



Urban Vision

Service Area - ZUVR

Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2015-2016

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This is the third Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) collating information to allow for the assessment of the performance of planning policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (Minerals Plan), which was adopted on 26th April 2013.
- 1.2. This AMR covers the 12 month period from 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016.
- 1.3. The Minerals Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the following Authorities: Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council; Bury Metropolitan Borough Council; Manchester City Council; Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council; Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council; Salford City Council; Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council; Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council; and Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council. This AMR reports on behalf of the ten authorities.
- 1.4. Within Greater Manchester there is a supply of low quality aggregate but limited resource of high quality aggregates available which is needed to ensure continued economic expansion of Greater Manchester. As such Greater Manchester relies heavily on imports from Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) outside of the plan area to meet its high-quality aggregate needs. Greater Manchester will therefore continue to work closely with the MPAs which export material to the area to ensure that material can continue to be sourced to meet its ongoing needs in a sustainable manner throughout the plan period. Furthermore the use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products will be encouraged wherever possible to reduce the need for imports and promote sustainable use of raw materials.

Background to the Minerals Plan

- 1.5. The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) agreed to produce a Joint Minerals Plan in 2009. AGMA consists of all ten Greater Manchester Authorities. The Minerals Plan forms part of each Authority's statutory development plan and runs from 2012 to 2027. It was prepared on behalf of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities by Urban Vision's Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.
- 1.6. The purpose of the Minerals Plan is to set out a minerals planning strategy to 2027 in order to deliver a steady and sustainable supply of minerals, safeguard mineral resources, enable Greater Manchester to contribute to its sub-regional apportionment of

aggregates and facilitate greater use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products. The Minerals Plan includes a set of plans identifying the locations of Mineral Safeguarding Areas within each of the ten Local Planning Authorities. It also includes a set of development management policies which will assist in the consideration of minerals planning applications.

- 1.7. This AMR monitors the policies in the minerals Plan to determine the extent to which they are being effectively implemented.

2. Core Output Indicators through the Minerals Plan

- 2.1. This data is measured on a level which includes all ten Greater Manchester Authorities, the five Merseyside Authorities plus Halton and the local authority of Warrington. For reasons of commercial confidentiality it is necessary to combine the data from these 17 areas.

Indicator M1

- 2.2. This measures production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority against the North West Aggregate Working Party (NW AWP) apportionments. This links with Objective 4i and Policy 2 & 3.

Table 1: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock Landbank as at 31st December 2015

	Landbank as at 31.12.2014	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2015	Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020	Landbank as at 31.12.2015
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	16.04 years	20.43mt	1.32mt	15.5 years

Table 2: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31st December 2015

	Landbank as at 31.12.2014	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2015	Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020	Landbank as at 31.12.2015
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	8.97 years	3.70mt	0.43mt	8.6 years

- 2.3. Sales for land won sand and gravel and crushed rock continue to be below the apportionment requirement. Sales of land won sand and gravel were 0.31mt and crushed rock 0.79mt. Although a slight upturn in recent years, sales continue to be below the apportionment and levels of future provision will be addressed through the Local Aggregate Assessment.

Indicator M2

- 2.4. This measures production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority. This links with Objective 4iii. Current data considered unreliable. Estimates are made using information from primary aggregate reserves and sales to identify any trends which may link to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates. Table 3 and 5 indicate a general downward trend in sales of aggregate since 2005, whilst reserves of crushed rock have fluctuated but remains around 20 MT and sand and gravel reserves have tended to fall. The general fall in sales and reserves may indicate an increased use of secondary and recycled aggregate.

Table 3: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock sales 2005-2015

Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM 05	AM 06	AM 07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15
Sandstone	1.2	1.54	1.1	0.69	0.30	0.29	0.36	0.81	0.42	0.69	0.79
Total sales	1.2	1.54	1.1	0.69	0.30	0.29	0.36	0.81	0.42	0.69	0.79

Table 4: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock reserves 2005-2015

Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM 05	AM 06	AM 07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15
Sandstone	23.69	25.54	24.86	17.36	17.23	17.01	20.26	20.06	20.3	21.18	20.43
Total reserves	23.69	25.54	24.86	17.36	17.23	17.01	20.26	20.06	20.3	21.18	20.43

Table 5: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate sand and gravel sales 2005-2015

Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM 05	AM 06	AM 07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15
Land-won	0.40	0.40	0.3	0.44	0.37	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.31
Marine dredged	0.52	0.49	0.53	0.41	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.30	0.25	0.26
Total sales	0.92	0.89	0.83	0.85	0.67	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.54	0.51	0.57

Table 6: Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate sand and gravel reserves 2005-2015

Aggregate Sand and Gravel Reserves (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM 05	AM 06	AM 07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15
Land-won	8.91	9.89	5.15	5.8	6.1	4.85	4.76	4.52	4.27	3.86	3.70
Total reserves	8.91	9.89	5.15	5.8	6.1	4.85	4.76	4.52	4.27	3.86	3.70

- 2.5. Estimates of construction and demolition waste which can be used as recycled aggregates can be obtained from the Environment Agencies Waste data Interrogator and is given in Table 7 below. However this data does not cover materials managed at exempt sites or material which is managed on site and therefore does not enter the waste stream, therefore this can only provide an estimate of recycled aggregates. Each year the Environment Agency releases data for the previous year as such 2016 data is not yet available. Data from 2011 to 2015 is given in Table 7 and indicates an increase in the amount of C&D waste handled following the recession with a notable increase in 2012, most likely due to the economic recovery with figures dropping over recent years but still remaining well above recession levels.

Table 7 Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington Construction & Demolition Waste (From Waste Data Interrogator)

Construction and Demolition waste (million tonnes)					
Monitoring Period	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total C&D waste	0.57	0.88	0.99	0.96	0.79

Data taken from EA WDI

3. Minerals Plan Polices Review

Policy 1: The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Minerals Development

- 3.1. This policy states that positive consideration will be given to minerals development which accords with the policies set out in the Minerals Plan and with all other relevant local plan policies and that such development will be permitted unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral related development permitted in line with presumption in favour of sustainable development.	100%

- 3.2. There were no relevant planning applications permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 2: Key Planning and Environmental Criteria

- 3.3. This policy states that minerals development will be permitted where any adverse impacts on a list of criteria are avoided or can be appropriately mitigated. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development planning applications permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

- 3.4. As above, there were no relevant planning applications permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 3: Primary Extraction of Aggregate Minerals (implements of objectives 1 & 4i)

- 3.5. This policy states the conditions under which applications for extraction/and or processing of sand, gravel or sandstone/gritstone within the Areas of Search and the conditions for outside Areas of Search planning permission will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for primary extraction of aggregate minerals permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

3.6. As above, there were no relevant planning applications permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 4: Natural Building Stone (implements objectives 1 & 4ii)

3.7. This policy states the conditions under which proposals for the working of natural building stone will be supported and what evidence the proposals must be supported by. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of natural building stone excavation permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

3.8. As above, there were no relevant planning applications permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 5: Primary Extraction of Non Aggregate Minerals (implements objectives 1 & 4ii)

3.9. The policy states the conditions under which proposals for the development of non - aggregate minerals will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for primary extraction of non-aggregate minerals permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

3.10. As above, there were no relevant planning application permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 6: Unconventional Gas Resources (implements objectives 1 & 5)

- 3.11. The policy states the conditions under which applications for exploration and appraisal, and production wells for unconventional gas resources will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of unconventional gas resources developments permitted compliant with requirements of the policy.	100%

- 3.12. There were no relevant applications for unconventional gas resources developments permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 7: Peat (implements objective 1)

- 3.13. The policy states the conditions under which applications for peat extraction will be granted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of peat extraction developments permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

- 3.14. There were no applications for peat extraction developments permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 8: Mineral Safeguarding Areas (implementing objective 1, 2 and 3)

- 3.15. The policy states that all non-mineral development proposals within the Mineral Safeguarding Area should extract any viable mineral resources present in advance of construction. The policy also states the requirements for proposals for non-mineral development within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas that do not allow for the prior extraction of minerals. It is also stated that all non-mineral development proposals outside the Mineral Safeguarding Areas where the potential for prior extraction to take place has been identified should seek to extract any viable mineral resources present in advance of construction. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of non-mineral development permitted within the MSA (falling within the policy thresholds) which do not needlessly sterilise mineral resources.	100%

3.16. There have been no non mineral developments permitted with the MSA that would needlessly sterilise mineral resources. Four applications were received for development within an MSA but all were refused planning permission, not necessarily due to their location with the MSA.

Application No.	Location	Proposal	Decision
14/00849/OUT	Land Off Hollin Lane Middleton, ROCHDALE	Outline for up to 205 dwellings and a community building	Refused 22/09/2015
14/00851/OUT	Land off Langley Lane, Middleton, ROCHDALE	Outline for up to 150 dwellings and associated infrastructure - Minerals Assessment Submitted	Refused 22/09/2015
15/00358/OUT	Land To The West Of Hollin Lane Middleton, ROCHDALE	Outline application (including access) for residential development of up to 88 dwellings with associated works	Refused 22/09/2015
94696/15	Land North Of Platt Lane, East Of Park Road & South Of Chequerbent Roundabout, Westhoughton, BOLTON	Erection of 300 No. Dwellings and associated works	Refused 13/11/2015

Policy 9: Sustainable Transport of Minerals (implements objective 3)

- 3.17. This policy states that developers will be encouraged to transport minerals via the most sustainable transport mode wherever practicable and allows for transport of minerals by road where the use of more sustainable transport is not practicable and the existing highway network is able to accommodate traffic generated by the proposal. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development permitted utilising most sustainable transport modes in compliance with the policies of the Minerals Plan.	100%

- 3.18. No new site permissions were granted for minerals extraction.

Policy 10: Reworking of Colliery Spoil Tips (implements objectives 1&5)

- 3.19. This policy states the conditions under which applications for the reworking of colliery spoil tips will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Target	Variance
% of applications for reworking colliery spoil tips permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

- 3.20. There were no applications for reworking colliery spoil tips permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 11: Protecting Existing Mineral Sites/Infrastructure (implements objectives 1, 2, 4 & 5)

- 3.21. This policy protects existing mineral sites and infrastructure from new development and states the conditions under which development likely to have an unacceptable impact on mineral sites and infrastructure will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of non-mineral related development permitted within a distance that could affect existing mineral sites/infrastructure, in the absence of justification provided by the developer as set out within the policy.	100%

3.22. No applications were permitted that could affect existing mineral sites/infrastructure, in the absence of justification provided by the developer as set out within the policy.

Policy 12: Protecting quarries important for maintaining historic buildings (implements objectives 1, 2, 4 & 5)

3.23. This policy states that impact upon quarries important for maintaining historic buildings will be considered and states the conditions under which development likely to have an unacceptable impact on the future use of a quarry will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral related development permitted in line with the restoration and aftercare requirements.	100%

3.24. There were no relevant planning applications permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 13: Restoration and aftercare (implements objective 1)

3.25. This policy states that applications for minerals extraction will be permitted where they are accompanied by appropriate proposals for site restoration and aftercare. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral related development permitted in line with the restoration and aftercare requirements.	100%

3.26. There were no relevant planning applications permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

4. Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence (PEDL) update

- 4.1. On the 18th August 2015, the Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) and Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) published a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round. The Oil and Gas Authority announced on 17th December 2015 that all 159 onshore blocks under the 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round are being formally offered to successful applicants
- 4.2. Of those blocks formally offered, 7 blocks fall wholly or partially within Greater Manchester;
1. Bolton Ref SD6, Operator: Osprey
 2. Bolton & Bury Ref SD71, Operator: Hutton
 3. Bury & Rochdale Ref SD81, Operator: Hutton
 4. Wigan, SD50, Operator: Aurora
 5. Bolton & Wigan Ref SD60d, Operator: Hutton
 6. Bolton & Salford, SD70, Operator: Hutton
 7. Trafford & Manchester, SJ78, Operator: Ineos
- 4.3. There is also an existing and retained PEDL in place (Ref PEDL 193; Operator IGAS) partly in Salford/Trafford/Manchester. The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit within Urban Vision has invited industry representatives to visit the team to discuss their intentions for petroleum exploration within Greater Manchester. One representative has so far accepted the invitation and met with the Unit, we are still awaiting responses from the rest.
- 4.4. The Department for Energy and Climate Change Onshore Oil and Gas interactive map shows the released licence areas and can be accessed at:
<https://deccedu.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=29c31fa4b00248418e545d222e57ddaa>
- ## 5. Actions
- 5.1. Over the monitoring period the targets for all policies have either been met or no applications have been approved which would cover said policies. As such there are no further actions required in relation to the minerals policies.

- 5.2. As highlighted at the beginning of the report Greater Manchester has a limited supply of high grade aggregates and so relies on imports from surrounding Minerals Planning Authorities for this material. Greater Manchester must continue to liaise with the surrounding Minerals Planning Authorities regarding movement of such minerals.



Emerson House

Albert Street

Eccles

Salford

M30 0TE

www.urbanvision.org.uk

Registration Number: 5292634.