

DERBYSHIRE AND DERBY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Spring 2018 Consultation

CHAPTER 7

7.2 Industrial Limestone

December 2017

Industrial Limestone

Introduction and Background

- 7.2.1 Limestone is by far the most significant mineral quarried within the Plan area in terms of the number of quarries and the scale of production (around 9 million tonnes annually in recent years - average annual production 2009-2016¹).
- 7.2.2 Limestone is mainly quarried for use in the construction industry where its physical properties have made it the principal source of crushed rock aggregate for use as fill material, road stone and in the manufacture of concrete. Limestone is also used on a very small scale along with sandstone as building stone. Limestone used for these purposes is covered elsewhere in this Consultation at Chapter 6.3 for Aggregate Uses and Chapter 7.1 for Building Stone.
- 7.2.3 Limestone is also a very important 'industrial' mineral where its chemical properties make it a valuable mineral for a wide range of industrial and manufacturing processes; recently² around 3 million tonnes has been quarried annually in the Plan area for this purpose. It can be crushed and used for chemical applications, for example, in flue gas desulphurisation, ceramics or glass production. It can be calcined (heated) and used in the production of cement or in the production of lime for use in steel making or water purification/sewage and effluent treatment. It can be coarsely ground and used in animal feeds/agriculture and carpet backing/plastic floor tiles or finely ground to produce a powder which is used extensively as a filler in a diverse range of products such as paints, plastics, paper, rubber, sealants, pharmaceuticals, food and drink etc.
- 7.2.4 Although limestones occur widely in England, many are unsuitable for industrial use because of their chemical and/or physical properties. The Plan area makes an important national contribution to the supply of industrial

¹ East Midlands Aggregates Working Party: Annual Minerals Survey (2009-2016)

² East Midlands Aggregates Working Party: Annual Minerals Survey (2009-2016)

limestone; the three main areas of production are around Buxton and Wirksworth on the Carboniferous Limestone resource and near to Whitwell on the Permian Limestone.

- 7.2.5 A particular feature of industrial limestone working is the importance of the specification of the mineral which may require multiple extraction faces within one quarry or supplies of feedstock from several different quarries to allow blending. It may also lead to only a small proportion of the mineral being suitable for industrial purposes with the remainder being used for aggregates.
- 7.2.6 More detailed information about Industrial Limestone can be found in the following Background Papers which have been updated to November 2017.

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Spring 2018 Consultation

Background Paper – Industrial Limestone, December 2017

Background Paper – Cement, December 2017

Existing position

National

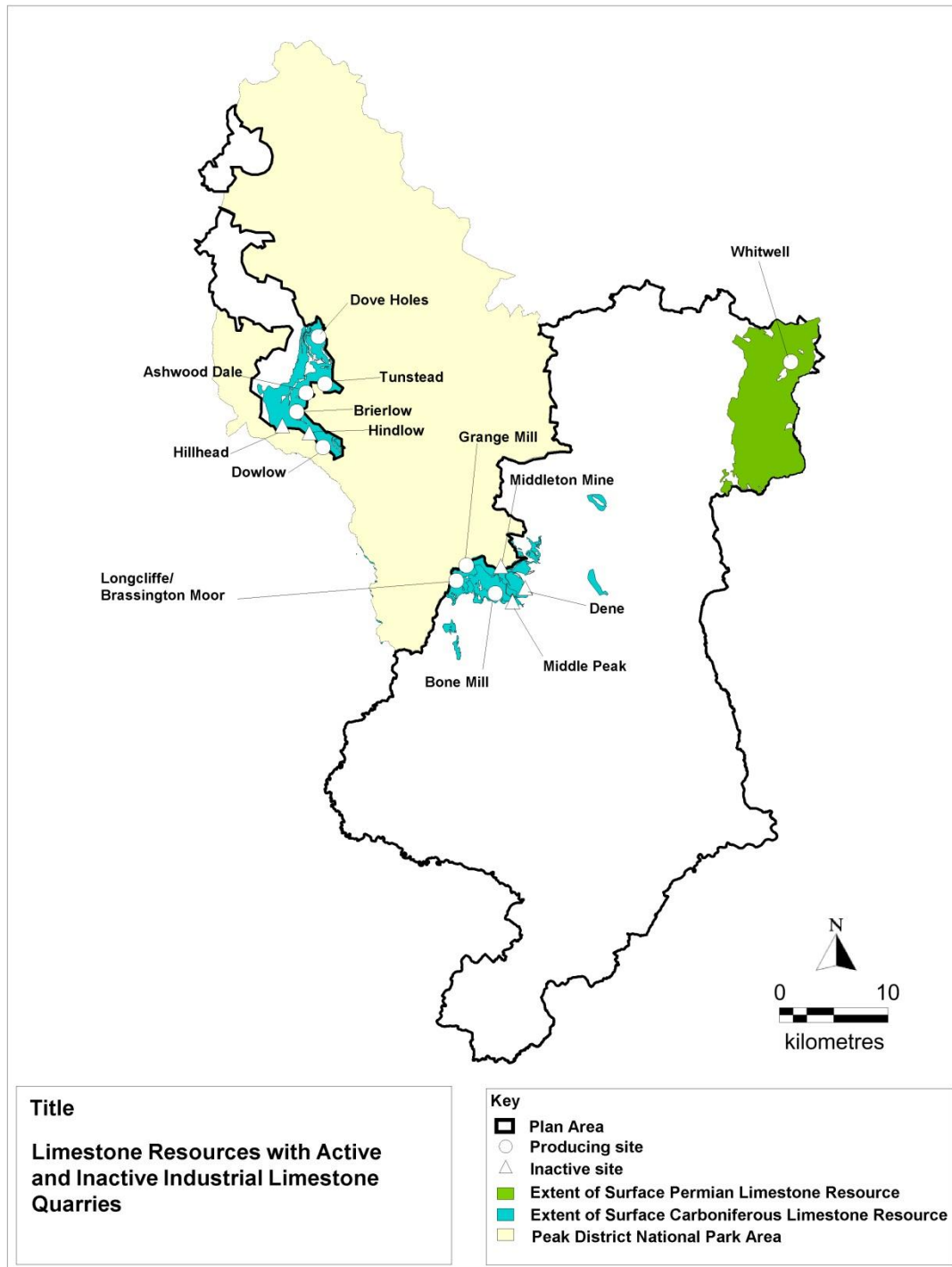
- 7.2.7 Limestone together with chalk and dolomite are the three types of carbonate rock extracted for industrial purposes in Great Britain. Recent evidence³ depicts an overall decline in the production of ‘industrial carbonates’. This reflects the fact that most of the markets for ‘industrial carbonates’ are mature or in decline due to the decline of UK manufacturing, particularly iron and steel production. Flue gas desulphurisation was a relatively new market in the mid-1990s but the demise of coal-fired power stations will end this use.

³ UK Minerals Forum: Trends in UK Production of Minerals, February 2014 - Figure 23, GB: Production of industrial carbonates, 1980-2011

Local

7.2.8 In 2016, a total of nine quarries produced industrial limestone within the Plan area, depicted on Map 1. Most of these quarries also produced limestone for aggregate use and in some cases industrial limestone production is quite low. In addition to the active quarries, a further five inactive quarries have reserves of industrial limestone and would not require a new planning permission to resume extraction, but are not currently producing limestone. Permitted reserves at active and inactive sites for industrial uses totalled some 182 million tonnes in 2016

Map 1: Limestone Resources with active and inactive Industrial Limestone quarries 2017



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Future Requirements

National

7.2.9 The production of industrial carbonates, including limestone and dolomite, is not expected to increase over the Plan period due to the national decline in industrial and manufacturing processes in Britain.

Local

7.2.10 The annual production of industrial limestone from the Plan area has remained fairly steady at around 3 million tonnes over the last 5 years⁵. If demand follows the national trend⁶ production is not expected to increase. At the end of 2016, permitted reserves in the Plan area were theoretically equivalent to around 60 years of production at current annual rates, well beyond the Plan period to 2030.

7.2.11 At three quarries, however, Whitwell, Ashwood Dale and Aldwark/Brassington Moor, the operators have indicated that they have insufficient reserves to maintain supply throughout the Plan period and are promoting extensions to their existing quarries.

National and Local Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 and Guidance, 2014 (NPPF and NPPG)

7.2.12 There are no national demand targets for the supply of industrial minerals, such as industrial limestone. Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) are required to plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals to support their likely use in industrial and manufacturing processes. For particular uses, such as cement manufacture, MPAs should make provision for a stock of permitted reserves of limestone to support the level of actual and proposed investment required to maintain or improve an existing plant or to provide a new kiln. For the maintenance and improvement of existing plant the stock of reserves (landbank) should be at least 15 years for primary cement materials

⁵ East Midlands Aggregates Annual Minerals Survey (2009-2016)

⁶ UK Minerals Forum:Trends in UK Production of Minerals Feb 2014 – 7.8 Industrial Carbonates

(chalk and limestone) and secondary cement materials (clay and shale). To support a new kiln the landbank should be 25 years. These figures apply to individual sites or feeder sites rather than the whole Plan area. The NPPF requires that, as far as practical, landbanks for non-energy minerals should be maintained from outside National Parks.

7.2.13 NPPG provides specific advice on how MPAs should plan for industrial minerals. It notes that recognition should be given to any marked differences in geology, physical and chemical properties, markets and supply and demand between different industrial minerals which can have different implications for their extraction. It also stresses the economic importance of industrial minerals for downstream industries; the loss of supply of one mineral may jeopardise the whole manufacturing process.

7.2.14 NPPG provides advice on how and when the required stock of permitted reserves for industrial minerals should be calculated. It states that stocks of reserves should be calculated when a planning application is submitted or when new capital investment is proposed.

7.2.15 The NPPG⁷ provides advice on the way in which MPAs should plan for mineral extraction. It states that priority should be given to identifying (allocating) specific sites for mineral working followed by preferred areas and areas of search. Site allocations should be restricted to where viable resources are known to exist, landowners are supportive of mineral development and the proposal is likely to be acceptable in planning terms.

7.2.16 The adopted Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan 2000 contains a policy (MP25) to allow for the extraction of industrial limestone subject to satisfying need and environmental impact criteria. However, the Plan was adopted in 2002 and has not been prepared to accord with the new NPPF and therefore its value in formulating a new strategy is somewhat limited.

⁷ National Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306

Consultation So Far – What you have told us

Issues and Options Consultation 2010

7.2.17 The Issues and Options Paper identified that whilst the overall level of permitted reserves appeared to be sufficient to meet the demand for industrial limestone over the Plan period, there may be a shortage of reserves at some quarries. Where those quarries supply industries that have requirements for particular specifications of mineral that would otherwise not be met there may be a need to grant permission for additional reserves. At that time no specific sites had been put forward for working and therefore the Issues and Options Consultation suggested that the most appropriate way of dealing with this issue would be to include a criteria based policy within the Plan.

7.2.18 99% of respondents supported the approach of having a criteria based policy to allow for new working. The operators of Whitwell Quarry, however, who estimated that permitted reserves were likely to be worked out before the end of the Plan period, suggested that in view of the national importance and investment required in securing sites for industrial limestone, the Plan should identify specific sites for new industrial limestone working. Further information is available in the following documents:

**Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan: Issues and Options
Consultation, 2010.**

**Responses to Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan
Issues and Options Consultation, 2011**

7.2.19 Since the Issues and Options Consultation, the NPPF and NPPG have been published; we have, therefore, revisited the issues and options surrounding

the planning for the supply of industrial limestone, in the light of this new policy and guidance. We have looked at the extent to which the Issues and Options Consultation and the responses to it remain helpful to developing a strategy and taken on board additional evidence collected since 2010.

7.2.20 Of particular importance is that the Issues and Options Consultation included a 'call for sites' from any developer wishing to promote a site for mineral development over the plan period. Three quarry operators are promoting extensions to their existing quarries at Whitwell, Ashwood Dale and Aldwark/Brassington Moor.

Towards a Minerals Local Plan - Rolling Consultation 2015-2016:

Towards a Strategy for Industrial Limestone

7.2.21 The 'Towards a Strategy for Industrial Limestone' Paper, February 2015 identified several issues and options that would need to be considered in developing a strategy to maintain the supply of industrial limestone over the Plan period. It was accompanied by a background supporting Paper. An Addendum was made to this Paper in April 2016 to incorporate an additional promoted site at Aldwark/Brassington Moor Quarry. Further information can be found in the following documents.

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Rolling Consultation 2014-2016:

Towards a Strategy for Industrial Limestone, February 2015

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Rolling Consultation 2015-2016

Industrial Limestone Supporting Paper, February 2015

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Rolling Consultation 2015-2016

Addendum – Additional Promoted Site

Aldwark/Brassington Moor Quarry, April 2016

7.2.22 The paragraphs below set out the Representations that were received on the Papers. More detailed information can be found in the following document:

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Spring 2018 Consultation
Report of Representations, December 2017.**

Issues for Industrial Limestone Provision

Issue 1: Making provision for the supply of Industrial Limestone

7.2.23 In view of the promotion of sites for allocation in the Plan, options for ensuring the supply of industrial limestone were widened from a criteria based policy at the Issues and Options Stage to options which encapsulated both allocations and a criteria policy. Three options were put forward:

Option 1: Make provision through existing permitted reserves and allocated sites

Option 2: Make provision through existing permitted reserves and a criteria based policy

Option 3: Make provision through existing permitted reserves and allocated sites and a criteria based policy

7.2.24 The Consultation resulted in overall support for Option 3.

Issue 2: Industrial Limestone Provision Criteria Based Policy

7.2.25 Options 2 and 3 would require a criteria based policy to implement them. Consultees were asked, therefore, for comments on the different components of a criteria based policy including the level and type of information that an applicant should be asked to submit to inform this approach. The suggested components of such a policy were as follows:

7.2.26 A presumption in favour of proposals for the extraction of 'industrial' limestone where additional reserves are required:

- To meet an identified need for materials
- With particular specifications, and where
- The recovery of the particular materials required to meet that need is maximised.

7.2.27 One respondent considered that it was reasonable to expect applicants for planning permission to demonstrate the quality and quantity and to provide information on products and markets. One respondent considered that it was too onerous to expect applicants to demonstrate need and to require the maximisation of recovery to meet that need; market forces would dictate that industrial limestone is used for industrial purposes.

Issue 3: Specific identification (allocation) of land for industrial limestone working

7.2.28 Options 1 and 3 would require the allocation of specific sites to implement them. The consultation, therefore, asked for comments on the sites being promoted by operators for working during the Plan period at Ashwood Dale, Whitwell and Aldwark/Brassington Moor quarries. Supporting comments were received from the operators proposing the sites. Historic England commented on the need to address any heritage impacts with specific reference to the need to protect Creswell Crags which lies close to Whitwell Quarry. No objections were made to the promoted sites at this stage.

Issue 4: The assessment of sites for allocation

7.2.29 The consultation asked for comments on the way in which sites should be assessed to ensure their acceptability for allocation. Economic justification and heritage impact were cited as important considerations.

Issue 5: Cement Manufacture

7.2.30 The consultation asked for comments on the way in which the plan should make provision for the manufacture. Supporting comments were received for a criteria based policy to ensure that the requisite levels of permitted reserves

of primary and secondary materials are maintained to support the manufacture of cement.

Towards a Minerals Local Plan - Rolling Consultation 2015-2016:

Site Assessment Methodology Hard Rock Quarries

7.2.31 A Site Assessment Methodology, April 2016 that would be used to assess the suitability of hard rock quarry sites for allocation in the Plan formed part of this Consultation. Three responses were received in relation to the weighting of the criteria, the need to take mitigation on board and the use of 'buffer zones' to assess particular impacts. Changes were made to the Methodology Paper which was republished in December 2016 and used to carry out initial assessment of promoted sites.

Towards a Minerals Local Plan – Rolling Consultation 2016-2017: Site Assessment Methodology - Hard Rock Quarry Sites

7.2.32 A revised Site Assessment Methodology (Hard Rock Quarries) and an initial assessment of the promoted extension sites at Whitwell, Ashwood Dale and Aldwark/Brassington Moor quarries were included in this Consultation. Details can be found in the following documents:

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan – Rolling Consultation 2016-2017:
Site Assessment Methodology - Hard Rock Quarry Sites**

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan – Rolling Consultation 2016-2017:
Initial Assessment Sheet and Maps – Whitwell, Ashwood Dale
and Aldwark/Brassington Moor Quarries**

7.2.33 Over 30 separate representations were made on the Methodology Paper covering a wide range of issues including weighting, buffer zones, mitigation, local amenity impacts and impacts on ecology and the historic environment.

Of the sites assessed, Aldwark/Brassington Moor quarry extension generated the most representations mainly in relation to its impact on the wider landscape including the Peak District National Park. Further details of responses made to this Consultation can be found in the following document.

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Spring 2018 Consultation
Report of Representations, December 2017**

Drop-in Sessions, February 2017

7.2.34 The document referred to above also contains details of issues raised at drop-in sessions held by the MPAs in locations where new areas of working were being promoted by operators.

7.2.35 Where representations have been received they have been used to inform the Proposed Approach set out below at Section 8.

Duty to Co-operate

7.2.36 Duty to Co-operate is a way of planning strategically for significant cross border issues and a legal requirement of Plan preparation. In preparing the Minerals Local Plan the Councils have identified the following strategic cross boundary issues relating to planning for the provision of Industrial Limestone.

- The supply of industrial dolomitic Permian Limestone;
- Proposed extensions to Whitwell Quarry straddling the county boundary;
- The impact of extending Whitwell Quarry on Creswell Crags;
- The impact of extending Whitwell quarry on the redevelopment of Whitwell Colliery site;
- The supply of cement making materials to Hope Cement Works in the PDNP;
- The supply of cement making materials to Caudon Works, Staffordshire;

- The supply of cement making materials to Tunstead Cement Works, Derbyshire; and
- The supply of Industrial Carboniferous Limestone/Safeguarding Mineral Resources: safeguarding a proposed extension to Ashwood Dale Quarry from a proposed housing allocation.

7.2.37 The Councils have engaged in meetings and discussions with relevant authorities, mineral operators and other stakeholders. Co-operation has focussed on the need to ensure a continuous supply of industrial limestone; with particular regard to the impacts of promoted sites on adjoining authority areas. Outcomes from the co-operation has fed into the proposed approach as set out at Section 8.

7.2.38 All Duty to Co-operate Issues together with the Stakeholders involved have been set out in the following Background Paper which has been updated to add additional matters that have arisen since the Plan has progressed. Further information can be found in the following Report.

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Spring 2018 Consultation, Duty to
Co-operate Report: Background and Progress,
December 2017**

7.2.39 A new Duty to Co-operate issue relating to Industrial Limestone is:

- The impact of the promoted extension to Aldwark/Brassington Moor Quarry on the Peak District National Park

Sustainability appraisal

7.2.40 The Sustainability Appraisal process is a way of testing the impact of the Plan against a series of Sustainability Objectives. Where the process recommends

improvements to the Plan these will be incorporated. A sustainability appraisal was undertaken on all the Papers that constituted the Towards a Minerals Local Plan Rolling consultation 2014-2017 and all the sites that were promoted by operators. The full appraisal is set out in the following document:

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Spring 2018 Consultation
Interim Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report, December 2017**

Where appropriate the findings of the SA have been incorporated into the Proposed Approach as set out in Section 8.

Outcomes for the Proposed Approach: Industrial Limestone

Vision and Objectives

7.2.41 Chapter 3 of the Spring 2018 Consultation contains the Plan's proposed Vision and Objectives. The Vision is about what the Plan area will be like in terms of mineral development in 2030 if the policies and proposals of the Plan have been successfully delivered over the Plan period. The Objectives set out the key goals that will need to be attained to make the Vision a reality. The contribution that the individual draft policies set out in this Chapter will make towards achieving the overall draft Vision and Objectives of the Plan, are set in Section 9.

7.2.42 The Rolling Consultations have included Key Issues and Options that needed to be addressed in order to develop a Strategy for ensuring the supply of Industrial Limestone.

Issue: Making provision for the an adequate and steady supply of Industrial Limestone

7.2.43 There are no national demand targets for the supply of industrial limestone but the Plan is required to make provision for an adequate and steady supply to support its likely use in industrial and manufacturing processes. For cement manufacturing a stock of permitted reserves (landbank) of limestone should be maintained to support the level of actual and proposed investment required to maintain or improve an existing plant or to provide a new kiln. For the maintenance and improvement of existing plant the landbank should be at least 15 years for primary cement materials (chalk and limestone) and secondary cement materials (clay and shale). To support a new kiln the landbank should be 25 years. These figures apply to individual sites or feeder sites rather than the whole Plan area.

7.2.44 In order to maintain an adequate and steady supply of industrial limestone three Options were put forward for Consultation:

Option 1: Make provision through existing permitted reserves and allocated sites

Option 2: Make provision through existing permitted reserves and a criteria based policy

Option 3: Make provision through existing permitted reserves and allocated sites and a criteria based policy

7.2.45 There was clear support for Option 3 which is considered should be the approach put forward for maintaining supply, for the following reasons. There are no national demand targets for industrial limestone; the Plan has to make provision for the supply of both anticipated and unforeseen demand. Option 3 provides that flexibility through a criteria policy against which proposals for unforeseen demand can be met, together with the allocation of sites, where we know there is an identified need for additional reserves and known economically viable resources exist and operators/landowners are supportive and actively promoting minerals development. At three quarries, Ashwood Dale, Whitwell and Aldwark/Brassington Moor, we know that there is a need for additional reserves before the end of the Plan period and the operators are actively promoting extensions to the quarries.

Alternatives

7.2.46 Option 1 is unsuitable in that whilst three sites have been promoted for allocation over the plan period; the MPA has insufficient information about the scale and commercial viability of the remaining resource that would enable the identification of sites, preferred areas or areas of search from which any other future provision of industrial limestone could be made. This option, in isolation, therefore would not provide sufficient flexibility to meet any unforeseen increased demand for additional reserves of industrial limestone to be worked during the Plan period.

7.2.47 Option 2 would provide flexibility to meet both known and unforeseen needs for new working however it would not provide the same clarity and certainty of delivery that identifying specific areas of land would bring for both, companies and local communities and which NPPG prioritises as the way to ensure supply above preferred areas and areas of search.

Sustainability Appraisal

7.2.48 The Interim SA Report, November 2017 confirmed that Option 3 was the most positive for minerals providing both certainty through allocations and flexibility through a criteria based approach.

Outcome for the Proposed Approach

7.2.49 The proposed approach is to make provision for the supply of industrial limestone through existing permitted reserves; additionally it includes a criteria policy against which proposals for additional reserves will be considered and it will propose the allocation of any sites promoted by operators and considered acceptable for working, in principle, to commence during the Plan period to 2030. The allocation of specific sites is set out in Chapter 14.

Issue: A criteria based policy – proposed approach

7.2.50 Option 3 for the supply of industrial limestone would require a criteria based policy to be used to assess new proposals for industrial limestone working.

Consultees were asked to comment on the components that such a policy should contain.

7.2.51 The suggested components were as follows:

A presumption in favour of proposals for the extraction of 'industrial' limestone where additional reserves are required:

- to meet an identified need for materials
- with particular specifications, and where
- the recovery of the particular materials required to supply that need is maximised.

7.2.52 This consultation generated conflicting responses as to the level and type of information that an applicant should be expected to provide, as set out at paragraph 5.11. In considering the preferred wording for a criteria policy it is important to take into account the requirements of the NPPF. Paragraph 142 requires that the MPA should make the best use of finite mineral resources to ensure their long term conservation. NPPG⁸ states that the need for the specific mineral should be taken into account. NPPG⁹ also provides specific advice on planning for industrial minerals; it states that recognition should be given to any marked differences in geology, physical and chemical properties, markets and supply and demand between different industrial minerals which can have different implications for their extraction. In developing a criteria based policy to allow for the extraction of industrial limestone therefore it is considered reasonable that the need for extraction is justified in terms of the quantity, specification, products and markets and for the recovery of the mineral for that purpose to be to be maximised.

7.2.53 In the interests of sustainability and making the best use of minerals to ensure their long term conservation, as required by the NPPF, the MPAs are exploring the best way to ensure that high grade material is restricted to uses

⁸ Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 27-010-20140306

⁹ Paragraph: 086 Reference ID: 27-086-20140306

requiring high grade material. This could be through the use of section 106 agreements which restrict the use of the mineral.

Outcome for the Proposed Approach

7.2.54 Include a criteria policy to implement Option 3 in line with the components suggested above and contained in the Consultation Paper¹⁰ and include reference to the use of Section 106 agreements as a way of controlling the use of the mineral.

Issue: Specific identification (allocation) of land for industrial limestone working

7.2.55 Option 3 for the supply of limestone would involve the specific allocation of sites for working where it is established that there is an identified need for additional reserves. The operators of three quarries Whitwell, Ashwood Dale and Aldwark/Brassington Moor have indicated that additional reserves of industrial limestone will be required during the Plan period and are promoting extensions to the existing quarries.

7.2.56 In order to assess the suitability of promoted sites for inclusion in the Proposed Approach as allocations, the MPAs have prepared a Site Assessment Methodology and carried out Assessments of the sites. Further details of the assessment process is set out in Chapter 14 of this Plan.

¹⁰ Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Rolling Consultation 2014-2016: Towards a Strategy for Industrial Limestone, February 2015.

Cement

Issue: Making provision for an adequate and steady supply of cement making raw materials

7.2.57 Industrial limestone is a primary raw material in the manufacture of cement with clay and shale as secondary materials. Processing plants associated with cement manufacture are generally large and require high capital investment. In view of this, as previously set out at section 4, the NPPF and NPPG establish the need to ensure that sufficient stocks of permitted reserves (landbanks) of primary (chalk/limestone) and secondary (clay/shale) materials are available to support the level of actual and proposed investment required to maintain or improve existing plant or to provide a new kiln for cement manufacture. The landbank requirements apply to individual sites or feeder sites rather than the whole Plan area.

Tunstead

7.2.58 Tunstead is the only cement works within the Plan area and is sourced by two adjoining quarries Tunstead and Old Moor (part of this quarry lies within the Peak District National Park outside of the Plan area). The works has capacity to produce 1 million tonnes of cement per year and despite permission being granted for a second kiln, which would see capacity rise to 2.15 million tonnes when built, the Operator (Tarmac) has confirmed¹¹ that there are sufficient permitted reserves of limestone to last well beyond the end of the Plan period, even taking into account the NPPF requirement for a landbank of 25 years for the new kiln.

7.2.59 Most of the clay required also comes from the quarries in the form of slurry resulting from the washing of limestone for the production of chemical stone for industry. However 60,000 tpa of shale is imported from Kingsley Quarry and 120,000 tpa of marl is imported from Keele Quarry; both quarries are located in Staffordshire. Importation of these raw materials is expected to

¹¹ Email from Lafarge Tarmac to Derbyshire CC dated 3/2/2015

increase proportionately with the commissioning of K2. However the date for the development of K2 is presently unknown.

Hope

7.2.60 Hope Cement works (operated by Breedon Cement) lies some 10 km away across the border within the Peak District National Park and is supplied from adjacent limestone and shale quarries. We have been informed by the PDNPA that the works will not have a 15 year landbank of limestone reserves from approximately 2019 and the PDNPA has informed us that the operator may seek to extend the quarry. The NPPF requires that as far is practical landbanks of non-energy minerals should be maintained from outside the National Park. Consequently there may be a call on minerals from within the Plan area to support cement manufacture at Hope. The nearest limestone quarry owned by the Company is at Dowlow which lies adjacent to the PDNP boundary to the south of Buxton. The feasibility of using mineral from this quarry is unknown at this stage but alternatives to sourcing additional material from the National Park will have to be explored.

Cauldon

7.2.61 Cauldon cement works (operated by Lafarge Cement) lies 0.6km away just over the border in Staffordshire and is supplied by nearby limestone and shale quarries. Based on the information that we have on permitted reserves it is unlikely that Cauldon quarry would need to call on limestone or clay/shale resources from within the Plan area over the Plan period.

Proposed Approach

7.2.62 Based on the information that we currently know about anticipated production rates and the level of permitted reserves, as set out above, it is unclear as to whether there will be a need for additional reserves of cement making materials over the Plan period. In view of this uncertainty the proposed approach that is being put forward to maintain supply is a criteria based policy that would allow for additional reserves of primary and secondary minerals to be worked if they are needed to support the manufacture of cement taking into account the 15 and 25 year land bank requirements set out in NPPF. This

approach was supported in responses to our previous Consultations on this issue.

Duty to Co-operate

7.2.63 There are several Duty to Co-operate Issues relating to the sufficient provision of cement making materials which are set out in the Duty to Co-operate Report¹². The Councils have engaged in meetings and discussions with relevant authorities, mineral operators and other stakeholders. Co-operation has focussed on the need to ensure a continuous supply of cement making materials with particular regard to the movement of material to and from adjoining authority areas. Outcomes from the co-operation has fed into the proposed approach as set out below.

Outcome for the Proposed Approach

7.2.64 Include a criteria policy based on the key requirement for cement manufacture which is the maintenance of the requisite landbanks as set out in the NPPF.

7.2.65 Include reference to the need to record and monitor cross border movements of cement making materials to ensure that landbank requirements are met and to establish whether there are any implications for Mineral Local Plans in preparation by other Mineral Planning Authorities.

Issue: Safeguarding industrial Limestone Resources

7.2.66 The NPPF requires Plans to define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and include appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development. The Carboniferous Limestone resource is of significant local and national importance because Derbyshire is one of the few areas of the country which supplies limestone of industrial and aggregate quality to meet national requirements. The safeguarding of industrial limestone is addressed in Chapter 10.

¹² Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Winter 2017/2018 Consultation: Duty to Co-operate Report – Background and Progress, December 2017

Proposed Approach: Policies for Industrial Limestone

Policy MS8 Industrial Limestone Provision

Proposals for the extraction of Industrial Limestone will be supported where additional reserves are required to meet an identified need for the mineral and where:

- **They are required because of their particular chemical or physical composition and where**
- **The recovery of the mineral is maximised to meet the identified need**

Where appropriate the MPA will use Section 106 agreements to control the use of high grade mineral.

Contributes towards achieving proposed Objectives

- **Objective 1 – Ensuring a Steady and Adequate Supply of Minerals**
- **Objective 2 - Delivering Sustainable Minerals Development**
- **Objective 3 - Achieving the most Appropriate Spatial Distribution of Mineral Development**

Policy MS9 Provision for Cement Making Materials

Proposals for the extraction of Limestone, Clay or Shale for use in the manufacture of cement will be supported where they are required to meet an identified need for materials to supply a cement works and where:

- They will contribute towards the maintenance of a landbank of at least a 15 year stock of permitted reserves to support an existing kiln or 25 year stock of permitted reserves to support a new kiln and/or
- They are required because of their particular chemical or physical composition.

Proposals that accord with the criteria set out in MP9 will be supported provided that

- They are extensions of time and/or physical extensions to existing limestone/clay/shale quarries or
- Where this is not possible, they are located as near as possible to the cement works where the material will be used

Contributes towards achieving proposed Objectives

- **Objective 1 – Ensuring a Steady and Adequate Supply of Minerals**
- **Objective 2 - Delivering Sustainable Minerals Development**
- **Objective 3 - Achieving the most Appropriate Spatial Distribution of Mineral Development**

Monitoring

7.2.67 The Plan, as set out at in Chapter 3, will contain a number of objectives to be achieved over the Plan period, in order to achieve the Plan's overall Vision. The effectiveness of the Plan's policies and proposals, put in place to meet those objectives, will be monitored so that, if necessary, issues can be identified and addressed through a revision of the Plan's policies, either in whole or part.

7.2.68 Policy MS9 requires an adequate and steady supply of cement making materials to be maintained throughout the Plan period. The maintenance of stocks of permitted reserves (landbanks) is a way ensuring supply. To support cement manufacture a 15 year landbank of primary (limestone/chalk) and secondary (clay/shale) should be maintained to support the maintenance and improvement to an existing kiln. To support the development of a new kiln the landbank of permitted reserves should be 25 years. The MPA will monitor the supply of cement making materials and liaise with the relevant adjoining MPAs to ensure that supply is maintained. Further information on this issue can be found in the updated Duty to Cooperate Report¹³ and in Chapter 15 of the Plan.

Do you have any comments on the proposed approach to ensuring the supply of industrial limestone as set out in this Chapter?

¹³ Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Winter 2017/2018 Consultation, Duty to Co-operate: Background and Progress, December 2017