



Minerals  
Planning  
Conference

# The Minerals Planning Conference

Priorities for a New Government







# **AN INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE**

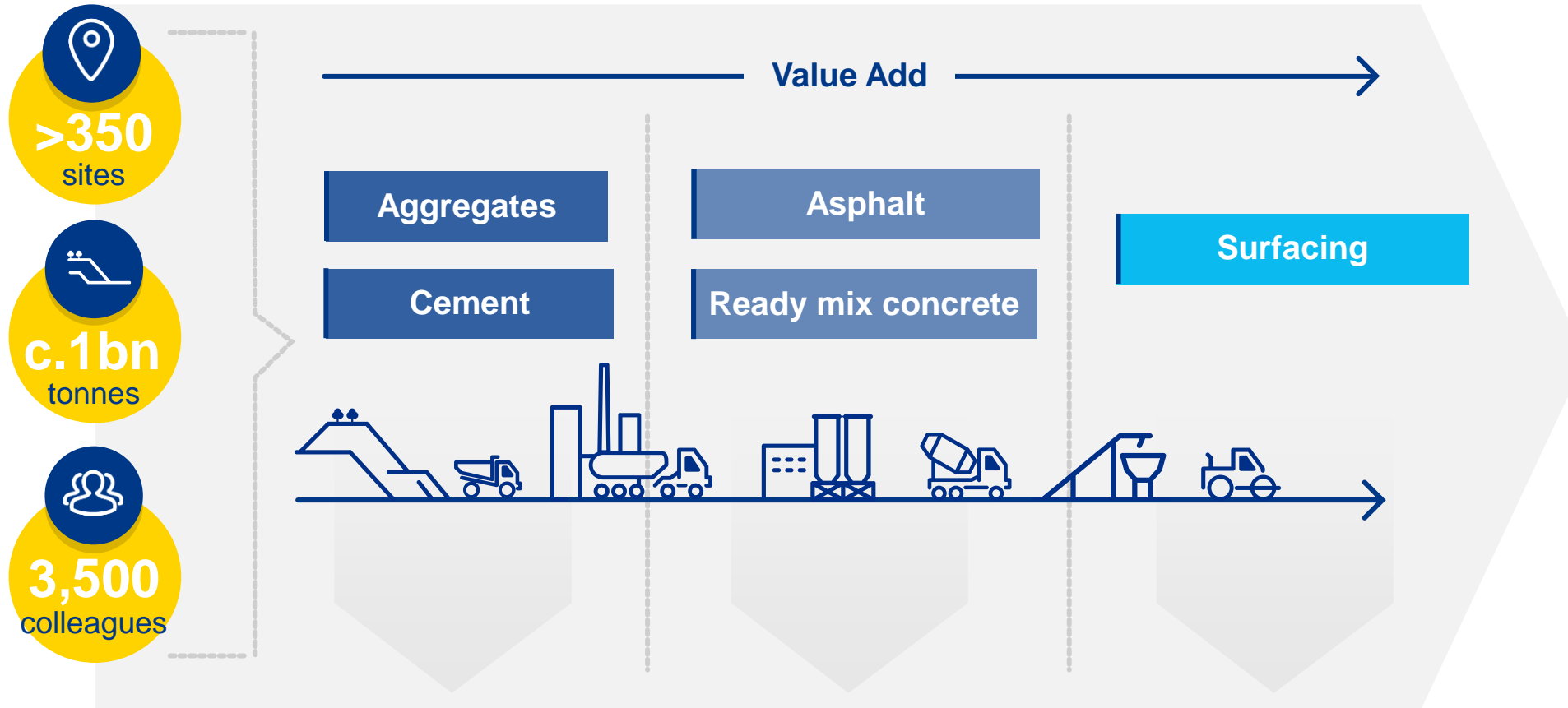
## *THE GOOD, BAD AND UGLY OF LAA'S*





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# What is an LAA? What is its real purpose?

- NPPG

## Local Aggregate Assessments

### What is a Local Aggregate Assessment?

A Local Aggregate Assessment is an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority's area.

Paragraph: 061 Reference ID: 27-061-20140306

Revision date: 06 03 2014



# What is an LAA? What is its real purpose?



- Others:

- 2.4 A Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) is an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority's area. Planning Practice Guidance advises that it should contain three elements:
- A forecast of the demand for aggregates based on the average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information;
  - An analysis of all aggregate supply options; and
  - An assessment of the balance between demand and supply, and the economic and environmental opportunities and constraints that might influence the situation. It should conclude if there is a shortage or a surplus of supply and, if the former, how this is being addressed.

The requirement to produce an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) was introduced through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012. The Government then issued further guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) in October 2012. National Policy requires all Mineral Planning Authorities to provide for a land bank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and 10 years for crushed rock. This LAA aims to meet the requirements set out in both of these documents.

ES1 A Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) is an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority's area.

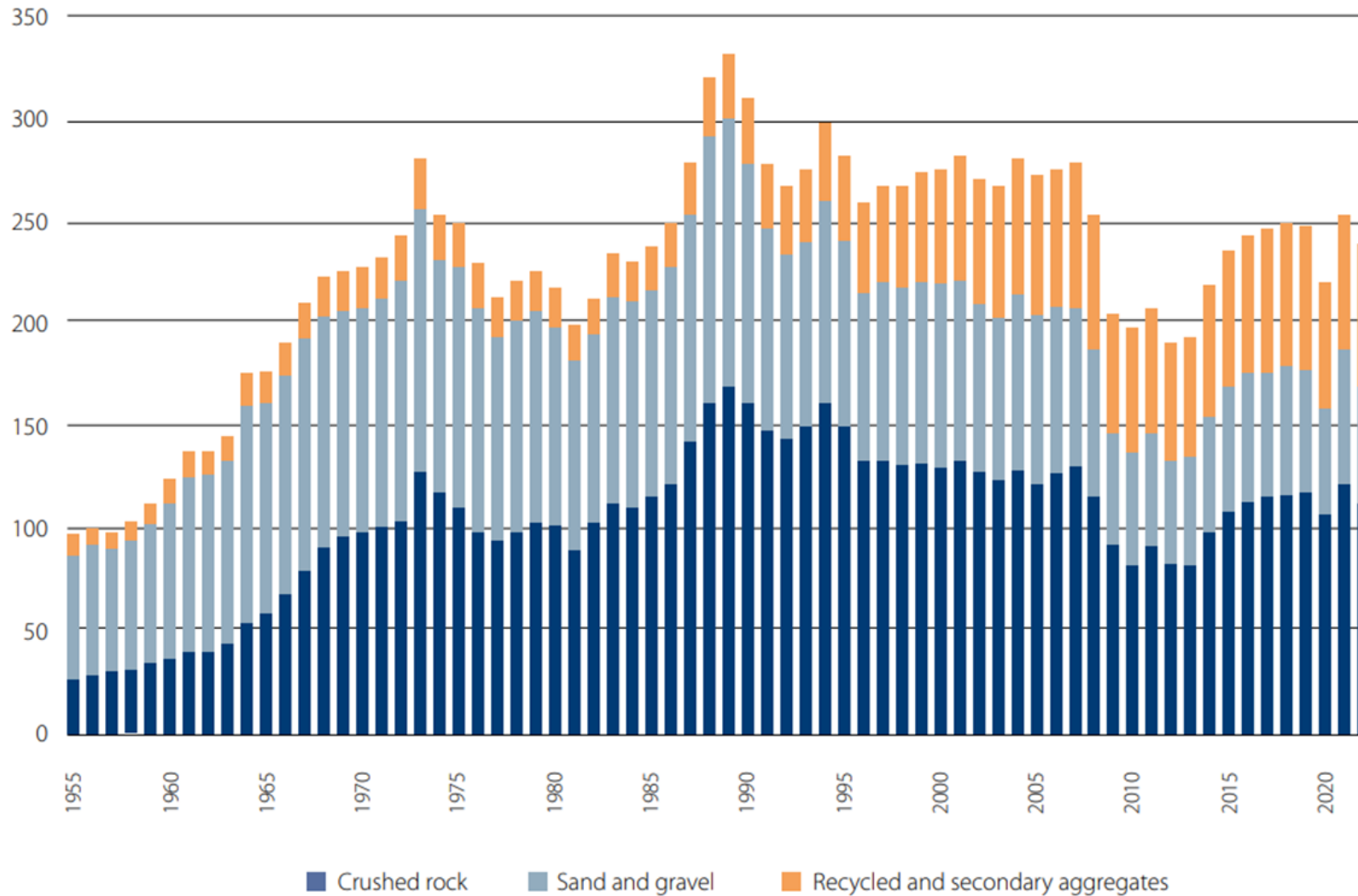
1.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA). The LAA is required to forecast the demand for aggregates based on average 10 years' sales data and other relevant local information; analyse all aggregate supply options; and assess the balance between demand and supply.

The Local Aggregate Assessment seeks to identify objectively assessed need, a requirement of the NPPF. The acceptability of meeting the objectively assessed need will be determined through the plan making process. The 10 year average of sales is presented alongside the North West Aggregate Working Party sub-regional apportionments, and the 3 year average of sales.

# Some Context

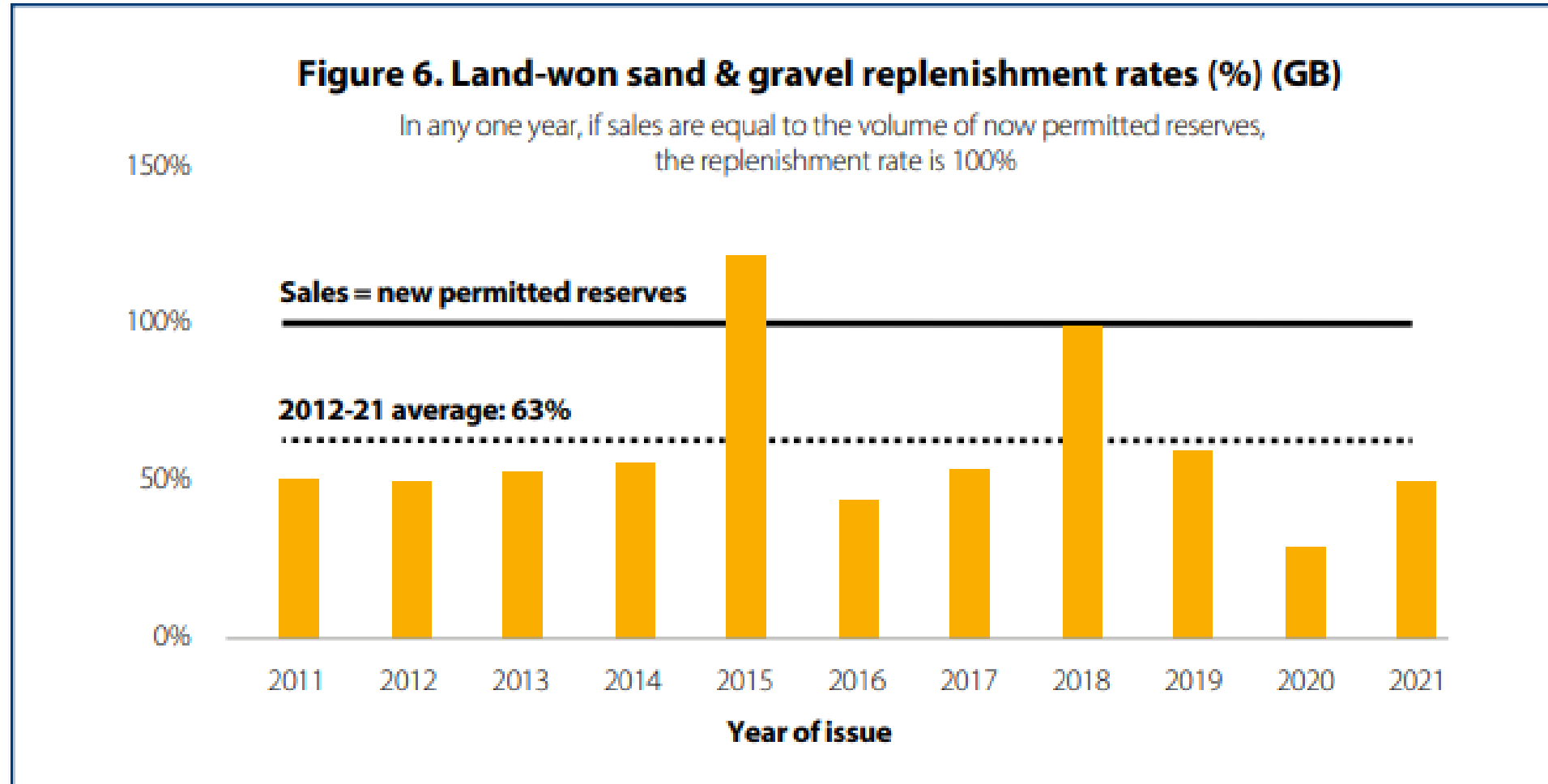


Figure 3 - Total aggregates supply (million tonnes) in Great Britain, 1955-2022



Source: Mineral Products Association - Construction Aggregates Supply in Great Britain: Primary, Recycled and Secondary Aggregates in 2022.

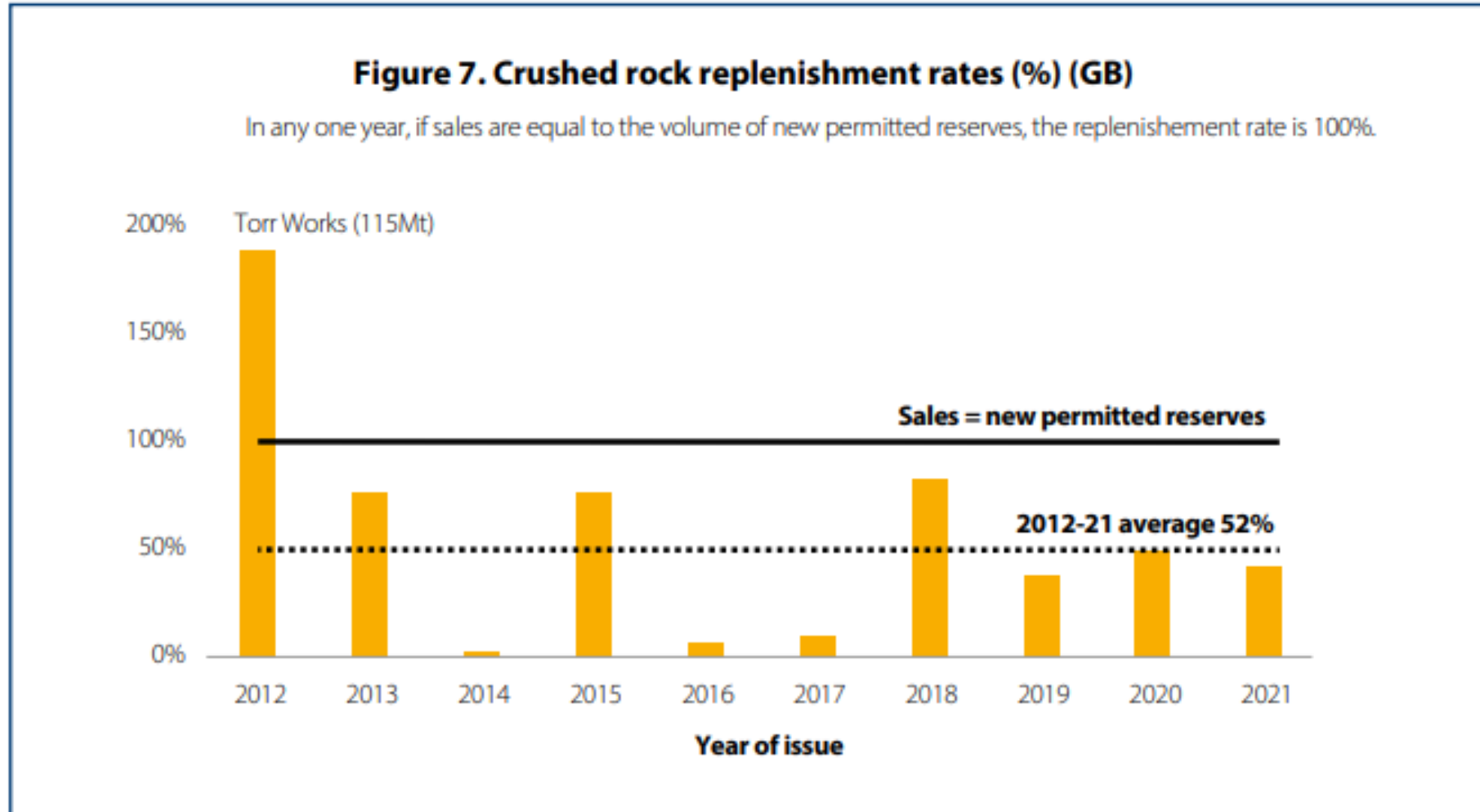
# Some Context



Source: Mineral Products Association - AMPS 2022 - 10th Annual Mineral Planning Survey Report.



# Some Context



Source: Mineral Products Association - AMPS 2022 - 10th Annual Mineral Planning Survey Report.

# Simple maths?



## Executive Summary

Current permitted reserves of crushed rock exceed the required landbank of at least 10 years throughout the plan period.

**Permitted Reserves**

**100 Million Tonnes**

**Local Plan / LAA Provision Rate**

**2 Million Tonnes**

**Landbank**

**50 Years**

# Site Status / End Dates / Confidentiality



**Quarries with planning permission for crushed rock and sand and gravel extraction in Northumberland**

Mineral Planning Authority	Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference	Mineral	Status in 2021	Planning Permission End Date
Northumberland County Council	Barrasford Quarry	Tarmac	NZ 913 743	Dolerite and Carboniferous limestone	Active	31/12/2038
	Belford Quarry	Tarmac	NU 130 342	Dolerite	Inactive	31/12/2031
	Cocklaw Quarry	Tynedale Roadstone	NY 931 701	Carboniferous limestone	Inactive	21/02/2042
	Cragmill Quarry	Breedon	NU 109 346	Dolerite	Active	21/02/2042
	Divethill Quarry	Breedon	NY 980 789	Dolerite	Active	31/12/2031
	Ebchester Quarry (Broadoak)	Tarmac	NZ 101 569	Sand and gravel	Inactive	31/12/2023
	Haughton Strother Quarry	Thompsons of Prudhoe	NY 897 740	Sand and gravel	Active	31/08/2022
	Howick Quarry	Tarmac	NU 236 168	Dolerite	Active	31/12/2022
	Keepersfield Quarry	Hanson	NY 894 727	Dolerite and Carboniferous limestone	Active	21/02/2042
	Lanton (Cheviot) Quarry	Tarmac	NT 954 311	Sand and gravel	Active	31/12/2028
	Longhoughton Quarry	K W Purvis	NU 232 153	Dolerite and Carboniferous limestone	Active	31/12/2029
	Merryshields Quarry	Thompsons of Prudhoe	NZ 064 618	Sand and gravel	Active	21/02/2042
	Mootlaw Quarry	North Tyne Roadstone	NZ 022 750	Carboniferous limestone	Inactive	31/12/2025
	Port of Blyth - Battleship Wharf	Breedon	NZ 309 827	Sand and gravel	Active	Not applicable

# Site Status / End Dates / Confidentiality



Site name	Estimate of permitted reserves at 31 December 2021 (tonnes)	Estimate of productive capacity (tonnes per annum)	Planning permission end date	Permitted reserves to be exhausted by planning permission end date?	Comments on potential future supply
Barrasford Quarry	44,600,000	750,000 to 1,500,000	31/12/2038	No	Large reserve remaining at site and full productive capacity has not been utilised. Production at a rate of 750,000 per annum is anticipated although it is estimate current production is lower than this.
Belford (Easington) Quarry	3,000,000	180,000	21/12/2031	No	Site currently inactive. Operator could re-commence extraction once reserves at Howick Quarry are exhausted.
Cocklaw Quarry	700,000	150,000	21/02/2042	No (Assuming extraction does not commence)	A dormant planning permission for this site was reactivated in 2009 however development has yet to commence. Uncertainty as to whether there will be production from this site in future years.
Cragmill Quarry	7,800,000	200,000	22/08/2040	No	Extraction anticipated at a rate of 150,000 tonnes per annum.
Divethill Quarry	300,000	300,000	31/12/2023	Yes	Permitted reserves in previously permitted area exhausted in 2022. Lateral extension to the site granted permission in June 2022 (2.7 million tonnes) but not included in permitted reserve figure at this stage as this did not form part permitted reserves on 31 December 2021.



# Productive Capacity



Site	Status	Permitted Reserves	Annual Productive Capacity (kt)							
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Site A	Active	50 MT	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Site B	Inactive	30MT	0	0	0	0	Expired	Expired	Expired	Expired
Site C	Active	5MT	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	100
Site D	Active	10MT	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Site E	Inactive	5MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
TOTALS			2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	1700

# Why does it matter?



Meeting of Strategic Planning Committee on Tuesday 7 June at 4pm

# Why does it matter?



## Summary

The LAA identifies that the limestone supply is healthy with a 33 year landbank. This site would contribute around five years to the landbank of permissions. The LAA identifies there will still be a landbank of permissions in excess of ten years by the end of the proposed plan period.

Decision – It is not proposed to bring forward this representation as an allocation due to the current landbank of permissions being around 25 years. This will be reconsidered as part of the 5 year review of the local plan

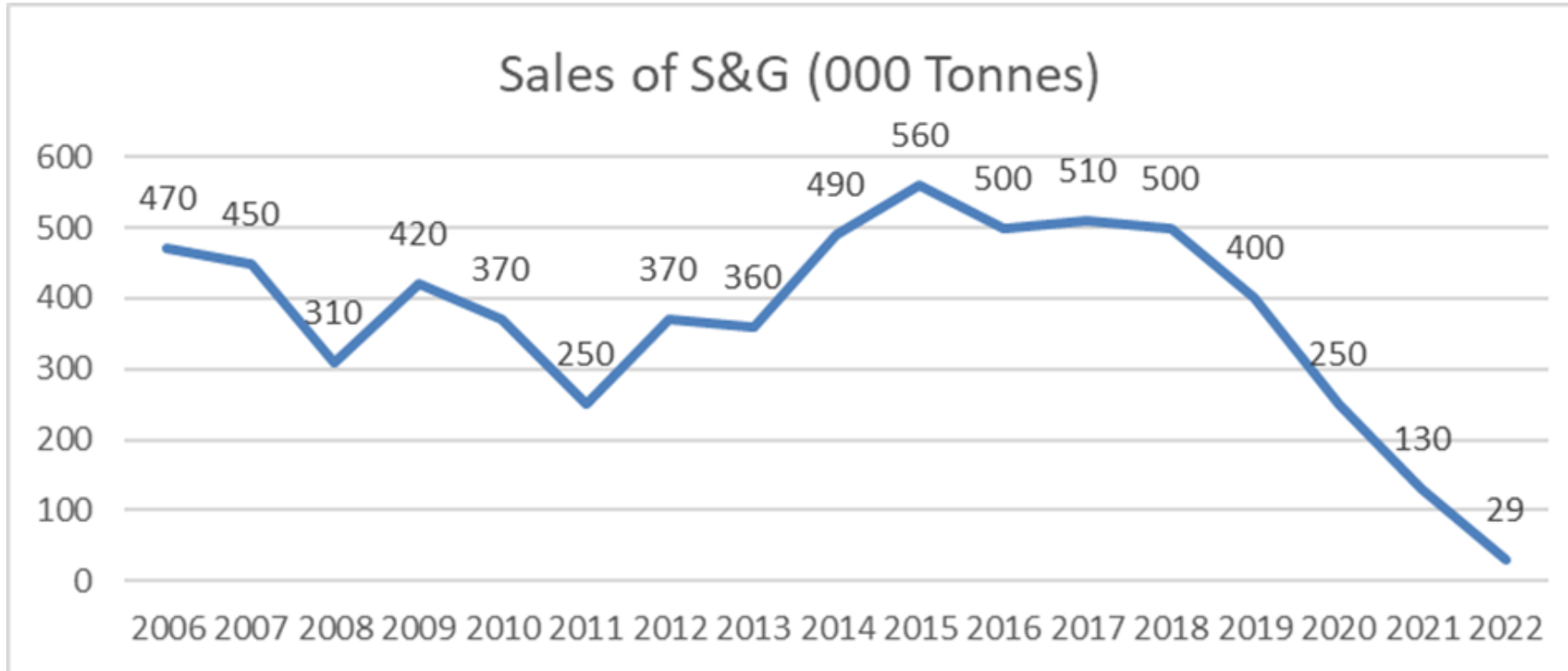
*“We believe that this proposal is based far more on practical and economic convenience than actual need”*

The likely harm to the environment in all forms and the the harm to the openness of the Green Belt are not outweighed by any matters, including over riding need for the minerals, so as to create exceptional circumstances. There is also no over riding need to circumvent the Development Plan led process and to bring this site forward in advance of all options for meeting the need for minerals in the County.

### **Lack of need**

There is no identified need for the extension, as there is already much more supply of hard rock in the county than is required.

# Downwards Spiral



- Avg 10 year supply 2006 – 2015 = 405kt
- Avg 10 year supply 2011 – 2022 = 335kt
- Highest 3 year supply = 523kt
- Lowest 3 year supply = 136kt



# Other ‘Sectors’



## 5 year housing land supply

### What is a 5 year land supply?

A 5 year land supply is a supply of specific [deliverable](#) sites sufficient to provide 5 years' worth of housing (and appropriate buffer) against a [housing requirement](#) set out in adopted strategic policies, or against a local housing need figure, using the standard method, as appropriate in accordance with paragraph 77 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Where authorities meet the requirements of paragraph 226 of the National Planning Policy Framework, they only need to demonstrate a 4 year housing land supply (for decision making purposes only). References in this guidance to 5 year housing land supply in relation to decision-making will need to be read as relating to 4 year housing land supply, where appropriate. For clarity, this does not apply to the sections of the guidance concerned with Annual Position Statements.

Paragraph: 002 Reference ID: 68-002-20240205

Revision date: 05 February 2024 See [previous version](#)

## Deliverable

To be considered deliverable, sites for housing should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within 5 years. In particular:

- a) sites which do not involve major development and have planning permission, and all sites with detailed planning permission should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that homes will not be delivered within 5 years (for example because they are no longer viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans).
- b) where a site has outline planning permission for major development, has been allocated in a development plan, has a grant of permission in principle, or is identified on a brownfield register, it should only be considered deliverable where there is clear evidence that housing completions will begin on site within 5 years.

# Other ‘Sectors’



## Evidence needed to identify waste requirements in Local Plans

### How should waste planning authorities identify the need for new waste management facilities?

Information on the available waste management capacity in the relevant area will help inform forward planning in Local Plans of waste infrastructure required to meet need. It will also require an assessment of future requirements for additional waste management infrastructure, with reference to forecasts for future waste arisings. Assessing waste management needs for Local Plan making is likely to involve:

- understanding waste arisings from within the planning authority area, including imports and exports
- identifying the waste management capacity gaps in total and by particular waste streams
- forecasting the waste arisings both at the end of the period that is being planned for and interim dates
- assessing the waste management capacity required to deal with forecast arisings at the interim dates and end of the plan period

Paragraph: 022 Reference ID: 28-022-20141016

Revision date: 16 10 2014

## What principles should waste planning authorities adopt when using data to plan for waste management facilities?

Given the challenges of obtaining up-to-date and reliable waste data, the following key principles when using waste management data may be helpful:

- make clear assumptions on how data were handled, as well as their impact (including on forecasting)
- provide data to an appropriate level of significance, based on their explicit assumptions. In practice, data quoted to more than 2 or 3 significant figures will not be helpful and spurious accuracy stemming from precise figures should be avoided
- plan for a range of each type of waste rather than a specific single figure

Paragraph: 036 Reference ID: 28-036-20141016

Revision date: 16 10 2014

# Learnings

- Supply is not the 'landbank' – Productive capacity is key
- Consultation – difficult to comment on supply when the detail isn't presented:
  - planning end dates;
  - permitted reserves;
  - productive capacity;
- Historic sales could be an indicator of latent demand
- Qualitative data is useful – why is a site mothballed (quality, market)
- Should 'mothballed' sites form part of a landbank or supply assessment? Is there any guarantee they will contribute



**What are your main  
challenges when preparing  
LAA's or commenting on  
them?**

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Thankyou

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