

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

Local Development Framework – Evidence Base

Peak District National Park Core Strategy Submission Version



Minerals Background Paper

(Updated to July 2010)

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Introduction

1. This minerals topic paper provides explanatory background to the LDF Core Strategy minerals policies. Much of the text has been used to explain our approach taken through the consultation draft documents (issues, refined options, preferred options stages) to explain the position the Authority has reached, along with additional information and explanation.
2. This report is structured on the basis of specific mineral types and other topics, which are grouped under the overall headings of the Policies MIN1 to MIN4, set out in the Core Strategy. In a number of instances detailed information has not been provided because it is provided to the National Park Authority, as Mineral Planning Authority, in confidence by the mineral companies for commercial reasons. This particularly applies to output rates, remaining reserves with planning permission, and the locations to which sales from individual quarries are distributed. Information can be published, however, where this has previously been made public.

National (and Former Regional) Policy Influences

National Policy

3. There is extensive national policy on minerals. Much of this is set out in MPS1¹. It is one of the Government's national objectives for minerals planning "to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in exceptional circumstances detailed in paragraph 14 of this statement". That paragraph provides policies on 'protection of heritage and countryside', with the following especially applicable to the Peak District:

"Do not permit major mineral developments in National Parks, the Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and World Heritage Sites except in exceptional circumstances. Because of the serious impact that major mineral developments may have on these areas of natural beauty, and taking account of the recreational opportunities that they provide, applications for these developments should be subject to the most rigorous examination. Major mineral development proposals should be demonstrated to be in the public interest before being allowed to proceed. Consideration of such applications should therefore include an assessment of:

- i. the need for the development, including in terms of national considerations of mineral supply and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;*
- ii. the cost of, and scope for making available an alternative supply from outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way;*
- iii. any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities and the extent to which that could be moderated.*

Planning authorities should ensure that for any planning permission granted for major mineral development in these designated areas, the development and all restoration should be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions, where necessary, and be in character with the local landscape and its natural features.

Proposals in these areas which are not considered to be major mineral developments should be carefully assessed, with great weight being given in decisions to the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and countryside, the conservation of

¹ CLG (2006) MPS1, Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, paragraphs 14-15, TSO

wildlife and the cultural heritage and the need to avoid adverse impacts on recreational opportunities.”

4. The Authority recognises that whether or not proposals are considered ‘major’ needs to be addressed on a case-by-case basis, however it is considered that most proposals for fresh mineral working or extensions to existing mineral sites are likely to be viewed as ‘major’ for policy purposes given the context of the National Park and the existing and likely scale of mineral extraction being proposed. The stringent assessment procedure set out in National Planning Policy has therefore influenced the overall approach to Minerals Development, recognising that national policy does set out a number of exceptional circumstances where mineral extraction may be acceptable within National Parks.
5. MPS1 includes in its appendices, policy on various mineral types including aggregates and natural building and roofing stone which are relevant in the Peak District National Park. Other policy is set out in a series of Minerals Policy Statements and (earlier) Minerals Policy Guidance notes. Key policy advice is noted in the sections below on points relevant for each mineral type or theme.
6. Communities and Local Government have commissioned the British Geological Survey to consider whether or not mineral policy in MPS1, MPS2 and MPG3 should be reviewed and potentially amalgamated to form a new simplified and updated Mineral Planning Policy Statement. This work is progressing and may result in a new policy statement being issued within the lifetime of this plan. However at the consultation events hosted by CLG and the BGS in February 2010 there appeared to be a broad consensus of view that the protection offered to designated areas by the existing MPS1 was working well and did not require any policy change. The Core Strategy has been developed therefore on the basis of existing National Minerals Planning Policy, with an expectation that no fundamental policy shift is likely to occur with regard to National Parks. The draft Planning Policy Statement on Natural and Healthy Environments published in March 2010² does not indicate any shift of policy towards National Parks. The new Circular on National Parks was published in March 2010³ and again indicates no policy or guidance amendments towards such designated areas.

(Former Regional Policy)

7. During the course of producing the previous consultation versions of this Core Strategy there was a requirement to be in general conformity with regional planning policy for the East Midlands⁴. This former policy framework sought to constrain all mineral development within the Park, particularly aggregates extraction, by progressively reducing the proportion and amounts of aggregates and other land-won minerals. The East Midlands Regional Plan along with all the other Regional Strategies was withdrawn by the Secretary of State using his legal reserve powers in July 2010. The former regional policy framework was to: *“make provision for a progressive reduction in the proportion and amounts of aggregates and other land-won minerals from the Peak District National Park and Lincolnshire Wolds AONB.”*
8. The Core Strategy was drawn up during a period when the East Midlands Regional Plan was in force. The minerals policies are considered not only to be consistent with National Policy, but also take forward the approach of the former regional policy utilising the evidence base, and the conclusions of the public examination that underpinned the East Midlands Regional Plan. The Core Strategy is therefore focussed on working towards the gradual reduction of aggregates and other land-won minerals within the National Park; however the ability to achieve this policy aim is limited by the high level of extant permitted mineral reserves within the Park. The Core Strategy will therefore not allow new sites or

² CLG (2010) Draft Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment, TSO

³ Defra (2010) English National Parks and the Broads: UK Vision and Circular 2010, TSO

⁴ GOEM (2009) East Midlands Regional Plan, Policy 37, TSO

extensions to existing sites, however the Authority proposes an exception with regard to fluorspar where other factors indicate that environmentally acceptable proposals should be permitted. Fluorspar is an important locally distinctive issue to the Peak District because of its scarcity in the UK, which justifies the approach being pursued.

Feedback on Minerals Issues from Planning Inspectorate Front Loading Advisory Visit

9. The National Park Authority had an advisory visit from Karen McCabe an Inspector from the Planning Inspectorate, she undertook a front loading visit and provided a written review of the Core Strategy (CS) on the 6th August 2009. In relation to the topic of minerals she provided the following written views:

“As the NPA is the minerals and waste planning authority, the CS is expected to set out the strategic approach to these issues. As with all topics covered by the CS, this should be within the context of the requirements and direction of the RSS as part of the statutory development plan. The CS should explain how the implications of the RSS will be addressed having regard to the special characteristics and circumstances of this National Park. It should set out the principles for managing waste streams and mineral working sufficient to guide development and provide an adequate strategic framework for detailed policies in the Development Management DPD. PPS10 and its Companion Guide, MPS1 and its Practice Guide provide advice on what minerals and waste matters should be included in LDFs and the overall approach to be taken in national parks.

10. *...Turning to minerals, the CS should set out how any apportionment in the RSS is to be met, consistent with RSS policies. However, given the extent of existing mineral working in the Park, this could mean that defining mineral safeguarding areas or areas of search for future working may not be necessary or appropriate, especially bearing in mind national objectives for designated environments. MPS1 confirms that major mineral developments should not be permitted in national parks except in exceptional circumstances.*
11. *A strategic aim of the CS is to mitigate the adverse impact of mineral working. The CS needs to set out how this aim is to be achieved through spatial planning, particularly as protection of the environment and proper restoration of former mineral workings is a key element of national policy. With this and other aspects of the CS such as housing supply it could be useful to share experience with other NPAs.”*

Comparison of Minerals Policy Approaches in Other National Parks in England

12. In summary the other National Parks in England have developed an approach towards minerals in their Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents (DPDs) as follows:

Adopted Plans (With Mineral Content)

Dartmoor

The Core Strategy DPD was adopted in June 2008; section 5.14 addresses minerals development as part of the overall prudent use of resources. Policy COR22 addresses minerals development, it can be summarised as stating:

- *Major mineral development will not be allowed unless there is a national need which cannot reasonably be met in any other way, which is sufficient to override the potential damage to the National Park;*
- *Other mineral development will be assessed giving great weight to the conservation of the landscape and the countryside and the need to avoid adverse impacts on recreation;*
- *Small scale quarrying of traditional building stone will be granted in locations where this would not be damaging.*

The Dartmoor NPA will also be producing a Minerals and Waste DPD, however production on this has not started yet.

North Yorkshire Moors

The Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD was adopted in November 2008; Core Policy E deals with minerals, it can be summarised as follows:

- *Supports extraction where this will enable the provision of materials necessary for preserving traditional buildings and for maintaining the character of the Park, where it is of an appropriate scale and meets a local need, there are no suitable sources of previously used materials to meet that need, and restoration will be undertaken;*
- *The policy also seeks to resist development which would compromise the future extraction of important building stone at existing or former quarries;*
- *All other minerals development will be considered against the major development tests, with the continued extraction of potash at Boulby being permitted as an exception.*

Northumberland

The Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD was adopted in March 2009; Policy 23 addresses minerals, it can be summarised as follows:

- *Only supports mineral extraction where it would have no significant environmental effects and where it is solely to meet an identified need for local building stone, such as to repair local historic buildings, where the need for stone cannot be met from outside the National Park;*
- *The policy also resists development that would compromise the extraction of locally important building stone at existing or former quarries;*
- *Proposals for larger scale mineral extraction, including those not for local use and extensions to workings will be considered against the major development policy.*

Adopted Plans (With No Minerals Content)

Broads Authority

The Core Strategy DPD was adopted in September 2007; however it does not address minerals as a topic as there is no mineral extraction activity within the Broads area.

Plans Still in Preparation (With Mineral Content)

Exmoor

No document in the Exmoor Local Development Framework has yet been published for consultation.

Lake District

The Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State for public examination in January 2010, the hearings of the examination will take place in May 2010. Policy CS29 deals with mineral extraction, it indicates:

- *Mineral extraction will only be permitted where it is for the extension of an existing site or the re-opening of an old site and meets a local need for building stone and slate and has appropriate restoration measures;*
- *It also allows in exceptional circumstances development that will cause an adverse impact if the harm is outweighed by the need to maintain a supply of local building material which cannot be sourced from elsewhere, or the need to conserve nationally significant buildings, or demonstrates a national or regional need for high purity limestone.*

South Downs

The South Downs National Park only came into existence in April 2010 and consequently no policies in any plan have yet been formulated taking into account this designation.

Yorkshire Dales

An Issues and Options version of the Minerals and Waste DPD was produced for public consultation in June 2007; no further progress has taken place since that time. Given that the document was at such an early stage it did not set out any policy position.

Adopted Joint Plans (With Minerals Content)

New Forest

The New Forest National Park is covered by the Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and New Forest Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, and as such the issues addressed are not purely focussed upon the National Park but the wider sub-region. This document is not therefore a good comparative to consider.

13. In looking at the adopted Core Strategy policies in other National Parks the three adopted plans are reasonable comparisons to utilise in analysis, as is the Lake District which is well advanced. In considering a comparative analysis with the three other National Parks with adopted Core Strategies the following summary table can therefore be drawn up to illustrate their approaches in the policy areas we have been considering in this Core Strategy. The table also looks at the neighbouring MPAs around the National Park to consider the cross-boundary issues that may need to be considered.

National Parks

<u>National Park</u>	<u>Approach to Major New Mineral Development</u>	<u>Approach to Other (Non-Major) Mineral Development</u>	<u>Approach to Minerals Safeguarding</u>	<u>Approach to Local Building Stone</u>
Dartmoor Core Strategy (Policy COR22)	Not allowed unless there is a national need which cannot reasonably be met in any other way	Will be assessed giving great weight to the conservation of the landscape and the countryside and the need to avoid adverse impacts on recreation	No minerals are safeguarded Local building stone is not safeguarded	Will be permitted in locations where this would not be damaging
North Yorkshire Moors Core Strategy (Policy E)	Will be considered against the major policy tests in National Parks, with Potash being viewed as an exception to policy	The policy sets out no specific detail for other non-major proposals except for local building stone	No general minerals are safeguarded Proposals that would compromise the future extraction of local building stone will be resisted, although no specific sites are identified for safeguarding on the key diagram or in the text	Supports extraction where this will enable the provision of materials for preserving traditional buildings where it meets a local need

<u>National Park</u>	<u>Approach to Major New Mineral Development</u>	<u>Approach to Other (Non-Major) Mineral Development</u>	<u>Approach to Minerals Safeguarding</u>	<u>Approach to Local Building Stone</u>
Northumberland Core Strategy (Policy 23)	Will be considered against the major development policy for National Parks with no exceptions identified	The policy sets out no specific detail for other non-major proposals except for local building stone	No general minerals are safeguarded Proposals that would compromise the extraction of locally important building stone will be resisted, although no specific sites are identified for safeguarding on the key diagram or in the text	Supports extraction where this will meet an identified need for local building stone such as to repair local historic buildings and where this cannot be met from outside the National Park

Neighbouring MPAs

<u>Neighbouring MPAs</u>	<u>Approach to Major New Mineral Development</u>	<u>Approach to Other (Non-Major) Mineral Development</u>	<u>Approach to Minerals Safeguarding</u>	<u>Approach to Local Building Stone</u>
Barnsley Core Strategy (Policy CSP38) (Publication Version Consulted Upon in April 2010)	Proposes areas of search for future minerals close to existing permitted sites and suggests future working will be within existing quarries or extensions	Proposes areas of search for future minerals close to existing permitted sites and suggests future working will be within existing quarries or extensions Also supports land reclamation proposals	Only proposes to safeguard existing mineral sites with planning permission Local building stone is not safeguarded Supports the principle of prior extraction	Does not specifically address the issue
Sheffield Core Strategy (Adopted in March 2009)	The Sheffield Core Strategy does not address the issue of minerals at all, it is not indicated where (if at all) the issue of minerals will be addressed through the LDF suite of documents			
Derby & Derbyshire Joint Minerals Core Strategy (Not yet commenced)	The Derby and Derbyshire Joint Minerals Core Strategy is scheduled to begin in April 2010 with an issues and options paper			

<u>Neighbouring MPAs</u>	<u>Approach to Major New Mineral Development</u>	<u>Approach to Other (Non-Major) Mineral Development</u>	<u>Approach to Minerals Safeguarding</u>	<u>Approach to Local Building Stone</u>
Stoke & Staffordshire Joint Minerals Core Strategy (Issues and Options 2 in September 2008)	No policy approach is yet specified	No policy approach is yet specified	The document asks what mineral resources people consider need to be safeguarded, it identifies that clay, coal and building stone for conservation purposes may need to be safeguarded	No policy approach is yet specified
Cheshire East Core Strategy (Not yet commenced) and Cheshire East Minerals Policies and Allocations DPD (Not yet commenced)	Work has not yet commenced on the Cheshire East Core Strategy nor the Cheshire East Minerals Policies and Allocations DPD			
Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD (Covers 10 MPAs - Stockport, Tameside & Oldham are the neighbouring parts) (issues & Options Report in February 2010)	No policy approach is yet specified, however the minerals to be addressed include, aggregates, brick clay, building stone, coal, coal bed methane, and peat	No policy approach is yet specified	The DPD proposes to identify MSAs for all the minerals in the area, together with a 250m buffer around the resource, however it is intended to exclude environmental designations and the urban area from the MSAs (except for coal which will not exclude the urban area) No specific reference to safeguarding local building stone for conservation purposes is made	The DPD identifies a single site providing local building stone, but also asks for information on the location or knowledge of any other quarries in the plan area

<u>Neighbouring MPAs</u>	<u>Approach to Major New Mineral Development</u>	<u>Approach to Other (Non-Major) Mineral Development</u>	<u>Approach to Minerals Safeguarding</u>	<u>Approach to Local Building Stone</u>
Kirklees Core Strategy (Policies 11.1 and 11.2) (Options Consultation in April 2009) and Kirklees Minerals and Waste DPD (Not yet commenced)	The Core Strategy identifies a total of 8 proposed areas of future working for mineral extraction	The Core Strategy identifies a total of 8 proposed areas of future working for mineral extraction	<p>The Core Strategy Options identifies a mixture of new and existing MSAs (taken from the former UDP) to be taken forward, a total of 8 small MSAs are identified</p> <p>The exact nature of the small proposed MSAs is however unclear</p>	The role that local building stone has for conservation purposes is recognised, however no specific policy is proposed in the Core Strategy

Policy MIN1 – Minerals Development

14. The overall minerals strategy for the National Park needs to reflect national policy and reflect the potential flexibility required over the plan period to allow proposals where the relevant exceptional circumstances set out for minerals development in a National Park context. The policy approach also needs to be flexible enough to allow positive environmental enhancement through exchanges of unacceptable historical consents for increased output at other more suitable locations, whilst meeting the Regional Plan objective of working towards the gradual reduction of aggregates and other land-won minerals within the National Park. Sites where such circumstances may arise over the plan period could include Topley Pike, Birchover and New Pilhough quarries.
15. The policies are generally restrictive, not allocating any further land or allowing working of mineral for aggregates, limestone and shale for cement manufacture, or limestone for industrial and chemical products.

Aggregates

Geology, availability and likely future supply pattern

16. Aggregates are supplied from the Peak District and the adjacent area of Derbyshire overwhelmingly from the Carboniferous limestone. Quarries within the two authorities together supplied just over 11 million tonnes of limestone in 2008 (down from nearly 13mt in 2007, prior to the recession) but just 87,000t of sandstone that year⁵. With production having ceased at Isle of Skye Quarry, there is currently no significant quarry supplying sandstone aggregates now operating in the National Park, although the potential remains for some permitted sites to produce aggregates if the market dictates. The pattern of production of aggregates in the Peak District will be shaped by existing permissions, both within and outside the Park, as no new permissions are expected to be granted within the Park other than in exceptional circumstances. However, during the current recession there is insufficient demand to sustain output at all sites, and Darlton Quarry is at present mothballed.

Suppliers and users

17. Multi-national companies operate all the major aggregates quarries in the Peak District National Park, serving wide ranging markets in the East Midlands and beyond. The Carboniferous limestone they excavate is a high quality mineral suitable for use in a very wide range of construction uses. A review of the mineral planning interest in construction aggregates has been prepared by the British Geological Survey⁶.
18. Aggregates excavated in the Peak District serve very wide markets. Sales of crushed rock in 2005 were dispatched as follows⁷:

<u>Destination</u>	(000 tonnes)	(%)
Derbyshire & Peak District National Park	1,444	30
Rest of the East Midlands	807	17
West Midlands	300	6
North West	2,000	41
Yorkshire & the Humber	283	6
Elsewhere	15	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,849</i>	<i>100</i>

⁵ East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (2009), Survey and Annual Report for the calendar year 2008, Table 3

⁶ British Geological Survey (2007) Mineral Planning Factsheet: Construction aggregates

⁷ British Geological Survey (2007) Collation of the results of the 2005 Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales, Table 9e

19. The following are the major aggregates-producing sites in the National Park (as at April 2010):

<u>Site (Quarry)</u>	<u>Current Operator (as at April 2010)</u>
Ballidon	Tarmac
Darlton	Tarmac
Goddards	Cemex
Ivonbrook	Aggregate Industries
Longstone Edge West	Glebe Mines
Old Moor	Tarmac
Shining Bank	Dave Maris Ltd
Topley Pike	Tarmac

Recent history of supply

20. Permissions covering large tonnages and long periods at many major sites in the Peak District have ensured that the pattern of aggregates supply has changed only marginally in recent years. The main site closures have been:

- Eldon Hill (time-expired) 1997
- Isle of Skye (time expired – Aggregate Industries agreed not to renew the permission under the Minerals 98 initiative) 2000
- Parish (time expired) 2001
- Hartshead (time expired – Aggregate Industries agreed not to work the site whilst it had an interest in the site under the Minerals 98 Initiative) 2006
- Hartington Station (dormant site – prohibition order confirmed – site identified under the Minerals 98 initiative) 2000
- Furness (dormant site – prohibition order confirmed – site identified under the minerals 98 initiative) 2000
- Moss Rake East (time expired – appeal pending) 2006

Sites with permission: active and dormant

21. In addition to the major sites in the Peak District which have supplied the market in recent years, there is some possibility that two further sites with permission in the Buxton area could be brought back into use. One option is re-activating an existing inactive quarry at Beelow (an extension into the National Park of the much larger active Doveholes quarry) subject to the approval of conditions under a statutory Review of Mineral Permission. Another option is for new operating conditions to be proposed to enable the re-opening of the statutorily dormant Hillhead quarry (an extension into the National Park of the much larger but inactive Hillhead quarry).

Reserves

22. Current permitted reserves of limestone for aggregate purposes amounted to 111 million tonnes as at 31 December 2008, sufficient for about 27 years' supply based on the Peak District's recent share of the East Midlands apportionment figure. There were a further 2.68mt of permitted reserves of sandstone for aggregate purposes as at 31 December 2008⁸ (combined with Derbyshire CC), sufficient for about 20 years based on the current apportionment figure.

23. The impact on the supply pattern of existing sites going out of production, or the rate of output changing in anticipation of this, is difficult to predict exactly. Permissions expire at Longstone Edge West in 2010, Ivonbrook in 2011, Goddards in 2012 and at Darlton in 2013, while most of the remaining quarries have permissions to continue operation until

⁸ East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (2009) Survey and Annual Report for the calendar year 2008, Table 4

around 2040, though the reserves may be exhausted before this date at some quarries. Limestone reserves are unevenly distributed amongst the quarries within the Park, with an especially large reserve remaining in the Old Moor permission (an extension to Tunstead Quarry in Derbyshire, east of Buxton, on the National Park boundary). Aggregates production could be increased from Old Moor and also from most other quarries: they generally had higher outputs in the 1980s and 1990s. The Authority is therefore confident that there is the capacity available within existing permissions for the National Park to satisfy its apportionment.

24. Limestone sales for aggregates also arise as an additional output from quarries operated primarily to supply limestone for industrial use, notably Ballidon Quarry. Limestone is also produced as a secondary product from the processing of fluorspar at Cavendish Mill. There have also been significant sales of limestone from a selection of quarries extracting fluorspar, notably from Longstone Edge (West) (where 1.5mt is permitted to be sold), Backdale Quarry on the south eastern flank of Longstone Edge (though activities there have currently ceased as a result of a High Court decision), and Smalldale Head on Bradwell Moor (where the legality of removing limestone is in dispute).

Alternative sources

25. The effect of applying policy in MPS1 will be to cause a gradual rundown in the supply of aggregates from the Peak District National Park as existing sites are worked out or reach the end-dates of their permissions. If overall demand remains the same, other areas outside the Peak District National Park can be expected to provide aggregates instead. The principal knock-on effect of a gradual rundown in aggregates output from the National Park over the next 30 years is likely to be to increase supplies from Derbyshire instead. Derbyshire has very substantial permitted reserves, including at sites which straddle the National Park boundary. At the end of 2008 these totalled 827 million tonnes expected to be available for aggregates use (i.e. excluding a further 366mt of 'non-aggregate' reserves expected to be used for purposes such as cement-making and other industrial uses)⁹. These reserves compare with aggregates sales of crushed rock from Derbyshire in the range 7-9mt annually in recent years, suggesting that sufficient reserves are available far into the future. The process of Derbyshire substituting supplies for the Peak District is supported by Derbyshire County Council. There does not appear to be any risk to overall supply.
26. Aggregate minerals are widely present throughout the UK. The constraints on working many of these deposits can be significant, however, so the resource available in practice is much less than the geological resource. Nonetheless, workable mineral available outside protected landscapes (as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are afforded the same degree of protection from major development like mineral working as are National Parks) is substantial. This would be a factor to be taken into account in considering whether there would be any justification under the MPS1 case of 'exceptional circumstances' to justify granting planning permission for major aggregates workings within the Peak District National Park.

Role in the National Park

27. There is extensive national policy on the provision of aggregate minerals. Much of this is set out in MPS1¹⁰. The main aggregates-specific requirements affecting the National Park are:
- satisfying obligations to make available defined quantities of aggregates in defined periods;
 - maintaining a 'landbank' of permitted reserves (to allow the ordered development of permitted workings) from outside National Parks as far as is practicable.

⁹ East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (2009) Survey and Annual Report for the calendar year 2008, Tables 8a and 8b

¹⁰ CLG (2006, MPS1, Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, paragraphs 14-15 and Annex 1, TSO

28. Former regional policy on aggregate which influenced the development of this Core Strategy was premised on the basis that Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) should identify sufficient environmentally acceptable sources to maintain an appropriate supply of aggregates and other minerals of regional or national significance; seek to apply aggregates apportionment figures; and make provision for a progressive reduction in the proportion and amounts of aggregates and other land-won minerals from the National Park. This Core Strategy seeks to take forward this policy context.

Regional Aggregates Apportionment

29. Revised National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England allocate new obligations to each region¹¹. The East Midlands is allocated 500mt (million tonnes) of crushed rock over the 16 years 2005-2020. The future apportionment of this quantity between the Mineral Planning Authorities has been discussed by the the East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) who recommended that the Sub Regional Apportionment for the National Park be 65.0mt for the period 2005 to 2020 (16 years). The Core Strategy has taken cognisance of this suggested apportionment figure of 65.0mt (annual equivalent of 4.06mt), however the National Park Authority considers that the apportionment obligations on the National Park should decline more quickly than elsewhere in absolute and proportionate terms.
30. Following the abolition of the Regional Planning process, the Government¹² has indicated that decisions on aggregates apportionment is now predominantly a matter for local choice and determination, having regard to the latest apportionment exercise at the national and regional levels. The National Park Authority considers that the current apportionment figure is too high taking account of other competing policy objectives, however it is used for analysis purposes in the evidence base for this Core Strategy as it was utilised as the evidence base for the abandoned review of the former regional plan and it also allows comparison to be made with other Authorities in the region. The National Park Authority will continue to seek a further reduction in the apportionment figure suggested for the National Park at the relevant review stages in the RAWP process or its successor processes. Technical detail on aggregates apportionment is set out in the Minerals Background Paper Appendix 1¹³.
31. Current permitted reserves of limestone for aggregate purposes amounted to 111mt as at 31 December 2008, sufficient for about 27 years' supply. Permitted reserves of sandstone for aggregate purposes amounted to 2.68mt (combined with Derbyshire) as at 31 December 2008, sufficient for 20 years based on the current apportionment figure¹⁴.
32. Crushed rock aggregates output from the National Park has exceeded the apportionment requirement but has been declining gradually over the years, as it has elsewhere, and will decline further as existing sites are worked out or their permissions expire. The impact of existing sites going out of production, or the rate of output changing in anticipation of this, is difficult to predict exactly. Limestone reserves are unevenly distributed amongst the quarries within the National Park. Aggregates output could be increased from a number of existing quarries: they generally had higher outputs in the 1980s and 1990s. We are therefore confident that there is the capacity available within existing permissions for the National Park to satisfy the suggested RAWP apportionment requirement for the remainder of the current apportionment period from 2009 to 2020, when balanced against other pertinent policy objectives aimed at protecting the National Park.

¹¹ CLG (2009) National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005-2020, TSO

¹² CLG (2010) Revocation of Regional Strategies Letter from Chief Planner 6 July 2010

¹³ PDNPA (2010) Minerals Background Paper, Appendix 1

¹⁴ East Midlands Working Party on Aggregates (2009) Survey and Annual Monitoring Report for calendar year 2007, Table 4

33. The principal knock-on effect of a gradual rundown in aggregates output from the National Park over the next 30 years is likely to be to increased supplies from Derbyshire instead (unless overall demand declines significantly). Derbyshire has very substantial permitted reserves, including at sites which straddle the National Park boundary (Doveholes, Hillhead and Tunstead quarries). These amounted to 760mt at the end of 2007 – sufficient for well over 80 years at the 2007 rate of supply in Derbyshire.

Policy approach

34. There remains no case for granting major planning permissions for aggregates working in the National Park. A national obligation to maintain a landbank of permitted reserves (which existed when the former Structure Plan was prepared) has been withdrawn. There is no intention on the part of policy to undermine national aggregates policy by pressurising the Peak District National Park Authority into granting new permissions simply to sustain output at the rate apportioned to it. There are considerable resources with permission outside the National Park, especially in Derbyshire, where the mineral planning authority (Derbyshire CC) is sympathetic to substituting for output lost from the National Park over time. In any event, the considerable permitted reserves in the Peak District will ensure substantial output from the National Park for many years to come (about 27 years at recent output rates). The exceptional circumstances which would be needed to justify the grant of permission for fresh aggregates working in the Peak District do not therefore exist, and there is no case for allocating land where such working would be permissible in principle.

Cement

Geology, availability and likely future supply pattern

35. The principal materials used in the manufacture of cement are calcium carbonate, which in the Peak District is obtained from Carboniferous limestone, and mudstone, which in the Peak District is obtained from shale. The two minerals are found in close proximity at Hope (in the central east area of the National Park), where a cement works was first established in 1929. This is the only cement works in the National Park, and is expected to continue in operation throughout the LDF period and beyond.
36. In addition, limestone quarried within the National Park supplies the Tunstead cement works just outside the Park. This cement works is part of the major Tunstead complex which uses material from the quarry's Old Moor extension inside the National Park (permitted on appeal in 1980) to supply not only its own cement works but also industrial limestone and aggregates. All the material from Old Moor is used for these purposes.
37. An overview on raw materials used in the cement industry has been provided by the British Geological Survey¹⁵.

Suppliers and users

38. Lafarge Cement (UK) (LCUK) operates the Hope cement works and controls the mineral supplies to it. Quarrying at Old Moor is by Tarmac to serve its cement works at Tunstead just outside the National Park. Both have wide distribution networks for manufactured cement.

Recent history of supply

39. A consolidated permission was granted at Hope cement works in 1990, involving a change in the shape of the limestone quarry, which allowed working until 2042. This permission along with the old shale permissions were further consolidated in 2006, effectively reviewing the old mineral permissions, again allowing working until 2042. No additional reserves were permitted at either the limestone or shale workings.

Sites with permission: active and dormant

¹⁵ British Geological Survey (2008) Mineral Planning Factsheet: Cement

40. There are no other planning permissions in the National Park for working materials which are anticipated to supply cement works, though limestone from a number of quarries would be technically suitable to supply Hope and other cement works.

Reserves

41. Hope Cement Works has permitted reserves of about 44mt of limestone and 13.6mt of shale (2008). These reserves of limestone are estimated by LCUK as sufficient to sustain output at recent rates of about 1.4mtpa until around 2038, and shale reserves are sufficient to sustain output at recent rates until about 2058. However, some of the shale reserves contain a high sulphur content which may restrict its future use. If only shale of low sulphur content is used, then LCUK estimate this would last until about 2018. Shale with high sulphur content could potentially be blended with low-sulphur pulverised fuel ash (PFA) from coal fired power stations; this could bring sulphur emissions from the cement manufacturing process to acceptable levels. PFA is currently taken to the site and used as an additive to the cement. Permission has recently been granted to erect a new PFA silo that is rail-linked; this could potentially be used to receive PFA as a shale substitute.
42. Permitted reserves of limestone in the National Park at Old Moor are substantial, capable of providing a supply for all purposes to the Tunstead complex for many years.

Alternative sources

43. Despite the availability of substantial reserves, a search for alternative sources should commence forthwith as a matter of sound long term planning. This should respond to the expiry of those reserves in due course and promote an alternative pattern of cement-making and the supply of its raw materials which is more sympathetic to the purposes of the Peak District National Park. The operator of Hope Cement Works, LCUK, has four operational plants in mainland UK; Hope has the highest production capacity, with Caudon just outside the Park in Staffordshire a close second. Tarmac has concentrated its cement production at Tunstead, increasing its capacity to at least 800,000tpa as a result of a permission granted by Derbyshire County Council in 2000, and now aiming to develop an additional kiln with a capacity to produce a further 1 million tonnes per annum. The plant could focus on using the Chee Tor and poorer quality Woo Dale limestone in the Derbyshire County Council area of the site, extending the life of Old Moor and enabling a higher proportion of Old Moor to be used for high grade (industrial) purposes. Meanwhile, many of the cement works listed in MPG10¹⁶ have closed, but not a single new site has been developed since it was produced in 1991 (though permission has been given for one on a greenfield site at Snodland in Kent). The result of this is that the quarrying of cement-making materials has been concentrated in the Peak District National Park, and cement manufacture in and around it. This is the opposite of the long term outcome envisaged in planning policy.
44. Limestone (or chalk) and shale (or clay) are available outside the Park, and there are also reasonable alternative arrangements which could be made for supplying the market. These are indicated by:
- the closure of other cement works, some with outstanding reserves;
 - the existence of an unimplemented planning permission for a new cement works at Snodland;
 - the availability of other resources for Hope's operating company, Lafarge, both at Snodland and just outside the National Park at Caudon in Staffordshire (which has an unused access to the rail network and a significant level of permitted reserves – limestone reserves in excess of 100 million tonnes and shale sufficient to 2029);
 - the great distance from Hope to many of its markets for cement.
- In these circumstances there appears to be a sound case for Lafarge to develop alternative production and distribution capability outside the Peak District National Park at an appropriate time in the future.

¹⁶ DoE (1991) MPG10, Minerals Planning Guidance 10: Provision of Raw Materials for the Cement Industry, TSO

Role in the National Park

45. There is considerable Government policy on the provision of cement-making materials, set out in MPG10¹⁷, though this policy is broadly based rather than specific to National Parks.

Policy approach

46. Major limestone and shale quarrying and cement making at Hope – the only cement works in the National Park – is considered fundamentally incompatible with National Park purposes, it is also a major emitter of CO₂ and would almost certainly fail to be approved today against current policy. However, the Authority has no realistic scope to influence significantly the output of cement from Hope cement works over the next three decades, due to the existence of substantial permissions for the plant and for quarrying limestone and shale raw materials. This period of stability, however, does provide an opportunity to work with Lafarge Cement UK to effect a transition to a more environmentally sustainable pattern of supply more in line with national policy, based on mineral working and cement-making outside the National Park. The Authority considers that the best approach to cement making at Hope is to commit to assisting Lafarge to retain modern and efficient operations there until the consented reserves of limestone run out, perhaps around 2038, or when the planning permission expires in 2042, whichever is the sooner. Further reserves will not be allocated nor permissions granted where these would extend the life of operations beyond the permission date.
47. The decision on the future of Hope Cement works is based around a consideration of the national or regional need for cement, impact on the local, regional or (possibly) national economy, the economic analysis of the substantial infrastructure established at Hope against the need to pursue national park purposes and the planning policies referred to above. The Authority considers that it will be necessary to address the long-term future of the Hope Cement works beyond its current lifespan in relation to other alternatives outside of the National Park in subsequent reviews of the Core Strategy, as this will be the appropriate time to start to consider an issue that will then be pertinent to the rolled forward strategic planning time horizon. The Authority is keen to see the future of Hope dealt with through the plan led system, and by indicating now that subsequent reviews will address the issue all interested parties can start to develop their thought processes in anticipation of the issue being considered.
48. With around thirty years to effect the transition, there is ample time to achieve a transition to raw material supply and cement manufacturing outside the Park, while continuing to use the existing permissions at Hope. The Authority should discuss this transition with the operator, recognizing that 32 years until the expiry of permissions is a long time and that circumstance can change in the interim. This would be in accordance with the regional planning policy which envisages a progressive rundown in mineral supplies from the National Park (though in practice there would be a lengthy build-up to the switching from cement-making at Hope to other plants).
49. The Authority will also be consulted upon planning decisions affecting the supply of materials to, and operation of the cement works at, Cauldon in Staffordshire and especially Tunstead in Derbyshire. In particular, the decision on a proposal for a second kiln at Tunstead cement works will shape the future of the site for decades to come. It offers some potential for limestone supplies to be sourced from within Derbyshire rather than the Old Moor extension to Tunstead in the National Park, releasing the latter increasingly for high grade uses. However, it also raises the prospect of further concentration of cement making in or close to the Park, with the scale of industrial activity and mineral transport in the locality which that entails.

¹⁷ DoE (1991) MPG10, Minerals Planning Guidance 10: Provision of Raw Materials for the Cement Industry, TSO

Industrial limestone

Geology, availability and likely future supply pattern

50. The British Geological Survey notes¹⁸ that Carboniferous Limestone is the main source of industrial limestone in England, with a high proportion coming from Derbyshire (both inside and outside the National Park). The Bee Low Limestone is the most extensively quarried type and is consistently of very high purity and consistency throughout the region. However, the conflict with protected areas is significant: 42% of the carboniferous limestone resource is found within National Parks (and a further 17% in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) throughout England.
51. For planning purposes limestone resources to be used for very high purity industrial or chemical purposes must have a minimum calcium carbonate content of 98%. This is the level of purity adopted by BGS in their Mineral Resource Map for the Peak District. However, a single definition of very high purity limestone should be used with caution as there are many different qualities of limestone, including physical properties and consistency, which must be considered in determining what is fit for particular purposes. What is very high purity to one user may be considered as ordinary grade by another user. In the excavation of high grade limestone, rock of other grades will often be produced. Further background information is provided in a research report commissioned by the Government¹⁹. No definition of industrial or very high purity limestone is proposed in this Core Strategy, in view of the gradations within the geological resource and the different meanings the term would have for different end-users. Prospective developers would need to identify the specifications of the limestone required by customers and the alternative means of meeting such specifications.

Suppliers and users

52. The two main quarries in the National Park supplying industrial limestone are Ballidon and the Old Moor extension to Tunstead, both operated by Tarmac. The specific importance of Ballidon for industrial limestone is acknowledged through a legal agreement which requires that at least 40% of the production is used for non-aggregate (i.e. industrial) purposes, reflecting the geology of the site. The Secretary of State permitted the working of 205mt of limestone at Old Moor within the National Park in 1980 in large measure due to the suitability of the limestone for industrial uses, but no restriction was imposed on end uses. The mineral from Old Moor is therefore used to produce a range of industrial, cement and aggregates end uses.
53. The main industrial uses to which very high purity limestone from Ballidon and Old Moor is put includes fillers (in animal feeds, polymers, paints, paper and pharmaceuticals), chemical manufacture, lime mortar, flux in iron and steel and other metal manufacture and agriculture and horticulture uses.

Recent history of supply

54. Ballidon and Old Moor have been producing high purity industrial limestone (and other products) for many years. With very large reserves and end dates still three decades away, little has changed in practice over the 15 years since the Structure Plan clarified that no further provision was required for limestone used for its chemical purity.

¹⁸ British Geological Survey (2006) Mineral Planning Factsheet: Industrial Limestone

¹⁹ Roger Tym & Partners (1991) Appraisal of high-purity limestone in England and Wales: A study of resources, needs, uses and demands, Department of the Environment

Sites with permission: active and dormant

55. There are no sites in the Peak District with planning permission other than Old Moor and Ballidon which would be expected to produce limestone for industrial high purity uses.

Reserves

56. Ballidon and Old Moor have substantial reserves and their permissions will last until 2041 and 2040 respectively.

Alternative sources

57. There are working quarries within Derbyshire, outside the National Park, which supply industrial limestone from the same geological resources, though each site has its specialist processing and marketing arrangements. Close to Ballidon are the quarries of Brassington Moor and Grangemill; while close to Tunstead are Dowlow, Hindlow, Brierlow, Hillhead and Ashwood Dale. Between them, these quarries outside the National Park have very substantial permitted reserves and long-life permissions.

58. The Secretary of State permitted the working of 205mt of limestone at Old Moor within the Park in 1980 in large measure due to the suitability of the limestone for industrial uses, but no restriction was imposed on end uses. The mineral from Old Moor is therefore used to produce a range of industrial, cement and aggregates end uses. The Authority has attempted to encourage the operator to concentrate the production of industrial limestone from Old Moor, and to source aggregates from the poorer quality limestone, for example the Woo Dale limestone type, in adjoining Tunstead.

59. Ballidon and Old Moor illustrate that proposals for quarrying limestone for industrial purposes may be capable of satisfying the strict tests which apply in nationally-designated landscapes. Any applicant would be required to show in particular:

- that alternative sources of high purity limestone could not be used instead, e.g. existing permitted reserves outside the National Park (considered to be well in excess of 250mt in Derbyshire alone);
- evidence on whether or not permitted sources of high purity limestone had been squandered for aggregates uses; and
- consideration of the scope for mineral users to adjust their needs so that these could be satisfied by lower grade limestone.

60. If these conditions were satisfied, and permission granted for an acceptable working scheme, the developer would be expected to agree to end-use controls over mineral extraction to conserve better quality materials for high-purity non-aggregate uses. This would probably be similar to the restrictions on use which apply at Ballidon.

Role in the National Park

61. Industrial limestone is not specifically mentioned in MPS1²⁰, and is noted only in passing in the accompanying Good Practice Guide²¹ as one of a number of industrial minerals required in England in substantial quantities.

Policy approach

62. The Authority's preferred approach to the release of additional limestone for industrial and chemical purposes is informed by the existence of significant permitted reserves of limestone for these purposes, both within the National Park and nearby in Derbyshire. There is therefore no case for identifying additional sites for limestone for industrial and chemical purposes, while prospective applications for planning permission are not expected to be able to demonstrate that other sources are not available.

²⁰ CLG (2006) MPS1, Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, TSO

²¹ CLG (2006) Planning and Minerals: practice guide, paragraph 164, TSO

Building Stone

Geology, availability and likely future supply pattern

63. The southern Peak District around Stanton Moor is an area of key importance for the supply of Carboniferous Millstone Grit. Here there is a concentration of active sites (Birchover, Dale View and New Pilhough quarries) and intermittently worked sites (Stanton Moor and Wattscliffe quarries), collectively with a significant output of sandstone in a variety of hues and textures. The large majority is sold for use outside the National Park rather than to serve the repair and maintenance of vernacular structures in the locality. Dale View may be the largest building stone quarry in England. There is a range of other sandstone quarries around the National Park producing building stone, with active sites at Chinley Moor (Hayfield), Shire Hill (Charlesworth), Stoke Hall (Grindleford), Wimberry Moss (Rainow) and Canyards Hill (Bradfield). All serve a variety of local and more remote markets. The range of sites reflects the varieties available within the gritstone. Total sandstone output for building stone was nearly 100,000 tonnes in 2007. Sandstone reserves are in theory 7.25 million tonnes, though these are unevenly distributed: for example, more than half the total is at Shire Hill.
64. Building and walling stone is also obtained from the Carboniferous Limestone at the small Once-a-week quarry (Ashford), though this has planning permission only until 2011 and at Hazlebadge (Bradwell) permitted to 2017. Natural stone is also obtained as a minor product from selected major limestone quarries, notably Ballidon which serves the industrial limestone and aggregates markets. Total limestone output for building stone was about 1,500 tonnes in 2007.
65. More detailed information on building stone generally is contained within the section dealing with Policy MIN3 on Local Small-Scale Building and Roofing Stone.

Policy approach

66. Our preferred approach to building and roofing stone is informed by competing environmental and economic considerations and we will only support local small-scale proposals. Additional large sites will be considered under this policy and as such will only be permitted where the exceptional circumstances set out in MPS1 are met. The policy approach in MIN3 is designed to only support sites designed to meet the specific needs of the National Park, for example where this would help repair traditional buildings of local distinctiveness, historic buildings or conservation areas.

Other Minerals

Geology, availability and likely future supply pattern

67. The National Park also contains a number of other minerals including coal, silica sand, calcite, barytes and lead. However as there is no existing or known likely future interest in exploiting these minerals (except for calcite), no specific mention of these is made in the Core Strategy; if any proposals do come forward they will be dealt with under policy MIN1. No licences have been issued in the National Park for new mineral-related technologies such as coal bed methane extraction or underground coal gasification. If any future proposal is made for such emerging technologies, any surface development required will be assessed against the major development and landscape policies in the Core Strategy.
68. Mineralised veins running through the Carboniferous Limestone of the Peak District have been of economic importance for centuries. Lead has historically been the major mineral worked, but currently the primary interest is in fluorspar. In addition, calcite is worked at Moss Rake on Bradwell Moor. Lead and barytes are also likely to be obtained from fluorspar workings, in varying proportions, as secondary materials (typically 3-4,000 tonnes of lead and 20-25,000 tonnes of barytes annually, compared with 60-65,000 tonnes of 97% acid grade fluorspar). The Authority considers that policy is only required for fluorspar, which is the focus of Policy MIN2 set out in the next section.

69. Small-scale Calcite workings will continue to be addressed by Policy LM8 of the Peak District National Park Local Plan as this policy is not being replaced by the Core Strategy.
70. The National Park has not seen the production of recycled or secondary aggregates and as the area is not considered to have developments, opportunities and/or projects likely to produce material which can be utilised for recycled or secondary aggregates the Core Strategy does not set out a policy position on such an issue. National planning policy is considered to give a sufficient policy framework without addition.

Restoration

71. The restoration of mineral workings is a significant opportunity to achieve National Park objectives for achieving amenity (nature conservation) after-use for the sites, enhancing landscape and biodiversity and providing recreational opportunities, as well as those of landowners, mineral companies and local people. The National Park Management Plan observes that restored sites may provide opportunities for increased biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural interest.

Policy context

72. An overview of national policy on restoration is provided in MPS1²². Authorities must take account of the opportunities for enhancing the overall quality of the environment and the wider benefits that sites may offer, including nature and geological conservation and increased public accessibility, which may be achieved by sensitive design and appropriate and timely restoration. They must also consider the opportunities for developing new woodland areas and providing networks of habitats. More extensive policy on restoration and its practicalities is set out in MPG7²³, which defines the scope of after-uses of surface mineral workings as including agriculture, forestry and amenity (including nature conservation).

Applying restoration policy in the Peak District

73. The restoration of mineral workings is a significant opportunity to achieve National Park objectives for enhancing landscape and biodiversity and providing appropriate amenity/recreational opportunities, as well as those of landowners, mineral companies and local people. The restoration objectives would be expected to vary in different areas of the Park. The National Park Management Plan notes that restored sites may provide opportunities for increased biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural interest. It also stipulates that policies should be adopted for the restoration or re-use of mineral sites to maximise opportunities for biodiversity and access and recreation, as appropriate.

Policy approach

74. The Authority wishes to achieve the best balance of benefits from on the one hand a case-by-case approach which is sensitive to the best interests of each individual site and on the other hand strategic benefits from restoration by helping restoration across a network of sites to achieve wider benefits for the Park as a whole. With individual mineral companies and landowners having legitimate interests in the future use of their land, especially where this ties into existing adjacent patterns of land use, a case-by-case approach is to some degree as inevitable as it is necessary. However, where practicable, restoration will be expected to contribute to the strategic objectives of the National Park (either generally or for parts of the Park). These objectives will focus mainly, but not exclusively, on amenity (nature conservation) after-uses rather than agriculture or forestry, and should include a combination of wildlife enhancement, landscape enhancement and recreation. This approach will be applied to each new proposal or where existing sites are subject to mineral review procedures.

²² CLG (2006) MPS1, Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, paragraph 19, TSO

²³ DoE (1996) MPG7, Minerals Planning Guidance 7: Reclamation of Mineral Workings, TSO

Policy MIN2 - Fluorspar

Geology, availability and likely future supply pattern

75. An overview on the mineral planning interest in fluorspar has been provided by the British Geological Survey²⁴.
76. UK supply of fluorspar ore is currently confined to the southern Pennine orefield, mainly within the Peak District National Park. In the Peak District, fluorspar mineralisation is largely confined to the eastern half of the limestone outcrop. The mineralisation occurs in major east-west veins (rakes) and stratabound replacement deposits (flats) together with some cave infill deposits (pipes). The richest mineralisation is concentrated in the uppermost limestone beneath the overlying cover of Millstone Grit, which acted as a cap-rock to the mineralising fluids. Fluorspar ore working has taken place in the National Park for many years, and the more readily accessible deposits have been worked out. Most existing opencast operations are coming to the end of their extraction periods. The major known deposits which remain to be worked, and which have planning permission, are in underground veins.
77. In addition, research led by Leicester University in 2000-2004, the 'Fiesta' project²⁵, experimented with different ways of identifying underground fluorspar deposits occurring as 'flats' (rather than the more normally accessed vertically-bedded veins) in the limestone. Although it produced no conclusive results, further prospecting for fluorspar may be worthwhile on areas of Bonsall Moor and Bradwell Moor. However, fluorspar deposited in the form of flats would in all probability be worked by opencast methods, and this could be expected to raise significant environmental concerns.
78. UK supply of fluorspar ore is currently confined to the southern Pennine orefield, mainly within the Peak District National Park. Mining in the northern Pennine orefield in Durham ceased in 1999: known accessible resources there appear to be largely worked out (though some dormant sites remain), and there has been no operator interest in resuming activity over the last decade. However the Authority has sought the safeguarding of the fluorspar resource in Durham to ensure its protection from sterilisation to allow for future possible extraction, this matter is now being considered by Durham Council.

79. Recent production and consumption rates of fluorspar have been as follows²⁶:

	2005	2006	2007
Total UK consumption	56,150 tonnes	53,845 tonnes	48,222 tonnes
Domestic sales	56,417 tonnes	49,676 tonnes	44,939 tonnes
Net imports	0 tonnes	4,169 tonnes	3,286 tonnes

The UK production rate in 2008 dropped further to 36,801 tonnes. The main fluorspar producing countries are China, Mexico, Mongolia and South Africa, world production in 2007 was 5.7 million tonnes with 57% coming from China. UK production in 2007 therefore accounted only for 0.8% of world production.

80. In the Peak District, fluorspar mineralisation is largely confined to the eastern half of the limestone outcrop. Fluorspar ore working has taken place in the National Park for many years, and the more readily accessible deposits have been worked out. The principal

²⁴ British Geological Survey (2010) Mineral Planning Factsheet: Fluorspar, See also the Factsheets on Barytes (2006) and Calcite (2004)

²⁵ The findings comprise a set of html (web-site) files on CD. These consist of narrative text (equivalent to 110 A4 pages in a Word document) and numerous diagrams and photographic illustrations

²⁶ BGS (2010) Mineral Planning Factsheet: Fluorspar

operations recently have been on Longstone Edge near Bakewell, with both opencast workings and underground mining, all controlled by the firm which operates the country's only processing plant at Cavendish Mill near Stoney Middleton. With the working out of opencast sites on the western end of Longstone Edge nearly complete and a proposed hold on the working of the eastern end of Longstone Edge, there is now a transitional phase. Glebe Mines has recently applied for planning permission to develop an opencast site at Tearsall Farm, which has just been issued. Glebe Mines is also at an advanced stage of reopening the major underground reserve contained in the vein structures below Hucklow Edge, Bretton Edge and Eyam Edge, accessed via Milldam Mine at Great Hucklow. Some opportunities exist within Derbyshire outside of the National Park and the Authority will be pressing that these be considered through the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Minerals LDF.

81. Fluorspar ore dug from the ground in England is processed to produce acid-grade fluorspar (over 97% CaF_2), and reserves in the ground are accounted for in terms of the amount of acid-grade fluorspar they can supply. The principal permitted reserves of fluorspar ore available are from Milldam Mine (probably well over 2 million tonnes). In addition there remain permitted reserves of at least half a million tonnes from Watersaw Mine, the underground mine on Longstone Edge where operations have recently ceased but nevertheless remain available for working until 2015, when the current planning permission expires. Tearsall is expected to supply about 121,000 tonnes of fluorspar ore per annum (over a six year extraction period)²⁷. There are inferred resources of fluorspar within the 1952 planning permission area on the eastern end of Longstone Edge which Glebe Mines propose to hold off working for a temporary period if the Tearsall proposal is approved. In addition, fluorspar is produced as a secondary product at a number of other quarries on the Carboniferous limestone and sent to Cavendish Mill for processing. Outside the National Park, fluorspar ore is available from Pateley Bridge aggregates quarry in North Yorkshire, and a very small amount of vein mineral (mainly barytes) is supplied from Slinger Top Quarry in Derbyshire. There are also extant permissions for fluorspar remaining in Durham. Finally, the reprocessing of tailings arising from the operation at Cavendish Mill may be able to provide about 300,000 tonnes of fluorspar ore (although the BGS Minerals Planning Factsheet reports that this may be upto 420,000 tonnes), though permission will be required to gain access to this material.
82. Ineos Fluor previously acquired the local firm Glebe Mines Ltd to ensure its supply chain. Almost all the output from Cavendish Mill was sent to the company's chemical plant at Runcorn, which requires an average of about 50,000 tonnes of acid-grade fluorspar each year (Average total UK consumption 2005 to 2007 was 52,739 tonnes). In the current transition period between sources, Ineos Fluor had been unable to supply from Cavendish Mill the full quantity of fluorspar it needs. As a result it has imported modest quantities of fluorspar in 2006, 2007 and 2008. Large quantities of fluorspar, such as the approximate 50,000 tonnes to replace production from Cavendish Mill, are most unlikely to be available on the open market in the short term²⁸: Most sources of fluorspar around the world have been acquired by producers to guarantee their sources, while China (one of the major exporting countries) has constrained its foreign sales due to rising domestic demand. A study for Ineos Fluor argues that if fluorspar supplies can no longer be obtained from the southern Pennine orefield, the likelihood is that the fluorochemical industry in England will be reduced in size or even cease altogether, due to the difficulty and cost of obtaining imports²⁹.
83. In February 2010 Ineos announced the sale of its fluorine chemical plant at Runcorn to the Mexican-owned chemical producer Mexichem; however Glebe Mines remains under Ineos

²⁷ Planning Application Figure

²⁸ British Geological Survey (2008) The need for indigenous fluorspar production in England

²⁹ Roskill Consulting Group Ltd (2007) INEOS Fluor: an evaluation of the strategic requirement for fluorspar mining in the UK

ownership. The impact that this will have upon the future activities of Glebe and the UK fluorspar industry remains unclear at this time, although Glebe Mines are in the process of acquiring an initial agreement with Mexichem to supply the Runcorn plant at least in the short term.

Suppliers and users

84. Almost all fluorspar operations in the Peak District are controlled by Glebe Mines Ltd, which operates the country's only processing plant at Cavendish Mill near Stoney Middleton. In addition, fluorspar is produced as a secondary product at a number of other limestone quarries on the Carboniferous limestone and sent to Cavendish Mill for processing, notably from the site serving Hope Cement Works. Outside the National Park, fluorspar ore is available from Pateley Bridge aggregates quarry in North Yorkshire, and a very small amount of vein mineral (mainly barytes) is supplied from Slinger Top Quarry in Derbyshire. There are currently no active fluorspar operations outside the Peak District.
85. Almost all the output from Cavendish Mill was sent to the chemical plant at Runcorn, this is used almost entirely in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid, which is both an important chemical in its own right and also the basis for manufacturing a range of fluorine-bearing chemicals. From fluorspar Ineos manufactured products such as refrigerants for supermarkets and for car air conditioning, medical propellants used in asthma inhalers and intermediate products used to produce non-stick cookware (Teflon ®) and waterproof breathable fabrics (Gore-Tex ®). The Ineos Fluor plant at Runcorn has been sold to a Mexican company Mexichem who are believed to control their own fluorspar extraction operations in Mexico; Glebe Mines has not been sold and is still within the overall Ineos family of companies. However as a result of the plant sale, long-term demand for UK extracted fluorspar is now somewhat uncertain and is likely to be the subject of change during the plan period. In terms of planning to meet the objectives of MPS1 in relation to the indigenous supply the Core Strategy has been developed on the basis of the UK consumption of about 50,000 tonnes per annum.

Recent history of supply

86. The principal fluorspar operations recently have been on Longstone Edge near Bakewell, with both opencast workings and underground mining. Working of the opencast sites on the western end of Longstone Edge (Arthurton West (Extension), High Rake and Bow Rake) is nearly complete. Another major resource over the years, Dirlow Rake on Bradwell Moor, has also largely been worked out (by a series of operators and sites along its length). Glebe Mines has recently been granted planning permission to develop an opencast site at Tearsall Farm near Wensley, which includes a restriction on working the Longstone Edge East site for a temporary period. Glebe Mines was also at an advanced stage of re-opening the major underground reserve contained in the vein structures below Hucklow Edge, Bretton Edge and Eyam Edge, accessed via Milldam Mine at Great Hucklow: this will operate along with the underground mining at Watersaw on Longstone Edge, however the recent sale of Ineos Fluor to Mexichem has introduced uncertainty into these longer term plans. Due to difficulties of availability, the world price of fluorspar doubled in the five years to 2007, and may well continue rising after the recession. This has underpinned the scope for deep mining once again to be economic. Fluorspar has also been obtained by reworking the material in tailings lagoons close to Cavendish Mill, making better use of what was previously waste material.
87. Until recently, Glebe Mines purchased fluorspar and other vein minerals from small-scale 'tributers': operations which targeted modest veins in the limestone on a short term basis. However, these have now largely ceased, as Glebe has sought to phase out these supplies in favour of extracting mineral itself. Prolonged efforts to control damaging operations at other sites through negotiation, planning enforcement action and the Courts has also brought to a halt highly contentious workings at Backdale and Wagers Flat on Longstone Edge East and Smalldale Head on Bradwell Moor, where in each case the proportions and/or amounts of limestone and fluorspar sold was at issue.

88. In the current transition period between sources, Ineos Fluor had been unable to supply from Cavendish Mill the full quantity of fluorspar it needs. As a result it has imported modest quantities of fluorspar. What will happen now the plant is owned by Mexichem is not yet known in full detail.

Sites with permission: active and dormant

89. There are no other major sites with planning permission which could provide significant quantities of fluorspar. There are, however, a number of planning permissions relating to inactive underground sites at Hazelbadge and Netherwater Mines (between Great Hucklow and Bradwell, to the northwest of the Milldam deposit), though these are considered to have no economic potential. The only quarry in the Derbyshire County Council area actively contributing a very small amount of mineral is Slinter Top, noted above. No fluorspar has been provided from Balleye quarry, though drilling to test for the presence of fluorspar has been undertaken.

Reserves

90. Fluorspar ore dug from the ground in England is processed to produce acid-grade fluorspar (over 97% CaF₂), and reserves in the ground are accounted for in terms of the amount of acid-grade fluorspar they can supply. The principal permitted reserves of fluorspar ore available are from Milldam Mine (probably well over 2 million tonnes). In addition there remain permitted reserves of at least half a million tonnes from Watersaw Mine, the underground mine on Longstone Edge where operations have recently ceased but nevertheless remain available for working until 2015, when the current planning permission expires. Extension will also be needed to the current permission at Milldam Mine which expires in 2013. Tearsall is expected to supply about 121,000 tonnes of fluorspar ore per annum (over a six year extraction period).

91. There are inferred resources of fluorspar within the 1952 planning permission area on the eastern end of Longstone Edge, the extent of which will need to be proven and the method of working determined through the stalled Mineral Review process. Finally, the reprocessing of tailings arising from the operation at Cavendish Mill may be able to provide about 300,000 tonnes of fluorspar ore, though permission will be required to gain access to this material, and this is partially dependent upon how much of the tailings is utilised for restoration of other former sites. This gives an overall potential resource of about 2.9 million tonnes, although this could be more or indeed less, in total will give about 58 years of supply at the current UK average consumption rate of approximately 50,000 tonnes per annum. Although new permissions will be needed to secure access to most of these resources over the plan period.

Alternative sources

92. Mining in the northern Pennine orefield in Durham ceased in 1999: known accessible resources there appear to be largely worked out (though some planning permissions remain at dormant sites), and there has been no operator interest in resuming activity over the last decade. However the National Park Authority has sought Durham Council to consider safeguarding these resources in their LDF, which is still being considered by them.

93. Large quantities of fluorspar, such as 50,000 tonnes to replace production from Cavendish Mill, are most unlikely to be available on the open market in the short term³⁰: most sources of fluorspar around the world have been acquired by producers to guarantee their sources, while China (one of the major exporting countries) has constrained its foreign sales due to rising domestic demand³¹. A study for Ineos Fluor argued that if fluorspar supplies can no longer be obtained from the southern Pennine orefield, the likelihood is that the

³⁰ British Geological Survey (2008) The need for indigenous fluorspar production in England, Open Report OR/08/27

³¹ BGS (2010) Minerals Planning Factsheet: Fluorspar

fluorochemical industry in England will be reduced in size or even cease altogether, due to the difficulty and cost of obtaining imports³². This is the recent experience elsewhere in Europe; the main fluorspar-producing countries are China, Mexico, Mongolia and South Africa. China is the dominant producer accounting for about 57% of the total, but it continues to restrict exports³³. It is unknown at this stage what implications that the sale of Ineos Fluor to Mexichem will have on the worldwide availability of ore and whether there continues to be a long-term demand for indigenously produced ore to be utilised within the UK fluorochemical industry.

94. These findings and recent changes have significant implications for fluorspar planning in the Peak District. To sustain the current fluorochemical industry, centred on Runcorn (now run by Mexichem), Cavendish Mill would need to supply at least 50,000 tonnes of acid grade fluorspar annually. A significantly lower supply, sustained over a length of time, may threaten part or possibly all the fluorochemical industry, unless supply from other countries can be sourced.
95. As fluorspar is increasingly worked out, and consequently lower grade mineral in the ground is targeted, there is a challenge to find this quantity of mineral and particularly to obtain it in an environmentally acceptable way. The National Park Authority doubts that the quantity of fluorspar required by the fluorochemical industry can be obtained from opencast workings in the Peak District, and certainly not in an environmentally acceptable way on an ongoing basis. The only sources capable of this are underground mines, topped up by limited quantities supplied from other incidental sources. Fortunately, the rising world price of fluorspar (which doubled in the five years prior to the recession) provides a financial buffer to obtaining the mineral from more costly underground sources.
96. There are additional problems in the absence of realistic substitutes for fluorspar or fluorine, and the difficulty of recycling or reuse due to fluorspar being largely consumed in the manufacture of products. Alternative products may be practicable in the medium term, just as the banning of ozone-depleting CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) led to the development of alternative propellants which avoided the use of chlorine and reduced the use of fluorine. However, over the period of this Core Strategy, there is little merit in relying on strategic changes to demand as a means of resolving the indigenous supply problem, although it must be recognised that this issue has an international market dimension, particularly given the sale of the Ineos Fluor plant at Runcorn to Mexichem.

Role in the National Park

97. There is no national policy specifically on fluorspar working. The general objectives of MPS1 apply, requiring exceptional circumstances to justify major mineral working in the Peak District. This also includes one objective on supply which has particular relevance to fluorspar: “aim to source mineral supplies indigenously, to avoid exporting potential environmental damage, whilst recognising the primary role that market conditions play”³⁴. Parallel issues raised in association with reducing the demand for fluorspar imports include the extent to which the UK should ‘live within its means’ and ‘reduce carbon footprint’. The absence of any national planning policy on fluorspar places the onus on the Development Plan to resolve the issues raised by the demand for fluorspar working.
98. The Authority acknowledges that major proposals for underground fluorspar ore mining may be able to demonstrate some of the exceptional circumstances in terms of policy in MPS1, in view of the limited availability of alternative sites in England, and the importance of fluorspar to the English economy. There is, in principle, scope for carrying out underground operations in a way which constrains damage to the environment of the National Park to an acceptable level. The importance of the fluorochemical industry may

³² Roskill Consulting Group Ltd, October 2007, INEOS Fluor: an evaluation of the strategic requirement for fluorspar mining in the UK

³³ BGS (2010) Minerals Planning Factsheet: Fluorspar

³⁴ CLG (2006) MPS1, Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, paragraph 15, TSO

well be considered sufficiently exceptional to continue to supply fluorspar ore, as a departure from the regional policy to run down the supply of minerals from the National Park, provided that individual schemes can be developed in an environmentally acceptable way, which the Authority will interpret to mean by underground mining.

Policy approach

99. Most of the higher grade fluorspar ore in the Peak District, which is capable of being worked by opencast methods in an environmentally acceptable manner, now appears to have been largely worked out. The Authority does not consider that it would be acceptable for the industry to attempt to move into increasingly sensitive areas or to work progressively lower qualities of deposit (in increasing quantities) to obtain its target quantity of acid-grade fluorspar by opencast methods. Therefore, if the fluorspar ore industry in England is to survive, and the fluorine industries which rely on it, there must be a transition to predominantly working fluorspar from underground mines. The Watersaw Mine on Longstone Edge, and especially the Milldam Mine at Great Hucklow, give access to considerable resources of high grade fluorspar ore, both of which the National Park Authority considers can be operated in an environmentally acceptable way. This Core Strategy therefore aims to oversee the transition from an industry which in the past decade has operated principally by opencast working to one which relies heavily on underground mining. Glebe Mines the current operator has indicated that it is looking towards long term and substantial investment in underground mining operations at Milldam Mine and the upgrading of facilities at Cavendish Mill, but requires supportive planning policy to deliver this: the proposed policy aims to provide such support.
100. Opencast mining of fluorspar ore will in future be resisted. Such proposals would in all probability be considered ‘major’, probably by their size and almost certainly by the sensitivity of their likely locations. They would also be unlikely to be able to demonstrate compliance with all the exceptional circumstances set out in MPS1³⁵, due firstly to the availability of the option of underground mining which could be expected to have less environmental impact, and secondly to the considerable foreseeable difficulty of working likely sites in an environmentally acceptable manner. However, the reworking of existing tailings lagoons remains an option, which the Authority will support where the environmental and ecological impacts can be appropriately mitigated. Lagoon nos. 1 and 2 are the principal source remaining, though this would require planning permission to be reworked. The Authority will also support the retention and continued operation of tailing lagoons associated with the Cavendish Mill Plant, where the impact on the environment and ecology can be appropriately mitigated and where it can be demonstrated that no realistic and viable alternative method of treatment is available.
101. No evidence has been provided by other parties to justify any areas of search being identified for future mineral extraction, nor has any evidence been articulated to show that there are any areas of potential future opencast working that may be environmentally acceptable and that meet the exceptional circumstances criteria set out in MPS1.

³⁵ CLG (2006) MPS1, Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, TSO

Policy MIN3 – Local Small-Scale Building and Roofing Stone

Geology, availability and likely future supply pattern

102. The southern Peak District around Stanton Moor is an area of key importance for the supply of Carboniferous Millstone Grit. Here there is a concentration of active sites (Birchover, Dale View and New Pilhough quarries) and intermittently worked sites (Stanton Moor and Wattscliffe quarries), collectively with a significant output of sandstone in a variety of hues and textures. The large majority is sold for use outside the National Park rather than to serve the repair and maintenance of vernacular structures in the locality. Dale View may be the largest building stone quarry in England. There is a range of other sandstone quarries around the National Park producing building stone, with active sites at Chinley Moor (Hayfield), Shire Hill (Charlesworth), Stoke Hall (Grindleford), Wimberry Moss (Rainow) and Canyards Hill (Bradfield) which produces building stone from the ganister deposit. All serve a variety of local and more remote markets. The range of sites reflects the varieties available within the sandstone/gritstone deposits.
103. Building and walling stone is also obtained from the Carboniferous Limestone at the small Once-a-week quarry (Ashford), though this has planning permission only until 2011, and at Hazelbadge (Bradwell) permitted to 2017. Natural stone is also obtained as a minor product from selected major limestone quarries, notably Ballidon which serves the industrial limestone and aggregates markets. Total limestone output for building stone was about 1,500 tonnes in 2007. Many of these sites produce large quantities of building stone and proposals for extensions to these sites would be more likely to fall within the scope of Policy MIN1 rather than this policy which is focussed purely upon the supply of small-scale building and roofing stones to meet local needs within the National Park as part of the conservation and heritage considerations set out in Annex 3 of MPS1.
104. There is a shortage of sandstone roofing slates. Seven broad types of slate have been identified, but none are reliably available from existing sites within the National Park. There is also a risk that a shortage of limestone for use as dimension and walling stone will arise.
105. A significant aspect of the landscape quality of the National Park is the use of traditional stone materials in the built environment. The use of local materials and building methods gave each place its special vernacular characteristics, and this distinctiveness can be sustained as long as repair, maintenance, extensions and new buildings continue to use sympathetic stone building materials. Due to the variety of stone types originally used, and the large number of local quarries used to supply them, matching currently available materials to those used in older buildings can be a challenge. In 1996 the Authority was a commissioning body of a major research project into the potential to re-establish the roofing slate industry in the region, the results of which remain the most comprehensive analysis of known sources of these sandstones³⁶. A further national project into sources of building and roofing stone is being spearheaded by English Heritage, with Derbyshire as a key initial area for study; the results are expected shortly. Wider background information relevant to mineral planning on building and roofing stones is available from a range of publications³⁷.

Suppliers and users

106. The natural stone known to be in greatest shortage is sandstone roofing slates, known collectively in the southern Pennines as grey slates. There is a wide variety of types of stone slate and therefore potentially a demand for opening a selection of sites. The only site permitted for stone slate production in the National Park is at Bretton, near Foolow. An

³⁶ Peak Park Joint Planning Board, English Heritage and Derbyshire County Council (1996) The grey slates of the South Pennines

³⁷ See for example: Symonds Group Ltd (2004) Planning for the Supply of Natural Building and Roofing Stone in England and Wales, ODPM; and British Geological Survey (2007) Mineral Planning Factsheet: Building and roofing stone

extension to this site was granted in 2007, though in practice the site has primarily supplied walling stone rather than stone slates.

107. The following are sites which actively produce building and roofing stone (some operated intermittently rather than continuously).

Site	Operator
Ballidon	Tarmac
Birchover/ Stanton Park	Birchover Stone
Bretton	Elliot
Canyards Hill (Loadfield)	Morgan
Chinley Moor	Merrick
Dale View	Stancliffe (Marshalls)
Hazelbadge	Rowarth
New Pilhough	Blockstone
Once-a-week	Mandale
Shire Hill	Marchington
Stanton Moor	Blockstone
Stoke Hall	Stancliffe (Marshalls)
Wattscliffe	Blockstone
Wimberry Moss	D Earl

Recent history of supply

108. Many building stone operations in the National Park date from before the introduction of planning controls in 1948 and are well established and ongoing developments. Some of these sites would not be permitted if applied for now, and the Authority has struggled within these very sensitive environments to bring operating standards up to modern expectations. The review of old mineral permissions, required under legislation passed in 1991 and 1995, has been delayed in a number of cases by deficiencies in those instances where Environmental Impact Assessments are also required, notably at Birchover & Stanton Park Quarries (Stanton Moor), Stanton Moor Quarry, Canyards Hill Quarry (Loadfield) and Shire Hill (Charlesworth).

109. In a variety of cases, environmental improvements without adversely affecting the supply of building stone have been achieved by negotiating extensions to existing operations in return for relinquishing permissions at especially sensitive sites, though other problematic sites remain. On Stanton Moor:

- Boden Quarry adjacent to the Nine Ladies Stone Circle was exchanged for a permission at New Pilhough nearby in 1989;
- an extension to New Pilhough was permitted in return for permission being given up at Dungeon Quarry and part of Stanton Moor Quarry at Barton Hill in 2002; and
- permissions at Lees Cross and Endcliffe Quarries were given up in return for an extension to Dale View Quarry in 2008.

110. The Authority has also used its powers to prohibit the resumption of working at sites where working has not taken place for a considerable length of time and where there was little prospect of it recommencing: this has removed the small risk that dormant or otherwise inactive sites might be brought back into use in future. Fallcliffe Top Quarry, Grindleford and Low Edges Quarry, Holmfirth have been treated in this way.

Sites with permission: active and dormant

111. The following sites are inactive or dormant:

- Barton Hill – inactive and in automatic suspension
- Stanton Moor – active but legal agreement in place not to work pending submission of an application to extend at New Pilhough

Reserves

112. Total sandstone output for building stone was nearly 100,000 tonnes in 2007. Sandstone reserves are in theory 7.25 million tonnes, though these are unevenly distributed: for example, more than half the total is at Shire Hill. There are also very large permitted reserves at Wattscliffe, Stoke Hall, Dale View, New Pilhough and Birchover.

Alternative sources

113. Identifying the scale of demand for local building and roofing stone can be difficult in advance of opening up a supply. There may be evidence that a demand ought to exist, such as traditional buildings patched with inappropriate materials from elsewhere, theft of stone products, and a stock of buildings which will require maintenance and repair over the years if it is to survive. However, the absence of an existing source of a stone discourages architects from specifying it for new buildings and even for repair work. The scale of the second-hand market may also be only a weak indicator: demand for recycled stone may be driven by availability rather than by independent measures of 'need'. Specifying the use of quarried rather than recycled stone can help to create a demand, and to hold back the interest there may be in demolishing structures which ought to be maintained.

114. Separately from planning requirements to ensure that building and roofing stone operations are properly regulated, there are formidable practical and economic difficulties to be overcome before planning applications are submitted, and these may prove to be the more testing limitations on schemes coming forward. They include:

- the stone types used in existing buildings must be identified;
- the geological structures from which the stones were taken must be identified (which can be a highly detailed task);
- the quarry from which the stone was originally supplied should ideally be identified, along with other potentially suitable sources;
- the landowner must be sympathetic to stone quarrying;
- the scope for reopening long-closed quarries, or opening fresh sites on a small scale, must be assessed, bearing in mind that settlement expansion or other important qualities now found in the sites may be impediments;
- a prospective operator of the site must be found, recognising that a site may only need to be worked intermittently to meet local demand;
- provision for sawing and dressing the stone may need to be made, either at the quarry or at a remote location;
- the targeted stone may not be readily accessible without removing large quantities of other material first, which may require stockpiling or disposal (both of which can bring their own consequences and problems);
- planning permission will be required, with the cost and effort of obtaining this, even in a favourable policy environment, potentially representing a major challenge to some prospective applicants.

Role in the National Park

115. There is considerable Government policy on planning for building and roofing stone, set out in MPS1³⁸. This encourages particularly the recognition of the special features and attributes of quarries for building and roofing stone which should be taken into account in plan preparation and decisions on planning applications, and the important role that small quarries can play in providing historically authentic building materials in the conservation and repair of historic and cultural buildings and structures.

³⁸ CLG (2006) MPS1, Minerals Planning Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, paragraph 15 and Annex 3, TSO

116. Former regional policy highlighted succinctly the tension that exists in the National Park, by indicating on the one hand that there should be a rundown in mineral supplies from the National Park, but on the other highlighting the merit of safeguarding particularly building and roofing stone resources. The supporting text³⁹ stated that “*Whilst locally won building and roofing stone is needed for use in heritage protection this must be carefully balanced against the important requirement to protect the natural environment, particularly where this coincides with environmentally sensitive areas like the Peak District National Park.*” The Core Strategy now seeks to reflect this balance between these competing factors of heritage protection versus environmental protection taking account of the former regional policy and the support it had attracted.

Policy approach

117. The preferred approach to building and roofing stone is informed by competing environmental pressures as well as economic considerations. A shortage has been identified in the availability of sandstone roofing slates and to a lesser extent certain types of building stone, and there is a long term interest in ensuring a supply of these materials from suitable sources to sustain the vernacular built environment of the National Park. At the same time, there are numerous existing building stone operations in the Park, but the larger ones serve regional and national markets more than local ones. There is an unfortunate legacy of old permissions causing environmental problems, some of which remain very difficult to resolve.
118. Additional large sites would be environmentally unacceptable. A policy approach is needed to support only small-scale sites designed to meet the specific needs of the National Park, for example where this would help repair traditional buildings of local distinctiveness, historic buildings or conservation areas. Any proposal would need to be supported by demonstrable evidence which proves that alternative sources of supply are not and cannot be made available. If permissions are to be granted, the individual and cumulative impacts of working on the environment, amenity and communities would need to be appropriately mitigated.
119. The policy position is restricted to use within the National Park itself, many consultees including English Heritage consider that this restriction will potentially prevent the extraction of stone that may be necessary to support the restoration and repair of important listed buildings outside of the National Park. No evidence has been submitted by any party to support this proposition, and it is considered that an approach which widens the potential future use outside of the National Park would result in greater potential harm to the valued characteristics of the National Park which need to be balanced against the heritage requirements of other areas. Former regional policy required us to balance the factors of heritage protection against the protection of the natural environment in the National Park. The Authority considers that this former policy approach was sound and reconciled these competing demands, the Authority has therefore sought to perpetuate this policy approach in the Core Strategy, which it considers has been done with the safeguards it has put in place to restrict potential use and the evidence needed to justify extraction.

³⁹ GOEM, East Midlands Regional Plan, paragraph 3.3.52, TSO (now withdrawn)

Policy MIN4 – Minerals Safeguarding

Policy context

120. The national policy background to safeguarding minerals from sterilisation is set out in MPS1, which states⁴⁰ that an objective of national minerals policy is “to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible”. Authorities should in particular (and most relevant to the Peak District National Park):

- “define Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs), in order that proven resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, although there is no presumption that resources defined in MSAs will be worked;
- encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place in MSAs;
- in unitary planning areas, define MSAs in LDDs to alert prospective applicants for non-minerals development to the existence of valuable mineral resources.”

121. After supporting the identification of MSAs, Government policy is silent on how to judge the balance of advantage between surface applications and the safeguarding of mineral from sterilisation. There is no policy on what tests to apply when assessing proposals for surface development, nor any advice on the way in which MSAs should be instrumental in shaping policies for the allocation of land for necessary surface development. These issues have not been resolved in the most recent independent advice on the subject⁴¹. The forthcoming update to the BGS guide on safeguarding is likely to contain some advice, but has not yet been published as a consequence of the flux in the planning system allied to the changes introduced by the new Coalition Government.

Applying safeguarding policy in the Peak District

122. Built development on the land surface is likely to sterilise any mineral under it or nearby. The location of mineral is fixed by geology, but there is often scope to adjust the location of the surface development. The long term interest of the nation, in terms of keeping options open, is therefore best served by endeavouring to adjust the location of surface development rather than sterilise mineral. This principle applies everywhere, including in National Parks. The advice supporting MPS1⁴² suggests that the mineral resource information, such as that provided to each mineral planning authority by the British Geological Survey, can be a basis for mapping these areas.

123. However, in National Parks, the added value of safeguarding is considered by many to be not as great as it is in locations with higher expectations of mineral working and surface development. Since all new development is extremely limited, there is very little surface activity from which minerals need to be protected. The policies restraining development in National Parks already broadly safeguards minerals resources in general anyway. A policy safeguarding minerals is in effect simply an additional constraint on development. The likelihood of some kinds of mineral working being allowed is remote (particularly for aggregates), so the benefit of safeguarding such minerals for possible future working is much less obvious in National Parks than it is elsewhere. While mapping areas worthy of safeguarding in principle is practicable, the merit in doing so is less clear to many consultees. In response to previous consultations the majority of those commenting either wanted all minerals safeguarded in line with the principles of MPS1 or considered that there was no case at all for safeguarding any minerals in the National Park due to the protection effectively imposed by the Park designation itself.

124. Different parties support safeguarding for different reasons. For some, the long term principle of safeguarding is sufficient in itself, with at best modest prospects of working

⁴⁰ CLG (2006) MPS1, Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, paragraphs 9 and 13, TSO

⁴¹ BGS (2007) A guide to minerals safeguarding in England

⁴² CLG (2006) Planning and Minerals: practice guide, paragraph 32, TSO

the minerals under current policies in the foreseeable future. Others see safeguarding of minerals as very much a stepping stone to their future development, notably for building and roofing stone. Safeguarding cannot therefore properly be separated from an assessment of policy on the future working of each mineral. For this reason, and following the approach of the National Parks in England that have so far been found sound at public examination, the Authority has taken a mineral by mineral approach to safeguarding. This recognises that there would only be a weak case for safeguarding minerals which for policy reasons are unlikely ever to be worked in the National Park in the foreseeable future, but that a stronger case for safeguarding can be made where the prospects for future mineral development are greater where the rarity and/or potential importance of those minerals may be economically viable to see extraction take place in the foreseeable future.

125. The Authority is concerned that the cost of assessing underlying minerals should be proportionate to the likelihood of the minerals interest in the site being of overriding importance. There is therefore a case for requiring applicants for surface development to assess the minerals interest in a site only when permitting that development would present a distinct impediment to the provision of minerals in the long term. In the absence of national policy on the procedures to follow, the Authority has taken a pragmatic approach, with particular attention to two key issues in identifying safeguarding areas:

- the likelihood of each type of mineral being allowed to be worked in the National Park; and
- the existence of sufficiently proven resources and the potential for sterilisation occurring to merit safeguarding.

Even without a formal safeguarding approach to those mineral resources which fail one or both of these tests, the Authority stresses that these minerals can still be expected to be safeguarded in practice by virtue of the other policies of the Core Strategy that restrict new surface development in any event.

Policy approach

126. The Authority proposes to take the following approach to each of the five mineral types for which policies are developed in this LDF:

- a) Aggregates will not be safeguarded. A major proposal specifically for aggregates working is most unlikely to be acceptable against the policies in MPS1, not least because aggregates can always be found outside the National Park. Safeguarding would pose more problems than it resolved. Very substantial areas of the National Park are underlain by aggregate minerals, so proposals for surface development might be required to assess the mineral beneath them even though that mineral would be most unlikely to be permitted for working. Safeguarding could also easily be misinterpreted, despite the wording of national policy, as a tacit acceptance that aggregates working might eventually be acceptable in the National Park. The act of designating Mineral Safeguarding Areas on the Key Diagram would therefore seem disproportionate or even counter-productive in the Peak District. No evidence has been submitted by any party to justify a need to safeguard aggregates within the National Park.
- b) Cement-making materials will not be safeguarded. Lafarge Cement (UK), the operator of the only cement works in the National Park, at Hope, agreed with the consultation proposal at the Refined Issues and Options stage that these materials need not be safeguarded. The Authority also considers that an extension to Old Moor could not be justified on the basis of a demand for limestone for cement, as other limestone outside the National Park could meet that need. The issues raised are similar to those for aggregates. No evidence has been submitted by any party to justify a need to safeguard cement-making materials within the National Park.

- c) Industrial limestone of very high purity (greater than 98% calcium carbonate) will be safeguarded. The Authority has accepted that, technically, it is possible that a proposal for working very high purity limestone for industrial end uses might be able to satisfy the exacting policy requirements in MPS1. Although the Authority considers this to be unlikely in practice, as there are numerous quarries outside the National Park capable of producing a range of high purity limestone, nonetheless there is a case for safeguarding the deposit in case it is needed in the longer term. The Authority therefore proposes to safeguard very high purity limestone containing at least 98% calcium carbonate, as identified by the British Geological Survey on its Mineral Resource Map of the Peak District National Park. No evidence has been submitted by any party to justify a need to safeguard other limestone resources within the National Park.
- d) Fluorspar will be safeguarded in locations where it may be capable of being worked by underground methods, but other vein minerals will not be safeguarded. The Authority has accepted that major proposals for underground fluorspar ore mining may be able to demonstrate exceptional circumstances in terms of policy in MPS1, in view of the limited availability of alternative sites in England, and the importance of fluorspar to the English economy. At present, the only known deposits in the National Park satisfying this criterion are the already-permitted Watersaw and Milldam mines whose extant consents will expire during the plan period. The most obvious areas to safeguard are those within which underground mining is permitted. However, the permitted area of Milldam mine probably exceeds greatly the area within which fluorspar could realistically expect to be found or worked by underground methods, and there may be scope to reduce the safeguarded area by actually referring to the mineralised vein structures being the resource that is actually safeguarded. The Authority anticipates that negotiation on this with the operating company would be in the interest of all parties: fewer prospective surface developers would be put to the trouble of investigating the fluorspar interest beneath their proposals, and the mineral company would be spared the trouble of assessing any investigation that would otherwise need to be undertaken. The Authority does not rule out the possibility of safeguarding further sites in future if clear evidence of substantial deposits capable of being worked underground is identified. No evidence has been submitted by any party to justify a need to safeguard other surface or underground fluorspar deposits within the National Park.
- e) Some small-scale sandstone roofing stone areas/sites will be safeguarded. There is a clearer expectation for this mineral type than for any other that safeguarding is with a view to possible future working. While both the policy support for safeguarding this mineral type and the principle of doing so are accepted by the Authority, the means of putting it into practice are less well developed than for other mineral types. The Authority is only prepared to permit small sites serving exclusively local markets, and therefore the sites/areas safeguarded will be small too. The Authority does not expect to support further building and roofing stone development in highly sensitive parts of the National Park, and will therefore not safeguard extensions to a number of existing operations. The location of all potential sites suitable for building and roofing stone in the Park is unknown, not least to the Authority, so there can be no attempt at comprehensive coverage: the task of identifying sites remains with promoters of stone quarries rather than with the Authority. The Authority's priority is therefore to identify and safeguard, as best it can, those mineral types known to be in greatest shortage, namely sandstone roofing slates. The best available information on these derives from a report for the Authority, with Derbyshire County Council and English Heritage, in 1996⁴³. The Authority carried out an assessment at the time of the sites most likely to be suitable for working, and this has been used to identify sites worthy of

⁴³ Peak Park Joint Planning Board, English Heritage and Derbyshire County Council (1996) The grey slates of the South Pennines

safeguarding in the absence of any more up-to-date information (and taking into account events relevant to each site in the intervening years). Each site was been the subject of a preliminary geological assessment, though this should not be taken as a definitive statement that any site contains a workable deposit of stone slates. Further work on defining an up-to-date evidence base on this issue is being undertaken by the National Stone Centre on behalf of the Authority to define areas/sites that should be safeguarded for their particular attributes or characteristics of stone which meet the conservation purposes and the heritage protection requirements of National Planning Policy⁴⁴. The Core Strategy therefore sets out the principle of safeguarding such areas/sites; however these sites will actually be defined in the forthcoming Development Management Policies DPD and Proposal Map once the evidential base has been completed. Also by that stage some results from the English Heritage Strategic Stone Study may be known which will further inform this issue.

127. The fireclay, silica sand, chert, mudstone and sandstone (except those limited areas considered for safeguarding for building stone/stone slate) are unlikely to be viable or of future economic interest and no evidence has been provided by any party to demonstrate otherwise. Mineral safeguarding areas are identified in Figure 9 in the Core Strategy and then will in due course have their precise boundaries defined on the Proposals Map which will be published alongside the forthcoming Development Management Policies DPD.
128. The Authority has sought then to look at a practical and pragmatic method of implementing the principles of avoiding sterilising, including the consideration of prior extraction potential through its safeguarding policy. The definition of the MSAs in the Core Strategy is therefore accompanied by a policy to explain how the safeguarding procedure will operate. Applicants for surface development in these areas will be required to demonstrate either that there is no mineral likely to be of current or future economic value that would be sterilised by the development, or that proceeding with the proposed development on that site would be of overriding importance in relation to the significance of the mineral resource. Where borehole evidence is needed in order to demonstrate the case being advanced by the applicant for surface development, such investigations will be required to be undertaken to a satisfactory standard by a suitably qualified person. There would be full consultation with interested parties on the findings.
129. Built development on the land surface is likely to sterilise any mineral under it or nearby. The location of mineral is fixed by geology, but there is often scope to adjust the location of the surface development. The long term interest of the nation, in terms of keeping options open, is therefore best served by endeavouring to adjust the location of surface development rather than sterilising mineral where possible and practicable. This principle applies everywhere, including in National Parks, where possible, the prior extraction of the mineral ahead of surface development should be considered, however this is likely to be of limited practicality in relation to the type and nature of mineral resources being safeguarded and the small scale of developments likely to be permitted within the National Park. The advice supporting MPS1⁴⁵ suggests that the mineral resource information, such as that provided to each mineral planning authority by the British Geological Survey, can be a basis for mapping these areas.
130. In relation to the application of the safeguarding policy in relation to site allocation and development management decisions the Authority has chosen to apply a threshold mechanism to determine what type of application needs to be considered with regard to their potential for mineral sterilisation. It was considered unreasonable to apply the obligation of assessing the impact on mineral sterilisation to 'Householder' developments and to 'Minor' proposals as within the National Park these are only likely to be within the

⁴⁴ CLG (2006) MPS1, Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, TSO

⁴⁵ CLG (2006) Planning and Minerals: Practice Guide, Para 32, TSO

existing built footprint of settlements where mineral sterilisation has already occurred and no additional mineral sterilisation impact is likely to occur from these modest new development proposals.

131. Planning applications falling within the defined category of 'Major' in the CLG nationally defined classification will need to be assessed under the policy to determine whether any mineral sterilisation will occur as a result of the development, and if so whether prior extraction can be viable, or ultimately whether the development should outweigh the desire to safeguard the mineral. This threshold of application has been chosen partly because prior extraction is unlikely to be viable at a smaller scale than sites falling within the 'Major' category of development for the particular minerals that we are safeguarding.

132. Existing railheads within the National Park for the distribution of minerals and mineral products will also be safeguarded. These are present within the Park only at Hope cement works and Topley Pike quarry, (though Old Moor, Beelow and Hillhead quarries are rail served by the connections to the main quarries to which they are attached within the Derbyshire County Council area, at Tunstead, Doveholes and Hillhead respectively).

133. The Authority has followed the methodology set out in the BGS Guide to Mineral Safeguarding⁴⁶ as follows:

- Step 1 – Assess the best geological and resource information available to the Authority

The Authority has derived the resource information on the Limestone greater than 98% calcium carbonate (referred to as very high purity on the BGS map) which is to be safeguarded from the 1994 BGS Mineral Resource Map for the Peak District⁴⁷. The resource data on the Fluorspar has been derived from the planning permissions granted for the Milldam and Watersaw mines by the Authority. The data for the Small-scale Local Building and Roofing Stone areas/sites is in the process of being investigated by the National Stone Centre on behalf of the Authority, taking on board the previous evidential work undertaken previously in relation to the grey slates in the National Park⁴⁸.

- Step 2 – Decide which minerals within the Authority area which are or may become of economic importance in the foreseeable future

The Authority considers that based upon current mineral extraction activity and taking account of the information included within the BGS Mineral Planning Factsheets the minerals which are now and are likely to continue to be of economic importance in the future are: hard rock for building stone and aggregates (gritstone and sandstone for local building stone use and limestone); cement making materials (shale and limestone); fluorspar.

The fireclay; silica sand; chert mudstone; sandstone (except that for local building use); surface coal; barytes; calcite; oil and gas are not considered to be economically viable over the foreseeable future. This is based upon either there being no recent operator interest in these minerals, permissions lapsing or not being fully implemented, or knowledge that these resources have been largely worked out by historic extraction or mining activity.

⁴⁶ BGS (2007) A Guide to Mineral Safeguarding in England

⁴⁷ British Geological Survey & DoE (1994) Mineral Resource Map for the Peak District National Park 1994

⁴⁸ Peak Park Joint Planning Board, English Heritage and Derbyshire County Council (1996) The grey slates of the South Pennines

The Authority has then applied a further sieving process to those minerals which are now or may become of economic importance in the foreseeable future, by considering the overall policy approach of working towards a gradual reduction in the supply of aggregates and other land won minerals from the National Park. In addition the Authority has had regard to the advice in MPS1⁴⁹ regarding the exceptional circumstances necessary to justify major mineral extraction in the National Park and the policy position being adopted in the other mineral policies in the Core Strategy, the stance adopted by other National Park adopted Core Strategies and the level and amount of existing permitted mineral reserves. Consequently the Authority considers that only stone for small-scale local building use for conservation purposes; fluorspar and limestone with a calcium carbonate content of over 98% is likely to be both economically feasible in the foreseeable future, necessary for extraction, and have a likelihood of being granted permission for extraction in the foreseeable future, such that safeguarding can be justified.

- Step 3 – Decide how the physical extent of the resource areas to be safeguarded should be determined

The Limestone of over 98% calcium carbonate has been defined utilising the full extent of the geographic resource shown on the BGS map⁵⁰. It has not been considered necessary to refine these areas into any smaller geographic areas. The fluorspar has been defined based upon the planning permission areas for the Milldam and Watersaw mines, as these depict areas upon which greater evidence that proven resources exist, as opposed to other areas where resources are merely inferred but not necessarily proven to the extent that the safeguarding tests set out in MPS1 can be properly met.

- Step 4 – Incorporate these into Safeguarding Policies and define Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) for these resources.
- Step 5 – Decide how MSAs can be used most effectively to safeguard minerals

Policy MIN4 sets out not only the definition of the MSAs for Fluorspar and the Limestone of over 98% calcium carbonate, but also addresses the issue of prior extraction, the safeguarding of railheads and how the principles of safeguarding are to be applied in practice by the Authority. The MSAs are also shown in Figure 9 in the Core Strategy.

(Note – Step 6 relating to Mineral Consultation Areas is only relevant to two-tier planning areas and is therefore not applicable within the National Park)

⁴⁹ CLG (2006) MPS1, Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, TSO

⁵⁰ BGS & DoE (1994) Mineral Resource Map for the Peak District National Park

Peak District National Park Local Plan – Policies to Remain in Force

134. The following is a schedule detailing which policies from the existing Peak District National Park Local Plan are due to be replaced by the Core Strategy policies and those that will remain in force.

<u>New Peak District National Park Core Strategy Policies</u>	<u>Peak District Local Plan Policies To Be Retained To Supplement New Core Strategy Policies</u>	<u>Peak District Local Plan Policies Being Replaced In Full By New Core Strategy Policies</u>	<u>Peak District Local Plan Policies That Have Already Expired Having Not Been Saved Previously</u>
MIN1: Minerals development	LM1 (Assessing and minimising the environmental impact of mineral activity) LM9 (Ancillary mineral development)	LM2 (Reclamation of mineral sites to an appropriate afteruse) LM10 (Producing secondary and recycled materials)	
MIN2: Fluorspar proposals	LM8 (Small scale calcite workings)	LM7 (Limestone removal from opencast vein mineral sites)	
MIN3: Local small-scale building and roofing stone	None	None	
MIN4: Mineral safeguarding	None	None	
			LM3 (Provision of aggregate materials) LM4 (New aggregate extraction) LM5 (10-year landbank for aggregates) LM6 (Building stone and roofing slate)

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

Local Development Framework – Evidence Base

Peak District National Park Core Strategy Submission Version



Minerals Background Paper Appendices

Appendix 1 – Aggregates Apportionment

135. This appendix has been produced to show the background to the regional aggregates apportionment figures together with a series of hypothetical scenarios relating to quarries within the Peak District National Park which produce minerals for aggregate purposes. Based on 1997, 2001 and 2005 figures, which are in the public domain, it is possible to calculate the average output of the National Park and its individual aggregate producing quarries.
136. These 1997, 2001 and 2005 figures show the average output for the Park as a whole stands at around 4.4mt per annum. The former apportionment set out in the now withdrawn East Midlands Regional Plan (2009) was set at 4.18mt per annum. At present the Park is therefore, on average, overproducing in relation to the annual aggregate apportionment specified for the period 2001 to 2016 by some 107%.
137. Government policy through MPS 1 is to protect National Parks from major minerals development whilst the overall approach of Policy MIN1 of the Core Strategy is to seek a progressive reduction of the proportion and amount of aggregates from within the Peak District National Park. This policy requirement continues the approach of the former regional policy and was therefore to an extent built into the revised Regional Aggregates Apportionment exercise for the period 2005 to 2020 recommended by the Regional Aggregates Working Party in 2009. These revised aggregates apportionment were intended to be published as part of the Partial Review of the East Midlands Regional Plan, which was published in draft form in March 2010 but has subsequently been withdrawn along with all elements of regional strategy across England by the Secretary of State in July 2010.

Background to the Regional Aggregates Apportionment Exercise

138. The revised aggregates apportionment exercise, sets out the following recommendations in Table 1 below:

Table 1⁵¹ - Proposed Crushed Rock* Aggregate Sub Regional Apportionment (SRA) compared with permitted reserves (All figures are Mt = Million Tonnes)

Baseline calculation	Annual Equivalent SRA 2005-2020	Total SRA 2005-2020	Percentage of regional share	Landbank @ 31/12/07 (a)
Derbyshire*	8.74	139.9	28.0	760
PDNP*	4.06	65.0	13.0	103
Leicestershire	16.59	265.5	53.1	367
Lincolnshire*	1.13	18.0	3.6	53
Northamptonshire	0.31	4.9	1.0	14
Nottinghamshire	0.09	1.5	0.3	3
Rutland	0.32	5.1	1.0	13
Total	31.25	500.0	100	1313

Notes

* Excluding the very small amounts of sandstone for aggregates produced in Derbyshire & Peak Park and chalk for aggregates produced in Lincolnshire.

a) Excluding reserves set aside for non-aggregate uses.

139. The revised annual apportionment for 2005 to 2020 (a 16 year period) has been reduced to an extent by the Regional Aggregates Working Party to follow the policy lead

⁵¹ Source is East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (2009) EM Sub Regional Apportionment Paper Appendix 3 (Revised Version 8)

set out in the former East Midlands Regional Plan. However the reduction was applied from a new set of base figures which applied an annual apportionment estimate of 4.8 million tonnes for the Peak District National Park based upon an arithmetical division of the overall apportionment figure based upon recent supply percentages. The recent years of aggregates output across the East Midlands can be seen in the Table 2 below:

Table 2⁵² - Crushed Rock* Aggregate sales East Midlands (All figures are Mt = Million Tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Derbyshire*	8.52	7.21	6.12	6.95	6.89	7.51	9.08	52.01
PDNP*	4.49	4.47	4.68	4.85	4.85	4.36	3.81	31.23
Leicestershire	15.77	15.56	15.36	14.35	15.20	15.96	15.91	108.11
Lincolnshire*	1.54	1.16	1.11	0.96	0.71	0.81	0.99	7.28
Northamptonshire	0.29	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.39	0.32	0.38	1.96
Nottinghamshire	0.03	0.16	0.45	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.63
Rutland	0.34	0.36	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.27	2.11
Total	30.71	26.36	28.18	27.71	28.46	29.36	30.64	203.33

Note

* Excluding the very small amounts of sandstone for aggregates produced in Derbyshire & Peak Park and chalk for aggregates produced in Lincolnshire.

140. Recent average aggregate sales from the National Park have therefore been 4.46 million tonnes which has been over the requirement for the National Park of only 4.18Mt, however when the apportionment exercise looks at this figure on a percentage of regional supply it can be seen that it represents 15.4% of the regional share shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3⁵³ - Crushed Rock Baseline SRAs –Summary of Calculations East Midlands (All figures are Mt = Million Tonnes)

	2004 SRA Mtpa	% regional share	Average sales 2001-2007	% regional share 2001-2007	Baseline 2009 SRA * Mtpa 2005-2020	Baseline total 2005-2020 Mt
Derbyshire	9.61(a)	29.4	7.43	25.6	8.0	128
PDNP	4.18	12.8	4.46	15.4	4.8	76.8
Leicestershire	16.40 (b)	50.2 (b)	15.44	53.1	16.6	265.6
Lincolnshire	1.70	5.2	1.04	3.6	1.1	17.6
Northants	0.39	1.2	0.28	1.0	0.3	4.8
Notts	0.26	0.8	0.09	0.3	0.1	1.6
Rutland	(b)	(b)	0.30	1.0	0.3	4.8
TOTAL	32.68 (c)	100	29.05	100	31.2	499.2

Note

*Based on average of 7 years sales expressed as % of regional sales which accounts for small differences between tonnages where rounded percentage share is the same.

(a) excludes a small amount (0.14 Mtpa or 0.4%) of sandstone SRA shared between PDNP and Derbyshire

(b) Leicestershire and Rutland SRA for limestone was combined in the earlier SRA

(c) Total includes sandstone noted in (a) above

In all MPA areas, permitted reserves significantly exceed the SRA to 2020. On a regional scale, permitted reserves are between double and three times the East Midlands' Apportionment. However, particularly in the cases of Leicestershire and the Peak District National Park, there are special considerations to be taken into account. These are reviewed below.

141. The Peak District National Park has therefore over-provided aggregates (against the former 2001 to 2016 apportionment requirement) over the period 2001 to 2007, whilst

⁵² Source is East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (2009) EM Sub Regional Apportionment Paper Appendix 3 (Revised Version 8)

⁵³ Source is East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (2009) EM Sub Regional Apportionment Paper Appendix 3 (Revised Version 8)

other areas have under-provided (against the former 2001 to 2016 apportionment requirement). The apportionment methodology effectively penalises those areas that have over-provided and rewards those that have under-provided, as the future apportionment share for 2005 to 2020 is then worked out on the percentage share that sales for 2001 to 2007 have been. This means in the case of the Peak District its future baseline apportionment figure should be some 15.4% of the overall regional figure. This is where the Regional Aggregates Working Party therefore came up with the baseline apportionment figure for the National Park of some 76.8Mt for the period 2005 to 2020, which is an annual equivalent of some 4.8Mt.

142. The National Park Authority do not support this simple arithmetic formulae approach as it takes no account of policy objectives, such as reducing the proportion and amount of aggregates from the National Park that the former regional policy in force at the time these figures were produced. It also does nothing to address the shortfall in provision in other areas over recent years; indeed to the contrary those areas such as Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire who have not met their apportionments figures for 2001 to 2007 are then rewarded with lower future apportionment figures. The baseline proposal that the Peak District National Park should supply 15.4% of the region's aggregates in the future as opposed to 12.8% set previously appeared to the National Park Authority to be diametrically opposed to the former East Midlands Regional Plan policy requirement to *“make provision for a progressive reduction in the proportion and amounts of aggregates and other land-won minerals from the Peak District National Park and Lincolnshire Wolds AONB;”*

143. Consequently the National Park Authority sought the revised apportionment exercise to take account of this policy requirement, which the Regional Aggregates Working Party figures have done to an extent, reducing the overall requirement from the National Park from 76.8Mt to 65.0Mt (2005 to 2020), which brings the annual equivalent figure down from 4.80Mt to 4.06Mt. This revised apportionment figure however still represents some 13.0% of the future regional figure and is **not** therefore, in the view of the National Park Authority, actually achieving the former regional policy objective in achieving a reduction in the proportion and amounts of aggregates from the Peak District National Park, which this Core Strategy now aims to perpetuate. Whilst there has been some reduction in the total amount to come from the National Park, because the total amount for the region has also come down the proportion to come from the Peak District has actually risen in percentage terms.

144. The commentary provided in Appendix 3⁵⁴ of the Regional Aggregates Working Group Paper is set out in the box below:

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AND DERBYSHIRE OUTSIDE THE NATIONAL PARK

Background

The RSS seeks a run down in the levels of aggregates supply from the Peak District National Park area. Permitted reserves are substantial (103Mt in 2007 – excluding non-aggregates reserves) but these are not evenly distributed. En masse, they are sufficient to sustain production for about 23 years.

Notwithstanding the permitted reserve position, in the previous SRA round, an agreement was reached between PDNPA and Derbyshire CC that the PDNPA's arithmetically-based SRA of 4.48 Mtpa should be reduced to 4.18Mtpa and the difference would be made up by the Derbyshire CC area. The rationale for this particular level of change was based on policy rather than a technical approach.

⁵⁴ Source is East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (2009) EM Sub Regional Apportionment Paper Appendix 3 (Revised Version 8)

Present position

Average annual sales over the period 2001-7 at 4.46Mt were in fact not only higher than the previous SRA (4.18Mt) but also represented a rise in the proportion of regional rock output from 12.8% to 15.4%. If this figure were to be used to generate the SRA (i.e. the method used elsewhere in the region), the requirement for 2005-2020 would be 76.8Mt.

Almost all the reserves are of limestone, the bulk of which are located at Old Moor and Ballidon quarries (the extremely small tonnage of sandstone aggregates can be ignored for the time being). Smaller quarries are located in and around Stoney Middleton, Grangemill and near Bakewell and Buxton. Data on production and reserves are not generally in the public domain but all except one of the limestone quarries are operated by MPA members. This makes it difficult to demonstrate the pattern of run down of reserves. Nevertheless, it is clear that within about 5-7 years time, permitted reserves at number of smaller units will become exhausted. It is therefore proposed not to replace these by permitting further reserves in the National Park. For convenience, this is termed the **non-replacement scenario**.

Sites coming to the end of their permitted life are Longstone Edge West (Stoney Middleton area) (2010) Ivonbrook Quarry (Grangemill) (2011), Goddards Quarry and Darlton Quarry (Stoney Middleton) (2012) and Shining Bank Quarry (Bakewell) (2016). All these sites lie in the eastern part of the National Park.

In addition, Topley Pike Quarry (Buxton) is running out of permitted reserves although the permission for working does not expire until 2042.

The PDNPA have calculated the annual average distribution of mineral used for aggregate purposes from quarries due to close before 2020. Assuming these average distribution figures are removed from the PDNPA's current total average distribution of aggregates the depletion curve demonstrates a reducing output from c. 4.4million tonnes per annum at present to c. 3.2 million tonnes per annum by 2016. The PDNPA annual aggregate apportionment figure should therefore be reduced to 3.2 million tonnes per annum for the remainder of the regional plan period under the current review.

Policy

Notwithstanding the large reserve position, the RSS 2009 policy 37 indicates that 'LDFs should make provision for a progressive reduction in the proportion and amounts of aggregates and other land-won minerals from the Peak District National Park and Lincolnshire Wolds ANOB'. From this wording, it is not clear whether by 'non-replacement' equates with the 'progressive reduction' sought in the RSS policy. If it is intended to mean a decline over the whole period that would imply intervention by the MPA to constrain legitimate extraction from the substantial permitted reserves.

There is no obvious prospect of the remaining large limestone production units closing or giving up substantial reserves (without compensation being payable) before the validity of their present planning permissions expire (i.e. 2042).

Meeting Future Demand

Figures from the 2005 EMRAWP survey suggest that of the five quarries at which permissions for extraction come to an end within PDNPA by 2016, 77% of the aggregate material is distributed to East Midlands markets, 21% is distributed to Yorkshire and Humber markets and 1% is distributed to West Midlands markets. On average these sites cumulatively produce a total of around 1.2 million tonnes of aggregates per annum.

In view of the extent of permitted reserves in the Derbyshire County Council (DCC) area, it might initially appear logical for the latter to take up all the difference. Furthermore, in contrast to the PDNPA area where production has tended to exceed the Apportionment, in the DCC area, the reverse has been the case in recent years.

In detail, it is apparent that the whereas the operations likely to close before 2020 are all located along the eastern flank of the main limestone outcrop, the concentration of both the remaining extensive reserves in the Park and more significantly, Derbyshire's permitted reserves, lie generally in the north western area. Drawing upon either of these permitted reserves would result in even greater volumes of stone crossing the PDNP area en route to reach customers in the remainder of Derbyshire and the East Midlands, i.e. the main areas served by the depleted quarries. This is hardly desirable in environmental terms. For reasons not fully apparent, the volumes presently being sold from quarries in the Park to Yorkshire and the Humber also appear to be lower than envisaged but here again, the journey to market would either have to be through the Park or through difficult, mainly sub-standard urban routes in the north east of the county.

DCC officers have indicated that the MPA would be unlikely to be willing to meet the full shortfall. If one therefore applies the 2005 delivery percentages, it would be more acceptable for the existing reserves in the DCC area to contribute 77% of 1.2Mtpa, i.e. 0.92Mtpa. There are adequate permitted reserves, although as noted most transfers may result in increased trans-Park journeys.

However, setting a date from which this should come into play poses other issues. There is always a degree of uncertainty about implementation of projected closure dates, a factor made far more uncertain by the present severe economic downturn. Even if closure dates were set and achieved, for ease of policy application and monitoring, should the reduction start at the present date (favoured by the PDNPA), the mid-point of the production wind-down, the end of the wind-down or say set at half in the middle of the wind-down, with the full figure being applied at the end? On present projections, the wind-down period spans the years 2011-2026.

In reality, in the context of such large permitted reserves, the questions of when the reduction should begin and which area should meet the remaining 23% are very largely academic. In terms of environmental sustainability, perhaps more pertinent will be the role of the 'South Yorkshire' MPAs; in particular there is a need for discussions to ascertain whether more of their needs could be sourced locally. If this is accepted, the off-loading of some of the supply to other regions is almost inevitable and this in turn begs questions which might begin to challenge the arithmetically-based MASS approach.

Various combinations of past averages, SRAs, trends and future adjustments for quarry closures were considered rigorously by the parties concerned in an effort to achieve a defensible, evidence-based SRA which reflects reality and accords with the RSS policy of declining output. In the course of these discussions it was emphasised that the prime objective was to reach agreement on an overall figure for the whole period. In this respect it was noted that the annual figures were only to be taken as illustrative and were not to be used as a direct indicator of output for any given year.

It was therefore agreed that the 16 year SRA total would be 64.9Mt. This assumes that the Derbyshire outside the National Park will undertake a share of 77% of the 1.2Mt loss resulting from quarry closures over the period 2010-2020.

Although there is a degree of reticence in presenting these in the form of annual figures, by way of illustration only, the National Park output would be equivalent of 4Mtpa, being slightly higher in the early part of the period and slightly lower in the latter part. This figure should be reviewed at the next available opportunity.

One major lesson arising from the exercise (as stated on a number of occasions) is that the RSS policy for supplies from the PDNPA area has implications for (a) other MPAs in the region (b) MPAs outside the region (c) modifying the mathematical approach to regional apportionment as a whole, as well as SRAs. It is therefore essential that both EMAWP and PDNPA take this up at National level and that the responsibility for implementing "nationally" endorsed policies should be shared nationally. There is the further question of course of the realism of compliance with SRAs when such considerable volumes of reserves exist with planning permission. Both these considerations have practical implications for the deliverability of RSS Policy 37 at least in the shorter term.

Conclusion

As a way forward, it is therefore recommended that the Peak Park's SRA is reduced from 76.8Mt to 65.0Mt and that the SRA for Derbyshire outside the National Park should be increased from 128Mt to 139.9 Mt or an average annual increase of 0.74Mtpa. These SRAs should be reviewed at the next available opportunity.

Secondly talks should be held between the two RAWPs and between the PDNPA and the relevant 'South Yorkshire' MPAs, to resolve the responsibility for the remaining 23% (0.3Mtpa) so that they are concluded before the next Regional and SRA rounds begin.

145. The figure of 65.0Mt (annual equivalent of 4.06Mt) for the Peak District National Park is therefore the final recommended figure the RAWP has published. This figure was to have been tested through the now withdrawn partial review to the former East Midlands Regional Plan. This is the figure upon which the evidence base for the Peak District National Park Core Strategy has been based, however the National Park Authority do intend to question the suitability of this figure through the public examination process for this Core Strategy. This is because the proportion of the overall East Midlands apportionment due to come from the National Park has actually risen from 12.8% to 13.0% which appears at direct odds with national policy and former regional policy.

How Will the National Park Meet the Aggregates Apportionment Figure?

146. The difficulty when considering annual apportionment is therefore stretched between the realities of the extant position, the overarching planning policy requirements of this Core Strategy, and the general way in which apportionment is allocated within the region.
147. The charts, tables and descriptions below attempt to consider hypothetical examples of scenarios which could potentially happen in reality depending on a number of different circumstances. They are by no means definitive and are based on a series of assumptions as set out in the supporting text.

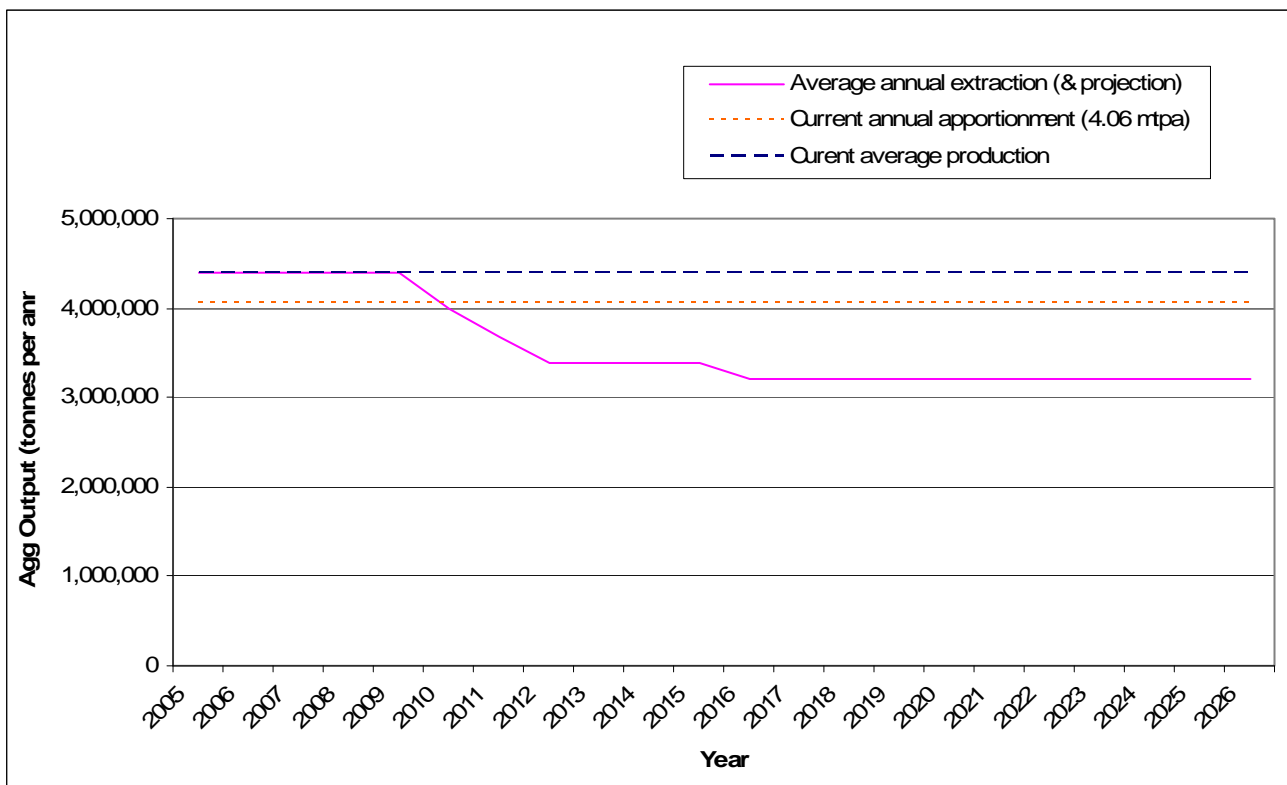
Scenario 1 – The non-replacement scenario

148. The non replacement scenario assumes that no further planning permissions for minerals extraction will be granted within the period to 2026. During that time 5 existing planning permissions expire as indicated at Longstone Edge West (Stoney Middleton area) (2010) Ivonbrook Quarry (Grangemill) (2011), Goddards Quarry and Darlton Quarry (Stoney Middleton) (2012) and Shining Bank Quarry (Bakewell) (2016).
149. In fact Goddards Quarry actually stopped production in 2009 with restoration now underway; production has also stopped at Longstone Edge West. In addition Darlton Quarry has been mothballed by its operators since 2007 and it is not known at present whether any further extraction is likely before its permission expires. The output of these 3 quarries was therefore included in the 2001 to 2007 sales indicated earlier but they cannot obviously contribute to future aggregates production upto 2020. Effectively the remaining 2 quarries from this list Ivonbrook Quarry and Shining Bank Quarry will only be able to contribute towards the aggregates apportionment figures upto 2011 and 2016 respectively if production continues until their current planning permissions expire.
150. Based on the average annual output figures for each of these 5 quarries the graph below in Figure 1 shows the potential impact on aggregate production if the other quarries within the Peak District National Park, whose planning permissions extend beyond 2020, if they do not pick additional output to supply the market currently served by these 5 quarries which are due to cease production or have actually ceased. Output would drop to 3.20 million tonnes per annum, which on an annualised basis would still represent some 10.2%

of the overall regional apportionment figure, an amount more related to the former regional policy objective of achieving a reduction in the proportion of aggregates derived from the National Park. This was the figure the National Park Authority was seeking its revised apportionment figure to be.

151. In fact if the actual aggregates output for 2005, 2006 and 2007 are added together with the predicted outputs set out in Figure 1 from the closing and remaining quarries across the period upto 2020 then a total of 59.07 million tonnes would actually occur. That would represent some 11.8% of the regional apportionment total for 2005 to 2020, which the National Park Authority considers not unreasonable, given that this would mean that meet some 91% of the RAWP’s recommended apportionment figure for this period which would represent a better output achievement against the apportionment figure than all the other MPAs in the East Midlands (except for Leicestershire) have achieved in the last decade.

Figure 1



Scenario 2 – The replacement scenarios

152. It is more likely that following the expiry of the 5 planning permissions at Longstone Edge West, Ivonbrook Quarry, Goddards Quarry and Darlton Quarry and Shining Bank Quarry, other quarries will respond to the market demand for aggregates by increasing their output and sales to fill the effective market(s) that these 5 quarries have served. There is potential given the overall levels of existing permitted reserves both within the Peak District National Park or from outside of the National Park (most likely in the Derbyshire CC area and to a lesser extent from Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands) for existing permitted quarries to easily fill the potential gap left by the loss of these 5 quarries output.

153. The first replacement scenario assumes that the gap in the market will be replaced by existing quarries within the national park which are currently under producing against their actual permitted limits. Table 4 below shows details of the remaining quarries within

Table 4

<u>Remaining Quarry Name</u>	<u>Permitted Aggregate Type</u>	<u>Producing</u>	<u>Not Producing</u>
Ballidon Quarry	Limestone	Producing	
Moss Rake (East) Quarry	Limestone	Producing	
Topley Pike Quarry	Limestone	Producing	
Old Moor/Tunstead Quarry	Limestone	Producing	
Longstone Edge (East)	Limestone	Producing	
Tearsall Quarry	Limestone		Not Producing
Dirtlow Quarry	Limestone		Not Producing
Eldon Quarry	Limestone		Not Producing
Alsop Quarry	Limestone		Not Producing
Moss Rake Quarry	Limestone		Not Producing
Backdale Quarry	Limestone		Not Producing
Stoke Hall Quarry	Sandstone	Producing	
Shire Hill Quarry	Sandstone	Producing	
Wimberry Moss	Sandstone		Not Producing
Isle Skye Quarry	Sandstone		Not Producing
Birchover Quarry	Sandstone		Not Producing

154. The remaining quarries within the National Park that are the main aggregates producers can increase their output without breaching output restrictions that are placed on their planning permissions.

155. Looking at annual average output for quarries based on 1997, 2001 and 2005 figures, the 5 quarries that have permissions that expire during the plan period (Darlton, Goddards, Ivonbrook, Shining Bank and Longstone Edge (West) had a potential permitted annual output of at least 1.82 million tonnes output (note in fact Shining Bank had no restriction on its output so only its actual output is included in this total), however their combined annual average output was in fact only 1.19 million tonnes, meaning that they only operated at around some 65% of their potential output.

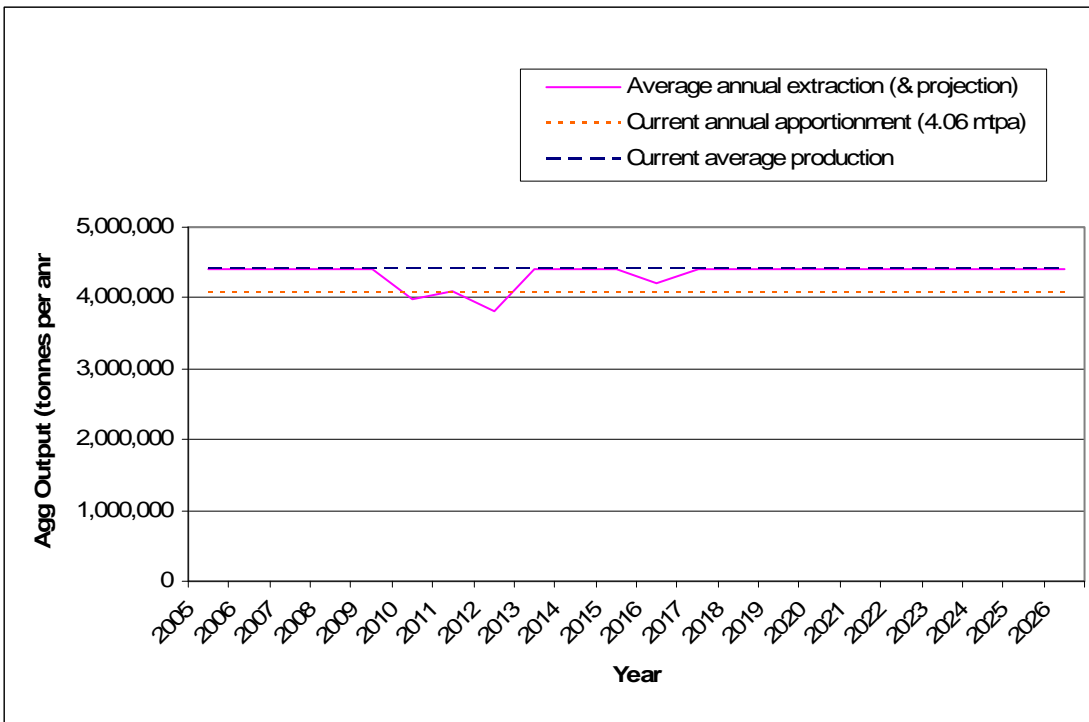
156. Looking at the annual average output for the remaining ‘active’ quarries based upon the 1997, 2001 and 2005 figures, some 3 quarries have no annual output restriction of any sort, with the others having a combined annual output restriction of 11.11 million tonnes. If you add the actual output of the unrestricted quarries to the maximum permitted output levels of those with restrictions then this would total at least some 11.63 million tonnes. The overall combined output from the remaining ‘active’ quarries was in fact only 3.20 million tonnes, meaning that they operate only at around some 28% of maximum permitted levels, noting of course that in fact 3 of these quarries have unrestricted permitted maximum levels. The remaining ‘active’ quarries therefore have collectively operated at output levels which are lower in percentage terms than those 5 quarries that are expiring and as such if their collective output operated at the same 65% level then the additional output would result in at least a further 4.36 million tonnes being produced annually which is substantially in excess of the 1.19 million tonnes average output from the 5 expiring quarries.

157. To meet a level a ‘replacement level of 1.19 million tonnes output at the remaining quarries would need to increase their collective output by some 37% above their recent

annual average sales. However in fact only a further 0.86 million tonnes is necessary to meet the revised annual aggregates apportionment figure across the remaining apportionment period which means that collective output would only need to increase by some 27% in these remaining quarries. If you however look at the total aggregates apportionment period from 2005 to 2020, we see from the table earlier that sales from 2005 to 2007 output in the National Park totalled 13.02 million tonnes, leaving 51.98 million tonnes remaining apportionment to be met from 2008 to 2020 (13 years). This remaining apportionment figure is an annual equivalent of some 4.00 million tonnes for 2008 to 2020, this would mean that based on the average annual sales figures the remaining active quarries would in fact only collectively need to increase their output by 0.80 million tonnes, an increase of 25% on their current output levels.

158. The National Park Authority is not aware of any planning impediment as to why these remaining active quarries cannot increase their collective aggregates output by a quarter to meet the RAWP's recommended aggregates apportionment figure.
159. The current economic conditions has seen these quarries, along with others elsewhere in the region and country, have significant drops in output and sales and this will have an impact on meeting aggregates apportionment figures in every MPA area. It will take the aggregates market some time to recover from the economic downturn, however the economic conditions has effectively brought a number of the 5 expiring quarries to a premature close which means that their loss will in effect have not been felt in the same way as it would have been in a buoyant minerals market. It also means that by the time economic recovery will occur, probably 2011/2012, only 2 of the 5 expiring quarries (Shining Bank and Longstone Edge (West)) will still have permission life remaining. This will effectively mean that the aggregates market when it recovers will effectively need to respond immediately to the position where these expiring quarries will already have ceased aggregates output.
160. The National Park Authority therefore believes that the minerals market will find it easier to adjust to the loss of these 5 quarries due to the coincidence of the timing of closure and the recession, than it would have done a few years ago when the market was buoyant.
161. There has been some concern expressed by one mineral operator as to whether their particular quarry (Tunstead/Old Moor Quarry) can increase output to fully replace the output from the 5 expiring quarries. This quarry operates at an average annual output substantially below its annual permitted output level. Also in recent years between 2001 and 2008 its output from the National Park part of the quarry has varied substantially with its lowest being only $\frac{3}{4}$ the level of the highest output. Also non-aggregate output from the Peak District part of the quarry is some $1\frac{1}{4}$ times larger than the aggregates output, therefore it is considered that there is significant potential for variation in aggregates output within this quarry to increase as a reasonable expectation. However there is flexibility for the 'replacement' increase in output to come from a number of quarries, not just from Tunstead/Old Moor and as such there is not fundamental reliance on this single quarry meeting the 'shortfall' as the quarry operator has alluded to in their representations on the Core Strategy. It should also be remembered that the Peak District is the only MPA in the region to have met and in fact exceeded the annual average apportionment figure over the period 2001 to 2007.
162. It is impossible to second guess the time delay involved with replacing the output of the 5 expiring quarries from other remaining quarries, but in graphical terms this could look something like the chart below.

Figure 2

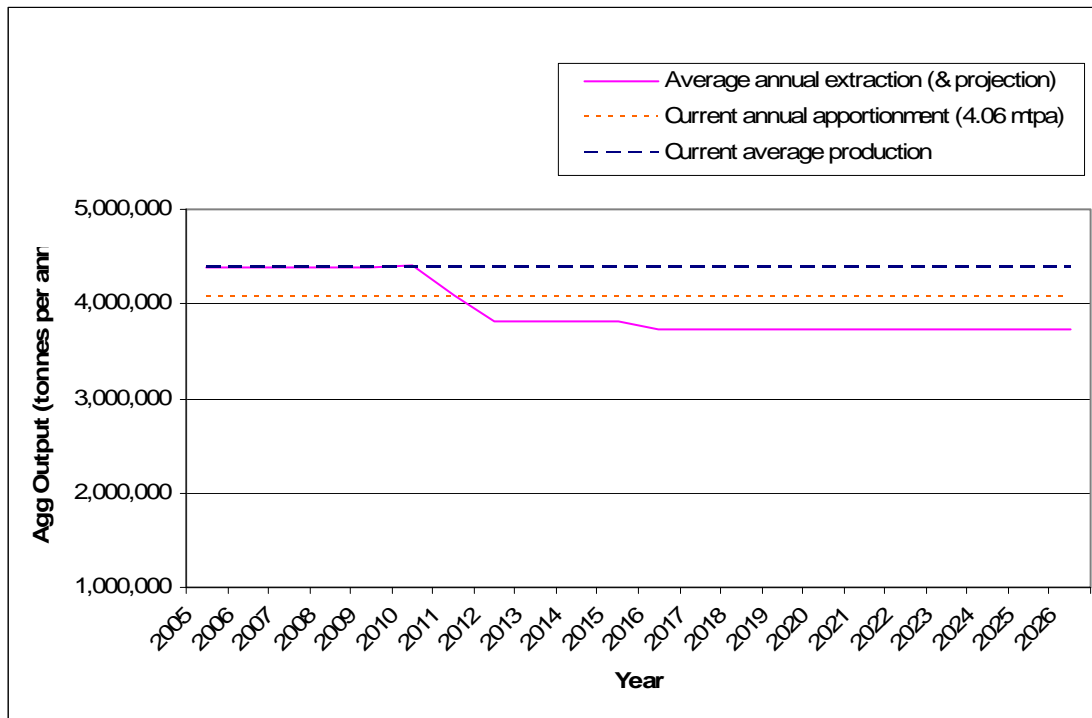


163. It is also important to take note of the location of the 5 quarries where their planning permission is due to expire. These 5 quarries are all located towards the eastern side of the National Park. The primary markets for these quarries are located in the East Midlands Region (78%) and within Yorkshire and Humber Region (22%). Other nearby aggregate producing quarries within the National Park includes Longstone Edge East and Ballidon. Ball Eye, Dene, Slinter Top, Crich, Grange Mill, Longcliffe and Bone Mill quarries are also located nearby. These fall within the Derbyshire County Council administrative area and could potentially serve similar markets.

164. It is therefore fair to assume that when production at the National Park quarries within the National Park including Longstone Edge East and Ballidon, together with Ball Eye, Dene, Slinter Top, Crich, Grange Mill, Longcliffe and Bone Mill quarries within Derbyshire would be adequately placed to replace the output created in the market by the loss of the 5 expiring quarries.

165. The second replacement scenario therefore assumes that the wider network of quarries within the locality, including those within Derbyshire will pick up some the additional output trade created following the closure of the 5 National Park quarries. For the purposes of the chart we have assumed that 50% of the market would be picked up by quarries within Derbyshire. In reality the percentage split between the National Park and Derbyshire would be dependant on the constraints of the individual quarry operators. In graphical terms this could look something like the chart below:

Figure 3



166. As identified earlier an important consideration when addressing annual extraction figures in the National Park is Tunstead/Old Moor Quarry. Tunstead/Old Moor Quarry has an extent planning permission which allows up to 10million tonnes of mineral to be extracted on an annual basis. Current production rates are around a fifth of the annual output capacity of the permission. Whilst this individual quarry is not only the only source of potential replacement output as identified earlier, it does have an important role to play and as such the annual apportionment issue therefore can become academic when considering different scenarios in relation to the potential impact that Tunstead/Old Moor could make on its own. Whether the National Park produces over or under the annual apportionment figure currently set out in the RAWP 2009 figures is therefore very much dependant on the working practices of the quarry operators and the response of the market. Given that the National Park Authority and the quarry operators within the Park is the only MPA area to have consistently exceeded its apportionment figure over the last decade, it is likely that the remaining quarry infrastructure within the locality will have the ability to respond to the future aggregates apportionment figure.

167. The output situation will therefore need to be carefully monitored on an annual basis by the National Park Authority to inform the RAWP process or its successor process, particularly in response to current economic conditions in the minerals market, to help inform monitoring and further apportionment exercises.

168. The chart set out in Figure 3 above shows what is considered to be the most likely scenario. It shows that when planning permission expires at Longstone Edge West, Ivonbrook Quarry, Goddards Quarry, Darlton Quarry and Shining Bank Quarry the gap created in the market is partly replaced by quarries within the National Park and partly replaced by the nearby quarries in Derbyshire County and to a lesser extent in the Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands Regions.

169. The Figure 3 chart also assumes that Tunstead/Old Moor will continue to produce mineral for aggregate purposes on past trends with no increase in output given the views expressed by the current operator.

170. If we add actual output figures for 2005, 2006 and 2007 to those set out in figure 3 for the remainder of the period 2008 to 2020, these total some 64.19 million tonnes, just under the 65.0 million tonnes total apportionment period figure for 2005 to 2020. Although it is recognised that the current economic conditions have not been factored into these calculations, but these will affect every MPA in the region, and consequently the overall regional apportionment outputs in the same way. Consequently the National Park Authority considers that even with the likely scenario that only some of the output will be met within the Park and some elsewhere in the wider network, the overall recommended aggregates apportionment for the period 2005 to 2020 is likely to be met.

171. In the period 2001 to 2007, the annual average output in percentage terms against the apportionment annualised average figure in the various MPA's across the East Midlands was met as follows:

Derbyshire	77%
Peak District	107%
Leicestershire & Rutland	96%
Lincolnshire	61%
Northamptonshire	72%
Nottinghamshire	35%

172. Even if there was no replacement of aggregates output over the coming years and output fell to the 3.20 million tonnes per annum, i.e. the current output levels from the remaining quarries, this would still represent some 79% of the annualised apportionment figure of 4.06 million tonnes which would still compare highly favourably with the recent performance of the other MPAs in the region. This would also represent some 80% of the 4.00 million tonnes annualised apportionment figure for the remaining 2008 to 2020 period, after the actual output from 2001 to 2007 has been taken off the overall figure.

173. Set out below is a list of the quarries in the neighbouring MPA areas to the National Park which have been recorded as producing aggregates, along with their status where this is known. This identifies that there is no shortage of potential alternative replacement quarries in the wider hinterland to the National Park, which is in the view of the National Park Authority the fundamental objective of the East Midlands Regional Plan Policy 37 which the revised aggregates apportionment exercise has failed to properly respond to.

List of quarries included in RAWP reports capable of producing Limestone/Sandstone, for aggregate purposes in Neighbouring areas, between 1997 and 2009

Derbyshire County

Ball Eye Quarry – SK 288 574	(Limestone Active)
Dene Quarry – SK 287 559	(Limestone Active)
Slinter Top Quarry – SK 278 555	(Limestone Active)
Crich Quarry – SK 345 549	(Limestone Active)
Grange Mill Quarry – SK 810 726	(Limestone Active)
Longcliffe Quarry – SK 237 570	(Limestone Active)
Bone Mill Quarry – SK 247 559	(Limestone Active)
Dowlow Quarry – SK 850 692	(Limestone Active)
Brierlow Quarry – SK 263 557	(Limestone Active)
Tunstead/Old Moor Quarry – SK 100 745	(Limestone Active)
Ashwood Dale Quarry – SK 550 791	(Limestone Active)
Hillhead Quarry – SK 850 692	(Limestone Active)
Dove Holes Quarry – SK 880 766	(Limestone Active)
Whitwell Quarry – SK 530 732	(Limestone Active)
Bolsover Moor Quarry – SK 500 712	(Limestone Active)
Hayfield Quarry – SK 300 869	(Sandstone Active)
Birch Vale Quarry – SK 220 865	(Sandstone Active)

Harveydale/Holt Quarry – SK 296 597	(Limestone Inactive)
Cawdor/Halldale Quarry – SK 298 601	(Limestone Inactive)
Middle Peak Quarry – SK 276 543	(Limestone Inactive)
Hoe Grange Quarry – SK 222 560	(Limestone Inactive)
Hopton Quarry – SK 265 353	(Limestone Inactive)
Redhills/Intake Quarry – SK 270 551	(Limestone Inactive)
Hindlow Quarry – SK 960 678	(Limestone Inactive)
Mouselow Quarry – SK 240 951	(Sandstone Inactive)

Staffordshire County

Cauldon Low Quarry – SK 084474 Tarmac Ltd	(Limestone Inactive)
Wardlow & Wredon Quarry – SK 087472 Tarmac Ltd	(Limestone Inactive)
Kevin Quarry – SJ 086465 Tarmac Ltd	(Limestone Inactive)

Cheshire County (now Cheshire East and Cheshire West & Chester)

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)
Bold Heath Quarry - SJ 537 890 D Morgan plc	(Crushed Rock Active)
Rough Hey - SJ 923 683 O'Gara Developments	(Gritstone Inactive)
Lee Hills - SJ 928 691 Mr R Rathbone	(Gritstone Inactive)

Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Planning Unit Area

Fletcher Bank Quarry - SD 804 170 Marshalls Mono Ltd	(Sandstone Active)
High Moor Quarry - SD 972 068 Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	(Sandstone Active)
Montcliffe Quarry - SD 656 122 Hanson Aggregates	(Sandstone Active)
Harrop Edge Quarry - SJ 982 960 Alinston Stone Ltd	(Sandstone Active)
Buckton Vale Quarry - SD 992 016 Anglo American plc	(Sandstone Active)
Harwood Quarry - SD 747 121 James Booth Ltd	(Sandstone Active)
New Hey Quarry - SD 940 119 Brock plc	(Sandstone Inactive)

West Yorkshire Unitary Authorities Collective Areas

Packfield Quarry – 4441 4322 – Aggregate Industries	(Limestone)
Arthington Quarry – 4268 4436 – CF Harris	(Sandstone)
Bolton Woods Quarry - 4162 4364 – Percy Pickard	(Sandstone)
Buck Park Quarry - 4069 4352 – George Watson	(Sandstone)
Hallas Rough Quarry - 4055 4357 – Gillson	(Sandstone)
Rock End Delph Quarry - 3963 4268 – J Gault	(Sandstone)
Squire Hill Quarry - 4135 4231 – WS Crosley	(Sandstone)
Bank Top Quarry – 4091 4375 – M & M Stone	(Sandstone)
Hainworth Shaw Quarry – 4067 4389 – Alan Bailey	(Sandstone)
Midgeham Cliff End – 4071 4385 – B Verity	(Sandstone)
Naylor Hill Quarry – 4040 4364 – Gillson	(Sandstone)
White Rock Quarry – 4067 4178 – Marshalls	(Sandstone)

South Yorkshire Unitary Authorities Collective Areas

Barnsdale Bar Quarry – 4511 4142 – Darrington Quarries	(Limestone)
Cadeby Quarry – 4524 4005 – Lafarge	(Limestone)
Glen Quarry – 4546 3948 – Marshalls	(Limestone)
Hazel Lane Quarry – 4500 4108 Catplant	(Limestone)
Holme Hall Quarry – 4545 3940 Tarmac	(Limestone)
Sutton Quarry – 4545 4128 Darrington Quarries	(Limestone)
Warmsworth Quarry – 4535 4004 WBB	(Limestone)
Harrycroft Quarry – 4520 3822 Lafarge	(Limestone)

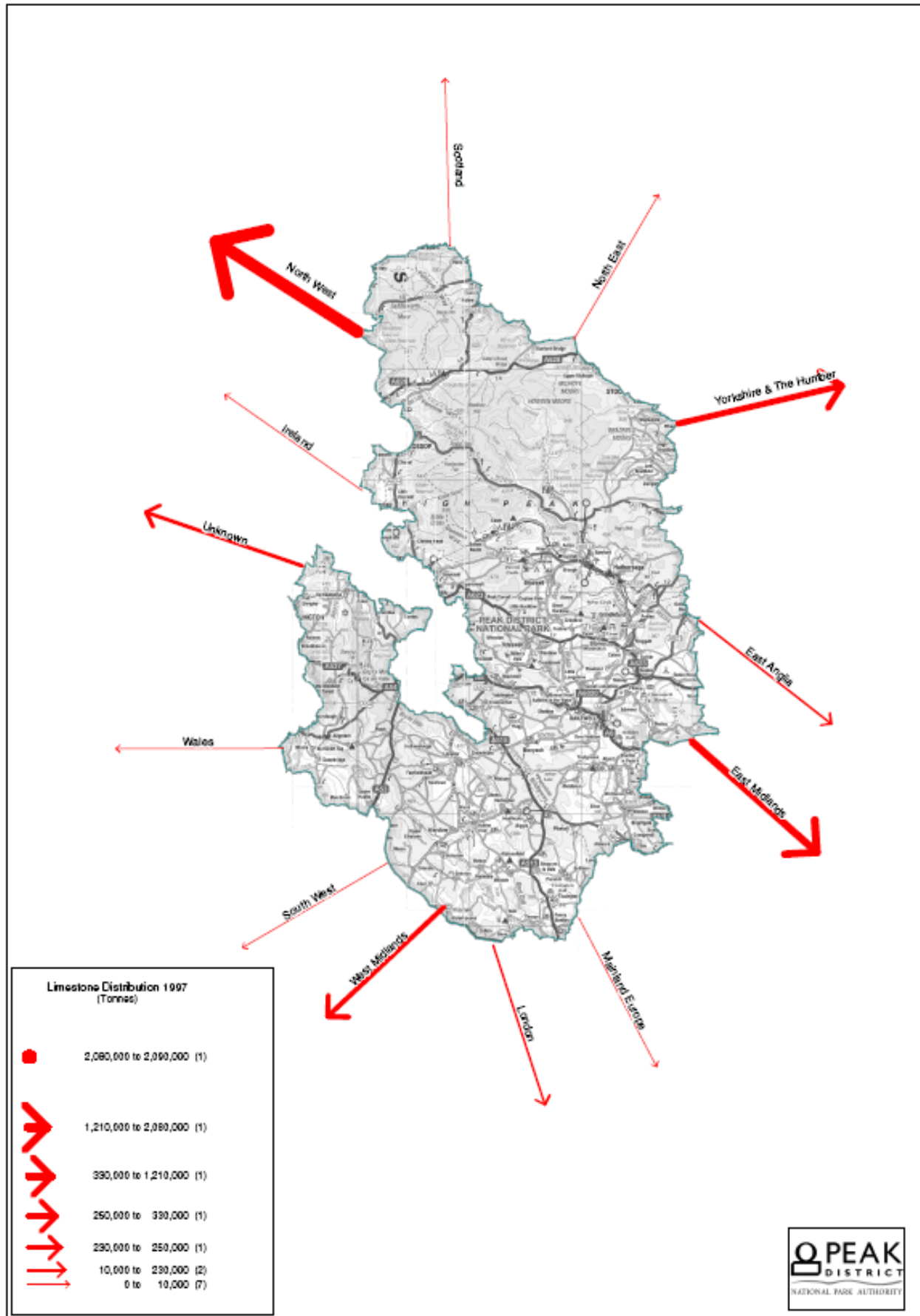
Summary of Market Distribution of Material for Aggregates Purposes

174. This summary examines the market distribution of material used for aggregate purposes worked from within the Peak District National Park and from the surrounding area.
175. The tables and maps below examine data from 1997, 2001 and 2005 and attempt to show the market distribution data for crushed rock materials (i.e. Limestone and Sandstone/Gritstone) which are used for aggregate purposes. The data has been derived from the MPAs which border the National Park. Data from the Peak District National Park Authority itself has also been included in the study.

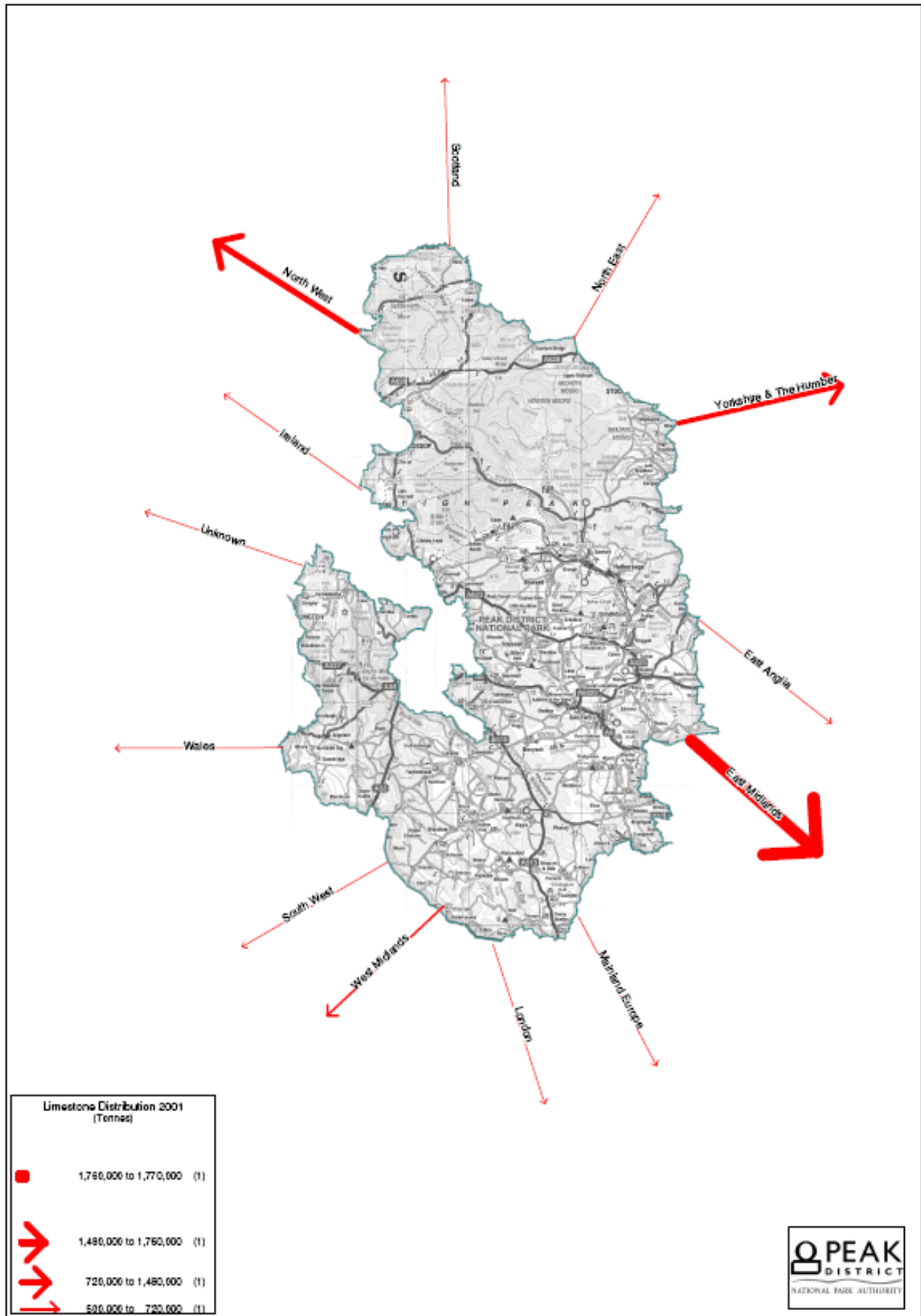
Peak District Aggregate Limestone/Sandstone Production & Distribution

176. Using figures from records (aggregates monitoring returns which are supplied on a confidential basis) we are able to establish distribution patterns from each individual quarry within the Peak District National Park. The raw figures cannot be released into the public domain because of the confidentiality issues, but are shown proportionately along with corresponding maps for reference.
177. The distribution data for 1997, 2001 and 2005 confirms that the main markets for the aggregate producing quarries, within the Peak District, are located within the East Midlands, North West England, the West Midlands and Yorkshire. The main market in 1997 was North West England whereas in 2001 and 2005 the majority of the materials were distributed within the East Midlands.
178. In general mineral produced for aggregate purposes increased steadily between 1997 and 2005 from approximately 4.17million tonnes to 4.85 million tonnes. The maps below have been produced with the collated data and show the net out flow of material, used for aggregate purposes, from the National Park to other regions of the UK.

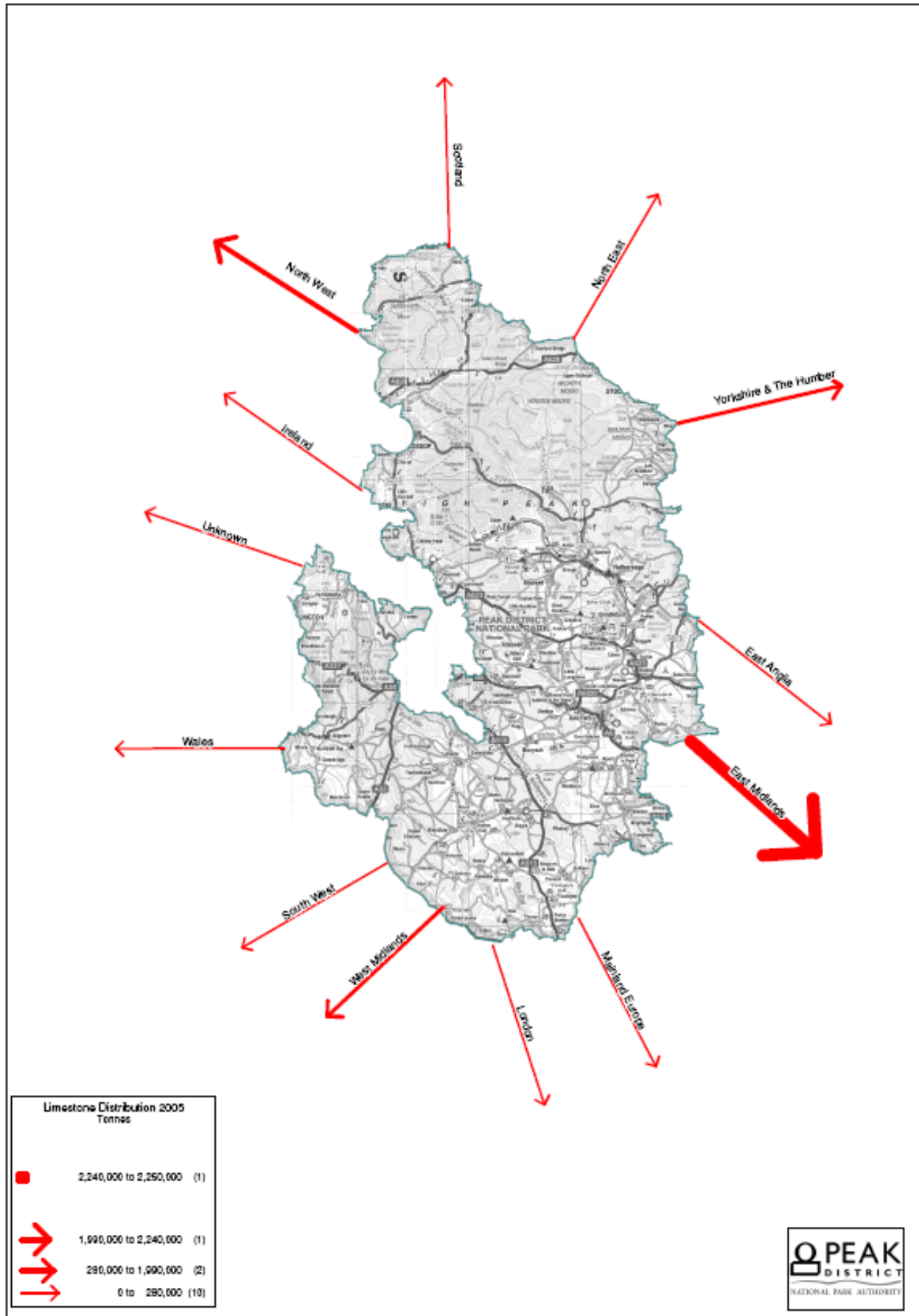
Peak District Distribution 1997



Peak District Distribution 2001



Peak District Distribution 2005



Derbyshire Aggregate Limestone/Sandstone Production & Distribution

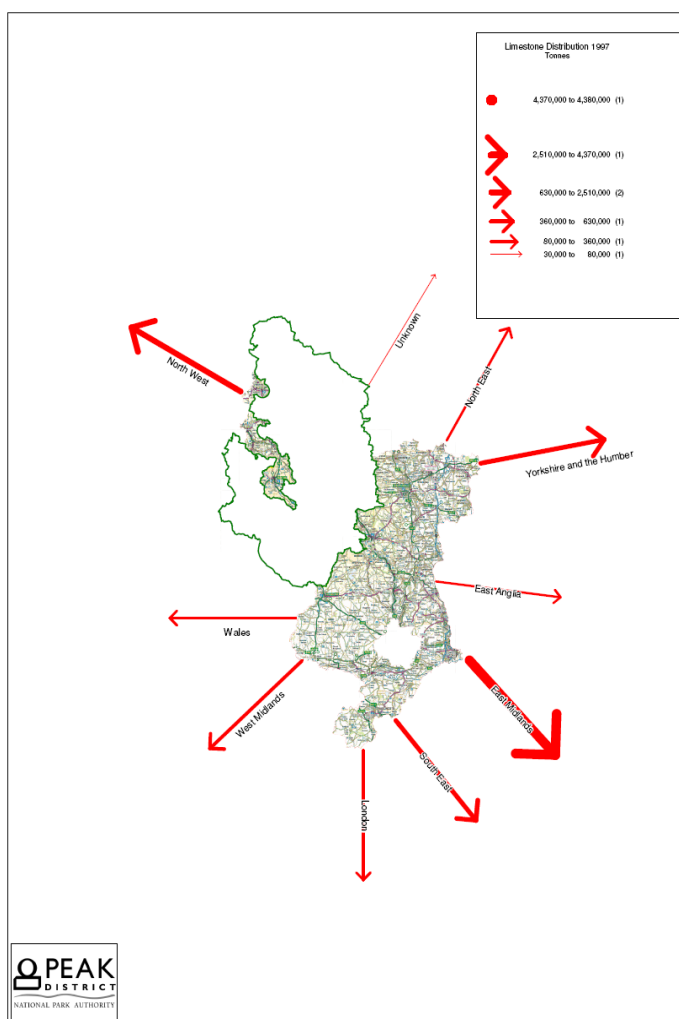
179. For confidentiality reasons it has not been possible to obtain distribution data relating to specific quarries within the Derbyshire MPA area. It is possible however to obtain regional distribution data from the East Midlands Regional Aggregate Working Party reports from 1997, 2001 and 2005. The data relevant to Derbyshire has been collated and presented on the tables and maps shown below.

180. The main markets for crushed rock, produced at Derbyshire Quarries (outside of the Peak District National Park), are located within the East Midlands, North West England, Yorkshire, the West Midlands and South East England. It is clear from the data that crushed rock distribution from Derbyshire has decreased from approximately 8.88 million tonnes in 1997 to 7.12 million tonnes in 2005. The two key markets are the East Midlands and North West England.

181. With regards to performance against the former annual apportionment set out for crushed rock in, Derbyshire County Council underperformed both in 2001 by approx. 1.37 million tonnes and in 2005 by approx. 2.63 million tonnes.

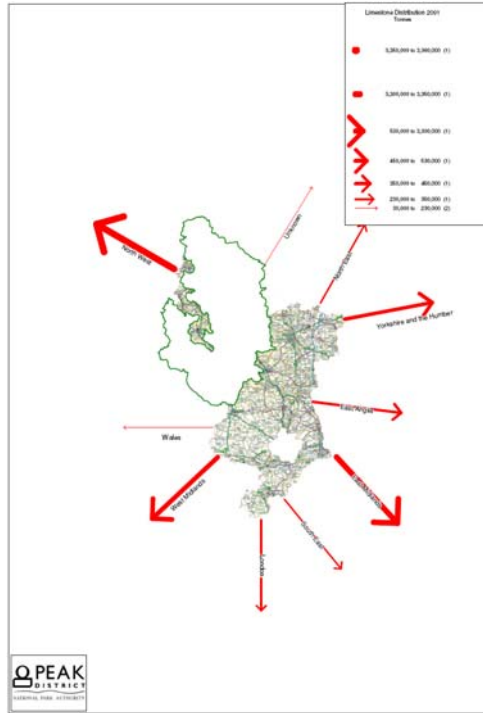
Derbyshire Distribution 1997

District	Amount of mineral distributed to district (Tonnes)
North East	
North West	2,516,382
Yorkshire and the Humber	632,946
East Midlands	4,374,357
West Midlands	363,760
East Anglia	80869
London	
South East	869141
South West	
Wales	
Ireland	
Scotland	
Mainland Europe	
Unknown	37881
Total	8875336



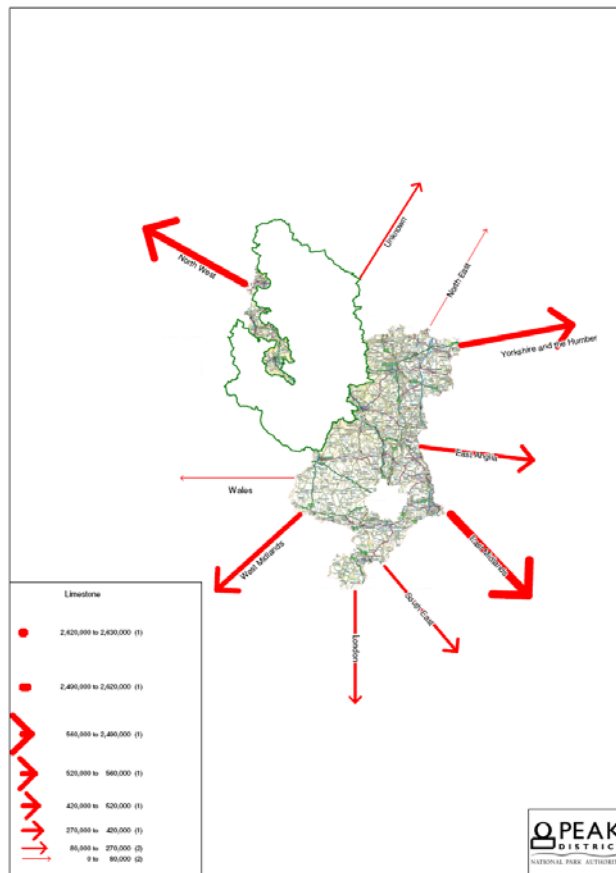
Derbyshire Distribution 2001

District	Amount of mineral distributed to district (Tonnes)
North East	
North West	3,353,041
Yorkshire and the Humber	459,274
East Midlands	3,300,384
West Midlands	535,247
East Anglia	355231
London	
South East	235000
South West	
Wales	97765
Ireland	
Scotland	
Mainland Europe	
Unknown	32245
Total	8368187



Derbyshire Distribution 2005

District	Amount of mineral distributed to district (Tonnes)
North East	310
North West	2,493,604
Yorkshire and the Humber	563,821
East Midlands	2,621,987
West Midlands	523,927
East Anglia	429419
London	86,720
South East	274651
South West	188
Wales	786
Ireland	
Scotland	
Mainland Europe	
Unknown	120000
Total	7115413



Staffordshire Aggregate Limestone/Sandstone Production & Distribution

182. The Staffordshire crushed rock market is small in comparison to other surrounding authorities. For confidentiality reasons distribution data for Staffordshire is not shown within the more recent Regional Aggregate Working Party reports.
183. In 2001 data was published which shows total crushed rock distribution to be 1,328,972 tonnes. We are aware from the 2005 data available that less than 4% of the total limestone/dolomite produced within the West Midlands was distributed outside of the region. This would suggest that within Staffordshire the main markets are local markets within the West Midlands. More recently we understand that crushed rock production in Staffordshire has, for the time being, ceased.

West Yorkshire Unitary Authorities Areas Aggregate Limestone/Sandstone Production & Distribution

184. It has not been possible to obtain data regarding mineral distribution for 1997 and 2001 within West Yorkshire. The 2005 Regional Aggregates Working Party Report indicates that of the 1,039,000 tonnes of crushed rock produced all was distributed to the Yorkshire and Humber markets.
185. From the 1997, 2001 and 2005 Yorkshire and Humber RAWP reports we do know that within West Yorkshire crushed rock production has decreased from approximately 1.20 million tonnes in 1997 to 1.03 million tonnes in 2005.
186. With regards to performance against the annual apportionment set out for crushed rock in the former Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber (2008), the MPAs that make up West Yorkshire area have in the main been consistent at maintaining levels of production around the annual apportionment figure for crushed rock aggregates of 1.11 million tonnes.

South Yorkshire Unitary Authorities Area Aggregate Limestone/Sandstone Production & Distribution

187. It has not been possible to obtain data regarding mineral distribution for 1997 and 2001 within South Yorkshire. The 2005 Regional Aggregates Working Party Report indicates that of the 2,722,000 tonnes of crushed rock produced 2,508,000 tonnes went to Yorkshire and Humber markets and 211,000 went to the East Midlands markets.
188. From the 1997, 2001 and 2005 Yorkshire and Humber RAWP reports we do know that within South Yorkshire crushed rock production has decreased from approximately 3.80 million tonnes in 1997 to 2.72 million tonnes in 2005.
189. With regards to performance against the annual apportionment set out for crushed rock in the former Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber (2008), the MPAs which make up South Yorkshire area under performed both in 2001 by approx. 0.24 million tonnes and in 2005 by approx. 0.62 million tonnes.

Cheshire (Now Cheshire East and Cheshire West & Chester) Aggregate Limestone/Sandstone Production & Distribution

190. It has not been possible to obtain specific data relating to mineral distribution from the aggregate sandstone & igneous rock quarries within Cheshire. We do know from the North West RAWP reports that sandstone & igneous rock production has reduced from approximately 0.29 million tonnes in 1997 to 0.03 million tonnes in 2005.

Greater Manchester/Merseyside (inc. Halton & Warrington) Aggregate Limestone/Sandstone Production & Distribution

191. It has not been possible to obtain specific data relating to mineral distribution from the aggregate sandstone & igneous rock quarries within Greater Manchester/Merseyside (inc. Halton & Warrington). We do know from the North West RAWP reports that sandstone & igneous rock production has reduced from approximately 1.90 million tonnes in 1997 to 1.20 million tonnes in 2005.

Key findings

- A. The review analysis affirms that the main markets served by aggregate producing quarries located in the Peak District National Park continue to be located in East Midlands, North West, West Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber;
- B. Aggregate mineral production/distribution increased in the National Park over the period 1997 – 2005, a trend which is contrary to the former regional policy requirement to reduce the proportion of aggregates from the National Park and is at odds with national policy requiring National Parks to be protected;
- C. Aggregate mineral production/distribution in the surrounding MPA areas decreased over the period 1997 – 2005, with many of those areas failing to meet their apportionment figures by a substantial margin;
- D. The Peak District National Park Authority actually exceeded the annual apportionment figure set out by the East Midlands RAWP for 2001-2016 during the period from 2001 to 2007 by some 107%;
- E. The figures show that Derbyshire and the MPAs in South Yorkshire failed to meet the annual apportionment figure set out by the relevant RAWP processes, Derbyshire only producing some 77% of its apportionment figure between 2001 and 2007; and
- F. The recommended apportionment figure for the Peak District National Park for 2005 to 2020 does not properly represent a reduction in both the amount and proportion of aggregates from the National Park as the former regional policy, and the approach now being pursued by this Core Strategy.

Appendix 2 – Self Assessment Questions Posed by the Planning Inspectorate in Relation to Minerals Content in Core Strategies

BASIC QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER WHEN ADDRESSING THE SOUNDNESS OF THE MINERALS ELEMENTS OF CORE STRATEGIES

1	Does the strategy/policies ensure the best integration of social, environmental and economic costs and benefits of mineral working, by applying the principles of sustainable development?
Ans.	<i>The sustainability appraisal has considered the policy approaches set out in Policies MIN1 to MIN4 and has concluded that they provide an appropriate balance of these competing factors.</i>
2	Is the strategy/policies consistent with national policy in MPS1 and in general conformity with the approved/emerging RSS?
Ans.	<i>Policy MIN1 cross-refers to the exceptional circumstances set out in MPS1 with regard to major development and the overall approach to minerals development. The issue of safeguarding has been considered in relation to the advice in MPS1 and certain minerals are proposed for safeguarding. The approach to local building stone is considered to accord with the general policy approach set out in Annex 3 of MPS1. The former East Midlands Regional Plan requires the proportion of aggregates and other land-won minerals from the National Park to be reduced, this advice was more recent than National Policy in MPS1 and had been issued by the Secretary of State in full knowledge of the MPS1 policy, therefore the requirements set out in Policy 37 of the former East Midlands Regional Plan are considered to form an appropriate strategic approach to perpetuate now through this Core Strategy.</i>
3	Does it include locally distinctive policies that address the important/relevant minerals in the area?
Ans.	<i>The Core Strategy sets out a definitive policy MIN2 to address Fluorspar, which is a locally distinctive issue to the National Park. It also details the approaches to be taken to aggregates; cement making materials; industrial limestone; and building and roofing stone which will be considered under policy MIN1. It further identifies the presence of other minerals in the National Park including coal; new coal related technologies; silica sand; calcite; and barytes and explains why no particular policy stance is considered to be necessary for these minerals, and further explains how any proposals would be considered in relation to the whole raft of Core Strategy policies if any proposal did come forward.</i>
4	Does it identify the levels of provision for the supply of specific minerals within the plan area over the plan period?
Ans.	<i>The Core Strategy does not set out any targets for the supply of specific minerals with the exception of Fluorspar where the plan details the overall UK annual requirement and identifies how the plan policies will seek to facilitate the sufficient supply of such resources. Otherwise a general approach of restraint is proposed to help the Core Strategy deliver the requirements of national policy, taking forward the approach of the former Regional Plan, namely a reduction in the proportion of aggregates and other land-won minerals from the National Park over the plan period.</i>
5	Does it indicate how appropriate provision will be made for minerals of national, regional

	and local importance, consistent with national policy in MPS1 and the RSS, including the supply of land-won aggregate minerals (sand and gravel/ crushed rock) as set out in the latest regional apportionment?
Ans.	<i>Policy MIN1 details how the National Park Authority considers that it has sufficient reserves already granted in extant permissions to meet the recommended Regional Aggregates Apportionment figure set for the period 2005 to 2020. In this background paper further information is provided to amplify the technical detail on this issue, together with the reservations that the National Park Authority has that this apportionment figure is not actually in conformity with the objectives of the former East Midlands Regional Plan, nor the strategic approach of this Core Strategy, because the proportion of regional supply to be drawn from the National Park has actually increased from 12.8% to 13%.</i>
6	If necessary, does it test the practicality and environmental acceptability of policies/proposals based on the sub-regional apportionment at local level?
Ans.	<i>Policy MIN1 details how the National Park Authority considers that it has sufficient reserves already granted in extant permissions to meet the Regional Aggregates Apportionment figure set for the period 2005 to 2020. In this background paper further information is provided to amplify the reservations that the National Park Authority has that this apportionment figure is not actually in conformity with the objectives of the former East Midlands Regional Plan and the strategic approach now being developed in this Core Strategy, because the proportion of regional supply to be drawn from the National Park has actually increased from 12.8% to 13%. It also explains why the National Park Authority do not consider that there is justification for granting any additional sites or extensions to permitted reserves to meet the apportionment target because of other environmental considerations and the provisions of national policy in MPS1.</i>
7	Does it include policies to safeguard and make appropriate provision for the supply of other minerals, including (where relevant), clay, brick clay, building stone, silica sand, coal (including opencast coal), marine aggregates, sandstone, slate, chalk, limestone, peat, and other required minerals?
Ans.	<i>Policy MIN1 sets out the general policy approach towards general mineral development, which is not to make provision for additional supply of minerals due to the existence of substantial extant permissions and the provisions of national policy in MPS1 and the need to have regard to the protection of the National Park. Policy MIN4 sets out the approach towards mineral safeguarding that the National Park Authority has taken, including the reasoning behind why only specific minerals have been identified for safeguarding. The policy stance is amplified in this background paper which details how the Authority has utilised the methodology set out in the BGS document 'A Guide to Mineral Safeguarding in England', together with how regard has been had to the approach to mineral safeguarding that the other National Parks in England with adopted Core Strategies have taken which is generally contrary to National Policy set out in MPS1 but has nevertheless been found sound at examination.</i>
8	Does it include a policy commitment to maintain landbanks of permitted reserves of non-energy minerals?
Ans.	<i>This requirement is set out in MPS1 paragraphs 14 and 15; however it indicates that it applies outside of National Parks as far as possible, it is not therefore directly relevant.</i>
9	Does it include a policy to encourage the use of recycled/secondary aggregates?

Ans.	<p><i>The Core Strategy does not include any specific policy or criterion relating to the encouragement of recycled/secondary aggregates. From local knowledge it is known that the previous Local Plan policy on recycled/secondary aggregates was rarely if ever utilised as a consideration, therefore a specific policy framework is not considered necessary, particularly given the general policies of constraint on development that may result in potential sources of recycled/secondary aggregates.</i></p> <p><i>Sufficient policy context is set out in national and regional policy which the Core Strategy does not need to duplicate.</i></p>
10	<p>Does it include policies for the safeguarding of proven deposits (resources) of economically important minerals from sterilisation by incompatible surface development (Mineral Safeguarding Areas), and are the broad location(s) of these areas shown on the Key Diagram?</p>
Ans.	<p><i>Policy MIN4 sets out the approach towards mineral safeguarding that the National Park Authority has taken, including the reasoning behind why only specific minerals have been identified for safeguarding.</i></p> <p><i>The policy stance is amplified in this background paper which details how the Authority has utilised the methodology set out in the BGS document ‘A Guide to Mineral Safeguarding in England’, together with how regard has been had to the approach to mineral safeguarding that the other National Parks in England with adopted Core Strategies have taken which is generally contrary to National Policy set out in MPS1.</i></p> <p><i>The Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) for Fluorspar and Limestone (over 98% calcium carbonate) are shown on Figure 9 in the plan and will be defined in the Proposals Map in due course. The sites/areas of local building and roofing stone to be identified for safeguarding are to be addressed in the forthcoming Development Management policies DPD as explained in policy MIN4 and this background paper.</i></p>
11	<p>Does it identify sites for future mineral working, either by identifying specific sites, preferred areas and/or areas of search?</p>
Ans.	<p><i>As the policies set out an overall approach to make provision for the progressive reduction in the proportion and amount of aggregates and other land-won minerals from the National Park it does not set out a strategy for permitting future mineral working. Therefore no areas of search, preferred areas or site allocations are included within the Core Strategy.</i></p> <p><i>In relation to the issues of Fluorspar the extant two underground mine areas that expire during the plan period, which policy MIN2 identifies an in principle support for continued future working are shown as the MSA for Fluorspar on Figure 9 in the plan.</i></p>
12	<p>Does it include criteria-based policy(ies) against which planning applications for mineral working will be considered and specific sites will be allocated, and is it clear where development control/management policies will be set out?</p>
Ans.	<p><i>Policies MIN1 to MIN3 set out criteria against which any applications for the various specified mineral types will be assessed.</i></p> <p><i>The Core Strategy and the schedule in this background paper indicates how the saved policies LM1, LM8 and LM9 of the existing Peak District National Park Local Plan will be retained to provide the necessary development management policy framework for minerals proposals until they are replaced by new policies in the forthcoming Development Management Policies DPD. (Note – Policy LM1 deals with Assessing and Minimising the Environmental Impact of Mineral Activity; Policy LM8 address Small Scale Calcite Workings; and Policy LM9 deals with Ancillary Development.</i></p>
13	<p>Does it include policies for the reclamation and after-care of mineral workings, in line with MPG7, and identify areas of former mineral working (e.g. coal) which may have mining legacy issues?</p>

Ans.	<p><i>Policy MIN1 includes the issue of restoration within the overall strategy of minerals development and set out clear policy requirements in relation to how it will be addressed on a site specific basis, having regard to the particular characteristics of the landscape character area in which it is located.</i></p> <p><i>It is known that areas of mining legacy from historic coal working are present within the National Park; these have not been identified because of the general restriction on new development likely to come forward in the areas of former mining activity. These areas are generally the remote fringe and moorland parts of the National Park where the countryside and 'natural zone' designations are likely to resist new development proposals in principle. Where development has occurred in these areas, such as the creation of the Pennine Bridleway long-distance route, the Authority has addressed the issue successfully through the development management process by statutory consultation with The Coal Authority and the imposition of necessary conditions that they request in line with national planning policy set out in PPG14.</i></p> <p><i>There are other legacy issues for example associated with the tailings dams at Cavendish Mill. This issue can be addressed through the implementation of Policy MIN2 on Fluorspar. Other legacies associated with mineral sites filled with waste are being addressed through the Environment Agency response under the Mining Waste Directive.</i></p>
14	Does it include policies to safeguard existing, planned and potential rail-heads, wharves and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport of minerals?
Ans.	<i>Policy MIN4 includes this reference to this issue; the only rail-heads within the National Park are presently at Hope Cement Works and Topley Pike Quarry.</i>
15	Where appropriate, does it include policies to safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching (including rail and water served)?
Ans.	<i>This is not necessary in the National Park area, the rail-head at Hope Cement Works is safeguarded within policy MIN4 already.</i>
16	Does it identify quarries of importance to the built heritage, if appropriate?
Ans.	<i>The Core Strategy sets out a framework in policy MIN3 for how proposals for Local Small-Scale Building and Roofing Stone will be considered in the future. Policy MIN4 sets out the framework for how the important sites/areas will be safeguarded in the forthcoming Development Management Policies DPD, once the necessary evidence base has been completed to identify these. This evidence base will be a mixture of bespoke evidence underway at present by the National Stone Centre on behalf of the Authority (which will build upon the former study undertaken for Derbyshire and the Peak District) and any evidence English Heritage will be able to provide from the Strategic Stone Study.</i>
17	Does it include policies relating to the exploration, appraisal and production of conventional oil and gas development and for coal-bed methane?
Ans.	<i>Conventional Oil and Gas is not a relevant issue for the National Park, the supporting text to policy MIN1 identifies how any new coal related technologies such as coal-bed methane will be addressed through a range of policies in the Core Strategy.</i>
18	Have alternative strategies for mineral working been considered (e.g. dispersal/concentration; alternative locational options)?
Ans.	<i>As the Core Strategy is looking to take a restrictive approach towards new proposals</i>

	<i>the consideration of alternative spatial distribution options is not relevant to the Core Strategy. No specific sites or spatial distribution options/alternatives have been put forward by the Industry at any stage for consideration.</i>
19	Does the Key Diagram identify the broad location/extent of existing and proposed strategic mineral working and safeguarding areas, and is it clear where detailed site allocations and boundaries will be defined?
Ans.	<i>Figure 9 in the Core Strategy indicates the mineral safeguarding areas; these are contiguous with a number of the existing mineral extraction operations. As a consequence of the large number of extant quarries within the National Park either operational, awaiting mineral review through the ROMP procedures, or in restoration/aftercare it is considered impractical to illustrate these on the Key Diagram given the large number of other notations such as the 'natural zone' which have to be shown on the Key Diagram.</i>
20	Does it include a commitment to monitor and review the minerals element of the Core Strategy, with clear targets and indicators to assess the performance of policies within an implementation framework through the Annual Monitoring Report process?
Ans.	<i>The Core Strategy as a whole sets out the monitoring and implementation framework.</i>

Appendix 3 – Maps and Diagrams Illustrating the Location of Mineral Extraction in the National Park

Map 1 – Extract Figure showing Fluorspar areas taken from the BGS Minerals Planning Factsheet on Fluorspar 2010

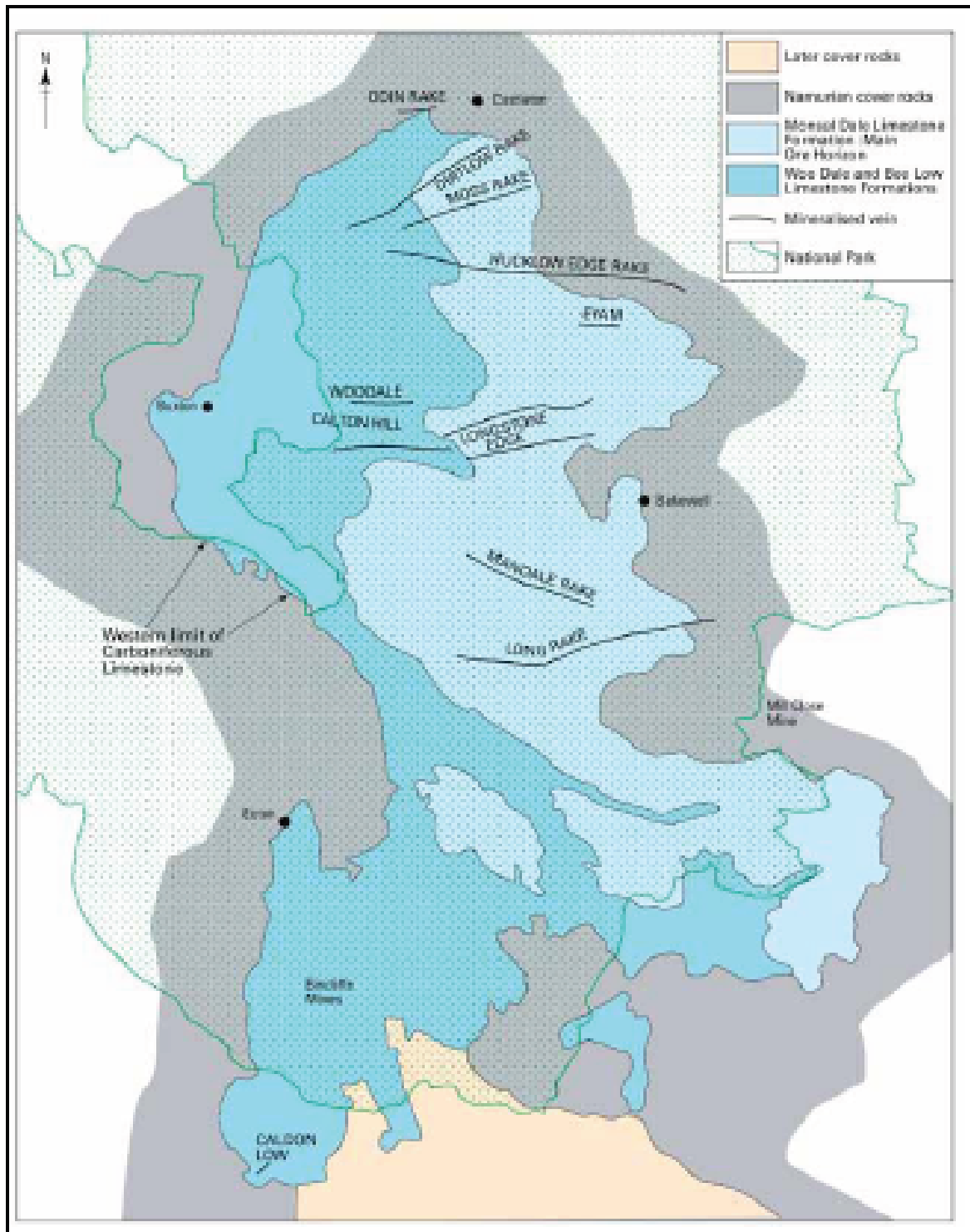


Figure 2 The Southern Pennine Orefield.

Map 2 – Extract showing Mineral Safeguarding Areas

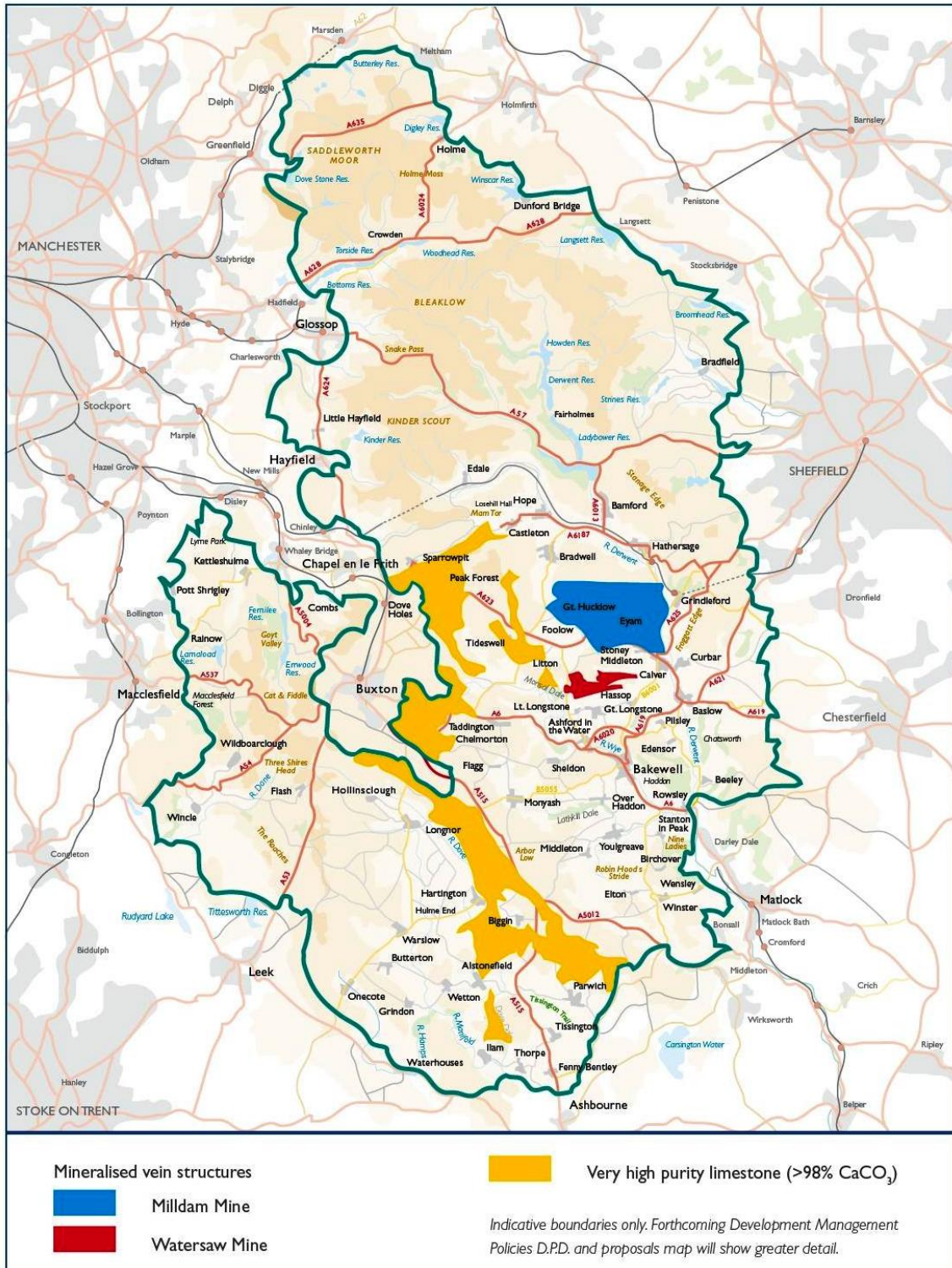


Figure 9: Mineral Safeguarding Areas

Map 3 – Simplified Geology of the National Park in Pictorial Format



Appendix 4 – List of Mineral Sites within the Peak District National Park⁵⁵ (as at April 2010)

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Date of Latest Permission</u>	<u>Mineral Type</u>	<u>Aggregate Producing Site</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>Aftercare Due Date (if known)</u>
Arbor Low		Vein Minerals		Active (In Restoration)	
Arthurton West Extension	2006	Vein Minerals		Active (In Restoration)	2013
Blakemere Pit	2001	Vein Minerals		Active (In Enforcement)	
Castlegate Lane	2003	Vein Minerals		Active (In Restoration)	2009
Haddon Plantation	1997	Vein Minerals		Active (In aftercare)	2008
Long Rake	1998	Vein Minerals		Active (Not presently working)	2047
Middle Hay	2000	Vein Minerals		Active (In Aftercare)	2011
Milldam Mine	1999	Vein Minerals		Active (Not presently working)	2014
Moss Rake West	1987	Vein Minerals		Active (No working not restored)	2001
Smalldale Head	1951	Vein Minerals		Active (In Production)	2047
Tearsall	2000	Vein Minerals		Active (Awaiting restoration)	2009 (NB Awaiting New Consent)
Watersaw Mine	(see Longstone Edge)	Vein Minerals		Active (Not presently working)	2015
White Rake	2000	Vein Minerals		Active (Awaiting Restoration)	2006
Dirtlow Rake	1997	Vein Minerals & Limestone	Yes	Active (Aftercare)	2011
Longstone Edge East	1952	Vein Minerals & Limestone	Yes	Active (Not presently working)	2047
Longstone Edge West	2006	Vein Minerals & Limestone	Yes	Active (In Production)	
Moss Rake East	1996	Vein Minerals & Limestone	Yes	Active (restoration / enforcement)	2011
Ballidon	2004	Limestone	Yes	Active (In Production)	2046
Beelow (Doveholes)	2002	Limestone	Yes	Active (Not presently working)	
Darnton	1992	Limestone	Yes	Active (Not presently working)	2017
Goddards	1995	Limestone	Yes	Active (In Restoration)	2018
Hazelbadge	2008	Limestone		Active (In Production)	2022
Hope Cement	2006	Limestone		Active (In Production)	
Ivonbrook	1996	Limestone	Yes	Active (In Production)	2017
Old Moor (Tunstead)	1980	Limestone	Yes	Active (In Production)	2045
Once a Week	2005	Limestone		Active (In Production)	2017
Parish	1992	Limestone	Yes	Active (In Aftercare)	2010
Shining Bank	2007	Limestone	Yes	Active (In Production)	2022
Topley Pike	1994	Limestone	Yes	Active (In Production)	2047

⁵⁵ Source of data is from the Peak District National Park internal working database of mineral sites

Site Name	Date of Latest Permission	Mineral Type	Aggregate Producing Site	Site Status	Aftercare Due Date (if known)
Barton Hill	1952	Gritstone	Yes	Active (In Suspension)	2047
Birchover	1952	Gritstone	Yes	Active (In Production)	2047
Bretton Moor	2007	Gritstone		Active (In Production)	2025
Chinley Moor	2009	Gritstone		Active (In Production)	
Dale View	2008	Gritstone		Active (In Production)	2033
Dungeon	1952	Gritstone	Yes	Active (Revocation Pending)	2047
Fulwood Booth	2000	Gritstone		Active (In Aftercare)	2008
New Pilhough	2002	Gritstone		Active (In Production)	2028
Shire Hill	1952	Gritstone	Yes	Active (In Production)	2047
Stanton Moor	1952	Gritstone	Yes	Active (Not presently working)	2047
Stoke Hall	1999	Gritstone	Yes	Active (In Production)	2047
Wattsccliffe	2000	Gritstone	Yes	Active (In Production)	2049
Wimberry Moss	2001	Gritstone		Active (In Production)	2047
Wraggs	1996	Gritstone	Yes	Active (In Aftercare)	2010
Canyards Hill (Loadfields)	1957	Ganister		Active (In Suspension)	2047
Hope Cement	2006	Shale		Active (In Production)	

Site Name	Date of Latest Permission	Mineral Type	Aggregate Producing Site	Site Status	Aftercare Due Date
Bakestonedale	1954	Fireclay		Dormant	
Blindside / Loftshaw	1952	Fireclay		Dormant	2009
Hartshead	1996	Limestone	Yes	Dormant	2007
Hillhead	1952	Limestone	Yes	Dormant	
Parsley Hay	1950	Silica Sand & Ganister		Dormant	
Hazelbadge Mine	1951	Vein Minerals		Dormant	
Nether Water Mine	1950	Vein Minerals		Dormant	

Red – Sites shown red are due for completion of restoration and aftercare during the plan period (i.e. upto 2026)

Blue – Sites which are dormant

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