

Yorkshire and the Humber Aggregates Working Party

Annual Report 2023 [2022 data]

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Yorkshire and the Humber AWP – AMR 2023 [2022 data]

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Acronyms

AWP	Aggregate Working Party
BAA	British Aggregates Association
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMAPA	British Marine Aggregate Producers Association
CDEW	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
LAA	Local Aggregate Assessment
MPA	Mineral Products Association
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
SOCG	Statement of Common Ground
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
YHAWP	Yorkshire and the Humber Aggregate Working Party

Glossary

Active/Inactive sites	Sites are described as active where material was produced at any time during the monitoring year and as inactive when the site was not in production during that period. Inactive sites include those that have been worked in the past and those that have yet to begin. The term ‘inactive’ replaces the term ‘dormant’ used in surveys prior to AM97 as the term ‘dormant’ acquired a more specific meaning under the terms of the Planning & Compensation Act 1991 and the Environment Act 1995.
Aggregates	Aggregates are defined as being hard, granular materials which are suitable for use either on their own or with the addition of cement, lime or a bituminous binder in construction. The most important applications for aggregates include concrete, mortar, roadstone, asphalt, railway ballast, drainage courses and bulk fill.
Development Plan	The complete set of policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in an area. This includes adopted Local Plans and neighbourhood plans, and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Duty to Cooperate:	Collaborative working with adjoining authorities, and other public bodies, regarding strategic issues which may have significant cross boundary impacts, during the preparation of Local Plans.
Landbanks	The stock of mineral reserves with valid planning permissions for their extraction but where their extraction has yet to take place. The length of the aggregate landbank is the sum in tonnes of all permitted reserves for which valid planning permissions are extant, divided by the annual rate of future demand based on the latest annual Local Aggregate Assessment. The landbank is usually calculated at a mineral planning authority level
Local Aggregate Assessment	An annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority’s area.
LAA Aggregates Provision Rate (APR)	The annual rates of provision for aggregates as detailed in the Local Aggregate Assessment which planning authorities should use as an indicator of how much should be planned for in their area.
Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS)	This system works through national, sub-national and local partners working together to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregate mineral across the country.
Marine Aggregates	Sand and gravel dredged offshore.
Mineral Plans / Mineral Local Plan	A specialist type of Local Plan for those planning authorities with responsibilities for minerals planning, which set of a framework for decisions involving minerals development.

National and Sub National Guidelines	An indication of the total amount of aggregate provision that the mineral planning authorities, collectively within each Aggregate Working Party, should aim to provide.
Permitted Reserves	In land use planning terms, reserves are those minerals that have planning permission for extraction. It includes reserves at active and inactive quarries but does not include reserves at dormant sites or sites that have not been granted planning permission. Permitted reserves are included in the landbank calculations.
Primary Aggregates	Naturally occurring mineral deposits, extracted specifically for use as aggregates and are used for the first time. Most primary aggregates are produced from hard, strong rock formations by crushing to produce crushed rock aggregate or from naturally occurring particulate deposits such as sand and gravel.
Recycled Aggregates	Produced from various sources including the demolition or construction of buildings and structures or from asphalt plantings as a result of work to resurface roads and from railway track ballast. Recycling involves the processing of the waste material so that it can be made into new materials for aggregate use.
Secondary Aggregate	Secondary aggregate is usually defined as aggregate obtained as a by-product of other quarrying and mining operations or as a by-product from industrial processes such as power station ash, glass (cullet) or railway ballast.
Statement of Common Ground	A written record of the progress made by strategic policy-making authorities during the process of planning for strategic cross boundary matters. For minerals plans, aggregate working parties are also expected to be treated as additional signatories.

Executive Summary

This Annual Monitoring Report for the Yorkshire and the Humber covers the calendar year 2022 and has been compiled by the Yorkshire and the Humber Aggregates Working Party (YHAWP).

The YHAWP was established to collect data and monitor the production and supply of aggregate minerals for each of the sub regions within the Yorkshire and the Humber, as well as the reserves of aggregate minerals covered by valid planning permissions and provide technical advice on the supply of and demand for aggregates from their areas.

The Aggregate Working Party is not a policymaking body but is responsible for data collection to facilitate planning by Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs), national government agencies and the aggregate minerals industry, and to inform the general reader. Funding for the secretariat is provided by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) but the members of the Aggregates Working Party provide their time on a voluntary basis.

This Annual Monitoring Report provides sales and reserve data for the calendar year 1st January – 31st December 2022 and considers trends over a 10-year period.

The Annual Monitoring Report provides information on aggregates in the Yorkshire and the Humber so that the YHAWP can contribute to the monitoring of the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) and assess whether the Yorkshire and the Humber is making a full contribution towards meeting both national and local aggregate needs.

This report includes:

- Maps showing the geographical area covered by the YHAWP and the location of quarries and rail depots;
- Sales and reserves of primary aggregates in 2022, collected from the YHAWP Annual Monitoring Survey undertaken in 2023;
- The landbank in the YHAWP area at 31st December 2022;
- Secondary and Recycled Aggregates figures in the YHAWP area;
- Information on minerals plans and policies in the YHAWP area;
- Information on aggregates sites and planning applications and;
- Information on the latest Local Aggregate Assessments prepared by the Mineral Planning Authorities

The key findings of this Annual Monitoring Report are as follows:

Land-won Sand and Gravel

- Total land-won sand and gravel sales in 2022 of 2.94mt (2.9mt in 2021).
- Total land-won sand and gravel reserves at the end of 2022 of 35.2mt (38.2mt in 2021)
- Landbank at the end of 2022 of 9.25 years (9.78 years in 2021)

The collected data demonstrates an increase in year-on-year sales since 2019, and sales in 2022 exceeded both the 10-year and 3-year sales averages. North Yorkshire continued to be the main production area of sand and gravel, accounting for 50% of the region's sales. South Yorkshire and the West Yorkshire saw a slight increase from last year in sand and gravel sales.

Permitted reserves in the Yorkshire and the Humber at the end of 2022 were at 35.96mt, representing a decrease of 3mt from the previous year and amounting to a landbank of 9.25 years when based on the Local Aggregate Assessments Aggregate Provision Rate (LAA APR). This satisfies the requirement within the NPPF for mineral planning authorities to make provision for maintaining a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel. South Yorkshire maintains the highest level of reserves, representing a landbank of 16.9 years based on their LAA APR. North Yorkshire follows with a landbank of 9.9 years. East Riding and North Lincolnshire show a lower than 7-year landbank figure with 3.9 and 5.77 years respectively based on their LAA APR.

West Yorkshire's figures for 2022 were not included in any sand and gravel calculations to maintain data confidentiality.

Crushed Rock

- Total crushed rock sales in 2022 of 11.36mt (11.31mt in 2021)
- Total crushed rock reserves at the end of 2022 of 324.48mt (291.52mt in 2021).
- Landbank at the end of 2022 of 30.42 years (28.72 years in 2021)

The collected data demonstrates a slight increase in the amount of crushed rock sales and an increase in permitted reserves in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The 2022 sales figure exceeds both the 10-year and 3-year averages. There was a general decrease in sales in North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire while there was growth in the Yorkshire Dales National Park, East Riding and West Yorkshire.

In terms of permitted reserves, there was a significant increase in North Yorkshire with an uplift of 21mt. There was a general increase in permitted reserves across all sub-regions, apart from North Lincolnshire that saw a 9mt decrease and South Yorkshire with a 2.96mt decrease. Higher reserves resulted in a higher landbank for 2022, that is satisfying the requirement within the NPPF for mineral planning authorities to make provision for maintaining a landbank of at least 10 years for crushed rock. East Riding maintains the largest crushed rock landbank in the region at 168.4 years. This is followed by North Lincolnshire with a landbank of 69.6 years, then West Yorkshire with 34.7 years. North Yorkshire's landbank was standing at 24.3 years, and South Yorkshire's at 20.5 years.

Overall Primary Aggregates figures (including marine sand and gravel)

- Total primary aggregates sales in 2022 of 14.63mt (14.51mt in 2021)
- Total primary aggregates permitted reserves at the end of 2022 of 359.65mt (329.76mt in 2021)

The overall figures demonstrate that in 2022 in the Yorkshire and the Humber overall primary aggregate sales increased by 0.12mt and permitted reserves increased by 29.9mt compared to the previous year.

A summary of key figures for 2022 are provided in Table 1 below.

Summary

From the data provided by MPAs in the Yorkshire and the Humber, it can be established that at 31 December 2022, the reserves of sand and gravel in Yorkshire and Humber overall are above the minimum 7 year landbank (at a figure of 9.25 years) and in the case of crushed rock above the minimum 10 year landbank (at a figure of 30.42 years). This is based on a Yorkshire and Humber combined LAA annual provision rate, in the absence of national and sub-national guidelines.

It can be established that there are a number of largescale schemes in the pipeline In Yorkshire and the Humber that will require significant quantities of aggregates. However, it is not currently possible to establish the likely total demand for minerals required for these large-scale projects, due to the lack of estimates of demand from those within the region, and the absence of a comprehensive list of projects outside the region.

Regarding the contribution made by quarries in the Yorkshire and the Humber to inter-regional/ national supply, it is difficult to measure given the lack of up-to-date guidelines for sub-national aggregate provision.

Table 1 Dashboard key data summary for Yorkshire and the Humber 2022

Aggregate	Sales in 2022 (thousand tonnes)	Change in sales from previous year	10 year sales average (thousand tonnes)	3 year sales average (thousand tonnes)	Sales Trend (10 year)	LAA annual provision ¹ (thousand tonnes)	Permitted reserves at 31 December 2022 (thousand tonnes)	Change in permitted reserves from previous year	Landbank (years)	Change in Landbank from previous years
Land won Sand and Gravel	2942	↑	2943	2839	↑	3800	35167	↓	9.25	↓
Crushed Rock	11358	↓	10363	10677	↑	7696	324479	↑	30.42	↑
Marine sand and gravel	331	↑	147	271		N/A				
Total Primary Aggregates	14631	↑	13454	13787	↑ or ↓	N/A				
Secondary Aggregates	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A				
Recycled Aggregates	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A				

¹ This refers to the rate used to calculate the landbank.

Yorkshire and the Humber AWP Membership

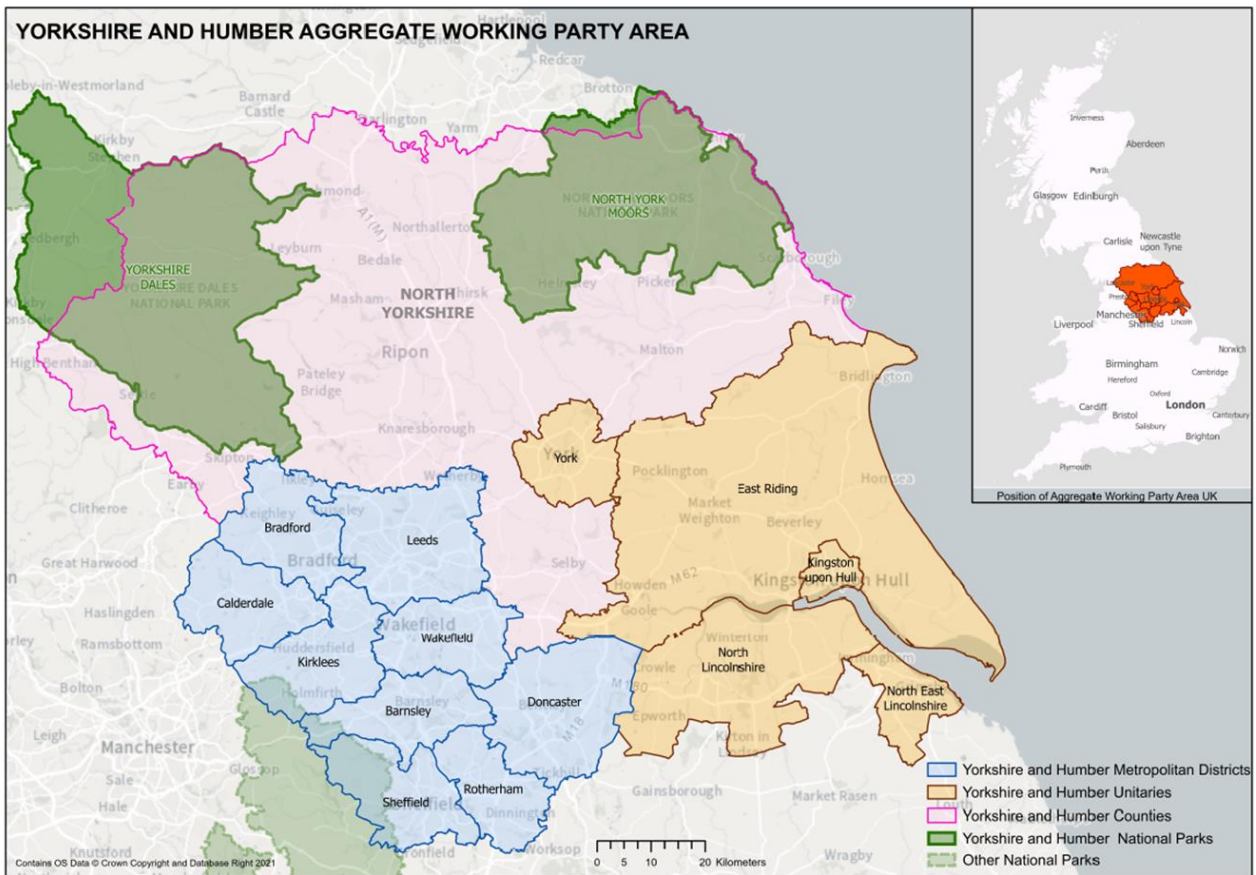
The Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party (YHAWP) is one of nine working parties throughout England and there are two more in Wales, established in the 1970's to identify and consider likely problems in the supply of aggregate minerals. Today, Aggregate Working Parties are technical advisory groups of mineral planning authorities and other relevant organisations covering specific geographical areas who work together to:

- produce fit-for-purpose and comprehensive data on aggregate demand and supply in their area; and
- provide advice to individual mineral planning authorities and to the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group.

The coverage of the YHAWP is detailed in Figure 1. It is made up of 13 mineral planning authorities within Yorkshire and Humber:

- North Yorkshire
 - Yorkshire Dales National Park
 - North Yorkshire
- West Yorkshire
 - Kirklees
 - Leeds
 - Bradford
 - Wakefield
 - Calderdale
- Humber
 - East Riding of Yorkshire
 - North Lincolnshire
 - Hull
 - North East Lincolnshire
- South Yorkshire
 - Doncaster
 - Rotherham
 - Sheffield
 - Barnsley

Figure 1 Yorkshire and the Humber AWP Area Mineral Planning Authorities



Yorkshire and the Humber Aggregate Working Party Area

In 2023 the YHAWP was Chaired by Vicky Perkin from North Yorkshire Council and Secretarial duties covered by Dorottya Faludi from Capita. Membership comprises mineral planning authority and aggregate industry representation within the Yorkshire and the Humber region.

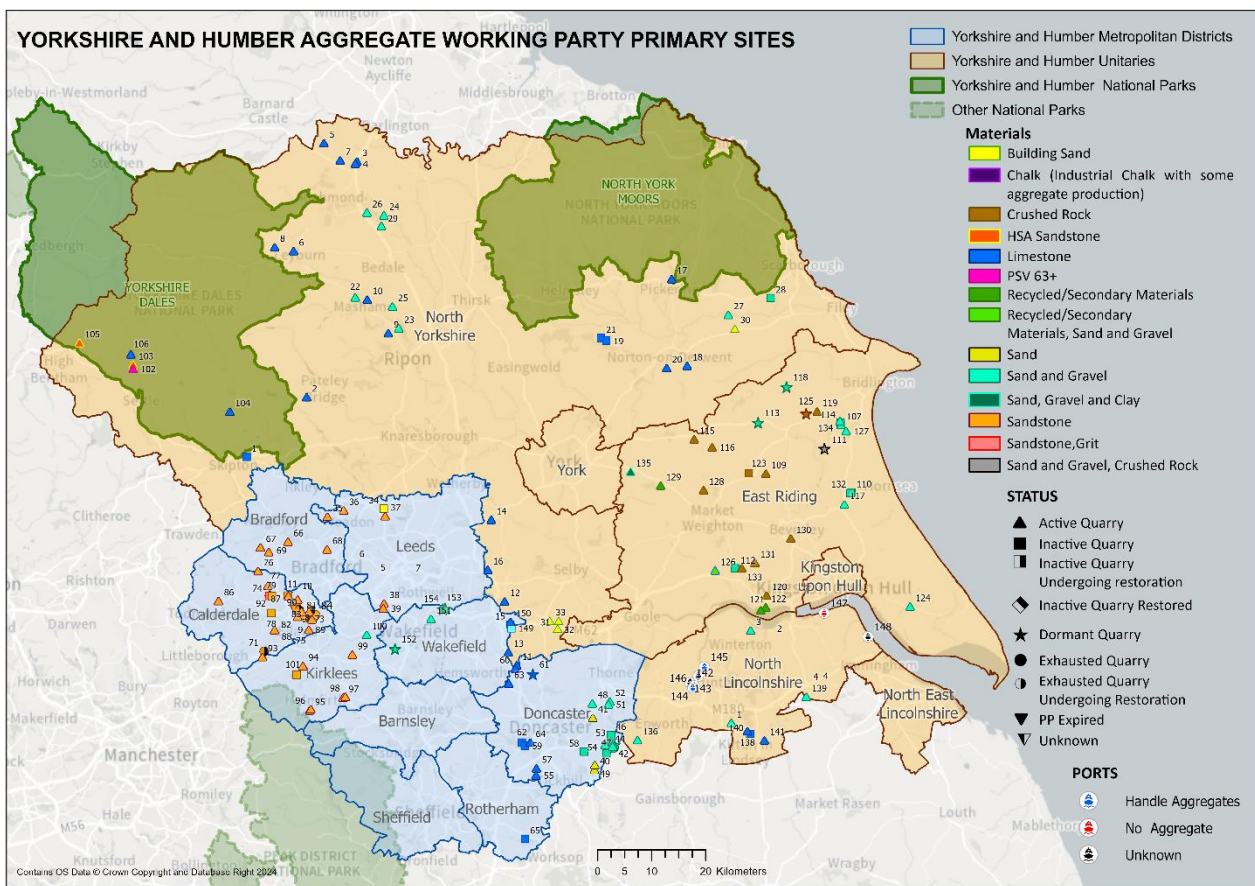
Primary Aggregates

Introduction

Data on primary land-won and marine aggregates (sand and gravel and crushed rock) sales and reserves has been derived both from the Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs) produced by the Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) within the Yorkshire and the Humber and the annual survey returns provided by operators. It should be noted however that operator returns have been poor in recent years and Mineral Planning Authorities had to make sales estimates on the past years.

Land Won Aggregates

Figure 2 Location of quarries, wharves and rail depots in 2022



Sales of Primary Aggregates

Table 2 below shows sales of land-won aggregate sand and gravel and crushed rock sales in the Yorkshire and the Humber over the 10-year period from 2013-2022. With the exception of 2019, the figures for land won sales have been derived from individual LAAs or have been provided by the relevant mineral planning authority. For 2019, sales' figures

have been taken from Table 9h 'Sales of primary aggregates by MPA and principal destination sub-region in 2019: Yorkshire and the Humber' in the final collation of the AM2019 Survey produced by the BGS.²

The sales data shown in Table 2 below has been obtained from the previous YHAWP AMRs, the AMR 2021 and returns received from operators during the YHAWP survey 2022.

Sand and Gravel

The total Land-won sand and gravel sales in 2022 were 2.94mt. This is a slight increase from 2021 sales figures which were 2.90mt. Sand and gravel sales in 2022 were above both the 10-year and 3-year averages.

In addition to land won sand and gravel, 0.33mt of marine sand and gravel sales was reported in 2022.

Crushed Rock

The total crushed rock sales in 2022 were 11.36mt. This is an increase from 2021 sales figures which were 11.31mt. Crushed rock sales in 2022 were above the 10-year average and the 3-year average.

Marine Aggregates

The use of marine aggregates for construction is a long-standing practice in the United Kingdom and an important part of the aggregates supply chain. Marine aggregates, in the form of sand and gravel are dredged in a number of places around the UK coastline including off the Humber Estuary.

Extensive resources of marine sand and gravel occur off the coast of the North Yorkshire sub-region. These are currently exploited through commercial dredging activity. No landings take place directly within the sub-region although marine sand and gravel is landed in relatively close proximity to the sub-region, in Hull and on the Tees. Potential resources of marine sand and gravel in the Humber dredging area are understood to be very extensive. Leeds City Council commissioned a Marine Aggregates Study³, which was jointly funded by mineral planning authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber area, to assess the potential for increasing the amount of marine dredged sand and gravel supplied into the Yorkshire and Humber Region. A further Marine Aggregates Study was produced by West Yorkshire Combined Authority⁴. The study's primary purpose was to identify potential site opportunities, land requirements and note the Town Planning requirements within West Yorkshire to facilitate the significant increase in the supply and delivery of marine

² It should be noted that data for 1st January – 31st December 2019, was taken from the Government's Aggregate Minerals Survey 2019 (AM2019). A full report covering aggregate data in 2019 has not been undertaken at the WMAWP level, as the national AM2019 undertook this assessment of aggregate demand and supply. A copy of the full report can be viewed at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/aggregate-minerals-survey-for-england-and-wales-2019>.

³ URS Marine Aggregates Study, Final, January 2014

⁴ [royal-haskoningdhv-report-for-the-wyca-marine-aggregates-study-redacted-21dec2022-inc-app.pdf](https://www.wyca.gov.uk/royal-haskoningdhv-report-for-the-wyca-marine-aggregates-study-redacted-21dec2022-inc-app.pdf) ([westyorks-ca.gov.uk](https://www.wyca.gov.uk))

aggregate into West Yorkshire for the next 10 years. Should the identified sites be brought forward then it might result in an increase in aggregate traffic sailing through the area's waterways including the Humber.

The coast off Lincolnshire is within the Humber Dredging Area which currently has primary reserves totalling 41.88mt. There are 10 dredging licences in place in this area (and one application) permitted for the removal 6.88mt of material per annum. Current estimates suggest there are around 19 years of primary marine aggregate permitted based upon the 10-year average offtake of 2.24mt. According to The Crown Estate, in 2022, 3.69mt of primary aggregate were extracted out of the permitted 6.87mt.⁵

⁵ [2023-summary-statistics.pdf \(thecrownestate.co.uk\)](#)

Table 2 Primary Aggregate Sales in Yorkshire and the Humber

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10 year average	3 year average
(thousand tonnes)												
Land Won Sand and Gravel												
North Yorkshire	1500	1700	1700	1700	1750	1800	1400	1500	1500	1500	1605	1500
South Yorkshire	150	140	400	500	600	600	310	500	620	692	451	604
West Yorkshire	45	20	10	120	100	100	100	20	25	C	60	23
East Riding	820	810	820	800	740	620	570	470	610	610	687	563
North Lincolnshire	100	110	100	100	100	300	180	180	150	140	146	157
Total Land Won Sand and Gravel sales	2615	2780	3030	3220	3290	3420	2560	2670	2905	2942*	2943*	2839*
Marine Sand and Gravel												
Total Marine Sand and Gravel sales	80	0	20	120	150	140	149	192	290.00	331	147	271
Crushed Rock												
North Yorkshire	2800	3400	3700	3280	3200	3500	3000	3200	3300	3100	3248	3200
Yorkshire Dales National Park	2850	3090	3340	3390	3480	3350	2370	2000	3200	3316	3039	2839
South Yorkshire	1270	2250	2400	2600	2010	2400	1800	2400	3160	2665	2296	2742
West Yorkshire	780	1030	1030	1100	1030	1040	860	860	570	1197	950	876
East Riding	100	80	130	230	270	380	170	220	470	490	254	393
North Lincolnshire	110	670	620	620	590	600	680	680	613	590	577	628
Total Crushed Rock	7910	10520	11220	11220	10580	11270	8880	9360	11313	11358	10363	10677
Total Aggregate Sales	10605	13300	14270	14560	14020	14830	11589	12222	14508	14631	13454	13787
Notes: C = confidential figure * = excluding data from West Yorkshire for 2022 due to data confidentiality requirements												

Permitted Reserves and Infrastructure Capacity

The NPPF states that mineral planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. This includes amongst other matters, making provisions for the maintenance of landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock, whilst ensuring that the capacity of operations to supply a wide range of materials is not compromised. Determining permitted reserves provide a framework for sustainable resource management, indicating potential decline in supply and ensuring that extraction does not exceed the available resources or cause undue harm to the environment. Permitted reserves can fluctuate depending on a variety of factors, including approval of planning applications, changes in aggregate demand and environmental considerations. For the purposes of annual reports and the assessment of landbanks, reserves tend to be quantified on the basis of the tonnage of mineral within a planning permission area that can be used for aggregate purposes. The permitted reserves of sand and gravel and crushed rock in the YHAWP area at 31 December 2022 are set out in Table 3 below.

Sand and Gravel

There has been varied growth and decline in sand and gravel reserves in the Yorkshire and the Humber between 2013 and 2022.

The permitted reserves of sand and gravel in Yorkshire and Humber at 31 December 2022 were 35.16mt. This is a decrease in permitted reserves from 2021 when there were 38.24mt. While in 2014 saw the lowest permitted reserves figure at 27.97mt, the highest reported figure was in 2018 at 41.7. Since 2018, the 2022 figure has been the lowest figure.

The largest proportion of permitted reserves of sand and gravel are from quarries in North Yorkshire (65.3%). The trends in sand and gravel reserves show that there was a significant increase from 17.43mt in 2017 to 28.2mt in 2018 in North Yorkshire which continues to boost the region's reserves.

Crushed Rock

The permitted reserves of crushed rock in Yorkshire and Humber at 31 December 2022 were 324.48mt which is the highest figure in the past 10 years. This is also an increase from 2021 when there were 291.52mt of reserves. This increase is a result of a significant increase in reserves in North Yorkshire, the Yorkshire Dales National Park, West Yorkshire and East Riding.

Whilst crushed rock reserves across the Yorkshire and Humber MPAs have been generally steady since 2013, there have been reductions in reserves in 2014, 2016 and 2018. However, the year-on-year variation of crushed rock production in the region shows a steady increase since 2018.

Table 3 Permitted Reserves in Yorkshire and the Humber 2022

(thousand tonnes)

Aggregate	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sand & Gravel										
North Yorkshire	18630	16900	19500	20500	17430	28200	25500	24800	26100	24200
South Yorkshire	5950	2290	4200	8780	5600	5630	4660	7800	6970	7097
West Yorkshire	0	880	990	770	770	570	220	150	330	1912
East Riding	7100	6400	5660	6320	4430	5320	4760	4520	3690	3120
North Lincolnshire	1000	1500	1400	1300	1300	2000	2470	3140	1150	750
Total Sand & Gravel Permitted Reserves	32680	27970	31750	37670	29530	41720	37610	40410	38240	35167
Crushed rock										
North Yorkshire	104400	100600	95400	88600	83500	81300	79700	78800	69400	91200
Yorkshire Dales National Park	85390	85310	83590	82080	81790	75740	88650	83340	79700	84563
South Yorkshire	59500	57600	56580	52100	51700	53300	21050	48900	43970	41016
West Yorkshire	30400	25700	33740	29820	38780	40780	38000	36960	35000	40570
East Riding	6500	6300	6190	6590	8670	8700	7590	7790	9200	21890
North Lincolnshire	6200	6650	7200	6500	5780	4700	33900	33200	54250	45240
Total Crushed Rock Permitted Reserves	292390	282160	282700	265690	270220	264520	268890	288990	291520	324479
Total Permitted Reserves	325070	310130	314450	303360	299750	306240	306500	329400	329760	359646
Notes: C = confidential figure										

Landbank in Yorkshire and the Humber

Table 4 Landbank in Yorkshire and the Humber 2022

Mineral	Sand and Gravel				Crushed Rock			
	10-year average sales (thousand tonnes)	LAA Rate (thousand tonnes)	Reserves (as of 31 st December 2022)	Landbank in years (as at 31 st December 2022)	10-year average sales (thousand tonnes)	LAA Rate (thousand tonnes)	Reserves (as of 31 st December 2022)	Landbank in years (as at 31 st December 2022)
North Yorkshire	1650	2440	24200	9.92	3248	3750	91200	24.3
South Yorkshire	451	420	7097	16.9	2296	2000	41016	20.5
West Yorkshire	60	C	C	C	950	1166	40570	34.7
East Riding	687	810	3120	3.85	254	130	21890	168.38
North Lincolnshire	146	130	750	5.77	577	650	45240	69.6
Yorkshire Dales National Park	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3039	2970	84563	28.47
AWP TOTAL	2934	3800	35167	9.25	10364	10666	324479	30.42

Aggregate landbanks are principally a monitoring tool to provide Minerals Planning Authorities with early warning of possible disruption to the provision of an adequate and steady supply of land-won aggregates in their particular area. They should be used principally as a trigger for a Mineral Planning Authority to review the current provision of aggregates in their area and consider whether to conduct a review of allocation of sites in their local minerals plan. This is of particular importance in the case of aggregates due to the length of time it could take from identifying a site to the commencement of extraction.

As stated under paragraph 213(f) of the NPPF 2023, Mineral Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by maintaining landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock.

The landbanks for permitted reserves for both sand and gravel and crushed rock in Yorkshire and Humber at 31st December 2022 are shown in Table 4 above. In the absence of up-to-date national and sub-national guidelines, the landbanks have been calculated by using the LAA annual provision rates set out in the latest LAA for each Mineral Planning Authority.

The overall sand and gravel landbank for Yorkshire and Humber is 9.25 years (and is therefore above the minimum 7-year landbank required for sand and gravel). As demonstrated in Table 4 above, East Riding and North Lincolnshire are areas with a sand and gravel landbank below 7 years (3.85 years and 5.77 years respectively). The other Yorkshire and Humber sub-regions are above the minimum sand and gravel landbank.

The overall crushed rock landbank for Yorkshire and Humber is 30.42 years and is therefore above the minimum 10-year requirement. Each sub-region also meets the minimum 10-year requirement individually.

Imports and Exports

The latest available data on imports and exports was collected via the National Aggregates Minerals Survey (AMS) 2019⁶, which was undertaken jointly between the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (now known as the Department of Levelling Up Homes and Communities) and the British Geological Survey (BGS). These four yearly surveys are the only published source of information on aggregate sales by destination region. No imported and exported aggregate data was collected through the YHAWP for this report. The following text is taken from the final published version of the AMS 2019.

'Quarry operators cannot always be sure of where their products will be sold, particularly for 'collect' sales. Consequently it has not been possible to allocate all sales of primary aggregates to definite destinations by either region or sub-region.'

'Inter-regional flows of crushed rock are significantly larger than for sand and gravel because of the overall larger demand for crushed rock, particularly for roadstone, and because regions such as the South East, London and the East of England have only minor, or inferior quality, crushed rock resources. In addition, the consistency and extent of some hard rock deposits permits their working on a very large scale, enabling much wider geographical areas to be served economically by rail. The transfer of crushed rock between regions is, therefore, more complex and uneven than for sand and gravel. It reflects the combined pattern of the extent of crushed rock resources and markets /population (demand).'

Table 5h of the Aggregate Mineral Survey 2019 demonstrates that overall, 0.89mt of sand and gravel were imported into the Yorkshire and Humber region, with the largest proportion coming from the East Midlands at a figure of 0.53mt. In the case of crushed rock, 2.32mt was imported into the Yorkshire and Humber region, with the largest proportion coming from the East Midlands at a figure of 1.92mt. 0.64mt of igneous rock was imported into the region from outside England and Wales in 2019

⁶ Aggregate Minerals Survey 2019 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/aggregate-minerals-survey-for-england-and-wales-2019>

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

Introduction

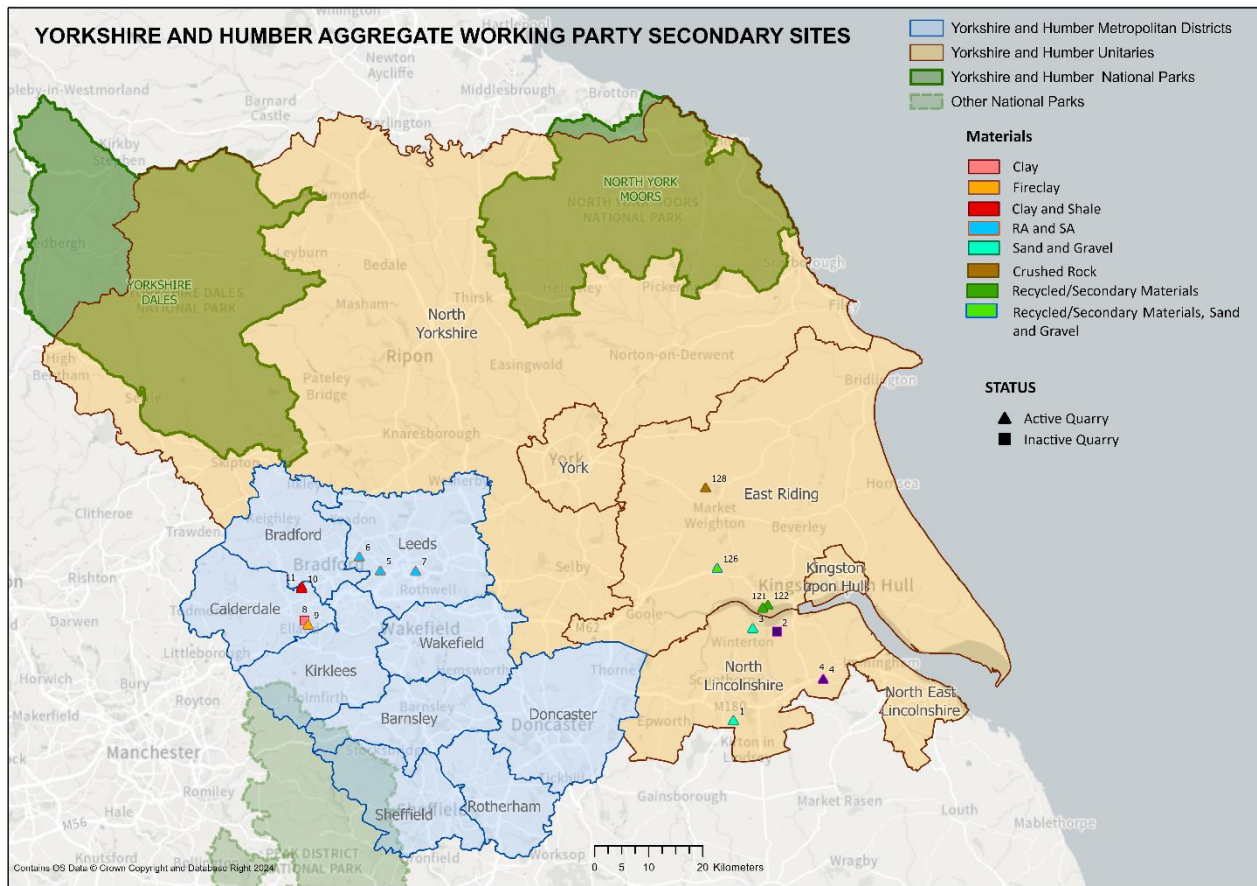
The NPPF (paragraph 210) requires mineral planning authorities to take account of the contribution made by substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste before considering the extraction of primary materials whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously.

The best available data for recycled and secondary aggregates is that provided through analysis of information contained in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI). The WDI has been used to identify the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&EW) produced and handled at licenced waste facilities within each Waste Planning Authority and is presented by sub-region in the table below. It is likely to only represent a proportion of the recycled aggregates in circulation. The most up-to-date data available from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator is from 2022.

It is important to understand the data limitations associated with secondary and recycled aggregates. Most notably regarding the WDI the data within the WDI is collected from the returns from permitted facilities and records only waste received, and waste exported from sites, but the data reported is not 'sales'.

Secondary aggregates, where certain quality protocol specifications are met, is considered to be non-waste and is therefore not included within the waste tonnage returns. The data within the WDI does not account for mobile crushers or recycling and re-use that occurs on individual construction sites. The tonnage of recycled aggregates reported in the WDI is likely to only represent a proportion of the recycled aggregates in circulation and only presents a high-level view of CDEW in the region. These figures are only estimates and should be treated with caution.

Figure 3 Location of secondary aggregate sites in 2022



Secondary Aggregates

Secondary aggregates are defined within the NPPF as ‘waste from china clay, coal and slate extraction and spent foundry sand. These can also include hydraulically bound materials’.

Secondary aggregates, where certain quality protocol specifications are met, is considered to be non-waste and is therefore not included within the waste tonnage returns.

Recycled Aggregates

Recycled aggregates are primarily derived from construction, demolition and excavation waste which has been processed to achieve a marketable quality. This processing may either be carried out with imported inert waste at fixed recycling sites, often located within a quarry, a landfill site, or waste transfer station, or at a construction site using mobile plant to process the material arising from demolition being carried out. The aggregates derived from this waste stream are then distributed for use offsite or are used on-site.

Within the Yorkshire and the Humber, a significant proportion of the wastes recycled for aggregate use are recycled at demolition/ construction sites using mobile processing plants and indeed often reused on-site.

The tonnage of recycled aggregates reported in the WDI is likely to only represent a proportion of the recycled aggregates in circulation and only presents a high-level view of CDEW in the region. These figures are only estimates and should be treated with caution.

Table 5 Recycled Aggregates

Planning Authority	Amount Produced (tonnes)	Amount Managed (tonnes)
North Yorkshire	594,739.443	1102948.824
South Yorkshire	1,430,378.548	2844585.292
West Yorkshire	1,884,351.389	2818092.628
Humber	1,359,161.352	2028328.345
Totals	5,268,630.732	8,793,955.089

Figure 3 Location of secondary aggregate sites in 2022

Trends and Analysis

North Yorkshire

Currently all aggregates produced in the sub-region are from the North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) and Yorkshire Dales National Park areas, with no production from the City of York and North York Moors National Park areas. Aggregates supplied from the sub-region are of significance at a regional level and beyond.

Sand and gravel occurs widely in the lower lying parts of the sub-region. River terrace and glaciofluvial deposits tend to form the most significant resources of commercial interest and are worked extensively in the central and northern parts of the NYCC area.

Although there has been a decline in production over the past few years, in response to economic conditions, the strategic significance of aggregate supply from the sub-region is likely to remain high and may increase, particularly for concreting sand and gravel.

The sub-region has high overall reserves of crushed rock and sand and gravel for the period to 2030, although a potential shortfall for building sand has been identified. There is potential for shortfall in supply of Magnesian and Jurassic Limestone in particular in the mid-term in the absence of release of further reserves.

No landings take place directly within the sub-region although marine sand and gravel is landed in relatively close proximity to the sub-region, in Hull and on the Tees.

Within the NY sub-region secondary aggregates currently include two main potential sources; colliery spoil arising from deep mining of coal in Selby District (NYCC area) and combustion ash from power generation, also arising within Selby District.

West Yorkshire

The West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) includes five West Yorkshire Mineral Planning Authorities: Leeds, Bradford, Kirklees, Wakefield and Calderdale.

Due to its geology, West Yorkshire is heavily reliant on the importation of sand and gravel to meet its demand for this type of aggregate. Sales of sand and gravel continued to take place from the single working sand and gravel quarry within West Yorkshire which is nearing exhaustion. Further reserves will need to be permitted if any primary sand and gravel extraction is to continue within West Yorkshire, beyond the production of building sand as a by-product at several sandstone quarries.

Marine dredged sand and gravel aggregates continue to enter the West Yorkshire market and, despite an attempt to quantify the level of imports, the full extent to which marine aggregates may compensate for declining supplies, and quality, of land won material is not understood.

Sand and gravel sales and reserves data provided through the 2022 annual survey cannot be published for reasons of commercial confidentiality. Survey returns for 2022 indicate crushed rock aggregate production increased to 1.2 million tonnes suggesting that the significant dip in sales reported for 2021 was an anomaly likely due to a reporting error.

Humber

The Humber area includes East Riding, North Lincolnshire, Hull and North East Lincolnshire. As a result of its geology, the Humber area contains significant deposits of a wide range of minerals, of which the most important are sand and gravel, chalk, brick clay, silica sand and limestone. The Humber area has 8 active sites that produce sand and/or gravel for aggregate purposes. Six are located within the East Riding of Yorkshire, whilst two are in North Lincolnshire. One further sites in North Lincolnshire produces silica sand, of non-aggregate or industrial use.

The Humber area has eleven active sites that produce either chalk or limestone for aggregate purposes. Eight are located in the East Riding of Yorkshire whilst three are situated in North Lincolnshire. Four sites produce chalk for industrial (non-aggregate purposes) in addition to primary aggregates.

In North Lincolnshire due to less than three aggregate sand and gravel operators feeding into the surveys for the monitoring period, estimates of sales and reserves have had to be made to ensure commercial confidentiality is maintained. These estimates were based on the average percentage of Humber sales and reserves attributed to North Lincolnshire over a representative period of time. The sand and gravel aggregates sales and reserves are lower than the previous reporting year, this has reduced the landbank to below 7 years. However, it should be noted the landbank is based on the estimated reserves and not actual reserve figures submitted by the operators, and therefore the actual landbank may be higher than that reported and figures should be treated with some caution. The sand and gravel reserves have significantly reduced compared to 2021, as one operator highlighted the landowner removed a portion of the permitted site. The site was also nearing the planning permission end date and a more accurate calculation of remaining reserves could be undertaken.

The Humber area has been, and continues to be a net importer of aggregates. Annual surveys undertaken over recent years suggest that aggregates have been exported to neighbouring areas including Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire as well as other parts of the Yorkshire and Humber region.

A number of sites in the Humber area receive construction demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) to be treated or reused to produce recycled aggregate. An accurate assessment of the contribution secondary and recycled aggregates make towards overall supply cannot be established at this stage.

South Yorkshire

The South Yorkshire area includes Doncaster and Rotherham. Sheffield and Barnsley also attend the AWP on occasions, they don't produce any aggregates but are major aggregate consumers. Doncaster supplies crushed rock and sand and gravel in the South Yorkshire sub-region, and Rotherham has one crushed rock site with extant permission, but this site is currently inactive.

Security of supply for sharp sand and gravel remains a concern locally, regionally and nationally with only a fraction of the reserve being sharp sand and gravel. In terms of security of supply for crushed rock local provision comes from mainly one site. Magnesian

Limestone (Dolomite) is the only aggregate rock type sourced and worked in the Doncaster and Rotherham area.

Marine aggregates are not currently a consideration for Doncaster and Rotherham.

The 2022 landbanks show there is currently sufficient provision of crushed rock, sand and gravel. The sand and gravel landbank has increased very slightly, but the Limestone landbank has decreased. It should be noted that Doncaster and Rotherham is (and will remain) reliant on imports of sand and gravel from other areas to meet development needs set out in Local Plans.

Due to the movement of aggregates across the authority and region boundaries, South Yorkshire will continue to produce material in the short to medium term, but also remain dependent on aggregate imports from other areas.

Monitoring returns from non-BAA / MPA operators has become increasingly difficult with smaller operators regularly failing to provide returns. 4 of the 14 active sites in Doncaster have failed to respond to the request for monitoring information. This year's monitoring return includes estimates sourced from planning application information, prior monitoring and telephone conversations with operators. As a result of the increase in operators failing to provide monitoring information (and to meet with NPPF requirements) new aggregate mineral planning permissions in Doncaster will include an annual monitoring condition.

Major Construction Projects or Developments

Table 6 Major Construction Projects or Developments

MPA	Project/Development name	Time Scale (estimated start and end date)	Comments
Kirklees	Transpennine Route Upgrade	Transport and Works Act Order for Huddersfield to Dewsbury approved in June 2022. Completion timescales unclear.	Work has commenced and includes station improvements, junction upgrades, increased capacity and electrification.
	Local Plan Allocation ES6 –at Whitechapel Road, Cleckheaton (Kirklees)	TBD	Application 2021/92603 for the construction of a B8 storage and distribution unit was refused in March 2023. Allocation makes provision for 37,380 sq. m of employment floorspace
	Local Plan Allocation ES7 –former North Bierley Waste Water works, Cleckheaton	TBD	The Local Plan proposes 35,284 sq. m of employment floorspace. Site is under construction
	Local Plan Allocation HS11 – Bradley Road, Huddersfield	Start Date TBD. Site will be completed after end of Local Plan Period in 2031	Allocation proposes 1,958 homes. Part of site has planning permission (2021/92086) for 277 dwellings. Discharge of Conditions applications are being submitted.
	Local Plan Allocation HS61 – Dewsbury Riverside	Start Date TBD. Site will be completed after the end of the Local Plan Period in 2031.	Allocation proposes 4,000 homes. Hybrid planning permission (2021/93689) has been granted for part of the site with Reserved Matters yet to be submitted.
	Local Plan Allocations MXS5 and MXS7 at Leeds Road, Chidswell	Start data TBD but the Local Plan currently envisages that the site will be complete by 2031.	Allocations propose 1,573 homes and 126,316 sq. m of employment floorspace. Planning permission is pending.
East Riding	A164/Jock's Lodge junction improvement scheme	Secured planning permission in July 2020, anticipated to start in 2023 and complete by 2026	New roundabouts, link roads, new junction and widening of A164. Facilities for walkers and cyclists
	Beverley South- West of Railway (BEV-J) (76.47ha)	Under construction. Realistic expectation that dwellings can be delivered by end of plan period	Whole site has indicative capacity of 1930 dwellings

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	Beverley South- East of Railway (BEV-K) (37.79ha)	Under construction. Realistic expectation that the 900 dwellings can be delivered by end of plan period	Site has hybrid planning permission for 900 dwellings
	BRID-B (Land North of Windermere Drive and Airedale Drive, Bridlington) (23.85ha)	By end of plan period	Whole site has an indicative capacity of 709 dwellings
	BRID-C (Land North of Easton Road, Bridlington) (25.33ha)	By end of plan period	Suitable for development for around 701 dwellings
	DRF-B (Land North East of Driffield) (45.88ha)	Under construction. Expected completion 2030	Whole site has indicative capacity of 900 dwellings
	Brough South Development (ECB-C) (51.41ha)	Under construction. Expected completion 2030	Includes Brough Relief Road, remaining capacity of 721 dwellings, Town Centre uses, maximum 9985sqm of retail floorspace
	GOO-L (Land at Capitol Park) (61.85ha)	Under construction, expected completion 2025	Employment led mixed use development. Mainly B2 (general industry) and B8 (storage and distribution) use classes, with some B1(a) office, ancillary hotel and retail uses.
	Yorkshire Energy Park (HED-A) (97ha)	Outline permission granted Expected start by end of plan period	Allocated for employment uses
	Hedon Haven Key Employment Site (HAV-A) (206.96ha)	Outline permission granted Expected start by end of plan period	Allocated for employment uses related to the existing Port of Hull complex
	HOW-A (Land North of Shelford Avenue, Howden) (26.65ha)	Under construction. Expected completion between 2025-2030	Remaining capacity 653 dwellings
	MELT-E (Land at Melton Park) (43.46ha)	Full planning permission granted. Expected completion 2022-2025	Gateway into Key Employment Site. B1a (offices), B2 (general industrial) and B8 (storage and distribution) uses. Majority of use in B2 and B8 use classes.
	GOO-A (Land North of Rawcliffe Road) (45.06ha)	Permission granted for a total of 800 homes. Expected completion by 2039	Construction is currently underway for first 200 dwellings
	HOW-G (Land North East of Howden) (109.3ha)	Mixed use development comprising 1,865 dwellings, 10ha of employment land, plus community and commercial uses. Incorporates a 1.8km link	Site is promoted in Local Plan Update and has pending planning application. As such, the site does not benefit from planning permission and is not part of the

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		road which could start in 2024. Whole site expected to be delivered by mid-2045.	adopted development plan at this time.
	Goole Freeport Tax Site	Up to 200ha of further employment land in the Goole area as part of the Freeport initiative. Could start by 2025.	Specific Freeport tax site for Goole has not yet been confirmed and further evidence is being collated.
	Full Sutton Prison Expansion/New Facility	Expansion of accommodation for around 1,400 prisoners. Construction began in Autumn 2022 and is expected to open in 2025.	Facility will be separate but built adjacent to existing Full Sutton prison.
North Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire Lakes, western extension to Scunthorpe.		By 2038, the first phase of the development will be delivered. This will comprise of a series of villages within a waterside setting, including 2150 new homes, local centres, strategic mixed-use areas, blue and green infrastructure creating sustainable communities. Additional phases will come forward post 2038.
	South Humber Bank employment site.	Plan period to 2038	900 ha- gross area is allocated as a strategic site for port activities to take special advantage of its location, flat topography and being adjacent to a deep water channel of the River Humber as an extension to Immingham Port and Humber Sea Terminal.

Development Plans and Mineral Policies in Yorkshire and the Humber

Local Planning Authorities are required to prepare Local Plans which include policies to aid the determination of planning applications and to set out the development of a county/borough/district over a 15-year period. This includes policies for minerals development, which mineral planning authorities must prepare. Some authorities will include mineral planning policies within their overall Local Plans, whilst others will prepare specific Minerals and Waste Local Plans. Table 8 below details the status and progress of Local Plans in the YHAWP area.

Table 7 Minerals Plans Information

Mineral Planning Authority / Authorities	Plan Name / Mineral DPD	Status	Change since previous annual monitoring report (Yes or no)	Comments	Estimated quantity of minerals allocated in Plan	
					Total sand and Gravel (Quantity from total which has been permitted to date)	Crushed Rock (Quantity from total which has been permitted to date)
North Yorkshire Council	Minerals and Waste Joint Plan	Adopted February 2022			11.439mt	11.059mt
Kirklees	Kirklees Local Plan	Adopted February 2019		In November 2023, a full meeting of Kirklees Council voted to approve the commencement of work to update the Local Plan.		
Doncaster	Doncaster Local Plan	Adopted September 2021		No plans for review at this point.		
Rotherham	Rotherham Core Strategy	Adopted September 2014				
North Lincolnshire Council	Saved Policies of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (May 2003)	Adopted 2003	No			
	Core Strategy (June 2011)	Adopted 2011	No			

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	New North Lincolnshire Local Plan	Emerging Plan (submitted for Examination 2022)	No	Emerging plan currently carries little weight in decision making		
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston upon Hull Joint Minerals Local Plan	Adopted November 2019		Adopted plan in place, undergoing monitoring		
Yorkshire Dales	Yorkshire Dales Local Plan 203 - 2040 (emerging)	Reg 18 January 2020 Reg19 early 2024		Emerging policy - not yet awarded any weight in decision making		
	Lancashire Minerals & Waste Local Plan Core Strategy (2009) Part 1, Part 2 and key diagram	Adopted 2009		Plan is being implemented		
	Yorkshire Dales Local Plan 2015 - 2030	Adopted 2016		Plan is being implemented		
	Cumbria Minerals & Waste Local Plan 2015-2030	Adopted 2017		Plan is being implemented		

Planning applications in Yorkshire and the Humber

The YHAWP monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for primary aggregates extraction in the Yorkshire and the Humber on an annual basis. Table 9 below lists the planning applications for aggregate production within Yorkshire and Humber which were either decided or pending a decision during both 2022.

Table 8 Planning Applications and Decisions in Yorkshire and the Humber

Mineral Planning Authority	Site Name	Grid Reference	Operator / Applicant	Type of Application	Mineral	Date Submitted	Decision date	Decision	Tonnage	Planning permission end date
North Yorkshire Council	Potgate Quarry	427591, 476392	Lightwater Quarries	E	Limestone	14.5.2020	8.6.2022	Granted	3.7mt	Extraction 31.12.2042, Restoration 31.12.2044
	Eggborough Sand Pit	457577, 422979	Mone Brothers	ET	B/S	19.11.2020	1.12.2022	Granted	45,000tons	Extraction 31.12.2023, Restoration 30.9.2028
	Gebdykes Quarry	423480, 482918	Lightwater Quarries	E	Limestone	24.5.2021	4.12.2022	Granted	5.3mt	Extraction 31.12.3037, Restoration 31.12.2039
South Yorkshire	Holme Hall Quarry		Breedon Southern Ltd - FAO							

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		Mr Ben Ayres							
Dale Pit Quarry		John Holt - Dale Pitt Aggregates		sand and gravel		11.05.2023	Approved		
Great North Rd, Rossington		Robinson And Rowley Ltd		grit, sand and gravel		10.03.2023	Approved	400,000 tonnes	
North Of Holme Hall Quarry Holme Hall Lane Stainton Doncaster DN12 1QB		Breedon Southern Ltd							
Land Off Mosscroft Lane				Sand and gravel			Pending		
Hurst Plantation Quarry		The Green Group Ltd	Review of 97/05/2598/P/REV and 01/4991/P				Pending		

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	High Common Lane		Mr Carl Rowley - Misson Sand & Gravel	Vary condition 4 of planning application 18/02858/MIN granted. 24/05/2019 - to permit a larger volume of materials to be imported and blended.				Pending		
	Hatfield Moors 1 And 3 Production Site		Natural England & Evergreen Garden Care UK Ltd	Review of TH49, 97/51/0221/P and 98/51/2915/WCC						
	Hazel Lane Quarry		CatPlant		Sand and gravel			Pending		
East Riding	Melton Quarry (application ref 22/03843/CM E)	53.735643, - 0.522354	Omya UK Limited	E	Crushed rock	25/11/2022	Pending consideration	Pending consideration	12.7 million	TBC
	Milegate Extension Quarry (application ref 22/01789/CM E)	53.909597, - 0.276394	Sandsfield Gravel Co	E	Sand and gravel	27/05/2022	Pending consideration (approval imminent)	Pending consideration (approval imminent)	640,000	TBC

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Yorkshire Dales	Dry Rigg Quarry		Tarmac	C/04/609B continuation of quarrying until 31/12/2034	PSV 63+	20/03/2020		Pending	350,000 tonnes per annum	
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Local Aggregate Assessments

Each Mineral Planning Authority is required to produce an annual Local Aggregate Assessment which provides:

- An analysis of local aggregate supply;
- A statement on forecasted demand for aggregates; and
- An assessment of the balance between demand and supply.

Paragraphs 061-071 relating to [Local Aggregate Assessments](#) in national Planning Practice Guidance, and the '[Practice Guidance on the Production and Use of Local Aggregate Assessments](#)' produced by the Planning Officers' Society and the Mineral Products Association, provide advice on how this should be done.

Table 9 2022 Local Aggregate Assessments in Yorkshire and the Humber

Mineral Planning Authority	Year 2022 Complete (Yes or No)	LAA Figure		Calculation Method
		Sand and Gravel	Crushed Rock	
North Yorkshire Council, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, North York Moors National Park Authority, York City Council	Yes (2022 data)	Requirement to 2030 22mt	Requirement to 2030 33.8mt	Estimated requirement of 2.44mtpa for S&G and 3.75mtpa for CR
Doncaster and Rotherham LAA	Yes (2022 data)			
Humber sub-region (East Riding of Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire, and Hull City Councils)	Draft update May 2023	0.94mt	0.78mt	For the purposes of assessing the future aggregate requirements of the Humber area, the aggregates apportionments for the 'north bank' have been aggregated with the apportionments for the 'south bank' to form the following combined Humber apportionments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crushed Rock - 0.78 million tonnes per annum • Sand and Gravel - 0.94 million tonnes per annum

Conclusions

At 31 December 2022, the reserves of sand and gravel in the Yorkshire and the Humber overall are above the minimum 7 year landbank (at a figure of 9.25 years) and in the case of crushed rock above the minimum 10 year landbank (at a figure of 30.43 years). This is based on a combined LAA annual provision rate, in the absence of national and sub-national guidelines. It should be noted that due to lack of returns from operators in some sub-regions, estimates have had to be made by Mineral Planning Authorities for both sales and reserves.

Regarding the contribution made by quarries in the Yorkshire and the Humber to inter-regional/ national supply, it is difficult to measure given the lack of up-to-date guidelines for sub-national aggregate provision. Referring to the findings of the Aggregate Minerals Survey 2019, sales in the Yorkshire and the Humber as a proportion of consumption of aggregate minerals remain similar to previous surveys (91% in 2019/ 94% in 2014/ 94% in 2009) indicating little change in meeting local/ sub-national consumption. It is noted, that Yorkshire and the Humber is mainly self-sufficient in sand and gravel and crushed rock production, its consumption of 25% came from imports in 2019. There is no substantial export from the region to other areas, 0.3mt sand and gravel and 1.77mt crushed rock were exported according to the AM2019.

Appendix 1: AWP Meetings

Meeting Date	Link to minutes of the meeting	Summary of Key Points

Appendix 2: Primary Aggregates sites in Yorkshire and the Humber

Mineral Planning Authority	Site Name	Cross Reference to Figure 2	Type of site (Wharf, rail depot, quarry etc)	Operator	Grid Reference	Mineral	Status	Planning Permission End Date
North Yorkshire	SiteSkipton Rock Quarry		Quarry	Tarmac	401300, 452900	Limestone	NO	2042
	Pateley Bridge Quarry		Quarry	Hanson	427600, 476000	Limestone	O	2042
	Barton/Middleton Lodge		Quarry	Breedon	421800, 507800	Limestone	O	2028
	Duckett Hill		Quarry	Breedon	421500, 507300	Limestone	NO	2042
	Forcett		Quarry	Hanson	415700, 511100	Limestone	O	2026
	Leyburn/Black		Quarry	Breedon	410000, 491200	Limestone	O	2042
	Low Grange		Quarry	A M Richardson	418700, 507900	Limestone	O	2042
	Wensley		Quarry	Tarmac	406800, 491600	Limestone	O	2042
	Potgate		Quarry	Lightwater Quarries	427600, 476000	Limestone	O	2042
	Gebdykes		Quarry	Lightwater Quarries	423700, 482200	Limestone	O	2037

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Barnsdale Bar		Quarry	FCC Environment	451710, 414920	Limestone	O	2040
Brotherton/Foxcliffe		Quarry	FCC Environment	448700, 426200	Limestone	M	2 years from recommencement
Went Edge/Smeaton		Quarry	Went Valley Aggregates	450000, 417300	Limestone	O	8 years from date of commencement
Jackdaw Crag		Quarry	FCC Environment	446633, 441555	Limestone	O	2028
Darrington		Quarry	FCC Environment	450400, 421600	Limestone	NO	
Newthorpe		Quarry	FCC Environment	446000, 432300	Limestone	O	2042
Newbridge		Quarry	Bredon	479856, 486765	Limestone	O	2026
Settrington		Quarry	Fenstone Quarries	482700, 470000	Limestone	O	2022
Wath		Quarry	Wath Quarry Ltd	467800, 474600	Limestone	NO	2023
Whitewall		Quarry	WC Watts	479000, 469400	Limestone	O	2023
Hovingham		Quarry	Hovingham Estate	466900, 475200	Limestone	NO	2042
Marfield		Quarry	Tarmac	421300, 481600	Sand and Gravel	O	2030
Ripon		Quarry	Hanson	429800, 477300	Sand and Gravel	O	2030
Manor House Farm/Ellerton		Quarry	Tarmac	427000, 497700	Sand and Gravel	M	2030
Nosterfield		Quarry	Tarmac	427850, 479280	Sand and Gravel	O	2024
Pallett Hill/Bridge Farm		Quarry	Bredon	423650, 498250	Sand and Gravel	O	

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	Ings Farm		Quarry	Lawsons Farm	490400, 479500	Sand and Gravel	O	2042
	Wykeham		Quarry	Hanson	498300, 482500	Sand and Gravel	NO	20 years from commencement
	Killerby		Quarry	Tarmac	426229, 495498	Sand and Gravel	O	2041
	West Heslerton		Quarry	Cook and Son	491700, 477000	Building sand	O	2030
	Mill Balk		Quarry		458910, 421495	Building sand	M	2042
	Hensall		Quarry	FCC Environment	458841, 422527	Building sand	O	2031
	Eggborough		Quarry		457454, 422930	Building sand	O	2022
Leeds	Arthington Quarry		Quarry	Blackshaw Landfill	E:426838, N:443684	Sand	NO	2042
	Hawksworth Quarry		Quarry	Whitelocks Development Ltd	442100E / 416400N	Sandstone	O	
	Moor Top Quarry		Quarry	RG Stone Sales	419415E / 443213N	Sandstone	O	
	Blackhill Quarry		Quarry	Mone Bros Excavations Ltd	427072E / 442129N	Sandstone	O	
	Britannia Quarry		Quarry	Calder Masonry Ltd	426800E / 426200N	Sandstone	O	
	Blackhill Quarry		Quarry	Mone Bros Excavations Ltd	427072E / 442129N	Sandstone	O	
	Howley Park Quarry		Quarry	Marshalls Mono Ltd	426450E / 425550N	Sandstone	O	
Doncaster	Austerfield Quarry		Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products	465716 395379	Sand	O	2029
	Armthorpe Quarry		Quarry	(Yorkshire Aggregates) -	465408 404983	Sand	O	Mar-25
	Bank End Road Quarry		Quarry	North Lincs Aggregates	469146 400046	Sand and Gravel	O	Dec-29

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Bank End Fish Pond		Quarry	Mr Brownbridge	469407 400034	Sand and Gravel		Extraction and restoration complete
Bank End Quarry		Quarry	Vigo	4682519 399866	Sand and Gravel	O	(not extraction) permission until 2042
Bank End Quarry Ext		Quarry	D G Brownbridge	469075 399690	Sand and Gravel		Extraction and restoration complete
Blaxton Quarry		Quarry	Vigo Group	468797 401818	Sand and Gravel	NO	2042
Finningley Quarry		Quarry	Tarmac	467936 398451	Sand and Gravel	NO	2019
Dunsville (Lings) Quarry		Quarry	Breedon	465328 407622	Sand and Gravel	O	2042
Partridge Hill (High Common Lane, Austerfield)		Quarry	Mission Sand and Gravel	465788 396287	Sand	O	2042
58's Road (and new site opposite)		Quarry	North Lincs' Aggregates	469318 399509	Sand and Gravel	Worked out	2042
Dale Pit Lake		Quarry	Dale Pitt Aggegates	468278 407459	Sand and Gravel	O	May-26
Dale Pit Quarry		Quarry	Dale Pitt Aggegates	468550 408003	Sand and Gravel	O	May-27
Wroot Road Quarry		Quarry	Yorkshire Aggregates	468746 400555	Sand and Gravel	O	2038
Wroot Road Quarry		Quarry	Yorkshire Aggregates	467665 399969	Sand and Gravel	O	2039
Glen Quarry (Stainton)		Quarry	Marchalls Natural Stone	454908 394373	Limestone	O	2025
Hatfield		Quarry	Unknown	466768 408426	Sand and gravel	Unknown	Unknown

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	Holme Hall Quarry (Stainton)		Quarry	Breedon	454990 395660	Limestone	O	2025 (restoration to be completed 2 years after)
	Hurst Plantation		Quarry	Green Group?	463809 398761	Sand and Gravel	NO	
	Nearcliffe Quarry		Quarry	Taylor Woodhouse	452854 399842	Limestone	NO	
	Barnsdale Bar?		Quarry	Darrington Quarries	?	Limestone	O	
	Sutton Field Quarry		Quarry	Darrington Quarries	454324 413061	Limestone	Dormant	
	Cadeby Quarry		Quarry	Owner Tarmac Leasholder/Operator (as of 2012) Grants Precast Ltd	452295 400429	Limestone	NO	
	Hazel Lane Quarry		Quarry	Cat Plant Ltd	449872 411311	Limestone	O	2032
	Warmsworth Quarry		Quarry	Sibelco	453843 400426	Limestone	O	2048
Rotherham	Harrycroft Quarry		Quarry	Tarmac			NO	2031
Bradford	Bank Top Quarry		Quarry	M&M York Stone Products	409100/437500	Sandstone	O	
	Naylor Hill Quarry		Quarry	Dennis Gillson & Son	404000/436500	Sandstone	O	
	Bolton Woods Quarry		Quarry	Hard York Quarries	416200/436100	Sandstone	O	
	Hallas Rough		Quarry	Flappit Tipping and Recycling	405500/435600	Sandstone	O	
Calderdale	Beacon Lodge		Quarry		410470/424873	Sandstone	PP Expired	

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Clockface Quarry		Quarry	Casey	404654/4172 53	Sandstone	Exhausted	
Cromwell Quarry		Quarry	Marshalls	410456/4248 60	Sandstone	NO, quarry in restoration	
Crownest Quarry, Hipperholme		Quarry	Marshalls	413500/4248 00	Sandstone	NO, quarry in restoration	
Delph Hill Quarry		Quarry	None	405684/4275 85	Sandstone	Areas A & B Restored Area C not worked	
Elland Edge Quarries		Quarry	Rand & Asqueth	412862/4212 54	Sandstone	O	
Fly Delph		Quarry	Rand & Asqueth	403510/4320 70	Sandstone	O	
Hunter Hill Quarry		Quarry	Rand & Asqueth	405300/4294 00	Sandstone	O	
Marsh Hill Quarry		Quarry	?	405964/4243 14	Sandstone	NO	
Mount Tabor Quarry		Quarry	Pickard Group Hard York Quarries Limited	40560/42751 2	Sandstone	NO	
Northowram Hills Quarry 1		Quarry		410964/4268 57	Sandstone	O	
Pasture House Quarry		Quarry	Marshalls	411690/4240 20	Sandstone	O	new phase, Under Restoration
Pinnar Lane Quarry		Quarry	David Throp	410891/4236 34	Sandstone	O	
Pond Quarry, Halifax Road, Brighouse		Quarry	Mr Gibson	412985/4245 10	Sandstone	O	

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	Pond Quarry, Granny Hall Lane, Brighouse		Quarry	Hard York Ltd	414097/4239 60	Sandstone	Exhausted	
	Ringby Quarry, Swalesmoor Road, Halifax		Quarry	Tooby	408986/4275 76	Sandstone	NO	
	Rock End Moor Delph		Quarry	Mr Gault	396191/4265 78	Sandstone	O	
	Scout Quarry		Quarry	Cleanmet Ltd	409107/4275 25	Sandstone	O	
	Spring Hill Quarry		Quarry	Mr Ollerenshaw	406586/4211 60	Sandstone	O	
	Squire Hill Quarry		Quarry	David Throp	413507/4231 45	Sandstone	O	
	Sunny Bank Quarries		Quarry	Mytholme Stone Sales Limited	411591/4247 20	Sandstone	O	
	Thumpus Quarry		Quarry	David Throp	411150/4284 0	Sandstone	Exhausted Under Restoration	
	White Rock		Quarry	Marshalls	406698/4177 50	Sandstone	NO	
Kirklees	Moselden Quarry		Quarry	Marshalls Mono Ltd	404300E 416200N	Sandstone	O	2042
	Crosland Moor Quarries		Quarry	Johnson Wellfield Quarries		Sandstone	O	2025
	Windy Ridge Quarry		Quarry	Windy Ridge Recycling Ltd.	413100E 406200N	Sandstone	O	2028
			Quarry					
	Hillhouse Edge Quarry		Quarry	Saxon Moor Ltd.	413405E 406621N	Sandstone	O	2028
	Appleton Quarry		Quarry	Marshalls Natural Stone	419258E 408723N	Sandstone	O	2042

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	Sovereign Quarry		Quarry	Marshall's Mono Ltd	419800E 408900N	Sandstone	O	2042
	Temple Quarry		Quarry	Mone Brothers Ltd.	420945E 416653N	Sandstone	O	2032
	Forge Lane Quarry		Quarry	Dewsbury Sand & Gravel Lt	423970E 420235N	Sand and gravel	O	2024
	Arborary Lane		Quarry	Johnson Wellfield Quarries	410661E 412928N	Sandstone	NO	2037
Yorkshire Dales	Dry Rigg		Quarry	Tarmac	E:54.119819 N:-2.30409	PSV 63+	O	Dec-34
	Arcow		Quarry	Tarmac	E:54.12769 N:-2.30139	HSA Sandstone	O	Jun-29
	Swinden		Quarry	Tarmac	E:54.04708 N:-2.02852	Limestone	O	Dec-34
	Ingleton		Quarry	Hansen UK	E:370757 N:474074	HSA Sandstone	O	Dec-25
	Horton		Quarry	Hansen UK	E:380440 N:472280	Limestone	O	Feb-26
East Riding	Barf Hill		Quarry	W Clifford Watts Ltd	54.005495, - 0.288743	Sand and Gravel	O	07/08/2030
	Brighton air field		Quarry	Kastle Crushers	53.808475, - 0.899472	Recycled/Secondary Materials	O	
	Bracken Quarry		Quarry	LKAB Minerals	53.937975, - 0.517536	Crushed Rock	O	2042
	Brandesburton		Quarry			Sand and Gravel	NO	2038
	Brigham Quarry		Quarry	W Clifford Watts Ltd	53.976630, - 0.351470	Sand and Gravel	Dormant	
	Everthorpe		Quarry	W Clifford Watts Ltd	53.781884, - 0.610920	Sand and Gravel	NO	Apr-31
	Garton		Quarry	W Clifford Watts Ltd	54.022532, - 0.536857	Sand and Gravel	D	permission end date reached

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Gransmoor		Quarry	W Clifford Watts Ltd	54.005495, - 0.288743	Sand and Gravel	NO	2035
Greenwick		Quarry	Fenstone	53.996691, - 0.717488	Crushed Rock	O	2042
Huggate		Quarry	Fenstone	53.982537, - 0.667714	Crushed Rock	O	2042
Little Catwick		Quarry	Yarrows Aggregates Ltd	53.883356, - 0.299180	Sand and Gravel	O	2024
Langtoft		Quarry	W Clifford Watts Ltd	54.080917, - 0.454492	Sand and Gravel, Crushed Rock	Dormant	
Lowthorpe		Quarry	Bob Stabler & Sons Ltd	54.040364, - 0.367992	Crushed Rock	O	2036
Melton Quarry		Quarry	Omya	53.735643, - 0.522354	Crushed Rock	O	2042
Melton Ings, Gibson Lane, Melton		Aggregate Recycling	Sam Allon (Contracts Ltd)	53.718747, - 0.532178	Recycled/Second ary Materials	O	
Melton Waste Park		Aggregate Recycling	Transwaste Recycling & Aggregates Ltd	53.717209, - 0.533019	Recycled/Second ary Materials	O	
Middleton		Quarry	Ashcourt Group (Simpson Quarries Ltd)	53.939684, - 0.566992	Crushed Rock	NO	2030
Mill Hill		Quarry	Holderness Aggregates Ltd	53.711282, - 0.120747	Sand and Gravel	O	Feb-29
Nafferton Limes		Quarry	W Clifford Watts Ltd	54.035752, - 0.400974	Crushed Rock	Dormant	
North Cave		Quarry	Breedon	53.780234, - 0.666107	Recycled/Second ary Materials, Sand and Gravel	O	31 March 2025 / 2027 depending on what part of site

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	Park Farm		Quarry	W Clifford Watts Ltd	54.005495, - 0.288743	Sand and Gravel	O	Jun-33
	Partridge Hall		Quarry	Ashcourt Group (Simpson Quarries Ltd)	53.909587, - 0.702716	Crushed Rock	O	2041
	Ponderosa transfer		Aggregate Recycling	Murr Plant and Transport Ltd	53.923784, - 0.811032	Recycled/Secondary Materials	O	
	Queensgate Quarry		Quarry	Imerys	53.829741, - 0.452146	Crushed Rock	O	2042
	Riplingham		Quarry	Stoneledge Plant and Transport Ltd	53.790025, - 0.553190	Crushed Rock	O	May-33
	Sandsfield Farm Quarry (Brandesburton Quarry, Milegate Extension Quarry)		Quarry	Sandsfield Gravel Co Ltd	53.903139, - 0.280535	Sand and Gravel	NO	2038
	Swinescaife		Quarry			Crushed Rock	O	unlimited
	Turtle Hill		Quarry	W Clifford Watts Ltd	54.022532, - 0.536857	Sand and Gravel	O	Feb-35
	Wilberfoss, Newton on Derwent		Quarry	Aggregate Recycling UK Ltd	53.944828, - 0.897931	Sand and Gravel and Clay	O	2042
North Lincolnshire	Melton Ross		Quarry	Singleton Birch Limited	53.586940, - 0.360509	Chalk (primarily industrial chalk, with some aggregate production)	O	No end date
	Cove Farm		Quarry	North Lincs Sand and Gravel	53.499445, - 0.891273	Sand and Gravel	Active (O)	Unknown (planning ref MIN/2009/0324)

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	Manton		Quarry	Brianplant (Humber-side) Limited	53.512952, - 0.581824	Limestone	Active (O)	24/02/2042
	Kettleby Parks		Quarry	Breedon Group	53.565995, - 0.417929	Sand and Gravel	Active (O)	21/02/2042
	Kirton Lindsey Quarry		Quarry	Fox (Ownby) Limited	53.500267, - 0.577407	Limestone	Inactive (NO)	2035
	Slate House Farm, Hibaldstow		Quarry	Welton Aggregates	53.495819, - 0.534152	Limestone	Active (O)	2024
	Keadby		Port/Wharf	PD Ports	53.593069, - 0.740811	Unknown	Active (O)	Unknown
	Groveport		Port/Wharf	PD Ports	53.604320, - 0.717459	Unknown	Active (O)	Unknown
	Gunness Wharf		Port/Wharf	RMS Trent Ports	53.587273, - 0.730277	Handle Aggregates	Active (O)	Unknown
	Flixborough Wharf		Port/Wharf	RMS Trent Ports	53.617865, - 0.698205	Handle Aggregates	Active (O)	Unknown
	Althorpe Wharf		Port/Wharf	RMS Trent Ports	53.584643, - 0.734525	Handle Aggregates	Active (O)	Unknown
	New Holland		Port/Wharf	HES Humber Bulk Terminal	53.702766, - 0.361738	Do not handle aggregates	Active (O)	Unknown
	North Killingholme		Port/Wharf	C.Ro Ports Killingholme Ltd	53.661969, - 0.243101	Unknown	Active (O)	Unknown
Wakefield	Darrington Quarry (part)		Quarry	FCC Environment	449819:422293	Limestone, magnesium	O	
	Plasmor Quarry		Quarry	Plasmor Ltd	450049:422846	Limestone, magnesium	O	
	Stanley Ferry		Quarry	Wakefield Sand and Gravel Ltd	435500:423216	Sand and Gravel	Recently implemented no production in 2023	
	Strands		Quarry	Several local landowners	428850:417711	Sand and Gravel	Dormant	

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	Foxholes		Quarry	Redland	437691: 425056	Sand and Gravel	Dormant	
	Penbank		Quarry	Redland	438122: 425169	Sand and Gravel	Dormant	

Appendix 3: Secondary and Recycled Aggregates sites in Yorkshire and the Humber

Mineral Planning Authority	Site Name	Cross Reference to Figure 4	Operator	Grid Reference	Mineral	Status	Planning Permission End Date
East Riding	Messingham		Sibelco UK	53.525348, - 0.628421	Sand and Gravel *	Active (O)	Mid 2020s
	South Ferriby		Cemex	53.671230, - 0.501883	Chalk *	Inactive (NO)	2042
	Eastfield Farm		I W Downson Ltd	53.678463, - 0.572109	Sand and Gravel *	Active (O)	Unknown
	Melton Ross		Singleton Birch Limited	53.586940, - 0.360509	Chalk **	Active (O)	No end date
Leeds	Ashfield Way Fireclay Site		Mone Bros Excavations Ltd	425576E / 431559N	RA and SA	O	
	Providence Mills. Pudsey		J Murphy and Sons	421950E / 434253N	RA and SA	O	
	Cross Green Recycling		Mone Bros Excavations Ltd	432269E / 431640N	RA and SA	O	
Calderdale	Ashgrove Clay Works			411743/422464	Clay	NO	
	Calder Brick Works S		Frank Spencer	412361/421735	Clay & Shale	O	
	Corporal Lane , Shelf		Mrs Pearce	411232/428419	Fire Clay	O	
	Spaniard Hall Quarry		John Wilkinson / Joe Taylor	411039/428740	Fire Clay	O	