



*East of England Aggregates
Working Party*

Annual Monitoring Report 2017

Produced by The Minerals and Waste Planning Shared Service for Central Bedfordshire,
Bedford Borough and Luton Borough Councils on behalf of the East of England Aggregates
Working Party (EEAWP)

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Executive Summary

This Annual Monitoring Report for the East of England covers the year 2017 and has been compiled by the East of England Aggregates Working Party (AWP) from survey returns made by operators to Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs). Information has also been sought on secondary and recycled aggregates along with records of minerals planning applications which have been granted, refused, withdrawn or undetermined over the monitoring period. Where appropriate, illustrative material depicts trends over a ten year timespan and provides analysis by individual authority.

The National Planning Policy Framework requires MPAs to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) based on a rolling average of ten year sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options. It is intended that the information presented within the report assists MPAs in the preparation of their LAAs for submission to the National Co-ordinating Group to consider appropriate provision and inform decisions regarding provision of aggregates in their minerals plans.

Based on the sub-national apportionment figures it is expected that the East of England makes provision for 14.75 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of land-won sand and gravel and 0.4 mtpa of crushed rock. However, members of the AWP remain increasingly concerned that such figures are outdated and in need of updating in the very near future. The AWP has consequently opted for the sand and gravel provision in plans to be based upon the methodology set out in national policy and guidance.

East of England Sand and Gravel and Crushed Rock Sales Figures (2017)

	Sales (Million Tonnes)	% Change from 2016	Three year average sales 2015 - 2017	% Change from 2014 - 2016	Ten year average sales 2008 - 17	% Change from 2007 - 2016
Sand & Gravel	12.66	↑ 8.7%	11.72	↑ 1.0 %	10.52	↓ 0.5%
Crushed Rock	0.40	↓ 12.5%	0.40	↓ 18.1%	0.39	↓ 0.5%

Sales of land-won sand and gravel in the East of England rose to 12.7 Mt in 2017 representing the highest annual sales figure recorded in the ten year period 2008 – 2017. This showed an 8.7% increase from sales of 11.6 Mt in 2016 and which, in turn, was an increase from the 10.8 Mt sold in 2015. The three year average over 2015 - 2017 returned a figure of 11.7 Mt whilst the ten year average over 2008 - 2017 indicated 10.5 Mt. This represents a small increase of 1% compared with the three year average between 2014 – 2016 of 11.6 Mt, although marginally down by 0.5% on the ten year average over 2007 - 2016 of 10.6 Mt.

East of England Sand and Gravel and Crushed Rock Reserves and Landbank Figures (2017)

	Reserves (Million Tonnes)	% Change from 2016	Landbank based on 10 year average	Change from 2016	Landbank based on sub- national apportionment	Change from 2016
Sand & Gravel	125.8	↓ 9.3%	12.0 years	↓ 1.1 years	8.5 years	↓ 0.9 year
Crushed Rock	4.5	↓ 8.2%	11.6 years	↓ 1 year	11.2 years	↓ 1 year

At the end of 2017 reserves of land-won aggregates in the East of England stood at 125.8 Mt, some 12.9 Mt less than the figure of 138.7 Mt recorded at the end of 2016. Applying the NPPF methodology based on a rolling average of 10 year sales indicates a landbank of 12.0 years as at the end of 2017 compared with a landbank of 13.1 years as at the end of 2016. Based on the sub-national apportionment figure, the landbank at the end of 2017 was 8.5 years compared with 9.4 years as at the end of 2016. Using the 10 year average sales figures as set out in the NPPF indicated that all the authorities within the East of England could demonstrate landbanks in excess of the seven year threshold as at the end of 2017. Applying the sub-national apportionment, all bar one of the authorities had landbanks in excess of seven years, notwithstanding the need for such apportionment figures to be urgently updated.

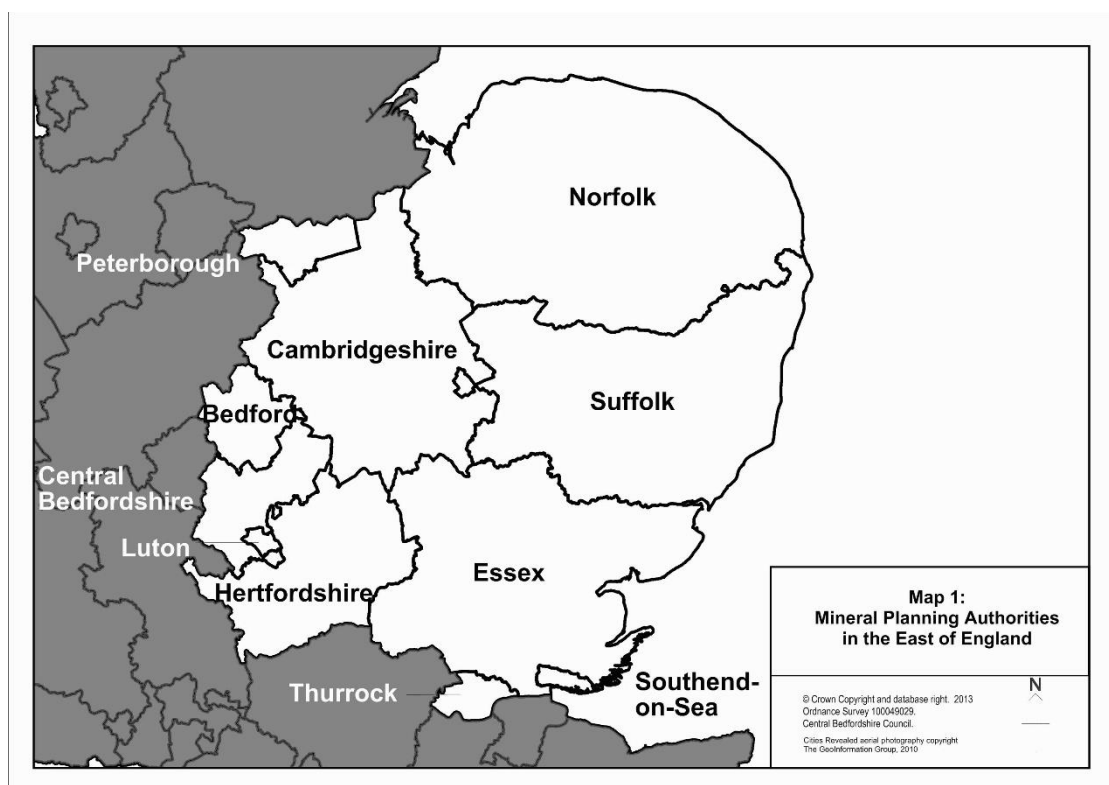
Sales figures for local crushed rock have, for confidentiality reasons, been combined to provide an overall figure for the East of England which, in 2017, amounted to 0.40 Mt, representing a 12.5% decrease from the sales figures of 0.46 Mt recorded in 2016 albeit an increase over the 0.35 Mt sold in 2015. The three year average sales figure for crushed rock between 2015 – 2017 fell significantly by 18.1% to 0.40 Mt compared with the figure recorded between 2014 – 2016 of 0.49 Mt principally due to 2014 accounting for the highest annual sales (0.67 Mt) recorded in any of the previous ten years. The ten year average over 2008 – 2017 was 0.39 Mt in line with the average recorded over the period 2007 – 2016. It again proved difficult to collect accurate and full figures for secondary and recycled aggregates.

New aggregate permissions in the East of England approved a modest total of 0.035 Mt of sand and gravel in 2017 marking a significant decrease from the 11.6 Mt of sand and gravel permitted in 2016. The figure in 2015 was 11.1 Mt. However, as at the year end, the collective authorities had undetermined applications which, if approved, would contribute some 16.4 Mt to future reserves. The East of England Aggregates Working Party can advise the National Co-ordinating Group and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government that the authorities comprising the East of England continue to make a full contribution to both local and national aggregate needs. This is, however, caveated in that, being based on 10-year figures, the recent year on year increase in sales of circa 1Mt against a general downward trend in reserves is storing up a future challenge. It will be for individual MPAs to address this issue in preparing their future Local Aggregate Assessments.

Section 1: Introduction

Background

- 1.1 The Aggregates Working Parties¹ (AWPs) were established in the 1970s to collect and monitor data on aggregates provision as an aid to minerals planning. AWP are joint local government, central government and industry bodies that monitor the supply of, demand for, and reserves of, all aggregates including primary aggregate and alternative sources in local authority areas. They also consider the implications of supply to, and from, these areas. They are not policy-making bodies, but provide information to facilitate the work of Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs), national government agencies and the minerals industry. They also feed regional views to the Government through the national forum, the National Co-ordinating Group (NCG), although, until October 2017, this group had not convened for some time.
- 1.2 The AWP operate under contracts between the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Chairs of the AWP, and receive funding from the Department to prepare papers, reports, and data collations as recommended by the NCG.



¹ Were previously known as Regional Aggregate Working Parties but since changed to reflect national guidelines.

- 1.3 The East of England Aggregates Working Party (EEAWP) was established in 2001. It comprises the former East Anglia MPAs (Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough) and MPAs from the former South East (Essex, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock, Hertfordshire, Central Bedfordshire, Bedford Borough and Luton) as highlighted on Map 1.
- 1.4 The EEAWP is chaired by a senior officer from one of the member MPAs. The present Chair is Richard Greaves, Minerals and Waste Planning Manager, Essex County Council. The AWP is also serviced by a Technical Secretary, which, at present, is also a representative from a MPA (Central Bedfordshire Council). The membership of the East of England AWP for 2017 is set out in Appendix 1. The main matters that the East of England AWP considered at its meetings held in 2017 are set out in Appendix 2.

Government Guidance

National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision 2009

- 1.5 In June 2009 the National and Regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England were revised (superseding those published in 2003). This stated that an estimated 236 million tonnes (mt) of land won sand and gravel will need to be provided for in the East of England region during the 16 year period 2005-2020. This equates to 14.75 million tonnes per annum (mtpa), a reduction of 1.25mtpa from the 2003 Guidelines. A copy of the 2009 Guidelines is available on the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (DCLG) website:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/aggregatesprovision2020>

- 1.6 The apportionment of the regional guidelines to sub-regional areas (Mineral Planning Authorities) within the East of England was the responsibility of the Regional Planning Board (RPB), with advice from the East of England Aggregates Working Party including the Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs). This Board was abolished in 2009. The 2005-2020 Guidelines set out the sub-regional apportionment for each MPA.
- 1.7 Table 1 below sets out the average annual call on reserves of sand and gravel and crushed rock in the East of England as set out in the sub-regional apportionment.

Table 1: Average Annual Call on Reserves of sand and gravel and crushed rock in the East of England 2005-2020 as set out in the sub-regional apportionment.

Sand and Gravel	(Thousand Tonnes)
Bedford / Central Bedfordshire / Luton	1,840
Cambridgeshire / Peterborough	2,880
Essex / Thurrock / Southend-on-Sea	4,450
Hertfordshire	1,390
Norfolk	2,570
Suffolk	1,620
Total	14,750
Crushed rock	
Cambridgeshire / Peterborough	200
Norfolk (Carstone)	200
Total	400

- 1.8 During its meeting back in June 2016, members of the East of England AWP expressed concern that the 2020 figures for sub-regional apportionment were becoming rapidly outdated and agreed that the issue be highlighted with the then Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). Given that, at that time, the prospect of updated guidelines emerging in the foreseeable future appeared unlikely, the EEAWP Chairman, after discussion with the AWP members, highlighted the need for sand and gravel provision in plans to be based upon the methodology expressed in national policy and guidance (National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 145 and Planning Practice Guidance paragraphs 61 -71). More recently, the same concern was raised at the October 2017 meeting of the NCG. For the purposes of this Annual Monitoring Report, sand and gravel provision in plans has again been based on the approach set out in national policy and guidance, although landbanks have also been calculated in respect of the current sub-regional apportionment figures notwithstanding their fast diminishing relevance.

The National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012. The NPPF is Government Policy that reinforces a presumption in favour of sustainable development and seeks to facilitate the sustainable use of minerals. It recognises that it is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. It also recognises that minerals are

a finite source which can only be worked where they are found. It also requires that mineral resources are appropriately safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation together with associated infrastructure, wharfs and rail heads.

1.10 The NPPF (Paragraph 145) requires Mineral Planning Authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by:

- Preparing a Local Aggregate Assessment based on a rolling average of 10 year sales data and other relevant information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine, dredged, secondary and recycled sources);
- Participating in the operation of an Aggregate Working Party and taking the advice of that Party into account when preparing their Local Aggregate Assessment;
- Making provision for the land-won and other elements of their Local Aggregate Assessment in their mineral plans taking account of the advice of the Aggregate Working Parties and National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group as appropriate;
- Taking account of published National and Sub National Guidelines on future provision which should be used as a guideline when planning for the future demand for and supply of aggregates;
- Using landbanks of aggregate minerals reserves principally as an indicator of the security of aggregate minerals supply, and to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregate extraction and alternative supplies in mineral plans;
- Making provision for the maintenance of landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock, whilst ensuring that the capacity of operations to supply a wide range of materials is not compromised. Longer periods may be appropriate to take account of the need to supply a range of types of aggregates, locations of permitted reserves relative to markets, and productive capacity of permitted sites²;
- Ensuring that large landbanks bound up in very few sites do not stifle competition; and
- Calculating and maintaining separate landbanks for any aggregate materials of a specific type or quality which have a distinct and separate market.

1.11 Paragraph 143 (bullet 2) of the NPPF specifically requires Local Planning Authorities, when preparing plans, to take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering the extraction of minerals, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously.

1.12 At the time of preparing this annual monitoring report, the Government was undertaking a consultation in respect of a draft revised NPPF. It remains to be seen, however, as to what stance the Government may take on the use of national and sub-national guidelines on future aggregates provision as a tool for establishing the supply of aggregates to be planned for locally.

² Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 064 Reference ID: 27-064-20140306) states “*Mineral Planning Authorities should also look at average sales over the last three years in particular to identify the general trend of demand as part of the consideration of whether it might be appropriate to increase supply.*”

Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS)

- 1.13 Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (2012) was cancelled and incorporated into the suite of Planning Practice Guidance launched in April 2014 as a web-based resource.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/local-planning>

1.14 The Planning Practice Guidance still recognises the important role the Aggregate Working Parties play in delivering a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by producing fit for purpose and comprehensive data on aggregates covering specific geographical areas. The guidance suite also recognises the important role AWP's play in providing advice to individual mineral planning authorities and the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group. Whilst this group met in October 2017, it had not done so for a number of years prior to that and it is hoped that regular meetings can be re-established going forward.

Section 2: Aggregate Sales, Reserves and Landbanks

- 2.1 Data on land won aggregates and crushed rock reserves and sales together with information on recycled and secondary aggregates, marine aggregates and the capacity of wharves and rail depots to handle aggregates has been derived from both the Local Aggregate Assessments produced by the Mineral Planning Authorities within the East of England and the annual survey returns. It should be noted that data pertaining to 2014 was derived from the four yearly national survey undertaken by the British Geological Survey (BGS) on behalf of DCLG.

Sand and gravel

- 2.2 Aggregate sand and gravel is found throughout the East of England and all the MPAs contribute towards the sub-national apportionment.
- 2.3 A list of permitted aggregate extraction sites is set out in Appendix 3.

Crushed rock

- 2.4 The crushed rock resource in the East of England is not of sufficiently high quality for it to be economic to transport any significant distance and is therefore not a truly regional resource. However, it is a non-energy mineral that may be used in substitution for aggregate in some situations depending on specification. Whilst the 2009 DCLG guidelines resulted in the reduction in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough apportionment figure for Crushed Rock to 200,000 tonnes per annum (tpa); the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MPAs intend to maintain a landbank based on an extraction rate of 300,000 tpa (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy CS6).

- 2.5 Norfolk intends to continue to maintain the 200,000 tpa crushed rock apportionment (Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026).

Aggregate Sales

- 2.6 Table 2 below reflects the three year sales for the period 2015 – 2017 as per Planning Practice Guidance paragraph 064 in order to identify the general trend of demand as part of the assessment as to whether it may be appropriate to increase supply. Figure 1 sets out the 10 year trend for sales of sand and gravel whilst Figure 2 illustrates the proportion of aggregate sales for MPAs in the East of England for 2017. A full list of sales data for the 10 year period from 2008 - 2017 is available in Appendix 4.

Table 2: Land-Won Aggregate Sand and Gravel: Sales 2015-2017³ (thousand tonnes)

	2015	2016	2017	Average 2015-2017
Sand & Gravel				
Bedford, Central Bedfordshire & Luton	1,322	1,692	1,643	1,552
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	2,548	2,565	3,559	2,891
Essex, Southend & Thurrock	3,454	3,400	3,415	3,423
Hertfordshire	1,224	1,165	1,167	1,185
Norfolk	1,415	1,623	1,605	1,548
Suffolk	871	1,203	1,277	1,117
East of England	10.8Mt	11.6Mt	12.7Mt	11.7Mt

³ To avoid under reporting sales and reserves MPAs have included estimates of sales and reserves figures for sites without a submitted return.

Crushed rock sales (thousand tonnes)

	2015	2016	2017	Average 2015-2017
East of England ⁴	353	456	399	403

⁴ NB Sales for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Norfolk have been aggregated for confidentiality reasons comprising limestone from Cambs and Peterborough and Carstone from Norfolk.

Figure 1: Sales of Sand and Gravel in the East of England 2008-2017

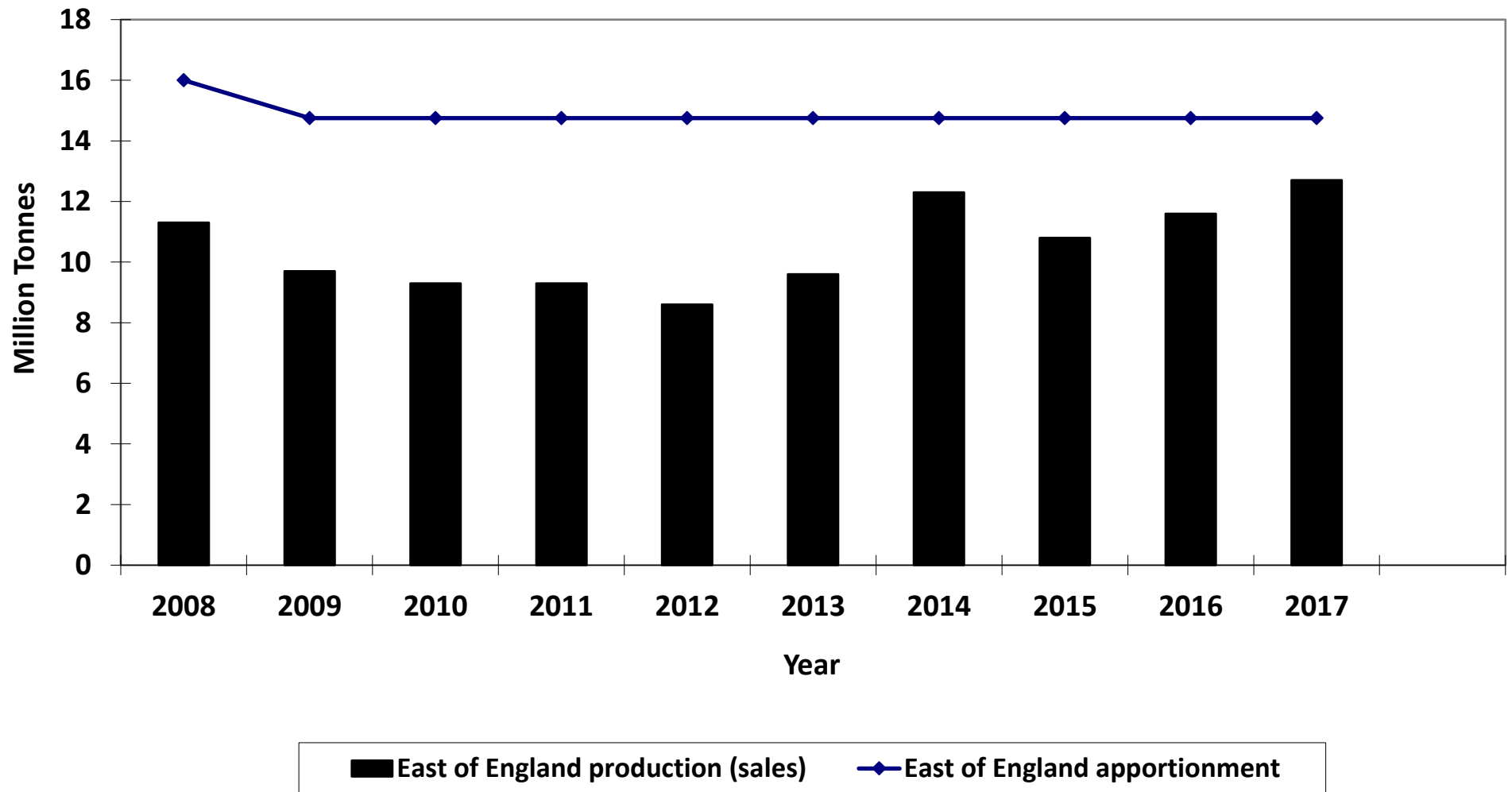
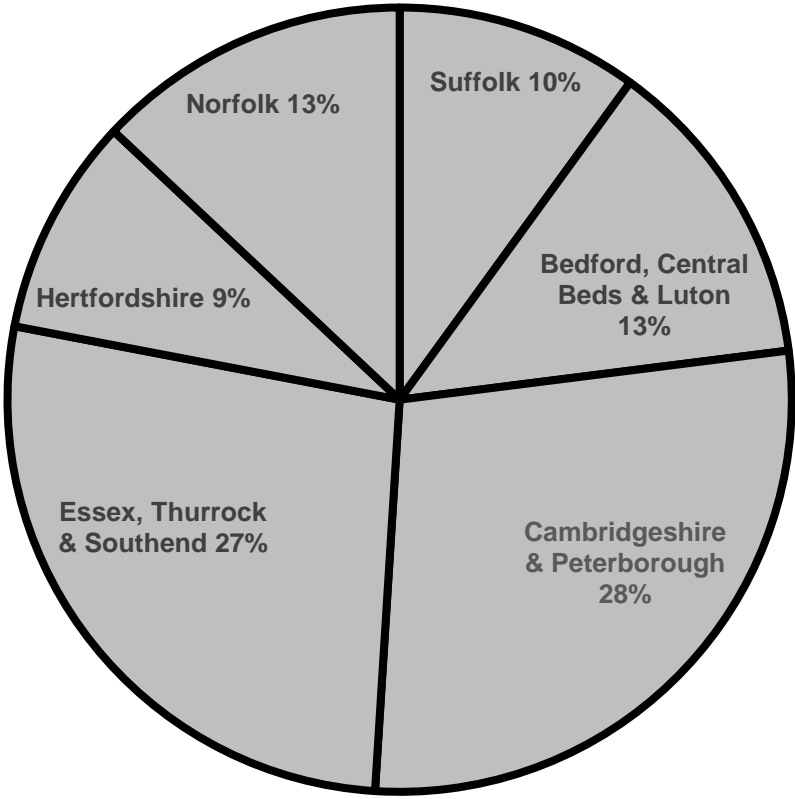


Figure 2: Proportion of sand and gravel sales by MPA (2017)



Aggregate Reserves

- 2.6 Table 3 and Figures 3 and 4 below show aggregate reserves within the East of England. Landbanks have been calculated based on both the sub-regional apportionment figures and on the rolling average 10 year sales. A full list of reserves data covering the period 2008 – 2017 is available in Appendix 5. A list of permissions granted, refused, withdrawn or undetermined over 2017 in each MPA is set out in Appendix 6 and provides an indication of the reserves coming forward in each area.

Table 3: Land-Won Aggregates: Reserves and Landbanks as at 31 Dec 2017

	Reserves (as at 31/12/17)	Annual Call On Reserves (2005-20)	Landbank based on sub- regional apportionment	Landbank based on rolling average 10 yr sales
Sand & Gravel				
Bedford, Central Bedfordshire & Luton	15,910	1,840	8.6 years	12.4 years
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	41,429	2,880	14.4 years	17.4 years
Essex, Thurrock & Southend-on- Sea	31,953	4,450	7.2 years	10.0 years
Hertfordshire	10,458	1,390	7.5 years	9.0 years
Norfolk	14,187	2,570	5.5 years	10.3 years
Suffolk	11,822	1,620	7.3 years	10.6 years
East of England	125,759	14,750	8.5 years	12.0 years
Crushed Rock				
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Limestone and Norfolk Carstone ⁵	4,480	400 (200 per Authority)	11.2 years	11.6 years

⁵ Reserves of Crushed Rock within Cambridgeshire & Peterborough have been combined with those within Norfolk for reasons of confidentiality.

Figure 3: Reserves of Sand and Gravel by MPA (2017)

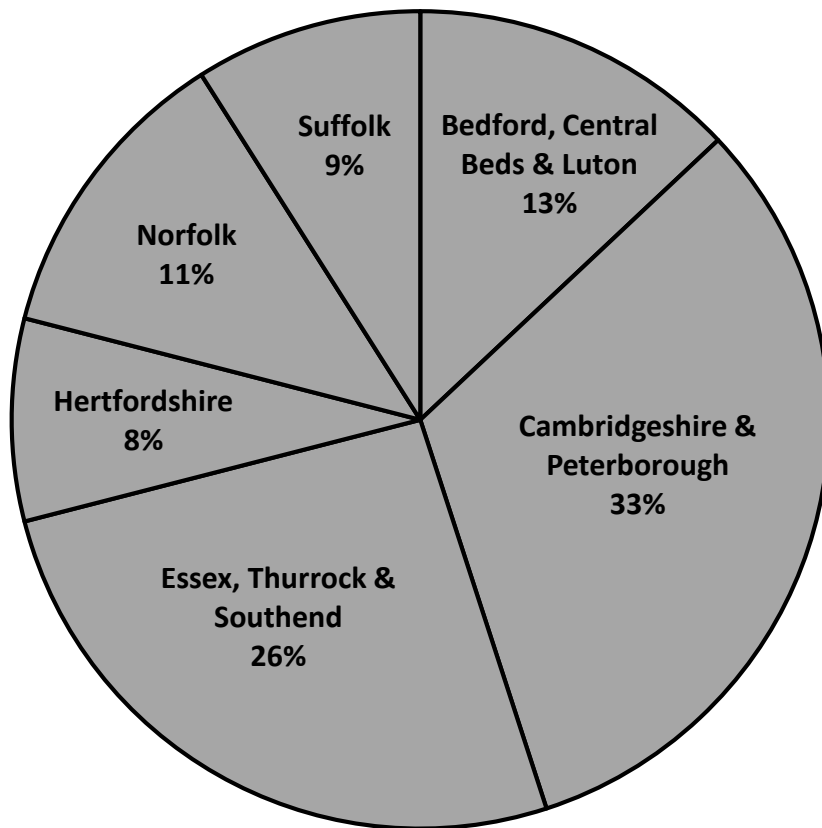
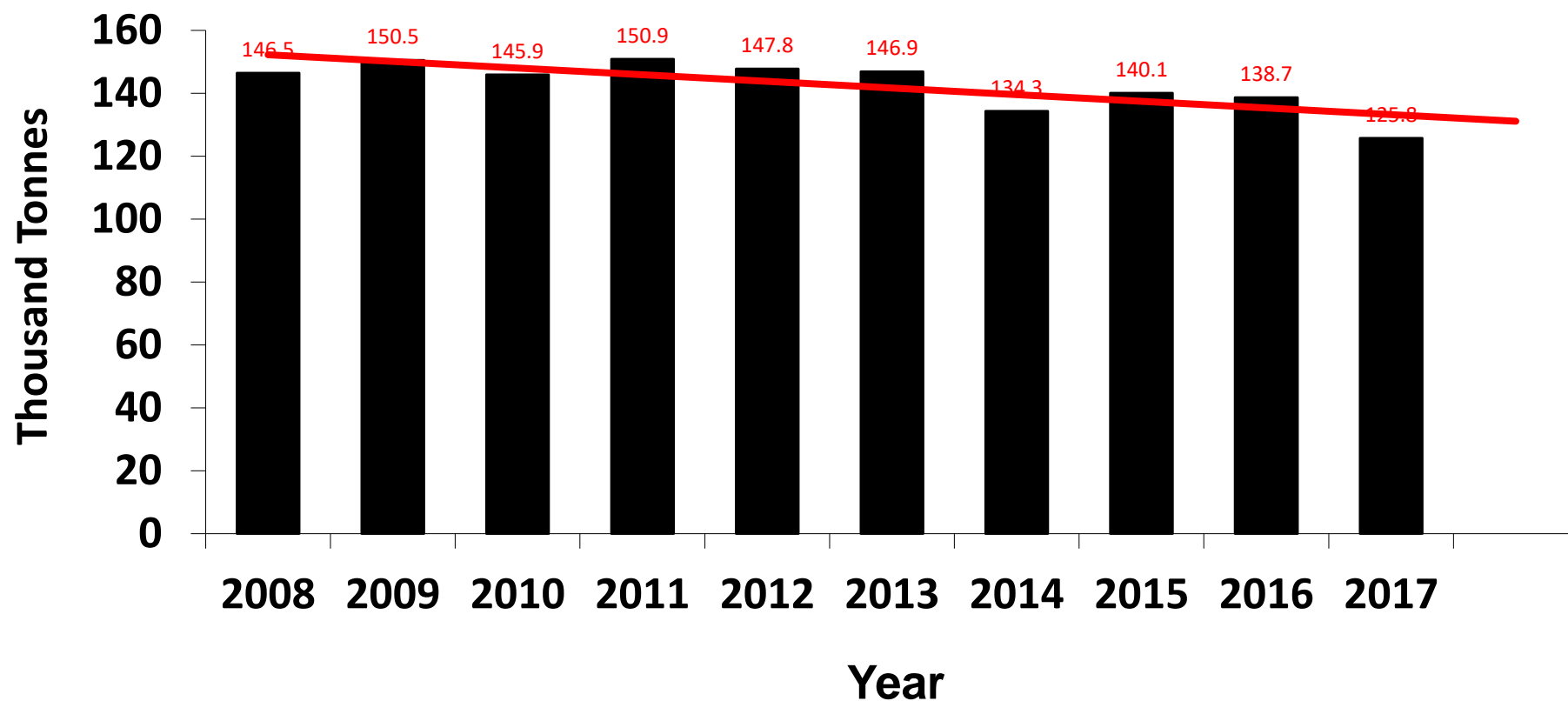


Figure 4: Reserves of Sand and Gravel in the East of England 2008 - 2017



■ Reserves — Linear (Reserves)

Section 3: Non-Energy Minerals

- 3.1 DCLG requires data on sales and reserves of non-energy minerals other than aggregate sand gravel and crushed rock, to be included within Annual Monitoring Reports. This, it is assumed, only relates to minerals which potentially substitute for aggregate. In general terms this is likely to comprise chalk, building stone and clay. For 2017 data has only been supplied by a single MPA within the East of England, namely Hertfordshire, where non-energy minerals other than crushed rock had been used for aggregate purposes within its area. Hertfordshire was likewise the only MPA to provide data for non-energy minerals in 2016.
- 3.2 During 2017 sales of non-energy minerals within Hertfordshire totalled 17,193 tonnes representing a significant increase of 21% over the sales figure of 14,200 tonnes recorded in 2016. By the end of 2017 reserves within Hertfordshire totalled 665,000 tonnes. This represents an uplift of 8.4% from the reserves recorded at the end of 2016 of 613,300 tonnes, although Hertfordshire County Council has confirmed that this increase in non-energy mineral reserves is due to a recalculation at one of its non-energy mineral sites rather than as a result of the granting of any further planning permission.

Section 4: Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 4.1 The NPPF specifically requires MPAs to take account of the contribution made by substitute, secondary and recycled aggregates before considering the extraction of indigenous materials.
- 4.2 Secondary aggregates are produced as a by-product of other mining or quarrying activities and may include china clay and slate waste. They can also be created as a by-product of industrial processes. These include incinerator bottom ash and blast furnace slag.
- 4.3 Recycled aggregates comprise materials produced by the recycling of construction and demolition waste and include crushed concrete, bricks, glass, asphalt planings and spent rail ballast.
- 4.4 These materials continue to play an increasingly important role as a substitute for primary aggregates with figures from the Mineral Products Association for 2016 indicating that recycled and secondary materials contributed 29% of materials used as aggregates. In line with previous years, however, it has proved difficult to obtain accurate figures of the volumes produced within the East of England

Location of Recycling Facilities

- 4.5 The locations of authorised recycling facilities throughout the East of England are set out in Appendix 7.

Section 5: Road Planings arisings

- 5.1 The MHCLG requires information on road planing arisings. The Highway Authorities for each MPA are likely to hold data on the volumes and tonnages of road planings produced and Table 5 below sets out road planing arisings in 2017 compared with the preceding year.

Table 5: Tonnage of Road Planing Arisings produced in East of England 2016 and 2017

Authority	Tonnage of road planing arisings (2016)	Tonnage of road planing arisings (2017)
Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire, Luton Borough	Bedford = 14,751 Central Beds = 3,142 Luton = <u>20,000</u> 37,893	Bedford = 20,064 Central Beds = 7,335 Luton = <u>14,000</u> 41,399
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	42,271	43,204
Essex, Thurrock & Southend-on- Sea	124,626	113,029 ⁶
Hertfordshire	43,000	65,000
Norfolk	28,414	15,364
Suffolk	50,000	30,685
Total	326,204	308,681

⁶ NB Data only available for Essex

- 5.2 Returns from MPAs indicated that road planing arisings within the East of England during 2017 totalled some 308,681 tonnes. This represents a decrease of approximately 5% from the figure recorded in 2016 of 326,204 tonnes which in turn had fallen slightly (3%) from the 2015 figure of 337,262 tonnes. It should be noted, however, that data for 2017 was not available from either Southend-on Sea or Thurrock Borough Councils. Notwithstanding the slight decline recorded in 2017, it is clear that tonnages of road arisings continue to make an important contribution to meeting demand for aggregate within the East of England.

Section 6: Imports and Exports between AWP Areas

- 6.1 DCLG requires the Annual Monitoring Report to include data on imports and exports between AWP areas. This focuses on wharves and railhead facilities.

Imports

- 6.2 Returns of data for 2017 indicated that some 2.8 Mt of aggregate were imported into the East of England via aggregate rail depots and wharves representing a significant increase from the 1.7 Mt reported as imported during 2016. However, some data in respect of importation via wharves was not available suggesting that the actual tonnage received was higher still. The source of aggregate imported into the East of England was not identified by all MPAs providing data on imports but, of those that did, such material was imported from the following sources:
- East Midlands (including Leicestershire and Buxton);
 - Powys
 - Norfolk
 - Beyond UK (unspecified, although this could also include marine dredged aggregate)
- 6.3 It is noted that the recorded figure of 2.8 Mt for 2017 is broadly in line with that recorded in 2015 at over 2.2 Mt although, as noted above, such figures are suspected to underestimate the actual level of imports due to the incomplete returns and the likelihood of a proportion of aggregate being transported into the East of England by road. The AMR is unable to state the tonnages imported from each area for confidentiality reasons.

Exports

- 6.4 Returns for 2017 indicated a total of 572,842 tonnes of aggregate was exported from the East of England from rail depots and wharves. This represents an uplift of approximately 21% from the figure recorded in the previous year of 475,000 tonnes although the Annual Monitoring Report for 2016 does highlight that, at that time, data was only received from two MPAs and therefore was likely to be a significant under-representation of the true situation.

- 6.5 The return for 2017 had a better response although again some returns were incomplete suggesting that the reported tonnage is still an under representation of the true situation. One MPA reported that its figure for aggregate exported included crushed rock. Data on the areas receiving such exported aggregate was often unspecified, but, where locations were identified, these included the East Midlands and, to a lesser extent, South Wales, although it is highly likely that London would have been a key recipient.
- 6.6 Appendix 8 sets out the locations of Rail Depots and Wharves in the East of England in 2017.

Section 7: Major Construction Projects

- 7.1 The MHCLG requires Annual Monitoring Reports to include information on major construction projects within the East of England.
- 7.2 In order to provide some focus, major construction projects have been taken to be significant transport/infrastructure projects and residential/mixed residential schemes in excess of 200 units. Table 6 below sets out those construction projects that have been identified in the East of England as commencing or on-going in 2017.

Table 6: Major Construction Projects in the East of England 2017

Mineral Planning Authority	Major Construction Projects
Bedford, Central Bedfordshire & Luton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverside Mixed Use development, Bedford • A5-M1 Link Road • Woodside Link Road • London Luton Airport redevelopment
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A14 Improvement Scheme (Ellington to Milton, Cambs)
Essex, Southend-on-Sea & Thurrock	<u>Essex</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A120 between Braintree and the A12 • A127/A130 Fairglens Interchange • A13/A130 Sadlers Farm Remedial Work • Finchingfield Bridge

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A131 Chelmsford to Braintree Route Improvements • Chelmsford City Growth Package • Chelmsford's Future Transport Network • North East Bypass • A133 Ipswich Road Scheme • Lexden Road Improvement Scheme • A414 Edinburgh Way/ Cambridge Road junction improvement scheme • Templefields Access Road Improvement Scheme • New Junction 7A on M11 • Lower Thames River Crossing • Crossrail • London Gateway (DP World) • Harwich International Port • London Stansted Airport • London Southend Airport • Bradwell Nuclear Power Station • New Garden Communities (Braintree/Colchester/Tendring) • Harlow expansion <p><u>Southend –</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A127 Kent Elms Junction <p><u>Thurrock</u> – <i>No data provided, although some of the above schemes also concern Thurrock</i></p>
Hertfordshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A602 Improvements (Sections A and C) • Park Place, Town Centre Stevenage • Land adj The Manor Estate, Apsley, Hemel Hempstead • Terlings Park, Eastwick Road, Eastwick

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hertswood School, Thrift Farm Lane, Borehamwood • International University, the Avenue, Bushey • St Andrews Road, South Oxhey
Norfolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Norwich Distributor Road (Broadland Northway)
Suffolk	<i>No data provided for 2017</i>

Section 8: Major Trends and Events

East of England

- 8.1 The sales of sand and gravel in the East of England during 2017 was 12.7 million tonnes (Mt). This represents an approximate 8.7% increase in the levels of sales experienced in 2016 which totalled 11.6 Mt and a 16.9% rise from the sales of 10.8 Mt recorded in 2015. Aggregate sales recorded during 2017 represented the highest annual sales figure recorded for the ten year period since 2008.
- 8.2 Permitted reserves of sand and gravel within the East of England at the end of 2017 stood at 125.8 Mt. This represents a 9.3% decrease since 2016 when the figure stood at 138.7 Mt. As at the end of 2017 the reserves figure within the East of England represented the lowest annual level recorded in any year within the ten year period from 2008 – 2017 and, therefore, continued the general downward trend as depicted in Figure 4.
- 8.3 The distribution of permitted reserves for sand and gravel between MPAs in 2017, as shown in Figure 3, remained almost identical to that in 2016. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, continued to account for the largest proportion of reserves within the East of England increasing its share by 1% compared to 2016 to stand at 33%. Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock continued to hold the next largest proportion of reserves maintaining its contribution at 26%. Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Luton maintained its proportion of reserves at 13% whilst the proportion of reserves within Norfolk fell by 1% to stand at 11% as at the end of 2017. Suffolk and Hertfordshire continued to account for 9% and 8% of reserves respectively.
- 8.4 In terms of the level of new aggregate permissions in the East of England only a very small tonnage of sand and gravel, some 0.035 Mt, was approved during 2017, whilst some 4.5 Mt was refused. The level of approvals, which related to an extension to single site, was markedly below the tonnage of 11.6 Mt permitted in 2016, a year which resulted in no refusals, with a similar tonnage approved in 2015 at 11.1 Mt. Attention is drawn, however, to the fact that, as at the end of 2017, the MPAs within the East of England collectively had undetermined applications which, if approved, would contribute some

16.4 Mt to future sand and gravel reserves. Whilst such applications were undetermined during the monitoring period, the fact that a significant proportion of these applications were pending the completion of legal agreements suggests that there is a good prospect of such tonnages coming forward in the future. Further details on aggregate applications determined within the East of England are set out at Appendix 6.

- 8.5 Crushed rock within the East of England is only produced within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and Norfolk, being limestone in the former and Carstone in the latter. As in previous years sales data has accordingly been combined for confidentiality reasons given the small number of operators. Sales of crushed rock within the East of England during 2017 totalled some 0.4 Mt, a fall of 12.5% from the sales recorded in 2016 of 0.46 Mt. However, the 2017 figure represents a similar uplift from the level of sales recorded in 2015 and therefore is in line with the average annual sales achieved in the three year period 2015 – 2017.
- 8.6 Within the East of England AWP area it is proposed to make provision for 14.75 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of land-won sand and gravel and 0.4mtpa of crushed rock based on sub-national apportionment figures. These guidelines are, however, approaching the end of the period for which they were established and, having been last revised in 2009, are rapidly becoming of diminishing relevance and for a long time there appeared little appetite by the Government to issue updated figures. Consequently, back in 2016, the EEAWP agreed that the need for sand and gravel provision in plans would be better served by applying the methodology set out in national policy and guidance. Adopting this approach, therefore, the landbank for land-won sand and gravel within the East of England based on the rolling average 10 year sales data stood at 12 years as at the end of 2017 compared with 13.1 years at the end of 2016. In respect of crushed rock a landbank of 11.6 years is achieved using this method (being a combined limestone and carstone landbank figure) compared with 12.6 years recorded as at the end of 2016.
- 8.7 Calculating the landbank using the increasingly irrelevant sub-national apportionment figures, indicates that the level of permitted reserves as at the end of 2017 would enable the East of England to achieve its apportionment in terms of sand and gravel sales for 8.5 years compared with a landbank figure of 9.4 years as at the end of 2016. In terms of crushed rock, this method indicates a landbank for the East of England of 11.2 years as at the end of 2017 compared with 12.2 years as at the end of the previous year.
- 8.8 The provision of 12.58 mtpa for land-won sand and gravel is in excess of the 10 year sales average (between 2008 - 2017) of 10.52 Mt. The 10 year average sales for crushed rock remains at 0.39 Mt which is only marginally below the apportionment figure of 0.4 Mt and consistent with the figures recorded in recent years. Notwithstanding the very limited additional reserves permitted during the monitoring period, overall there remains a healthy landbank of permitted aggregate reserves in the East of England with clear evidence of applications being promoted to replenish those reserves. The EEAWP can, therefore, advise the National Co-ordinating Group and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government that the Authorities comprising the East of England continue to offer a full contribution to both national and local aggregate needs. It is, however, noted that in recent years sales of sand and gravel have increased by around 1Mt p.a. and such production is set against a backdrop of generally declining reserves which points to potential supply issues at some future point. Cautioned should, therefore,

be exercised when assessing the position against the 10-year figure and it will be a matter for individual MPAs to address this challenge when in preparing their future Local Aggregate Assessments.

Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire and Luton

8.9 Sales of aggregate sand and gravel for Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Luton in 2017 stood at 1.64 Mt representing a slight reduction (2.9%) from that recorded during 2016 of 1.69 Mt. Nevertheless, the level of sales during 2017 was the second highest level of annual sales recorded within the area over the preceding ten year period (2008 – 2017). The Bedfordshire authorities accounted for 13% of sand and gravel sales within the East of England, a small fall from its 15% contribution recorded in 2016. The ten year sales average (2008 – 2017) in the area stood at 1.29 Mt representing a marginal increase from the ten year average over the 2007 - 2016 period of 1.28 Mt. Given the impact of the recession, both the sales figure for 2017 and the ten year average (2008-2017), unsurprisingly continue to lie below the figure of 1.84 Mt set out in the sub-national apportionment guidelines.

8.10 Reserves of sand and gravel in the area at the end of 2017 stood at 15.9 Mt representing a significant decrease of 13.3% from the reserves recorded at the end of the previous year of 18.3 Mt. It should be noted that the recorded figure for permitted reserves at the end of 2017 (15.9 Mt) is approximately 0.75 Mt below the figure achieved when subtracting the 2017 sales figure (1.64 Mt) from the reserves recorded as at the end of the previous year (18.3 Mt). Clearly it is not possible to compare returns on a site by site basis between the two years due to the disposal requirements in relation to the returns but, having regard to the information available to the Bedfordshire authorities from other sources, such as information submitted in support of planning applications and data from monitoring reports, it has been possible to at least identify some factors which could explain this discrepancy. These include:

a) the reserves as at the end of 2017 at one particular site were recorded as being 'non-aggregate' and consequently have not been taken as contributing to the overall reserves figure. It is not recalled, however, that such a classification was previously used by the operator for this particular site and this factor alone would account for the bulk of the difference. The reality is that the mineral could serve either market dependent upon respective markets;

b) in recent years, returns submitted in respect of certain sites did not reflect the fact that some reserves had been used for industrial sand and consequently stated reserves at relevant sites were adjusted down by 50% to account for this. Recent changes to the survey forms make a clearer distinction between aggregate and non-aggregate sales and reserves overcoming the need for assumed adjustments to be made;

c) in the absence of returns from a couple of operators in respect of the 2016 survey (principally due to a change in site ownership), estimates had to be made as to the level of production and permitted reserves at a major site;

d) one 2017 return received from an operator referred to a reserve recalculation at a particular site which presumably indicated a reduction from previously reported reserve figures; and

e) one site containing a modest volume of reserves beneath existing processing plant would have been factored into the 2016 returns but, due to operator subsequently opting to forego that particular deposit as part of latest working plans, has not featured in the 2017 return.

It is considered likely that a combination of the above factors largely account for the apparent discrepancy identified but without access to previous returns it has not been possible to interrogate this in greater detail.

- 8.11 Applying the methodology in the NPPF based on the rolling average 10 year sales to the stated reserves, indicates a landbank of 12.4 years for land-won sand and gravel. This represents a sharp reduction from the corresponding landbank calculated at the end of 2016 of 14.3 years on account of the differential identified in the reserves figures referred to above. However, the landbank still remains comfortably in excess of the minimum 7 year supply set out in the NPPF. Calculating the landbank based on the sub-national apportionment figure produces a lower landbank as at the end of 2017 of 8.6 years compared with 10 years as at the end of 2016, although again still above the NPPF requirement. With reference to the longer term trend (Appendix 5), it is again highlighted that the reserves figure returned for 2014, produced as part of the national survey, appears dubious.
- 8.12 No additional reserves were permitted during 2017 although a further planning application was received for the extraction of sand and gravel from one of six strategic mineral sites allocated for the supply of aggregate sand and gravels over the Plan period providing continuing evidence that proposals to work allocated reserves are coming forward. The application, on land known as Willington Lock, straddles the administrative areas of Bedford Borough and Central Bedfordshire Councils and would serve as an extension to Willington Quarry. It proposes the release of an additional 1.09 Mt of sand and gravel.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

- 8.13 In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough sales of sand and gravel during 2017 totalled 3.56 Mt representing a significant increase of 38.7% from the level of sales recorded in 2016 at 2.57 Mt. In fact, 2017 represented the area's highest level of annual sales recorded in any year during the ten year period 2008 – 2017 and accounted for 28% of sales within the East of England, an increase from its contribution of 22% recorded in 2016. The leap in sand and gravel sales in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough during 2017 by roughly 1 Mt contrasts sharply with the highly consistent sales figures achieved amongst other MPAs within the East of England where sales virtually mirrored those achieved in 2016 (see Table 2). It is considered that the magnitude of the increase in sales within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough can be attributed to the A14 upgrade (Ellington to Milton) coupled with other wider projects and the growth agenda in Cambridgeshire. The local plan made provision for some borrow pits for the improvement to the A14, although it is understood that these were not utilised in the intended way.
- 8.14 Aggregate sand and gravel reserves in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough at the end 2017 stood at 41.43 Mt, equating to a moderate decrease of 5.7% from the reserves figure of 43.92 Mt recorded at the end of 2016. The reserves figure in 2017 dipped to its lowest level within the ten year period 2008 – 2017 indicative of the strong sales. Based on the NPPF approach of applying a rolling average of 10 year sales, a landbank of 17.4 years is achieved. This represents a reduction from the landbank recorded in 2016 of 19 years using this method, but remains comfortable in excess of the 7 year landbank advocated in national policy. Calculating the landbank based on the sub-national apportionment produces a landbank of 14.4 years as at the end of 2017 compared with 15.3 years as at the end of 2016.
- 8.15 Only a modest 35,000 tonnes of additional sand and gravel reserves was granted planning permission during 2017 being a small extension to an existing quarry. A more

substantial tonnage of approximately 2 Mt was the subject of a further application during 2017, although this application had not been determined during the monitoring period.

- 8.16 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is also required to meet an apportionment for the production of crushed rock, namely limestone. Sales information pertaining to crushed rock in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has been collated with crushed rock (carstone) sales in Norfolk for confidentiality reasons due to the limited number of operators. The combined sales of crushed rock during 2017 totalled 0.4 Mt representing a 13% reduction from those recorded in 2016 at 0.46 Mt, however this level of production remains consistent with the annual call on reserves. Sales of crushed rock during 2017 aligns with the average three yearly figure between 2015 – 2017 and marginally in excess of the 10 year average figure between 2008 – 2017 of 0.39 Mt.
- 8.17 Reserves of crushed rock as at the end of 2017, again combined with reserves within Norfolk, stood at 4.48 Mt, representing a moderate decrease of 8.2% from the reserves of 4.88 Mt recorded as at the end of 2016. Applying a rolling average of ten year sales indicates a combined landbank of 11.6 years which falls slightly to a landbank of 11.2 years when calculated based on the annual call on reserves of 0.4 Mt (0.2 Mt per Authority) as set out in the sub-national apportionment guidelines.

Essex, Thurrock and Southend-on-Sea

- 8.18 The collated return on behalf of Greater Essex, comprising Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock, reports that of 31 quarries, wharves and rail transshipment sites within the area, responses were received in respect of 27 sites representing an 87% return rate. The sales of sand and gravel for the Greater Essex area in 2017 stood at 3.41 Mt representing a level consistent with sales recorded in 2016 of 3.40 Mt. This level of sales is broadly in line with the 3 year average sales figure (2015 – 2017) of 3.42 Mt and represents a small increase (6.7%) over the 10 year average sales figure (2008 – 2017) of 3.20 Mt. The 10 year average sales figure fell slightly (2.1%) from the average of 3.27 Mt recorded over the previous 10 year period (2007 – 2016). Sales of sand and gravel within Greater Essex in 2017 accounted for 27% of those recorded within the East of England representing a small reduction from its 29% contribution in 2016.
- 8.19 Reserves within Greater Essex as at the end of 2017 stood at 32.0 Mt, a reduction of 10.0 % from the figure recorded at the end of 2016 of 35.4 Mt. This is below the 3 year average of 33.3 Mt recorded between 2015 – 2017. A small decrease of 4.1% was also recorded in the 10 year average reserves figure of 34.9 Mt (2008 – 2017) compared with 36.4 Mt average recorded over the period 2007 – 2016. Applying the approach set out in the NPPF, reserves of sand and gravel as at the end of 2017 provide the area with a landbank of 10 years, representing a small reduction in the landbank of 10.8 years recorded in the previous year. Calculating the landbank based on the sub-regional apportionment produces a landbank of 7.2 years, a slight reduction from the landbank of 7.9 years recorded in 2016 albeit broadly in line with that recorded in 2015 at 7.3 years.
- 8.20 Despite handling a large number of applications during 2017, none of the permissions granted resulted in any increase in permitted reserves involving proposals for operational changes and / or extensions of time. However, there are a number of further applications yet to be determined, one of which, if granted, would provide an additional 3.66 Mt of sand and gravel demonstrating that proposals for further reserves are coming forward.

Hertfordshire

- 8.21 Sales of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire during 2017 totalled 1.17 Mt, a level consistent with sales recorded in 2016 of 1.16 Mt although slightly down on the 2015 figure of 1.22 Mt. The 2017 sales figure is slightly down, therefore, compared with the 3 year average sales figure (2015 – 2017) of 1.19 Mt but is in line with the 10 year average sales figure (2008 – 2017) of 1.16 Mt. The 10 year average sales figure rose marginally (1.1%) from an average of 1.15 Mt recorded over the 10 year period (2007 - 2016). Sales of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire during 2017 accounted for 9% of the total within the East of England, a marginal reduction from its contribution of 10% in the previous year.
- 8.22 The reserves of sand and gravel in the area at the end of 2017 stood at 10.46 Mt compared with 11.75 Mt recorded at the end of 2016, a drop of 11.0%. Hertfordshire County Council points out that the 2017 reserve figure is a recalculation following the survey returns which each stated their permitted reserves at the end of 2017 rather than a calculation of permitted reserves at the start of the year minus total sales. The 3 year average for reserves over 2015 – 2017 stood at 11.8 Mt, a 10.1% fall from the 3 year average of 13.14 Mt recorded over 2014 – 2016 whilst the 10 year average reserves figure of 13.09 Mt (2008 – 2017) remained at a broadly similar level to the average of 13.13 Mt recorded over 2007 - 2016. The landbank for sand and gravel in Hertfordshire at the end of 2017 stood at 9 years using the NPPF methodology compared with a landbank of 10.2 years calculated in 2016. Calculating the landbank using the sub-regional apportionment returned a landbank of 7.5 years compared with a landbank of 8.5 years in 2016 using the same approach.
- 8.23 Whilst no additional tonnage of minerals was approved during 2017, resolutions were secured for the granting of some 8.45 Mt of sand and gravel from two separate sites subject to the completion of respective S106 legal agreements. A further application, for the phased extraction of 2.6 Mt of sand and gravel, was refused planning permission, although a revised application has since been submitted for 1.25 Mt which had yet to be determined during 2017.

Norfolk

- 8.24 Within Norfolk the sales of sand and gravel in 2017 fell marginally by 1.1% since 2016 to stand at 1.61 Mt yet nevertheless amounted to the second highest annual sales figure recorded over the period 2008 - 2017. Accordingly the level of sales in 2017 exceeded both the 3 year sales average (2015 – 2017) of 1.55 Mt and the 10 year sales average (2008 – 2017) of 1.38 Mt. The 2017 sales in Norfolk accounted for 13% of those recorded within the East of England equating to a marginal reduction from its contribution of 14% recorded in 2016. The level of reserves for Norfolk at the end of 2017 stood at 14.2 Mt which represents a 14.2% fall from the previous year. This reserves figure is below the 3 yearly average recorded between 2015 – 2017 of 16.3 Mt and the ten yearly average recorded between 2008 – 2017 of 15.9 Mt.
- 8.25 Norfolk's landbank for sand and gravel as at the end of 2017 stood at 10.3 years using the NPPF methodology based on a rolling average of 10 year sales. Calculating the landbank using the sub-national apportionment figures indicates a landbank of 5.5 years, a level below the threshold identified in the NPPF, notwithstanding the diminishing relevance of these guidelines. It is noted that the 2017 reserves figure for Norfolk was not bolstered by the grant of any planning permission for additional sand and gravel during the monitoring period.
- 8.26 Norfolk is also required to meet an apportionment for crushed rock, namely carstone, in addition to that for sand and gravel. As noted above, the figures for crushed rock have been combined with those relating to limestone within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

in order to avoid disclosure of confidential data. The sales of Norfolk carstone and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough crushed rock for 2017 were recorded as 0.40 Mt. This fell by 0.06 Mt from the sales recorded in 2016 of 0.46 Mt, a drop of 13%, albeit remains in line with the annual call on reserves. Sales in 2017, however, remained in line with the 3 year average sales recorded between 2015 – 2017 and slightly in excess of the ten year average of 0.39 recorded between 2008 – 2017. Reserves of crushed rock as at the end of 2017, again combined for confidentiality reasons, stood at 4.48 Mt, representing a moderate decrease of 8.2% from the reserves of 4.88 Mt recorded at the end of 2016. Applying a rolling average of ten year sales indicates a combined landbank of 11.6 years which falls slightly to a landbank of 11.2 years when calculated based on the sub-national apportionment figure.

Suffolk

- 8.27 Sales of sand and gravel for Suffolk in 2017 were recorded as 1.28 Mt which represents a small increase of 6.2% from sales in the previous year of 1.20 Mt. This level of sales exceeds both the 3 year average sales figure (2015 – 2017) of 1.12 Mt and the 10 year average sales figure (2008 – 2017) of 1.11 Mt. Sales of sand and gravel in Suffolk during 2017 accounted for 10% of the total sold within the East of England, consistent with its proportion of sales recorded in 2016.
- 8.28 Reserves of sand and gravel in the area at the end of 2017 stood at 11.82 Mt registering a small fall of 7.3% from the 2016 figure of 12.75 Mt. This results in a landbank figure for sand and gravel of 10.6 years is achieved using the NPPF methodology, a small decrease from the 2016 landbank of 11.0 years. Calculating the landbank based on the sub-regional apportionment produces a landbank of 7.29 years, a slight drop from the previous year when the landbank stood at 7.9 years using this method. No planning permissions were granted for additional sand and gravel reserves during 2017.
- 8.29 With reference to the longer term view (Appendix 5) it should be noted that the 2012 AMR reported a reserve figure of 14 Mt. This was an error and included additional mineral which was released when the sand and gravel Flixton extension was granted planning permission in March 2013.

Appendix 1: Membership of the East of England Aggregates Working Party in 2017

Chairman	
Richard Greaves	Essex County Council
Secretariat	
Susan Marsh	Central Bedfordshire Council
Jerry Smith	Central Bedfordshire Council
Mineral Planning Authority Representatives	
Ann Barnes	Cambridgeshire County Council
Roy Romans	Central Bedfordshire, Bedford Borough and Luton Councils
Philip Dash	Essex County Council
Alethea Evans	Essex County Council
Trish Carter-Lyons	Hertfordshire County Council
Chris Stanek	Peterborough City Council
Richard Drake	Norfolk County Council
Richard Hatter	Thurrock Borough Council
Mark Shepherd	Southend BC
Graham Gunby	Suffolk County Council
Minerals Industry Representatives	
Kirsten Hannaford-Hill	Aggregate Industries/MPA
Chris Hemmingsley	Brett Aggregates Ltd
Trefor Evans	British Aggregates
Peter Dawes	Frimstone Ltd/BAA
Keith Bird	Hanson UK
Peter Lemon	Middaggs
Mark North	Mineral Products Association (MPA)
Mike Pendock	Tarmac
Other Representatives	
Eamon Mythen	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)
Vicky Engelke	MHCLG
Nat Percival	Marine Management Organisation

Appendix 2: East of England Aggregates Working Party Activities in 2017

2017

Three meetings were held on 8 February, 14 June and 18 October. The following items were discussed during the first meeting held in February:

- Update on the latest Minerals Survey and discussion regarding reviewing the survey forms in comparison with those used by other AWPAs;
- General discussion on Mineral Safeguarding led by the approach adopted by Herts CC and sharing the approaches and experiences of other MPAs;
- Concerns aired regarding the lack of any meeting of the National Co-ordinating Group, given the current guidelines are becoming out of date and the situation is becoming more critical given the further growth being promoted through the Housing White Paper;
- National Planning issues covering future funding and contracts of the AWPAs' Technical Secretaries and publication of the Housing White Paper. RTPI/MPA Mineral Planning Conference and update from latest Minerals Products Sales data;
- Update on MPA Local Plans.

At the June meeting the following items were discussed:

- The Group considered the draft Annual Monitoring Report for 2016;
- Discussion on the POS Practice Guidance on the Production and Use of LAAs (May 2017);
- Update from the Mineral Products Association including latest long-term aggregates demand and supply scenarios and feedback from the RTPI/MPA Mineral Planning Conference.
- National Planning Issues covered changes to role of DCLG contact, funding for AWP Secretariat and pulling of the Nottinghamshire Draft Minerals Local Plan shortly before its Examination.
- Update on MPA Local Plans.

At the October meeting the following matters were discussed:

- The Group heard feedback following the review of annual survey forms used by other AWPAs and what adjustments may be beneficial;
- Update on Study into Wharf capacity;
- The Group heard feedback from the National Co-ordinating Group meeting held in October 2017;
- Representatives from the Minerals Planning Authorities summarised key findings from their draft LAAs and the Group agreed that none of the drafts raised any concerns of a strategic nature and generally set out a healthy set of figures;
- Discussion on Industrial Sand with the commissioning of an update to an Industrial Sands Report in Bedfordshire noted;

- Update from the Mineral Products Association including latest figures for the demand of construction mineral products, mortar and aggregate sales volumes;
- National Planning Issues discussed recent Government changes to the methodology for calculating the number of houses to be provided in Local Plans and implications for the timetables; planning application fees;
- Update on MPA Local Plans.

Appendix 3: Permitted Aggregate Extraction Sites in 2017

Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire and Luton		
Address	Grid reference	Site Operator
Sand and gravel		
Cainhoe	TL 102 375	Thomas Brothers Ltd
Willington (incl Octagon Farm)	TL 097 502	Breedon Group
Black Cat	TL 16480 55480	Breedon Group
Broom South	TL 17321 41838	Tarmac Ltd
Potton/Myers Farm (sand only)	TL 225 503	Breedon Group
Sandy Heath (sand only)	TL 205 492	Tarmac Ltd
Simpsonhill Plantation (sand only)	TL 082 372	Forterra
Churchways (including Checkleywood and Riddy's Pit)	SP 936 294	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
Grovebury Quarry, Grovebury Road	SP 924 238	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
Mundays Hill	SP 940 282	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
Fox Corner ⁷	SP 928 293	DB Standing & Son
Bryants Lane	SP 929 288	M O'Brien (t/a LB Silica Sand Ltd)
Reach Lane	SP 932 284	M O'Brien (t/a LB Silica Sand Ltd)

⁷ NB Site virtually exhausted. A nominal tonnage is extracted to keep permission alive but principally subject to restoration operations

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough		
Address	Grid reference	Site Operator
Sand & Gravel		
Active		
Dernford Farm, Sawston	546830 250960	RJD Ltd
Mepal Quarry (Sutton Gault)	541650 282090	Frimstone
Must Farm (part)	523080 296950	Hanson Aggregates
Needingworth Quarry	538740 273010	Hanson Aggregates
Block Fen II	542500 284000	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd
Kennet	569000 268760	Mick George Ltd
Witcham Meadlands/Mepal Quarry	544200 284100	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
Must Farm (part)	523080 296950	Hanson Aggregates
Little Paxton Quarry II	520000 264200	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
Pode Hole Quarry	526000 303150	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
Briggs Farm, Prior's Fen	524999 301056	P J Thory
Tanholt / Eyebury Quarry	523800 301650	Cemex
Maxey Quarry	513400 307310	Tarmac
Thornhaugh II	505750 299400	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd / Mick George Ltd
Cook's Hole	505227 299722	Mick George Ltd
Limestone		
Dimmock's Cote (Crushed rock)	554480 272390	Francis Flower Ltd
Thornhaugh II	505750 299400	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd / Mick George Ltd
Cross Leys Quarry	502800 300600	Mick George Ltd
Cook's Hole	505227 299722	Mick George Ltd

Essex, Thurrock & Southend-on-Sea		
Site Name	Grid Ref	Site Operator
Sand & Gravel		
Martell's Quarry, Ardleigh (including Silica sand)	60508 22828	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
Bradwell Quarry, Silver End	58198 22108	Blackwater Aggregates
Alresford Creek, Alresford	60621 22085	Brett Aggregates
Brightlingsea Quarry	60705 21839	Brett Aggregates
Elsenham Quarry, Elsenham	55486 22691	Brett Aggregates
Lufkins Farm, Thorrington Road, Great Bentley	60974 22208	Brett Aggregates
Widdington	55274 23102	Carr & Bircher Ltd
Royal Oak, Danbury	58036 20510	Danbury Aggregates
St Cleres Pit, Danbury	57623 20578	Danbury Aggregates
Curry Farm, Bradwell-on-Sea	59960 20550	Dewicks
Crumps Farm, Gt Canfield	58815 22105	Edviron Ltd
Blackleys Quarry, Great Leighs	57300 21930	Frank Lyons Plant Services Ltd
Asheldham	59776 20138	G&B Finch Ltd
Rivenhall Airfield (Waste Facility)	58232 22047	Gent Fairhead & Co Ltd
Birch Quarry	59275 21957	Hanson Aggregates
Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham	57362 21173	Hanson Aggregates
Fingringhoe Quarry	60432 22013	J J Prior Ltd
Colchester Quarry, Stanway	59488 22265	Tarmac
Wivenhoe Quarry	60577 22210	Tarmac
Mill House Farm, West Tilbury	56583 17906	RJD Ltd
Orsett Quarry- Stanford-le-Hope (Thanet Sand)	56711 18058	RJD Ltd
Cobbs Farm	58900 20855	Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd
Crown Quarry (Ardleigh Reservoir Extension)	60288 22937	Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd

Essex, Thurrock & Southend-on-Sea		
Highwood Quarry, Little Easton	55993 22270	Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd
East Tilbury Quarry	56874 17798	S Walsh and Sons Ltd

Hertfordshire		
Site Name	Grid Ref	Site Operator
Sand & Gravel		
Anstey Chalk Quarry	53934 23302	The Anstey Quarry Co. Ltd
Bedwell Park Quarry	52823 20917	Bedwell Park Quarry Co.
Codicote Quarry	52126 21706	Codicote Quarry Ltd
Bovingdon Brick Works	50040 20299	Bovingdon Brick Works Ltd
Great Westwood Quarry	50717 19879	Cemex UK
Hatfield Quarry	51891 20843	Cemex UK
Hoddesdon Quarry ⁸	53538 20762	Ingrebourne Valley Ltd
Panshanger Park Quarry	52918 21271	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd
Pole Hole / Hollingson Meads	54519 21229	Frank Lyons Plant Services Ltd
Thornley Hall Farm	54882 21812	David Tinney
Tyttenhanger Quarry	51920 20560	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd
Water Hall Quarry ⁹	52982 20979	Frank Lyons Plant Services Ltd
Westmill Quarry	53418 21616	Cemex UK

⁸ Currently in aftercare

⁹ Extant planning permission but not currently working. Completion date for restoration extended to 2019 by appeal. A new scheme of working & restoration would be needed before any further extraction from the plant site.

Norfolk		
Site	Grid ref	Site Operator
Sand & Gravel		
Holt	6075,3372	Cemex
Attlebridge	6147 3160	Cemex
Litcham	5899,3167	East Anglian Stone
Crimplesham	5667,3036	Frimstone
Tottenhill	5630,3118	Frimstone
Pentney	5690,3126	Middleton Aggregates
Middleton	5680,3153	Middleton Aggregates
Earsham	6319,2900	Earsham Gravels
Kirby Cane	6380,2833	Lyndon Pallett Group
Carbrooke	5950,3000	Four Leaf Enterprises
Shropham	6003,2940	Breedon Aggregates
Easton	6145,3100	Lafarge Tarmac
Stanfield	5946,3203	East Anglian Stone
Feltwell	5740,2920	Frimstone
Burgh Castle	6483,3042	Folkes Plant
Wymondham	6136, 3002	Longwater Gravel
Raveningham/Norton Subcourse	6402,2993	Cemex
East Bilney	5965,3188	Middleton Aggregates
East Rudham	5832,3310	Longwater Gravel
Middleton	5675,3144	Delta Roadstone
Carbrooke	5950,3000	Frimstone
Mundham	6338,2971	Earsham Gravels
Easton	6140, 3111	Cemex
Weeting	5788,2870	Lignacite
Horstead	6252,3203	Longwater Gravel
Buxton	6243,3214	Frimstone
Swardeston	6221,3033	Lafarge Tarmac
Beeston Regis	6469,3411	Carter Concrete

Norfolk		
Wormegay	5678,3129	Delta Roadstone
Spixworth	6230,3160	Lafarge Tarmac
Horstead	6258,3183	Lafarge Tarmac
Stody	6075,3338	Frimstone
Longham	5936,3174	McLeod Aggregates Ltd
East Beckham	6154,3407	Gresham Gravels
Crushed Rock		
Middleton	5680,3153	Middleton Aggregates
Snettisham	5684,3349	Frimstone

Suffolk		
Site	Grid ref	Site operator
Sand & Gravel		
Sandy Lane Quarry, Barham	6135 2515	Brett Aggregates Ltd
Gallows Hill Quarry, Barking	6120 2514	Tarmac
Folly Farm Quarry, Tattingstone	6123 2364	Shotley Holdings Ltd
Blood Hill Quarry, Bramford	6110 2487	J T Few
Red House Farm Quarry, Bucklesham	6250 2406	Tarmac
Marstons Pit, Cavenham	5759 2714	Allen Newport Ltd
Shrublands Quarry, Coddensham	6120 2537	Brett Aggregates Ltd
Flixton Quarry, Flixton	6298 2865	Cemex UK Materials Ltd
Foxhall Quarry, Foxhall	6243 2438	Eurovia
Henham Quarry, Henham	6453 2789	Lyndon Pallett
Rands Hall Pit, Layham,	6010 2398	Brett Aggregates Ltd

Suffolk		
Sheepdrift Fram Quarry, Waldringfield	6260 2448	Brett Aggregates Ltd
Wangford Quarry, Wangford	6465 2778	Cemex UK Materials Ltd
Lawn Farm Quarry, Wetherden	5995 2625	Aggmax
Pannington Hall Quarry, Wherstead	6140 2398	Brett Aggregates Ltd
Bay Farm Quarry, Worlington	5695 2715	Frimstone Ltd
Peyton Hall Farm Quarry, Hadleigh	6022 2442	Buffalo Crow
North Farm Quarry, Barnham	5845 2795	Elveden Estate

Appendix 4: Aggregate Sales in the East of England (2008–2017)

SALES (Thousand Tonnes)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	3 yr Avg (2015 - 2017)	5 yr Avg (2013 - 2017)	10 yr Avg (2008 - 2017)
Sand and Gravel													
Bedford, Central Bedfordshire & Luton	1,016	944	1,040	1,115	1,197	1,255	1,622	1,322	1,692	1,643	1,552	1,507	1,285
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	3,052	2,315	1,800	1,703	1,783	1,837	2,650	2,548	2,565	3,559	2,891	2,632	2,381
Essex, Thurrock & Southend-on-Sea	3,288	2,794	2,986	2,803	2,303	3,184	4,368	3,454	3,400	3,415	3,423	3,564	3,200
Hertfordshire	989	1,214	1, 173	1,268	1,124	1,130	1,210	1,224	1,165	1,167	1,185	1,179	1,164
Norfolk	1,586	1,378	1,186	1,290	1,131	1,115	1,462	1,415	1,623	1,605	1,548	1,444	1,379
Suffolk	1,403	1,037	1,104	1,078	1,088	1,061	1,000	871	1,203	1,277	1,117	1,082	1,112
East of England	11,334	9,682	9,289	9,257	8,626	9,582	12,312	10,834	11,648	12,666	11,716	11,408	10,523

Crushed rock													
East of England	513	337	228	262	287	355	668	353	456	399	403	446	386

Appendix 5: Aggregate Sand and Gravel reserves in the East of England (2008-2017)

RESERVES (Thousand Tonnes)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	3 yr Avg (15-17)	5 yr Avg (13-17)	10 yr Avg (08- 17)
Bedford, Central Beds & Luton	19,334	20,364	22,898	21,573	21,700	21,726	13,559	19,386 ¹⁰	18,341	15,910	17,879	17,784	19,479
Cambs & Peterboro'	45,490	49,918	46,200	45,246	47,138¹¹	48,967	45,410	43,330	43,920	41,429	42,893	44,611	45,705
Essex, Thurrock & Southend- on-Sea	39,191	36,706	36,934	37,014	35,503	32,885	30,724	32,687	35,368	31,953	33,336	32,723	34,897
Herts	10,869	10, 619	10,786	16,700	15,792	16,260	14,440	13,216	11,752	10,458 ¹²	11,809	13,225	13,089
Norfolk	16,069	18,021	15,435	16,079	14,559	13,335	16,922	18,288	16,536	14,187	16,337	15,854	15,943

¹⁰ Where some reserves have been used for industrial sand, reserves have been adjusted down by 50% at the relevant sites to account for this.

¹¹ This figure is taken from the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough LAA (published Dec 2013) and is higher than the final figure reported in the EEAWP collation form for 2012.

¹² Figure represents a re-calculation of reserves following the results of the survey returns which each stated their permitted reserves figure at the end of 2017. It is not a calculation of permitted reserves at the start of the year minus the total sales figure

Suffolk	15,505	14,880	13,615	14,110	13,100¹³	13,705	13,205 ¹⁴	13,190	12,747	11,822	12,586	12,934	13,588
East of England	146,458	150,508	145,868	150,722	147,792	146,878	134,260	140,097	138,664	125,759	134,840	137,132	142,701

RESERVES (Thousand Tonnes)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	3 yr Avg (15-17)	5 yr Avg (13-17)	10 yr Avg (08-17)
Cambs & Peterboro' (Limestone) and Norfolk (Carstone)	4,462	3,550	3,182	5,976	5,510	5,610	4,807	4,415	4,881 ¹⁵	4,480	4,592	4,839	4,687

¹³ The 2012 collation form included an extension to a site which was not permitted until 2013. This explains the reason for a higher reserves figure reported in the 2012 report.

¹⁴ Assumed entry in BGS Survey of 3,752 thousand tonnes is incorrect and relied on figure in Suffolk CC's return.

¹⁵ Figures for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough related to operations of fewer than three companies and so figures have been combined with Norfolk to avoid disclosure of confidential data

Appendix 6: Applications Approved, Refused, Withdrawn and Undetermined 2017

MPA Bedford, Central Bedfordshire & Luton				
Site Name	Mineral	Description (mineral extraction or recycling)	Decision	Tonnage
Eastern Way Quarries, Eastern Way, Heath & Reach	Silica Sand	Consolidating application for continued working of existing quarries encompassing review of old mineral permissions, extension to Mundays Hill Quarry, variation of hours for processing plant and comprehensive restoration	Undetermined (subject to a s106)	450,000 additional silica sand
Land either side of Willington Lock, St Neots Road, Bedford	Sand and Gravel	Extraction of sand and gravel; installation of mineral processing plant; construction of a quarry access onto St Neots Road; installation of a temporary access road crossing the River Ouse; and restoration of extraction area partly using imported inert material	Undetermined	1,090,000
				Permitted reserves = Nil

MPA Cambridgeshire & Peterborough				
Site Name	Mineral and grid ref	Description (mineral extraction or recycling)	Decision	Tonnage
Harlocks Farm	Clay 557861 278657	Removal of clay generated by construction of a winter harvesting storage reservoir	Granted permission	N/A (Material not made available to open market)
Mepal Quarry	Sand and Gravel 545072 285152	Extraction of sand and gravel and clay for landfill cell engineering as an extension.	Refused	1,900,000
Pode Hole (extension)	Sand & Gravel 526174 303276	Extension to existing site	Undetermined	1,980,000
Willow Hall Farm	Sand and Gravel 524628 301941	Extension to existing site	Granted permission	35,000
Chesterton Sidings	N/A 547465 260700	Certificate of lawful Use – Use of land as a rail depot for aggregates	Granted	N/A
Permitted reserves = 35,000				

MPA Essex, Thurrock & Southend-on-Sea				
Site Name	Mineral	Description	Decision	Tonnage
Rayne Quarry, Nr Braintree	Sand and Gravel	New sand & gravel quarry, installation of processing plant & quarry access road onto the B1256 with phased restoration to a mixed landuse of arable agriculture, lowland acid grassland, lowland meadow, woodland, lake & reedbeds &	Pending Legal Agreement	3,660,000

		proposed public rights of way.		
Permitted reserves = Nil				

MPA Hertfordshire				
Land at Ware Park, Wadesmill Road	Sand and Gravel 532500 215000	Phased extraction of sand & gravel, use of mobile dry screening plant, stockpile area, weighbridge, wheel cleaning facilities, ancillary site offices together with construction of a new access onto Wadesmill Road & phased restoration of landscaped farmland at a lower level.	Refused	2,600,000
Land at Ware Park, Wadesmill Road	Sand and Gravel 532500 215000	Phased extraction of 1.25 Mt of sand & gravel, mobile dry screening plant, weighbridge, wheel cleaning facilities, ancillary site offices, construction of a new access onto Wadesmill Road & phased restoration of landscaped farmland at a lower level.	Undetermined	1,250,000
Hatfield (Furzefield)	Sand and Gravel 518875 208516	Proposed extension to Hatfield Quarry for the extraction of approx. 0.45 Mt of sand & gravel from within 17.7 ha of land known	Undetermined – (resolution to grant permission subject to S106)	450,000

		as Furzefield, involving retention of quarry access road & site infrastructure facilities & restoration to agricultural land & mixed habitats including wetlands, acid grassland & woodland planting.		
Land at Hatfield Aerodrome	Sand and Gravel 5198 2083	New quarry on land at former Hatfield Aerodrome including a new access road onto the A1057, aggregate processing plant, concrete batching plant & other ancillary facilities together with the importation of inert fill materials for the restoration of the minerals working.	Undetermined – (resolution to grant permission subject to S106	8,000,000
Permitted reserves = Nil				

MPA Norfolk				
Site Name	Mineral	Description	Decision	Tonnage
-	-	-	-	-
Permitted reserves = Nil				

MPA Suffolk				
Site Name	Mineral	Description	Decision	Tonnage
-	-	-	-	-
Permitted reserves = Nil				

Appendix 7: Permitted Aggregate Recycling Sites 2017

Aggregate recycling sites in Bedford, Central Bedfordshire & Luton		
Site	Grid Ref	Operator
Active sites		
Land to the North of Barford Rd, Blunham	TL 13948 51576	Acorn Transport & Plant Hire
North End Farm, Bletsoe	TL 02615 59602	C Jackson & Sons
Cow Close	TL 19221 43428	FD O'Dell and Sons Ltd
Goregong Farm, Podington	494600 262100	CAJ Resources Ltd
Unit 16, Harmill IE, Grovebury Rd, Leighton Buzzard	SP 92251 24022	M O'Brien Plant Hire
Octagon Farm, Cople, Willington ¹⁶	TL 09721 50296	Breedon Group
Old Sand Quarry, Haynes West End	507050 240505	S C Bradshaw Haulage
Heron's Farm	TL 06271 18696	Mr G Sayers
Cainhoe Quarry, Clophill	TL 10306 37755	Thomas Bros Exc Ltd
Land adj to A507, Clophill	TL 10288 37734	Winton Haulage Ltd
Goosey Lodge IE, Wymington	496200, 263930	Wykes Engineering

Aggregate recycling sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough ¹⁷		
Active sites	Grid Ref	Operator
Dogsthorpe EMR, Peterborough	520287 302329	Mick George Ltd
Dogsthorpe Landfill	521064 302061	Apex

¹⁶ Permission expired December 2017 tied to restoration of plant site.

¹⁷ Cambridgeshire County Council rely on EA Waste Interrogator for aggregate recycling centres information which is yet to be made available for 2016 at the time of the survey.

Rear of Low Cross House, Padholme Road East*	521064 299138	Rose & Sons Plant Hire
Station Road, Thorney*	528129 305128	The Concrete Company
Waterbeach	548700 268700	AmeyCespa / Frimstone
Kennett	569800 269300	Mick George Ltd

*Unknown if active

Aggregate recycling sites in Essex, Thurrock Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council		
Site	Grid Ref	Operator
Martell's Quarry, Ardleigh	50516 22808	Recycled in Ardleigh Ltd
Widdington Pit, Widdington	528 314	E Corr Plant Hire (<i>Operational status TBC</i>)
Colchester Skip Hire		Colchester Skip Hire
Woolmongers Lane BRW	TL 583 017	Codham Hall Farm
CottisYard Recycling Facility	TQ 884 901	DD Recycling Ltd
Curry Farm	TL 995 059	R Dewick
Evans Thornwood	469240 049630	D Evans & Sons
EWD Carters Haulage Yard, Brightlingsea	08695 18056	Eastern Waste Disposal Ltd
Loppingdales, Gaunts End, Elsenham	55551 22546	SRC

Essex Recycling, Lane Farm, Wix	61791 22915	Essex Recycling Ltd
Bulls Lodge Quarry	57450 21070	Eurovia
Bateman's Farm	TL 742 183	John Davies
Codham Hall Farm	TQ 592 886	Forefront Utilities Ltd
Franklin Hire	TL 796 924	Franklin Hire Ltd
GBN, Archers Fields, Basildon	57365 19029	GBN Services Ltd
Land adjacent to Taylors Farm, Takeley	55383 2249	Ronald B Haigh & Co Ltd
Green Recycling	TL857 076	Green Recycling Ltd
Harvey Automobile Engineering	TL 380 050	Mason Trucking Co Ltd (Operational status TBC)
Hill Demolition & Skip Hire	TL 70840 00700	Mrs C Hill, Mr T & A Hill & Miss L Hill
JKS, Roach Valley Works, Rochford	TQ 881899	JKS Construction Ltd
Hallsford Bridge	TL562 018	P W Keen Ltd
Harlow Mill, Old Harlow	54714 21228	Aggregate Industries
Wivenhoe Quarry, Colchester	TM 046 224	Tarmac Ltd
Haigh Recycling Armigers Farm, Thaxted	55949 22920	DL,CF & DPA Goodwin
Parkeston Quay		Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd (Operational status TBC)
Halstead Highway Depot	582378 230472	Ringway Jacobs Ltd
Highwood Quarry, Little Easton	55993 22270	GE & AF Silvester Ltd
The Yard	57005 22525	Silverton Aggregates
Haven Road	TM022 236	Silverton Aggregates
Colchester Quarry, Stanway (Colchester Recycling)	TL 950 225	Tarmac Ltd (Cory Environmental Ltd)
Pitsea	TQ739 873	Veolia ES
Royden Lea Farm	542300 210600	RB Whitbread (Plant Hire) Ltd
Stock Road Recycling Facility	590150 187753	W & H (Romac) Ltd
Patterns Yard		Peter Wingett (Operational status TBC)

Whites Yard		Paul Whitehair (<i>Operational status TBC</i>)
C A Blackwell (Contracts) Ltd		C A Blackwell (Contracts) Ltd
Devereaux Farm		Silverton Aggregates
Mason Trucking Company		G & B Finch

Aggregate recycling sites in Hertfordshire		
Active sites	Grid Ref	Operator
Anstey Quarry	53934 23302	The Anstey Quarry Co. Ltd
Birchall Lane, Cole Green	52703 21148	Eco Aggregates Ltd
Burnside, Hatfield	52610 21036	BP Mitchell & Peter Brother Ltd
Codicote Quarry	52135 21729	The Codicote Quarry Company Ltd
Harper Lane Rail Loop	51598 20159	Tarmac
Harper Lodge Farm, Radlett	51598 201221	Ground Waste Recycling Ltd
5 Hunting Gate, Hitchin	51944 23120	Winters Haulage Ltd (Inactive)
Land adjacent to B197, North Gravelly	52342 22920	Envirowaste (Inc) Ltd/ Stevenage Skips

Aggregate recycling sites in Norfolk		
Site	Grid Ref	Operator
Aylsham	620086 327715	Aylsham Plant Hire Ltd
Morningthorpe	621878 294503	Richardson Recycling Ltd
Beeston Regis	616848 341385	Carter Concrete
Breckles	594654 295238	Mr R Childerhouse
Stanfield	594040 320112	East Anglian Stone Ltd
Great Yarmouth	649438 301741	EE Green & Son
Snettisham	568343 334969	Frimstone Ltd
Carbrooke	594921 301226	Frimstone Ltd
Buxton	624213 321360	Frimstone Ltd

Crimplesham	566598 303581	Frimstone Ltd
Letheringsett	605348 341617	Glaven Pits Ltd
West Caister	651665 311016	Highways Contractors
Coxford Abbey Quarry, East Rudham	582943 331050	Longwater
Middleton	567917 315584	Middleton Aggregates Ltd
Ketteringham	617271 302612	Middleton Aggregates Ltd
East Bilney	595523 318578	Middleton Aggregates Ltd
Melton Constable	604594 332839	Morrissey Builders
Aylmerton	618231 340410	Mr Rounce
Heywood	609883 285333	R & C Bettinson
Shropham	602260 293243	R J Holbrook
Costessey	615066 311253	R G Carter
Bergh Apton	630882 299900	T Farrow Construction

Aggregate recycling sites in Suffolk		
Active sites	Grid Ref	Operator
Bolton Brothers Recycling Centre (MRF)	612153 249700	Bolton Brothers
Shrubland Quarry, Coddensham	612000 253700	Brett Aggregates Ltd
Sheepdrift Farm Quarry, Waldringfield	626000 244800	Brett Aggregates Ltd
Sinks Pit, Little Bealings	621498 245495	Cemex
Flixton Quarry, Flixton (Site A)	629800 286500	Cemex
D J Spall Recycling Ltd	626551 255006	D J Spall Recycling Ltd
Former Brickworks and Piperwork's site, Lowestoft	652400 288500	E E Green & Son
Maltings Farm, Great Blakenham	611257 251806	HF and JT Few
Broomfield Pit, Barham	612200 251500	Tarmac
Gazeley Secondary Agg Production	571889 267193	Tarmac
Worlington Quarry	569410 271743	M Dickerson

Marstons Quarry, Cavenham	575925 271485	Middleton Aggregates
Old Chicory Factory	572492 286426	Murfitts Industries
Sole Bay Recycling	649862 276551	Murray Graham
Newmarket Open Door Recycling Centre	563526 264698	Newmarket Open Door
S Sacker (Claydon) Ltd	612299 250377	Sackers Recycling
Causeway Pit, Lakenheath	570700 282200	Sutton Services
Somersham Road	611100 248200	Swift Recycling
Harpers Hill Farm, Naylands	596400 234900	TD & AM Bugg
Beccles Civic Amenity Site	645143 288605	Radical Waste
Chilton Grove Works	587917 243351	Wiles Contractors Ltd
Lakenheath Recycling Centre, Brandon Road	573383 279879	Elveden Farms
Claydon Skips Ltd, Masons Landfill	611604 250142	Claydon Skips
Ellough Waste Transfer Station	644604 250142	V C Cooke
Barton Mills Chalk Quarry	571059 272238	Needham Calks (HAM)
Falconer Road, Haverhill	568045 244553	McFitch Waste Management
Lawn Farm, Wetherden	599309 262979	Aggmax
Chilton Concrete Recycling Facility, Chilton Airfield	587917 243351	T & K Weavers Demolition
Holywell Row Waste Recovery Site	570672 278265	A & S Topsoils
R & D Construction Depot, Summer Road, Walsham-le-Willows	599362 272131	R & D Construction
Solar Farm, Gisleham	652488 288370	Ley Plant
The Control Tower (Recycling) Bentwaters	634136 252681	John Kemble

Appendix 8: Permitted wharfs and aggregate rail depots 2017

Bedford, Central Bedfordshire & Luton	Leagrave Road Aggregate Railhead, Leagrave Road, Luton	TL 074229	Tarmac
	Limbury Sidings, Aggregate Rail depot, Luton	TL 097215	Breedon Group
	Elstow Aggregate Rail Depot, Bedford	504246 245723	Tarmac
	Stewartby Aggregate Rail Depot	TL 01252 42750	Network Rail (rail ballast)
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	Chesterton Sidings, Cambridge	547465 260700	Tarmac (Crushed Rock)
	Chesterton Sidings, Cambridge	547465 260700	Frimstone (Limestone; Granite)
	Peterborough Rail Depot	518911 298280	Cemex
	Ely	555900 280900	Cemex UK Operations Ltd
	Whitemoor, March	541420 298930	Network Rail (Rail ballast)
Essex, Thurrock Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council	Harlow Mill Rail Depot	54714E 21228N	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
	Chelmsford Rail Depot (Brook Street)		Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
	Harlow Mill Rail Depot	54714E 21228N	Tarmac Ltd
	Marks Tey Rail Depot	5918E 2241N	Tarmac Ltd
	Purfleet Wharf, Thurrock	55710E 17704N	Cemex (Inactive)
	DP World, London Gateway, Thurrock		Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
	Thurrock Marine Jetty	55741E 17688N	Tarmac Ltd

	1 Berth, Tilbury Docks, Thurrock	56340E 17607N	Stema Shipping Ltd
	Fingringhoe Wharf, Essex	5044E 2211N	JJ Prior Ltd
Hertfordshire	Harper Lane Rail Loop	51598E 20159N	Tarmac Ltd
	Hitchin Rail Depot	51960E 22960N	Cemex UK (Inactive)
	Langley Sidings Rail Depot	52398E 22289N	Tarmac Ltd
	Orphanage Road Rail Depot	51106E 19766N	London Concrete
	Rye House Rail Depot	53894E 20919N	Tarmac Ltd
Norfolk	Trowse Raihead	624477 307236	Tarmac
	Leziate	567089 318007	Sibelco UK Ltd
	Thorpe	624262 308029	Cemex
	Brandon	578535 287306	Cemex
	Palgrave Wharf	652409 306344	Silverton Aggregates (Inactive)
	Outer Harbour, Great Yarmouth	653333 304132	Stema
Suffolk	Barham Railhead	611888 251403	
	Bury St Edmunds Railhead	585115 265164	
	Gazeley Railhead (Kentford/Higham)	571872 266987	
	West Bank Terminal, Ipswich	616735 243191	
	Cliff Quay, Ipswich	616786	
	Hamilton Dock, Lowestoft	655297 293024	
	North Quay, Lowestoft	653603 292906	
	West Bank Terminal, Ipswich	616627 242800	

Note: All sites are active unless otherwise stated.

Appendix 9: Key Milestones for Minerals LDD (and SPDs) in the East of England

MPA	LDD or SPD Title	Consultation	Submission to Secretary of State	Examination in Public	Adoption
Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Luton www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/planning/minerals-and-waste/development-framework.aspx	Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Strategic Sites and Policies LDD	2006 -2010	10 August 2012	December 2012-January 2013. July 2013	January 2014
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineralswasteframework/mineralsandwastedevelopmentscheme	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	Completed	Completed	Completed	July 2011
	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste Site Specific Proposals Plan (Dev't Plan Doc)	Completed	Completed	Completed	22 nd February 2012
	The Location & Design of Waste Management Facilities SPD	Completed	Completed	Completed	19 th July 2011
	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste	May / June 2018 March / April 2019	March 2020	June 2020	November 2020

MPA	LDD or SPD Title	Consultation	Submission to Secretary of State	Examination in Public	Adoption
Essex www.essex.gov.uk/mipexamination	Essex Replacement Minerals Local Plan.	November 2012	July 2013	-	July 2014 To be reviewed by July 2019
Southend-on-Sea	Southend-on-Sea Local Plan DPD	Autumn 2018 and Autumn 2019	Autumn 2020	Spring 2021	Summer 2021
Thurrock¹⁸	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development	July 2006 Feb 2008	April 2010	March 2011	December 2011
	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development. Focused Review: Consistency with NPPF	October 2012	August 2013	April 2014	
	Thurrock Local Plan	Reg 18 – Feb/March 2016 (Issues & Options) Stage 1	March 2019	April 2019 - Sept 2020	Oct 2020

¹⁸ Para 4.5 of the published LDS states 'Following a decision by Council in February 2014 not to prepare a new local plan, this document [the minerals and waste local plan] will not be progressed.' It is therefore assumed that minerals and waste matters will be incorporated into the new local plan.

MPA	LDD or SPD Title	Consultation	Submission to Secretary of State	Examination in Public	Adoption
		Oct/Nov 2016 (Issues & Options) Stage 2 October 2017 Draft Local Plan Reg 19 – Oct/Nov 2018 Publication Draft of the Local Plan)			
Hertfordshire http://www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/m/mwdst	Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan	August – October 2015 (Issues & Options) December 2017 – February 2018 (Preferred Approach)	Nov/Dec 2018	Jan - March 2019	Oct/Nov 2019
Norfolk http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/Mineral_and_waste_planning/Minerals_and_waste_development_framework/Development_Scheme/index.htm	Norfolk Core Strategy & Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD	May-June 2007 (Issues & Options) February-March 2008 (Preferred Approach)	February 2011	May-June 2011	September 2011
	Minerals Site Specific Allocations LDD	February – March 2008 (Issues & Options)	10 December 2012	26 March - 28 April 2013	October 2013

MPA	LDD or SPD Title	Consultation	Submission to Secretary of State	Examination in Public	Adoption
		October-December 2009 & July-August 2011 (Preferred Approach)			
	Silica Sand Review of the Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD	March-April 2015 (Issues & Options) November – December 2015 (Preferred Approach)	8 December 2016	Hearings on 14 & 15 March 2017	December 2017
	Norfolk Minerals & Waste Local Plan	Call for Mineral Sites finished August 2017. June /July 2018			
Suffolk www.suffolk.gov.uk/en/vironment-and-transport/planning-and-buildings/minerals-and-waste-development-framework/	Suffolk Minerals Core Strategy	February 2006 (Issues and Options) April 2007 (Preferred Approach)	October 2007	-	September 2008
	Suffolk Minerals Site Specific Allocations	June 2006 (Issues and Options) October 2007 (Preferred Approach)	August 2008	-	September 2009
	Suffolk Minerals & Waste Local Plan	November 2016 (Issues & Options)	September 2018	Jan 2019	July 2019

MPA	LDD or SPD Title	Consultation	Submission to Secretary of State	Examination in Public	Adoption
		October 2017 (Preferred Approach)			

