

Minerals Planning Guidance 1: General considerations

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A Introduction

Background

1 This Mineral Planning Guidance Note (MPG1) sets out the principles and the key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on individual applications should be made. Since MPG1 was first published in January 1988 there have been a significant number of changes to planning legislation. There has also been an increasing awareness of the importance of environmental matters and the benefits of sustainable development.

2 Minerals are important natural resources which make an essential contribution to the nation's prosperity and quality of life. Construction minerals are the pre-requisite for all the buildings and infrastructure that society needs. Many UK industries are wholly dependent on minerals as basic raw materials. The direct contribution of minerals to the Gross National Product is substantial and this is increased several-fold by manufacturing based on minerals.

3 In addition minerals and mineral-based products contribute to the balance of payments through exports and import substitution. The minerals industry also provides a market for other goods and services thereby stimulating competitiveness elsewhere in the economy and providing opportunities for employment, sometimes in remote rural areas, where there are few alternatives. It is essential, in order to contribute to the improvement in the long run performance of the economy, that there is an adequate and steady supply of minerals.

4 The Government White Paper "This Common Inheritance"(Cm 1200) stresses the importance of combining economic growth with care for the environment in order to attain sustainable development. The Government's strategy for sustainable development "Sustainable Development: The UK Strategy"(Cm 2426) sets out an agenda for Government, businesses, organisations and individuals. Government intends the goal of sustainable development to guide future policy.

The minerals planning system

5 The winning and working of minerals has a number of special characteristics:

- i. minerals can only be worked where they naturally occur - extraction sites are limited;
- ii. although working often takes place over a long period of time, it should not be regarded as a permanent land use;
- iii. working often has adverse effects, eg, local disruption to the community. all costs and benefits need to be considered and adverse environmental impacts mitigated or controlled during the process of extraction; and,
- iv. when work stops at a site, the land requires treatment to make it suitable for beneficial after-use and to avoid dereliction.

6 Because of the long term nature of most minerals developments, Mineral Planning authorities (MPAs) have a duty to undertake periodic reviews of planning permissions to ensure that they are kept up to date. Operating conditions are imposed to control the environmental impacts of working and restoration and aftercare conditions are imposed to ensure that land worked for minerals is suitable for a beneficial after-use.

Statutory basis

7 The Town and Country Planning act 1990 ("the 1990 act") consolidates town and country planning legislation. It has since been amended by the Planning and Compensation act 1991 ("the 1991 act") and by the minerals provisions of the Environment act 1995 ("the 1995 act"). Minerals are defined in section 336 of the 1990 act as including "all minerals and substances in or under land of a kind ordinarily worked for removal by underground or surface working, except that it does not include peat cut for purposes other than sale".

8 The 1990, 1991 and 1995 acts provide the basis for control of mineral development. MPAs are required to prepare development plans for minerals which set out the policies and proposals against which planning applications are determined. Development plans, which have to take into account Government guidance as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) and Minerals Planning Guidance Notes (MPGs), provide the basis for rational and consistent planning decisions.

9 The key elements of planning control for minerals are:

- i. the grant or refusal of planning permission for the working of minerals, for the erection of any associated plant or building, for the disposal of mineral waste or for other ancillary purposes and the imposition, when planning permission is granted, of conditions;
- ii. the enforcement of planning control to prevent unauthorised development and to ensure compliance with planning conditions; and,
- iii. planning obligations, which may be entered into by agreement between a developer and a MPa, or by means of a unilateral undertaking by a developer.

10 The 1991 act introduced general changes to the planning system and specific changes in relation to minerals development. In particular the 1991 act:

- i. introduced requirements for the registration and updating of permissions originally granted under Interim Development Order Permissions;
- ii. placed a time limit on planning permissions for development involving the depositing of mineral waste, extended the duty on MPAs to review mineral workings to development involving the depositing of minerals waste; and similarly extended the power to impose aftercare conditions;
- iii. introduced new powers for the Secretary of State to alter the compensation arrangements following orders updating minerals permissions; and,
- iv. introduced new requirements for the review and updating of mineral permissions.

11 The 1995 act took forward the process of review for old mineral permissions. Guidance on the 1995 act reforms is published in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 14, "Environment act 1995: Review of Mineral Planning Permissions".

B The Development Plan and Minerals

12 The term "mineral planning authority" is that given to any of the authorities with responsibility for planning control over mineral working.

13 Outside Greater London and the metropolitan areas, MPAs comprise county councils and National Park authorities. Following local government reorganisation in the shire areas a number of new unitary authorities have been created which will also be MPAs.

14 In Greater London and the metropolitan areas, MPAs are respectively, the London borough councils and the metropolitan district councils.

15 Development plans for minerals should provide a clear guide to mineral operators and the public where mineral extraction is likely in principle to be acceptable and where not acceptable. Acceptability in principle will be subject to meeting development control criteria, as well as safeguarding sensitive environmental features and providing environmental and resource protection policies. Advice on areas for future working is in paragraphs 45-46 and Annex A.

16 The documents which may comprise the development plan for minerals are:

- a. In most non-metropolitan areas:
 - i. the structure plan;
 - ii. the minerals local plan (MLP) or the minerals and waste local plan (MWLP).
- b. In other areas (including metropolitan areas and London):
 - iii. the unitary development plan (UDP).

17 The procedures for bringing these plans into operation and guidance on their form and content are given in the Town and Country Planning (Development Plan) Regulations 1991 ("the 1991 Regulations") and in Planning Policy Guidance Note 12: "Development Plans and Regional Planning Guidance", (PPG12). Further advice is to be found in the Department's report "Development Plans: A Good Practice Guide".

18 The 1991 Act made the following changes to the development plans provisions of the 1990 Act:

- i. structure plans are to be prepared and adopted by county councils without reference to the Secretary of State for approval. There are, however, powers for the Secretary of State to intervene where necessary. These are set out in paragraphs 4.16 - 4.17 of PPG 12 ;
- ii. MLPs or MWLPs are required to be prepared by county councils and some unitary authorities;
- iii. district-wide local plans are to be prepared by most non-metropolitan district councils. Unitary authorities preparing a district-wide local plan may be authorised by the Secretary of State to include minerals policies in it, other districts should exclude minerals policies from their local plan. National Park authorities are required either to include minerals and waste policies in their park-wide local plans or prepare a MLP or MWLP;
- iv. streamlined procedures for the preparation and adoption of plans while continuing to provide for appropriate consultation; and,

- v. development plans are to include policies in respect of the conservation of the natural beauty and amenity of the land.

19 These procedures will help to ensure that the development plan system takes all relevant considerations comprehensively and consistently into account. These arrangements run alongside the UDP system already in place for London and the metropolitan areas.

20 The 1991 Regulations set out the form and content of structure plans, local plans, MLPs, MWLPs and UDPs and the provisions for making, altering and replacing such plans. They also set out rules for resolving conflict between and within such plans.

Plan preparation and review

21 It is important that plans are as up to date as possible and that they continue to address current issues. The extent to which a plan is up to date is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. Further advice is contained in paragraph 27 of Planning Policy Guidance Note 1, "General Policy and Principles", (PPG1).

22 New information gained as a result of monitoring or through experience of implementing minerals policies in the development plan may suggest that a plan needs alteration or replacement. Where a structure plan is altered or replaced, MPAs should ensure that MLPs are kept up to date. A balance has to be struck between keeping plans up to date and reviewing plans too frequently. MLPs should cover a period of at least 10 years and in general a review should be completed every 5 years.

23 Regulation 32 of the 1991 Regulations provides a further reason for MPAs to ensure that MLPs are kept up to date. This provides that where there is a conflict between provisions in a local plan and provisions in a MLP (or MWLP), the more recently adopted or approved provisions prevail.

24 PPG 12 outlines the importance of surveys for reviewing matters in a MPA's area (paragraphs 4.1-4.3) and gives guidance on monitoring the effectiveness of policies in development plans and the extent to which they have achieved the stated objectives (paragraphs 4.21-4.24). MPAs should undertake regular assessments of existing resources in their areas and of the reserves for which planning permission have been granted. They should also assess with regard to local, regional and national considerations, the significance of all types of mineral working and resources in their area taking into account the need, distribution and production of each type of mineral and having regard to the confidentiality of the individual operator's interests.

25 Information which may assist MPAs to plan surveys for minerals includes reports of the British Geological Survey, which are set out in Annex F and reports of studies undertaken in the Department's Geological and Minerals Planning Research Programme, about which an annual report is produced.

Appraisal of policies and proposals

26 In drawing up policies and proposals for their development plans, MPAs should appraise the policy options in terms of the social, environmental and economic effects. They should be able to demonstrate that all the options have been assessed and that those selected represent the best balance of social, environmental and economic costs and benefits, through full consideration of all resources and the principles of sustainable development and the need to maintain an adequate and steady supply of minerals. The process of preparing and reviewing development plans provides an opportunity for local policies to be tested in the light of Government guidance. Further advice is

contained in section 5.52 of PPG 12 and in the "Environmental Appraisal of Development Plans: A Good Practice Guide" published by HMSO in November 1993.

Structure plans and Part I of UDPs

27 The policies in structure plans should express in general terms the MPA's strategy for mineral working and related development, taking into account national and regional policies.

28 The strategic nature of structure plans is emphasised by the requirement for them to contain a key diagram rather than an Ordnance Survey based map. The structure plan should be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum which, although not forming part of the plan, should justify its minerals policies and proposals and should indicate how these relate to Government policy guidance, to the minerals policies of neighbouring areas, to other policies in the structure plan and to the provisions of any relevant local plan.

29 MPAs should seek to include within one self-contained section of the structure plan all the policies relating to minerals. If for any reason this is impracticable, cross-referencing to other parts of the plan may be helpful. The overall aim of the structure plan should be to set the broad framework for planning and development control locally.

30 The same policy considerations apply to Part I of a UDP. It may be that for some areas covered by UDPs, their urban nature may give little if any scope for mining or quarrying of minerals. In these circumstances, plans should indicate that the matter has been addressed and state why policies have not been brought forward.

31 In some metropolitan districts however, there will be the opportunity for minerals development and the MPAs for these areas should, together with their adjoining district authorities, if appropriate, make adequate provision in their plans.

Local plans and Part II of UDPs

32 Policies in a MLP and in Part II of a UDP should give detailed expression to the strategic minerals policies in the structure plan or in Part I of the UDP. Unless preparing a UDP, MPAs are required to prepare a MLP for their area. Where they think it appropriate, they may combine their MLP policies in a single plan with their waste local plan policies. Unitary authorities not preparing UDPs may be authorised by the Secretary of State to include their minerals local plan policies in their district-wide local plan. National Park authorities may include their minerals policies in their park-wide local plan. Where this MPG refers to MLPs it should therefore be taken to apply to:

- i. MLPs or MWLPs prepared by county councils, unitary authorities or National Park authorities;
- ii. district-wide local plans prepared by unitary authorities (where they are authorised by the Secretary of State to include minerals policies in their local plan);
- iii. National Park local plans incorporating minerals policies; and, (iv) UDP Part IIs.

33 Some MPAs will already have adopted mineral subject plans, covering perhaps one mineral, or one or more particular areas. Whilst these plans can continue to be used as a basis for development control, it is essential that they be replaced as soon as possible with a MLP.

34 The MLP should be comprehensive, covering the whole of the MPA's area and including policies for any relevant deposit in the plan area. It may be that a number of policies will be

applicable to all minerals, eg, control of development and environmental protection. But there will be cases where there should be separate policies, eg, dealing with the supply of aggregates, raw materials for cement, oil and gas, coal or peat and the disposal of minerals waste, particularly colliery spoil. MLP proposals and those in Part II of the UDP should relate to areas of land readily identifiable on the Ordnance Survey based proposals map. The interactions between the mineral policies and other uses of land should be considered in the reasoned justification for the policies.

C Policy considerations for Minerals Planning

Sustainable development

35 In decision making, all the costs and benefits of a development including the environmental costs and benefits, need to be taken into account. In particular the objectives for sustainable development for minerals planning are:

- i. to conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet needs;
- ii. to ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept, as far as possible, to an acceptable minimum;
- iii. to minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high quality materials, and recycling of wastes;
- iv. to encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices so as to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment;
- v. to protect areas of designated landscape or nature conservation value from development, other than in exceptional circumstances and where it has been demonstrated that development is in the public interest,(see paragraphs 47-49 below); and,
- vi. to prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources.

Safeguarding

36 The planning system has an important role to play in safeguarding deposits which are, or may become, of economic importance from unnecessary sterilisation by surface development. One mechanism by which non-energy mineral resources can be safeguarded is by MPAs defining mineral consultation areas (McAs) in their plans. These enable county and district councils to liaise where surface development would be likely to affect or be affected by the winning and working of minerals.

37 District planning authorities are obliged to consult the county council on planning applications they receive within McAs. Where strategic planning functions rest with the district council as the unitary authority or are operated jointly with other districts, McAs should not be necessary.

38 MPAs are advised to include existing McAs in their plans to help protect mineral resources identified for safeguarding. In addition, policies which encourage the extraction of minerals before other more permanent forms of development takes place, should be incorporated in plans - for example mineral resources which would be sterilised by road construction.

39 MPAs should aim to safeguard existing sites, and where appropriate, identify future sites, for wharves and depots which may be needed for the importation of minerals. Such allocations should also be reflected in district-wide local plans. MPAs should aim to safeguard rail-served sites for concrete batching, coated materials and other concrete products and where appropriate identify future sites for these uses. This will be particularly important for London and other metropolitan areas. Further advice on safeguarding is set out in Annex A.

Ensuring supply

40 Plans should make appropriate provision for the supply of minerals and provide an effective framework within which the industry may make applications. Minerals can be worked only where they occur and MPAs should make an appropriate contribution to meeting local, regional and national needs which reflects the nature and extent of minerals in its area and other relevant planning considerations. This may result in a MPA providing more than is required to meet its area's need for a mineral. Policies which rule out all forms of mineral working within an entire plan area will not be appropriate, unless agreed in the regional context. MPAs should not include development control policies in their plans which require developers to provide evidence on the need for the mineral in support of their planning applications. Applicants do not usually have to prove the need for a proposed development or discuss the merits of alternative sites, except where an Environmental Statement is required, although need may be a consideration where material planning objections are not outweighed by other planning benefits.

Landbanks and continuity of production

41 The demands made on the extractive industries are often cyclical and the commissioning of extraction sites can take a number of years. It is therefore desirable to ensure continuity of production for mineral extraction, having regard to the provisions of the development plan. A landbank is a stock of planning permissions which relates to non-energy minerals and which provides for continuity of production. Policies providing for the maintenance of landbanks are an important feature of minerals planning because they enable the industry to respond speedily to increases in demand. However when planning consents expire at extraction sites and fresh applications for extraction are made, MPAs will still need to consider the environmental implications of granting planning permission and all other material considerations including the need to maintain a landbank.

42 MPAs should include policies in their development plans for continuity of production and for the maintenance of landbanks for non-energy minerals. Guidance on the length of landbanks for particular minerals is set out in the appropriate MPGs (see Annex E).

43 In general, county boundaries constitute a suitable area on which to base a landbank policy, but MPAs may choose to adopt a different base, eg a sub-regional or a sub-county approach depending on the minerals concerned. The Government's policy with regard to landbanks for aggregates is set out in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 6, "Guidance for Aggregates Provision in England", (MPG6).

44 For energy minerals eg, coal, oil or gas, there is no system of landbanks. Guidance on continuity of supply is given, for coal in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 3, "coal Mining and colliery Spoil Disposal", (MPG 3) and for oil and gas in DOE circular 2/85.

Areas for future working

45 MLPs should indicate areas for possible future working. MLP policies and the areas indicated on a proposals map should show how a MPA proposes to provide its supply of minerals and where mineral extraction could or is most likely to take place. This may take the form of Specific Sites, Preferred Areas or Areas of Search.

46 Each MPA will be responsible for making sufficient provision in its plan to meet the anticipated need over the period of the plan and to maintain continuity of supply. This may be achieved by delineating specific sites, preferred areas, areas of search or a combination thereof. Some MPAs

may be able to meet all of the additional demand by identifying only specific sites or preferred areas at the beginning of the plan period. Others may be able to do this only for the first part of the plan period. In such cases it would be appropriate to identify areas of search to cover the latter part of the plan period. It would not generally be appropriate however to identify only areas of search in a plan. If MPAs choose to do this they would need to be able to justify fully why they were proposing to adopt such an approach. Where it is proposed that provision should come largely from areas of search, some specific sites or preferred areas would still need to be identified to cover the initial years of the plan. Because of the extent of shallow coalfield areas and variable knowledge about the resource, some MPAs may be constrained to indicating only the extent of the shallow coalfield area and the constraints within that area. Specific advice is given in MPG 3.

National Parks, the Broads, the New Forest Heritage Area and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)

47 Planning Policy Guidance Note 7, "The countryside and the Rural Economy", (PPG 7), sets out Government planning policies for all forms of development in National Parks, the Broads and AONBs. Planning policies for minerals developments are set out in MPG 6.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of conservation and Ramsar sites

48 The Government's policy for these areas is as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 9 "Nature conservation".

Other environmentally important areas

49 Where MPAs have designated in their development plans other environmentally significant areas such as special landscape areas or areas of nature conservation value and have policies for protecting these areas, proposals which fall within them will need to be given careful consideration. The degree of protection given to locally designated areas however should not be as high as that given to nationally and internationally designated areas referred to above. It is important that MPAs should set out clear and distinct policies for nationally/internationally designated areas and for locally designated areas. The policies should generally be shown separately in the development plan. MPAs should continue to apply local designations only where normal planning policies cannot provide the necessary protection.

Agricultural land

50 The Government's policy is set out in PPG 7. The best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a of the MAFF Agricultural Land classification) is a national resource for the future and considerable weight should be attached to protecting such land because of its special importance. However, unlike most other forms of development, land from which minerals have been extracted can be restored either to its former use, or to a beneficial new use. Therefore when considering the allocation of land for minerals development and in deciding any application for planning permission affecting agricultural land, the agricultural implications must be considered together with the environmental and economic aspects of the proposal and the feasibility of a high standard of reclamation to an appropriate after-use. Further advice on this is contained in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 7, "The Reclamation of Mineral Workings", (MPG 7).

Forestry

51 There is an increasing emphasis in forestry policy on encouraging multi-purpose use. The National Forest in the Midlands and a number of the community forest initiative areas have landscapes which have been shaped by mineral extraction. The creation of new woodlands for landscape improvement, recreation, nature conservation and timber production provides opportunities for restoration of mineral sites within these areas and elsewhere. Guidance on the restoration of mineral land is contained in MPG 7 . In preparing MLPs, MPAs should take account of the need to protect existing woodland, and consider the creation of new woodlands. Guidance on the preparation of indicative forestry strategies is contained in DOE circular 29/92.

Water environment

52 There is a substantial body of legislation in relation to water supply, pollution and land drainage. The legislation includes national legislation to implement the 1980 Ec Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC); and in particular the provisions of the Water Resources Act 1991 which includes the powers and duties of the National Rivers Authority. MPAs and the industry should take into account the need to protect the flow and quality of surface and groundwater supplies in accordance with the legislation and ensure that changes in the water table as a result of mineral extraction do not cause unacceptable changes to the water environment, particularly water resources.

53 The potential of certain mineral developments to affect aquifers and groundwater, individually or cumulatively, may therefore need to be considered in defining areas for mineral development in MLPs, as well as being material considerations in determining planning applications for individual sites.

Archaeology, listed buildings and the historic environment

54 The Government's policy on these matters is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16, "Planning and the Historic Environment" and "Archaeology and Planning".

Green Belt

55 The Government's policy for Green Belts is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 2, "Green Belts". Paragraphs 3.11-3.13 specifically refer to minerals.

coastal planning

56 The Government's policy for coastal planning is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 20, "coastal Planning".

Land instability

57 General advice on land instability is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 14, "Development on Unstable Land", (PPG14) and in Annex 1 to PPG14 (Landslides and Planning). Specific advice on treatment of disused mine openings is in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 12, "Treatment of Disused Mine Openings and Availability of Information on Mined Ground".

Development control policies in plans

58 MLPs should set out the criteria against which applications for mineral development or the framing of conditions to be attached to planning permissions will be assessed. Development control policies should be expressed precisely and unambiguously. In the absence of MLPs, many MPAs

have set out such policies in their structure plans. MPAs should take the earliest opportunity to include all detailed development control policies in their MLPs. Further advice is contained in paragraph 5.56 of PPG1.

Environmental impacts

59 MPAs should provide guidance in their development plans on the criteria that will be applied to minerals proposals to ensure that they do not have an unacceptably adverse impact on the environment. In formulating guidance MPAs should have regard to the Town and country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988.

60 The Government has issued advice on noise in Mineral Planning Guidance Note 11, "The control of Noise at Surface Mineral Workings". Advice on dust suppression, waste disposal, blasting controls, the prevention of pollution of water supplies and site security is included in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 2, "Applications, Permissions and conditions" (MPG 2). For coal and colliery spoil disposal further advice is given in Annex D to MPG 3. Advice on minimising the impact of site working on agriculture and on reclamation requirements is given in MPG 7. The Department has published a report, "Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings", and has commissioned further research into the specific environmental effects of dust and blasting at surface mineral workings.

Extensions

61 It may be generally preferable to adopt a policy of allowing extensions to existing minerals workings rather than allowing mineral workings at new greenfield sites, as a means of minimising environmental disturbance. However this may not be appropriate for all existing mineral workings and it may do less environmental harm in some cases to open a new mineral working than to grant planning permission for an extension to existing workings. A general preference for extensions to existing workings should not be construed as a policy for protecting existing suppliers or constraining competition. It will be for MPAs to decide each case on its merits.

Applications outside identified areas

62 MPAs should continue to consider carefully planning applications outside areas identified in the plan. It is possible that on the basis of new information becoming available about mineral resources outside areas identified in the plan, an operator could bring forward an application for a site which might be significantly more acceptable overall than a site identified in the plan. Although in practice these should be rare, any such applications should be determined in the light of the development control policies of the plan. Where new information about mineral resources significantly changes the overall context of the plan, it may justify a review of the plan being initiated.

Working programmes

63 Plans should include criteria for programmes of working to achieve high operating standards and working practices and further guidance is contained in MPG 2, paragraphs 80-84. Where MPAs propose to adopt criteria of a restrictive nature, particularly if they affect the economics of production, they should be fully justified in the plan.

Transport

64 Mineral extraction sites may generate significant amounts of road traffic and this may cause environmental disturbance and other external costs, such as disruption to the local community and congestion etc. Although it is generally accepted to be less environmentally intrusive to move minerals by rail, the scope for transferring these to railways may be limited. Nevertheless the Government would like to see as much freight as possible carried by rail or waterway rather than by road wherever possible. Paragraphs A8 and A9 of Annex A contain advice on Freight Facilities Grants and the Traffic Access Grant. MPAs should include policies and proposals in their plans which encourage the carriage of minerals by such means where justified by the balance of all likely costs and benefits.

65 Advice on good practice on transport matters is set out in the report, "Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings". General advice on transport and planning is given in Planning Policy Guidance Note 13, "Transport".

66 The transport of minerals, particularly aggregates, secondary aggregates and coal often requires storage facilities. MPAs should include policies in their plans to safeguard existing rail head and wharfage facilities and to identify and safeguard suitable locations to accommodate such facilities.

Ancillary development

67 Part 19 (Part 20 in the case of the coal Authority) of Schedule 2 to the Town and country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, gives minerals operators permitted development rights to erect or alter ancillary buildings and plant, subject to certain restrictions. It also provides for the removal of ancillary development after mineral operations have permanently stopped. In general the Government takes the view that permitted development rights should not be withdrawn. Advice on the General Development Order is given in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 5, "Minerals Planning and the General Development Order", and further follow up advice on coal. Where exceptionally a MPA wishes to withdraw these rights, it should make its intention clear in the MLP and fully justify its reasoning in the plan's explanatory text.

Recycling plants

68 MPG 6 gives details of the Government's strategy for increasing the proportion of recycling of construction and demolition wastes in England. The DOE research report, "Managing Demolition and construction Wastes", published in 1994, provided further information on the recycling of demolition and construction wastes and identified key factors which tended to constrain this activity. One of these was the need for suitable sites to be identified in development plans, and for criteria to be drawn up to assess planning applications for permanent and temporary recycling sites.

69 For permanent recycling sites using static equipment, many of the environmental problems associated with mineral working, such as noise, dust, visual intrusion and transport impacts, also apply. For this reason MPAs will need to carefully consider where such facilities might be accommodated. It may be appropriate to look at existing or proposed industrial areas, derelict or despoiled areas or other locations on the urban fringe. These sites would be close to the largest sources of arisings of demolition and construction wastes and also to some extent to their likely markets. Alternatively there may be opportunities for locating within or adjacent to working or worked out quarries or landfill sites, provided adequate measures can be taken to ameliorate any unacceptable environmental impacts and there is no conflict with restoration proposals.

70 Temporary recycling sites have mobile equipment for the processing of material during the life of a demolition or construction project. MPAs should encourage the practice of "on site" recycling including the segregation of materials, taking proper account of all likely costs and benefits. MPAs should therefore include policies in their MLPs to encourage the recycling of demolition and construction wastes as well as mineral wastes and should identify suitable locations for recycling plants or provide clear criteria against which planning applications for these uses can be considered.

Restoration, aftercare and after-use

71 Land taken for mineral extraction or the depositing of mineral wastes should not become derelict and should be reclaimed to a standard suitable for beneficial after-use as soon as possible. After-uses may include agriculture, forestry, nature conservation, public open space, recreation or other development.

72 MLPs should set out policies and proposals for the restoration and aftercare of mineral sites and where appropriate, they should also provide guidance on suitable or preferred after-uses and reclamation standards. Guidance on these aspects is contained in MPG 7.

73 It is recognised that there are many cases where mineral workings have provided the opportunity to create new wildlife habitats and sites of geological interest. MPAs and the industry should seek to achieve this even in cases where nature conservation may not be the primary end use of a site.

Mineral waste and other forms of waste disposal

74 Some types of mineral extraction, particularly coal mining, china clay and slate workings, produce large amounts of waste. In general since these wastes are not backfilled into related surface or underground extraction sites, space above ground for tipping fairly close to the extraction areas is normally sought. However MPAs should encourage the use of such mineral wastes wherever practicable and justified by a consideration of all the related costs and benefits. Not only will this help to conserve other mineral resources for the future but it will also minimise the extent to which new tips for mineral wastes, which are often visually prominent in the landscape, would need to be created. In some cases it may be possible to rework old mines to recover minerals such as fluorspar and barytes which were previously considered to be waste products from mining.

75 MPAs should also pay particular attention to the need for and importance of the mineral, the potential for the reclamation of the deposits after reworking and the proposed arrangements (including transport to the processing plant and waste disposal), when formulating policies for these minerals. MLPs should include policies for encouraging recycling of waste material and construction waste, including use as aggregate material wherever possible. Plans should provide the future framework for identifying acceptable areas for future mineral waste disposal. They should also set out criteria which would be used in development control decisions on individual sites.

76 MPAs should take account of suitable opportunities for the landfill disposal of controlled wastes, as well as of mine and quarry wastes, which may be created by voids from mineral extraction. This topic may be addressed both in development plans and in respect of decisions on particular planning applications. Proposals for the use of mine and quarry wastes (overburden, waste rock etc) as fill materials will be controlled by planning conditions. Whilst the planning permission and conditions will initially determine whether controlled wastes may be filled in a particular mineral void, the detailed requirements for the land filling of such wastes will be covered by the waste management licence. The planning decisions in all such cases will need to consider the suitability of the site, impact on adjoining land-uses, and whether the proposals would enhance

or constrain proposals for restoration of the land and its intended after-use. Further guidance on landfilling and subsequent reclamation of mineral workings is contained in MPG 7. General guidance on the relevance of pollution control to the exercise of planning functions is given in Planning Policy Guidance Note 23, "Planning and Pollution control" which contains a specific section and annexes on waste disposal.

Environmental management

77 A study, commissioned by the Government in 1990, "The Minerals Industry Environmental Performance Study", recommended that a system of environmental management be set up as an integral part of each company's organisation. The report "Environmental Management in the Minerals Industry: The Greensite Report" revealed that much of the industry recognised the importance of investing in environmental improvements and that this could be achieved through self-regulation.

78 The CBI and several trade associations, including BAcMI, SAGA, Bcc and SAMSA have developed codes of Practice which give guidance to their member companies on incorporating environmental policies into their company procedures. Although these separate approaches have made positive contributions, the opportunity should be taken to work towards industry-wide objectives and the introduction of systematic approaches to the reporting of environmental performance.

79 The Government welcomes the industry's codes of Practice and encourages those mineral companies which do not at present have an environmental management system in operation to establish one.

Sponsorship by central Government Departments

1. Department of Trade and Industry

80 The Department of Trade and Industry sponsors industries winning energy and non-construction minerals and has a responsibility for ensuring that there is a continuing supply for the needs of UK industries consuming these materials. These include metallic ores and industrial minerals such as china clay, ball clay, fuller's earth, barytes, fluorspar, industrial limestone, silica sand, potash and salt. The Department's Engineering, Automotives and Metals Division should be consulted by MPAs on national policy aspects of the minerals for which it is the sponsoring Department in relation to development plans.

2. Department of the Environment

81 The Department of the Environment is the sponsor for industries winning minerals used in the construction industry including aggregates (sand, gravel and crushed rock), gypsum for plaster, cement and its raw materials, bricks and brick clay and dimension stone. The Department's construction Sponsorship Directorate can provide advice to both the mineral producers and MPAs on national policy aspects of these minerals either in relation to preparing development plans or more generally.

Annex A: General information on Mineral Planning Issues

Safeguarding

A1 Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) may not be needed in Greater London, the areas of the former Metropolitan County Councils or in unitary authorities, as there is only one tier of local government in these areas. The issue of safeguarding mineral resources is nonetheless as important in the metropolitan areas as it is in the shire areas. Safeguarding may be particularly important where there is residential or other development pressure on mineral-bearing land at the edge of built-up areas.

A2 The existence of an MCA does not generally indicate that a planning application for mineral development within its boundary is likely to be more or less acceptable than one elsewhere. However MCAs will be likely to include some areas which the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) may wish to identify in its minerals local plan (MLP) or minerals and waste local plan (MWLP) as areas for future working or for safeguarding. For this reason MCAs may be included in a MLP or MWLP. District planning authorities may also indicate in their local plans the boundary of any MCA. This would help to make non-mineral developers aware that mineral issues will be a factor when their planning applications are determined.

Areas for future working

1. Specific Sites

A3 Where a MPA is aware that certain sites have viable mineral resources, that the landowners are willing to allow mineral development and that any planning applications which come forward for those sites are likely to be acceptable in planning terms, such sites should be identified on the proposals map and in the plan as specific sites for mineral development. These sites provide a good degree of certainty to applicants, landowners and the general public that mineral development will take place.

2. Preferred Areas

A4 These will generally also be areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated by industry. In some cases there may not be a great deal of distinction between specific sites and preferred areas, although specific sites often tend to be smaller and may be more closely defined. It will be for MPAs to decide whether they wish to maintain a distinction between these two types of area or whether it would be more appropriate for them to encompass specific sites within preferred areas. The ability of a MPA to define preferred areas in their plan will depend on:

- a. the knowledge of mineral resources. The degree of certainty on the location and quality of viable mineral deposits in an area is of critical importance in identifying preferred areas of working;
- b. any difficulties with land ownership which might prevent allocated land from being worked;
- c. pressure from other competing land uses. The greater this type of pressure, the more important it is to tightly define such areas to avoid as far as possible adversely affecting nearby residents or blighting neighbouring areas; and,

- d. the nature of the mineral. Where the mineral is found in only a limited number of locations, it may be possible to identify areas of future working because there is either a limited choice of location and/or because the future working will be an extension of existing sites.

3. Areas of Search

A5 Areas of search offer a prudent approach to balancing the needs of the industry and local concerns about possible blight in respect of at least a proportion of the provision to be provided. Not all proposals within areas of search will necessarily be appropriate for mineral extraction either for economic and/or environmental reasons, but it is likely that these areas will contain some sites which are.

A6 Within an area of search planning permissions could be granted to meet any shortfall in supply should specific sites, preferred areas or extensions to existing sites identified in the plan not come forward. Planning permissions may also be granted in areas of search to meet any additional need that could not be met through the plan's specific sites or preferred areas.

Identification of areas for future working

A7 Areas for minerals development should be identified in the text of a MLP and on its proposals map. The scale of the map and the symbols used to identify the different areas is areas is a matter for each MPA to determine, but it would be helpful to users of the plan if consistent terminology were used. The essential factor is that they be clearly identified and in a form which is likely to be readily understood by users of the plan. In order to assist in the delineation of these areas, the minerals industry should co-operate with MPAs wherever possible by providing information about the location of mineral resources in their areas.

Transport

A8 Freight Facilities Grants continue to be available from the Department for Transport to assist with the capital cost of constructing rail and inland waterway freight facilities. The rail grant is provided under section 139 of the 1993 Railways Act and the inland waterway grant by section 140 of the same Act. The criteria for the payment of grant has been significantly widened, for example, environmental assessments can now take account of wider benefits gained from moving minerals by means other than in lorries on motorways and dual carriageways.

A9A further measure to encourage rail freight was the introduction of the Traffic Access Grant in section 137 of the 1993 Act. This assists rail freight operators with the payment of railtrack charges for access to the railway network and for rail freight flows which would otherwise be uncompetitive with road. Where justified by wider benefits, the grant may cover up to 100% of track charges, making access to the rail network free at the point of use.

Annex B: General Advice for Individual Minerals

B1 The following paragraphs provide advice and general information on the main minerals which mineral planning authorities (MPAs) may have to consider.

Energy Minerals

Coal

B2 Guidance on coal extraction and colliery spoil disposal is contained in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 3 "Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal".

Oil and Gas

B3 National policy considerations are explained in DOE Circular 2/85, "Planning Controls over Oil and Gas Operations".

Non-Energy Minerals

Aggregate Minerals

B4 The Government's policy is set out in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 6 "Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England". The main sources of construction aggregate minerals are sand and gravel (both land won and marine dredged) and crushed rock. In addition a number of secondary materials are used for construction purposes. These include mineral wastes such as china clay sand, colliery minestone, slate wastes, industrial process wastes and recycled materials such as demolition arisings and asphalt road planings. In addition, the manufacture of concrete roof tiles will require sands that may have required processing to meet a high technical specification.

Aggregates for road surfacing materials

B5 Aggregates suitable for road surfacing construction and maintenance are of national importance. The fundamental characteristics of these materials, which distinguish them from other more general-purpose construction aggregates, are their ability to provide high levels of road surface skidding resistance and durability (primary aggregates with high PSV). Whilst not scarce, these particular aggregates do not occur widely and regional imbalances between supply and demand may arise.

B6 MPAs should identify potential high specification aggregate resources and are encouraged to include separate policies for these aggregates in their development plans, with the aim of protecting these resources from sterilisation.

Non-aggregate Minerals

B7 In preparing their development plans MPAs will wish to recognise the importance of maintaining a continuing supply of these materials (see below) and of the particular policy considerations that may arise in each case.

(i) Construction minerals

Dimension Stone

B8 Dimension stone is used for new buildings and architectural cladding and plays an important role in the restoration of historic buildings and the maintenance of local building character. Each type has to fulfil specific physical characteristics. It is important to recognise that in some cases it is quarried from geological formations which are very restricted in occurrence. In order for a source of stone to be commercially workable a number of physical parameters have to be satisfied, including colour, texture, hardness and homogeneity.

B9 There is often a large proportion of waste that may be utilised as a construction aggregate and production can be intermittent. It should also be borne in mind that long-life intermittently worked dimension stone quarries are often crucial to providing suitable stone for restoration of historic buildings and ancient monuments, and for that reason, small operations may be needed in very specific locations. Also that working and processing generally involve smaller areas and lower production rates than other mineral operations.

Slate

B10 Slate is used for roofing, cladding and decorative materials and also for powders and granules for specialised applications, eg fillers, reconstituted slate tiles. Slate is quarried from geological formations which may be very restricted in occurrence.

B11 Modern activity is often intermixed with structures and remains of activities from previous generations. The industry is concentrated in small areas and employment may be very significant locally. Requirements for traditional slate types or colours are common and they play an important role in the maintenance of local building character. Historically only roofing quality slate was worth processing for sale, and vast tips of waste slate were deposited. Today, producers aim to market as much slate and slate products as possible. Some producers sell slate wastes for use as bulkfill and in some cases construction aggregates, and in the production of slate powder and granules. The use for construction aggregates however, constitutes only a small proportion of annual arisings. Like dimension stone, working of slate may continue for very long periods.

Gypsum and Anhydrite

B12 Gypsum is a naturally occurring form of hydrated calcium sulphate. It is an important raw material for the building industry, being used principally in the manufacture of plaster and plasterboard.

B13 Anhydrite (the water-free form of calcium sulphate) occurs extensively in Britain, but there is only a small demand for the pure mineral for specialised uses. However a natural mixture of gypsum/anhydrite is used at the milling stage of cement manufacture to control the setting time, and for other specialised uses. It is an important mineral where high strength cements are required. Efforts should be made to safeguard mineral deposits which are, or may become, of economic importance against other types of development which would be a serious hindrance to their extraction.

Brick Clay

B14 Source materials for brick manufacture and for associated products, eg tiles and pipes, occur so widely that, the choice of quarry sites has often been historical accident or convenience. Consequently, there is a wide variation in the techniques employed and the end product. MPAs

should have regard to the need for bricks, tiles and pipes generally and engineering fill and the continuing demand for products with particular physical and aesthetic qualities. Such qualities are mostly the direct result of the physical characteristics of the raw material used which may be available in only a few locations (eg facing and engineering bricks and floor and roof tiles). MPAs should consider these special needs, bearing in mind that they will usually involve quite small scale operations, in the light of the social and environmental implications of clay extraction in the area.

Cement Minerals

B15 The Government's policy on cement is set out in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 10 "Provision of Raw Material for the Cement Industry".

(ii) Non-construction minerals

16 Non-aggregate minerals, which are not used for construction purposes, include china clay, ball clay, potash, silica sand, salt, barytes, fluorspar, celestite, anhydrite, fireclay, dolomite and fuller's earth. These minerals are often in great demand but of limited occurrence and these factors have to be recognised in drawing up specific policies for their working in development plans.

China and Ball Clay

B17 The UK is a leading world producer and exporter of china clay and ball clay and the industries make an important contribution to the national balance of payments. Both minerals have a very limited occurrence and it is important that adequate reserves are maintained for long term use. In each case the national importance of the mineral has been recognised by the establishment of China and Ball Clay Consultation Areas designed to ensure that clay bearing land is not unnecessarily sterilized by other forms of development (see Minerals Planning Guidance Note 2 "Applications, Permissions and Conditions"). Further advice on mineral consultation areas is at paragraphs 36-39 and paragraphs A1-A2 of Annex A.

B18 The extraction of china clay results in a significant amount of waste - some 9 tonnes are produced for each tonne of clay - and most of the waste is deposited on land outside the confines of the pits. Some of the waste (mainly sand) is suitable for certain constructional purposes and Government policy is to encourage the maximum re-use of such waste. However major waste arisings will continue to be tipped and there are existing large areas of unrestored tips in the main china clay areas.

Silica Sand

B19 The Government's policy on silica sand is set out in DOE Circular 24/85 "Guidelines for the Provision of Silica Sand".

Peat

B20 The Government's policy on peat is set out in Minerals Planning Guidance Note 13, "Guidelines for Peat Provision in England, including the place of Alternative Materials".

B21 Resources of peat which may be of commercial quality for mineral extraction in England are generally found in lowland areas which, in their natural state, formed raised mires (domes of peat) or fen (sedge) peats. They provide particularly distinctive and rare habitats; and peatlands are listed as habitat types for protection at a favourable conservation status under the EC Habitats Directive

(92/43/EEC), some types having priority status. Large areas of the original peatlands have been drained for agriculture, developed, or cut for peat for both commercial and domestic purposes.

Metalliferous Minerals

B22 Although the UK has to rely on imports of most of these minerals, either in unwrought metal or as concentrates, indigenous resources of metalliferous and other ores are not insignificant and the British Geological Survey (BGS) holds extensive information on areas with promising potential. MPAs should consult BGS, where necessary, and make provision in their development plan policies to safeguard such resources where they exist. As the extraction, processing and beneficiation of metalliferous minerals can cause environmental hazards and localised heavy metal pollution, MPAs should carefully balance the economic needs for these minerals against the environmental implications.

High Purity Limestone

B23 Limestones can be categorised on their chemical purity in relation to the industrial uses to which they may be put. However it is neither practical nor desirable to categorise limestone resources for planning purposes on the basis of their chemistry to the degree of accuracy possible for defining industrial uses of limestone. (See the report "Appraisal of high-purity limestones in England and Wales: A Study of resources, needs, uses and demands." DOE, 1991).

B24 For planning purposes, limestone resources with potential for use in high purity applications, a minimum calcium carbonate content of 97% is appropriate. However a single definition of high purity limestone should be used with caution as there are many different qualities of limestone, including physical properties and consistency, that need to be considered in determining what is fit for particular purposes. What is high purity to one user may be considered as ordinary grade by another user. In the excavation of high grade limestone, rock of all grades will necessarily be produced.

Fireclay

B25 Fireclays are non-marine, sedimentary clays consisting essentially of kaolinite, mica and quartz in varying proportions. Ironstone nodules and carbonaceous matter are common impurities. They exhibit a wide range of properties and hence of end use. Fireclays are mainly confined to coal bearing strata and the major output is from opencast extraction.

Fuller's Earth

B26 Fuller's earth is an important industrial mineral consisting essentially of the clay mineral calcium smectite. Smectite clays possess a unique combination of physical-chemical properties suiting them to a wide range of industrial applications. Fuller's earth has a very restricted geological occurrence in Britain and it is extremely unlikely that economically workable fuller's earth deposits exist outside areas of known resources.

Annex C: Figure 1 and Tables 1 and 2

Figure 1 shows the annual production of minerals in England in 1994.

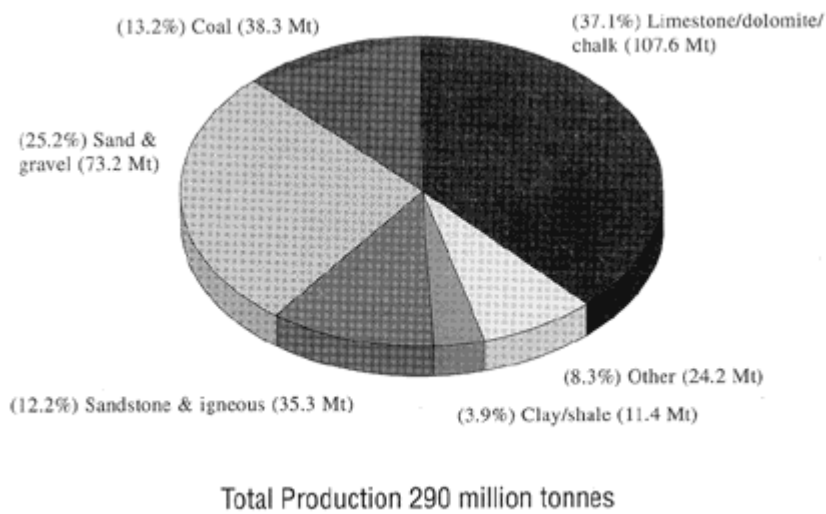


Table 1 gives a summary of mineral production in England in 1994 and is available in Adobe Acrobat format as a download.

Table 2 gives details of the production of minerals in the United Kingdom from 1989-1995 in Adobe Acrobat format as a download.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND IN 1994

Mineral	Surface Area worked ¹	Area of spoil disposal	Surface mineral workings ²	1994 production	ex-site value	Main uses
	Ha	Ha	No.	Mt	£M	
Opencast coal	5853	185	126	8.1	275	Energy, chemicals
Deep mined coal	0	5190	0	30.2	1025	Energy, chemicals
Oil	109	0	84	4.6 ³	360	Energy, chemicals
Sandstone	1970	94	318	10.2	58	Aggregates, building stone.
Igneous rock	1173	279	95	25.1	116	Aggregates
Chalk	1817	8	150	10.2	44	Aggregates, cement, agriculture.
Limestone/ Dolomite	7055	580	432	97.4	470	Aggregates, cement, chemicals, glass, iron & steel, agriculture, pharmaceuticals.
Sand and Gravel	17313	742	1097	73.24	330	Aggregates
Silica sand	1345	27	55	3.5	34	Glass, foundry sands, ceramics, filtration.
Clay/ Shale	4767	288	352	11.4	23	Bricks, pipes, tiles, cement.
China & ball clay	18635	2230	48	3.4	260	Papermaking, ceramics, industrial fillers.
Gypsum	244	1	16	2	18	Plaster, cement.
Peat	4917	1	254	1.46	n/a	Horticulture
Other	1723	269	267	8.6	137	
Total	50149	9894	3294	290	3150	

NB. The "ex-site value" figures are very approximate, being proportional reductions of original estimates for the UK. They are intended simply to indicate the scale of the value of the minerals and should not be used in interpretation.

SOURCES: United Kingdom Minerals Yearbook 1995, British Geological Survey
Survey of Land for Minerals Working 1994, Department of the Environment

¹ Excludes any area of the planning permission not yet worked.

² Refers to the number of sites with surface excavation and excludes spoil disposal.

³ Figure for onshore, England.

⁴ Excludes 16mt of marine dredged sand and gravel.

⁵ Relates to china clay alone.

⁶ DOOM3

⁷ Other minerals include salt (chemicals, road de-icing), potash (fertilisers, chemicals), Fullers earth (absorbents, refining edible oils, engineering), vein minerals (chemicals, drilling muds, industrial fillers), slate (building) and metalliferous minerals.

TABLE 2: UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCTION OF MINERALS 1989 - 1995

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 (Estimated)
Thousand tonnes							
Coal:							
Deep-mined	79628	72899	73357	65800	50457	31854	34100
Opencast	18657	18134	18636	18187	17006	16804	16200
Other (a)	1535	1729	2209	507	736	313	1200
Natural gas and oil:							
Methane (oil equivalent)							
Colliery	118	108	86	78	69	63	...
Offshore and onshore	41047	45347	50525	51387	60435	64534	66800
Other (b)	200	218	255	306	319	359	...
Crude oil	87306	87992	86832	89184	93950	119032	121000
Condensates and other (c)	4404	3612	4428	5067	6139	7900	8400
Iron ore	34	55	59	31	1.1	1.3	1.0
Non-ferrous ores (metal content):							
Tin	3.8	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0
Tungsten	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Lead	2.2	1.4	1.0q	1.0q	1.0q	2.0	1.6
Copper (d)	0.5	1.0	0.3	-	-	-	-
Zinc (d)	5.8	6.7	1.1	...	...	...	...
Silver (e)(kgs)	1689	2695	565	-	-	-	-
Gold (kgs)	8	2	...	...	...	...	...
China stone	7	6	6	8	7	8	8
China clay (sales)	3140	3037	2911	2502n	2461n	2530n	2650n
Ball clay (sales)	779	806	729	744	746	825	870
Fireclay (p)	1052	892	867	572	479	679	700
Fuller's earth (Sales) (g)	210	205	189	189	187	134	133
Common clay and shale	19392	16213	13038p	12155p	10891p	12464p	14000
Slate(h)	590	359	360	326	462	402	350
Calcspar	22	34	8	4	3	...	...
Limestone (excluding dolomite)	111393	102641	94861	89399	93727	106626	97000
Dolomite (excluding limestone)	21271	20674	19454	18539	17985	17616	16000
Chalk (p)	13877	13129	10317	9171	9076	10236	10000
Chert and flint (f)		14	5	...	...	...	...
Silica stone and ganister	21						
Sandstone (i)	19593	18041	16607	14890	16059	18974	17000
Silica sands	4380	4132	4201	3615	3587	4038	4200
Common sand and gravel:							
Land	115058	103023	89311	82037	83698	91450	104000
Marine (j)	23318	20993	17053	16874	16319	17969	...
Igneous rock (l)	54490	57395	53948	57654k	57766k	56494k	50000
Gypsum	3570	3100	2500q	2500q	2500q	2000q	2000
Rock salt	1184	1102	1635	1400q	1200q	1700q	1800
Salt from brine	1344	1341	1320	1300q	1300q	1300q	1300
Salt in brine (m)	4228	3991	3874	3401	4076	4009	4000
Fluorspar	122	118	78	76	70	50	55
Barytes	70	68	86	77	55q	54q	85
Celestite	21	25	2	2	2	-	-
Diatomite (n)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	...
Talc	15	15	11	5	5	5	4
Lignite	4	5	3	3	3	2	...
Peat (000m3)		...	1561	1506	1452	1982	...
Honestone	0	...	...	0	...	...	...
Potash (o)	771	814	825	883	925	966	968

a Slurry etc. recovered and disposed of, other than by the British Coal Corporation, from dumps, ponds, rivers etc.

b Biogas from landfill and sewage.

c Including ethane, propane and butane, in addition to condensates.

d Content of mixed concentrate.

e Silver content of copper-zinc and lead-zinc concentrates.

f Great Britain only.

g BGS estimates based on data from producing companies.

h Slate figures include waste used for constructional fill and powder and granules used in industry.

Including grit and conglomerate.

i Including marine-dredged landings at foreign ports (exports)

k Excluding a small production of granite in Northern Ireland.

l In addition, the following amounts of igneous rock were produced in Guernsey (thousand tonnes):
1989:226;1990:227;1991:288;1992:151;1993:180;
1994:192

m Used for purposes other than salt making.

n Dry weight.

o Marketable product (KCl).

p Excluding a small production in Northern Ireland.

q BGS estimate.

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Economic Development (Northern Ireland), Crown Estate Commissioners (marine sand and gravel produced for export), Advisory and Finance Committee (Guernsey), and company data.

Annex D: Legislation Relevant to Minerals Planning

Primary Legislation	Secondary legislation
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949	Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Regulations 1971
Mineral Workings Act 1951	Town and Country Planning (Prescription of County Matters) Regulations 1980
Mineral Workings Act 1971	Town and Country Planning (Compensation for Restrictions on Mineral Workings) Regulations 1985
Local Government Act 1972	Town and Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988 as amended by SI 367 (1990), SI 1494 (1992) and SI 677 (1994)
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Town and Country Planning (Compensation for Restriction on Mineral Workings)(Amendment) Regulations 1990
Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980	Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995
Mineral Workings Act 1985	Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Regulations 1995
Housing and Planning Act 1986	Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations 1995
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	
Environmental Protection Act 1990	
Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990	
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	
Planning and Compensation Act 1991	
Water Resources Act 1991	
Railways Act 1993	
Environment Act 1995	

Annex E: Current Planning Policy Guidance Notes

No	Title	Date issued
PPG 1	General Policy and Principles	Mar 1992
PPG 2	Green Belts	Jan 1995
PPG 3	Housing	Mar 1992
PPG 4	Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms	Nov 1992
PPG 5	Simplified Planning Zones	Nov 1992
PPG 6	Town Centres and Retail Development	July 1993
PPG 7	The Countryside and the Rural Economy	Jan 1992
PPG 8	Telecommunications	Dec 1992
PPG 9	Nature Conservation	Oct 1994
PPG 11	Strategic Guidance for Merseyside	Oct 1988
PPG 12	Development Plans and Regional Planning Guidance	Feb 1992
PPG 13	Transport	Mar 1994
PPG 14	Development on Unstable Land	Apr 1990
	Annex 1 to PPG14 (Landslides and Planning)	Mar 1996
PPG 15	Planning and the Historic Environment	Sep 1994
PPG 16	Archaeology and Planning	Nov 1990
PPG 17	Sport and Recreation	Sep 1991
PPG 18	Enforcing Planning Control	Dec 1991
PPG 19	Outdoor Advertisement Control	Mar 1992
PPG 20	Coastal Planning	Sep 1992
PPG 21	Tourism	Nov 1992
PPG 22	Renewable Energy	Feb 1993
	Annexes to PPG 22	Oct 1994
PPG 23	Planning and Pollution Control	July 1994
PPG 24	Planning and Noise	Sep 1994

Current Minerals Planning Guidance Notes

No	Title	Date issued
MPG 1	General Considerations and the Development Plan System	Jun 1996
MPG 2	Applications, Permissions and Conditions	Jan 1988
MPG 3	Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal	July 1994
MPG 4	The Review of Mineral Working Sites	Sep 1988
MPG 5	Minerals Planning and the General Development Order	Dec 1988
MPG 6	Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England	Apr 1994
MPG 7	The Reclamation of Mineral Workings	Aug 1989
MPG 8	Planning and Compensation Act 1991 : Interim Development Order Permissions (IDOs)-Statutory Provisions and Procedures	Sep 1991
MPG 9	Planning and Compensation Act 1991 : Interim Development Order Permissions (IDOs)-Conditions	Mar 1992
MPG 10	Provision of Raw Material for the Cement Industry	Nov 1991
MPG 11	The Control of Noise at Surface Mineral Workings	Apr 1993
MPG 12	Treatment of Disused Mine Openings and Availability of Information on Mined Ground	Mar 1994
MPG 13	Guidelines for Peat Provision in England, including the place of Alternative Materials	July 1995
MPG 14	Environment Act 1995 : Review of Mineral Planning Permissions	Sep 1995

Current Regional Planning Guidance Notes

RPG 1	Strategic Guidance for Tyne and Wear	Jun 1989
RPG 2	Strategic Guidance for West Yorkshire	Sep 1989
RPG 3	Strategic Guidance for London	May 1996
RPG 4	Strategic Guidance for Manchester	Dec 1989
RPG 5	Strategic Guidance for South Yorkshire	Dec 1989
RPG 6	Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia	Jun 1991

RPG 7	Regional Planning Guidance for the Northern Region	Sep 1993
RPG 8	Regional Planning Guidance for the East Midlands	Mar 1994
RPG 9	Regional Planning Guidance for the South East	Mar 1994
RPG 10	Regional Planning Guidance for the South West	July 1994
RPG 11	Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands	Sep 1995
RPG 12	Regional Planning Guidance for Yorkshire and Humberside	Mar 1996

Annex F: References and sources of information

DOE Circulars

2/85

Planning Control over Oil and Gas Operation

24/85

Guidelines for the Provision of Silica Sand

25/85

Mineral Workings - Legal aspects relating to Restoration of Sites with High Water Tables

15/87

Disposal of Colliery Spoil: Assessment of Alternative Colliery Spoil Disposal Options

15/88

Environmental Assessment

16/91

Planning and Compensation Act 1991 : Planning Obligations

21/91

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Indicative Forestry Strategies

7/94

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Permitted Development and Environmental Assessment

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