

- Basics of quarrying
- Basics of mineral planning
- Unique aspects Revocation, Prohibition, ROMPS
- Unconventional Gas Exploitation aka Fracking



What is a mining operation?

Not statutorily defined, but by virtue of s55(4) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, includes the removal of material of any description from:

- A mineral working deposit
- A deposit of pulverised fuel ash, surface ash or clinker
- A deposit of iron, steel, or metallic slag
- A disused railway embankment

Definition of Minerals

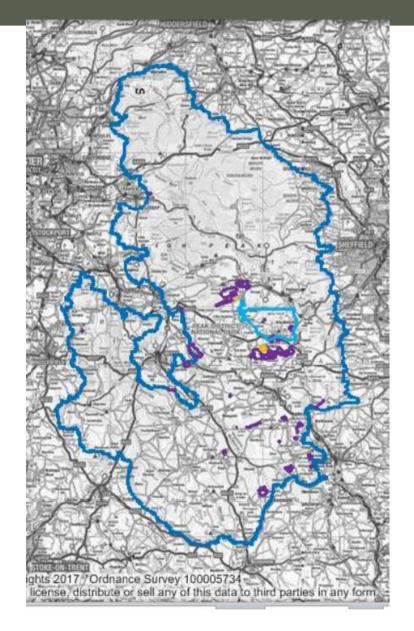
All minerals and substances in or under the land of a kind ordinarily worked for removal by underground or surface working,

Definition of winning and working of minerals

Not statutorily defined. The judgement of English Clay Lovering Pochin & Co Ltd v Plymouth Corporation 1974 and South Glamorgan County Council v Hobbs (Quarries) 1980 determined that:

'Winning' consists of preparing the ground and removing overburden, and; 'Working' is removal of the target mineral.







What type of minerals do we have in the Peak District?



Vein Minerals



Deep Rake – Longstone Edge

High Rake/Bow Rake - Longstone Edge

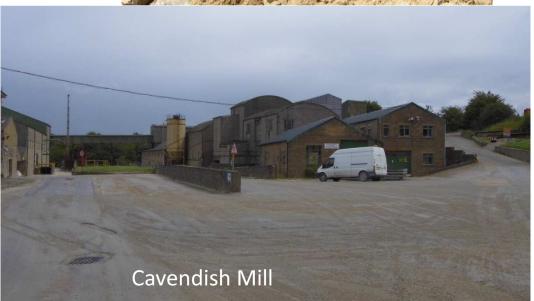




Tailings waste from Vein Mineral processing









Fluorspar is the main vein mineral sought in the Peak District and this is used in the chemical industry in processes related to: refrigeration, foam blowing, air conditioning, non-stick coatings, aerosols, anaesthetics and for etching crystal glass.

EPN.

Fluorspar is also used to a lesser extent in steel and aluminium making.







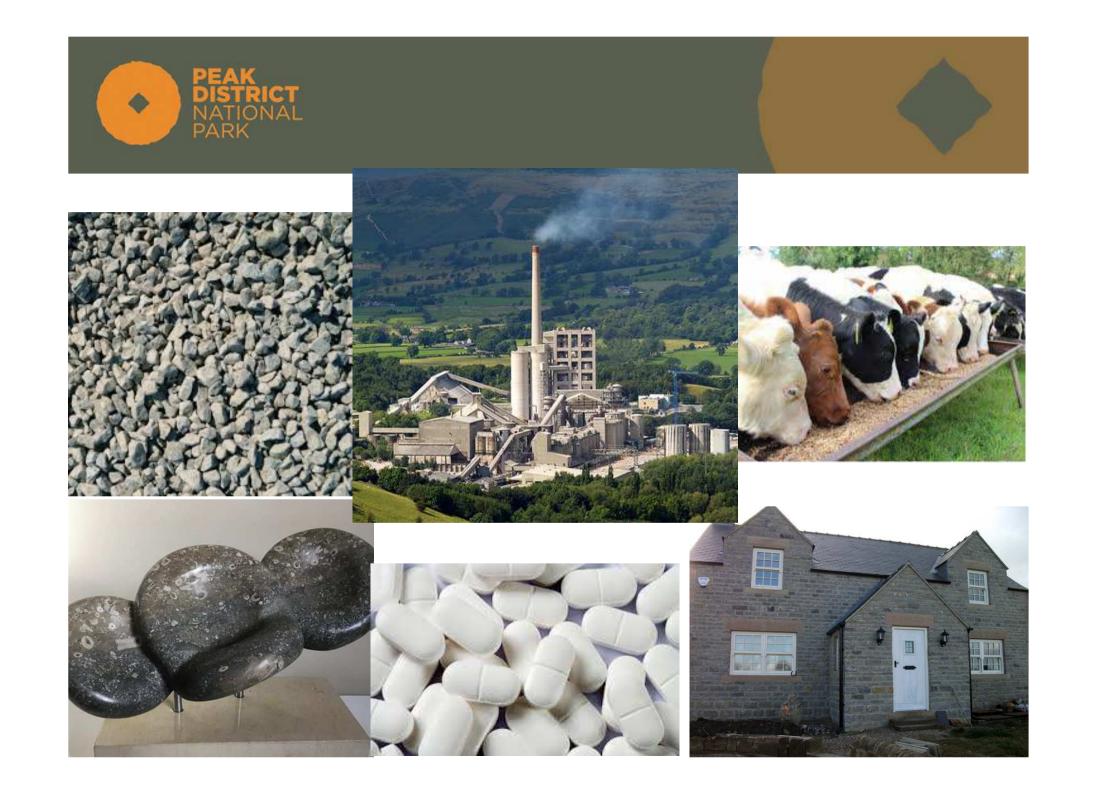


Limestone

Decorative Stone)



Tunstead Old Moor (Aggregates and Cement)









Gritstone











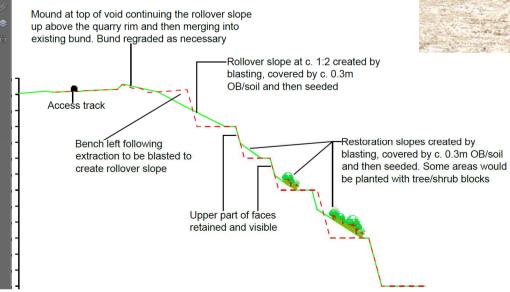




Quarry features

- Rollovers
- Benching
- Haul Roads
- Overburden









Restoration

Deep Rake, Longstone Edge

Vein mineral restoration using wet tailings





Arthurton West Extension, Longstone Edge

Restored with tailings and limestone







Goddards Quarry, Stoney Middleton







Wraggs Quarry, Beeley Moor



Review of Old Mineral Permissions (ROMPS), and Periodic Reviews

- Many sites in the Peak District were initially granted permission in the 1950's, by central government, at the advent of the planning system.
- The Environment Act required that all old mineral permissions be reviewed and that all mineral permissions be reviewed every 15 years (or more by agreement).
- This system ensures sites have modern operating conditions.
- Schemes cannot be refused, even if they would be contrary to current policy in principle.
- If the asset value or viability of a site is compromised by the conditions then compensation is payable.



Prohibitions Orders can only be made when:

(a) no winning and working or depositing has occurred, to any substantial extent, at the site for a period of at least two years; and

(b) it appears to the mineral planning authority, on the evidence available to them at the time when they make the order, that resumption of the winning and working or the depositing to any substantial extent at the site is unlikely.

Revocation Orders

In the case of minerals development an order can only be made before minerals development begins or in respect of uncompleted parts of the minerals development.

If an Order is unopposed, the local authority can confirm it.

Usually used where all with an interest in the land have agreed (by legal agreement not to object to an Order and to indemnify the Authority against any claims for compensation.



Finally, Fracking.....

- Proposals can only come forward in the National Park below 1200m
- We would determine applications on the basis of existing policies relating to major development (NPPF para 116, MIN1 of the Core Strategy)
- The Authority cannot take a campaigning approach to fracking as we are a mineral planning authority

