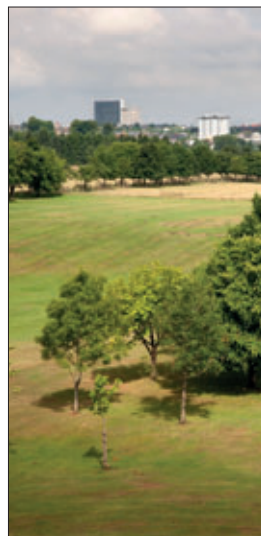


South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan Main Issues Report



2017



Minerals LDP Monitoring Statement



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1 The 2012 Adopted South Lanarkshire Minerals Local Development Plan

1.1 The South Lanarkshire Minerals Local Development Plan (MLDP) was adopted on 12th June 2012. The MLDP sets out the Council's strategy for future minerals development within South Lanarkshire and the policies to be used when assessing and determining proposals for minerals developments. The MLDP will fall in June 2017.

1.2 Minerals development in South Lanarkshire has significantly reduced, particularly the extraction of coal by opencast methods. Whilst the adopted minerals plan will remain operational until 2017 it has been concluded that it would be better to target resources at a single local development plan which includes minerals as a topic, rather than refreshing two plans concurrently. Therefore the proposed South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2 (SLLDP2) and associated Supplementary Guidance (SG) will include policy and guidance on minerals.

1.3 The MLDP will be more than 5 years old before the preparation and adoption of SLLDP2. Consequently, non-statutory planning guidance (NSPG) will be approved and published to provide policy guidance prior to SLLDP2 being approved and adopted and its associated SG is produced. As with the MLDP, the NSPG will reflect the Council's desire that minerals development should be properly planned, operated and restored.

1.4 In terms of the MLDP, its policies were designed to assist in achieving sustainable minerals development through a variety of controls such as encouraging optimum use of primary materials, protecting the environment and wildlife, developing appropriate transport systems and preventing sterilisation of mineral resources.

1.5 Section 16 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 requires Planning Authorities to keep Local Development Plans (LDP's) under review and publish a Monitoring Statement from time to time. The monitoring statement should consider;

- changes in the principal physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the area; and
- the impact of the policies and proposals of the existing plan(s).

1.6 This is the second monitoring statement prepared in relation to the adopted MLDP.

The MLDP policies 2

2.1 The MLDP sits alongside the adopted South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan and associated Supplementary Guidance 2015. In conjunction with the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan 2012 (and the emerging Clydeplan SDP2), they form the Development Plan for South Lanarkshire. The MLDP contains 15 policies which relate specifically to mineral development. These policies are;

- Policy MIN 1 – Spatial Framework
- Policy MIN 2 – Environmental Protection Hierarchy
- Policy MIN 3 – Cumulative Impacts
- Policy MIN 4 – Restoration
- Policy MIN 5 – Water Environment
- Policy MIN 6 – Peat
- Policy MIN 7 – Controlling Impacts from Extraction Sites
- Policy MIN 8 – Community Benefit
- Policy MIN 9 – Bing Reclamation
- Policy MIN 10 – Aggregate Recycling
- Policy MIN 11 – Supporting Information
- Policy MIN 12 – Transport
- Policy MIN 13 – Legal Agreements
- Policy MIN 14 – Protection of Resources
- Policy MIN 15 – Site Monitoring and Enforcement

3 Distribution of minerals across South Lanarkshire

3.1 Minerals play an important role in the local economy. They are used not only for construction purposes and power generation but also in a diverse range of processes and products including iron and steel smelting and the manufacturing of glass, plastics, cements, medicines, food and cosmetics. Minerals are also required for construction projects including houses, schools, hospitals and for the maintenance of transport networks.

Geology

3.2 South Lanarkshire has a diverse geology, including sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks suitable for producing hard rock aggregates and natural building stone. There are substantial sedimentary coal reserves that also contain fireclays and mudstones suitable for brick making. In addition, there are deposits of sand and gravel which provide natural aggregates for construction industries. These are found particularly along the river valleys of the Avon, Mouse, Medwin and Clyde.

Peat

3.3 Peat although strictly not a mineral can be used as a type of fuel and as a fertilizer. Although there are extensive areas of peat across South Lanarkshire, extraction is limited to four sites, one located near East Kilbride, one close to Douglaswater and two near Carnwath. The peat is principally used within the horticulture sector. These sites currently extract circa 40,000 cubic metres (m³) of peat per annum.

Coal

3.4 Opencast coal extraction previously accounted for a major proportion of the mineral extraction works within South Lanarkshire. These were works predominately undertaken by the Scottish Coal Company Ltd (Scottish Coal) at two sites within the Douglas Valley (Broken Cross and Mainshill); and restoration works were taking place at their Glentaggart coal mine, near Glespin. In April 2013, Scottish Coal went into liquidation and their coal extraction and restoration operations ceased.

3.5 Reserves of coal remain within Broken Cross and Mainshill. Furthermore, the Council agreed to grant planning permission in August 2016 to Hargreaves Surface Mining for a new site (Glentaggart East) to the south of Douglas. The consent, however, will not be issued until a legal agreement is concluded with the Council. Work therefore has not started on the site. There was a previous planning permission for the same site granted to Scottish Coal. This was never implemented by Scottish Coal.

3.6 Until recently Hall Construction operated at Wilsontown coal mine, near Forth. Coaling, however, has now been completed and the site has been restored and is in its aftercare period. In addition, planning permission (subject to conclusion of a legal agreement) has been granted to Hall Construction with regards to a further coal site (Hardgatehead) situated adjacent to Wilsontown coal mine.

3.7 In 2012, 1.17 million tonnes of coal was produced from within South Lanarkshire, which accounted for approximately 24% of coal production across Scotland. In 2016 there were no sites extracting coal within South Lanarkshire and all works related solely to site restoration.

3.8 The price of coal has recently increased and coal extraction may be more economically viable than in 2015 – 2016 but without the security of a local market (previously material was used at the Longannet Power Station which closed in 2016) the future of coal extraction in South Lanarkshire is still unclear.

Distribution of minerals across South Lanarkshire 3

3.9 Of the 4 sites that remained unrestored following Scottish Coal's liquidation, 2 (Glentaggart and Broken Cross South) have now been restored and are entering into their aftercare period. The restoration bond monies have been secured for the remaining 2 sites (Broken Cross North and Mainshill) with restoration work expected to start on both sites in 2017.

Sand and gravel

3.10 South Lanarkshire contains extensive deposits of sand and gravel along the Clyde and Avon Valleys and smaller deposits, in the Valleys of the Medwin and Douglas Water. Current estimates suggest that South Lanarkshire is producing 1.5Mt of sand and gravel per annum from 7 operational sites. A further site (Prettsmill) recently commenced; with extraction expected to start in early 2017. This would contribute a further 30,000 tonnes per annum. It is estimated that there are currently 18.2Mt tonnes of consented reserves of sand and gravel within South Lanarkshire.

Hard rock

3.11 There are three operational hard rock quarries in South Lanarkshire providing aggregate material that is used for a variety of end uses including concrete aggregate, rail ballast, building blocks and manufactured cobbles and paviors. These quarries are expected to produce approximately 1.6Mt of aggregate per annum, with the sites estimated to have 55.5Mt in reserve.

3.12 Consideration is given to the landbank of both sand and gravel and hard rock reserves within Appendix B.

Mineral recycling

3.13 In recent years the growing policy emphasis on sustainable development has encouraged the use of secondary and recycled aggregate materials, including construction and demolition waste, as alternatives to primary aggregates.

3.14 Recycling is a way of decreasing the quantity of minerals derived from new workings. This can be achieved by increasing the recycling of inert material and using alternative material. Segregation of all recoverable materials helps to maximise efficient use of bulk mineral material. In addition to mineral recycling, soil recycling and green composting provides an efficient method for increasing the recycling of inert material.

3.15 Within South Lanarkshire there are two mineral recycling facilities, providing recycled mineral-based material, at Quay Industrial Estate, Rutherglen; and Dovesdale Farm, Stonehouse. Proposals have been put forward for a further mineral recycling facility at Wellbrae Reservoir, Hamilton. This is currently under consideration.

Bings

3.16 Waste heaps or 'Bings' arise from various types of mineral workings. The main bings found in South Lanarkshire are coal spoil from deep mining. However other wastes such as spent oil shale, ironstone, slags from smelting, metal ore waste and lime wastes are also present. Bings are normally regarded as having a negative environmental impact in an area due to their visual intrusion and their potential to contaminate surrounding land and water courses. However, bings can also be important in terms of nature conservation interest because of their highly distinctive environments (for example acidic, nutrient poor, high heavy metal content) and can often support distinct vegetation or rare species, worthy of protection.

3 Distribution of minerals across South Lanarkshire

3.17 There is an increasing awareness that the material within existing bings has a mineral potential for use in road construction and building material. There are 25 bings across South Lanarkshire and these provide an additional mineral resource within the area. Three bings currently have consent for the extraction of their mineral content, (Cadzow Bing in Hamilton, Ross Tip at Ferniegair and Douglas Water Bing near Rigside) with a further one (Auchlochan Bing No.9, Coalburn) being granted planning permission, but subject to the conclusion of a legal agreement. Ross Tip, Ferniegair is the only bing being worked at this time and work is expected to be completed in 2017.

Survey and markets

3.18 The Council undertook a survey of operators working minerals in South Lanarkshire in July 2014 to establish production rates and reserves. The results of this survey are summarised below. A list of all operational mineral sites is given in Appendix A.

3.19 The survey was undertaken in order to obtain an insight into the volume of materials being worked in South Lanarkshire, where that material was going and how it was getting there. The results indicated that sand, gravel and hard rock material was being moved mainly to destinations within the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Area by road, but that hard rock was being exported to both local and international destinations.

The performance of the Minerals Local Development Plan 4

4.1 All planning applications for mineral extraction since the proposed MLDP was published in May 2011 have been assessed against the policies of the MLDP (see Appendix C). The location of all applications assessed is shown in Appendix D.

4.2 During this time period, 34 applications for mineral development have been assessed using the MLDP policies. Of these:

- 24 were approved and consent issued;
- 6 were approved and are awaiting conclusion of a Section 75 agreement; and
- 4 were refused.

4.3 The applications were assessed against the relevant policies in the plan associated with the type of mineral process being sought permission. Table 1 shows the number of times each policy has been used in the assessment of mineral applications.

Table 1 - Number of times specific policies have been used in the determination of mineral applications

Policy	Times used	% used
Policy MIN 7 – Controlling Impacts from Extraction Sites	30	88
Policy MIN 12 – Transport	29	85
Policy MIN 4 – Restoration	29	85
Policy MIN 2 – Environmental Protection Hierarchy	27	79
Policy MIN 1 – Spatial Framework	26	76
Policy MIN 5 – Water Environment	26	76
Policy MIN 15 – Site Monitoring and Enforcement	24	71
Policy MIN 13 – Legal Agreements	21	62
Policy MIN 3 – Cumulative Impacts	20	59
Policy MIN 8 – Community Benefit	17	50
Policy MIN 11 – Supporting Information	8	24
Policy MIN 6 – Peat	7	21
Policy MIN 10 – Aggregate Recycling	6	18
Policy MIN 9 – Bing Reclamation	3	9
Policy MIN 14 – Protection of Resources	0	0

4.4 This shows that Policies MIN 4, 7 and 12 are particularly important, having been used to assess the majority of mineral applications submitted since the publication of the proposed MLDP. Also important are Policies MIN 1, 2, 5 and 15 which were used for 70% of application determinations.

4 The performance of the Minerals Local Development Plan

4.5 Also worthy of note is that Policy MIN 14 has never been used when determining a minerals planning application. This is because Policy MIN 14 seeks to avoid the sterilisation of minerals from other forms of development and is therefore more relevant to non-mineral developments. It is therefore considered that this policy should be reviewed during the preparation of SLLDP2 and its associated SG with consideration then being given to where it would be most appropriate to locate the policy.

4.6 A number of positive planning outcomes have been achieved through the implementation of the policies of the MLDP including:

- the potential extraction and restoration of two bings;
- a new sand and gravel quarry at Prettsmill
- the aggregate landbank has been maintained above the 10 year lower limit.

4.7 In addition the MLDP has been used to successfully challenge unauthorised minerals activity and been effectively defended at appeal including a proposed sand and gravel quarry at Overburns Farm, Lamington (see Appendix B).

Appendix A Operational and Consented sites in 2015

Operational sites

	Site name	Principle consent reference(s)
Coal	Broken Cross	CL/04/0827** and CL/12/0405**
	Mainshill	CL/08/0367**
Sand and gravel	Hyndford	CL/11/0285 and CL/12/0525
	Thirstone	CL/12/0293
	Newbigging	CL/97/0252
	Anniston Farm	CL/01/0058
	White Loch	CL/05/0238
	Westend Wood	CL/05/0806
	Bankend	P/M/660734
Hard rock	Dunduff	P/LK/01/88/0107P and CL/96/0005
	Cloburn	CL/09/0086
	Duneaton	CL/07/0070
Peat	Claddance Moss	EK/05/0617
	Hillhouse Farm	CL/99/0607 and CL/13/0098
	Ryeflat Moss	P/LK01950047 and CL/13/0368*
	Woodend Farm	CL/05/0759
Bings	Ross Bing	HM/06/0699
Mineral recycling	Quay Road	CR/11/0230
	Dovesdale Farm	HM/08/0667

Appendix A Operational and Consented sites in 2015

Consented sites, which are not operational

	Site name	Principle consent reference
Coal	Glentaggart East	CL/16/0051*
	Hardgatehead	CL/14/0448*
Sand and gravel	Garvald	CL/98/0432
	Prettsmill	CL/15/0151
Bings	Douglaswater Bing	CL/13/0050
	Cadzow Bing	CL/09/0202
	Auchlochan No 9 Bing	CL/01/0034*
Clay	Rigg Farm	P/M/66/722
* Approved subject to conclusion of legal agreement		
** Awaiting restoration or being restored		

Appendix B Aggregate Landbank

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) states "minerals make an important contribution to the economy, providing materials for construction, energy supply and other uses, and supporting employment" (paragraph 234). In addition SPP states: "Plans should support the maintenance of a land bank of permitted reserves for construction aggregates of at least 10 years at all times in all market areas through the identification of areas of search" (paragraph 238).

This requirement is reflected within Policy MIN 1 of the NSPG. Within South Lanarkshire, two forms of aggregates are primarily extracted – sand and gravel and hard rock.

The issue of Mineral Reserves within South Lanarkshire was considered fully in both a Hearing and in written submissions undertaken during the examination of the MLDP in 2011. At that time the Council prepared a Hearing Statement which set out remaining mineral reserves, extraction rates and the Council's views of the landbank. The Council's assessment concluded that there was at that time a 10 year landbank of both sand and gravel reserves and hard rock reserves. This was upheld by the Reporter and no further releases of sites were required to add further reserves to the landbank. As indicated in tables B.1 to B.4 the Council is still content that there is currently an adequate landbank within South Lanarkshire for the next 10 years but further reserves may be required in the longer term as sites become depleted.

South Lanarkshire Mineral Operators Survey 2014

In July 2014, the Council wrote to all the mineral operators within South Lanarkshire, requesting details of their operations. A copy of the survey form is contained within Appendix E.

The survey requested details of annual outputs and remaining mineral reserves from the various quarries across South Lanarkshire. A response was received from 85% of the aggregate mineral operators within South Lanarkshire.

Sand and gravel landbank

At the time of undertaking the survey there were seven operational sand and gravel quarries within South Lanarkshire, run by four operators. Since the survey, a further sand and gravel site is due to start production in early 2017 (Prettsmill). Table B.1 identifies the various quarries and the annual production rate. Where an operator did not respond to the survey the current extraction rates are based on the annual amount allowed by the site's planning permission.

Table B.1 - Operational sites

Site name	Production rates (tonnes) (Operators survey July 2014)	Permitted extraction rates (tonnes per annum)
Hyndford	500,000	650,000
Thirstone	132,000	132,000
Newbigging	Not Given*	350,000
Anniston Farm	25,000	25,000
Bankend	330,000	330,000
Westend Wood	5,000	No limit **
White Loch	150,000	150,000

Appendix B Aggregate Landbank

Prettsmill	Site being commenced	30,000
Total	1,492,000	1,672,000

*350,000 permitted extraction rate used

**5000 production rate for 2014 used

The current extraction rate of South Lanarkshire sand and gravel quarries is 1,492,000. This is 142,000 tonnes per annum more than that reported in 2011 when the MLDP was under examination by the Scottish Ministers (1,350,000 tonnes pa). Westend Wood does not have a restriction on extraction rates and currently has a consented reserve of 1.2 million tonnes in place. The operator has confirmed that it is their current intention to only extract 5,000 tonnes per annum from the site. The 5,000 tonne figure has been used in the total permitted extraction rates column to reflect this.

Site establishment works have recently commenced at Prettsmill Quarry and it is expected that the rate of extraction will be in the region of 30,000 tonnes per annum which is the maximum permitted. Therefore once Prettsmill is producing material, the rate of sand and gravel extraction within South Lanarkshire is expected to increase by a further 30,000 tonnes per annum to 1,522,000 tonnes per annum.

Turning to the remaining reserves, details of these were provided in 2011 during the examination process of the MLDP. At that time the sand and gravel reserve within South Lanarkshire was estimated to be 14,250,000 tonnes. The results of the 2014 operator's survey and predicted July 2016 reserve levels (based on annual extraction rates as per table B.1) are set out within Table B.2 below;

Table B.2 - Consented sites

Site name	Predicted reserve (tonnes) (Operators survey July 2014)	Predicted reserve (tonnes) (December 2016)
Hyndford	3,700,000	4,100,000
Thirstone	2,000,000	1,736,000
Snabe	494,000	0
Newbigging	2,780,000	2,080,000
Bankend	2,900,000	2,240,000
Westend Wood	1,200,000	1,190,000
White Loch	1,200,000	900,000
Garvald	5,300,000	5,300,000
Annieston	100,000	50,000
Prettsmill	N/A	600,000
Total	19,674,000	18,196,000

Appendix B Aggregate Landbank

In December 2016, a planning application (CL/12/0525) was granted for an extension to Hyndford Quarry which added a further 1,400,000 tonnes of consented reserves of sand and gravel into the landbank.

Since the 2014 survey remaining reserves at Snabe Quarry have been exhausted and the consented reserves of the majority of sand and gravel quarries have been reduced. However, planning permission for Prettsmill and extensions to Thirstone Quarry have been approved adding some 2.8Mt of consented reserves to the landbank. These new reserves and the other quarry reserves gives a landbank of consented reserves of 16.8Mt which when added with the 1.4Mt granted at Hyndford gives consented reserves of 18.2Mt within South Lanarkshire. This 18.2Mt land bank equates to an increase of approximately 4Mt since 2011. The landbank has therefore been increased since 2011. Garvald quarry currently has a permitted reserve of 5.3Mt and a permission that lapses in October 2017 if not commenced. It has reasonably been assumed that this quarry will commence by October 2017 to ensure its reserve is maintained.

The Overburns decision

The Council's landbank of sand and gravel was recently considered by a Reporter during the planning appeal for an application for the Overburns sand and gravel quarry, near Symington (CL/11/0305) which was refused in 2012.

Within the Reporter's decision (dismissing the appeal) dated 9th January 2013, it was noted that the current economic downturn has inevitably reduced the demand for sand and gravel, and estimated the need for 17 million tonnes of sand and gravel over the next 10 years.

The Availability of the Consented Reserves

Whilst there are sufficient consented reserves of sand and gravel within South Lanarkshire to meet the 10 year landbank, these reserves require to be available to meet market demands over the next 10 years. Constraints such as capacity of plant or limits placed on planning consents can constrain the production rates of quarries. Nevertheless, based on the current sites, levels in excess of current outputs can be sustained. It is however noted that additional capacity would be required at the end of the 10 year period to offset the closure of a number of quarries such as Annieston Farm and the depletion of reserves at Bankend and Newbigging, if expected production levels continue.

Conclusion

The extraction rate of sand and gravel in South Lanarkshire in 2014 was 1,492,000 tonnes per annum, with a permitted extraction rate of 1,672,000 tonnes per annum (2016). This is higher than the rate experienced in 2011 but also reflects the commencement of extraction of reserves such as at White Loch Quarry.

Consented reserves have increased since 2011 to 18,196,000 tonnes, following the consent of Garvald Quarry, White Loch Quarry and extensions to Thirstone and Hyndford Quarries, despite reserves being depleted at Snabe Quarry and Newbigging Quarry.

The consented reserves represent a landbank of approximately 10.9 years, based on permitted extraction rates and exceed the level of landbank considered necessary by the Reporter within the Overburns appeal. Appendix F shows a breakdown in relation to permitted extraction over the next 10 years in relation to consented reserves within the area.

Appendix B Aggregate Landbank

Nevertheless, there will be a need for further capacity at the end of the 10 year period to off-set the closure and depletion of some quarries.

Hard rock landbank

There are three operational hard rock quarries within South Lanarkshire, as shown on Table B.3. Based on remaining reserves in 2013 and production rates in 2011, it was estimated that there was enough hard rock reserves for 41 years of production. It should be noted that in 2013 Dunduff Quarry had no maximum consented reserve in place and the reserve figure was an estimation based on information from the Operator. A consented reserve is now in place as per below.

Table B.3 – Hard rock reserves and production rates – 2013

	Remaining reserve (2013)	Production rates 2013
Duneaton	3,300,000	100,000
Cloburn	20,000,000	500,000
Dunduff	30,000,000	700,000
Total	53,300,000	1,300,000

According to the Mineral Operators survey carried out in July 2014, the most recent remaining reserves and production rates are as set out in Table B.4. It is assumed that there has not been a dramatic increase in hard rock demand in the intervening time period from 2014 to 2017. Furthermore Duneaton and Cloburn Quarry were granted permission for modest extensions and therefore their reserves have been increased since 2013 as shown in table B.4.

Table B.4 – Hard rock reserves and production rates - 2014

	Remaining reserve (July 2014 Operator survey)	Production rates (July 2014 Operator survey)
Duneaton	3,400,000	77,000
Cloburn	22,150,000	700,000
Dunduff	30,000,000	600,000-800,000
Total	55,550,000	1,577,000

Based on these extraction rates, a remaining reserve of 35 years exists. In 2015 planning permission (CL/14/0212) was granted at Dunduff Quarry to consolidate previous consents. Previously there was no restriction on the permitted basal depth of the quarry and therefore there was no maximum

Appendix B Aggregate Landbank

consented reserve. CL/14/0212 consolidated the quarry's previous permissions and limits the consented reserve at 30,000,000. Subject to approval of pre-start conditions it is expected that this consolidated application will be commenced in 2017.

Conclusion

It is considered that a 10 year landbank of hard rock reserves can easily be provided within South Lanarkshire.

Appendix C Applications assessed against the MLDP

	Planning application	Site	Development description	Council decision	Policy MIN 1	Policy MIN 2	Policy MIN 3	Policy MIN 4	Policy MIN 5	Policy MIN 6	Policy MIN 7	Policy MIN 8	Policy MIN 9	Policy MIN 10	Policy MIN 11	Policy MIN 12	Policy MIN 13	Policy MIN 14	Policy MIN 15
1	HM/09/0009	Wellbrae Reservoir, Hamilton	Proposed restoration of former reservoir	Refused	x	x	x	x	x		x			x		x	x		x
2	CL/09/0329	Newbigging Quarry, Newbigging	Extension to sand and gravel quarry	Approved	x	x		x	x		x	x			x	x	x		x
3	HM/10/0225	Carscallan Quarry, Quarter	Infill previous open-cast Clay Quarry	Approved	x	x	x	x	x		x					x	x		x
4	CL/11/0257	Thirstone Quarry, nr Crawfordjohn	Extension to sand and gravel quarry	Approved	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				x			x
5	CL/11/0285	Hyndford Quarry, Lanark	Review of Old Mineral Permission (P/LK/01950183P)	Approved	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				x			
6	EK/11/0213	Snabe Quarry near Drumdog	Installation of conveyor to transport sand and gravel from Bankend Quarry to Snabe Quarry	Approved	x	x	x		x		x					x			
7	CL/11/0011	Raventruther Rail Terminal	Extension of hours of plant operation from 19.00hrs to 20.00 hrs Monday to Friday	Approved												x			
8	EK/11/0230	Waterbank Farm near East Kilbride	Change of use of agricultural shed and surrounding land to materials recycling facility	Refused				x			x			x					
9	CL/11/0022	Wilsontown Surface Mine	Extension to existing surface coal mine to extract 150,000 tonnes of coal	Approved	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				x	x		x

Appendix C Applications assessed against the MLDP

	Planning application	Site	Development description	Council decision	Policy MIN 1	Policy MIN 2	Policy MIN 3	Policy MIN 4	Policy MIN 5	Policy MIN 6	Policy MIN 7	Policy MIN 8	Policy MIN 9	Policy MIN 10	Policy MIN 11	Policy MIN 12	Policy MIN 13	Policy MIN 14	Policy MIN 15
10	CL/11/0305	Overburns Farm Lamington	Extraction of sand and gravel by quarrying methods	Refused	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				x	x		x
11	CL/11/0513	Wilstontown Revised Surface Mine	Modification of planning obligation - increase value of restoration bond	Approved			x												
12	CL/12/0147	Thirstone Quarry, nr Crawfordjohn	Extraction of Sand and Gravel and ancillary operations (retrospective)	Approved	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				x			x
13	EK/12/0241	Waterbank Farm, Carmunock	Formation of materials recycling facility	Refused			x				x			x					
14	CL/11/0405	Broken Cross North East Extension	Extraction of coal by opencast methods and restoration to agricultural land	Approved	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x		x
15	CL/11/0498	Thorniehall Farm, Douglas	Infilling of agricultural land to create riding arena	Approved										x					
16	CL/11/0516	Thorniehall Farm, Douglas	Infill of land (Retrospective)	Approved										x					
17	CL/12/0392	Thirstone Quarry, nr Crawfordjohn	Extension to sand and gravel quarry	Approved	x	x		x	x		x	x				x	x		x
18	CL/11/0198	Glentagart East, near Douglas	Extraction of coal and other minerals by opencast methods	Approved	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x		x
19	CL/13/0050	Douglas Water Bing, Rigside	Phased extraction of bing material	Approved	x	x	x	x	x		x					x	x		x

Appendix C Applications assessed against the MLDP

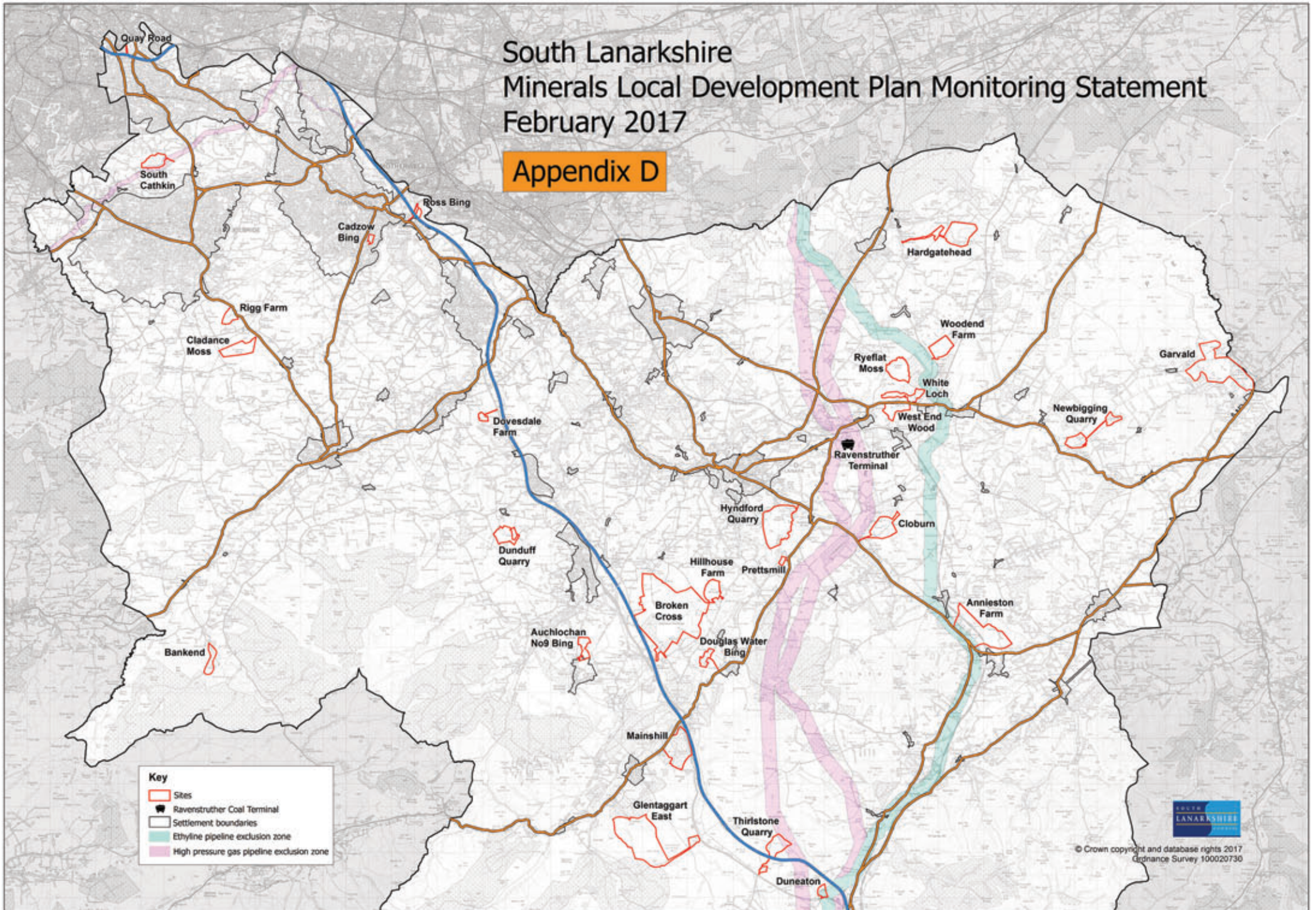
	Planning application	Site	Development description	Council decision	Policy MIN 1	Policy MIN 2	Policy MIN 3	Policy MIN 4	Policy MIN 5	Policy MIN 6	Policy MIN 7	Policy MIN 8	Policy MIN 9	Policy MIN 10	Policy MIN 11	Policy MIN 12	Policy MIN 13	Policy MIN 14	Policy MIN 15
20	CL/13/0098	Hillhouse Farm, Douglaswater	Extension Timescale for Peat Extraction Operations Until 7th September 2024	Approved, subject to legal agreement	x	x		x	x	x	x					x	x		x
21	CL/12/0236	Duneaton Quarry, near Abington	Formation of materials recycling facility	Approved, subject to legal agreement										x					
22	CL/10/0454	Dunduff Quarry, Boghead	Extension to hard rock quarry	Approved, subject to legal agreement	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				x	x		x
23	CL/12/0293	Thirstone Quarry, near Crawfordjohn	Extension to sand and gravel quarry	Approved, subject to legal agreement	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x		x

Appendix C Applications assessed against the MLDP

Key to mineral policies	
Policy MIN 1 – Spatial Framework Policy MIN 2 – Environmental Protection Hierarchy Policy MIN 3 – Cumulative Impacts Policy MIN 4 – Restoration Policy MIN 5 – Water Environment Policy MIN 6 – Peat Policy MIN 7 – Controlling Impact from Extraction Sites Policy MIN 8 – Community Benefit	Policy MIN 9 – Bing Reclamation Policy MIN 10 – Aggregate Recycling Policy MIN 11 – Supporting Information Policy MIN 12 – Transport Policy MIN 13 – Legal Agreements Policy MIN 14 – Protection of Resources Policy MIN 15 – Site Monitoring and Enforcement

South Lanarkshire Minerals Local Development Plan Monitoring Statement February 2017

Appendix D



Appendix E - 2015 Operators Survey Form

South Lanarkshire Minerals/Waste Operators Survey – 2015

1	Site Name	
2	Site Address	
3	Operator Name	
4	Operator's Address	
5	Principle planning permission reference(s) for the operation	
6	Type of material worked on the site	
7	Site Area (ha)	
8	Production/importation rate of site, per annum	
9	Estimated remaining reserve/capacity of the site	
10a	Market area covered by the site	
10b	Catchment served by the site	
11	Principle mode of transport	

Guidance to completing the South Lanarkshire Minerals/Waste Operators Survey

1	Please provide the name the site is usually referred to.
2	Please provide the postal address for the site, including the closest postcode where possible.
3	Please provide the name of the main Operator of the site.
4	Please provide the main Operator's company postal address, if this differs from the site address.
5	Please provide the principle planning permission reference(s) for site operations
6	Please confirm what type of material is worked on site? For example; sand and gravel, hard rock, coal, peat, waste etc
7	Please provide the area of the site to the closest hectare.
8	Please provide the annual production rate of the site, to the closest 1,000 tonnes per annum. For waste management sites please provide the importation rates to the closest 1,000 tonnes per annum.

Appendix E - 2015 Operators Survey Form

9	<p>Please provide the estimated remaining reserve of the site to the closest 1,000 tonnes for mineral workings.</p> <p>For waste management sites please provide the remaining capacity, to the closest 1,000 tonnes, of the site.</p>
10a	<p>Please indicate the market area your product/site principally serves –</p> <p>For example; Local (South Lanarkshire), Regional (Glasgow and the Clyde Valley, Edinburgh and the Lothian's etc), National (Scotland and the UK), International (outwith the UK).</p>
10b	<p>Please confirm the catchment served by the site, where applicable.</p> <p>For mineral extraction, what radius in miles is the majority (80%) of the material sold?</p> <p>For waste management site, what radius in miles is the majority (80%) of the waste sourced from?</p>
11	<p>Please confirm the principle mode of transport used - Road, Rail, Sea, Air</p> <p>If more than 1 mode of transport is generally used, please indicate all modes – i.e. road to rail.</p>

Appendix F Estimated Maximum Annual Extraction Levels 2017 - 2027

Estimated Maximum Annual Extraction Levels 2017 - 2027

*No maximum permitted extraction rate set. Operator currently committed to 5,000 extraction annually
 ** No maximum permitted extraction rate. Annual extraction rate calculated on reserve quantity and length of planning permission.

Site	Reference	2016 Reserve	(Maximum annual extraction) 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total (Potential Extraction)	Remaining reserve after 10 years
Hyndford	CL/11/0285 CL/12/0525	4,100,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	200,000	0	0	0	4,100,000	0
Thirstone	CL/12/0293	1,736,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000	1,320,000	416,000
Newbigging	CL/97/0252	2,080,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	330,000	0	0	0	0	2,080,000	0
Bankend	P/M/66/0734	2,240,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	260,000	0	0	0	2,240,000	0
Westend Wood	CL/05/0806	1,190,000	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*	50,000	1,140,000
White Loch	CL/05/0238	900,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	0	0	0	900,000	0
Garvald	CL/98/0432	5,300,000	253,000**	253,000	253,000	253,000	253,000	253,000	253,000	253,000	253,000	253,000	2,277,000	3,023,000
Annieston Farm	CL/01/0058	50,000	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0
Prettsmill	CL/15/0151	600,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	300,000	300,000
Totals		18,196,000	1,642,000	18,895,000	1,894,975	1,894,975	1,894,975	1,874,975	1,244,975	420,000	420,000	420,000	13,317,000	4,879,000

**South Lanarkshire
Local Development Plan
Main Issues Report**

South Lanarkshire Council
Community and Enterprise Resources
Planning and Economic Development
Montrose House, 154 Montrose Crescent
Hamilton ML3 6LB
www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk

If you need this information in another language or format, please contact us to discuss how we can best meet your needs.
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