

# Hertfordshire Local Aggregate Assessment 2020

(Covering the calendar year of 2019)



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hertfordshire County Council, as a Minerals Planning Authority, has a duty under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019 to produce a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) on an annual basis and to participate in the operation of an Aggregate Working Party (AWP), whose advice must be taken into account when preparing the LAA.

The Council is part of the East of England Aggregates Working Party (EoEAWP), whose advice has been taken into account in the preparation of this LAA. This LAA was prepared in 2020 and covers data from the calendar year of 2019 and follows on from last year's 2019 LAA, which covered the calendar year of 2018.

The LAA is an evidence base document that contributes towards the review of Hertfordshire's Minerals Local Plan. Its primary purpose is to set out the current level of aggregate supply and demand for Hertfordshire and to calculate the current landbank of sand and gravel. The LAA also acts as a monitoring report for aggregates and reports on the supply of secondary and recycled aggregates within Hertfordshire and the imports of sand and gravel and crushed rock at Hertfordshire's rail aggregate depots.

The headline figures for 2019 show that extraction is steadily continuing at the active sand and gravel sites within Hertfordshire (see Table 2 for site details). Sales of sand and gravel have seen an increase by approximately 41,504 tonnes when compared to last year's total sales figure and reserves have declined in line with sales and the re-calculated sand and gravel reserves provided by Mineral Operators through the annual Aggregate Monitoring Surveys.

The permitted reserves can supply aggregate for a period of 6.4 years based on Hertfordshire's agreed sub-regional apportionment figure of 1.39 million tonnes per annum and can supply aggregate for a period of 7.5 years based on the 10 year average sales data.

At 1.25 million tonnes, the sales of sand and gravel are above the 10 year average sales figure (which stands at 1.19 million tonnes as of 31 December 2019) and above the 3 year average sales figure (which stands at 1.21 million tonnes as of 31 December 2019).

The county council intends to continue to use the sub-regional apportionment figure (1.39 million tonnes) for the planning of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire, which is in line with the requirements of the NPPF 2019.

## 2019 HEADLINE FIGURES

	<b>Performance in 2019</b>	<b>Comparison with 2018</b>
Land won sand and gravel sales (tonnes)	<b>1,248,011</b>	<b>↑41,504</b>
Permitted reserves of sand and gravel at end of year (tonnes)	<b>8,951,000</b>	<b>↓1,105,000</b>
Landbank based on apportionment (years)	<b>6.4</b>	<b>↓ 0.8</b>
Landbank based on 10 year average sales (years)	<b>7.5</b>	<b>↓ 1.0</b>
Landbank based on 3 year average sales (years)	<b>7.4</b>	<b>↓ 1.1</b>
Number of Allocated Sites (in current adopted Minerals Local Plan)	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Remaining potential yield (Mt) from Preferred Areas <sup>1</sup>	<b>Up to 14Mt</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Rail depot imports (sand and gravel)	<b>0</b>	<b>↓47,277</b>
Rail depot imports (crushed rock)	<b>605,569</b>	<b>↑9,662</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a total figure. Calculated by adding together the potential remaining workable reserves at the three Preferred Areas identified in the 2007 adopted Minerals Local Plan.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Government recognises the importance of minerals to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. They are a finite resource and can only be worked where they are found.
- 1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019 recognises the importance of minerals and sets out the requirement for Minerals Planning Authorities to produce a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) on an annual basis.
- 1.3 Paragraph 207 of the NPPF states:

*'Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by:*

*Preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment, either individually or jointly, to forecast future demand, based on a rolling average of 10 years' sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all other supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources'*

- 1.4 The LAA has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of the NPPF, to produce an annual LAA which forecasts future demand of aggregates in Hertfordshire and assesses all other supply options.
- 1.5 This LAA also has been prepared in line with guidance set out within the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) and the Planning Officers Society and Mineral Products Association (POS/MPA) Practice Guidance on the production and use of LAAs living document (May 2017).
- 1.6 In line with the above requirements of the NPPF, taking into account local information, the county council intends to continue to use the sub-regional apportionment figure of 1.39 million tonnes per annum (1.39Mtpa) for the planning of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire. The apportionment figure is the amount of sand and gravel that is anticipated to be contributed to the market on an annual basis.
- 1.7 This approach factors in the high levels of planned growth in the emerging District and Borough Local Plans of Hertfordshire and takes into account the previous ten years sales data.
- 1.8 The LAA will continue to identify the current landbank of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire using this figure (1.39Mtpa) and will also continue to identify what the landbank figure would be if the county council were to use the 10 year or 3 year average sales data in order to provide comparisons.
- 1.9 Hertfordshire's apportionment figure of 1.39Mtpa is slightly higher than that of the 10 years sales average figure, which stands at 1.19Mtpa as of 31 December

2019. It is important to consider the fact that sand and gravel sales in Hertfordshire are continuing to increase and as of the end of 2019, the total sand and gravel sales figure (1.25Mt) exceeds both the 10 and 3 year average sales figures.

- 1.10 It is considered that using the apportionment figure of 1.39Mtpa will provide flexibility to maintain supply and will also ensure that an adequate and steady supply of aggregate is achieved over the longer term, in order to provide supply for the high levels of growth being planned for in Hertfordshire.
- 1.11 The difference between the sub-regional apportionment figure and the 10 year average and 3 year average sales figures are shown below in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Sub-regional apportionment figure vs the 10 and 3 year average sales figures**

<b>Sales and Apportionment</b>	<b>Million tonnes per annum</b>
Agreed sub regional apportionment	1.39
10 year sales average (2010-2019)	1.19
3 year sales average (2017-2019)	1.21

## 2 GEOLOGY OF HERTFORDSHIRE

- 2.1 The main naturally occurring mineral resources in Hertfordshire include sand and gravel with smaller deposits of chalk and brick clay (as shown in Figure 1). The county does not have any hard rock resources and receives a supply of this mineral through the operational Rail Aggregate Depots (as shown in Figure 6). The geology of Hertfordshire is largely Chalk of the Cretaceous period, overlain in the south and east by London Clay. In the far north and northwest of the county are small areas of Gault Clay. Throughout much of the county, the superficial deposits which overlay the solid geology complicate the picture. These include the Clay-with-flints of much of west Hertfordshire; including the Chilterns dip slope; the boulder clay of central and east Hertfordshire; and the gravels of the Vale of St Albans and the river valleys.<sup>2</sup>
- 2.2 Sand, gravel, crushed rock, chalk and clay all provide the construction industry with the raw materials required for constructing and maintaining roads, buildings and other infrastructure. Minerals are also essential elements in the production of a variety of other products, for example ground chalk is added to bread to give calcium and the abrasive in toothpaste comes from limestone<sup>3</sup>. An adequate and steady supply of minerals is essential if current standards of living are to be maintained in society as well as meeting basic needs for quality of life, such as shelter.

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<sup>2</sup> Biodiversity Action Plan for Hertfordshire 2006, [www.hef.org.uk](http://www.hef.org.uk)

<sup>3</sup> [https://mineralproducts.org/qua\\_agg01.htm](https://mineralproducts.org/qua_agg01.htm)

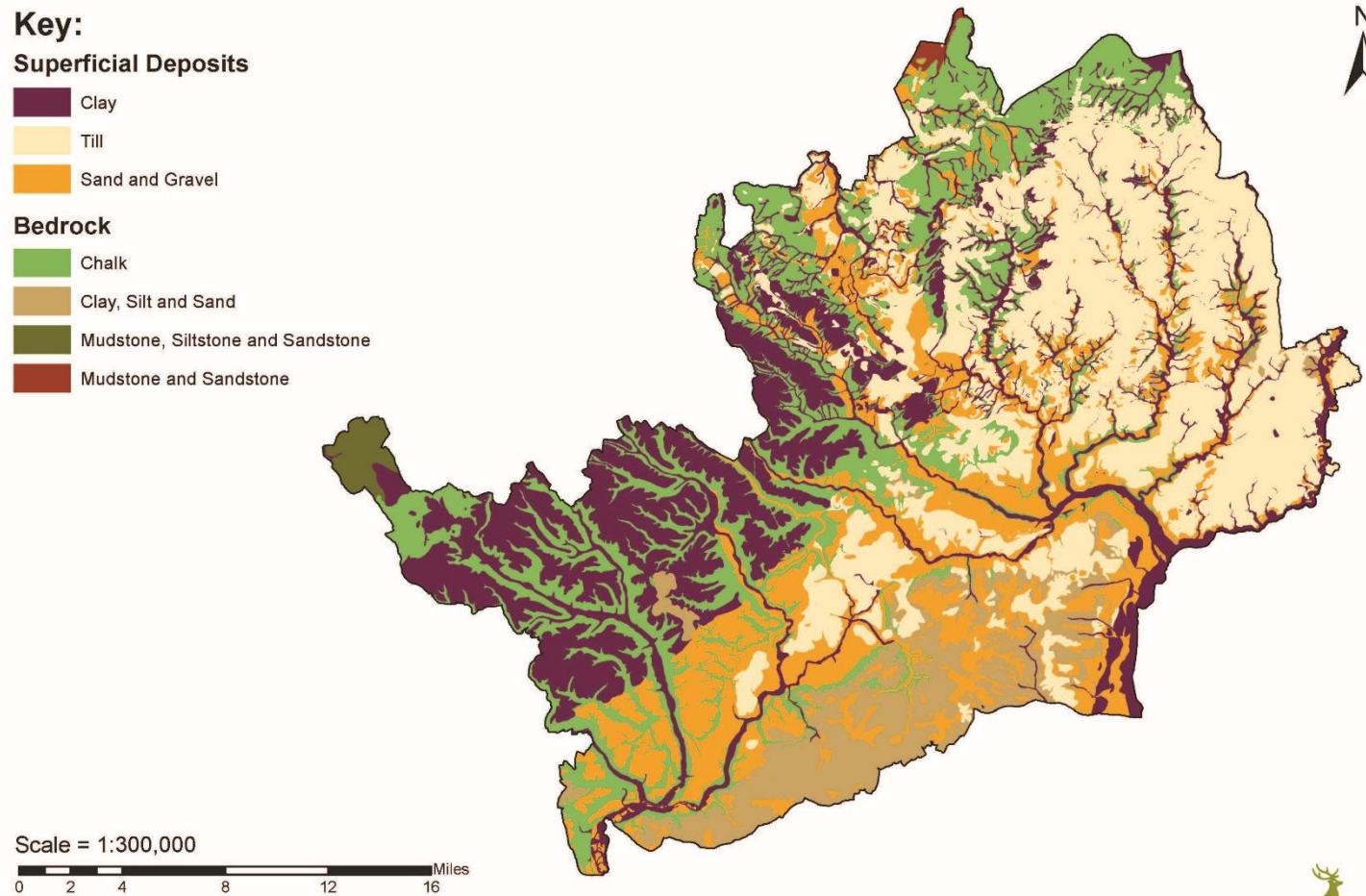
Figure 1: Geological map of the main mineral resources of Hertfordshire

**Key:**  
**Superficial Deposits**

-  Clay
-  Till
-  Sand and Gravel

**Bedrock**

-  Chalk
-  Clay, Silt and Sand
-  Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone
-  Mudstone and Sandstone



Scale = 1:300,000  
0 2 4 8 12 16 Miles

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## Sand and Gravel Resources

- 2.3 Sand and gravel resources occur in Hertfordshire within superficial or 'drift' deposits, subdivided into fluvioglacial sand and gravel, glacial sand and gravel, river terrace deposits and sub-alluvial deposits<sup>5</sup>.
- 2.4 Sand and gravel deposits are found in most parts of the county although they are concentrated in an area south of a line between Bishops Stortford in the east and Hemel Hempstead in the west (often referred to as the sand and gravel belt).
- 2.5 Of the sub-alluvial gravel deposits, these occur within the valleys of the rivers Mimram, Ver and Colne of the St Albans and Hemel Hempstead areas. Resources have in many cases been extensively worked and exhausted in the Ver and Colne valleys.
- 2.6 The adopted Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan, which covers the period from 2002-2016, contains a Proposals Map which identifies the Sand and Gravel Belt in Hertfordshire. The Sand and Gravel Belt covers the areas where there are higher concentrations of sand and gravel, and spans the southern half of the county, covering the whole of the District Council areas of Three Rivers, Watford, Hertsmere, Welwyn Hatfield and Broxbourne. The adopted Sand and Gravel Belt can be seen in Figure 2 below.
- 2.7 The county council is currently in the process of reviewing the Minerals Local Plan. In reviewing the Minerals Local Plan, the county council is proposing a revised Sand and Gravel Belt which reflects more up to date data provided by British Geological Survey (BGS).
- 2.8 The revised Sand and Gravel Belt (which is referred to as the 'Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area' in the emerging Minerals Local Plan) can be seen below in Figure 3.

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<sup>5</sup> BGS & ODPM, 2003, Technical report CR/03/075/N Mineral Resource Information in support of National, Regional and Local Planning: Hertfordshire and Northwest London Boroughs

Figure 2: Adopted Sand and Gravel Belt

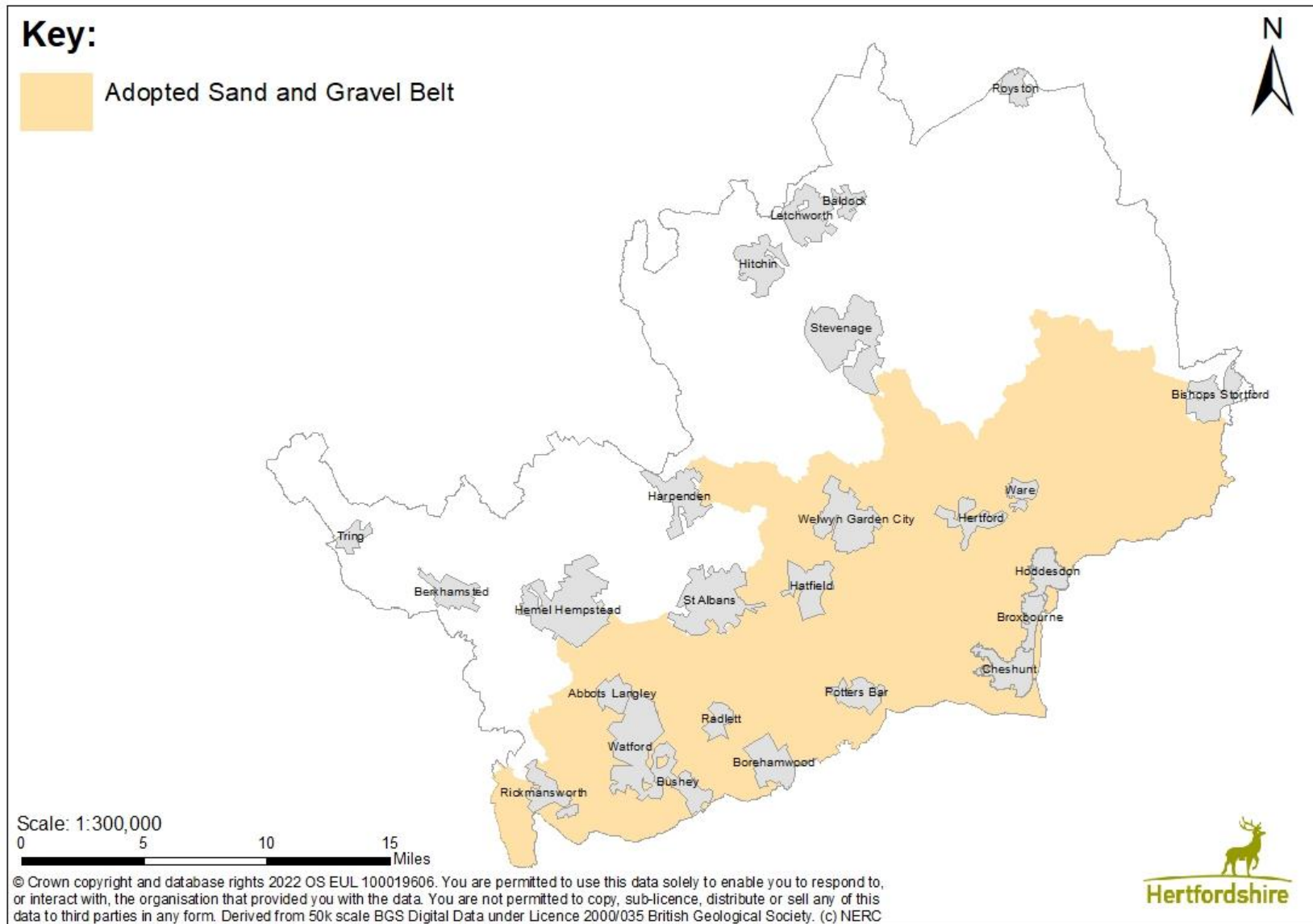
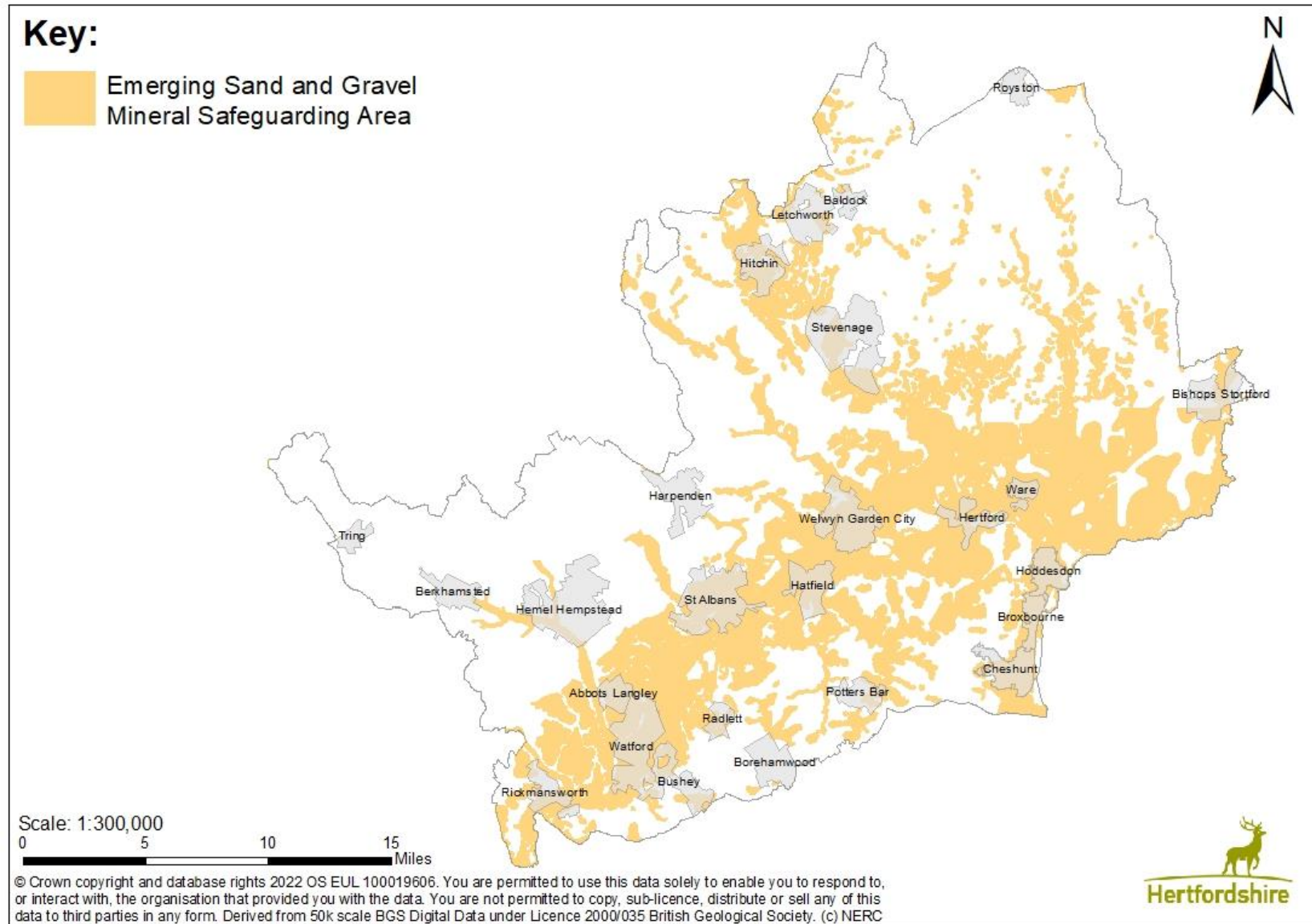


Figure 3: Emerging Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area



- 2.9 Sand and gravel from Hertfordshire is mostly used by the construction industry. Material is washed and screened to remove clay particles and to separate the various sized stones. Larger stones are usually crushed and screened again. Most sand extracted in Hertfordshire is sharp sand and is suitable for making concrete (when mixed with various selections of gravel sizes, cement and water).

### Crushed Rock Resources

- 2.10 Crushed rock (imported to Hertfordshire) may be used in place of local gravel, but sand may only be substituted by fines from crushed rock. Building sand, for use in mortars, may also be washed and screened before use. Known as soft sand it is less commonly found in the county and is mostly imported.

### Sand and Gravel Sites

- 2.11 There are eight permitted sand and gravel quarries in Hertfordshire as of the end of 2019<sup>6</sup>. Of these eight sites, sand and gravel extraction is currently taking place at three (as of the end of 2019). These three sites are outlined below.

- Tyttenhanger Quarry, Colney Heath;
- Hatfield Quarry with the linked Symondshyde extraction site; &
- Thorley Hall Farm

- 2.12 The remaining five sites are not extracting sand and gravel and are either not currently operating or are in the process of infill/restoration or are close to reaching aftercare. See Table 2 below for further details of the sand and gravel sites in Hertfordshire.

- 2.13 When compared to last year's LAA, Pynesfield has been removed from the list of permitted quarries in Hertfordshire and removed from table 2. Pynesfield was filled and fully subsoiled and the topsoil was retained as a bund (as requested by HS2 Ltd). The site was vested to HS2 Ltd in July 2019. The site will no longer be monitored in the LAA and is complete from Hertfordshire County Council's planning perspective.

- 2.14 For information on chalk and clay sites please see Appendix 1 of this document.

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<sup>6</sup> All sand and gravel quarries are classed as operational until they reach aftercare stages.

**Table 2: Permitted sand and gravel extraction sites in Hertfordshire**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Restoration</b>	<b>Cessation dates</b>
Hatfield Quarry Symondshyde Farm	Cemex UK Ltd	Active. Extraction taking place. Processing plant on original Hatfield Quarry site area.	Inert restoration	Extraction and site permission 01-10-2020
Tyttenhanger Quarry Colney Heath	Tarmac Ltd	Active. Extraction taking place.	Inert restoration	Extraction and site permission 31-12-2032
Thorley Hall Farm	Ingrebourne Valley Ltd	Active. Extraction taking place.	Agricultural reservoir	Reservoir construction & restoration works are to be completed by 30-06-2021
Hatfield Quarry Furze Field <sup>7</sup>	Cemex UK Ltd	Not active yet. Extraction is yet to commence	Inert restoration	Development (including aftercare) shall be completed by 31/12/2023 (excluding aftercare) <sup>8</sup>
Westmill Quarry Ware	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Active. Excavation is complete. Now active as a landfill site.	Non- hazardous restoration	Final restoration to be completed by 31 12 2027 <sup>9</sup> .
Panshanger Quarry Hertford	Tarmac Ltd BP Mitchell Haulage Limited	Active. Excavation is complete. Infilling commenced on 28	Inert restoration	Extraction 31-12- 2030 Restoration to be completed within 10 years of commencement of

<sup>7</sup> Furze Field has been permitted as an extension to Hatfield Quarry and therefore has not been counted as a new quarry/ has not been added to the number of permitted sand and gravel sites. Furze Field is not yet active (as of the end of 2019).

<sup>8</sup> Condition 2 as attached to permission PL\0820\16

<sup>9</sup> Revised Final Restoration date granted in March 2018.

		January 2019.		importation of infill (Infilling commenced on 28 January 2019).
Great Westwood Quarry	Cemex UK Ltd	Active. Excavation and restoration complete. Site close to reaching aftercare stages.	Inert restoration	Site to be restored by 30/09/2018 (this excludes aftercare).
Braziers	Frank Lyons Services Group	Active Inert re-restoration taking place on an extant planning permission.	Inert restoration	Re-restoration of the site is expected to take approximately two and a half/three years to complete. Site began taking waste on 05 March 2018.
Waterhall Complex Hertford	Waterhall (England) Ltd/Frank Lyons	Inactive. The site has been worked and restoration has ceased.	Inert restoration	Extraction, infilling, mineral processing and restoration to cease on 31-12-2019

### Potential Future Reserves:

- 2.15 Last years' LAA noted that the county council has three undetermined planning applications which could add to the landbank of sand and gravel if approved. Since the production of last year's LAA, two of the three applications have been decided at the county council's Development Control Committee. Details of these three applications and any decisions made, are set out below.
- 2.16 Last year's LAA noted that the application for sand and gravel extraction on Land at Hatfield Aerodrome (planning reference number 5/0394-16) had a resolution to grant planning permission subject to the signing of a S106 agreement. The time period in which the S106 was due to be signed lapsed and the application went back to committee in December 2019 where no decision was made, and issues remained unresolved. On 24 September 2020 the application went back to committee and was subsequently refused. Further details regarding this planning application can be found by following the link below:

<https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/recycling-waste-and-environment/planning-in-hertfordshire/planning-applications-decisions/planning-applications-decisions.aspx>

- 2.17 Whilst the application for sand and gravel extraction on Land at Hatfield Aerodrome was refused, this site still forms part of the potential yield of reserves which remain in the county council's identified Preferred Areas (in the adopted Minerals Local Plan 2007). Any future planning applications or updates in relation to the recent refusal (e.g. an appeal) will be monitored within subsequent LAA's.
- 2.18 On 16 November 2018, the county council received an application for the extraction of approximately 3.5Mt of sand gravel at Land adjoining Coopers Green Lane, Hatfield Quarry (planning reference number PL\0963\18)<sup>10</sup>. On 22 October 2020 this application was presented to committee and received formal approval. The future reserves provided by this site (i.e. the 3.5Mt of sand and gravel) will be added to the total reserves figure in next year's LAA.<sup>11</sup>
- 2.19 On 20 November 2018, the county council received an application for a variation of condition (time limit for commencement) on a previous planning application for an eastern extension to the previously mothballed site at Rickneys Quarry, to extract 1.24Mt of sand and gravel (planning reference number 3/2077-13). This application remains undetermined as of the end of 2019.
- 2.20 The planning application for the proposed eastern extension to Rickneys Quarry will continue to be monitored through subsequent LAAs. If approved, this application could add an additional 1.24Mt of sand and gravel to the county's reserves. As paragraph 2.17 states, should any future planning applications (or updates in relation to the recent September 2020 refusal) come forward on Land at Hatfield Aerodrome, they will be noted and monitored within future LAA's.

## Hard Rock

- 2.21 There is no hard rock found in the county and reserves from outside of Hertfordshire are relied upon, being imported into the county via the rail aggregate depots. For more information on the rail aggregate depots in Hertfordshire, see Chapter 4: Imports and Exports.

## Marine Aggregates

- 2.22 Hertfordshire is a land locked county and as such contains no areas suitable for the dredging of marine aggregates. A relatively small amount of marine sand and gravel is consumed in the county which is imported via Kent and London.

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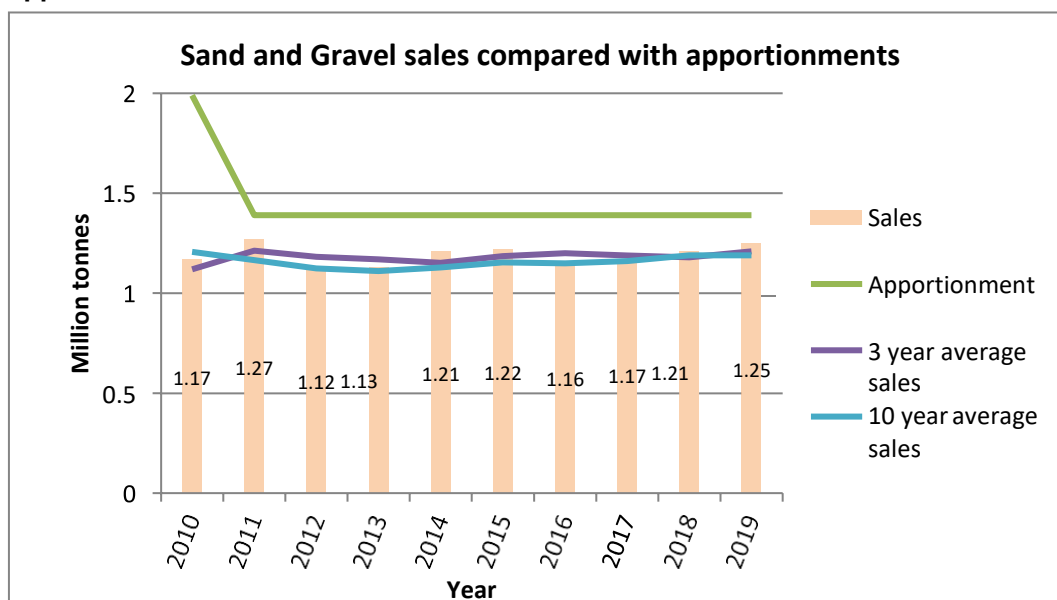
<sup>10</sup> Land adjoining Coopers Green Lane is proposed as an extension to the existing Hatfield Quarry

<sup>11</sup> This LAA (2020) is used to detail the reserves and landbank of sand and gravel as of the end of 2019

### 3 SAND AND GRAVEL SALES

- 3.1 Sales of sand and gravel (including soft sands) for the 10 year period between 2010 and 2019 inclusive are shown in Figure 4 below. The figures are based on actual sales data retrieved from the county's annual Aggregate Monitoring Surveys and the BGS Aggregate Minerals Survey 2014 for England and Wales.
- 3.2 The county council is part of the East of England Aggregates Working Party (EoEAWP), which is a technical working group comprising of mineral planning authorities, representatives from industry and other interested parties, who work together to obtain survey data which is used by individual authorities and is collated in the East of England Authorities' Monitoring Report<sup>12</sup>. It is hoped that in the years to come the data available for both minerals and waste will be more available and consistent.

**Figure 4: Sales of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire 2010 – 2019 compared with apportionment**



- 3.3 Sand and gravel sales at the end of 2019 stood at 1.25Mt; an increase of approximately 41,504 tonnes when compared to last year's figure (which was 1.21Mt at the end of 2018). This means that sales have reached 1.20Mt and above, 5 times over the last 10 year period (2010-2019) and are also the highest they have been since 2011. As you can see in Figure 4 above, the 2019 sales exceed the 10 and 3 year average sales figures.
- 3.4 The average sales of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire over the last 10 years is 1.19Mt (2010-2019). As a comparison, this figure was 1.19Mt as of the end of

<sup>12</sup> EoEAWP Annual Monitoring Report:  
[https://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/55/2018\\_annual\\_monitoring\\_report\\_east\\_of\\_england\\_aggregates\\_working\\_party](https://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/55/2018_annual_monitoring_report_east_of_england_aggregates_working_party)



2018, 1.16Mt as of 2017 and 1.15Mt as of 2016, thereby remaining relatively constant but seeing a small increase over the last few years.

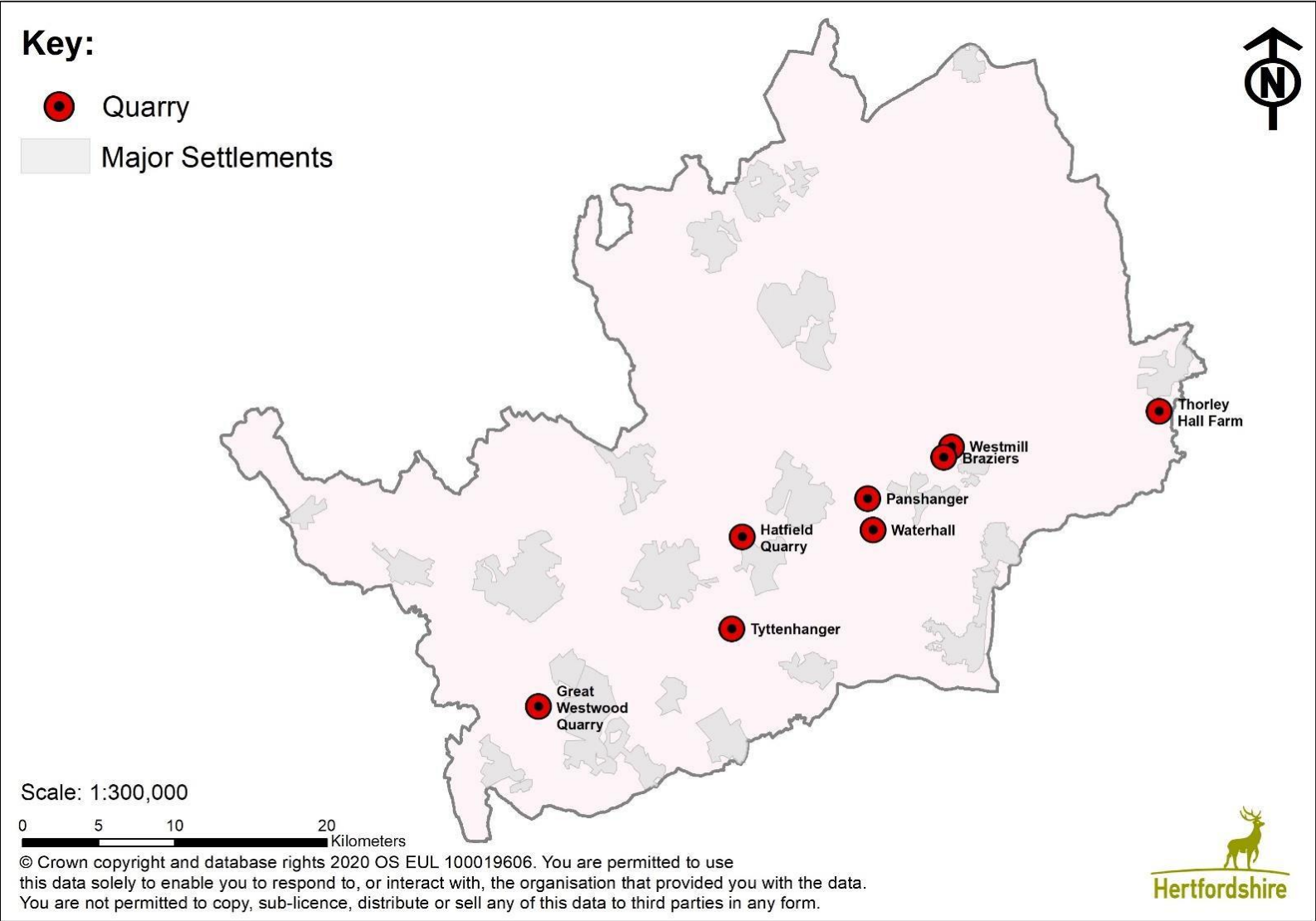
- 3.5 The rolling 3 year sales average is 1.21Mtpa (2017-2019). This figure was 1.18Mt at the end of 2018 and 1.19Mt at the end of 2017. The sales in the last 3 years (2017-2019) have continued to steadily increase resulting in the highest 3 year average recorded since 2011.
- 3.6 The table below shows the sales figure alongside the reserves figure for sand and gravel in Hertfordshire (during the ten-year period from 2010-2019).

**Table 3: Sand and gravel sales and permitted reserves in Hertfordshire since 2010**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Sales of soft sand and sharp sands and gravel (tonnes)</b>	<b>Permitted reserves of soft sand and sharp sands and gravel (tonnes)</b>
2010	1,172,890	10,786,465
2011	1,268,465	16,700,000
2012	1,123,645	15,792,000
2013	1,130,295	16,260,000
2014	1,209,532	14,440,000
2015	1,224,284	13,215,716
2016	1,164,633	11,752,000
2017	1,166,921	10,458,308
2018	1,206,507	10,056,000
2019	1,248,011	8,951,000

- 3.7 In 2011, the reserves increased due to additional planning permissions and reassessments of actual reserves by operators.
- 3.8 In more recent years, reserves have declined in line with the sales. As stated in paragraph 2.18, the application for sand and gravel extraction at Land adjoining Coopers Green Lane was approved on 22 October 2020. The reserves of sand and gravel from this permission (i.e. 3.5Mt) will be added to the total reserves figure in next year's LAA. The application for the extension to Rickneys Quarry also has the potential to add additional supply of sand and gravel (1.24Mt) to county's reserves. This application will continue to be monitored in subsequent LAAs.
- 3.9 Figure 5 shows the location of the sand and gravel quarries across Hertfordshire.

Figure 5: Permitted sand and gravel sites



## Apportionments

- 3.10 The current annual apportionment of sand and gravel for Hertfordshire is 1.39Mt. The county's sand and gravel apportionment figure has changed over time due to periodic reviews. In 1998 the annual apportionment was set at 2.4Mt. The annual apportionment in the current adopted Minerals Local Plan (adopted March 2007) was set at 1.99Mt for the time period 2002-2016<sup>13</sup>. The annual apportionment figure was subsequently reviewed through the National and Regional guidelines in 2009. This review resulted in a decrease in the annual apportionment figure, from 1.99Mt to 1.39Mt.
- 3.11 The 2009 guidelines states in Annex A that the revised apportionment figure (1.39Mtpa) reflects an overall fall in national demand for sand and gravel and crushed rock, an increase in the assumed contribution of alternatives to primary aggregates, notably construction and demolition waste, an increase in the assumed contribution of marine sand and gravel and a decrease in the assumed contribution of net imports.
- 3.12 The 1.39Mtpa sub-regional apportionment was endorsed by the East of England Aggregates Working Party (EoEAWP) based on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) which was in operation at the time and now forms part of the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). The EoEAWP supports the continued use of the 1.39Mtpa apportionment figure for use in Hertfordshire's emerging Minerals Local Plan.
- 3.13 The 1.39Mtpa apportionment figure more closely reflects the sales figures (which are illustrated in Figure 4) and at the same time still provides flexibility to account for the anticipated continued rise in sales of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire, in line with the high levels of growth being planned for in the Hertfordshire District and Borough Local Plans.
- 3.14 Figure 4 provides a comparison of Hertfordshire's sales figures over the 10 year period from 2010 to 2019 against the county's apportionments during this period. It shows that the 2019 sales (1.25Mt) exceed the 10 and 3 year average sales figures.

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<sup>13</sup> As detailed in former Minerals Planning Guidance Note 6: Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 1994-2016, dated April 1994, as amended June 2003

## Local approach to determining apportionment figures

### 10 year and 3 year sales average

- 3.15 The 2019 NPPF states in paragraph 207 that Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) should prepare an annual LAA 'based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data, and other relevant information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources)'.
- 3.16 When planning for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates, such local information includes geology, environmental issues, local demand and past patterns of supply.
- 3.17 The government's aim is to provide a simpler and more transparent approach to calculating the apportionment than the sub-regional apportionment method that relies on a complex model incorporating a range of confidential variables.
- 3.18 The NPPG suggests the use of the 3 year sales average to identify a general trend in sales and consider increasing supply if this is appropriate. The NPPG states that the rolling 10 year average, 3 year average sales and sub-regional guidelines should all be taken into account in order to establish a broad view of planned provision.
- 3.19 The difference in the agreed apportionment and average sales are as follows:

**Table 4: Sales and apportionment**

<b>Sales and apportionment</b>	<b>Million tonnes per annum</b>
Agreed apportionment	1.39
10 year sales average (2010-2019)	1.19
3 year sales average (2017-2019)	1.21

- 3.20 The NPPG states that MPAs can plan for more or less than the figure set out in the sub-regional guidelines based on their LAA and 'in those areas where apportionment of the land-won element has already taken place, those figures may be used as an indicator as to how much should be planned for' (NPPG, paragraph 071).
- 3.21 There may be advantages of taking into account average sales data over a period of time which levels out the peaks and troughs of an economic cycle by accounting for periods of slow (2008-2011) and high (2001-2007) economic growth. However, Table 5 below shows that if the current 10 or 3 year sales averages were used to calculate the sand and gravel landbank for Hertfordshire, this would result in a lower provision being planned for.

3.22 Planning for a lower annual apportionment would place additional pressure on neighbouring Minerals Planning Authorities to meet any shortfall if the demand for aggregates rises. The demand for aggregates in Hertfordshire is anticipated to rise over coming years, due to the high levels of future growth being planned for (see Table 9 for more information on levels of growth being planned for).

### Landbank of permitted mineral reserves

3.23 Permitted reserves of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire are currently 8,951,000 tonnes (as of the end of 2019).

3.24 By dividing the permitted reserves figure by the annual apportionment figure (1.39Mt), this gives the landbank (in years) of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire. A landbank is defined in the adopted Minerals Local Plan as 'a stock of planning permissions for the winning and working of minerals'.

3.25 The current landbank for Hertfordshire is 6.4 years (as of 31 December 2019) based on Hertfordshire's apportionment figure (1.39Mtpa)

3.26 To provide comparisons, the landbanks for Hertfordshire over the past 7 years (calculated using the 1.39Mtpa apportionment figure), are set out below:

- 11.7 years in 2013
- 10.4 years in 2014
- 9.5 years in 2015
- 8.5 years in 2016
- 7.5 years in 2017
- 7.2 years in 2018
- 6.4 years in 2019

3.27 The sand and gravel permitted reserves that make up the figure to calculate the Hertfordshire landbank are contained in three of the eight sites detailed in Table 2<sup>14</sup>.

3.28 Table 5 shows the most up-to-date landbank calculations based on the reserves and shows the difference when sales figures are used compared with the apportionment figure.

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<sup>14</sup> This also includes the permitted reserves at Furze Field (which will be worked as an extension to Hatfield Quarry)

**Table 5: Landbanks for sand and gravel in Hertfordshire as of 31 December 2019**

Permitted reserves as at 31/12/2019	8,951,000
3 year average sales 2017-2019	1,207,146
<b>Landbank based on 3 year average sales (years)</b>	<b>7.4</b>

Permitted reserves as at 31/12/2019	8,951,000
East of England AWP apportionment for Herts 2005-2020	1,390,000
<b>Landbank based on EoEAWP apportionment (years)</b>	<b>6.4</b>

Permitted reserves as at 31/12/2019	8,951,000
10 year average sales 2010-2019	1,191,518
<b>Landbank based on 10 year average sales (years)</b>	<b>7.5</b>

- 3.29 As the above tables show, the landbank for Hertfordshire stands at 6.4 years using the 1.39Mtpa apportionment figure, 7.5 years using the 10-year average sales figure and 7.4 years when using the 3 year average sales figure.
- 3.30 Paragraph 207 (f) of the 2019 NPPF states that Minerals Planning Authorities must maintain landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel. When using the 1.39Mtpa apportionment figure, Hertfordshire's landbank sits just below the required minimum.
- 3.31 As paragraphs 2.18 to 2.20 explain, the application to extract 3.5Mt of sand and gravel at Land adjoining Coopers Green Lane was approved at committee on 22 October 2020. The reserves from this permission will be added to next year's total reserves figure and this will subsequently increase the landbank figure to above 7 years (when using the 1.39Mtpa apportionment figure). The planning application for the proposed eastern extension to Rickneys Quarry will also continue to be monitored in future LAA's and has the potential to add up to 1.24Mt of sand and gravel to the reserves.
- 3.32 Future provision of sand and gravel is currently being planned for in the emerging Minerals Local Plan (which is at Proposed Submission stage) using the 1.39Mtpa apportionment figure. Hertfordshire's agreed apportionment figure is higher than that of the 10 or 3 year average sales figures. Using this figure will provide greater flexibility and allow for the county to meet its anticipated demands for sand and gravel, as the high levels of growth come forward for development, whilst also maintaining a healthy landbank.

### Future Supply identified in the Emerging Minerals Local Plan

- 3.33 For mineral planning purposes the landbank is crucial. In preparing the emerging Minerals Local Plan, the county council is required to plan for the steady and

adequate supply of minerals, by designating (one or more) Specific Sites, Preferred Areas and/or Areas of Search<sup>15</sup>. The emerging Minerals Local Plan includes such sites in line with this requirement. These designated sites, along with permitted reserves, will contribute to the Hertfordshire landbank. For more information on the sites identified in the emerging Minerals Local Plan see Chapter 6 (Future Aggregates Supply and Demand) of this document.

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<sup>15</sup> Paragraph: 008 of the NPPG

## 4 IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

### National Aggregate Monitoring

- 4.1 Data relating to the sales and consumption of aggregates are collected and collated at a national and regional level.
- 4.2 A national four-yearly Aggregate Minerals Survey (AMS) provides in-depth information of regional and national sales, inter-regional flows, transportation, consumption and permitted reserves of primary aggregates in England and Wales. Conducted by MHCLG<sup>16</sup> and BGS the latest survey was carried out in 2015 to capture data for 2014. The figures from the 2015 survey have been used in this report and are set out below in paragraphs 4.4 to 4.10.
- 4.3 In 2020, a national four-yearly Aggregate Minerals Survey (AMS) was conducted by MHCLG which captured data for 2019. The survey was undertaken later in the year than anticipated and as such, data from the AMS was unavailable to use at the time this report was prepared. The county council (and all other MPA's who operate as part of the EoEAWP) carried out its usual Annual Aggregate Monitoring Survey to ensure there would be no delay in producing a 2020 LAA. Whilst the county council has collected its own data for 2019 and published it within this LAA, the data from the 2020 national survey will be detailed within this section of next year's LAA, to provide more in depth information in relation to the imports and exports of sand and gravel in Hertfordshire.

### Imports – Sand and Gravel

- 4.4 Of the land won sand and gravel consumed in Hertfordshire (1,126,000 tonnes) as reported in the AMS 2014:
- 60-70% came from within Hertfordshire;
  - 10-20% came from Essex;
  - 1-10% came from Bedford Borough, Cambridgeshire, Central Bedfordshire & Suffolk (within the East of England) and Windsor & Maidenhead District and Great London East (outside of East of England);
  - <1% came from Wiltshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire & Staffordshire.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (formerly Department for Communities and Local Government)

<sup>17</sup> Information supplied directly by BGS – AMS2014 source of primary aggregates by sub-region as percent categories



## Imports – Marine sources

- 4.5 Of the 19,000 tonnes of marine sand and gravel consumed in Hertfordshire as reported in the AMS 2014 (Table 11):
- 10-20% was supplied via Kent;
  - 70-80% was supplied via Greater London – East; &
  - <1% was supplied via Hampshire<sup>18</sup>.
- 4.6 In summary, of the imports of sand and gravel into Hertfordshire, approximately 9-29% came from within the East of England area and 71-91% from outside the East of England area.<sup>19</sup>

## Imports – Crushed Rock

- 4.7 Of the total crushed rock consumed in Hertfordshire (591,000 tonnes) as reported in the AMS 2014 (Table 11 in the AMS 2014):
- 80-90% came from Leicestershire;
  - 10-20% came from Somerset;
  - 1-10% came from Cambridgeshire, Shropshire and Powys;
  - <1% came from outside England & Wales, Gloucestershire, Doncaster, Yorkshire Dales and Neath Port Talbot;
- 4.8 In summary, of the imports of crushed rock, only 1-10% came from the East of England area.<sup>20</sup>

## Exports – Sand and Gravel

- 4.9 Of the total land won sand and gravel sales from quarries in Hertfordshire in (1,209,532 tonnes<sup>21</sup>) 57% was within Hertfordshire (692,000 tonnes), 22% was to the rest of the East of England (265,000 tonnes) and 21% was to other destinations (252,000 tonnes).
- 4.10 The results of the AMS 2014 survey show that Hertfordshire consumes the majority (60-70%) of the sand and gravel extracted in the county. Hertfordshire exports sand and gravel and imports a small amount (19,000) of marine aggregate. Hertfordshire relies on imports of crushed rock as the geology of the county does not allow for local extraction.

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<sup>18</sup> Information supplied directly by BGS – AMS2014 source of primary aggregates by sub-region as percent categories

<sup>19</sup> Information supplied directly by BGS - AMS2014 source of primary aggregates by sub-region as percent categories

<sup>20</sup> Information supplied directly by BGS - AMS2014 source of primary aggregates by sub-region as percent categories

<sup>21</sup> Hertfordshire total sales figure for sand and gravel in 2014

**From a national perspective the UK Minerals Yearbook 2015<sup>22</sup> reports the following:**

**4.11** In GB there were:

- 56Mt of sand and gravel consumed; (2014)<sup>23</sup> and
- 99Mt of crushed rock consumed (2014);
- 535 sand and gravel workings in the UK (as at March 2016);<sup>24</sup>

**4.12** Of the aggregates produced in the UK in 2014<sup>25</sup>:

- 46.8Mt was land-won sand and gravel;
- 14.3Mt was marine dredged sand and gravel;
- 110.3Mt was crushed rock; and
- 6.8Mt was clay and shale (for bricks<sup>26</sup>).

**4.13** Total imports of sand and gravel and crushed rock into the UK in 2012 were 39.2Mt and total exports from the UK were 68.2Mt<sup>27</sup>

**The Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) 2014 reports the following:**

- A total of 4.7Mt was extracted in Great Britain<sup>28</sup>. There are no figures reported for clay extracted and sold for Hertfordshire.
- The UK had a rise in total clay sales from 6,464 to 6,806 thousand tonnes 2013-2014;
- The UK had a rise in sales from 3,528 thousand tonnes 2012- 2013 to 3,312 thousand tonnes 2013-2014. There are no figures reported for chalk extracted and sold for Hertfordshire.<sup>29</sup>
- Hertfordshire is listed as one of only 13 areas in Great Britain that produce chalk.
- UK total sales of sand and gravel rose from 51,925 in 2012-2013 to 56,129 thousand tonnes.<sup>30</sup>

**From the East of England area perspective the Area's Annual Monitoring Report 2014 reports the following:**

- Hertfordshire contributed 10% of sand and gravel sales in the East of England in 2014 and 11% in 2015;<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Page 22, BGS, 2015, United Kingdom Minerals Yearbook 2015, Minerals and Waste Programme Open Report OR/16/021

<sup>23</sup> Page 15, BGS, 2015, United Kingdom Minerals Yearbook 2015, Minerals and Waste Programme Open Report OR/16/021

<sup>24</sup> Page 18 of BGS, 2015, United Kingdom Minerals Yearbook 2015, Minerals and Waste Programme Open Report OR/16/021

<sup>25</sup> Page BGS, 2015, United Kingdom Minerals Yearbook 2015, Minerals and Waste Programme Open Report OR/16/021

<sup>26</sup> Page 23 BGS, 2015, United Kingdom Minerals Yearbook 2015, Minerals and Waste Programme Open Report OR/16/021

<sup>27</sup> Page 19 of BGS, 2014, United Kingdom Minerals Yearbook 2013, Minerals and Waste Programme Open Report OR/14/036

<sup>28</sup> Table 8, DCLG & ONS, March 2016, Annual Mineral Raised Inquiry (AMRI) 'Mineral extraction in Great Britain 2014', Business Monitor PA1007

<sup>29</sup> Table 9, DCLG & ONS, March 2016, Annual Mineral Raised Inquiry (AMRI) ' mineral extraction in Great Britain 2014,' Business Monitor PA1007

<sup>30</sup> Table 2, DCLG & ONS, March 2016, Annual Mineral Raised Inquiry (AMRI) 'Mineral extraction in Great Britain 2014', Business Monitor PA1007

<sup>31</sup> Figure 2 of East of England Aggregates Working Party, Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015

- Cambridgeshire & Peterborough and Bedford, Central Bedfordshire & Luton have a higher landbank of sand and gravel than Hertfordshire in the East of England;<sup>32</sup>
- The East of England landbank (average over all authorities) stands at 9.5 years using the sub-regional apportionment figure derived from the National and regional Guidelines 2005-2020.;<sup>33</sup>
- Cambridgeshire & Peterborough and Norfolk are the only authorities in the East of England that extract rock and propose to maintain current extraction rates;<sup>34</sup>
- Although likely to be under-representations, in 2015 the EEAWP area imported over 2.2Mt of aggregate (sand and gravel and crushed rock) from outside the area by rail depots and wharfs. In comparison exports of aggregates from the area by rail were over 100,000 tonnes.<sup>35</sup>

## Sales and Consumption

- 4.14 The following table shows the comparison of sales and consumption in Hertfordshire in 2014.

**Table 6: Sales and consumption in 2014**

Destination	Proportion of Sales	Assumed Figure
Hertfordshire	57%	689,433t
East of England	22%	266,097t
Elsewhere	21%	254,002t
Total Sales of Land Won Sand & Gravel (2014)	100%	1,209,532t
Consumption		1,146,000t

Source: DCLG & BGS, 2014, Collation of the results of the 2014 Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales

- 4.15 The AMS 2014 indicated that most of Hertfordshire's sand and gravel produced is consumed in the county (57%). Of the exports, the majority of the sand and gravel is used inside of the East of England region.
- 4.16 As paragraph 4.3 states, in 2020, a national Aggregate Minerals Survey will be conducted by MHCLG and will capture data for 2019. The results of this survey will be used to update this chapter of next year's LAA.

## Rail Aggregate Depots

- 4.17 Linked with the mineral industry is the need for rail aggregate depots within the county. Currently Hertfordshire has a total of five such sites which are at:
- Langley Sidings, Stevenage;

<sup>32</sup> Table 3, East of England Aggregates Working Party, Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015

<sup>33</sup> Table 3, East of England Aggregates Working Party, Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015

<sup>34</sup> Table 1, East of England Aggregates Working Party, Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015

<sup>35</sup> Page14, East of England Aggregates Working Party, Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015

- Walsworth Road Rail Aggregate, Hitchin
- Rye House, Hoddesdon;
- Harper Lane, Radlett; and
- Orphanage Road, Watford.

4.18 From this year’s figures, it is clear that there has been an increase in the total amount of crushed rock imported into Hertfordshire’s rail aggregate depots. This year’s total crushed rock figure has increased by approximately 9,662 tonnes when compared to last year’s total figure.

4.19 Whilst this increase is not significant, it should be noted that only four out of five survey returns were completed. The total crushed rock figure still increased despite not all surveys being completed. This is an indication of the continued dependence on Hertfordshire’s rail aggregate depots for the importation of crushed rock and continued demand for crushed rock to support development in Hertfordshire.

4.20 This year’s rail aggregate depot survey returns did not report any imports of sharp sands and gravels. It should be noted that only one of the five rail aggregate depots receive imports of this kind. Due to no sharp sand and gravel imports, this year’s total imports figure has seen a decrease by 37,615 tonnes when compared to last year’s figure.

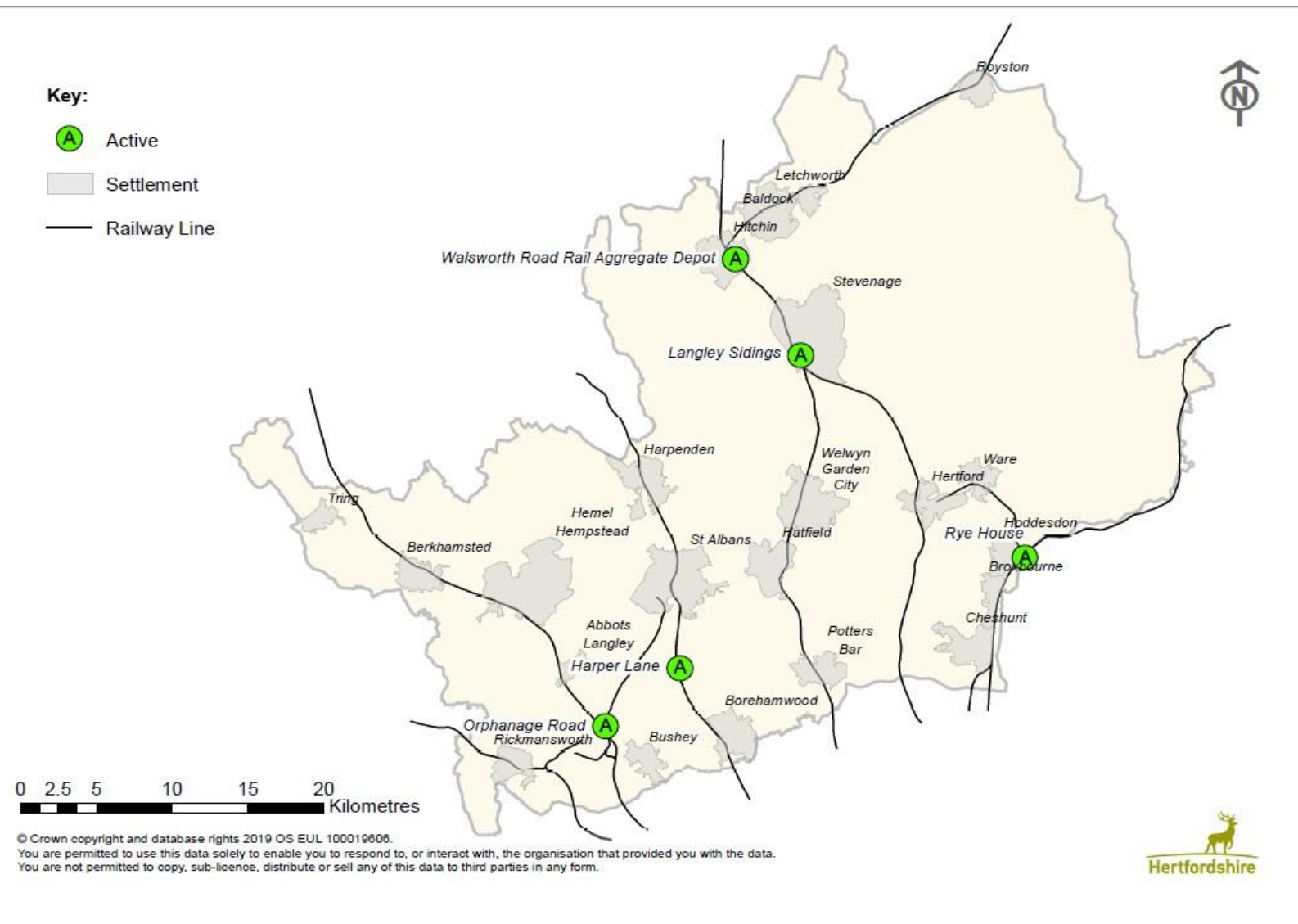
**Table 7: Imports of minerals at the operational rail aggregate depots<sup>36</sup>:**

<b>Mineral imported at RADs</b>	<b>Total tonnage</b>
Crushed rock	605,569
Sharp sands and gravels	0
Total	605,569

4.21 The Mineral Planning Authority responds to District/Borough Council Local Plan consultations and planning application consultations requesting the continued safeguarding of Hertfordshire’s five rail aggregate depots. Where there is pressure on the continued operation of these sites due to other development proposals, the county council will be an active member of any discussion group to shape proposals so as to retain the rail aggregate depot and a suitable buffer around it or assist with the relocation to another site. The county council has been engaged in discussions regarding two rail aggregate depots that may be at risk from other development over the time period of the next Minerals Local Plan, namely Orphanage Road, Watford and Walsworth Road, Hitchin.

<sup>36</sup> HCC Rail Aggregate Depots (RAD), Aggregate Monitoring Survey returns 2019

Figure 6: Hertfordshire's rail aggregate depots



## 5 SECONDARY AND RECYCLED AGGREGATE

- 5.1 Mineral Planning Authorities are expected to plan for aggregates, taking account of all sources of aggregates and having regard to the overall objective to minimise the amount of primary extraction.
- 5.2 Secondary and recycled aggregates play their part in providing a source of material for construction which reduces the need for extraction at quarry sites and reduces the amount of waste from construction sites needing to be landfilled.
- 5.3 Definitions of secondary and recycled aggregates can be seen below.
- 5.4 **Secondary aggregates** are usually by-product wastes from construction, industrial or mineral extraction processes. This includes both natural and manufactured materials such as glass, incinerator bottom ash, fine ceramic waste, scrap tyres, flue ash, slag, china clay, coal and slate extraction and spent foundry sand.
- 5.5 **Recycled aggregates** are aggregates produced from reprocessed construction, demolition and excavation (C, D & E) waste. This includes crushed concrete, stone and brick, asphalt road planings and railway ballast.
- 5.6 In May 2019, the MPA launched a new briefing entitled 'The Contribution of Recycled and Secondary Materials to Total Aggregates Supply in Great Britain'. In order to provide some context on the significant contribution and importance of secondary and recycled aggregates, the following statements have been extracted from this document:

In 2017,

*'a total of 176 million tonnes of primary aggregates were produced by the industry in Great Britain, which, together with an estimated 72 million tonnes from recycled and secondary sources, supplied demand.'*

*'Recycled and secondary materials accounted for 29% of the total aggregates supply, which has put Great Britain in a leading position internationally in the use of recycled and secondary aggregates for many years, well ahead of the European average.'*

- 5.7 With its obvious benefits, the use of secondary and recycled aggregates is encouraged. Due to the high levels of growth planned for in Hertfordshire and the volumes of waste coming in from London, Hertfordshire will have a significant proportion of construction, demolition and excavation wastes (i.e. inert wastes) that needs to be managed.

- 5.8 Recycling construction, demolition and excavation waste allows for its re-use within construction projects. This recycling and re-use process is in keeping with a Circular Economy for waste and ensures that waste is kept in continuous cycle rather than it being disposed of and adding to the need for extraction of more primary resources.
- 5.9 The processing of aggregate occurs both on construction sites to enable the reuse of the material on the same site, or off site, at facilities such as those listed in Table 9, for use in other construction works at a later date.

### Inert Waste Management in Hertfordshire

- 5.10 The data available on recovered material that can be sold as recycled and particularly secondary aggregate is variable and not considered completely reliable.
- 5.11 The county council is continuing to monitor the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste which is recycled at facilities within the county, through the annual Aggregate Monitoring Surveys. The county council receives limited data provided by site operators in response to the annual Aggregate Monitoring Surveys. As Table 8 identifies, in 2019, 237,792 tonnes of secondary and recycled aggregates were produced in Hertfordshire.<sup>37</sup>
- 5.12 This year's total processing figure, which records data from the calendar year of 2019, has seen a decrease by approximately 34,864 when compared to last year's figure.
- 5.13 Table 8 below provides an overview of the secondary and recycled aggregate figures over the last 10 year period.

**Table 8: Total recycled and secondary aggregate processed over the last 10 years**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recycled and Secondary Aggregate Processing (tonnes)<sup>38</sup></b>
2010	346,560
2011	303,869
2012	316,941
2013	329,457
2014	362,203

<sup>37</sup> This figure was calculated by adding up figures supplied in response to the 2019 annual Aggregate Monitoring Survey

<sup>38</sup> Please note there may be a difference in the figures available from difference sources, including HCC operator data, Environment Agency data and other studies.

2015	317,314
2016	234,783
2017	246,105
2018	272,656
2019	237,792

5.14 According to the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator, figures of inert Construction, Demolition and Excavation (C, D & E) waste treated in the county may be different to the figures received from operator returns. The Environment Agency’s figure does not include figures at waste transfer stations that bulk up and transfer aggregate on to recycling facilities for processing<sup>39</sup>.

### Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Sources

5.15 It should be noted that there are several different factors which have influenced the 2019 total aggregate processing figure (as seen in Table 8 above).

5.16 Firstly, four out of the six aggregate processing sites (identified in Table 9) provided survey returns. This lower return rate has resulted in a lower total processing figure for 2019, when compared to the 2018 figure.

5.17 The Minerals Planning Authority also obtained figures from the Hertfordshire County Council Highways Department relating to road planings.

5.18 The figures provided show that during the calendar year of 2019, a total of approximately 50,000 tonnes of road planings were needing to be recycled. All road planings (both hazardous and non-hazardous) that arise from Highway Authority works in Hertfordshire are recycled, none are sent for disposal.

5.19 Approximately 75% of the road planings were recycled in Hertfordshire. This amounts to 37,500 tonnes. This figure has been added to the total aggregates figure in Table 8 above.

5.20 There are currently six sites with planning permission which provide capacity for the production of secondary or recycled aggregates (including C, D & E) in Hertfordshire, as listed below. Figure 7 shows the location of these sites in the county.

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<sup>39</sup> HCC, 2013, Authority Monitoring Report



**Table 9: Secondary and recycled aggregate sites**

<b>Site</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Status</b>
Burnside, Hatfield	Peter Brothers Ltd	Permanent
Harper Lane (Rail Loop)	Tarmac Ltd	Permanent
Burrowfields Waste Solutions	Ground Waste Recycling Ltd	Permanent
Birchall Lane, Cole Green, Welwyn Garden City	BP Mitchell Ltd	Permanent
Land adjacent to B197, north of Graveley	Envirowaste (Inc) Ltd/Stevenage Skips	Permanent
Skinner's Yard, Hertford	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Certificate of Lawful Use

### Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan review

- 5.21 The adopted Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document concluded that there were sufficient opportunities via mineral extraction restoration schemes with inert fill to manage the construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings. It was also hoped that the imposition of Site Waste Management Plans would aid the monitoring and diversion of this waste stream.<sup>40</sup>
- 5.22 It is now recognised that whilst mineral sites will continue to use inert material for restoration there is still a need for more aggregate recycling facilities due to the high levels of growth planned Hertfordshire and the proportion of C, D & E waste imported to Hertfordshire from London.
- 5.23 In 2017 the county council commenced with the review of its adopted Waste Local Plan. The initial evidence gathering stage took place from 2017 to 2019.
- 5.24 So far in the review, the county council has carried out its first Regulation 18 public consultation on the 'Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan Initial Consultation Document' which took place from 05 February 2018 to 30 March 2018 and has undertaken a Call for Sites Exercise, which ran from 23 July to 16 September 2018. A draft Plan is now being prepared (as of the end of 2019) and it is anticipated that the consultation on the Draft Waste Local Plan (which will be another Regulation 18 consultation) will take place in early 2021.
- 5.25 The new Waste Local Plan will contain revised calculations for the capacity requirements for each of the different waste streams, which will include C, D & E

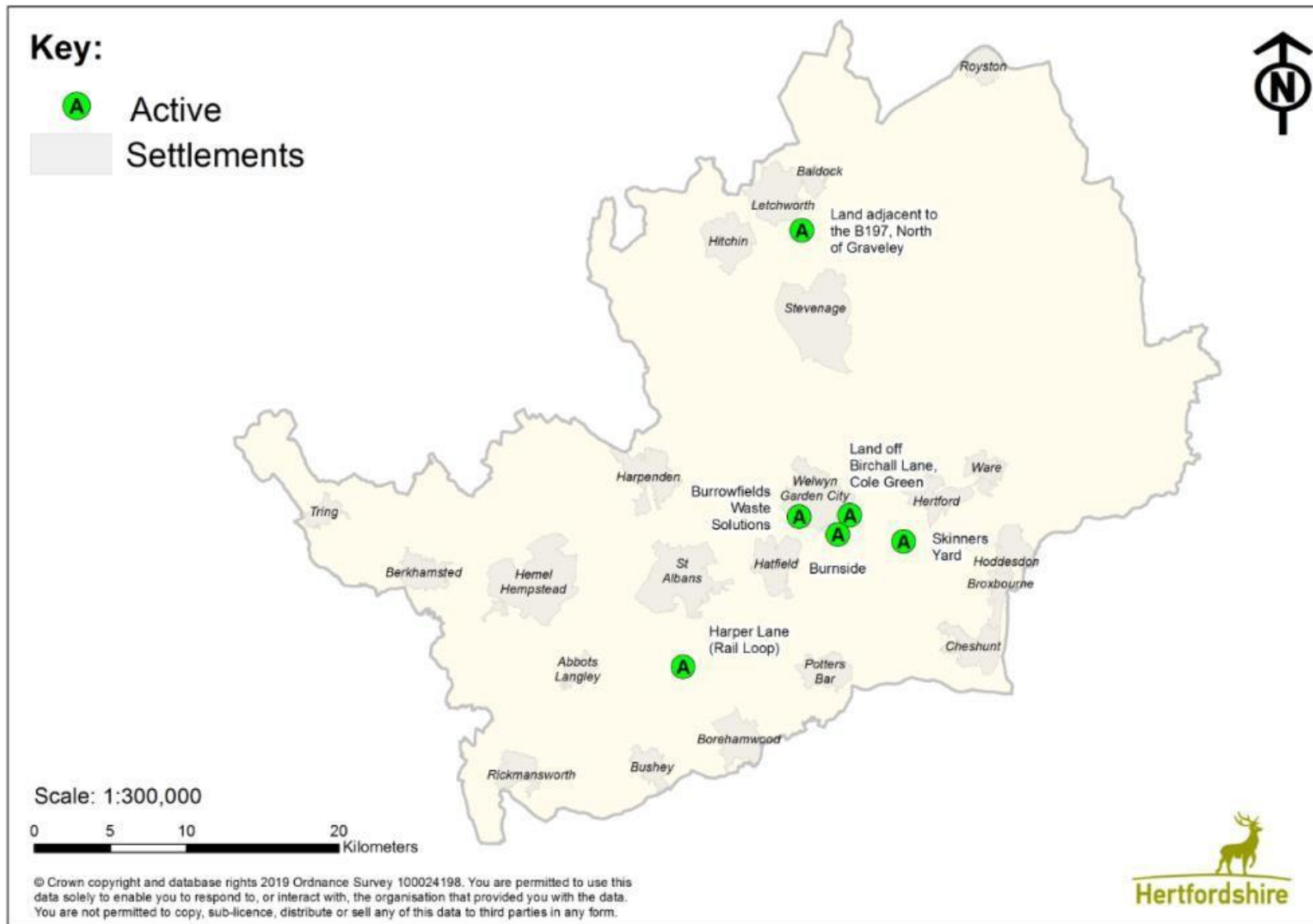
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<sup>40</sup> Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document, p. 30, paragraphs 3.20 and 3.21

waste. A draft Waste Capacity Gap Report has been prepared for the emerging Waste Local Plan. The draft study highlights a significant increase in C, D & E waste, with further imports increasing from London. This can be seen by following the link below:

<https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/about-the-council/consultations/environment/waste-local-plan.aspx>

Figure 7: Location of permitted sites in Hertfordshire for the production of recycled/secondary aggregates



## Expected Contribution to Supply

- 5.26 In terms of relying on a supply of secondary and recycled aggregate to reduce the need for extracting land won sand and gravel to meet demand, precise data on this supply option needs to be available first, before it can be factored into mineral planning.
- 5.27 The county council surveys operators of known recycled and secondary aggregate sites (through the annual Aggregate Monitoring Survey) in Hertfordshire and records the figures obtained. It is not always possible to receive returns from all operators and this can impact on the total aggregate processing figures (which can be seen in Table 8) and subsequently result in figures that do not accurately represent the full picture for aggregate processing levels in Hertfordshire. Also, as paragraph 5.14 states, according to the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator, figures of inert C, D & E waste treated in the county may be different to the figures received from operator returns.
- 5.28 In addition to aggregate recycling at facilities such as those listed in Table 9, there is the use of some inert material that is reprocessed on demolition sites and used in their redevelopment as groundworks and basic engineering fill. Whilst this is potentially a lower grade aggregate, its use can also help to reduce the need for the extraction of sand and gravel. Again, the difficulty is obtaining reliable data to quantify how much of this material can be relied upon. The county council, as the Waste Planning Authority, does receive some data in relation to the reuse of inert waste on demolition sites through submitted Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP)<sup>41</sup>. However, SWMPs are not always submitted and are only required for developments of ten dwellings or more and therefore could not be used as a reliable source of data for calculating how much inert material is reprocessed on demolition sites.
- 5.29 As stated in paragraph 5.25, the county council is in the process of reviewing the Waste Local Plan and has produced a Draft Waste Capacity Gap Report. Figures from the Draft Capacity Gap Report<sup>42</sup> show that Hertfordshire has a maximum capacity to process approximately 366,000 tonnes<sup>43</sup> of secondary and recycled aggregates per year. This figure is significantly lower than the predicted future annual waste arisings for this waste stream as identified in the same report.
- 5.30 The Draft Waste Local Plan is currently being prepared and will include revised recycling targets for inert waste. The Draft Waste Local Plan will set out

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<sup>41</sup> Site Waste Management Plans are required to be submitted as required by adopted Waste Local Plan Policy 12: Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition

<sup>42</sup> Report published alongside the Waste Local Plan Initial Consultation Document in February 2018

<sup>43</sup> Estimates as of 2017

measures through policy which are hoped to increase inert waste recycling/aggregate recycling level in Hertfordshire, and this includes encouraging greater recycling and reuse of inert waste on demolition sites. It is anticipated that the Draft Waste Local Plan will be published for consultation in early 2021. The Draft Waste Local Plan will be available to view on the county council's webpages.

- 5.31 Contribution to supply of sand and gravel can also be made through other sources including marine dredged sand and gravel and the supply of hard rock. A small amount of marine dredged sand and gravel (as detailed in Part 4: Imports and Exports) is imported for use in the county. It is considered reasonable to assume that this supply of sand and gravel will continue to be used in the county at a similar volume in future years and therefore will not likely reduce amount of land won sand and gravel extracted in Hertfordshire.
- 5.32 Hard/crushed rock can also be used in place of local gravel and sand may only be substituted by fines from crushed rock. Hard rock is supplied from other counties as Hertfordshire does not have any of this resource. As this aggregate is already within the supply chain, it is considered reasonable to assume that the proportions of market demand currently being met from these sources will continue to be met.

## 6 FUTURE AGGREGATES SUPPLY AND DEMAND

### Current and Future Supply from Specific Sites and Preferred Areas

- 6.1 As shown in the calculations of sand and gravel landbanks in Table 5, Hertfordshire is not meeting the requirements of the 2019 NPPF in maintaining a landbank of at least 7 years when using the apportionment of 1.39Mtpa. However, when using the 3 year average sales figure (7.4 years) and 10 year average sales figure (7.5 years), Hertfordshire is meeting the requirements of the 2019 NPPF.
- 6.2 Whilst the landbank is low and under 7 years when calculated using Hertfordshire's apportionment figure of 1.39Mtpa, the recent approval of the application to extract 3.5Mt of sand and gravel at Land adjoining Coopers Green Lane means that the landbank figure will rise to above 7 years (when detailed in next year's LAA).
- 6.3 Paragraphs 6.4 to 6.20 explain where permissions have come forward on the site allocations identified within the adopted and emerging Minerals Local Plans.

### Supply from the Preferred Areas of the Adopted Minerals Local Plan

- 6.4 The adopted Minerals Local Plan 2002-2016 (adopted in 2007) identifies three Preferred Areas with the intention that they would supply the county with enough sand and gravel resources over the period that it covers. The three Preferred Areas of the adopted Minerals Local Plan include:
- PA1 – BAE
  - PA2 – Rickneys; &
  - PA3 – Coursers Road (Tyttenhanger)
- 6.5 Of these sites, one is being worked for its reserves, one is subject to a planning application and one has recently received refusal at committee.
- 6.6 Preferred Area 1 BAE, Land at Hatfield Aerodrome was given a resolution to grant planning permission subject to S106 at Committee in January 2017. The time period in which the S106 was due to be signed lapsed and the application went back to committee in December 2019. Issues remained unresolved following the December 2019 committee and no decision was made. On 24 September 2020, the application went back to committee. Members voted against the application and the application was subsequently refused. Whilst the application at Land at Hatfield Aerodrome was refused, it still remains as an identified Preferred area (Preferred Area 1) in the adopted Minerals Local Plan 2007 and has a potential yield of up to 8Mt of sand and gravel. Until the revised Minerals Local Plan is adopted, the current 2007 Minerals Local Plan will still be used to determine minerals planning applications. Should any applications come

forward on this site in the future (or any updates in relation to the recent refusal) they will be monitored within future LAA's.

- 6.7 Planning permission lapsed for the extraction of sand and gravel on Preferred Area 2 Rickneys Quarry. An application was submitted to the county council on 20 November 2018 for the variation of condition 2 (Time Limit for Commencement) of planning application 3/0629-06 to vary the date of commencement to be no later than eight years from the date of the original permission (i.e. prior to 31st December 2021 for sand and gravel extraction). This permission is set to provide 1.24 Mt of sand and gravel and will continue to be monitored within subsequent LAAs.
- 6.8 Two planning applications were submitted on Land at Ware Park, which covers the southern part of Preferred Area 2 (which adjoins Rickneys Quarry). Both applications were refused at committee (on separate occasions).
- 6.9 The applicant appealed the decision on the first application (2.6Mt<sup>44</sup>) and a Public Inquiry was held for three weeks in May 2018 and for a further three days in October 2018. The Secretary of State issued a decision on 4 April 2019 which dismissed the appeal and concluded that planning permission be refused.
- 6.10 Preferred Area 3 is being worked as an extension to Tyttenhanger Quarry. The application for an eastern extension of the existing quarry (south of Coursers Road) was conditionally permitted on 23 February 2011.
- 6.11 The county council is in the process of reviewing the adopted Minerals Local Plan. The revised Minerals Local Plan will contain revised proposed specific sites and preferred areas<sup>45</sup>. Until the revised Minerals Local Plan is adopted, the current 2007 Minerals Local Plan will still be used to determine minerals planning applications.

### Potential Future Supply from Specific Sites and Preferred Area of the emerging Minerals Local Plan

- 6.12 The county council, as Minerals Planning Authority, is carrying out its statutory duty of preparing a revised Minerals Local Plan that provides enough sand and gravel over the plan period that it covers through the identification of Specific Sites and Preferred Areas. The current level of permitted reserves of sand and gravel are not sufficient, and the review of the Minerals Local Plan is addressing this matter.

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<sup>44</sup> The applicant amended the extraction limit of this application from 2.6Mt to 1.75Mt.

<sup>45</sup> The National Planning Practice Guidance 2014 states that in planning for minerals extraction, Minerals Planning Authorities should designate (one or more of either) Specific Sites, Preferred Areas or Areas of Search

6.13 The emerging Minerals Local Plan is currently in the process of being prepared and is at Proposed Submission stage. The county council has identified three Specific Sites and one Preferred Area within the emerging Minerals Local Plan. It is proposed that these designated Specific Sites and Preferred Area will contribute to the Hertfordshire landbank in the future and it is intended that the need for land-won aggregate (over the plan period) will be met from these sites as well as existing permitted reserves. An outline of these sites is provided below.

### Proposed Specific Site 1: Hatfield Aerodrome

6.14 Proposed Specific Site 1 has an anticipated annual output of 250,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and potential workable reserves of approximately 8Mt.

6.15 As paragraph 6.6 explains, the application at Land at Hatfield Aerodrome was refused at committee on 24 September 2020. Whilst the application was refused this does not necessarily mean the county council will not receive any future applications on this site. Specific Site 1 has been subject to extensive assessment through a Sustainability Appraisal and Site Selection Study<sup>46</sup> (both documents prepared by Land Use Consultants and produced to support the review of the Minerals Local Plan) and is seen as a suitable for identification as a Specific Site in the emerging Minerals Local Plan.

### Proposed Specific Site 2: Furze Field

6.16 Proposed Specific Site 2 has an anticipated annual output of 400,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and potential workable reserves of approximately 450,000 tonnes.

6.17 The site obtained planning permission on 19 October 2018. Extraction of sand and gravel has not yet commenced (as of the end of 2019).

### Proposed Specific Site 3: Land Adjoining Coopers Green

6.18 Proposed Specific Site 3 has an anticipated annual output of 400,000 - 600,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and potential workable reserves of approximately 3.8Mt.

6.19 The site obtained planning permission on 22 October 2020 (for the extraction of 3.5Mt of sand and gravel). The reserves from this site will be added to next year's total reserves figure and landbank figure.

### Proposed Preferred Area 1: Briggens Estate

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<sup>46</sup> <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/recycling-waste-and-environment/planning-in-hertfordshire/minerals-and-waste-planning/minerals-planning/minerals-local-plan-review/minerals-local-plan-review.aspx>



6.20 Proposed Preferred Area 1 has an anticipated annual output of 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and gravel. The potential workable reserves at the Briggens Estate were estimated to be 10.2Mt, as stated in the Proposed Submission Minerals Local Plan January 2019. Further work has been carried out on the Briggens Estate since it was proposed for inclusion within the emerging Minerals Local Plan. The potential workable reserves now stand at 9Mt. The reason for this drop in potential workable reserves is due to the reduction which has been made to the site boundary. The parameters of the site have been reduced to further take into account the heritage assets surrounding the site, in order to create an appropriate buffer zone.

### Future Demand for Aggregates

- 6.21 The National Planning Policy Framework 2019 requires that local planning authorities identify the objectively assessed need for housing in their areas, and that Local Plans translate those needs into land provision targets.
- 6.22 The majority of the ten District and Borough Councils within Hertfordshire are in the process of preparing revised Local Plans for their areas. In revising their Local Plans, the District and Borough Councils will be/have re-calculated the housing need for their areas, in line with the government's new methodology, to supply homes throughout for a projected period into the future.
- 6.23 Development planned for within the emerging District and Borough Local Plans will require aggregate materials for the construction of dwellings and associated infrastructure such as employment, roads, schools and retail. This includes both the need for land won aggregates, and secondary and recycled aggregates.
- 6.24 The table below sets out the level of housing being planned for in the District and Borough Local Plans based on their authority area objectively assessed housing needs.

**Table 10: Planned Housing requirements in Hertfordshire<sup>47</sup>**

<b>District/Borough Council</b>	<b>Planned housing requirement (as identified in emerging and new Local Plans)</b>	<b>Source of housing figure</b>
Broxbourne	7,718 dwellings from 2016-2033	Broxbourne Local Plan- Submission Document (November to December 2017)
Dacorum	17,388 homes from 2013 to 2036	Dacorum Issues and Options Consultation document
East Herts	A minimum of 18,458 homes in the District up to 2033	East Herts District Local Plan (adopted 23 October 2018)
Hertsmere	Hertsmere Borough Council is in the process of reviewing its adopted Local Plan and it is anticipated that a Draft Plan will be published in 2020 which will contain housing figures. It is anticipated that the revised Local Plan will plan for approximately 13,000 homes over plan period 2018-2036	Duty to Cooperate meeting 12/11/19
North Herts	15,950 homes from 2011-2031	North Herts Proposed Submission Local Plan October 2016
St Albans	14,608 homes from 2020-2036	St Albans Draft (Reg 19) Local Plan 2018
Stevenage	7,600 homes from 2011-2031	Stevenage Borough Local Plan (adopted 22 May 2019)
Three Rivers	The Draft Local Plan is anticipated to be published for consultation in early 2021. The Draft Plan needs to plan for approximately 9,000 homes.	Duty to Cooperate meeting 14/04/2020
Watford	Between 7,000 and 8,000 units from 2020 to 2036	Watford Borough Council Draft Plan (September 2019)
Welwyn Hatfield	12,000 dwellings from 2013-2032	Draft Local Plan Submission Document, August 2016

<sup>47</sup> It should be noted that the housing numbers stated in this table are subject to change (for the Local Plans which are not yet adopted). Planned housing numbers may change throughout the Local Plan review process, including as an outcome of examination.

6.25 The following table identifies the number of dwelling completions throughout the financial year of 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. This table will be updated yearly to provide an insight into the rate of housing growth within each District and Borough. Completions are predicted to rise in line with the high levels of growth being planned for as set out in Table 10.

**Table 11: Housing Completions**

<b>Borough/District Name</b>	<b>Gross Completions</b>	<b>Gross Losses</b>	<b>Net Completions</b>
Broxbourne	152	10	142
Dacorum	470	31	439
East Hertfordshire	896	31	865
Hertsmere	602	54	548
North Hertfordshire	249	8	241
St Albans	417	30	387
Stevenage	164	0	164
Three Rivers	341	22	319
Watford	200	7	193
Welwyn Hatfield	668	15	653
<b>Hertfordshire Total:</b>	<b>4159</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>3951</b>

### Population Projections

6.26 The planned growth will be required to support the increasing population of Hertfordshire. The latest estimate of the usual resident population of Hertfordshire is 1,189,500 as at mid-2019.<sup>48</sup> This is an increase of 5,100 in the last year. Using the Office of National Statistic's published data of the 2016- based subnational population projections for England; population projections for Hertfordshire suggest the population of Hertfordshire will stand at approximately 1,364,100 by mid-2041.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>48</sup> ONS mid-2019 population estimates, as reported in Hertfordshire's Local Information System ([www.hertslis.org](http://www.hertslis.org))

## Housing completions and forecast

6.27 The Spatial Planning and Economy Unit at Hertfordshire County Council annually survey the county to check on the permitted housing developments that have been started and completed. Information obtained for 2019 (financial year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020) shows<sup>50</sup>:

- There were 4159 housing completions
- There were 4290 housing starts
- Compared with last year's figures there has been a decrease in completions by approximately 407 and a decrease in housing starts by approximately 752

6.28 The Hertfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership's (LEP) growth deal is planning for housing provision of 16,500 new homes and 11,000 jobs by 2024/25.<sup>51</sup>

## Key Planned Infrastructure Requirements

6.29 The requirement for minerals will increase in the event of the development of major infrastructure within Hertfordshire or in the surrounding areas. The council is mindful of other planned development that will be required to support additional housing growth in and around the county. Whilst mineral miles will be a consideration in the supply of minerals, specific quality of mineral may be required for schemes that are not readily available in the immediate vicinity of the project. As such, Hertfordshire may be required to provide minerals to development schemes in neighbouring authority areas. Other significant schemes will be required to accommodate growth and will be monitored annually.

6.30 The certainty of some projects is unknown as is the timing for their delivery therefore it is difficult to programme this requirement into the supply of material for such projects. The known major development projects in and around Hertfordshire that may require minerals to be supplied are as follows:

### Schemes across Hertfordshire/affecting Hertfordshire:

- A120 bypass Little Hadham
- A602 improvements Stevenage to Ware
- HS2

### Other development schemes potentially affecting Hertfordshire:

- Crossrail 2

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<sup>49</sup> ONS mid-2016 population estimates, as reported in Hertfordshire's Local Information System ([www.hertslis.org](http://www.hertslis.org))

<sup>50</sup> Information obtained from the Spatial Planning and Economy Unit, September 2020

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.hertfordshirelep.com/invest-in-herts/about-herts/>

You can find out more about major roadwork projects in Hertfordshire by following the link below:

<https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/highways-roads-and-pavements/roadworks-and-road-closures/roadworks-and-road-closures.aspx>

### Planning Applications submitted for large scale development within the county<sup>52</sup>:

- Land at Maxwells Farm, west Great Cambridge Road, Cheshunt. Outline application: construction of a high-tech employment development together with associated infrastructure
- Former Inex Nursery, 612 Goffs Lane, Goffs Oak, EN7 5EP. Outline application: Assisted living residential village, totalling 209 units
- Pavilions Shopping Centre, High Street Waltham Cross, EN8 7BZ. Mixed use development which include 119 residential apartments
- LA3, Land at West Hemel Hempstead. Hybrid planning application for mixed use proposed development at west Hemel Hempstead
- Land at Marchmont Farm, Piccotts End Lane, Hemel Hempstead, HP2 6JH. Outline application for up to 350 dwellings.
- Grange Paddocks Pool And Gym Rye Street Bishops Stortford CM23 2HD. Demolition of existing Leisure Centre and the development of a replacement leisure centre
- Land East of Stevenage (EOS1), Gresley Way, Stevenage. Hybrid planning application including an outline application for 618 homes
- Land at Bishops Stortford South (BISH5), Off Whittington Way, Bishops Stortford. Hybrid Planning application. Full application for 142 dwellings and an outline application for approximately 608 homes
- Land at Cambridge Road Sawbridgeworth Hertfordshire. Hybrid planning application. Full application for 83 dwellings and an outline planning permission for 99 dwellings
- Land West of Thieves Lane Hertford Hertfordshire SG14 2EJ. Application for the erection of 254 dwellings.
- Gilston Garden Village, Harlow, Hertfordshire. Outline application for the Central Stort Crossing, Eastern Stort Crossing and Village 7.

<sup>52</sup> Planning Applications (including outline applications) which are for 100+ dwellings/units and other large mixed-use developments which the Minerals and Waste Planning Team have provided comments on during the calendar year of 2019. Please note that this list is intended to provide an indicative overview of the larger scale developments responded to and does not include responses to Scoping or Screening Opinions.

- Archers Spring Land North Of Welwyn Road Hertford. Outline application for 342 residential dwellings
- Harperbury Hospital, Harper Lane, Shenley, Radlett, WD79HQ. Erection of 232 dwellings
- Burston Garden Centre, North Orbital Road, Chiswell Green, St Albans, Hertfordshire, AL2 2DS. A new retirement community
- Land at Maxwell Road, Stevenage, Herts. Outline application for up to 11,750 sqm office floorspace and up to 88 dwellings
- Land to West of A1(M) And South Of Stevenage Road, Todds Green, Stevenage. Erection of 133 dwellings
- Land to The West of Lytton Way Stevenage Herts. Seven apartment buildings comprising 576 dwellings
- Former BHS Store 7 The Forum Town Centre Stevenage Herts SG1 1ES. Creation of 11 storey building comprising 130no. 1 bed, 113no. 2 bed and 34no. bedsit/studio apartments
- Land South West of Junction 20 Of M25 And West of A41 Watford Road Hunton Bridge Hertfordshire. Outline application. Construction of new Motorway Service Area
- Land at South Oxhey South Oxhey Central Hertfordshire. 345 residential units
- 934-974 Marchwood House St Albans Road Watford WD25 9NN. 165 residential units
- 94 - 98 St Albans Road The Range & Tk Maxx Site. Hybrid planning application. Erection of 1,214 residential units and erection of a 2 form entry primary school and nursery
- Land to the North of Thomas Sawyer Way Watford Hertfordshire. 193 residential dwellings
- Land Adjacent To Croxley View Watford Hertfordshire. Outline application for residential development comprising 181 new homes
- High View Hatfield AL10. Redevelopment of high view neighbourhood centre
- Hill-Top Neighbourhood Centre High View Hatfield AL10 8HZ. Redevelopment of part of the Hill-Top shopping centre at High View
- 73 Bridge Road East Welwyn Garden City AL7 1UT. Erection of 235 flats,

## 7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 Planning for mineral provision must be seen in the context of the wider economy and the government's growth agenda. In light of the economic recession, which began in 2007, average sales of sand and gravel are likely to be skewed. Whilst there may be less of a need for minerals in the short term, mineral planning is concerned with longer term provision.
- 7.2 As Chapter 6 of this document identifies, there are significant levels of growth being planned for within the Hertfordshire Local Plans and planning applications for large scale development are continuing to come forward. This level of projected housing supply and increased frequency of large-scale applications coming forward, will require an adequate provision of minerals to be planned for and supplied.
- 7.3 Whilst the option of using the 3 year average sales figure to plan for minerals supply may identify a local influence that requires either more or less minerals to be extracted, this is only a short term outlook on the demand for sand and gravel and does not provide a clear direction of sand and gravel sales.
- 7.4 The rolling 10 year sales average may be a better indicator of the need for minerals, by using a more reasonable time span to judge the need for minerals in the county. However, given that the last 10 year average sales figure has spanned the period of recession, the 10 year average sales figure is unlikely to portray the level of sand and gravel which needs to be planned for in the present day.
- 7.5 Planning for mineral provision at the lowest of levels will not allow for any economic recovery out from recession. Whilst it is recognised that secondary and recycled aggregates may reduce demand for land won provision of sand and gravel, the local data is not considered reliable to properly take account of this and adjust the land won provision requirement that has been debated by EoEAWP members and based on a sound and thorough assessment of national need. The small amount of marine aggregates is not significant to adjust the apportionment figure either.
- 7.6 This year, both the 10 year average sales figure (which stands at 1.19Mt) and the 3 year average sales figure (which stands at 1.21Mt) are once again lower than the total sales figure, which stands at 1.25Mt as of the end of 2019. This is an indicator that the annual apportionment figure of 1.39Mt is more appropriate for Hertfordshire and will accommodate the increase in demand for sand and gravel in line with the high levels of planned growth.
- 7.7 The county council, as Minerals Planning Authority will continue to use the sub regional apportionment figure of 1.39Mtpa to calculate its landbank supply of sand and gravel. Although using this figure results in a lower landbank figure it is

considered that this figure is more appropriate as the economy recovers out of the recession to avoid undersupply. It is also important to ensure that a sufficient level of sand and gravel is supplied to support the projected level of housing, development proposals and other large-scale infrastructure projects that may affect the county.

- 7.8 This LAA and subsequent annual updates will inform the Minerals Local Plan review and continue to monitor the supply and demand for aggregates.



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[https://mineralproducts.org/qua\\_agg01.htm](https://mineralproducts.org/qua_agg01.htm)

### **Further Information**

This document has been produced by the Spatial Planning and Economy Unit, Hertfordshire County Council.

Should you have any questions in relation to this document please email [Minerals.Planning@hertfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:Minerals.Planning@hertfordshire.gov.uk).

## Appendix 1: Industrial minerals supply

- 7.10 Chalk is extracted in Hertfordshire for use as an agricultural lime on farms to improve soil quality and is therefore classed as an industrial mineral rather than an aggregate used in construction (e.g. for use in cement). Clay is also classed as an industrial mineral. Clay is very specialist in its nature and the bricks produced are heavily dependent on the blend of material used in the production process.
- 7.11 Hertfordshire County Council uses its LAA to monitor the supply of industrial minerals in Hertfordshire in addition to the supply of aggregates. By monitoring this information, an up to date yearly picture of industrial mineral supply can be maintained. This information is helpful in the preparation the Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan.

### Chalk

- 7.12 Chalk occurs as bedrock throughout much of the county. It is a major aquifer and is the most important source of groundwater in the county. The White Chalk runs through Watford and Hertford although much is covered by superficial deposits and chalk crops out along the sides of the valleys of the rivers Ash and Lea near Hertford and the Colne valley. Grey Chalk is found in the north and far west of the county.
- 7.13 The Chilterns area within Hertfordshire is an area that consists of rolling chalk hills capped with Clay-with-Flints superficial deposits. This area runs from Tring to Hitchin, through Welwyn, St Albans and Watford. Steep chalk scarp slopes are found in Tring with gentler slopes covering a larger area. Gentler chalk hills than the Chilterns are found in the East Anglian Chalk area which runs from the Chilterns through Hertfordshire and South Cambridgeshire.
- 7.14 There were many chalk extraction sites in Hertfordshire the past, essentially for local use. However today, the scale of working is small and chalk is now quarried at one site.
- 7.15 Bedwell Chalk Quarry is now the only remaining quarry to supply chalk in Hertfordshire. Details of the quarry can be seen in the table below.

<b>Site</b>	<b>Operator</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Cessation date for planning permission</b>
Bedwell Park Quarry	BP Mitchell Haulage Contractors Ltd	Currently active.	Extraction to cease by 21/2/2042

## Clay

- 7.16 Hertfordshire sits within the Northern Thames Basin Character Area with geology of mostly London Clay overlain with superficial deposits of sand and gravel. The west Anglian Plain with geology of Gault Clay adjoins the northern part of the county and the Eastern Anglian Plain covers a large part of the East of the county with underlying chalk with a covering of Boulder Clay.
- 7.17 The scale of opportunities for the working of brick clay is relatively small in Hertfordshire. The only brick clay deposits are located in the Hemel Hempstead area which the emerging Minerals Local Plan will continue to safeguard through the use of Brick Clay Mineral Safeguarding Areas.
- 7.18 As stated in last year's 2019 LAA (which covered the calendar year of 2018) Bovingdon Brickworks ceased operation and is no longer producing specialist brickworks.
- 7.19 Two sites in Hertfordshire had permission to extract brick clay for use at Bovingdon Brickworks.
- 7.20 Pockets Dell Quarry obtained permission to supply brick clay to Bovingdon Brickworks in 2000. The permitted reserves at Pockets Dell Quarry were completely depleted during the operation of Bovingdon Brickworks and the majority of the land (including the perimeter haul route) has been substantially restored.
- 7.21 Land at Cox and Croft Fields, Shantock Hall Lane, obtained planning permission for brick clay extraction in 2016. This planning permission was not implemented due to the fact that Bovingdon Brickworks ceased brick production prior to opening up the land for extraction.
- 7.22 The NPPF 2019 requires that a stock of permitted reserves of at least 25 years for brick clay should be planned for by Minerals Planning Authorities. At the time the adopted Minerals Local Plan was prepared this requirement did not exist and as such the adopted document does not plan for a stock of brick clay to be maintained.
- 7.23 The revised Minerals Local Plan (which is currently at Proposed Submission stage) integrates the requirement to provide an apportionment for clay<sup>53</sup> in line with the new NPPF requirements by safeguarding the known clay resources of the county.
- 7.24 The NPPF is a material planning consideration and therefore would need to be taken into account should any applications relating to brick clay come forward

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<sup>53</sup> In line with the requirements of the revised NPPF 2019

before the emerging Minerals Local Plan is adopted, so that the applications can be considered against the newer National Policy requirements for brick clay provision (in addition to 'Minerals Policy 6-Other Non-Energy Minerals' of the currently adopted Minerals Local Plan which will be used to help determine applications for brick clay extraction (should any come forward) until the emerging Minerals Local Plan is adopted).