12.35mt in 2005 to 12.48mt in 2006. This compares to an approximate 4% reduction between the 2004 – 2005 periods. Conversely, across the different aggregate types there are different trends. Crushed rock sales increased by approximately 2.5% from 8.63mt in 2005 to 8.85mt in 2006. Land won sand and gravel sales decreased by 3% falling from 3.06mt in 2005 to 2.97mt in 2006. Marine won sand and gravel sales reduced slightly by 3% from 0.66mt in 2005 to 0.64mt in 2006.
- 4.13** Increases in primary aggregate sales could be a result of major development, construction activity and road building in the North West region. Cumbria indicates that major road building is currently under construction and Greater Manchester indicates that there have been significant housing developments, employment, retail and educational developments as well as Highway improvement schemes.
- 4.14** Despite the increase in total aggregate sales, total aggregate reserves also witnessed an increase in 2006 with aggregate reserves increasing 12% from 343.53mt in 2005 to 385.06mt in 2006. Reserves in Lancashire are largely the driver behind this overall increase and can be explained by the reassessment of reserves and a significant gritstone permission being granted in Greater Manchester.

**Table 1: Monitoring of Primary Aggregate Sales – North West Region 1993-2006 (million tonnes)**

	(AM93)	(AM94)	(AM95)	(AM96)	(AM97)	(AM98)	(AM99)	(AM00)	(AM01)	(AM02)	(AM03)	(AM04)	(AM05)	(AM06)
<b>LIMESTONE<sup>(1)</sup></b>														
Cumbria	4.1	4.8	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7
Lancashire	3.7	4.3	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
<b>TOTAL – LIMESTONE</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>SANDSTONE &amp; IGNEOUS ROCK</b>														
Cumbria <sup>(2)</sup>	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.36	0.27
Cumbria – High Specification Aggregate (HSA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74	0.69
Lancashire	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.63	2.17	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0
Cheshire <sup>(3) (4)</sup>	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.44	0.29	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.05
GM/M'side/Halton/Warrington <sup>(5)</sup>	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.54
<b>TOTAL – SANDSTONE &amp; IGNEOUS ROCK</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.55</b>
<b>TOTAL – CRUSHED ROCK</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>11.56</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.32</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>8.85</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>														
Cumbria <sup>(2)</sup>	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.79
Lancashire	0.8	0.77	0.8	0.8	0.91	0.66	0.48	0.34	0.47	0.5	0.46	0.44	0.38	0.34
Cheshire <sup>(3) (4)</sup>	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.65	2.56	2.3	2.48	2.33	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.58	1.44
GM/M'side/Halton/Warrington <sup>(5)</sup>	0.28	0.48	0.33	0.26	0.45	0.3	0.24	0.31	0.23	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
<b>TOTAL - LAND WON SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.97</b>
<b>MARINE DREDGED AGGREGATE</b>														
Cumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Lancashire	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.07	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.1	0.12	0.13
GM/M'side/Halton/Warrington	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.33	0.32	0.48	0.52	0.49
<b>TOTAL MARINE SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.64</b>
<b>HARBOUR AUTHORITIES SAND AND GRAVEL</b>														
Cumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.03	-	-	0.02
<b>TOTAL SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.63</b>
<b>TOTAL AGGREGATE PRODUCTION</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>18.45</b>	<b>16.23</b>	<b>16.53</b>	<b>15.14</b>	<b>14.92</b>	<b>14.37</b>	<b>13.66</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.18</b>	<b>12.89</b>	<b>12.35</b>	<b>12.48</b>

- (1) Excludes Limestone used for non-aggregate purposes  
(2) Cumbria figures includes the Lake District National Park  
(3) Prior to 1999 figures included Peak Park within Cheshire

- (4) Prior to 1998 figures include Halton/Warrington  
(5) Prior to 1998 figures exclude Halton/Warrington  
Figures may include some estimates by MPAs and totals may not add up due to rounding. Excludes Borrow Pits

**Table 2: Monitoring of Primary Aggregate Permitted Reserves – North West Region 1993-2006 (million tonnes)**

	(AM93)	(AM94)	(AM95)	(AM96)	(AM97)	(AM98)	(AM99)	(AM00)	(AM01)	(AM02)	(AM03)	(AM04)	(AM05)	(AM06)
<b>LIMESTONE<sup>(1)</sup></b>														
Cumbria <sup>(2)</sup>	169.0	177.6	143.9	111.7	121.9	91.7 <sup>(3)</sup>	111.8	116.7	106.0	102.0	99.2	96.1	97.9	<b>97.70</b>
Lancashire <sup>(4)</sup>	103.8	93.3	65.9	63.8	63.5	59.4	56.8	54.1	53.9	59.3	57.5	54.7	50.32	<b>77.0</b>
<b>TOTAL – LIMESTONE</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>270.9</b>	<b>209.5</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>170.8</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>148.22</b>	<b>174.7</b>
<b>SANDSTONE &amp; IGNEOUS ROCK</b>														
Cumbria <sup>(2)</sup>	76.1	77.1	76.3	69.6	67.7	66.8	67.5	66.5	65.0	63.0	62.0	60.9	48.85	<b>9.55</b>
Cumbria – High Specification Aggregate (HSA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.85	<b>49.20</b>
Lancashire	146.4	151.8	125.0	112.7	105.7	86.0	84.0	73.5	71.1	70.3	68.7	79.8	64.5	<b>75.13</b>
Cheshire <sup>(5) (6)</sup>	8.2	9.8	9.4	10.2	9.6	8.52	8.4	8.36	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	<b>5.35</b>
GM/M'side/Halton/Warrington <sup>(7) (8)</sup>	9.8	27.9	34.9	35.5	32.4	35.33	32.0	30.9	30.2	27.7	22.6	22.5	23.69	<b>25.54</b>
<b>TOTAL – SANDSTONE &amp; IGNEOUS ROCK</b>	<b>266.2</b>	<b>266.6</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>228.0</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>196.65</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>179.3</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>152.92</b>	<b>164.77</b>
<b>TOTAL – CRUSHED ROCK</b>	<b>539.0</b>	<b>553.7</b>	<b>444.4</b>	<b>403.5</b>	<b>400.8</b>	<b>347.75</b>	<b>360.5</b>	<b>350.1</b>	<b>332.7</b>	<b>327.9</b>	<b>315.6</b>	<b>319.4</b>	<b>300.51</b>	<b>339.47</b>
<b>SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>														
Cumbria <sup>(2)</sup>	17.3	15.2	14.1	12.2	13.5	12.2	12.3	11.8	12.0	12.1	11.4	10.5	9.18	<b>9.19</b>
Lancashire	9.4	9.0	9.5	9.2	8.6	7.38	7.0	6.4	4.6	4.0	3.54	3.24	4.4	<b>5.21</b>
Cheshire <sup>(6)</sup>	27.4	29.3	28.3	25.9	24.1	21.7	19.3	17.9	24.6	23.5	19.7	19.2	20.53	<b>21.30</b>
GM/M'side/Halton/Warrington <sup>(7) (8)</sup>	4.0	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.5	5.36	7.67	7.1	6.7	7.7	6.7	6.3	8.91	<b>9.89</b>
<b>TOTAL – SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>46.64</b>	<b>46.27</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>41.34</b>	<b>39.24</b>	<b>43.02</b>	<b>45.59</b>
<b>TOTAL AGGREGATE RESERVES</b>	<b>597.1</b>	<b>610.4</b>	<b>500.4</b>	<b>454.6</b>	<b>450.5</b>	<b>394.39</b>	<b>406.77</b>	<b>393.3</b>	<b>380.6</b>	<b>375.2</b>	<b>356.94</b>	<b>358.64</b>	<b>343.53</b>	<b>385.06</b>

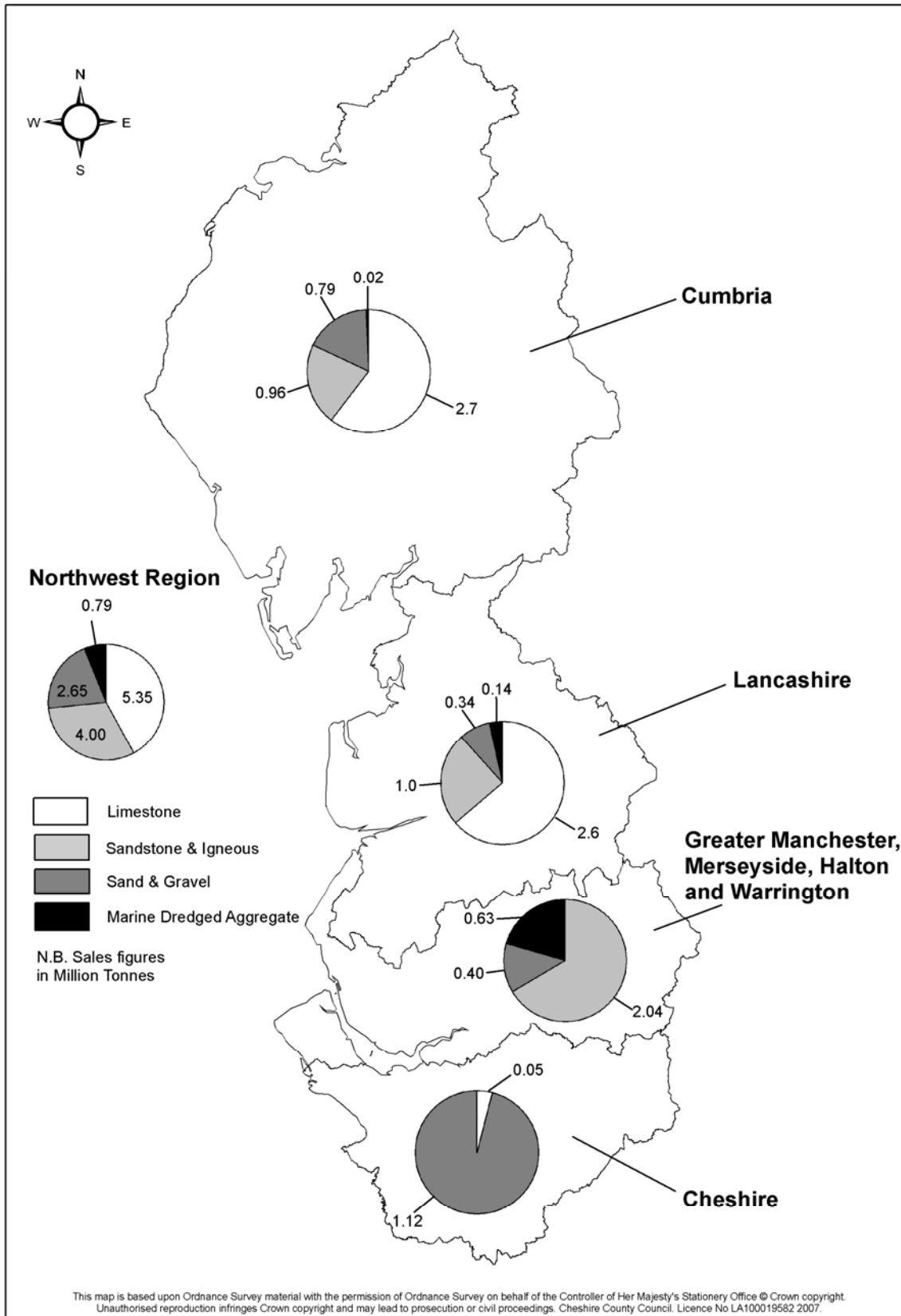
- (1) Excludes Limestone used for non-aggregate purposes
- (2) Cumbria includes the Lake District National Park
- (3) Nil Return for one site
- (4) Data up to and including AM94 includes reserves for non-aggregate purposes, including cement.
- (5) Prior to 1998 figures include Peak Park within Cheshire.
- (6) Prior to 1998 figures include Halton/Warrington.
- (7) Prior to 1998 figures exclude Halton/Warrington.
- (8) Data combined to preserve confidentiality

Data excludes marine reserves

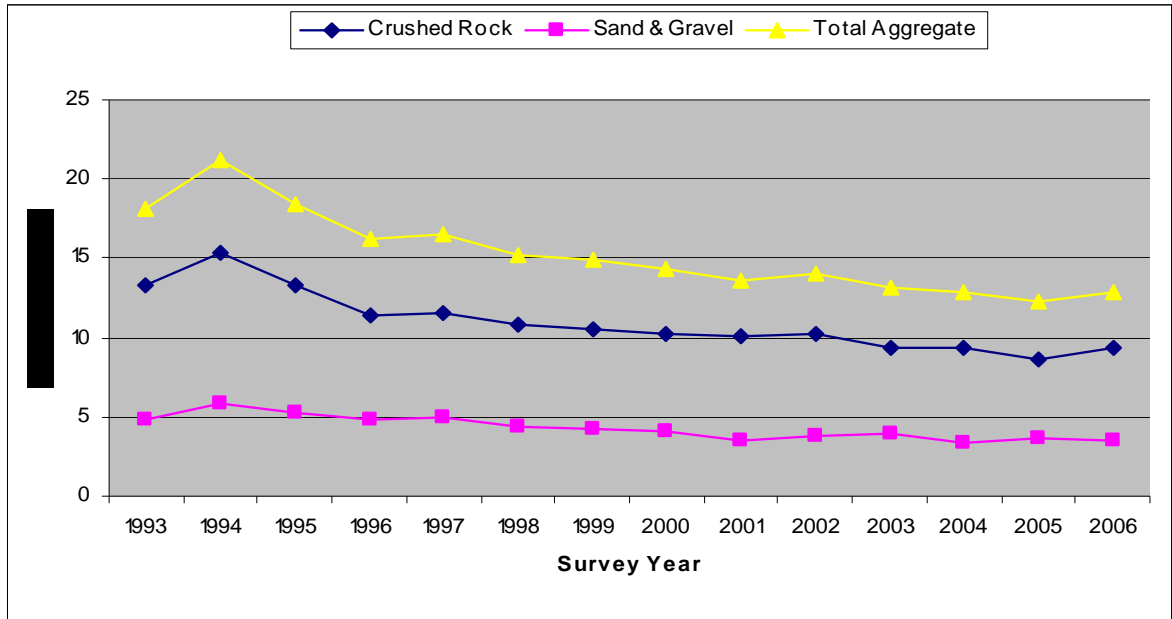
Figures may include some estimates by MPAs and totals may not add up due to rounding.

Excludes Borrow Pits

**FIGURE 1: AGGREGATE SALES IN THE NORTH WEST 2006**



**FIGURE 2: TRENDS IN PRIMARY AGGREGATE SALES IN THE NORTH WEST 1993-2006**



## 5. MONITORING OF PRIMARY AGGREGATE LANDBANKS

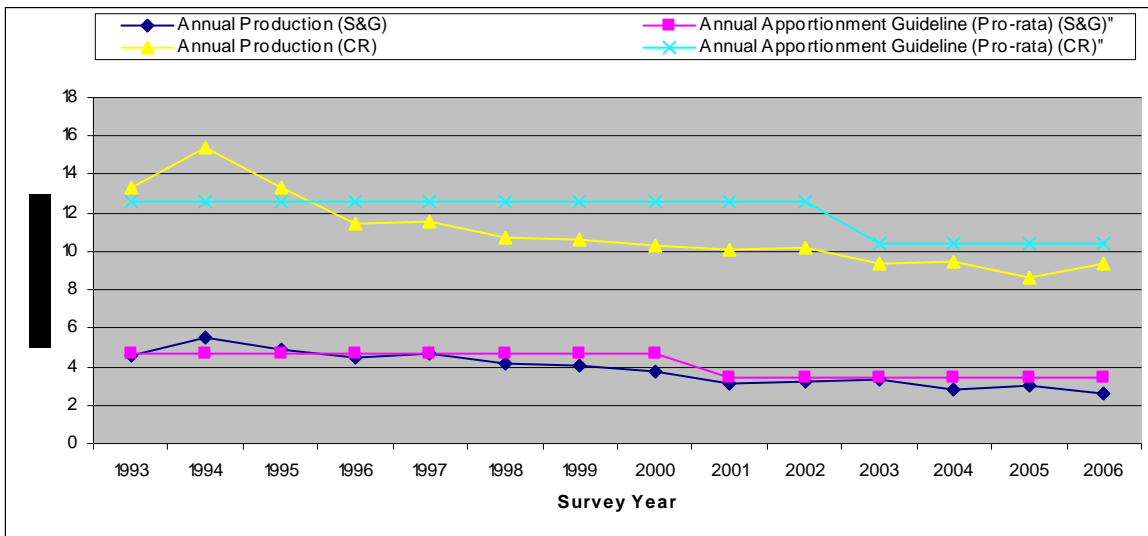
**5.1** Following the publication of Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1), previous guidance on calculating landbanks (as set out in the 1994 edition of MPG6) has now been replaced by the guidance set out in the 'Planning and Minerals: Practice Guide'. It sets out one method for calculating landbanks:

(A) the Minerals Local Plan (MLP) or Unitary Development Plan (UDP) has been adopted and reflects local apportionment of the regional guidelines, the landbank is calculated using the provisions included in the development plan expressed on an annual basis.

On the 10<sup>th</sup> June 2003, the ODPM published revised national and regional guidelines for aggregate provision in England. The regional guidelines have been broken down to Mineral Planning Authority areas, and have been used to calculate landbanks within Method A (Table 3). The revised guidelines and sub regional apportionment are included within Appendix 5.

**5.2** The regional landbanks as at 31/12/2006 calculated by this method is set out in Table 3 and were: - **Crushed Rock 32.65 years**; and **Sand & Gravel 12.59 years**.

**FIGURE 3: AGGREGATE SALES AGAINST ANNUALISED APPORTIONMENT GUIDELINES FOR AGGREGATE PROVISION IN THE NORTH WEST 1993-2006**



Aggregate guidelines prior to 2003 are as specified within Annex A of Minerals Planning Guidance Note 6 (MPG6) "Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England" published in 1994. The aggregate guideline figure for 2003 reflects the revised national and regional guidelines for aggregate provision as published by the ODPM on the 10<sup>th</sup> June 2003.

**TABLE 3: MONITORING OF LANDBANKS – NORTH WEST REGION 2006 (METHOD SET OUT IN PLANNING AND MINERALS: PRACTICE GUIDE, PARAGRAPH 5)**

	1 Reserves Permitted @ 31/12/06 (Mt)	2 Annual Average Apportionment (Mt/pa)	3 Landbank @ 31/12/06 (years)
<b>Limestone, Sandstone &amp; Igneous Rock<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Cumbria <sup>(2)</sup>	156.45	4.1	38.2
Lancashire	152.26	4.6	33.1
Cheshire <sup>(4)</sup>	5.35	0.13	41.15
G'Man/M'side/W'ton/Halton <sup>(3)</sup>	25.54	1.65	15.48
<b>Total Crushed Rock</b>	<b>339.60</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>33.20</b>
<b>Sand &amp; Gravel</b>			
Cumbria <sup>(2)</sup>	9.19	0.7	13.13
Lancashire	5.21	0.5	10.42
Cheshire	18.9	1.97	9.59
G'Man/M'side/W'ton/Halton <sup>(3)</sup>	9.89	0.26	38.04
<b>Total Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>43.19</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>12.59</b>

- (1) Apportionment figures given only for total crushed rock.
- (2) Cumbria includes the Lake District National Park.
- (3) Data combined to preserve confidentiality.
- (4) Apportionment figures excludes Warrington & Halton

Data excludes marine reserves.

There has been no inclusion of apportionment figures for High Specification Aggregate as no figure is provided for the annualised requirement for HSA within the ODPM guidelines for aggregate provision in England.

## **6. MARINE SAND & GRAVEL LANDINGS FROM OFF THE NORTH WEST COAST**

### **Landings from off the North West Coast**

- 6.1** During 2006, 691,999 tonnes of marine aggregates were landed from off the North West Coast, which was 24,091 tonnes lower than the 2005 total of 716,090 tonnes. When compared against the total permitted removal for the region of 1,384,999 tonnes it is clear that total aggregate landings remain well below the authorised limit of extraction.

### **Landings from the North West Region (excludes Penrhyn)**

- 6.2** Landings for 2006 in the North West Region (excludes landings at Penrhyn) amounted to 645,908 tonnes. This figure is some 22,931 tonnes lower than the 2005 total of 668,839.

### **Eastham**

- 6.3** The previous six returns for Eastham have shown fairly significant increases in landings year on year, this trend was however somewhat checked in 2006 where landings from that point declined by 12,819. Landings remain higher than in 2004 and are still 2.5 times greater than when landings commenced in 2000.

### **Heysham**

- 6.4** Landings at Heysham had been in decline from a high in 2002 of 129,719 tonnes to as low as 95,285. The last survey period shows a significant increase however recording a highest return of 138,088. This figure is a considerable 42,803 tonnes higher than the 2005 figure. Heysham is now second only to Liverpool in terms of landings.

### **Liverpool**

- 6.5** Landings at Liverpool in 2005 were the highest stated figure over the past twelve years with a landings figure of 428,842. Landings have however subsequently declined in the last survey period by 55,030 tonnes to 373,812.

### **Barrow**

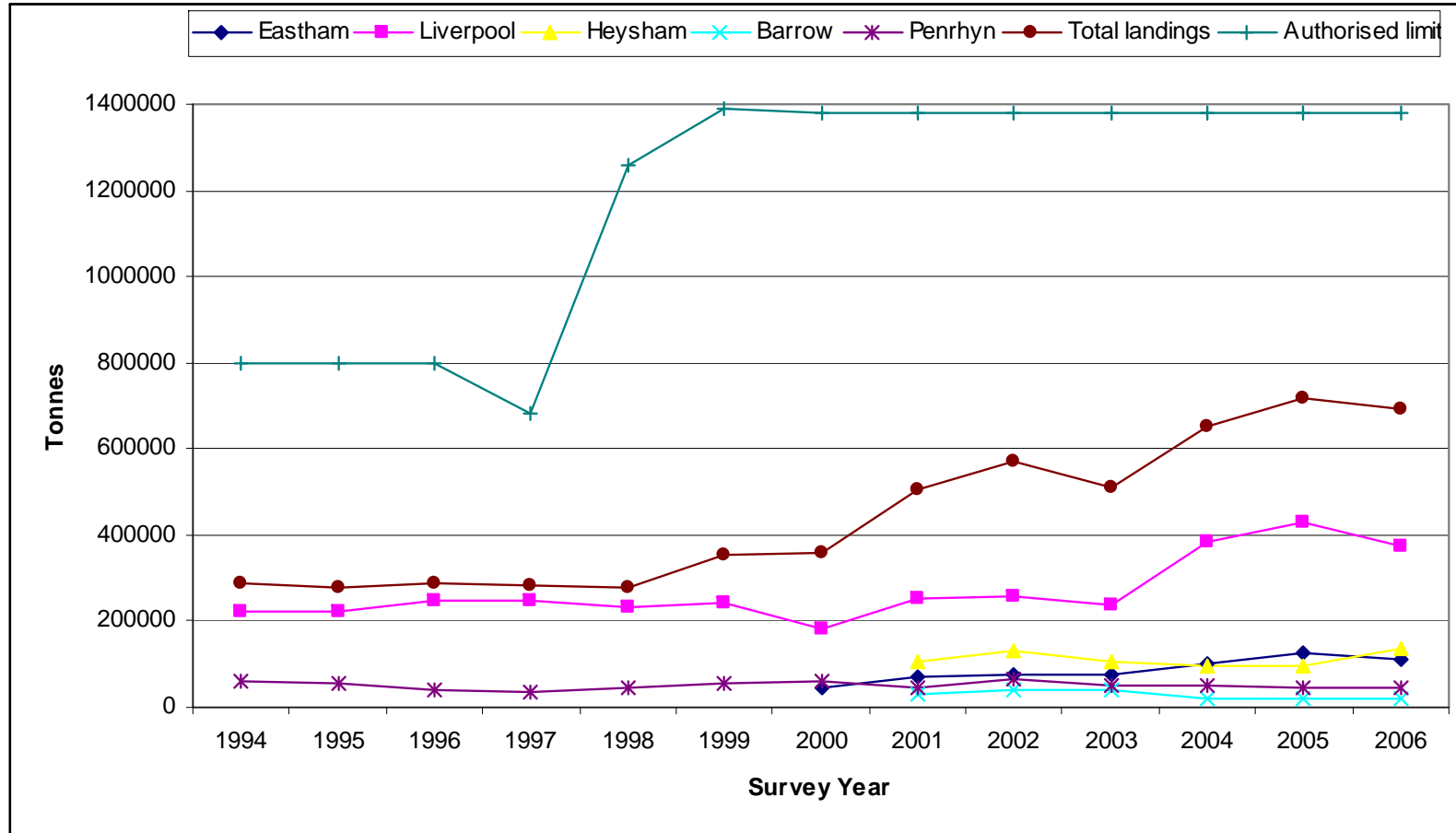
- 6.6** Landings at Barrow increased marginally by some 2,115 tonnes. Landings remained low in comparison to other landing points with the total landings from Barrow in 2006 being 22,321.
- 6.7** Table 4 summarises the landings by port, from statistics published by the Crown Estate or Mineral Planning Authority data. Figure 4 plots the production of marine aggregate since 1994. Map 2 indicates the location of the dredging grounds.
- 6.8** It should be noted that some of the dredged aggregate may have been used to replenish coastal protection and may not be included within the marine landings figure.

**TABLE 4: SALES OF MARINE LANDED SAND AND GRAVEL FROM OFF THE NORTH WEST COAST 1994-2006**

<b>Landing Point</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Birkenhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastham	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,046	71,615	74,055	75,000	99,079	124,506	<b>111,687</b>
Liverpool	223,870	222,610	247,197	246,598	231,072	243,882	179,444	253,382	260,258	237,262	385,886	428,842	<b>373,812</b>
Heysham	-	-	-	-	-	53,848	75,376	105,982	129,719	105,812	95,550	95,285	<b>138,088</b>
Barrow								30,000	42,835	42,835	21,049	20,206	<b>22,321</b>
<b>Total Landed in the North West Region</b>	<b>223,870</b>	<b>222,610</b>	<b>247,197</b>	<b>246,598</b>	<b>231,072</b>	<b>297,730</b>	<b>297,866</b>	<b>460,979</b>	<b>506,867</b>	<b>460,909</b>	<b>601,564</b>	<b>668,839</b>	<b>645,908</b>
Penrhyn Nr Bangor (North Wales)	62,709	54,483	40,054	36,939	43,510	57,314	61,270	44,951	66,334	51,311	<b>52,307</b>	<b>47,251</b>	<b>46,091</b>
<b>Total Aggregate Landed from off the North West Coast</b>	<b>286,579</b>	<b>277,093</b>	<b>287,251</b>	<b>283,537</b>	<b>275,590</b>	<b>355,044</b>	<b>359,136</b>	<b>505,930</b>	<b>573,201</b>	<b>512,220</b>	<b>653,871</b>	<b>716,090</b>	<b>691,999</b>
Authorised limit of removal (Mt)	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.68	1.26	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1,380,000 (50.1%)</b>

Source: Crown Estate or Mineral Planning Authority data

**FIGURE 4: SALES OF MARINE LANDED SAND AND GRAVEL FROM OFF THE NORTH WEST COAST 1994-2006**



**Map 2: Licensed Dredging Areas in North West Coastal Waters**



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## 7. SECONDARY AGGREGATES

- 7.1** Government guidance contained in MPS1 provides for an increasing amount of the supply to be met by secondary aggregates. Previous attempts at collecting information on the total sales and reserves of secondary aggregates have been difficult and have produced vague results due to the poor response from operators. Returns received in the past have been crude estimates particularly with regard to construction and demolition wastes.
- 7.2** The then DETR introduced major changes regarding the collection of statistics for secondary aggregates following completion of a research project by Arup Economics and Planning, "Statistics on arisings and use of mineral and construction wastes as aggregates information collection issues". Responsibility for the collection of statistics for construction and demolition wastes has been passed to the Environment Agency. The RAWP has continued to collect information from major producers such as power stations.

### Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste Study

- 7.3** The RTAB and the North West Counties Group have commissioned a study to fill the evidence gaps for construction, demolition and excavation waste streams in the North West Region of England. This report was commissioned to address the evidence gap in sub-regional construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) data, whilst also providing a regional assessment of waste generation.
- 7.4 The objectives of the project were:**
1. To review the availability of CDEW generation data for the North West.
  2. To review briefly recent relevant surveys with regard to methodology and results.
  3. To develop, an agreed methodology that will provide the required estimates, to a regional and sub-regional level.
  4. Prepare future predictions to 2020 on a 5 yearly basis.
  5. Collate data on imports and exports of CDEW between the North West and surrounding regions, its sub regions and districts.
  6. Assemble an evidence base to inform the Development Plan Documents including spatial planning considerations and the need to better understand the link between aggregate extraction, re-use and recycling and the export of CDEW from sites of production.
  7. Evaluate capacity projections for the treatment of CDEW in the North West and update the capacity projections contained in the Initial Needs Assessment Report for each of the sub-regions.
- 7.4** A wide range of types of operator/operation were surveyed to generate as complete a picture of waste arisings, processing and disposal as possible. Previous CDEW surveys, carried out for DCLG/ODPM, surveyed crusher and screen operators, landfill sites and Registered Exempt Sites only.

**7.5** The estimates of CDEW arisings, processing and disposal were presented for each type of operator/operation surveyed (unless there was an insufficient response). Due to a lack of data from some types of operator, an overall regional estimate of CDEW was not presented as it may be misleading; therefore estimates were presented by type of operator. The results of the survey are shown in table 5.

**Table 5: REGIONAL ESTIMATES OF CDEW GENERATED, PROCESSED OR HANDLED AND DISPOSED IN 2006**

Operators that generate arisings	Regional estimate <sup>1</sup>	Operators that process / handle / transport arisings	Regional estimate <sup>1</sup>	Operators that dispose of arisings	Regional estimate <sup>1</sup>
Demolition contractors	No data	Crushers and screens	5,168,157	Landfill sites	4,113,878
House builders	183,245	Composters	44,500	Registered Exempt Sites <sup>3</sup>	3,438,940
Highways works	27,500	MRFs and WTSs	3,357,349	Quarries	1,499,436
Land regeneration firms	No data	Registered Exempt Sites <sup>3</sup>	3,438,940		
Land remediation firms	No data	Rail ballast recyclers	436,000		
Ports and harbours	<25,000	Skip hire operators	No data		
Power stations <sup>2</sup>	>5,000,000	Quarries	1,499,436		
Pre-cast concrete manufacture	3,957,360				
Quarries	1,499,436				

Figures in tonnes

No data means that due to the low response rate received from this operator group, data is not presented for them. Some operators (e.g. quarries) generate, process and dispose of CDEW and so appear in all three sections.

- (1) Regional estimate is the mean regional estimate of CDEW arisings or waste handled for all types of waste
- (2) Only one power station reported producing and handling relevant waste, so data is not presented
- (3) Data presented for all types of RES surveyed

**7.6** Capacity projections for the region and sub-regions/counties have been generated for 2006 to 2025 and are based on low, medium and high growth rates (or scenarios) for CDEW. They are based on survey results for crusher and screen operators, landfill sites and Registered Exempt Sites (RES) to allow comparison to previous capacity projections. The key points are:

1. Capacity requirements for landfill disposal increase between 2006 and 2025 under the medium and high growth rate scenarios (from 3.1 million tonnes to 4.2 million tonnes and 6.6 million tonnes respectively).
2. The increase in landfill requirement is needed from 2010 onwards (if not before).
3. The increase in landfill requirement can only be reduced if the proportion of CDEW being disposed of at landfill is reduced.
4. The target of 15% of waste being disposed of at landfill is not met under any of the scenarios. A significant change in the fate of CDEW waste will be needed to meet this target.
5. The capacity for recycling CDEW as aggregates and soil increases under all three scenarios. The capacity requirements increase by 1.7 million tonnes under medium growth rate and 5.2 million tonnes under the high growth rate.

- 6.** Target capacity requirements for beneficial reuse on landfill sites and through exempt activities will be met under all three scenarios despite the amount of materials used for these fates increasing under both the medium and high growth rate scenarios.
- 7.7** The study discovered that there is a complicated web or network of operators that produce, handle and dispose of CDEW in North West England. Many of them are involved in generating arisings, handling them and disposing of them. Difficulty obtaining information was mainly experienced with operator groups which generate waste. The survey was more successful in obtaining information from processors and those that dispose of waste.
- 7.8** The approach of surveying a wider range of waste operator is recommended for future surveys as it appears to produce a fuller picture of CDEW despite the drawbacks with possible double counting. The research team conclude that data that is considered reliable by the local planning authorities and waste management industry can only be generated by making provision of data from waste operators mandatory.

## 8. MONITORING OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS

- 8.1** The monitoring of planning applications provides information on new permissions which add to reserves and provides information about the way in which the planning system operates. In particular, if problems arise in meeting landbank requirements, monitoring of applications provides one means of identifying the cause of the problem.
- 8.2** Table 6 shows the number of planning applications for aggregate extraction in the North West granted or refused planning permission, along with the tonnages applied for and the material type. A more detailed analysis of the planning application monitoring exercise is set out Tables A and B in Appendix 2. Table A shows those applications where a decision was taken during the survey period 1 January 2006 to the 31 December 2006. Table B shows those applications for which a decision was still pending as at 31 December 2006.

**TABLE 6: MONITORING OF AGGREGATE PLANNING APPLICATIONS 01/1/2006-31/12/2006: SUMMARY**

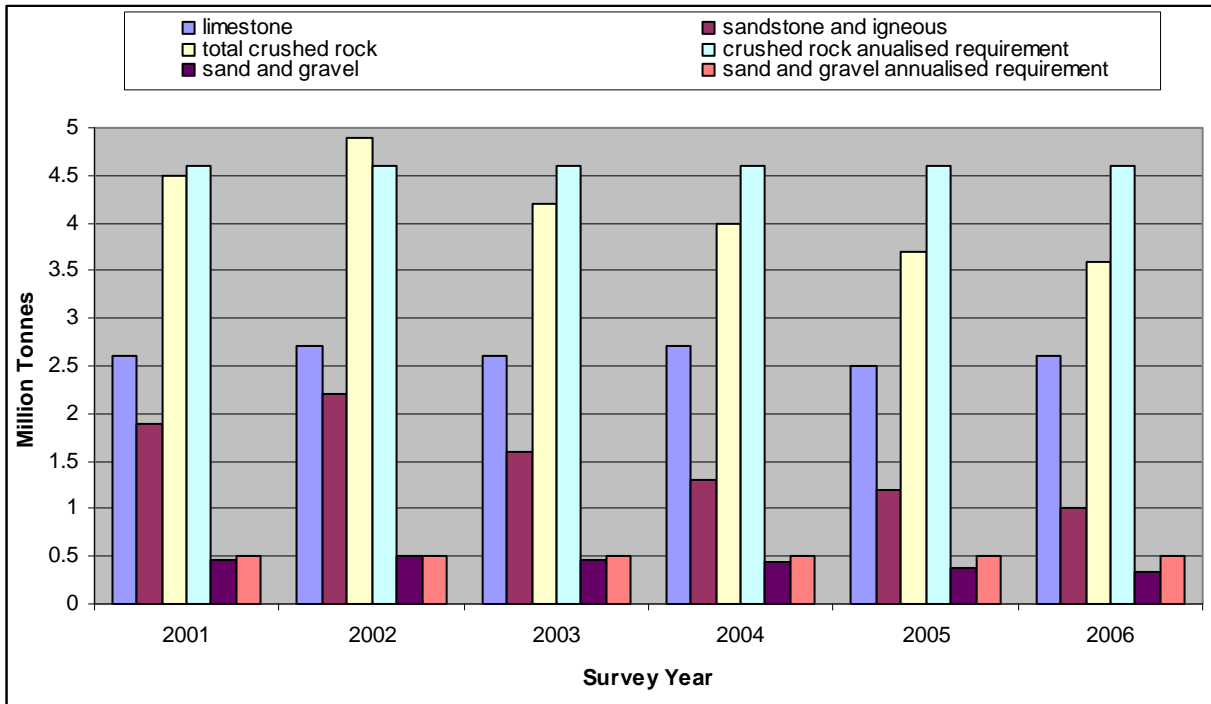
	Crushed Rock (Mt)		Land Won Sand & Gravel (Mt)	
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused
Cheshire	-	-	-	-
Cumbria	-	-	-	-
Lancashire	-	-	0.95 <sup>(1)</sup>	4.92 <sup>(2)</sup>
G Manchester	4.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	0.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	-
Merseyside	-	-	-	-
Warrington	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>4.92</b>

Superscript – indicates number of planning applications determined in each MPA area (contributing to figures in Table 7).

## 9. EVENTS OF INTEREST

### LANCASHIRE

**Figure 5: Lancashire primary aggregate sales and annualised requirements (as per the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001 - 2016)**



### 9.1 CRUSHED ROCK

#### Sales

**9.1.1** The total sales of crushed rock declined slightly by 0.1mt, from 3.7mt in AM05 to 3.6mt in AM06. This is some 1.0mt below the sub regional apportionment annualised requirement figure of 4.6mt.

**9.1.2** Limestone sales increased by 0.1mt, from 2.5mt in AM05 to 2.6mt in AM06.

**9.1.3** Sandstone and igneous rock sales declined by 0.2mt, from 1.2mt in AM05 to 1.0mt in AM06.

#### Reserves and landbanks

**9.1.4** Total crushed rock reserves have increased significantly by 37.31mt, from 114.82mt in AM05 to 152.13mt in AM06.

**9.1.5** Limestone reserves increased by 26.68mt, from 50.32mt in AM05 to 77.0mt in AM06. As no planning permissions have been granted to release additional reserve, this increase can only be accounted for through reassessments of reserves at existing sites due to Environment Act Review which has led to restraints on the reserve amount being lifted.

- 9.1.6** Sandstone and igneous rock reserves increased considerably by some additional 10.63mt. Reserves increased 16% from 64.5mt in AM05 to 75.13mt in AM06. No additional permitted reserves have been released, and this significant increase brings reserve figures broadly back in line with those recorded in AM04 of 79.8mt. However, the reserve figure is understood to rectify an erroneous survey return in 2005.

## **9.2 SAND AND GRAVEL**

### **Sales**

- 9.2.1** The total sales of land won sand and gravel declined by 0.04mt, from 0.38mt in AM05 to 0.34mt in AM06. This is some 0.16mt below the sub regional apportionment annualised requirement figure of 0.5mt, and compounds the previous year's trends of marginally declining sand and gravel sales.

### **Reserves and landbanks**

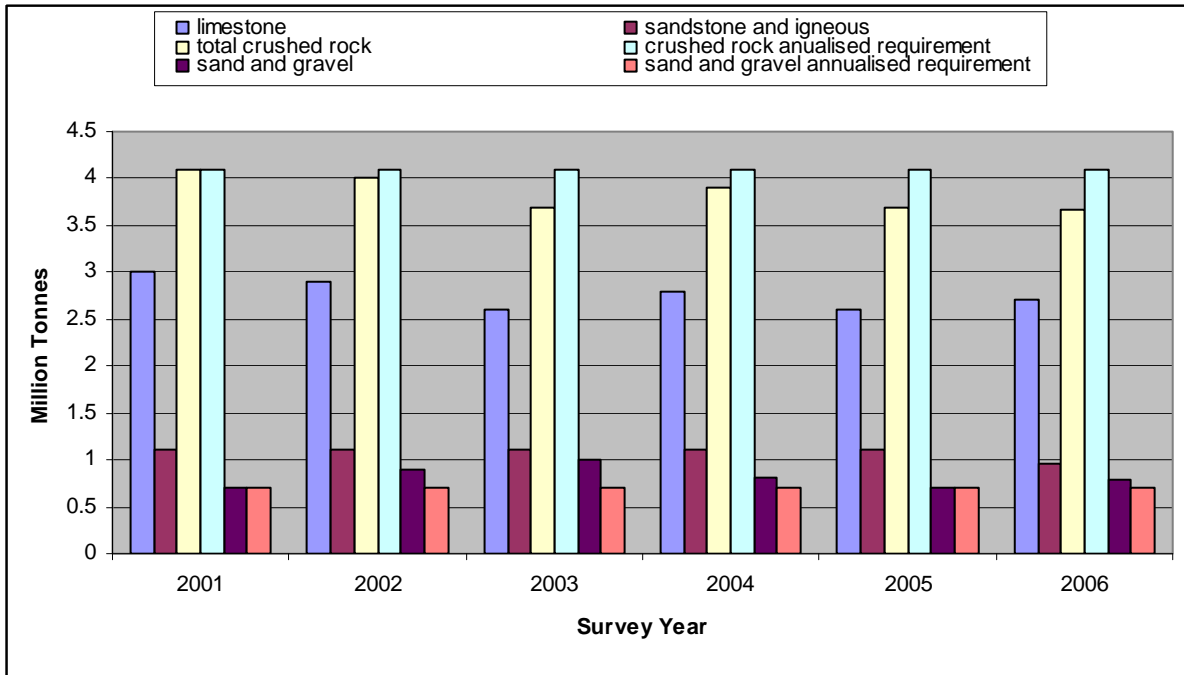
- 9.2.2** As reported in last year's Annual Report (2006), two planning applications (Sandons Farm and Euxton) for sand and gravel extraction, with reserves totalling 4.9mt, were refused during 2006. Both decisions were appealed, with the appeal over sand extraction at Pincroft, Sandons Farm, Adlington allowed in November 2007. The second application, for sand extraction near Euxton, Chorley is due to be heard in April 2008.
- 9.2.3** Sand and gravel reserves increased by some 0.81mt, from 4.4mt in AM05 to 5.21mt in AM06. Planning permission was granted at Lower Brockholes, Preston for the additional release of 0.95mt of permitted reserve. When this additional release of reserves is considered against annual production levels, the total anticipated increase in reserves would be 0.61mt. An additional 0.2mt remains part of the reserves due to the characteristics of the reserve has been added to reserves that cannot be accounted for with a full degree of confidence and it is assumed that this increase has been derived from reassessments of reserves since the last survey period.

## **9.3 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY**

- 9.3.1** Two major road-building schemes have been considered by the County Council. The first, the completion of the Heysham to M6 link road, will involve the construction of a new dual carriageway road, 4.8km in length. The County Council resolved to grant planning permission which was subsequently called-in by the Secretary of State. A public Inquiry to determine the application commenced in July 2007, with the Secretary of State's decision to grant permission made in February 2008 and a decision is expected in January 2008. The second scheme, for the renewal of planning permission for the construction of a road bypass of the village of Broughton to the north of Preston, of some 2.6km in length, was approved in November 2006.
- 9.3.2** There remains the prospect for continuing levels of significant renewal and regeneration activity in eastern areas of the County and coastal resorts, alongside considerable construction activity in central parts of the sub-region, for housing and economic development, and associated infrastructure works, including at Buckshaw Village and nearby employment areas in Chorley and South Ribble districts.

## CUMBRIA

**Figure 6: Cumbria primary aggregate sales and annualised requirements (as per the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001 – 2016)**



### 9.4 CRUSHED ROCK

#### Sales

- 9.4.1** The total sales of crushed rock declined marginally by 0.04mt, from 3.70mt in AM05 to 3.66mt in AM06. This is some 0.44mt below the sub regional apportionment annualised requirement figure of 4.1mt.
- 9.4.2** Limestone sales increased by 0.1mt, from 2.6mt in AM05 to 2.7mt in AM06.
- 9.4.3** Sandstone and igneous rock sales reduced slightly by approximately 0.14mt from the previous recorded figure of 1.1mt in AM05 to 0.96mt in AM06.

#### Reserves and landbanks

- 9.4.4** Total crushed rock reserves have increased by 0.15mt, from 156.6mt in AM05 to 156.45mt in AM06.
- 9.4.5** Limestone reserves have decreased by 0.2mt from 97.9mt to 97.7mt over the survey period. Given the annual limestone sales of 2.7mt it would be expected that reserves would have declined further as no new reserves have been released.
- 9.4.6** Sandstone and igneous rock reserves increased by 0.05mt, from 58.7mt in AM05 to 58.75mt in AM06 despite current annual levels of sales of 0.96mt. As no additional reserves or aggregate extraction sites were permitted in 2006; the increase is likely to be attributable to reassessment of reserves.

**9.4.7** As at 31/12/06 there were two applications pending for the release of significant amounts of crushed rock. An application at Tendley Quarry would release 8.2mt of Limestone, whilst an application at Roan Edge Quarry would release 9.5mt of HSA. 0.1mt of limestone would also be released at Snowhill Quarry should planning permission be granted.

**9.4.8** The landbank for crushed rock at the 31/12/2006 is 38.2 years. The landbank therefore remains unchanged since 31/12/2004.

## **9.5 SAND AND GRAVEL**

### **Sales**

**9.5.1** The total sales of land won sand and gravel increased from 0.7mt to 0.79mt between AM05 and AM06, a rise of just 0.09mt. This is broadly in line with the sub regional apportionment annualised requirement figure of 0.7mt.

### **Reserves and landbanks**

**9.5.2** Sand and gravel reserves showed a very slight increase of 0.01mt from 9.18mt to 9.19mt in AM06. This is approximately 0.8mt higher than would have been expected given current levels of sales. Reassessments of reserves may have resulted in this increase.

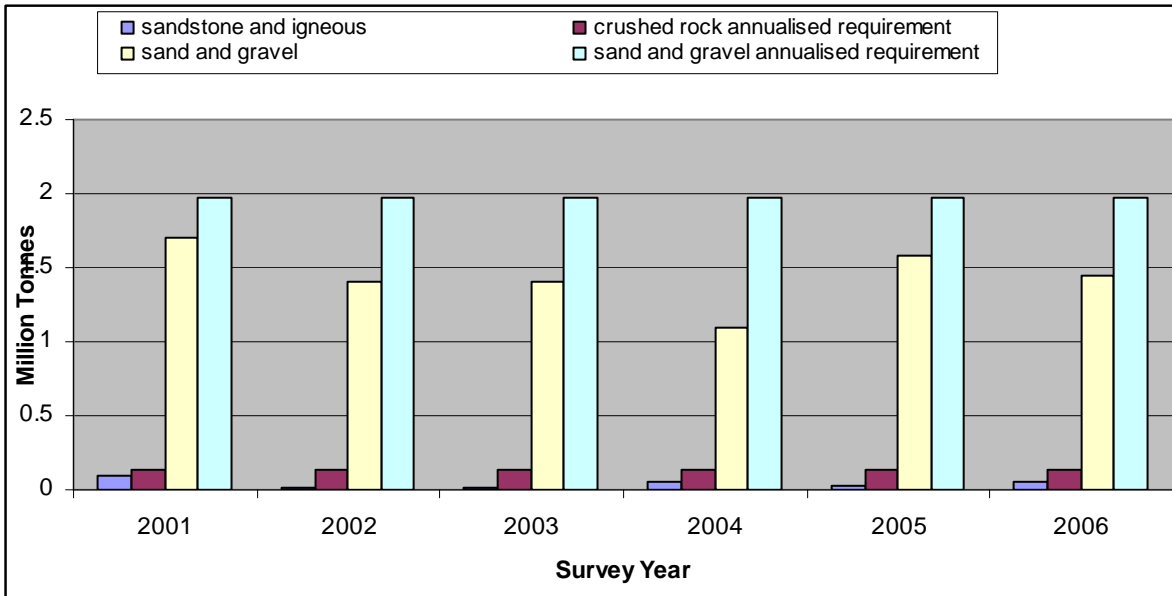
**9.5.3** The landbank for sand and gravel at the 31/12/2006 is 13.13 years. This is consistent with the landbank as at 31/12/2005.

## **9.6 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY**

**9.6.1** High & Low Newton and Temple Sowerby by-passes are currently under construction. Further proposed construction activity is planned for the M6 extension at Carlisle; Carlisle Northern Development Route; and Parton to Lilyhall by-pass. Decommissioning at Sellafield / Windscale is expected to increase demand for aggregate over a long period, and is anticipated to start shortly, with other developments already occurring at Sellafield. Regeneration at Whitehaven, Workington and Barrow will generate significant aggregate demand over the next three years, with additional demand from the West Cumbria Spatial MasterPlan if funding is approved and planning permission granted.

## CHESHIRE

**Figure 7: Cheshire primary aggregate sales and annualised requirements (as per the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001 – 2016)**



### 9.7 CRUSHED ROCK

#### Sales

**9.7.1** The total sales of crushed rock increased by 0.02mt, from 0.03mt in AM05 to 0.05mt in AM06. This figure is below the sub regional apportionment annualised requirement figure of 0.13mt, but is consistent with AM04 figures.

#### Reserves and landbank

**9.7.2** As sales levels are so low, and there have been no additional release of reserve, the reserves have declined marginally in line with sales. The AM06 figure is 5.35mt. Many of the hard rock sales and reserve figures are based on estimated figures, and subtractions of sales against the previous year's returns.

**9.7.3** The landbank for crushed rock at the 31/12/2006 is 41.15 years. The landbank therefore remains largely unchanged since 31/12/2005.

### 9.8 SAND AND GRAVEL

#### Sales

**9.8.1** The total sales of land won sand and gravel decreased by 0.14mt, from 1.58mt in AM05 to 1.44mt in AM06. This is in contrast to a similar level of increase in AM05, which was largely as a result of one quarry showing a marked upturn in its production/sales levels. The downturn in sales therefore brings the annual level of sales back in line with those recorded in AM03.

## Reserves and landbank

**9.8.2** The reserves of sand and gravel increased by 0.77mt over the last survey period, up from 20.53mt to 21.30mt. As no additional reserve was permitted during that survey period any increase can only be accounted for through reassessments of reserves.

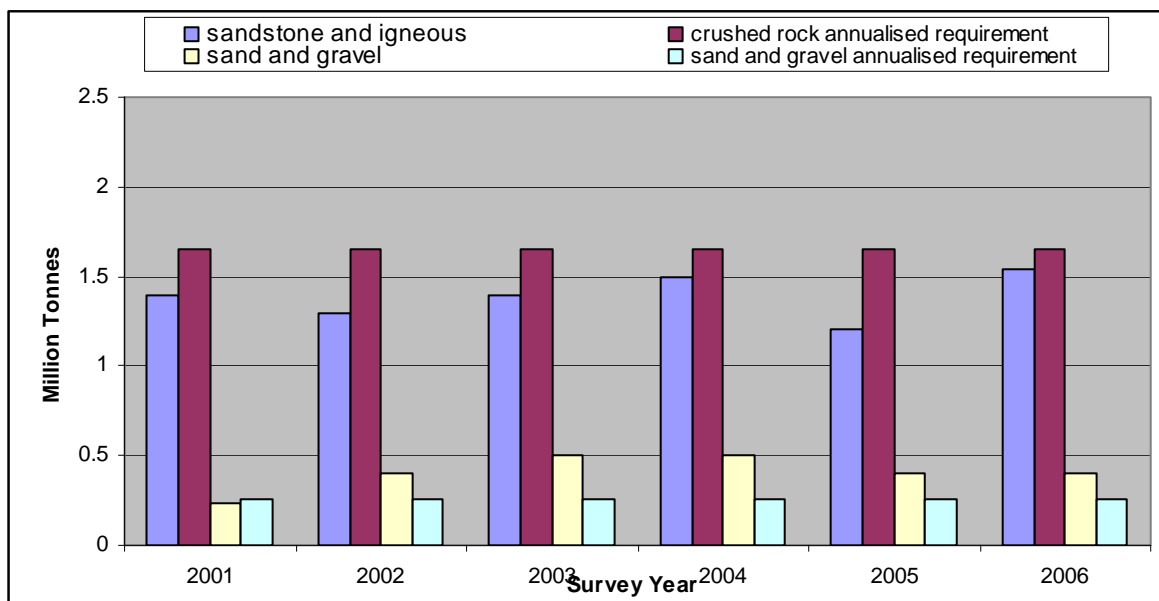
**9.8.3** The total landbank for sand and gravel as of 31/12/06 was 9.59 years. This is marginally lower than the previous year's landbank figure of 10.42 years, but still maintains a healthy landbank remaining above the 7 year required figure.

## 9.9 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

**9.9.1** There has been no major construction activity within Cheshire.

## GREATER MANCHESTER, MERSEYSIDE, WARRINGTON, HALTON

**Figure 8: Greater Manchester/Merseyside/Warrington/Halton primary aggregate sales and annualised requirements (as per the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001 – 2016)**



## 9.10 CRUSHED ROCK

### Sales

**9.10.1** Sales of crushed rock reached an all time low in AM05 when sales fell to 1.2mt. However the 2006 survey records an increase in crushed rock sales, by 0.34mt from 1.2mt to 1.54mt. This figure is broadly in line with AM04.

### Reserves and landbank

**9.10.2** Reserves of crushed rock increased by 1.85mt over the survey period from 23.69mt in AM05 to 25.54mt in AM06. This figure is broadly lower than would be expected as there

was an additional release of 4.5mt of crushed rock from Fletcher Bank Quarry. This coupled with annual sales of 2.04mt would have expected to have given an increase in reserves of 2.46mt.

**9.10.3** The total landbank for crushed rock as of 31/12/06 was 15.48 years. This is in comparison to 14.36 years at 31/12/2005

## **9.11 SAND AND GRAVEL**

### **Sales**

**9.11.1** Total sales of sand and gravel in Greater Manchester / Merseyside / Halton / Warrington remained consistent with those returned for AM05. The total sales figure for crushed rock was 0.4mt in 2006, and broadly remaining consistent over the past ten years. This is a reflection of a small number of quarries with consistent levels of output.

### **Reserves and landbank**

**9.11.2** Total permitted reserves of sand and gravel increased by 0.98mt over the survey period from 8.91mt in AM05 to 9.89mt in AM06. This will partly be accounted for by the additional release of some 0.7mt of sand and gravel at Pilsworth South.

**9.11.3** This increase in permitted reserves, coupled with consistent sales figures, has had the effect of increasing the landbank for sand and gravel by approximately four years, increasing from 34.3 years to 38 years.

**9.11.4** There were two applications awaiting determination in Merseyside at the end of 2006, but neither would result in the release of land won primary aggregate reserve. The first is a long standing application that will determine the final working limit and restoration proposals for Bold Heath Quarry, St Helens. The second is also longstanding and relates to marine aggregate extraction from area 457 of Liverpool Bay. Issues with sediment transport and erosion processes are still being considered. Should this be permitted, sales would ultimately be landed at North West wharves.

## **9.12 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY**

### **MERSEYSIDE**

**9.12.1** There is no major construction activity recorded within the Merseyside region.

### **GREATER MANCHESTER**

**9.12.2** Major construction activity includes significant housing developments across Greater Manchester, including the redevelopment of a 1,900 hectare site in east Manchester. Highway improvement schemes include the M60 radial motorway and the Holingwood Junction at Oldham. Other significant construction activity centres on employment, retail and educational developments.

### **WARRINGTON**

**9.12.3** There are no recorded events in Merseyside or Halton.

## **10. MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

- 10.1** Work on preparing Unitary Development Plans, Structure Plans and Minerals Local Plans continued to progress during 2006. The current state of progress regarding preparation of development plans in the North West is listed in Appendix 3.
- 10.2** In respect of the current state of Minerals Local Plans, The Cheshire Replacement Minerals Local Plan was adopted in June 1999; Cumbria's Minerals & Waste Local Plan was adopted in June 2000 and Lancashire's Minerals & Waste Local Plan was adopted on 28 December 2001.

## 11. ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995: REVIEW OF AGGREGATE MINERAL PLANNING PERMISSIONS

**TABLE 7: ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995: SUMMARY OF AGGREGATE MINERAL REVIEW SITES**

MPA	Phase I						Phase II						Dormant		
	Original	Lapsed	Submitted but not yet determined	Determined	With SoS	In High Court Challenge	Original	Lapsed	Submitted but not yet determined	Determined	With SoS	In High Court Challenge	Original	Submitted but not yet determined	Determined
<b>Cumbria</b>	10	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	1	8	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	27	-	1
<b>Cheshire</b>	5	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	-
<b>Lake District National Park</b>	5	-	2	3	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<b>Lancashire</b>	15	1	-	14	-	-	3	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	1	1	-	-	12	-	-
<b>Greater Manchester/ Merseyside</b>	10	5 <sup>(2)</sup>	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	18 <sup>(3)</sup>	-	1

(1) Applications allowed to lapse as superseded by modern permission.

(2) Permissions allowed to lapse on 3 sites as working had finished. Permissions lapsed on 2 sites due to failure to submit conditions by due date.

(3) Position with respect to dormant sites in Greater Manchester currently under review. 2003 report figure used for dormant sites.

## APPENDIX 1

### TERMS OF REFERENCE - NORTH WEST REGIONAL AGGREGATE WORKING PARTY

- 1 To hold at least one RAWP meeting a year, with membership to include representatives from DCLG, the Government Office, the Regional Planning Body, MPAs, QPA, BAA and such other representatives as appropriate (e.g. NFDC, BMAPA).
- 2 To agree either at the first meeting of each year, or early in the year via correspondence, an agenda of RAWP business for that year
- 3 To organise, in conjunction with MPAs, an Annual Monitoring (AM) survey to monitor (subject to confidentiality) the sales and reserves of primary aggregates in the region, imports to it and exports from it by sea or rail (including marine aggregates)
- 4 To support the National Aggregate Minerals surveys, which include all inter-regional movements of aggregate, in years when such surveys are carried out
- 5 To produce, supply to the RPB and publish on the DCLG web an Annual Monitoring report containing core information to inform stakeholders in a consistent manner of the findings from the AM survey
- 6 To give technical advice to DCLG, NCG, the RPB and MPAs on:
  - a) demand for and supply of aggregates in the region (including alternatives, marine aggregates and imports)
  - b) trends in supply in the medium to longer term, including aggregate imports and exports
- 7 To give technical advice to the RPB and MPAs on:
  - a) sub-regional apportionment of land-won aggregates, and, where undertaken,
  - b) regional apportionment of provision for recycling sites for CD&EW
- 8 To liaise with the Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) to co-ordinate monitoring and technical advice on aggregates and waste management, and other RAWPs on the inter-regional movement of aggregates.

## APPENDIX 2

**TABLE A: MONITORING OF AGGREGATE MINERAL PRIMARY PLANNING APPLICATIONS  
FINAL DECISIONS MADE 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2006 – 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2006**

### Cheshire

No final planning application decisions made in Cheshire

### Cumbria

No final planning application decisions made in Cumbria

### Greater Manchester

Site Name	Location & Grid Reference	Applicant/ Operator	Application No	Date Submitted	Mineral / Type of Working	Area of Application (ha)	Quantity of Minerals	Date Issued
Pilsworth South	Bury 826 089	Viridor Waste Management	45528	09/11/05	Sand and Gravel	13.1	0.7Mt	01.03.06 (granted)
Fletcher Bank	Bury 390 170	Peel Holdings	43048	08/04	Gritstone	19.0	4.5Mt	21.12.06 (granted)

### Warrington

No final planning application decisions made in Warrington

## Merseyside

No final planning application decisions made in Merseyside

## Lancashire

Site Name	Location & Grid Reference	Applicant/ Operator	Application No	Date Submitted	Mineral / Type of Working	Area of Application (ha)	Quantity of Minerals	Date Issued (decision)
Lower Brockholes, Nr Preston	577 305	Hargreaves (GB) Ltd	06/06/0192	05/05/06	Sand and Gravel	24	0.95Mt	09/08/06 (granted)
Pincroft, Sandons Farm	592 131	Rigshaw Ltd	09/05/0018	30/12/04	Sand and Gravel	13.5	0.6Mt	29/06/06 (refused) <b>Appeal allowed Nov 2007</b>
Land at Euxton, Nr Chorley	545 195	Tarmac Central Ltd	09/05/0319	23/04/05	Sand	68	4.32Mt	02/11/06 (refused)

**TABLE B: AGGREGATE MINERAL PRIMARY PLANNING APPLICATIONS 'IN HAND' AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2006**

## Cheshire

No primary planning applications pending

## Cumbria

Site Name	Location/ Grid Ref	Applicant/ Operator	Application Number	Date Submitted	Mineral/Type of Working	Area of Application (ha)	Quantity of Minerals
Tendley Quarry	NY 088 288	Tendley Quarries Ltd	2/03/9034	7/10/2003	Limestone	32	8.2Mt
Roan Edge	SD 584 926	Cemex (RMC)	5/05/9005	30/03/2005	High Specification Aggregate	14	9.5Mt
Snowhill Quarry	NY 280 387	Mr Smallwood	2/06/9023	27/10/2006	Limestone	0.25	0.1Mt
High House Quarry	NY 511 252	D A Harrison	2/06/9017	27/07/2006	Sand and Gravel	10.7	1.5Mt
Overby No 2 Quarry	NY 511 252	Thomas Armstrong	2/06/9033	18/12/2006	Sand and Gravel	20	5.4Mt
Shap Fell	NY 587 138	Corus	3/06/9010 and 3/06/9011	6/07/9006	Limestone	27	-

## Lancashire

No primary planning applications pending

## Greater Manchester

Site Name	Location/ Grid Ref	Applicant/ Operator	Application Number	Date Submitted	Mineral/Type of Working	Area of Application (ha)	Quantity of Minerals
Fletcher Bank	Bury 380 170	Peel Holdings	36288/00	01/02/00	Gritstone	23	N/a
Fletcher Bank	Bury 380 170	Peel Holdings	36331/00	01/02/00	Gritstone	5.8	0.4Mt
Harrop Edge	Tameside 982 959	Chartrange (Quarry Products)	K00029/02	17/12/01	Gritstone	5.8	N/a
Harrop Edge	Tameside 982 959	Chartrange (Quarry Products)	K00524/02	12/04/02	Gritstone	5.8	N/a

## Merseyside

Nil applications pending

## Warrington

Nil applications pending

## APPENDIX 3

### DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN THE NORTH WEST REGION – CURRENT PROGRESS ON PREPARATION & REVIEW

	UDP / Minerals Local Plan Position	LDF Position - September 2007		
		LDS	SCI	DPDs
<b>Cheshire</b>	Replacement Minerals Local Plan adopted 1999	Adopted March 2007	Adopted 12 <sup>th</sup> October 2006	Issues and Options Paper October / November 2007
<b>Cumbria</b>	Cumbria Minerals & Waste Local Plan adopted June 2006	Adopted March 2006	Adopted 19 <sup>th</sup> January 2006	<p>Consultation on changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options November / December 2007.</p> <p>Submission of Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies February 2008.</p>
<b>Lancashire</b>	Minerals and Waste Local Plan adopted December 2001	Adopted April 2007	Adopted May 2006	<p>Submission of Core Strategy to SoS November 2007.</p> <p>Site Specific/Generic DC Policies, Issues and Options Spring 2008.</p>
<b>Lake District Authority</b>	Lake District Local Plan adopted May 1998.	Adopted March 2005	Adopted June 2006	Preferred Options consultation October 2007.
<b>Bolton</b>	Replacement UDP adopted April 2005	Adopted December 2006	Adopted March 2007	<p>Core Strategy Issues and Options September 2007.</p> <p>Preferred Options Consultation scheduled for 2008.</p>
<b>Bury</b>	Current UDP adopted August 1997. Review abandoned for preparation of a LDF.	Adopted March 2007	Adopted March 2006	<p>Core Strategy second stage Issues and Options consultation July – August 2007.</p> <p>Preferred Options scheduled for 2008</p>
<b>Manchester</b>	Current UDP adopted 1995 – Partial Reviews Adopted.	Series of alterations have been adopted between	Adopted January 2007	

		1998 - 2004		
<b>Oldham</b>	Replacement UDP adopted July 2006	Adopted March 2007	Adopted April 2007	-
<b>Rochdale</b>	Replacement UDP adopted June 2006	Adopted March 2007	Expected to be adopted by December 2007	Core Strategy Issues and Options January / February 2008.  Core Strategy Preferred Options scheduled for July 2008.
<b>Salford</b>	Replacement UDP adopted May 2006	Approved June 2007	Submitted to the SoS in August 2007	Core Strategy Issues and Options June – November 2007.  Preferred Options Scheduled for June / July 2008.
<b>Stockport</b>	Replacement UDP adopted May 2006	Adopted March 2007	Adopted July 2006	Key Core Strategy Issues and Options September – November 2007.
<b>Tameside</b>	Replacement UDP adopted November 2004	Adopted April 2007	Adopted July 2006	-
<b>Trafford</b>	Replacement UDP adopted June 2006	Adopted March 2007	Adopted July 2006	Core Strategy Issues and Options July – September 2006.
<b>Wigan</b>	Replacement UDP adopted April 2006	Adopted February 2007	Adopted July 2006	Work started on Core Strategy.
<b>Warrington</b>	UDP adopted January 2006	Adopted March 2007	Adopted March 2006	-
<b>Halton</b>	UDP adopted April 2005	Adopted March 2007	Adopted July 2006	Issues and Options Consultation July – September 2006.
<b>Knowsley</b>	UDP adopted June 2006	Adopted March 2007	Adopted June 2007	Core Strategy issues and Options consultation held 2006.
<b>Liverpool</b>	UDP adopted 2002	Adopted April 2007	Adopted July 2007	Core Strategy Issues and Options held 2006.
<b>St Helens</b>	Review of UDP abandoned to proceed with preparation of LDF	Adopted January 2007	Adopted January 2007	Preferred Options Allocations DPD scheduled for consultation June 2009.  Core Strategy Preferred Options consultation October 2007.
<b>Sefton</b>	Replacement UDP adopted	Adopted December	Adopted October 2006	Core Strategy Issues and Options Consultation

	June 2006	2006		scheduled for February – April 2008.
<b>Wirral</b>	UDP adopted 2000	Approved July 2007	Adopted December 2006	Core Strategy Issues and Options consultation September 2007.

## APPENDIX 4

### SITES INCLUDED IN AM2006 AGGREGATE MINERALS SURVEY

## Cheshire

Site Name	Grid Ref	Operator	Aggregate Type	Active/ Inactive
Cobden Farm	SJ 585 675	Tarmac Central Ltd	Construction Sand	Inactive
Mere Farm	SJ 834 744	Hanson Aggregates	Construction Sand	Active
Town Farm	SJ 565 740	Hanson Aggregates	Construction Sand	Active
Fishpool	SJ 571 670	Tarmac Central Ltd	Construction Sand	Active
Cherry Orchard Farm	SJ 568 680	Cherry Orchard Sand Unit Ltd	Construction Sand	Active
Forest Hill Quarry	SJ 611 717	CEMEX RMC (UK) Ltd	Construction Sand	Active
Hough Mill	SJ 702 492	Anthony Construction Ltd	Construction Sand	Inactive
Fourways	SJ 572 692	Tarmac Central Ltd	Construction Sand	Active
Crown Farm	SJ 575 703	Tarmac Central Ltd	Construction Sand	Active
White Moss Quarry	SJ 775 548	Land Recovery Ltd	Construction Sand	Active
Delamere / Station Road	SJ 564 698	Tarmac Central Ltd	Construction Sand	Inactive
Arclid Hall	SJ 786 613	Bathgate Silica Sand Ltd	Silica Sand	Active
Far Arclid	SJ 785 615	Bathgate Silica Sand Ltd	Silica Sand	Inactive
Bent Farm	SJ 828 623	WBB Minerals	Silica Sand	Active
Chelford	SJ 815 748	WBB Minerals	Silica Sand	Active
Eaton Hall	SJ 861 643	Tarmac Central Ltd	Silica Sand	Active
Endon Quarry	SJ 941 760	Park Skip Hire	Gritstone	Active
Sycamore Quarry	SJ 939 764	Mrs D Earl	Gritstone	Active
Marksend Quarry	SJ 942 757	Mrs D Earl	Gritstone	Active
Gawsworth	SJ 705 869	O'Gara Developments	Gritstone	Active
Rough Hey	SJ 923 683	O'Gara Developments	Gritstone	Inactive
Lee Hills	SJ 928 691	Mr R Rathbone	Gritstone	Inactive
Bridestones Quarry	SJ 906 700	J L Goodfellow	Gritstone	Active

# Cumbria

Site Name	Grid Ref	Operator	Aggregate Type	Active/ Inactive
Holmescales Quarry	SD 556 869	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	HSA	Active
Roan Edge Quarry	SD 584 926	CEMEX RMC (UK) Ltd	HSA	Active
Ghyll Scaur Quarry	SD 171 828	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	HSA	Active
Shap Blue Quarry and Works	NY 564 106	CEMEX RMC (UK) Ltd	Igneous/ Metamorphic	Active
Shap Pink Quarry	NY 555 084	CEMEX RMC (UK) Ltd	Igneous/ Metamorphic	Inactive
Silvertop Quarry	NY 586 602	W & M Thompson (Quarries) Ltd	Limestone	Active
Moota Quarry	NY 148 361	CEMEX RMC (UK) Ltd	Limestone	Active
Tendley Quarry	NY 088 288	Tendley Quarries Ltd	Limestone	Active
Hartley Quarry	NY 787 083	CEMEX RMC (UK) Ltd	Limestone	Active
Shapfell Limestone Quarry	NY 587 138	Corus Construction and Industrial Businesses	Limestone	Active
Shap Beck Quarry	NY 550 181	Hanson Aggregates	Limestone	Active
Helbeck Quarry	NY 799 158	Sherburn Stone Company Ltd	Limestone	Active
Eskett & Rowrah Quarries	NY 054 167	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Limestone	Active
Goldmire Quarry	SD 219 739	Neil Price Ltd	Limestone	Active
Holme Park Quarry	SD 536 788	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Limestone	Active
Stainton Quarry	SD 246 729	Tarmac Northern Ltd	Limestone	Active
Sandside Quarry	SD482 807	Tarmac Northern Ltd	Limestone	Active
Blencowe Quarry	NY 464 301	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Limestone	Inactive
Kendal Fell Quarry	SD 502 925	Tarmac Northern Ltd	Limestone	Inactive
Flusco	NY 464 293	Lakeland Minerals Ltd	Limestone	Inactive
Cardewmires Quarry	NY 343 505	Tarmac Northern Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Active
Faugh No1 Sand Pit	NY 512 552	Hanson Aggregates	Sand & Gravel	Active
Low Gelt	NY 523 587	Hanson Aggregates	Sand & Gravel	Active
Kirkhouse Quarry	NY 564 601	Lakeland Minerals Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Active
New Cowper	NY 118 458	Thomas Armstrong Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Active
Aldoth Quarry	NY 146 482	D A Harrison	Sand & Gravel	Active
Overby No. 2 Sand Pit	NY 125 470	Thomas Armstrong Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Active
Highfield (High House) Quarry	NY 511 252	D A Harrison	Sand & Gravel	Active
Bullgill Sand Pit	NY 095 388	Thomas Armstrong Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Active

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Aggregate Type</b>	<b>Active/ Inactive</b>
Low Plains	NY 490 410	Tarmac Northern Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Active
Bonnie Mount Quarry	NY 548 313	JEA & SM Burne	Sand & Gravel	Active
Peel Place Quarry	SD 069 011	Tendley Quarries Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Active
Roosecote Sand Pit	SD 224 687	L&W Wilson	Sand & Gravel	Active
Faugh No.2 Sand Pit	NY 510 548	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Inactive
Brocklewath Farm	NY 348 551	William Roper	Sand & Gravel	Active

# Lancashire

Site Name	Grid Ref	Operator	Aggregate Type	Active/ Inactive
Back Lane Quarry	SD 511 693	Aggregate Industries	Limestone	Active
Bankfield Quarry	SD 756 437	Tarmac Central Ltd	Limestone	Active
Dunald Mill Quarry	SD 511 680	Tarmac Central Ltd	Limestone	Active
Leapers Wood Quarry	SD 516 694	Tarmac Central Ltd	Limestone	Active
Foreshore St Annes	SD 295 287	William Rainford (Holdings) Ltd	Sand	Active
Port of Heysham	SD 400 602	Tarmac Central Ltd	Sand	Active
Lighfoot Green Lane (Bradleys) Sand Pit	SD 512 340	J A Jackson Contractors (Preston) Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Inactive
German Lane	SD 562 171	P Casey Environmental Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Inactive
Lydiate Lane Quarry	SD 553 240	Thomas Williams (Euxton) Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Active
Tarnacre Hall Farm (Sharples Quarry)	SD 468 426	RMC Aggregates	Sand & Gravel	Inactive
Lower Brockholes	SD 578 306	Hargreaves (GB) Ltd	Sand & Gravel	Inactive
Deerplay Ford	SD 758 235	Waste Recycling Group	Sandstone / Gritstone	Active
Jamestone Quarry	SD 756 233	Aggregate Industries	Sandstone / Gritstone	Active
Leeming Quarry	SD 683 406	Brown Bros (Longridge) Ltd	Sandstone / Gritstone	Active
Scout Moor Quarry	SD 815 190	Marshalls Mono	Sandstone / Gritstone	Active
Waddington Fell Quarry	SD 717 477	Aggregate Industries	Sandstone / Gritstone	Active
Whinney Hill Quarry	SD 758 306	Park Royal Haulage Ltd	Sandstone / Gritstone	Active
Whitworth Quarry	SD 875 203	Aggregate Industries	Sandstone / Gritstone	Active
Withnell Gritstone (Brinscall Quarry)	SD 634 215	Hanson Aggregates	Sandstone / Gritstone	Active

## Greater Manchester

Site Name	Grid Ref	Operator	Aggregate Type	Active/ Inactive
Pilsworth South Quarry	SD 825 088	Tarmac	Sand	Active
Offerton Sand Quarry	SJ 928 893	Mr S L Bowers	Sand	Active
Harwood Quarry	SD 747 124	James Booth (Bolton)	Sandstone and Bickshale	Active
Pilkington Quarry	SD 622 121	Santime Ltd	Sand and Sandstone	Active
Morleys Hall Quarry	SJ 687 988	Santime Ltd	Sand	Active
New Hey Quarry	SD 940 119	Brock Plc	Sandstone	Inactive
Harrop Edge Quarry	SJ 982 959	Chartrange (Quarry Products)	Sandstone	Inactive
Fletcher Bank Quarry	SD 804 170	Marshalls Mono Ltd	Sand and Sandstone	Active
Montcliffe Quarry	SD 656 124	Hanson Aggregates	Sandstone	Active
High Moor Quarry	SD 973 067	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Sandstone	Active
Buckton Vale Quarry	SD 992 016	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Sandstone	Active
Astley Moss	SJ 371 500	Marshalls Mono Ltd	Sand and Gravel	Inactive

## Merseyside

Site Name	Grid Ref	Operator	Aggregate Type	Active/ Inactive
Bold Heath Quarry	SJ 537 890	D Morgan PLC	Crushed Rock	Active
The Horsebank	SD 317 206	William Rainford (Holdings) Ltd	Industrial Sand	Active
Lord St Helens Quarry	SJ 516 920	Ibstock Brick	Sandstone / Gritstone	Inactive
Berrington Lane	SJ 493 985	Rainford Landfill Ltd	Sand	Active

## Warrington

Site Name	Grid Ref	Operator	Aggregate Type	Active/ Inactive
Southworth Quarry	SJ 620 940	Wm Gaskell Bros (WM & C) Ltd	Sandstone	Active

## APPENDIX 5

### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL GUIDELINES FOR AGGREGATES PROVISION IN ENGLAND, 2001 – 2016

On the 10<sup>th</sup> June 2003, the ODPM published national and regional guidelines for aggregate provision in England. The guidelines replace those in Annex A of Minerals Planning Guidance Note 6, published in 1994. The revised guidelines are set out below:

#### National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision In England, 2001 - 2016 (Million Tonnes) (ODPM 2003).

New Regions	Guidelines for land-won production		Assumptions		
	Land-won Sand & Gravel	Land-won Crushed Rock	Marine Sand & Gravel	Alternative Materials	Net Imports to England
South East England	212	35	120	118	85
London	19	0	53	82	6
East of England	256	8	32	110	8
East Midlands	165	523	0	95	0
West Midlands	162	93	0	88	16
South West	106	453	9	121	4
North West	55	167	4	101	50
Yorkshire & the Humber	73	220	3	128	0
North East	20	119	9	76	0
England	1068	1618	230	919	169

Before the regional guidelines can be used in the preparation of minerals development plans they need to be broken down to mineral planning authority areas. The apportionment of the regional guidelines to sub-regional areas in the North West is the responsibility of the North West Regional Assembly taking into account advice from MPAs and the NWRAP.

A five-year average production level was used for the basis for apportionment, as this best reflected recent supply patterns. The numerical implications for each MPA in terms of sand and gravel and crushed rock provision by apportioning the regional guidelines based on the proportion of MPA production of aggregate over the last five years is detailed below. The new annualised requirement to apportion the new guidelines is lower than the previous MPG6 annualised requirement for each MPA.

#### Sub Regional Apportionment of Aggregates in the North West 2001-2016 (million tonnes)

	Sand and Gravel	Annualised Requirement
Cheshire	31.5	1.97
Cumbria	11.2	0.7
Lancashire	8.2	0.5
Merseyside / Greater Manchester / Halton / Warrington	4.1	0.26
Total	55.0	3.44

	Crushed Rock	Annualised Requirement
Cheshire	2.17	0.13
Cumbria	65.50	4.1
Lancashire	72.90	4.6
Merseyside / Greater Manchester / Halton / Warrington	26.40	1.65
Total	166.97	10.4

## APPENDIX 6

### DCLG UPDATE

#### LEGISLATION

##### MPS 1 + Annexes & Practice Guide

Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1), *Planning and Minerals*, was published on 6 November 2006 (replacing Minerals Policy Guidance 1, which was published in June 1996). It sets the overarching planning policy framework for all minerals in England whilst providing advice and guidance to planning authorities and the minerals industry. It will ensure that the demand of society and the economy for minerals is met sustainably through an integrated approach to the social, environmental and economic factors, avoiding or mitigating environmental impacts of extraction.

Also published with MPS1 is a Practice Guide, which sets out how the policies in the statement might best be implemented.

MPS1 includes annexes on four specific types of minerals:

- aggregates;
- brick clay;
- natural building and roofing stone; and
- onshore oil and gas.

##### Mineral Safeguarded Areas

The planning system has an important role to play in safeguarding proven deposits of minerals, which are, or may become, of economic importance within the foreseeable future, from unnecessary sterilisation by surface development. Minerals Policy Statement 1 “Planning and Minerals” (MPS1), published in November 2006, therefore requires mineral planning authorities to define Mineral Safeguarding and Consultation Areas in their DPDs and to include policies to safeguard mineral resources in these areas. Guidance on doing this will be published shortly by the British Geological Survey.

MPS1 also requires authorities to safeguard existing mineral storage and handling facilities, as these sites can be important in promoting movement of material by rail or water.

##### MPS 2

- MPS2 and Annexes on dust and noise published March 2005
- Possible there will be an additional annex on mining waste when the MWD has been transposed, which will happen 2 years after it has been published (and it hasn't been published yet).
- ALSF research recently completed (end May 2007) which would inform any future water annex to MPS2.

##### MONITORING THE 2003 AGGREGATE GUIDELINES

- DCLG has produced the draft ‘*Fourth Monitoring Report and Draft Revised National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020*’, which is underpinned by AM2005 and the 2005 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

Survey, has been discussed by Technical Steering Group. The draft report will be considered by National Coordinating Group later in the summer, with public consultation on the draft revised Guidelines following towards the end of the year.

- In summary the monitoring report shows the 2003 guidelines nationally are, at a national level, remarkably consistent with observed results and the post 2006 model. But – there are regional variations, especially in South West, South East and London.
- Adoption of revised Guidelines likely to be summer 2008.

## MARINE MINERALS DREDGING REGULATIONS

- Introduced 1 May 2007
- Marine and Fisheries Agency now undertakes licensing of marine aggregates dredging - *The Environmental Impact Assessment and Natural Habitats (Extraction of Minerals by Marine Dredging) (England and Northern Ireland) Regulations 2007 (the Marine Minerals Regulations) commenced on 1 May 2007. This provides a statutory framework for an environmental impact assessment where required for proposed marine minerals extraction. The MFA will carry out the licensing and enforcement duties resulting from their introduction.*

## RESEARCH

### Reserves Report

‘Primary Aggregate Reserves in England 1990 – 2004’ – published in November 2006. The report presents an analysis of permitted reserves of primary land-won aggregates in England between 1990 and 2004. The report shows that aggregate reserves have declined over this period in many English regions. In some cases, particularly the South East this decline is very significant. Copies are available on DCLG’s website, or from Bill Mackenzie.

### AMRI

- 2005 survey has been published on the ONS website. The report can be most easily found by searching under PA1007
- 2006 Survey is underway, but is in the last year of the current contract. DCLG considering form of future survey.

## SURVEY OF ARISING AND USE OF ALTERNATIVES TO PRIMARY AGGREGATES

- The CDEW and ‘Other Materials’ Reports are complete and have been published – it is available on DCLG’s website. England only
- Similar to previous surveys – Crushers, Landfill, Registered exempt sites
- Collected data on slate and china clay waste (not SHALE – AMRI)
- Estimates of production of recycled aggregates at a sub-regional level (but not at a finer scale – likely to be impossible because of mobility of crushers)
- Returns lower than last time, but sufficient to enable statistical analysis to be undertaken.
- Results not substantially different to 2003 – indications are recycled aggregate arisings in 2005 were 42.5mt, up by 7% from 39.6mt in 2003. This growth is however within the confidence bands.

### AM2005

The survey was published on 31 May 2007. It is available from DCLG’s website.

## AGGREGATE LEVY SUSTAINABILITY FUND

- One year programme is being run for 2007/08. Thereafter future is uncertain and is tied up with CSR07.
- Main thrust of the 2007/2008 programme is dissemination of research from earlier programmes. However, there is a research component under which DCLG is managing four projects (see also 2007/2008 Research programme, below):
  - A GIS identifying unconstrained sand & gravel and crushed rock resources and a supporting report considering alternative aggregate supply scenarios, to include maintaining the status quo of aggregate supply from designated and undesignated areas, supply from undesignated only areas, an increase in imports from Scotland and Wales and a significant increase in imports from abroad, should constraints increase.
  - A review of Verney to consider whether the recommendations are still valid (i.e. do we still need the managed aggregate supply system and RAWP's).
  - An analysis of need for aggregates – the economic rationale for indigenous supply of aggregates, compared and contrasted with the economic and social need for industrial minerals.
  - A study building on the 2006 reserves report. Survey of planning permissions made, withdrawn and granted, and pre-application discussions which lead nowhere. Supported by report on why aggregate reserves are declining – this part likely to focus on industry.
- These will be supported by a DCLG/ BGS funded report considering alternative mechanisms of managing aggregates supply and assessing the economic and social costs of abandoning the managed aggregate supply system in England.

## OTHER

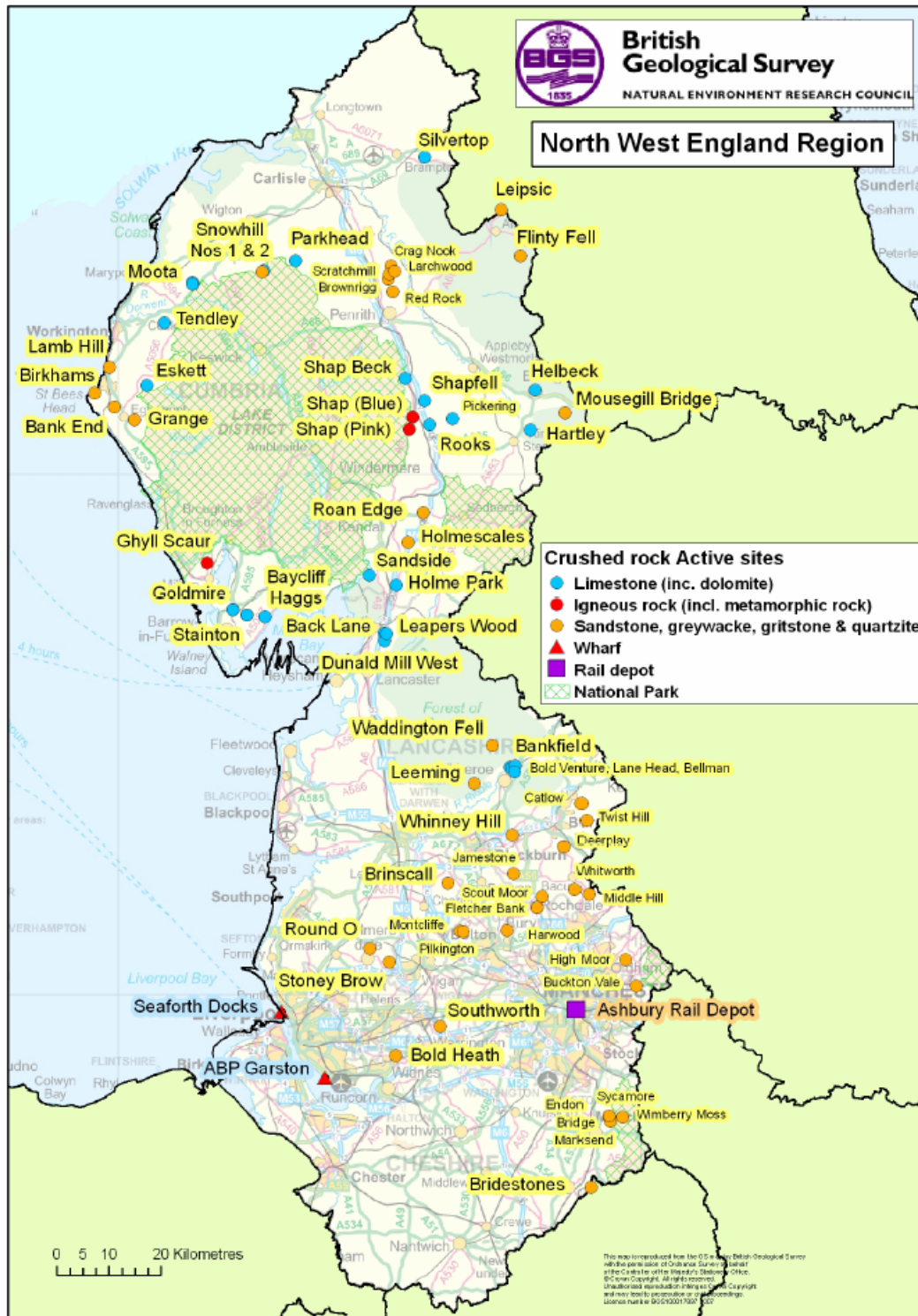
### PLANNING WHITE PAPER

Published 21 May 2007. No specific mention of minerals planning. It is likely that some review of minerals planning policy will be undertaken. Paragraphs 7.57 to 7.65 refer – 'Producing a more strategic and clearly focused national policy framework'

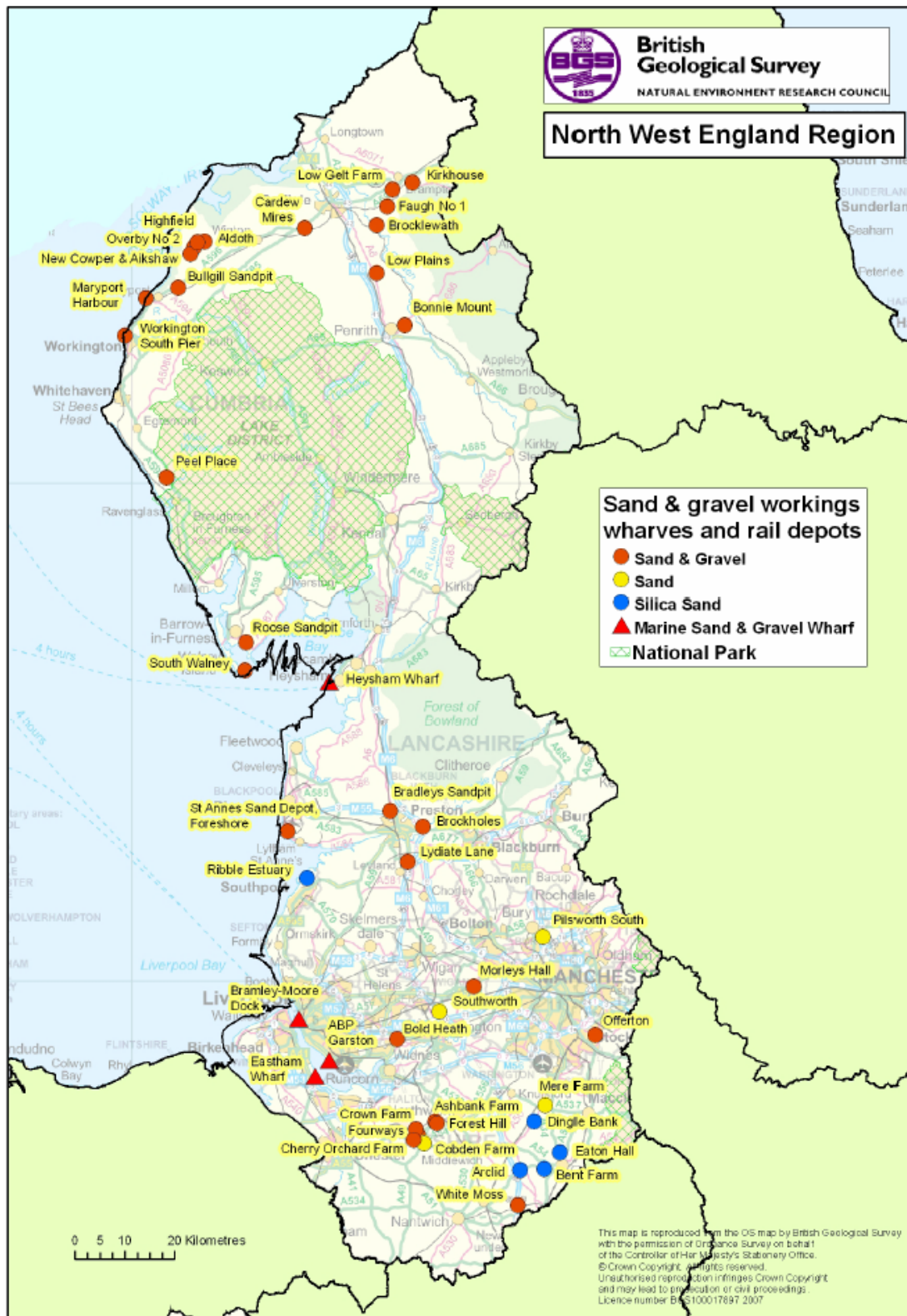
Consultation questions are asked as summarised in Annex A of the White Paper. Responses were requested by 17 August 2007.

## APPENDIX 7

### SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRUSHED ROCK AND SAND AND GRAVEL WORKINGS



This is the position as of 2005.



This is the position as of 2005.

**APPENDIX 8****RECENT WORKING PARTY PUBLICATIONS**

	<i>Price</i>	<i>Postage &amp; Packaging</i>
Annual Report 1994	£10:00	55p
Sub-regional Apportionment of Guidelines for Aggregate Provision 92-06	£5:00	30p
Annual Report 1995	£5:00	50p
Report of the 1993 AM statistics	£5:00	50p
Annual Report 1996	£5:00	50p
Annual Report 1997 (out of stock)	£6:00	--
Annual Report 1998	£10:00	50p
Annual Report 1999	£9:50	50p
Annual Report 2000	£10:00	55p
Annual Report 2001	£15.00	55p
Annual Report 2002	£20:00	55p
Annual Report 2003	£20.00	55p
Annual Report 2004	Free	--
Annual Report 2005	Free	--
Annual Report 2006	Free	--
Annual Report 2007	Available on CCC/CLG website	

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