Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole

Local Aggregates Assessment 2016 (DRAFT)

Incorporating data up to and including 2016

Bournemouth Borough Council
Dorset County Council
Borough of Poole

December 2017

Summary

E.1. In Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, total sales of all types of aggregate in 2016 were 2.0 million tonnes (mt), a decrease of some 150,000 tonnes from the 2015 figure of 2.2 mt. The total sales figures for 2015 and 2016, broken down by aggregate type, are set out in Table ES 1 below:

Table 1

	2015			2016		
Type of Aggregate		**10 year average****	**3 year average****		**10 year average****	**3 year average****
Recycled	327,178 * (15%)	0.27	0.32	346,157 * (17%)	0.29	0.33
Marine Dredged	87,268 (4%)	0.09	0.09	82,750 (4%)	0.09	0.09
Crushed Rock – Local Land-won	239,517 (11%)	0.23	0.23	197,873 (10%)	0.23	0.24
Land-won Sand and Gravel	1,501,031 (70%)	1.55	1.61	1,386,099 (69%)	1.51	1.54
Totals	**2,154,994 (100%)**	**2.14**	**2.25**	**2,012,879 (100%)**	**2.12**	**2.20**

* Partly estimated due to lack of returns from some operators
** million tonnes

E.2. Table 1 below summarises results and sets out the ten-year average and three-year average sales figures for all the types of aggregates produced in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.

Recycled aggregate

E.3. In 2016 recycled aggregate sales increased. As noted, sales are likely to be higher than is indicated by recording output from permitted sites. Permitted capacity is far in excess of this, and it is assumed that output could increase, provided the source of supply and markets were both available.

Marine dredged sand and gravel

E.4. In 2016, the wharf at Poole imported 82,750 tonnes of aggregate, a slight decrease over the previous year. Indications are that it could import more if demand existed. The highest amount imported since figures were recorded in 2003 was 110,000 tonnes in 2008, indicating a capacity for increased importation of an additional 20,000 tonnes per annum. Supply is available.

Crushed rock – land-won

E.5. In 2016, 197,873 tonnes of crushed rock were produced. For crushed rock, the 10 year average sales level is approximately 230,000 tonnes per annum. The highest level of annual sales since 1999 was 440,000 in 2001. This indicates there is capacity to increase sales by approximately 200,000 tonnes per annum. The landbank is estimated to be at least 50 years and it is considered that sales could increase if demand existed, subject to other constraints such as access between quarries and markets. The Mineral Planning Authority considers it appropriate to continue to use the 10 year average to determine the landbank.

Crushed rock – rail imported

E.6. In 2016 the Hamworthy rail depot was not in use and no crushed rock was imported by rail from Somerset or elsewhere. The maximum amount imported since 2003 was 160,000 tonnes in 2004. The 10 year average, measured from 2003 to 2012, was some 90,000 tonnes per annum. Imparts have resumed (from February 2017) and this indicates that there is capacity to import at least 90,000 tonnes per annum and this could increase provided demand existed and subject to other constraints.

Crushed rock – road imported

E.7. Approximately 260,000 tonnes of crushed rock was imported by road in 2014, primarily from Somerset. There are no planning restrictions on the amount that can enter Dorset this way and Somerset's landbank is adequate to maintain sales so subject to other constraints (e.g. traffic volumes) it is expected that supply will be maintained and can increase to meet demand as required.

Land-won sand and gravel

E.8. Land-won sand and gravel, particularly Poole Formation sand, is by far the highest proportion of the 'mix' of supply of aggregate for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. There was a decrease in sales between 2015 and 2016 as shown in the table above. At 1.4 mt, sales in 2016 were below both the ten year average figure of 1.55 mt and the three year average figure of 1.61 mt.

E.9. This decrease in sales may be a response to uncertainty in economic forecasts. It will also include the fact of decreasing production from some of the Poole Formation sand quarries, as reserves decline. It is also noted that the rate of housing completions, one possible measure of future demand, is likely to increase in the future although no sharp, short-term increases are expected. There are no other projects likely to lead to sharp, sudden changes in demand.

E.10. Future sales will be met from existing permitted reserves together with the sites and areas to be identified and allocated through the emerging Mineral Sites Plan. Since sales have shown a decline, rather than a continued increase, the Mineral Planning Authority is inclined to use the ten-year average for the coming year to determine the landbank and to estimate likely future demand and reserve depletion. This will be reviewed again for the Local Aggregates Assessment 2017.

E.11. All sources of aggregate demonstrate capacity for some increase in supply, should demand increase, and no sharp increases in demand are expected in the next year. In the longer term, there are adequate landbanks for sand and gravel and crushed rock. The emerging Mineral Sites Plan seeks to identify and allocate adequate new sites to maintain production and sales and allow for flexibility in the market. The Mineral Planning Authority has reasonable confidence that sites will be identified and permitted to maintain supply at the level of provision as set out in Policy AS1 of the 2014 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy. If monitoring of supply shows that the identified need is unlikely to be delivered, it may become necessary to review the strategy/policies.

E.12. **It is therefore considered that it is appropriate at this time to continue to use the 10 year average figure of 1.55 mtpa as set out in this Local Aggregates Assessment, to establish the size of the landbank and level of provision for both sand and gravel and crushed rock.**

Aggregate sales

1.1. **Table 2** below sets out aggregate sales in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.

Table 2 – Aggregate Sales

Aggregate types	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	10 YEAR AVERAGE	3 YEAR AVERAGE
River Terrace (million tonnes)	0.48	0.59	0.66	0.57	0.74	0.71	0.63	0.7	0.56	0.67	0.26	0.46	0.42	0.48	0.49	0.56	0.58	0.56	**0.50**	**0.57**
Poole Formation (million tonnes)	0.84	1.02	1.15	0.99	0.89	0.95	1.08	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.1	0.95	1.11	1.17	0.92	0.82	**1.00**	**0.97**
Total Land-Won	1.32	1.61	1.81	1.56	1.63	1.66	1.71	1.8	1.56	1.67	1.26	1.41	1.52	1.43	1.60	1.73	1.50	1.39	**1.51**	**1.54**
Local Land-Won Crushed Rock (million tonnes)	0.31	0.42	0.44	0.38	0.34	0.30	0.20	0.19	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.28	0.24	0.20	**0.23**	**0.24**
Crushed Rock - Rail Imported (million tonnes)	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.04**	**0.00**
Sand and Gravel - Marine Dredged (million tonnes)	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	**0.09**	**0.09**
Recycled aggregates (million tonnes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.23	0.3	0.25	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.35	**0.29**	**0.33**
Total production - million tonnes per annum	Not available							2.35	2.26	2.48	1.89	2.05	2.1	2.03	2.14	2.42	2.16	2.02	**2.15**	**2.20**

Notes.

1) Figures in million tonnes per annum.
2) 1999 to 2002 land won sand and gravel figures sourced from SWRAWP Annual Reports 1999 - 2002.
3) Land-won sand and gravel 'split' between Poole Formation and River Terrace for 1999 to 2002 is estimated based on average proportional split for the years 2003 to 2014, and included in the 2014 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy.
4) **Recycled Aggregate total based on some estimated figures - due to incomplete returns**