

**Direct Dial:** 01724 296448  
**E-mail:** James.durham@northlincs.gov.uk  
**Date:** 14 November 2023

# North Lincolnshire Council

[www.northlincs.gov.uk](http://www.northlincs.gov.uk)

Lesley Potts  
Interim Director- Communities  
Church Square House  
30-40 High Street  
Scunthorpe  
North Lincolnshire  
DN15 6NL

To the Inspectors for examining the North Lincolnshire  
Local Plan via Ian Kemp- Programme Officer  
Via Email to:  
idkemp@icloud.com

Dear Inspectors: Elaine Worthington MTP MUED MRTPI, Louise Crosby MA MRTPI and Rachael Bust BSc (Hons) MA MSc LLM PhD MInstLM MCMI MIEEnvSci MRTPI

## **RE: INSPECTORS' INITIAL QUESTIONS- MINERALS AND WASTE & EXPLORATORY MEETING**

Thank you for your letter of the 7 November 2023 with details of an exploratory meeting for the North Lincolnshire Local Plan examination, to be held on 23 January 2024. We will await an agenda from you for this meeting in due course.

Thank you also for your letter of the 2 March 2023 with your initial questions- minerals and waste. Please see the Council's response to each of your questions below in relation to Statement of Common Ground- IQ43, Sustainability Appraisal/Draft Environmental Report- IQ44 to IQ50, and Minerals- IQ51 to IQ72.

### **Statement of Common Ground**

Paragraph 3.49 of the Statement of Common Ground (DLP22) indicates that there are some additional authorities have yet to sign in terms of minerals.

#### **IQ43 what is the latest position?**

#### **Council's Response:**

These are the outstanding signatories to Agreement 17: Minerals Supply (including one or all of agreements 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3), and reasons why:

- Peak District National Park- The Authority does not feel it is in a position to sign up to the SoCG. According to the National Aggregates Survey 2019 less than 1% (<9,790 tonnes) of land won crushed rock aggregate from Peak District National Park, was consumed in the Humber Sub-Region in 2019. According to the 2014 Aggregate Minerals survey for England and Wales (the 2019 survey couldn't be used for sales from N Lincolnshire) under 6,250 tonnes of sand and gravel aggregate was sold to Derbyshire and Peak District National Park from North Lincolnshire. The National Park agree that the quantities of aggregate we are talking about here are minimal. However, they have a policy in their Core Strategy (MIN1) that only allows for new aggregate producing sites in exceptional circumstances. A potential consequence of this policy is the gradual reduction in the amount of aggregate being produced from within the National Park. Their annual apportionment is also reduced by 10% a year through the LAA process, with Derbyshire County Council picking up the shortfall. If they were to make a formal commitment to supply aggregates to another authority, it would potentially conflict with their policy position, if not now, at some point in the future. If they

signed up to the SoCG, it would set a precedent and other authorities may expect the same. They could end up in a position where they don't have the reserves to satisfy commitments to supply and would be vulnerable to applications for new aggregate sites or extensions to existing sites.

- Cambridgeshire County Council- At an officer level, the Council can agree to Agreement 17.3. In respect of Agreement 17.1, whilst the recently adopted Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2021) (MWLP) makes adequate provision for the estimated demand during the plan period, the MWPA has no control over where the operators within Cambridgeshire sell the quarried material. They see no reason that historic sales patterns may not continue but cannot state with confidence they may not change during the lifetime of the MWLP. Consequently, the Council is unable to agree to continue to supply aggregate (should conditions allow) to support developments in the Humber area. However, the Council is content that, notwithstanding the above, the duty to co-operate has been met, and there are no outstanding strategic matters that require further attention.
- Shropshire Council- the Council agreed to sign the SoCG in November 2022. This was chased up a further two times with no signature forthcoming.
- Powys County Council- whilst the SoCG was sent off to Powys to sign, it is noted that it is not an English Local Authority and, therefore, not bound by the legal Duty to Cooperate. Powys County Council has not responded to the SoCG.

In relation to this question, it is worth noting the royal assent of the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act at the end of October 2023. A provision of the Act is the formal repealing of the legal duty to cooperate, although this does not yet have an appointed commencement date.

### **Sustainability Appraisal/Draft Environmental Report (DLP11, DLP11a, DLP 15 and DLP15a)**

Table 3-6, page 29 of the SA/Draft ER (DLP11) and also Table 3-5, page 26 of DLP15  
**IQ44 please explain how the appraisal criteria safeguard mineral resources for their own sake, particularly when the fourth bullet criteria focus is on safeguarding existing development from the environmental effects of mineral working.**

#### **Council's Response:**

The requirement of Sustainability Appraisal is set out in Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires a local planning authority to carry out a sustainability appraisal of each of the proposals in a plan during its preparation. More generally, section 39 of the Act requires that the authority preparing a plan must do so "with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". A report of the findings of the appraisal must be prepared. Notwithstanding the inspectors' questions relating to the SA/Environmental Report, the Council strongly believes it has met these legal requirements.

A fourth bullet point is referred to in IQ44, however, the table referred to and the minerals section within it only has three bullet points, so it is assumed this is a typo. With regards to safeguarding for its own sake, while it doesn't explicitly say that minerals will be protected for future generations, by aiming to increase retention of mineral workings for biodiversity in and of itself protects minerals for their own sake. For example, by protecting peatland habitat for biodiversity, such as at Crowle Moors, it also protects the mineral resource. Additionally, if habitats overlying the mineral deposits are safeguarded, the minerals themselves will in turn be safeguarded. The second bullet point supporting reuse of materials will also limit demand for primary aggregates and in turn safeguard the mineral deposits indirectly.

Potentially, the Plan's most direct impact on important mineral resources would be the allocation of 'sterilising' non-mineral surface development. To that end, the SA uses Site Assessment Criteria 27, 'Designated mineral resources', for assessing the effect of proposed allocations against SA Objective 14, 'Ensure sustainable management of North Lincolnshire's mineral resources.' It looked at whether allocations would intersect with a Mineral Safeguarding Area and/or Buffer Zone and scores them based on this.

**IQ45 how does the SA/Draft ER protect the minerals from potential development.****Council's Response:**

In line with the legal requirements for SA mentioned in response to IQ44 above, the role of the SA is to assess the sustainability of the policies relating to minerals, rather than protect minerals from potential development per se, and ensure that the policies in the plan are the most sustainable for delivering development within the local plan area. All policies within the Local Plan are assessed against the SA objectives, which include the objective "Ensure sustainable management of North Lincolnshire's mineral resources." The appendices to the SA detail how each policy and allocation within the local plan either impacts positively or negatively on this objective and the significance of this. It is acknowledged the appraisal criteria and assessment appendices could potentially be strengthened to make sure they specifically state that protection of mineral resources from development is key.

The SA/Draft ER Appendices (DLP11a and DLP15a) set out the assessment of each policy against the SA objectives.

**IQ46 please explain how you consider that there will be neutral impact on mineral resources with the assessment being no direct or indirect impact on minerals from all of the site allocations proposed in the Plan.****Council's Response:**

We are not clear whether this is relating to site allocations or policies, which are assessed independently in the SA. The first statement seems to refer to policies, whereas the question relates to site allocations. In relation to site allocations, the assessment of impact varies from 'very good' sustainability to 'very poor' and one of the site assessment criteria (SAC27) is designated mineral resources, as defined in the Local Plan.

Each site, both housing and employment sites, are screened in GIS to determine whether they directly intersect with a Mineral Safeguarding Area or a Mineral Safeguarding Area Buffer zone and consequently the significance of impact that may arise from each allocation. This assessment concluded that for housing sites 20% of sites are located outside of a safeguarding area and therefore represent very low risk to mineral resources. However, 59% of sites intersected with a safeguarding area, representing a high risk, and a further 21% of sites are within a defined buffer zone around a safeguarding area. Recommendations were therefore made that housing sites within these safeguarding areas should be assessed to ensure that all developments fully mitigate any risks. A similar assessment for employment sites identified that 56% of proposed sites are located outside of a safeguarding area and therefore represent very low risk to mineral resources. None of the employment sites are within a safeguarding area; however, 39% of sites (7 sites) are within a defined buffer zone around a safeguarding area and are therefore assessed as high risk. Recommendations were again made that employment sites within these safeguarding areas should be assessed to ensure that all developments fully mitigate any risks.

With regards to policies, each one is appraised against SA objective 14 in relation to ensuring sustainable management of North Lincolnshire's mineral resources. The summaries of this are detailed in section 6.1. In many cases, but not all, a neutral impact is concluded as the policy does not deal with issues associated with mineral resources or the sustainable management of mineral resources, either directly or indirectly. Policies MIN1 to MIN8 do, however, deal with minerals issues and for this appraisal, positive impacts are identified in relation to the minerals resource of the local plan area. Having said that, and as discussed above, it is acknowledged the appraisal criteria and assessment appendices could potentially be strengthened to ensure that there is clearer assessment of how minerals will be protected.

This neutral impact seems at odds with the result for SAC27 in Table 6-4, page 64 in DLP11 onwards and Table 7-4, page 67 onwards in DLP15 which assesses the housing site allocations (committed and proposed) in relation to the environmental features/SAC 27 minerals resources.

In relation to minerals, the majority, 59% are coloured red/high on Table 6-6 on page 82 in DLP11 and also Table 7-6, page 85 of DLP15. Similarly for employment allocations, the summary Table 6-12 on page 97 of DLP11 and also Table 7-12, page 100 of DLP15 indicates that a good proportion 38.9% of employment allocations score high in relation to the environmental features/SAC27 mineral resources.

**IQ47 please explain how the Plan responds to the recommendations for the proposed housing site allocations in Table 6-8, from page 86 in DLP11 and Table 7.8 from page 89 of DLP15 in relation to SAC27.**

#### **Council's Response:**

In both cases the recommendation is 'the Council should assess the risks represented by the housing sites within these safeguarding areas and ensure that all such development fully mitigates any risks.' It is proposed to amend Appendix 2 (the policy currently wrongly refers to appendix 3- another proposed modification) that Policy MIN2 refers to delete '12. Applications within a development limit (as shown on the policies map)' as an exemption criteria. This would then mean developments within the development limit (including non-mineral allocations), would not be exempt from the requirements of Policy MIN2 part 3 and would need to produce a Minerals Assessment, where necessary.

Policy MIN2: Mineral Safeguarding, would then serve to address risks and mitigation of housing development within safeguarding areas. Firstly, by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas around the nationally and locally important minerals of chalk, Lincolnshire limestone, sand and gravel, silica sand, brick clay. It also requires buffer areas of 250m & 500m to be established in order to safeguard resources from proximal safeguarding around sand and gravel, and crushed rock respectively. Now those safeguarding and buffer areas are shown in the draft plan, they are already used against adopted Core Strategy Policy CS21, which Policy MIN2 will supersede. Policy MIN2 also requires non-mineral development within a Minerals Safeguarding Area to provide a minerals assessment to demonstrate either:

- a. The mineral is not of economic value or potential value, or does not exist; or
- b. That extraction of the mineral would not be physically or economically viable, practicable or environmentally acceptable; or
- c. The mineral can be extracted or partially extracted satisfactorily, having regard to Policy MIN3, prior to the non-minerals development taking place without adversely affecting the viability or deliverability of the non-minerals development; or
- d. The incompatible development is of a temporary nature that can be completed and the site returned to a condition that would not prevent future mineral extraction; or
- e. Material considerations indicate that the need for the development overrides the presumption for mineral safeguarding, such that sterilisation of the mineral can be permitted following the exploration of opportunities for prior extraction.

Non-mineral development within safeguarding areas will, ultimately, need to address this policy prior to being permitted.

In addition to the requirements of Policy MIN2, Additional Minerals Assessment work has been carried out in appendix A to respond to the SA recommendations. This looks at the interaction of proposed non-minerals allocations (both housing and employment) with safeguarding areas and provides a commentary in each instance. In terms of the largest potential individual allocation impact on each mineral resource:

- In terms of sand and gravel, the allocation with the largest impact on resources is SS7-3- part of Lincolnshire Lakes strategic allocation, which would sterilise 0.0081% of resources. Here, pre-extraction unlikely to be viable given extensive works on-site are needed already to extract material to create lakes and development platforms as flood mitigation. The development is of overriding public interest in terms of it being a strategic allocation to meet the area's housing needs.
- In terms of limestone, the allocation with the largest impact on resources is H1P-27- housing allocation at RAF Lindsey, a previously developed site which would sterilise 0.0153% of resources. The resource on this site is already sterilised and the site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.

- In terms of chalk, the allocation with the largest impact on resources is EC1-6- Land to the north west of the A15 Barton Interchange employment allocation. This would sterilise 0.0135% of resources. The allocated employment use is unlikely to take place following extraction of chalk due to the significant changes to topography this would create. Chalk is also a low value plentiful resource and pre-extraction could therefore result in a net loss to the development.
- In terms of brick clay, the allocation with the largest impact on resources is H1P-12- Land at Pasture Road South, Barton. This would sterilise 0.0614% of resources. The allocation is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.

In answer to IQ63 below, the percentage of safeguarded resource proposed to be sterilised by non-mineral allocations is quantified as follows:

- Brick Clay- 0.12%
- Chalk- 0.06%
- Limestone- 0.05%
- Sand and Gravel- 0.14%

All are very small percentages of the overall resource. Particularly in the case of chalk and limestone, which are the main constituent bedrock of the Lincolnshire Wolds and Lincoln Edge respectively, and so a very large area of relatively low value resource. In the vast majority of instances, pre-extraction of the resource prior to development is inhibited by proximity to an existing urban area with associated sensitive receptors, or because the development already has planning permission. In some other instances, there is an argument to say that the overriding public interest in non-mineral development proceeding outweighs the value of the underlying resource. There is also a strong public interest in the overall quantum of development promoted by the non-mineral development proceeding in order to meet the assessed needs of area for housing and job growth. This would accord with the Government's key aim for Local Plans to plan positively to meet the area's objectively assessed needs.

**IQ48 please explain how the Plan responds to the recommendations for the proposed employment site allocations in Table 6-14, from page 99 in DLP11 and Table 7.14 from page 102 in DLP15 in relation to SAC27.**

**Council's Response:**

In both cases the recommendation is 'the Council should assess the risks represented by the proposed sites within these safeguarding areas and ensure that all such development fully mitigates any risks.'

The answer to this question replicates that above to IQ47.

Paragraph 7.14, page 157 of DLP11 and paragraph 8.14, page 160 of DLP15 set out the conclusions in relation to SA Objective 14. The majority (85%) of proposed policies are assessed as likely to have a neutral impact.

**IQ49 please explain why the proposed policies of the Plan are "unlikely to affect mineral resources, either directly or indirectly."**

**Council's Response:**

We think this statement needs to be viewed in the context of the wider conclusions of the SA. The SA concluded that that the policies that have no bearing on minerals will have a neutral impact and therefore are unlikely to affect mineral resources directly or indirectly. However, it later states that the policies under 'sustainable supply of minerals' theme are predicted to have a significant positive effect or potential for a significant positive effect, with several other policies predicted to have a minor positive effect. Together these policies seek to promote the sustainable management of minerals and their future exploitation. No adverse effects are predicted. Overall, the Local Plan policies are considered likely to have a significant positive cumulative effect in relation to SA Objective 14.' This

indicates that for those applicable the impact will be positive, but that for the most part, impacts will be neutral, however, the conclusions of the plan must be viewed holistically and not taken in a piecemeal way. The SA doesn't say that as a whole none will impact, but simply breaking down that some won't have any sort of impact.

**IQ50 please can you explain the inconsistency in the conclusion in Table 6.25, page 144 of DLP11 (also stated in paragraph 7.25, page 147 of DLP15), that states "only 16% of sites were located outside of a safeguarding area" but it also says that "None of the sites were within a safeguarding area."**

**Council's Response:**

This probably should be made clearer and the reason for the misinterpretation is understandable. It should really say that no sites were within a safeguarding area, 16% are not within a safeguarding buffer zone or safeguarding area and as such are very low risk and that 75% are within a safeguarding area or buffer zone and considered high risk. We also needed to double check if it should be 15% and 75% or 16% and 74% because the maths doesn't add up to 100%; we suspect there is a rounding error that has carried forward on the spreadsheets. Confirmed it should have been 15% and 75%

**Minerals**

Policy MIN1 criterion 2 indicates the annual requirements for sand and gravel and crushed rock. MIN3 paragraph 5.7 suggested an upward trend for both sand and gravel and crushed rock. The figure in Policy MIN1 for crushed rock reflects this upward trend.

**IQ51 why does the figure for sand and gravel in Policy MIN1 not reflect the similar upward trend for sand and gravel?**

**Council's Response:**

There isn't a similar upward trend for both sand and gravel and crushed rock. As noted in paragraph 8.3 of document MIN3. For crushed rock there has been a relatively steady trend in sales since 2014 so the 3 year average figure for sales reflects this position more closely than the longer term data over 10 years. The 3 year average sales figure was used as the apportionment figure for crushed rock and this also represents an uplift over the 10 year average sales data. Paragraph 8.4, second bullet, of document MIN3, notes the relatively large variance in the 3 year and 10 year averages for sand and gravel sales (of 0.23 mt compared to 0.12 mt), which is largely accountable to a spike in 2018. As such, the 10 year average sales data with an uplift for growth applied was considered most appropriate to act as the sand and gravel apportionment figure.

The mineral supply requirements section of the Plan including Policy MIN1 focusses on sand and gravel, and crushed rock.

**IQ52 where is the strategy for silica sand and brick clay including supply requirement and their landbank figures?**

**Council's Response:**

The requirement for a strategy for these resources stems from paragraph 214 of the NPPF, which states 'minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals', then listing a number of actions.

Whilst the NPPF requires that MPAs maintain 'a stock of permitted reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant, and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment'. The NPPG clarifies that this is carried out through the

development management process when a relevant planning application is submitted, rather than necessarily through the Local Plan. NPPG<sup>1</sup> states that

*'Stocks of permitted reserves should be calculated when a planning application is submitted to extract the mineral (through either a site extension or a new site) or when new capital investment is proposed.*

*The overall amount required should be directly linked to the scale of capital investment to construct and operate the required facility (such as a cement plant or brick factory).'*

Neither a planning application, nor new capital investment has been proposed as part of, or in relation to the Local Plan.

Notwithstanding the above, Sibelco have a large silica sand operation close to Messingham. Based on the sales and reserves reported through the annual aggregates survey it has a landbank of around 3.92 years for their site. Clearly, exact details of sales and reserves are commercially confidential and cannot be stated for individual operators. The landbank above falls below the 10 years advised for individual silica sand sites in the NPPF. However, Policy MIN6 proposes allocation MIN6-16: Land at Holme Lane, as an additional silica sand site nearby. This covers an area of 118ha and with the BGS Humberside Mineral Resource Information indicating that silica sand working around Messingham has focussed on the top 2 metres above the water table. Alongside a notional 10% reduction of area lost to landscaping and infrastructure, it can be assumed there could be a volume of 2,124,000m<sup>3</sup> of resource to be extracted. At a weight per m<sup>3</sup> of 1,538kg, it can be estimated there would be 3,266,712,000kg or 3.22 million imperial tonnes or resource available- more than enough to result in reserves of well over 10 years based on recent sales rates.

William Blyth operates a tile works in Barton and owns two clay abstraction sites. In terms of reserves at each, Hoe Hill- the site where clay is currently extracted, has 7-10 years of landbank and Far Ings circa 20 years. Far Ings has not been worked for a long time. Together, these two sites provide the tile works with a landbank of over 25 years.

Low Melwood Quarry, near Epworth has not been worked for some time and, according to its owners, will only be so as and when any ad hoc demand materialises for the brick clay resources there.

Both the entire silica sand and brick clay deposits in the area are safeguarded through policy MIN2. If further resources are needed then policy MIN3 would be used to assess proposals as well as policy MIN6, which allocates existing sites MIN6-8 (clay), MIN6-9 (silica sand) and MIN6-13 (silica sand), as well as new site 6-16 (silica sand).

SoCG Appendix (DLP22a) indicates that North Lincolnshire will seek to provide for the sustainable use of aggregate minerals to ensure sufficient supplies of material for planned growth in infrastructure and development proposals.

**IQ53 where within the evidence base can we find more information of how this has been assessed?**

#### **Council's Response:**

The Council's Minerals Apportionment Background Paper (MIN03) discusses a range of issues that affect demand for aggregates supply, including average aggregate sales over a period of time, correlation of sales with economic activity and house building. It then established an annual amount of primary crushed rock, and sand and gravel aggregate the Local Plan should plan for as follows:

- Crushed Rock - 0.65 million tonnes per annum
- Sand and Gravel - 0.13 million tonnes per annum

These amounts have therefore been planned for over the plan period, as set out in Policy MIN1, to ensure sufficient supplies. In terms of doing everything it can to ensure the sustainable extraction and use of aggregates, and reducing demand for primary land won material, the Plan contains policies MIN3, MIN4, WAS1 and WAS6:

<sup>1</sup> Paragraph: 088 Reference ID: 27-088-20140306

- Policy MIN3 requires that a range of considerations are addressed during mineral extraction, including the natural environment, historic environment, restoration, and minimising carbon emissions to an acceptable level
- Policy MIN4 supports proposals for the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in order to reduce the reliance on primary aggregates and contribute towards sustainable development
- Policy WAS1 supports development that encourages and supports the minimisation of waste production, and the re-use and recovery of waste materials. This can include aggregates
- Policy WAS6 requires that new development supports the efficient use and recovery of resources throughout its lifetime, including during construction, operation and/or occupation. This includes giving due consideration to sustainable waste management, which can include aggregates

**IQ54 specifically how have the potential mineral requirements for future large-scale infrastructure projects, such as Able Marine Energy Park; Able Logistics Park; Lincolnshire Lakes and new road schemes etc been taken into account in calculating the need over the plan period. Is there any evidence or assessment available?**

**Council's Response:**

The Humber Area Local Aggregate Assessment (MIN01) considers major developments/infrastructure projects that have the potential to increase demand for aggregates at paragraphs 6.38 to 6.53. Some of these have now been completed or are still underway, such as the A63 Castle Street improvement, Brough Relief Road, South Humber Link Road, and Humber frontage tidal defences in and around Hull. Whilst others are still to be started, such as A164/A1079 Jocks Lodge Junction Improvement and Duelling, Grimsby West housing site, and Lincolnshire Lakes (housing phase).

Therefore, just as large infrastructure projects have occurred in the past, the LAA outlines those projects scheduled to take place in the future. Past projects are inherently 'baked' into the aggregate sales averages insofar as they have drawn on North Lincolnshire's aggregate supply. As the sales averages form the basis of the Local Plan aggregate supply requirements (Policy MIN1), then the requirements inherently factor in a draw on resources from infrastructure development.

The Council's Minerals Apportionment Background Paper (MIN03) discusses a range of issues that affect demand for aggregates supply, including average aggregate sales over a period of time, correlation of sales with economic activity and house building, and infrastructure projects. It then established an annual amount of primary crushed rock, and sand and gravel aggregate the Local Plan should plan for as follows:

- Crushed Rock - 0.65 million tonnes per annum
- Sand and Gravel - 0.13 million tonnes per annum

As paragraph 6.24 of MIN03 points out:

'Although the planned infrastructure is significant, it is difficult to be sure of the direct impact on aggregate supply as materials may be sourced from elsewhere and there will also be a certain level of secondary and recycled aggregates, with increasing focus on improving this ratio as has been the trend in recent years.'

This works in reverse too as aggregates sourced within North Lincolnshire are also not necessarily used on construction projects in the area. Evidence of the above is shown in the latest information from a collation of the results of the 2005, 2009, 2014 & 2019 Aggregate Minerals Surveys for England and Wales (DCLG, BGS & Welsh Assembly Government) displayed in the table below:



Humber Area Aggregate Imports & Exports				
		Imports	Exports (or unallocated destination)	Balance
<b>Sand &amp; Gravel</b>	<b>2005</b>	908,000	607,000	+301,000
	<b>2009</b>	287,000	500,000	-213,000
	<b>2014</b>	305,000	520,000	-215,000
	<b>2019</b>	50,000	214,000	-164,000
<b>Crushed Rock</b>	<b>2005</b>	594,000	106,000	+488,000
	<b>2009</b>	592,000	(info not available)	+592,000
	<b>2014</b>	700,000	(info not available)	+700,000
	<b>2019</b>	851,000	126,000	+725,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2005</b>	1,502,000	713,000	+789,000
	<b>2009</b>	879,000	500,000	+379,000
	<b>2014</b>	1,005,000	520,000	+485,000
	<b>2019</b>	901,000	340,000	+505,000

This data for the Humber area shows the significance of exports and imports of aggregate to/from the area, with over 0.5 million tonnes of aggregate both exported and imported in each of the last four survey years spread out over the period between 2005 and 2019.

Lastly, the NPPF doesn't require Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) to specifically factor in infrastructure projects into the prospective aggregate requirement, nor would it be possible or appropriate to do so given the lack of information on amounts and type of aggregate required and whether this would be sourced from North Lincolnshire or elsewhere. The NPPF merely requires that MPAs forecast future demand in their LAAs based on a rolling average of 10 years' sales data and other relevant local information, then make provision for this in their mineral plans (para 213).

The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)<sup>2</sup> elaborates on what 'other relevant local information' could include by giving the examples of 'levels of planned construction and housebuilding in their area and throughout the country'. It also adds that 'Mineral Planning Authorities should also look at average sales over the last 3 years in particular to identify the general trend of demand as part of the consideration of whether it might be appropriate to increase supply'. MIN03 does this in line with the guidance noting that although infrastructure is not mentioned specifically by the NPPG, it could be considered as part of general construction activity.

#### **IQ55 how will the Plan ensure these mineral needs are met?**

##### **Council's Response:**

These aggregate needs, insofar as there is current evidence of them, have been provided for within the annual amount of primary crushed rock, and sand and gravel aggregate the Local Plan is planning for as set out above. Minerals allocations have been made to meet needs over the plan period accordingly.

In the unlikely event that very large scale infrastructure investment comes forward very quickly, then potential knock-on impacts on the demand and supply of aggregates would be picked up in annual monitoring. This is carried out through the Aggregate Working Party annual reports and the LAA. These track landbank levels so as to give early warnings of these dropping below the required 10 and 7 year levels for crushed rock and sand and gravel respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Paragraph: 064 Reference ID: 27-064-20140306

In line with NPPF paragraph 213e these landbanks are principally used as an indicator of the security of aggregate minerals supply, and to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregate extraction and alternative supplies in mineral plans. NPPG Paragraph: 080 Reference ID: 27-080-20140306, also envisages landbanks principally as a monitoring tool to provide a mineral planning authority with early warning of possible disruption to the provision of an adequate and steady supply of land-won aggregates in their particular area and as a trigger for review of aggregate provision.

If these policy mechanisms are triggered by monitoring, indicating additional aggregate supplies are needed. Appropriate actions to address this can then be undertaken. This would include:

- In Development Management, using low landbanks as an indicator that suitable applications should be permitted as a matter of importance to ensure the steady and adequate supply of aggregates.
- In Planning Policy, addressing low landbanks as part of the legal requirement to review policies in Local Plans to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years, and update as necessary.

### **IQ56 does the Plan set out a strategy for marine aggregates?**

#### **Council's Response:**

The NPPF does not require a strategy for marine aggregates- just that an assessment of all aggregate supply options (including marine dredged, secondary, and recycled sources) is made when the Local Aggregate Assessment forecasts future demand. Clearly, there is little the Local Plan can do to influence the supply of marine aggregates either, other than safeguard existing wharfs and associated rail sidings, which are used to land and transport marine aggregates now (or potentially do so in future), from competing uses.

The Humber Area Local Aggregate Assessment (MIN01) looks at where marine aggregates are landed in the area. It states (paras 4.32 to 4.64):

*'The majority of landings that took place on the Humber were at the relocated Humber Sand and Gravel facility at King George Dock in Hull. Stema Shipping brings imports of crushed rock aggregates from their coastal quarries in Norway, and sand from Denmark to Queen Elizabeth Dock..... The landing facility at King George Dock, can take bigger vessels than the previous facility at Alexandra Dock and is large enough to land 2 million tonnes per year. It also has the advantage of being connected to the rail network, which has the potential of improved distribution to the wider region.*

*There are other opportunities for landing marine dredged aggregates within the Humber area. ABP also owns the port of Goole, whilst there are wharves on the River Trent near Scunthorpe which can be accessed by similar sized vessels to Goole. The River Trent wharves and New Holland Pier are equipped to handle mineral imports. However, it is not possible to ascertain the amount of minerals landed at these locations. It is likely that they only handle them on an "as and when" basis.*

*The ports of Grimsby and Immingham currently do not handle marine dredged aggregates on a regular basis, other than specific project related short term campaigns, however the capacity is available should there be a future requirement'*

There aren't any ports/wharfs in North Lincolnshire that handle aggregates on a regular basis. However, Policy EC5: Wharves, supports proposals for new or extended port, wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent. It also safeguards existing wharf and jetty facilities on the Rivers Humber and Trent for cargo handling facilities. Policy T6: Freight, safeguards the existing network of rail freight routes and infrastructure. In essence, the above is the Plan strategy for marine aggregates.

Permitting and planning for marine aggregate extraction is the responsibility of the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). The MMO has prepared its East Inshore and East Offshore

Marine Plans that provide the planning framework<sup>3</sup>. Meanwhile, the Crown Estate's Marine Aggregates Capability and Portfolio 2021<sup>4</sup> states that current estimates suggest there are 22 years of primary marine aggregate production permitted in the Humber region of the North Sea- enough to last beyond the Local Plan period to 2038.

## Landbanks

The NPPF sets out clear policy requirements for landbanks and reserves in paragraphs 213 and 214. Policy MIN1, criterion 3 refers to maintaining appropriate landbank for silica sand and brick clay.

**IQ57 what is the current permitted reserves (landbank equivalent) for silica sand and brick clay?**

### Council's Response:

In terms of industrial mineral extraction operations, there are just two existing operational sites:

- Sibelco have a large silica sand operation close to Messingham. Based on the sales and reserves reported through the annual aggregates survey Sibelco have a landbank of around 3.92 years for their site. Clearly, exact details of sales and reserves are commercially confidential.
- William Blyth Tile Works operates a tile works at Hoe Hill which processes clay from Far Ings to the east land north of South Marsh Farm Victory Way to the west of Barton. Clay is currently been extracted from the Victory Way site. Clay has also been extracted from land between Far Ings Road and the A15 in the past. To date extraction at Victory Way has focussed on the eastern end of the site and takes place on a twice yearly basis. It is understood that there are 7 to 10 years of reserves within the site. At Far Ings, the reserve figure is around 20 years.

**IQ58 where in the evidence base can we find the details?**

### Council's Response:

For Sibelco this is based on a number of the company's survey returns into the annual aggregate survey which informs the AWP Annual Report and the Humber LAA. Information from individual operators on sales and reserves as part of the survey are commercially confidential and therefore not contained within the evidence base.

For William Blyth this is based on information provided directly to us from the company.

As per answer to IQ52 above, it is worth noting the advice of NPPG<sup>5</sup> and that neither a planning application, nor new capital investment has been proposed as part of, or in relation to the Local Plan.

The Minerals Apportionment Background Paper (MIN03) focusses upon aggregate supply, i.e. sand and gravel and crushed rock.

**IQ59 where can we find information on other minerals within North Lincolnshire which require a landbank in line with NPPF paragraph 214, footnote 74?**

### Council's Response:

Silica sand and brick clay are the only non-aggregate (or industrial) mineral operations present in North Lincolnshire, which potentially require a landbank- the two mineral operations referred to above

<sup>3</sup> [East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk) accessed on 22/5/23

<sup>4</sup> [2021-capability-portfolio-report.pdf \(thecrownestate.co.uk\)](https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk) accessed on 22/5/23

<sup>5</sup> Paragraph: 088 Reference ID: 27-088-20140306

in answer to IQ58. There is a chalk cement works at South Ferriby, however this has been mothballed. It remains under review and we continue to monitor the status of the site annually.

Whilst the NPPF requires that MPAs maintain 'a stock of permitted reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant, and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment'. The NPPG (as quoted above) clarifies that this is carried out through the development management process when a relevant planning application is submitted, rather than necessarily through the Local Plan.

As per answers to IQ52 and IQ58 above, it is worth noting the advice of NPPG and that neither a planning application, nor new capital investment has been proposed as part of, or in relation to the Local Plan.

Information, including geology, use and present workings, status/importance, and safeguarding, on these minerals can be found in Minerals Safeguarding Technical Paper (MIN04).

### Safeguarding

Appendix 3 provides a list of exemptions from the need for the minerals assessment.

**IQ60 what applications/development types therefore would be required to submit a minerals assessment?**

#### Council's Response:

The following types of planning applications for non-mineral development outside of the development limits would generally need to produce a minerals assessment: Full planning permission, Outline planning permission: All matters reserved, Outline planning permission: Some matters reserved, Change of use, County Matter - Full Planning (excluding mineral applications), Hazardous Substance consent, and Infrastructure Projects

**IQ61 is there any evidence available to demonstrate what impact these exemptions would have on planning application submissions to ensure that the policy would be effective in safeguarding mineral resources?**

#### Council's Response:

Min2 is a new policy that has not yet been fully applied. However, it is not dissimilar to safeguarding policies found sound and applied elsewhere. Such areas include East Riding of Yorkshire- [East Riding Local Plan \(adopted April 2016\)](#) -Policy EC6, Doncaster- [Doncaster Local Plan 2015-2035 Adopted Version \(windows.net\)](#) -Policy 61, North Yorkshire- [mwjp-minerals-and-waste-joint-plan \(york.gov.uk\)](#) -Policy S02, and Lincolnshire- [Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan](#)- Policy M11. These policies have so far ensured and are still operating with MIN2 expected to function in a similar manner. The answer to IQ62 provides more technical evidence.

Based on past planning applications data over the past 5 years if MIN2 and the exemptions had been in place,

**IQ62 how many planning applications would have been required to submit a minerals assessment?**

#### Council's Response:

For the 5-year period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, subject to the application types listed under IQ60, 623 applications would have required a minerals assessment, if policy MIN2 were adopted and in place.

## **IQ63 where in the evidence base can we find the minerals assessments for all of the non-mineral development site allocations in the Plan?**

### **Council's Response:**

Criterion MIN2 of Policy MIN2 is a development management policy and therefore its requirement for minerals assessment does not apply to the allocation of sites in the local plan.

Detailed minerals assessments for all of the non-mineral development site allocations in the Plan have not been completed. A mineral category was not included within the detailed site assessments for all employment (Appendix 1 page 473) and housing sites (Appendix 1 page 31) contained within the 2021 Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (HOU08).

However, as part of the SA all housing and employment sites have been assessed against the full suite of site assessment criteria following the methodology described in Chapter 3 of the SA (DLP15). Site assessment criteria 27 'Designated Mineral Resources' within table 3-7 was used to assess housing and employment sites in terms of their proximity to mineral safeguarding areas. A summary of the site assessment results, including criteria 27, for the housing and employment allocations are shown in Tables 7-4 and 7-10. Tables 7-5 and 7-11 provides a summary of the results of the sustainability scores for each proposed housing and employment site allocation (based upon the scoring system shown in Table 3-8). The percentage of sites within each site assessment category ('very good', 'good', 'poor', etc) for each of the site assessment criteria is shown in Tables 7-6 7-12. Individual sites have then been ranked according to their sustainability scores, with the results shown in Tables 7-7 and 7-13.

In order to be effective, Policy MIN2 requires the preparation of a Mineral Assessment (unless it constitutes development that is exempt from the mineral safeguarding policy as listed within Appendix 2) for non-minerals development within Minerals Safeguarding Areas. To be consistent with national policy prior extraction should be maximised where this is practical and environmentally feasible. It is also necessary to clarify for effectiveness that temporary development may take place without sterilising the mineral. However, it could also be addressed within a Planning Statement. Essentially, the demonstration would be expected to address the matters set out in policy MIN2 as relevant, whilst also reflecting on the nature of the non-minerals development being proposed.

It is acknowledged that the majority of the Plan's housing and employment allocations do fall within a mineral safeguarding area. An assessment has been undertaken to determine which sites fall within a mineral safeguarding area with the table below showing the summary results for each mineral resource and the percentage of that safeguarded resource taken up by proposed housing and employment allocations. It is evident that across all of the mineral sub types the percentage of that particular resource taken up by housing and employment allocations is very low and, in all cases, less than 0.2% of the total safeguarded surface area of the mineral resource. This demonstrates that the proposed housing and employment allocations do not take up a significant area of safeguarded mineral resources. Furthermore, with the vast majority of the housing allocations falling adjacent to current settlement development limits, it would be reasonable to conclude that due to constraints, such as impact on residential amenity, traffic, noise and landscape concerns etc that many of the safeguarded mineral areas that cover housing allocations would not be worked out, or would be more problematic to do so. In addition, the Plan's housing and employment allocations have been made to meet objectively assessed needs as assessed through the Plan. The Government attaches great weight to planning positively to meet needs which outweighs the relatively modest impact allocations might have on potentially viable, but yet unproven mineral resources within the safeguarded areas.

Appendix A shows for each of the individual housing and employment allocations, the safeguarding areas that they fall within, the SA assessment, the percentage of the total specific safeguarding area which the allocation falls within and further comments. Please note that the committed housing sites have been included for evidence purposes only as they have already been subject to consideration through the development management process.

	Mineral Safeguarding Area			
	Brick/Clay	Chalk	Limestone	Sand gravel superficial
<b>Total sq m</b>	51,070,500	1,125,624,000	931,422,000	3,089,422,000
<b>Total ha</b>	5,107.05	11,256.24	9,314.22	30,894.22
<b>Housing allocation and commitment %</b>	0.0860%	0.0237%	0.0538%	0.0834%
<b>Employment allocation %</b>	0.0379%	0.0409%	0.0000%	0.0590%
<b>Total % of safeguarding areas covered by housing and employment allocations</b>	0.1239%	0.0646%	0.0538%	0.1424%

**IQ64 is there a strategy to increase the use of recycled and secondary aggregates, and if so, where can we find it?**

**Council's Response:**

Policy MIN4: Recycled and Secondary Aggregates, supports proposals for secondary and recycled aggregate facilities in order to reduce the reliance on primary aggregates and contribute towards sustainable development.

However, we would point to Statistics in 'Table 8: Recovery rate from non-hazardous construction and demolition waste, England, 2010–2020 (million tonnes and % rate)' set out in 'UK statistics on waste, Updated 11 May 2022'<sup>6</sup>, which is replicated below:

Year	Generation	Recovery	Recovery rate
<b>2010</b>	53.6	49.4	92.2%
<b>2011</b>	54.9	50.8	92.5%
<b>2012</b>	50.5	46.4	92.0%
<b>2013</b>	51.7	47.6	92.0%
<b>2014</b>	55.9	51.7	92.4%
<b>2015</b>	57.7	53.3	92.3%
<b>2016</b>	59.6	55.0	92.1%
<b>2017</b>	62.2	57.9	93.1%

<sup>6</sup> Available at: [UK statistics on waste - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk) -accessed on 19/5/23

<b>2018</b>	61.4	57.5	93.8%
<b>2019</b>	62.3	58.3	93.6%
<b>2020</b>	53.6	50.0	93.2%

This reports that construction and demolition waste recycling rates in England are already over 90% and this means that what goes into landfill or on land is largely Excavation Waste, which cannot be processed further. Moreover, in the industry's view the scope for further increases in recycling rates for construction and demolition waste into aggregates must be marginal.

Information from the Mineral Products Association<sup>7</sup> shows that in 2018 recycled and secondary materials accounted for 28% of total aggregates supply in Great Britain. This is the highest in Europe and has been levelling off following a peak around 2009. Despite the significant financial advantages of recycling waste into aggregates, the unavailability of further sources of unprocessed raw materials is hampering further increases in market share.

In practice, despite encouragement for further increases, there is little more progress that can be made in replacing primary aggregate with secondary and recycled materials without major investment in the few remaining significant sources of secondary aggregates in North Wales and Cornwall, which in any event would not affect the Humber sub region.

Consequently, other than the inclusion of Policy MIN4, there is little more the Local Plan can do in a practical sense as a strategy to increase the use of recycled and secondary aggregates.

Policy MIN6 lists the mineral sites and areas of search together with Appendix 1.

**IQ65 where can we find information on how much supply is remaining for each of allocated sites under part 1?**

**Council's Response:**

The aggregate quarries listed are monitored annually through the Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party (YHAWP) Annual Monitoring Survey. The reserves left within each of these individual sites is commercially confidential and information provided to us through the surveys was provided to us on that basis. However collectively, the reserves estimated to be left within the aggregate sand and gravel sites: MIN6-1, MIN6-2 was 0.75 million tonnes as of the end of 2022. Due to these being the only 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 was maintained. These estimates were based on the average percentage of Humber sales and reserves attributed to North Lincolnshire over a representative period of time.

Collectively, the reserves estimated to be left within the aggregate crushed rock sites: MIN6-3, MIN6-4, MIN6-5, MIN6-6, MIN6-7 and MIN6-14 was 45.24 million tonnes as of the end of 2022. This information will be in the updated YHAWP annual monitoring report for 2023 and Latest LAA (both expected to be published later this year).

The remaining reserves at the following sites are either unknown, commercially sensitive or both:  
 MIN-8 - unknown and commercially sensitive- landbank stated in answer to IQ57 (above)  
 MIN6-9 – confidential, landbank stated in answer to IQ57 (above) combined with MIN6-13;  
 MIN6-10 – unknown  
 MIN6-11 – unknown  
 MIN6/12 – unknown  
 MIN6-13 - confidential, landbank stated in answer to IQ57 (above) combined with MIN6-9;  
 MIN6-14a – unknown

<sup>7</sup> Available at: [Profile of the UK Mineral Products Industry 2020 Spread.pdf \(mineralproducts.org\)](https://www.mineralproducts.org/Profile_of_the_UK_Mineral_Products_Industry_2020_Spread.pdf) -accessed on 19/5/23

**IQ66 where can we find a list of the end dates for each of these sites? Appendix 1 contains some information but it is incomplete, particularly with regard to existing operational sites.**

**Council's Response:**

Based on information contained within planning approvals, the Aggregate Working Annual Monitoring Report, site assessments and annual aggregate survey return, the end dates (where known) are:

MIN6-1 – Unknown  
MIN6-2 – 21/2/42  
MIN6-3 – No end date  
MIN6-4 – 2042  
MIN6-5 – 2024  
MIN6-6 – 24/2/42  
MIN6-7 – 2035  
MIN6-8 – Unknown  
MIN6-9 – None  
MIN6-10 – None  
MIN6-11 – None  
MIN6-12 – Unknown  
MIN6-13 – None  
MIN6-14 – 14/5/39  
MIN6-14a – Unknown

**IQ67 Planning Practice Guidance for minerals Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306 indicates an order of priority for mineral planning authorities to plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals. The designation process is specific sites; then preferred areas and then finally areas of search. Paragraph 12.40 of the Plan suggests areas of search are considered ahead of preferred areas.**

**Council's Response:**

It is agreed that the designation of sites should be in the order as per Planning Practice Guidance. We will propose a Main Modification to paragraph 12.40 to make this clear.

**IQ68 how will this policy be applied - is there a sequential preference for new sites to come forward before new areas of search?**

**Council's Response:**

No. Paragraph 12.40 is not a policy and, like the PPG, it relates to the identification of sites in the Local Plan- not priority of sites/sequential approach through the development management process. As per answer to IQ67 above, paragraph 12.40 of the Plan will be amended to reflect the PPG.

**IQ69 what is the rationale for combining the list of new sites and areas of search under criterion 2 of Policy MIN6?**

**Council's Response:**

The rationale for the division of sites between parts 1 and 2 of Policy MIN6 is whether or not the sites already have planning permission for mineral extraction or not. The sites in part 1 do, and the ones in part 2 don't.



**IQ70 why are site extensions indicated as areas of search rather than allocations?**

**Council's Response:**

As set out above, guidance on the rationale for designating sites as Specific Sites, Preferred Areas, or Areas of Search is set out in PPG. Having regard to this it is proposed to amend the category within which each of the four new sites within part 2 of Policy MIN6 sit within:

MIN6-15 – proposed to amend the site to become a Preferred Area as viable resources are known to exist, the proposal is likely to be acceptable in planning terms, and the land owners are supportive. A previous planning permission (ref MIN/2009/0324) on the site indicated the presence of 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel resource which is still present for extraction.

MIN6-16 – proposed to amend the site to become a Preferred Area as extensive areas of silica sand resources are shown within and around the site in the BGS Mineral Resources Map, viable resources are worked nearby, the landowner/operator are supportive and planning permission might reasonably be anticipated.

MIN6-17 – proposed for deletion as part of Main Modification MM90

MIN6-18 – proposed for deletion as part of Main Modification MM90

Core Document MIN02 sets out the site selection methodology using a 5- stage approach. Paragraph 7.2 of MIN02 makes reference to a final report on outcome of assessment and recommendations for site allocations.

**IQ71 is this report within the evidence base, and if so, where can we find it?**

**Council's Response:**

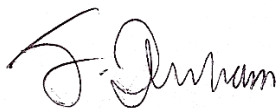
This can be found here: [Mineral Sites Assessment and Methodology.pdf \(northlincs.gov.uk\)](https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/media/10000/Mineral_Sites_Assessment_and_Methodology.pdf) . It is acknowledged that the submitted document MIN02 should have contained the site assessments at the back of the document as per the document on the link above.

**IQ72 are the completed site assessment forms for the chosen sites and areas available, if so, where can we find them?**

**Council's Response:**

Site assessments might not necessarily have been carried out for existing operational sites within part 1 of Policy MIN6, as these already have planning permission. In terms of the new sites within part 2: MIN6-15 is covered by ref NLLP/M12-2, MIN6-16 is covered by ref RZARY, MIN6-17 and MIN6-18 are proposed for deletion through proposed main modification MM90.

Yours sincerely,



James Durham MRTPI  
Place Planning Specialist

## Appendix A: Interaction of proposed Non-Mineral Allocations with Mineral Safeguarding Areas

Allocation /Commitment	Location	Mineral Safeguarding Area	SA Site Assessment 'Environmental features' SAC27 Mineral Resources	% of total specific safeguarding area which allocation falls within	Comments
H1C-1	Plot 29 Hebdon Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0002%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-2	Former Crosby Primary School, Frodingham Road	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1C-3	Land at Council Depot, Station Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0003%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-4	Methodist Church Frodingham Road	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1C-5	Land at 1-3 Cliff Gardens Phase1	None	Very good	0	N/A

H1C-6	Lakeside	Sand gravel superficial	Very good/Poor	0.0012%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-7	land south of Ashby Turn Primary Care Centre	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1C-8	Land Rear, Ashby Link, The Link	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1C-9	Land off Bottesford Road	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1C-10	Site at the Lilacs Warwick Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0002%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-11	Land off Bottesford Road	None	Good	0	N/A
H1C-12	Former Priory Lane, Infants School	None	Poor	0	N/A
H1C-13	Land at Dartmouth Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0008%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a

					significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-14	Land rear of 38 and 40 Ville Road	Sand gravel superficial	Very good	0.0000%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-15	22-24 Cole Street	Sand gravel superficial	Very good	0.0000%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-16	Woods along Scotter Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0011%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply.
H1C-17	Land rear of 50-72 Bellingham Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel

					superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-18	Former Coal Yard Grange Lane South	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-19	Land at Trent view House	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1C-20	Glanford Park	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0002%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-21	Former Magistrates Court, Corporation Road	Part of Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	0.0000%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of

					pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-22	50 Henderson Avenue	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1C-23	Land to the rear of 13-19 Pasture Road	Chalk	Poor	0.0003%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-24	Coach and Horses Inn 86-88 High Street	Chalk	Moderate	0.0003%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-25	Land adjacent to White Swan Butts Road	Chalk	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be

					particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-26	Island Carr	Limestone and Sand gravel superficial	Poor	Limestone 0.0020% Sand/gravel 0.0006%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-27	Falcon Cycles, Bridge Street Phase 1	Limestone and Sand gravel superficial	Poor	Limestone 0.0022% Sand/gravel 0.0007%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-28	Falcon Cycles, Bridge Street Phase 2	Limestone and Sand gravel superficial	Poor	Limestone 0.0002% Sand/gravel 0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of

					pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-29	Silversides Lane	Limestone and Sand gravel superficial	Poor	Limestone 0.0017% Sand/gravel 0.0005%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-30	6 Market Place	Limestone and Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	Limestone 0.0000% Sand/gravel 0.0000%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-31	Land at Windsor Way	Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply.



					Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-32	Victoria Road	Part of Sand gravel superficial/chalk	Moderate	Chalk 0.0000% Sand/gravel 0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-33	Former Spencer Group Mill Lane Barrow	Chalk	Moderate	0.0014%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-34	Land off Ferry Road/Chestnut Rise	Part of Chalk	Moderate	0.0010%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the

					impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-35	Land north of Ferry Road East	None	Very Good	0	N/A
H1C-36	Land at Burnside	Sand gravel superficial/Limestone	Poor	Limestone 0.0005% Sand/gravel 0.0002%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-37	The Red Lion	Sand gravel superficial/limestone	Poor	Limestone 0.0004% Sand/gravel 0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-38	Belwood Lodge, King Edward Street	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a

					significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-39	Westgate Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0003%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-40	Land of King Edward Street	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-41	Land adjacent to 1 Belgrave Close Belton	Brick clay safeguarding	Poor	0.0034%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Brick clay resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the

					resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-42	Belton Garden centre, Sandtoft Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-43	Land adjacent to 28 North Street	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-44	Land adjacent to 17 Low Cross Street	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-45	3a-8 Harris view	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0000%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the

					overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-46	The Sycamores, Battle Green	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0000%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-47	Land of Howe Lane and Hawthorne gardens	Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	0.0000%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-48	Land east of Strathdee Barrow Road	None	Very Good	0	N/A
H1C-49	Orchid House, Howe Lane	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a

					significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-50	Land north of 6 Thornton Road	None	Very Good	0	N/A
H1C-51	Conway, Thornton Road	Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	0.0003%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-52	Willow Farm, East Street	Limestone and Sand gravel superficial	Poor	Limestone 0.0013% Sand/gravel 0.0002%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-53	Land to the west of Station Road	Limestone	Poor	0.0045%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone resource and is unlikely to have a significant

					<p>impact on mineral supply.</p> <p>Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.</p>
H1C-54	Brook House Farm, Church Lane	Limestone	Poor	0.0007%	<p>This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply.</p> <p>Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.</p>
H1C-55	Land north of Wheelgates, Brigg road	Limestone	Poor	0.0005%	<p>This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply.</p> <p>Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.</p>
H1C-56	Gleadells Mill, Station Road	Part of Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	0.0001%	<p>This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a</p>

					significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-57	Land west of Station Road	None	Very Good	0	N/A
H1C-58	North of Spa Hill	Limestone	Moderate	0.0070%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-59	Land north of Ings Road	None	Very Good	0	N/A
H1C-60	13 High Street	Limestone	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-61	68 High Street	None	Poor	0	N/A
H1C-62	Land off Scotter Road	None	Very good	0	N/A



H1C-63	Land to the rear of North Street and cemetery Road	Sand gravel superficial/limestone	Poor	Limestone 0.0071% Sand/gravel 0.0022%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-64	Land at Top Road	Limestone	Poor	0.0041%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-65	Land south of Coates Avenue	Sand gravel superficial/limestone	Poor	Limestone 0.0016% Sand/gravel 0.0005%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly

					unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-66	5 Northlands Avenue	Limestone	Poor	0.0004%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-67	Land north of Front Street	Chalk	Moderate	0.0009%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-68	Land rear of new convenience store, Church Lane	Chalk	Moderate	0.0004%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.

H1C-69	Land rear of Church Lane	Chalk	Moderate	0.0007%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-70	Land off station Road	Part of Chalk	Moderate	0.0028%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-71	Land at Riseholme, Spruce Lane	Chalk	Moderate	0.0003%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-72	7 Lakes Industrial	Sand gravel superficial and Brick clay safeguarding	Poor	Brick clay 0.0127%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the

	estate, Crowle Wharf			Sand/gravel 0.0003%	overall Brick clay and sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-73	7 Lakes Industrial estate, Crowle Wharf	Sand gravel superficial and Brick clay safeguarding	Poor	Brick clay 0.0100% Sand/gravel 0.0003%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Brick clay and sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-74	Old railway sidings, A18 from Althorpe to Gunness	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0002%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply.
H1C-75	Land adjacent to Trent view Medical Centre, 45 Trent view	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining

					development would be unacceptable.
H1C-76	West Street	Limestone	Poor	0.0003%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1C-77	Land adjacent to Rideway Houes, Mill Lane	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1C-78	Land off Applefields	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0006%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is adjacent to an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.

H1C-79	Land at Kettleby Lane	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This committed housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
SS7-1	Lincolnshire Lakes, west of Scunthorpe	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0321%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Pre-extraction unlikely to be viable given extensive works on-site already needed already to extract material to create lakes and create development platforms as flood mitigation. The development is of overriding public interest in terms of it being a strategic allocation to meet the area's housing needs.
SS7-2	Lincolnshire Lakes, west of Scunthorpe	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0230%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Pre-extraction unlikely to be viable given extensive works on-site already needed already to extract material to

					create lakes and create development platforms as flood mitigation. The development is of overriding public interest in terms of it being a strategic allocation to meet the area's housing needs.
H1P-1	Phoenix Parkway Phase 1	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0026%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-2	Phoenix Parkway Phase 2	Part of Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	0.0002%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-3	Land at Burringham Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0017%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of

					pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-4	Land at former South Leys School, Enderby Road phase 1	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0016%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-5	Land at former South Leys School, Enderby Road phase 2	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0014%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-6	Moorwell Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0027%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment and fishing lake where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.



H1P-7	Former Ashby Market	Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	0.0000%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-8	Land at Lakeside Parkway	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0005%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-9	Former Sandfield House	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1P-10	Former Rustys Car Garage	Part of Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	0.0000%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-11	Brumby Resource	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0003%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the

	Centre, East Common Lane				overall sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-12	Pasture Road South	Chalk and Brick/clay	Poor	Chalk 0.0114% Brick clay 0.0614%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Brick clay and Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1P-13	Land off Barrow Road	Chalk	Poor	0.0053%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1P-14	Land north of Atherton Way	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1P-15	Land at Western Avenue	None	Very good	0	N/A

H1P-16	Wrawby Road Phase 2	None	Moderate	0.0000%	N/A
H1P-17	Wrawby Road Phase 1	None	Moderate	0.0000%	N/A
H1P-18	Land at Horstead Avenue	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1P-19	Land at King's Road	Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	0.0004%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-20	Land off Ferry Road	None	Moderate	0	N/A
H1P-21	Land off the B1207	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0009%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1P-22	Land to the east of Fieldside	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0009%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment

					where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1P-23	Land off Mill Road	Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	0.0003%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1P-24	Land off Fieldside	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0002%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1P-25	Yealand Flats	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0004%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban

					environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1P-26	Land at Field House	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0010%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-27	Land at former RAF Kirton	Limestone	Poor	0.0153%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone Resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is already previously developed land. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1P-28	Land adjacent to Ivy House farm on Main Street	Sand gravel superficial and Brick clay safeguarding	Poor	Brick clay 0.0020% Sand gravel 0.0005%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Brick clay and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply.

					Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-29	Land off Mill Lane	None	Very Good	0	N/A
H1P-30	Land south of Main Street	Limestone and Sand gravel superficial	Poor	Limestone 0.0008% Sand gravel 0.0000%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Limestone and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be particularly unacceptable as a hard rock resource.
H1P-31	Land at School Road	None	Very good	0	N/A
H1P-32	Land south of Doncaster Road	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0003%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
H1P-33	Land at Field Lane	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0001%	This housing site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a

					significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
SS9	North Killingholme Airfield	None	SA SS8-2 Very good	0	N/A
SS10	South Humber Bank	Small area of Sand gravel superficial and Brick clay	SA SS9 Poor	Brick clay 0.0003% Sand gravel 0.0113%	This employment site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Brick clay and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Pre-extraction of the mineral on this low-lying land could result in additional costs to development in terms of raising the land up again replacing the extracted resource. The development is of overriding public interest in terms of it being a strategic allocation to meet the area's employment needs and opportunities.
SS7-3	Lincolnshire Lakes Strategic Mixed Use Area Allocation	Sand gravel superficial	SA SS8-3 Very good	0.0081%	This employment site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Pre-extraction unlikely to be viable given extensive works on-site already needed already to extract material to

					create lakes and create development platforms as flood mitigation. The development is of overriding public interest in terms of it being a strategic allocation to meet the area's employment needs and opportunities.
EC1-1	Normanby Enterprise Park Scunthorpe	Majority of site within Sand gravel superficial	Very good	0.0039%	This employment site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
EC1-2	Land north of Tesco	Sand gravel superficial	Very good	0.0130%	This employment site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Site is partially enclosed in an urban environment where the impact of pre-extracting the resource on adjoining development would be unacceptable.
EC1-3	Humberside Airport	Chalk	Poor	0.0112%	This employment site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. The allocated employment use is unlikely to take place



					following extraction of chalk due to the significant changes to topography this would create.
EC1-4	Humberside Airport	Chalk	Poor	0.0072%	This employment site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. The site itself is a former quarry that already benefitted from planning permission for employment use.
EC1-5	Sandtoft Business Park	Sand gravel superficial	Poor	0.0179%	This employment site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Pre-extraction of the mineral on this low-lying land could result in additional costs to development in terms of raising the land up again replacing the extracted resource.
EC1-6	Land to the north west of the A15 Barton Interchange	Chalk	Poor	0.0135%	This employment site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Chalk resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. The allocated employment use is unlikely to take place following extraction of chalk due to the significant changes to topography this would create.
EC1-8	Land to the south of Barnetby Top	Chalk and Sand gravel superficial	Moderate	Chalk 0.0090% Sand gravel	This employment site takes up a very small percentage of the

	Interchange and to the east of the A18			0.0033%	overall Chalk and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. The allocated employment use is unlikely to take place following extraction of chalk due to the significant changes to topography this would create.
EC1-9	Land to the south of Crowle gyratory	Sand gravel superficial and Brick clay safeguarding	Poor	Brick clay 0.0377% Sand gravel 0.0016%	This employment site takes up a very small percentage of the overall Brick clay and Sand gravel superficial resource and is unlikely to have a significant impact on mineral supply. Pre-extraction of the mineral on this low-lying land could result in additional costs to development in terms of raising the land up again replacing the extracted resource.