

TEARSALL OPEN PIT, BONSALE LANE

461

- (1) planning decision
- (2) 2010 s106 Agreement

PLANNING DECISION NOTICE

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To: Glebe Mines Ltd
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Stoke on Trent
ST1 5DB

P.10213

THIS NOTICE RELATES TO PLANNING CONTROL ONLY, ANY OTHER STATUTORY CONSENT MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS & GENERAL DEVELOPMENT ORDER

In pursuance of the powers vested in the Peak District National Park Authority under the above Acts and Order, and with reference to your application for Full Minerals Application (EIA), details of which are as follows:

Office Code No. NP/DDD/0208/0104
 Date received: 30 January 2008
 Proposal: Proposed extraction of fluorspar ore and associated vein mineral by open pit methods from an extension to the workings at Tearsall
 Location: Tearsall Open Pit
 Bonsall Lane
 Matlock
 Parish: South Darley

THE DECISION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PERMISSION FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT in the manner described on the application and shown on the accompanying plans and drawings is

GRANTED subject to the following conditions:

Pre Commencement**Archaeological**

- 1) No stripping of soil preparatory to mineral extraction shall take place within the proposed development area until a programme of archaeological work (including open area excavation), for recording and retrieval of archaeology as mitigation for the loss of archaeological interest, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA). Such a scheme must include an archaeological watching brief, which provides a 28 day period of notice of any soil stripping. The scheme shall then be carried out as agreed.

Signed _____

Date _____

Attention is called to the notes at the end of this Decision Notice

Geotechnical

- 2) No mineral extraction shall take place until a programme of geotechnical investigation has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the MPA and is subsequently carried out as agreed.
- 3) No mineral extraction shall take place until the geotechnical assessment, resulting from condition 2 above, has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the MPA and all recommendations shall be undertaken as agreed. This will include measures to stabilise the southern face including the implementation of rock anchors which shall be undertaken as part of the initial site works.

Ecological

- 4) No soil stripping or mineral extraction shall take place until details have been submitted by the applicant for the treatment of old spoil mounds and agreed in writing by the MPA.
The details shall include:
 - i) the retention of mounds 110, 117, 102 and 103 in situ, and the translocation of mounds 106, 107 and 109 (numbers as shown on drawing :Figure 3 – Results of the earthwork survey)
 - ii) the timing of the translocation works
 - iii) details of fencing
 - iv) grazing of the retained and translocated mounds
 - v) the methods of translocation
 - vi) the location of the receptor site for the translocated mounds
 and upon approval the details shall be implemented as approved unless a variation has first been agreed in the writing by the MPA.
- 5) No soil stripping or mineral extraction shall take place until detailed mitigation strategy for great crested newts has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the MPA.
The details shall include:
 - i) details of receptor ponds and for hibernacula sites including scales and cross sections to include a 50 metre buffer site between the receptor site and the old quarry working face
 - ii) location of where existing spoil will be placed / used for hibernacula habitat
 - iii) specifications for newt fencing and location around the site
 and upon approval the details shall be implemented as approved unless a variation has first been agreed in the writing by the MPA.
- 6) No soil stripping or mineral extraction shall take place until a detailed mitigation strategy for the provision of hibernacula habitat for bats has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the MPA.
The details shall include:
 - i) the design and dimensions of the structure
 - ii) the location of the structure
 - iii) the timings of the construction of the structure
 and upon the approval the details shall be implemented as approved unless a variation has been agreed in writing by the MPA.

Fencing

- 7) Prior to the commencement of operations, fencing of a height, type and colour which has been subject to prior approval by the MPA shall be provided around the perimeter of the site. The fencing shall be retained and maintained, in the agreed form, throughout that period the land is being worked for minerals and is subject to restoration. Upon completion of restoration the fencing shall be removed from the site.

Waste Treatment

- 8) No development except that required for the re-grading activities within the original site, shall take place within the extension area until the waste materials within the original site have been re-graded and an interceptor drain has been installed in accordance with the details shown on approved plans ref NL07946/68, NL07946/42 and NL07946/72.

Commencement

- 9) The development hereby permitted shall have begun within 3 years of the date of this permission.
- 10) The working, restoration and aftercare of the site shall be carried out only in accordance with this permission and its conditions, the application, EIA and plans including:

NL07946/01 dated January 2008 (Site Location)
 NL07946/02 dated January 2008 (Application Boundary)
 NL07946/42 Rev E dated 20/10/08 (Proposed Waste Re-profiling)
 NL07946/50 Rev H dated 03/12/08 (Phase 1 Extraction)
 NL07946/50A Rev D dated 03/12/08 (Phase 1 Cross Sections)
 NL07946/51 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 1 Backfill)
 NL07946/52 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 2 Extraction)
 NL07946/52A Rev C dated 11/11/08 (Phase 2 Cross Sections)
 NL07946/53 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 2 Backfill)
 NL07946/54 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 3 Extraction)
 NL07946/54A Rev C dated 11/11/08 (Phase 3 Cross Sections)
 NL07946/55 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 4 Extraction)
 NL07946/55A Rev C dated 11/11/08 (Phase 4 Cross Sections)
 NL07946/56 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 5 Extraction)
 NL07946/56A Rev C dated 11/11/08 (Phase 5 Cross Sections)
 NL07946/57 Rev G dated 11/11/08 (Restoration Contours)
 NL07946/66 dated November 08 (Total Extraction Void)
 NL07946/71 dated November 08 (Temporary Ore Storage Area)
 NL/07946/68 dated November 08 (Overburden Placement to Gain Access to Phase 1)
 NL07946/72 dated November 08 (Sequence Plan for Waste Re-profiling and Phase 1 Access)
 NL07946/64 Rev A dated received 12/11/08 (Restoration Plan)
 NL07946/65 dated 21/10/08 (Restoration Plan Cross Sections)
 NL07946/70 dated November 08 (Restoration Sections C-C and D-D)

unless amended by this permission and its conditions.

Decision Notice

- 11) A copy of the decision notice and accompanying approved plans and documents shall be held at the site office and shall be available for inspection by the MPA throughout the duration of the development hereby approved.

Duration

- 12) The winning, working and removal of minerals from the site shall cease within or before 6 years from the date of the implementation of the permission.
- 13) Final restoration to nature conservation, and amenity (nature conservation) afteruse shall be completed within 12 months of the permanent cessation of mineral extraction activity or within a period of 7 years from the date of commencement of the permission whichever is sooner, in accordance with the approved plans ref NL07946/64 Rev A, NL07946/65 and NL07946/70, unless an alternative scheme is otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.

Operating Programme

- 14) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA or subsequently amended by the requirements of conditions of this permission, the working, stockpiling, tipping, restoration and aftercare of the site shall be carried out only in accordance with the working and phasing plans and accompanying details submitted in and with the application.

Working Scheme

- 15) The method of working shall take place in accordance with the agreed five phases set out in the approved plans accompanying the application, as detailed in condition 10 of this permission. No development shall take place in phase 3 and subsequently in phases 4 and 5 until the progressive restoration of phase 1 and then subsequently phases 2 and 3 has been undertaken

respectively in accordance with the approved restoration scheme. Prior to the commencement of each phase of working an indicative timing plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the MPA and the sequencing of working shall be undertaken in accordance with the sequencing details set out in the approved phasing plan, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.

- 16) At no less than 6 monthly intervals a current survey plan of the site detailing the positions and levels of faces, benches, stockpiles, waste heaps and backfilled areas shall be submitted to the MPA. This shall be summarised by a statement summarising the implementation and progress of activities at the site and a volumetric assessment of material extracted and deposited at the site linked to phasing timescales.

Type of Mineral

- 17) No mineral shall be worked and removed from the site other than fluorspar and barite ore containing not less than 15% fluorspar and/or barytes in Phase 1 taken as an average percentage content per tonne over a 3 month period and 15% fluorspar and/or barytes in Phases 2 to 5 inclusive taken as an average percentage content per tonne over a one month period suitable for processing at Cavendish Mill. No limestone (waste, overburden and host rock) shall be removed from the site.
- 18) No later than every 21 days following the end of each calendar month and throughout the duration of the development hereby approved, monthly written assay analyses of all mineral removed from the site specifying average percentage content of fluorspar and barytes per tonne shall be supplied on a confidential basis to the MPA.

Output

- 19) From the date of this permission the site operator shall maintain records of weekly sales output of mineral from the site. All such records and weighbridge tickets shall be provided to the MPA on a confidential basis within 14 days of the MPA's request. All records shall be kept for at least three years.
- 20) The total annual sales output of mineral from the site shall not exceed 120,000 tonnes in any calendar year.
- 21) In January of each year the operator shall supply in writing to the MPA a schedule showing the total sales output of mineral from the site (in tonnes) for the preceding calendar year.
- 22) The total sales output of mineral from the site shall not exceed 660,000 tonnes from the date of this permission.

Geotechnical

- 23) For the duration of the winning and working of minerals under this permission, every January or such other intervals as may be agreed in writing by the MPA, the geotechnical assessments and geotechnical appraisals undertaken at the site shall be submitted to the MPA.

Access

- 24) No vehicles shall gain access to the site except by way of the access shown on plans NL07946/02 Application Boundary dated January 2008, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.

Surfacing

- 25) The surfacing of the site access shall be maintained in a good state of repair and be kept free of mud and debris at all times until completion of site restoration and aftercare.

Vehicle Cleaning

- 26) No commercial vehicles shall enter the public highway unless their wheels and chassis have been cleaned to prevent material being deposited on the public highway. Facilities to ensure this shall be provided by the site operator throughout the period of mineral extraction and shall be adequately maintained during that period.

Routeing

- 27) Lorries leaving the site shall not turn left, and not later than three months of the date of commencement of the permission details of a sign indicating that lorries are prohibited from turning left, and proposed position of the sign shall be submitted to the MPA for written agreement. The agreed sign shall be displayed at the exit of the site throughout the duration of the period of winning and working minerals from the site and during restoration of the site and shall be removed upon the permanent cessation of these activities

Traffic

- 28) The total number of lorry movements per day shall not exceed 50 movements (25 into the site, 25 out of the site) on Monday to Friday. No lorry movements shall take place on Saturdays, Sundays or Bank or Public Holidays. The total number of lorry movements per annum shall not exceed 12,600.
- 29) No vehicles other than 6 or 8 wheel tippers with a capacity of 25 tonnes shall be used to transport extracted mineral from the site.

Hours of Operation

- 30) Except in emergencies to maintain safe working (which shall be notified to the MPA as soon as practicable) or unless the MPA has agreed otherwise in writing: -

i) No operations (including the loading, unloading, arrival and dispatch of lorries) other than servicing, environmental monitoring, maintenance and testing of plant shall be carried out at the site; except between the hours of:

07:00 to 17:30 Monday to Friday (Excluding Bank or Public Holidays).

07:00 to 13:00 Saturdays.

ii) Notwithstanding clause (i) above, no working of mineral within 5m of the original site surface levels, soil stripping or spreading or operations for the formation and subsequent removal of material from soil storage areas and overburden storage areas shall be carried out except between the following times:

08:00 hours and 17:30 hours Monday to Friday (Excluding Bank or Public Holidays).

iii) No operations other than environmental monitoring shall take place at the site on Sundays, or Bank or Public Holidays.

Soil Treatment and Storage

- 31) No storage mound shall be constructed or removed other than in accordance with the agreed details as specified in the approved plans, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.
- 32) The height of any storage mounds shall not exceed 2.5 metres in height, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.
- 33) Soils shall be used immediately in progressive restoration or be temporarily stored on the site. In accordance with the approved scheme required by condition 31.
- 34) All available surface vegetation, topsoil and subsoil shall be stripped and no movement of topsoil or subsoil shall occur except when all soil is in a suitably dry and friable condition that is not subject to smearing.

Dust

- 35) No crushing, screening or processing of minerals shall be undertaken on site, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.
- 36) Facilities, including water bowsers, shall be provided and maintained in operation during all permitted working hours to enable the site (including haul roads, tipping areas, overburden

heaps, and stock areas) to be dampened as required in order to minimise airborne dust emissions from the site.

Noise

- 37) All vehicles, plant and machinery operated within the site shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications at all times, and shall have effective silencers in order to minimise noise emissions. Save for the purposes of maintenance, no machinery shall be operated with the covers open or removed.
- 38) No sound reversing warning systems shall be used on vehicles associated with the development other than, reversing warning systems previously agreed in writing with the MPA.
- 39) The cumulative corrected noise level from soil stripping, bund formation, mineral extraction and related development from the land, including maintenance of machinery and vehicular movements within the site, shall not exceed 53dB(A) LAeq (1hour) (free field) as measured outside any living room or bedroom window of any dwelling in accordance with the British Standard method of measurement.

Blasting

- 40) Blasting shall not take place other than in accordance with the agreed blasting scheme, unless otherwise agreed in writing, from the MPA
- 41) No blasting shall take place except between 1000 hours and 1700 hours Monday to Friday.
- 42) Audible warnings shall be given prior to the commencement of any blasting operation.
- 43) Ground vibration from blasting shall not exceed a peak particle velocity of 6 mm / second in 95% of all blasts measures over any period of 12 months and no individual blast shall exceed a peak particle velocity of 12 mm / second at or near the foundations of any vibration sensitive building or residential premises. The measurement to be the maximum of the mutually perpendicular directions at the ground surface.

Lighting

- 44) No external security or floodlighting shall be installed or used at the site without the prior written agreement of the MPA.

Protection of Groundwater

- 45) There shall be no discharge of foul or contaminated drainage from the site into either groundwater or any surface waters, whether direct or via soak-aways.
- 46) Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bunded compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is multiple tankage, the compound should be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses must be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipework should be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets should be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.
- 47) No vehicle maintenance shall be carried out on the site except on impermeable areas constructed so that resulting drainage can be intercepted prior to discharge and to allow representative samples to be taken. Details of the location and construction of the impermeable area shall be submitted for the prior agreement in writing to the MPA. Once agreed the impermeable area shall be constructed as agreed.

Permitted Development

- 48) Notwithstanding the provisions of parts 19 and 21 of Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (or any Order amending, replacing or re-enacting that Order): no fixed plant or machinery, buildings, or structures and erections shall

PLANNING DECISION NOTICE

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TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS & GENERAL DEVELOPMENT ORDER

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Office Code No. NP/DDD/0208/0104
 Date received: 30 January 2008
 Proposal: Proposed extraction of fluorspar ore and associated vein mineral by open pit methods from an extension to the workings at Tearsall
 Location: Tearsall Open Pit
 Bonsall Lane
 Matlock
 Parish: South Darley

THE DECISION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PERMISSION FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT in the manner described on the application and shown on the accompanying plans and drawings is

GRANTED subject to the following conditions:

Pre Commencement**Archaeological**

- 1) No stripping of soil preparatory to mineral extraction shall take place within the proposed development area until a programme of archaeological work (including open area excavation), for recording and retrieval of archaeology as mitigation for the loss of archaeological interest, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA). Such a scheme must include an archaeological watching brief, which provides a 28 day period of notice of any soil stripping. The scheme shall then be carried out as agreed.

Signed _____

Date _____

Attention is called to the notes at the end of this Decision Notice

Geotechnical

- 2) No mineral extraction shall take place until a programme of geotechnical investigation has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the MPA and is subsequently carried out as agreed.
- 3) No mineral extraction shall take place until the geotechnical assessment, resulting from condition 2 above, has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the MPA and all recommendations shall be undertaken as agreed. This will include measures to stabilise the southern face including the implementation of rock anchors which shall be undertaken as part of the initial site works.

Ecological

- 4) No soil stripping or mineral extraction shall take place until details have been submitted by the applicant for the treatment of old spoil mounds and agreed in writing by the MPA.
The details shall include:
 - i) the retention of mounds 110, 117, 102 and 103 in situ, and the translocation of mounds 106, 107 and 109 (numbers as shown on drawing :Figure 3 – Results of the earthwork survey)
 - ii) the timing of the translocation works
 - iii) details of fencing
 - iv) grazing of the retained and translocated mounds
 - v) the methods of translocation
 - vi) the location of the receptor site for the translocated mounds
 and upon approval the details shall be implemented as approved unless a variation has first been agreed in the writing by the MPA.
- 5) No soil stripping or mineral extraction shall take place until detailed mitigation strategy for great crested newts has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the MPA.
The details shall include:
 - i) details of receptor ponds and for hibernacula sites including scales and cross sections to include a 50 metre buffer site between the receptor site and the old quarry working face
 - ii) location of where existing spoil will be placed / used for hibernacula habitat
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- 6) No soil stripping or mineral extraction shall take place until a detailed mitigation strategy for the provision of hibernacula habitat for bats has been submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the MPA.
The details shall include:
 - i) the design and dimensions of the structure
 - ii) the location of the structure
 - iii) the timings of the construction of the structure
 and upon the approval the details shall be implemented as approved unless a variation has been agreed in writing by the MPA.

Fencing

- 7) Prior to the commencement of operations, fencing of a height, type and colour which has been subject to prior approval by the MPA shall be provided around the perimeter of the site. The fencing shall be retained and maintained, in the agreed form, throughout that period the land is being worked for minerals and is subject to restoration. Upon completion of restoration the fencing shall be removed from the site.

Waste Treatment

- 8) No development except that required for the re-grading activities within the original site, shall take place within the extension area until the waste materials within the original site have been re-graded and an interceptor drain has been installed in accordance with the details shown on approved plans ref NL07946/68, NL07946/42 and NL07946/72.

Commencement

- 9) The development hereby permitted shall have begun within 3 years of the date of this permission.
- 10) The working, restoration and aftercare of the site shall be carried out only in accordance with this permission and its conditions, the application, EIA and plans including:

NL07946/01 dated January 2008 (Site Location)
 NL07946/02 dated January 2008 (Application Boundary)
 NL07946/42 Rev E dated 20/10/08 (Proposed Waste Re-profiling)
 NL07946/50 Rev H dated 03/12/08 (Phase 1 Extraction)
 NL07946/50A Rev D dated 03/12/08 (Phase 1 Cross Sections)
 NL07946/51 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 1 Backfill)
 NL07946/52 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 2 Extraction)
 NL07946/52A Rev C dated 11/11/08 (Phase 2 Cross Sections)
 NL07946/53 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 2 Backfill)
 NL07946/54 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 3 Extraction)
 NL07946/54A Rev C dated 11/11/08 (Phase 3 Cross Sections)
 NL07946/55 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 4 Extraction)
 NL07946/55A Rev C dated 11/11/08 (Phase 4 Cross Sections)
 NL07946/56 Rev F dated 20/10/08 (Phase 5 Extraction)
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 NL07946/57 Rev G dated 11/11/08 (Restoration Contours)
 NL07946/66 dated November 08 (Total Extraction Void)
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 NL/07946/68 dated November 08 (Overburden Placement to Gain Access to Phase 1)
 NL07946/72 dated November 08 (Sequence Plan for Waste Re-profiling and Phase 1 Access)
 NL07946/64 Rev A dated received 12/11/08 (Restoration Plan)
 NL07946/65 dated 21/10/08 (Restoration Plan Cross Sections)
 NL07946/70 dated November 08 (Restoration Sections C-C and D-D)

unless amended by this permission and its conditions.

Decision Notice

- 11) A copy of the decision notice and accompanying approved plans and documents shall be held at the site office and shall be available for inspection by the MPA throughout the duration of the development hereby approved.

Duration

- 12) The winning, working and removal of minerals from the site shall cease within or before 6 years from the date of the implementation of the permission.
- 13) Final restoration to nature conservation, and amenity (nature conservation) afteruse shall be completed within 12 months of the permanent cessation of mineral extraction activity or within a period of 7 years from the date of commencement of the permission whichever is sooner, in accordance with the approved plans ref NL07946/64 Rev A, NL07946/65 and NL07946/70, unless an alternative scheme is otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.

Operating Programme

- 14) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA or subsequently amended by the requirements of conditions of this permission, the working, stockpiling, tipping, restoration and aftercare of the site shall be carried out only in accordance with the working and phasing plans and accompanying details submitted in and with the application.

Working Scheme

- 15) The method of working shall take place in accordance with the agreed five phases set out in the approved plans accompanying the application, as detailed in condition 10 of this permission. No development shall take place in phase 3 and subsequently in phases 4 and 5 until the progressive restoration of phase 1 and then subsequently phases 2 and 3 has been undertaken

respectively in accordance with the approved restoration scheme. Prior to the commencement of each phase of working an indicative timing plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the MPA and the sequencing of working shall be undertaken in accordance with the sequencing details set out in the approved phasing plan, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.

- 16) At no less than 6 monthly intervals a current survey plan of the site detailing the positions and levels of faces, benches, stockpiles, waste heaps and backfilled areas shall be submitted to the MPA. This shall be summarised by a statement summarising the implementation and progress of activities at the site and a volumetric assessment of material extracted and deposited at the site linked to phasing timescales.

Type of Mineral

- 17) No mineral shall be worked and removed from the site other than fluorspar and barite ore containing not less than 15% fluorspar and/or barytes in Phase 1 taken as an average percentage content per tonne over a 3 month period and 15% fluorspar and/or barytes in Phases 2 to 5 inclusive taken as an average percentage content per tonne over a one month period suitable for processing at Cavendish Mill. No limestone (waste, overburden and host rock) shall be removed from the site.
- 18) No later than every 21 days following the end of each calendar month and throughout the duration of the development hereby approved, monthly written assay analyses of all mineral removed from the site specifying average percentage content of fluorspar and barytes per tonne shall be supplied on a confidential basis to the MPA.

Output

- 19) From the date of this permission the site operator shall maintain records of weekly sales output of mineral from the site. All such records and weighbridge tickets shall be provided to the MPA on a confidential basis within 14 days of the MPA's request. All records shall be kept for at least three years.
- 20) The total annual sales output of mineral from the site shall not exceed 120,000 tonnes in any calendar year.
- 21) In January of each year the operator shall supply in writing to the MPA a schedule showing the total sales output of mineral from the site (in tonnes) for the preceding calendar year.
- 22) The total sales output of mineral from the site shall not exceed 660,000 tonnes from the date of this permission.

Geotechnical

- 23) For the duration of the winning and working of minerals under this permission, every January or such other intervals as may be agreed in writing by the MPA, the geotechnical assessments and geotechnical appraisals undertaken at the site shall be submitted to the MPA.

Access

- 24) No vehicles shall gain access to the site except by way of the access shown on plans NL07946/02 Application Boundary dated January 2008, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.

Surfacing

- 25) The surfacing of the site access shall be maintained in a good state of repair and be kept free of mud and debris at all times until completion of site restoration and aftercare.

Vehicle Cleaning

- 26) No commercial vehicles shall enter the public highway unless their wheels and chassis have been cleaned to prevent material being deposited on the public highway. Facilities to ensure this shall be provided by the site operator throughout the period of mineral extraction and shall be adequately maintained during that period.

Routeing

- 27) Lorries leaving the site shall not turn left, and not later than three months of the date of commencement of the permission details of a sign indicating that lorries are prohibited from turning left, and proposed position of the sign shall be submitted to the MPA for written agreement. The agreed sign shall be displayed at the exit of the site throughout the duration of the period of winning and working minerals from the site and during restoration of the site and shall be removed upon the permanent cessation of these activities

Traffic

- 28) The total number of lorry movements per day shall not exceed 50 movements (25 into the site, 25 out of the site) on Monday to Friday. No lorry movements shall take place on Saturdays, Sundays or Bank or Public Holidays. The total number of lorry movements per annum shall not exceed 12,600.
- 29) No vehicles other than 6 or 8 wheel tippers with a capacity of 25 tonnes shall be used to transport extracted mineral from the site.

Hours of Operation

- 30) Except in emergencies to maintain safe working (which shall be notified to the MPA as soon as practicable) or unless the MPA has agreed otherwise in writing: -

i) No operations (including the loading, unloading, arrival and dispatch of lorries) other than servicing, environmental monitoring, maintenance and testing of plant shall be carried out at the site; except between the hours of:

07:00 to 17:30 Monday to Friday (Excluding Bank or Public Holidays).

07:00 to 13:00 Saturdays.

ii) Notwithstanding clause (i) above, no working of mineral within 5m of the original site surface levels, soil stripping or spreading or operations for the formation and subsequent removal of material from soil storage areas and overburden storage areas shall be carried out except between the following times:

08:00 hours and 17:30 hours Monday to Friday (Excluding Bank or Public Holidays).

iii) No operations other than environmental monitoring shall take place at the site on Sundays, or Bank or Public Holidays.

Soil Treatment and Storage

- 31) No storage mound shall be constructed or removed other than in accordance with the agreed details as specified in the approved plans, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.
- 32) The height of any storage mounds shall not exceed 2.5 metres in height, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.
- 33) Soils shall be used immediately in progressive restoration or be temporarily stored on the site. In accordance with the approved scheme required by condition 31.
- 34) All available surface vegetation, topsoil and subsoil shall be stripped and no movement of topsoil or subsoil shall occur except when all soil is in a suitably dry and friable condition that is not subject to smearing.

Dust

- 35) No crushing, screening or processing of minerals shall be undertaken on site, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.
- 36) Facilities, including water bowsers, shall be provided and maintained in operation during all permitted working hours to enable the site (including haul roads, tipping areas, overburden

heaps, and stock areas) to be dampened as required in order to minimise airborne dust emissions from the site.

Noise

- 37) All vehicles, plant and machinery operated within the site shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications at all times, and shall be have effective silencers in order to minimise noise emissions. Save for the purposes of maintenance, no machinery shall be operated with the covers open or removed.
- 38) No sound reversing warning systems shall be used on vehicles associated with the development other than, reversing warning systems previously agreed in writing with the MPA.
- 39) The cumulative corrected noise level from soil stripping, bund formation, mineral extraction and related development from the land, including maintenance of machinery and vehicular movements within the site, shall not exceed 53dB(A) LAeq (1hour) (free field) as measured outside any living room or bedroom window of any dwelling in accordance with the British Standard method of measurement.

Blasting

- 40) Blasting shall not take place other than in accordance with the agreed blasting scheme, unless otherwise agreed in writing, form the MPA
- 41) No blasting shall take place except between 1000 hours and 1700 hours Monday to Friday.
- 42) Audible warnings shall be given prior to the commencement of any blasting operation.
- 43) Ground vibration from blasting shall not exceed a peak particle velocity of 6 mm / second in 95% of all blasts measures over any period of 12 months and no individual blast shall exceed a peak particle velocity of 12 mm / second at or near the foundations of any vibration sensitive building or residential premises. The measurement to be the maximum of the mutually perpendicular directions at the ground surface.

Lighting

- 44) No external security or floodlighting shall be installed or used at the site without the prior written agreement of the MPA.

Protection of Groundwater

- 45) There shall be no discharge of foul or contaminated drainage from the site into either groundwater or any surface waters, whether direct or via soak-aways.
- 46) Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bunded compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is multiple tankage, the compound should be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses must be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipework should be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets should be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.
- 47) No vehicle maintenance shall be carried out on the site except on impermeable areas constructed so that resulting drainage can be intercepted prior to discharge and to allow representative samples to be taken. Details of the location and construction of the impermeable area shall be submitted for the prior agreement in writing to the MPA. Once agreed the impermeable area shall be constructed as agreed.

Permitted Development

- 48) Notwithstanding the provisions of parts 19 and 21 of Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (or any Order amending, replacing or re-enacting that Order): no fixed plant or machinery, buildings, or structures and erections shall

be erected, extended, installed or replaced at the site, without the prior agreement in writing of the MPA.

Ecology

- 49) The quarry face shall be monitored over the duration of the quarry operations to ensure that bats do not use the face between the last survey period and the blasting. Two surveys shall be carried out per year, one during the summer months to determine whether there is any summer bat activity, the second during the months of September - November to detect whether bats are swarming next to potential hibernation sites. The survey must encompass the area of the quarry face and the mine shafts.

Should bats be found a mitigation package will need to be submitted to the MPA for approval.

- 50) No trees shall be felled, lopped or otherwise removed between 1 March and 31 August each year unless otherwise agreed in advance in writing by the MPA.
- 51) No works to the existing quarry face shall be undertaken during the bird nesting season unless a check for breeding birds has been undertaken before the works commence. Should breeding birds be found then no works shall take place until the birds have fledged.

Visual Impact / plant storage

- 52) No mobile plant shall be parked or stored within the site when not in use, except within a screened location unless otherwise agreed in writing with the MPA.
- 53) If operations cease temporarily for a period in excess of one month, all mobile plant, mobile machinery, and ancillary equipment associated with the mineral workings shall be moved to screened locations not visible from outside the site.

Restoration and Aftercare

Restoration

- 54) Progressive restoration of the site shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved plans for phases 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 and with the submitted Restoration Management Plan dated October 2008 as varied by letter dated 19 December 2008 from the agents Wardell Armstrong. Restoration of each preceding phase shall be undertaken as specified on the approved plans before extraction progresses onto the subsequent phase unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA. Final restoration of the site shall be completed by a period not exceeding 7 years from the date of commencement of the permission, and it shall be undertaken in accordance with plans ref: NL07946/57 Rev G (11/11/08); NL07946/64 Rev A (11/11/08); NL07946/65 (21/10/08); and NL07946/70 (Nov 08) and the details set out in the Restoration Management Plan dated October 2008, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the MPA.
- 55) All plant and machinery, buildings, hard-standings, access roads, structures and erections shall be removed from the site not later than 7 years from the date of commencement of the permission.

Aftercare

- 56) Aftercare shall be carried out for 5 years from the date of completion of restoration of the site in accordance with the submitted Restoration Management Plan dated October 2008, as varied by the letter dated 19 December 2008 from the agents Wardell Armstrong.

Bridleway and Footpath

- 57) The reinstatement of the Bridleway number 13 and Footpath number 16 across the site shall be undertaken as part of the final restoration scheme.

Reasons for Conditions:

- 1-8 The provision and maintenance of a satisfactory degree of landscaping to mitigate the effects of the development is essential in the interest of landscape amenity.
- 9 To comply with Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- 10 To enable the MPA to adequately control the development and to minimise its impact on the amenities of the area.
- 11 To ensure compliance with the conditions of the planning permission.
- 12-13 To ensure that the development is completed in a satisfactory period in the interests of the amenity of the area.
- 14 To enable the MPA to monitor the output and development of the site.
- 15-22 To enable the MPA to monitor the output and development of the site.
- 23 To ensure that compliance with other legislative regimes is not in conflict with planning control, and to enable monitoring to the site.
- 24-29 In the interests of highway safety and to minimise the impacts of the development on the amenities and environment of the locality.
- 30 To minimise the impacts of the development on the amenities and environment of the area.
- 31-34 In the interests of the landscape and in order to protect the amenity of the area.
- 35-44 To minimise the impacts of the development on the amenities and environment of the area.
- 45-47 In the interests of groundwater protection.
- 48 In order to minimise the impacts of the development on the landscape, environment and amenities of the area.
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- 54-57 To ensure that the site is restored to an acceptable standard and appropriate use in relation to the landscape and environment of the area, and to ensure that the land is correctly managed in aftercare to bring the land to the standard required for agriculture/ amenity (nature conservation) use.

Footnotes

1. Attention is drawn to the provisions of the legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 associated with this development.
2. With limited exceptions it is illegal to deliberately kill, injure, capture or disturb species (including breeding birds) protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or to obstruct their access or cause damage or destruction to area where they live and breed. Contact Natural England for further information if necessary.
3. Pursuant to Sections 149 and 151 of the Highways Act 1980, the applicant must take all necessary steps to ensure that mud or other extraneous material is not carried out of the site and deposited on the public highway. Should such deposits occur, it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that all reasonable steps (e.g. street sweeping) are taken to maintain the roads in the vicinity of the site to a satisfactory level of cleanliness.
4. The application site is affected by Public Rights of Way (Footpath number 16 and Bridleway

number 13 South Darley on the Derbyshire Definitive Map). The routes must remain unobstructed on its legal alignment at all times and the safety of the public using it must not be prejudiced either during or after development works take place. Advice regarding the temporary (or permanent) diversion of such routes may be obtained from the Director of Environmental Services at County Hall, Matlock (tel: 01529 580000 and ask for the Footpaths Officer, Mr P White).

5. If during operations, groundwater is encountered in significant quantities that shall require dewatering to take place or if working is likely to impact on surrounding groundwater flow patterns and features, then the applicant should contact the Environment Agency with proposals detailing what mitigation measures are to be put in place to prevent any significant impact on groundwater resources in the area. In this case, operations should cease until it is proved that the works shall not pose any significant alteration to the groundwater flow regime.
6. In accordance with advice contained in Planning Policy Guidance Note 14 (Development on Unstable Land) the site operator is reminded that the responsibility and subsequent liability for safe development and secure occupancy rests with the site operator and landowners.

Note:

Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that proposals be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Section 38(3) of the Act also provides that the development plan consists of regional spatial strategies and the development plan documents.

Reason for Granting the Permission:

The proposal is major development which would not generally be acceptable in policy terms. However the proposal raises numerous material planning considerations both in support and against the application. It is accepted that a number of planning gains can be obtained as part of the proposal. Taking into account the material considerations, on balance the proposal is considered to be of overall benefit to the environment of the National Park. As such it is considered to be in the public interest to allow this development.

Relevant National and Development Plan Policy Considerations

- MPS1 Planning and Minerals.
- MPS2 Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England.
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Relevant East Midlands Regional Plan Policies include: Policy 1; Policy 8; Policy 26; Policy 27; Policy 31; Policy 36; Policy 37 and Policy 38.

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STATEMENT OF APPLICANT'S RIGHTS ARISING FROM THE REFUSAL OF PLANNING PERMISSION OR FROM THE GRANT OF PERMISSION SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

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- If you are aggrieved by the decision of your local planning authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- If you want to appeal, then you must do so within 6 months of the date of this notice, using a form which you can get from the Planning Inspectorate at Customer Support Unit, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6PN, telephone No. 0117 372 8000 or www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk.
- The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but he will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.
- The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to him that the local planning authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.
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- If either the local planning authority or the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government refuses permission to develop land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted.
- In these circumstances, the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council (District Council, London Borough Council or Common Council of the City of London) or, where the land is situated in a National Park, the National Park Authority for that Park in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the Council or Authority to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

To The Applicant

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Please find attached a copy of the decision notice which gives approval for the development outlined below. If the approval is subject to conditions or footnotes please ensure that these are complied with when the development is carried out. I strongly recommend that you give your builder a copy of the conditions before he starts any work and please check that he has a copy of the approved plans. If you wish to modify your plans in any way, you must first agree this with the National Park Authority.

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Yours faithfully



Robert Bryan
Head of The Planning Service

&

To Peak District National Park Authority, Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE

APPLICATION No: NP/DDD/0208/0104

P10213

Development: Proposed extraction of fluorspar ore and associated vein mineral by open pit methods from an extension to the workings at Tearsall

The work on the above development is to commence on _____

Signed: _____

Date _____

be erected, extended, installed or replaced at the site, without the prior agreement in writing of the MPA.

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Yours faithfully



Robert Bryan
Head of The Planning Service

✂

To Peak District National Park Authority, Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1AE

APPLICATION No: NP/DDD/0208/0104

P10213

Development: Proposed extraction of fluorspar ore and associated vein mineral by open pit methods from an extension to the workings at Tearsall

The work on the above development is to commence on _____

Signed: _____

Date _____

DATED 21st June ~~2009~~ ²⁰¹⁰

Peak District National Park Authority	(1)
Lionel Anthony Gregory	(2)
David Gregory	(3)
Philip Charles Gregory	(4)
Lionel Paul Gregory	(5)
Slinter Mining Company Limited	(6)
Glebe Mines Limited	(7)

DEED OF PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

made under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in respect of land at Tearsall, South Darley and land at Longstone Edge, off Hassop Road, Calver, Derbyshire.

CONTENTS

1	DEFINITIONS	2
2	INTERPRETATION	4
3	LAND OWNERSHIP	4
4	ENABLING POWERS	4
5	COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT	4
6	OBLIGATIONS	5
7	PAYMENT OF MPA'S COSTS	5
8	THIRD PARTY RIGHTS	5
9	RELEASE FROM LIABILITY	5
10	SATISFACTION OF THE OBLIGATIONS	5
11	DISPUTE RESOLUTION	6
12	TERMINATION OF THE DEED	6
13	NOTICE	6
14	REASONABLENESS	6
15	ALTERNATIVE PLANNING PERMISSIONS	7
	SCHEDULE 1 THE OWNERS', SLINTER'S AND THE DEVELOPER'S OBLIGATIONS	8
	SCHEDULE 2 THE MPA'S OBLIGATIONS	10

THIS DEED is made the 21st day of June 2010

BETWEEN

(1) **PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY** of Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1AE
(“MPA”)

and

(2) **LIONEL ANTHONY GREGORY** of Hawthorn Farm, 55 Barnwell Lane, Cromford, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 3QY

(3) **DAVID GREGORY** of 174 Derby Road, Cromford, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 3RN

(4) **PHILIP CHARLES GREGORY** of 17 Tor View Rise, Cromford, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 3RA

(5) **LIONEL PAUL GREGORY** of 179 The Hill, Cromford, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 3QU

(together the “Owners”)

and

(6) **SLINTER MINING COMPANY LIMITED** (Co. number 00418850) whose registered office is at Chestnut House, The Hill, Cromford, Matlock, nr Derby, DE4 3QU

(“Slinter”)

and

(7) **GLEBE MINES LIMITED** (Co. number: 03846248) whose registered office is at The Heath, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 4QF

(“Developer”)

IT IS AGREED THAT:

1 DEFINITIONS

Unless the context states otherwise, in this Agreement the following terms shall have the defined meanings:

- 1.1 “1990 Act” means the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
- 1.2 “Application” means the full application made to the MPA for planning permission for the Development and given the reference number NP/DDD/0208 /0104.
- 1.3 “Cavendish Mill” means the minerals processing facility of the same name situate near Stoney Middleton,

Derbyshire.

- 1.4 "Commencement of the Development" means the date that a material operation, as defined in Section 56(4) of the 1990 Act, is undertaken pursuant to the Planning Permission but for the purpose of this Deed does not include any operations relating to demolition, site preparation, site investigation, surveys, erection of fencing and hoardings, diversion of any services or archaeological investigations.
- 5 "Development" means the extraction of fluorspar ore and associated vein mineral by open pit methods from an extension to the workings on the Tearsall Land and as more particularly described in the Application.
- 1.6 "Highway" means the highway shown red on Plan 1 as annexed hereto.
- 1.7 "Longstone Edge Land" means the land edged red on the plan annexed hereto bearing reference number Plan 2 and transferred to the Developer under a conveyance dated 1 May 1962 made between Norman Crowther (1) and Glebe Mines Limited (2) and a Land Registry transfer dated 1st November 1999 made between (1) Laporte Industries Limited and the Developer.
- 1.8 "Management Scheme" means a detailed scheme setting out how the Tearsall Land shall be managed for the period of 5 years following the initial 5 year aftercare period as provided for by Condition attached to the Planning Permission such scheme to be include timings and patterns for vegetation establishment, cultivation practices, secondary treatments, drainage, management of soil fertility and weeds and irrigation.
- 1.9 "Planning Obligations" means the obligations created by Clause 6 and set out in Schedule 1.
- 1.10 "Planning Permission" means a planning permission to be issued by the MPA for the Development pursuant to the Application and includes any approval of reserved matters and any variation or modification to the planning permission that occurs after the MPA has issued the planning permission.
- 1.11 "Tearsall Land" means the land edged in red on the plan annexed hereto bearing reference number Plan 3 and registered at the Land Registry under Title Number DY423389 being land at Wensley, Matlock.

2 INTERPRETATION

In this Deed:

- 2.1 Words in the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- 2.2 A reference to a gender includes a reference to all other genders;
- 2.3 A reference to a person includes companies and all other legal entities;
- 2.4 Unless stated otherwise, a reference to a clause, schedule or paragraph in a schedule are references to the clauses, schedules and paragraphs of this Deed;
- 2.5 The headings and table of contents in this Deed are for convenience only and shall not affect its interpretation.
- 2.6 Unless this Deed states otherwise, any reference to a statute, statutory instrument or other legislative provision includes any amendment, extension or re-enactment of it for the time being in force.
- 2.7 References to any party shall include that party's **successors** in title

3 LAND OWNERSHIP

- 3.1 The Owners own the freehold interest in the Tearsall Land.
- 3.2 The Developer is intending to enter into a lease with Slinter to mine the Tearsall Land.
- 3.3 The Developer owns the freehold interest in the right to win and work fluorspar and associated vein minerals in the Longstone Edge Land and the rights to such limestone as it may be necessary to disturb in working winning and carrying away minerals and mineral substances.
- 3.4 Slinter owns the freehold of the demised minerals in the Tearsall Land which have been severed from the freehold title of the Owners.

4 ENABLING POWERS

- 4.1 This Deed is made under Section 106 of the 1990 Act, Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 and all other enabling powers.
- 4.2 The obligations of the Owners, Slinter and the Developer in Schedule 1 are planning obligations for the purpose of Section 106 of the 1990 Act and are enforceable by the Highways Authority (as appropriate) and the MPA as the mineral planning authority for the district in which the Land is situated

5 COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 The obligations in Clause 6 and Schedules 1 and 2 of this Deed shall not come into effect unless:
 - (a) The MPA grants Planning Permission for the Application; and

~~(b) Commencement of the Development occurs.~~



6 OBLIGATIONS

- 6.1 The Owners, Slinter and the Developer agree with the MPA to observe and perform the obligations or activities specified in Schedule 1.
- 6.2 The MPA agrees with the Owners, Slinter and the Developer to observe and perform the obligations or activities specified in Schedule 2.

7 PAYMENT OF MPA'S COSTS

- 7.1 The Developer shall pay the MPA's reasonable legal costs for preparing this Deed up to a maximum of 

8 THIRD PARTY RIGHTS

- 8.1 The Owners, Slinter and the Developer and the MPA agree that a person who is not a party to this Deed other than the Highway Authority for the area in which the Land is situate has no right under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 to enforce any term of this Deed.

9 RELEASE FROM LIABILITY

- 9.1 Except for any breach that occurs before a person parts with their interest in the Tearsall Land, no person shall be liable for a breach of any covenant, agreement or obligation created by this Deed after he shall have parted with all interest in the Tearsall Land or the part of the Tearsall Land in respect of which a breach occurs.

10 SATISFACTION OF THE OBLIGATIONS

- 10.1 The Planning Obligations created by Clause 6 and Schedule 1 shall be registered by the MPA as a local land charge but the MPA shall cancel the charge if either:
 - (a) The Owners, Slinter and the Developer comply with the Planning Obligations set out in this Deed; or
 - (b) This Deed ceases to have effect under the provisions of Clause 12.
- 10.2 Upon the written request of any person with an interest in the Tearsall Land the MPA shall, after any of the Planning Obligations have been performed or otherwise discharged, issue written confirmation of that fact and shall enter a note on the local land charges register confirming the performance or discharge.
- 10.3 The MPA shall upon the written request of any person with an interest in the Tearsall Land after any of the Planning Obligations have been performed or otherwise discharged execute a Deed of Release (or partial release) from the relevant provisions of the Deed and procure that a note of the Deed of Release shall be entered on the local land charges register.

11 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- 11.1 Any dispute or difference arising between the MPA and the Owners or Sinter or the Developer with regard to their respective rights and obligations arising out of or connected with this Deed shall be referred by the MPA or Sinter or the Owners or Developer to the decision of a single arbitrator to be agreed by the parties.
- 11.2 If the parties are unable to agree to an arbitrator under Clause 11.1 then any party may apply to the President for the time being of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors and the President shall appoint an arbitrator.
- 11.3 A reference under Clause 11.1 or 11.2 shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration within the meaning of the Arbitration Act 1996 or any subsequent amending or replacing legislation.

12 TERMINATION OF THE DEED

- 12.1 If the Planning Permission expires, is revoked or is quashed in any legal proceedings before the Commencement of the Development, then this Deed shall terminate and cease to have effect and the MPA shall immediately remove any entry relating to this Deed from the register of Local Land Charges.

13 NOTICE

- 13.1 Any notice given under this Deed shall be in writing and shall be delivered personally or sent by pre-paid first class recorded delivery post.
- 13.2 The address for service of any such notice shall be as set out at the start of this Deed.
- 13.3 Any Notice under this Deed shall be deemed to have been served as follows:
- (a) If personally delivered at the time of delivery;
 - (b) If by post at the expiration of 48 hours after the envelope containing the same was delivered into the custody of the postal authority within the United Kingdom.
- 13.4 In proving service it shall be sufficient to prove that personal delivery was made and a receipt obtained or that the envelope containing the notice was properly addressed and delivered into the custody of the postal authority in a pre-paid first class recorded delivery envelope and a receipt was obtained

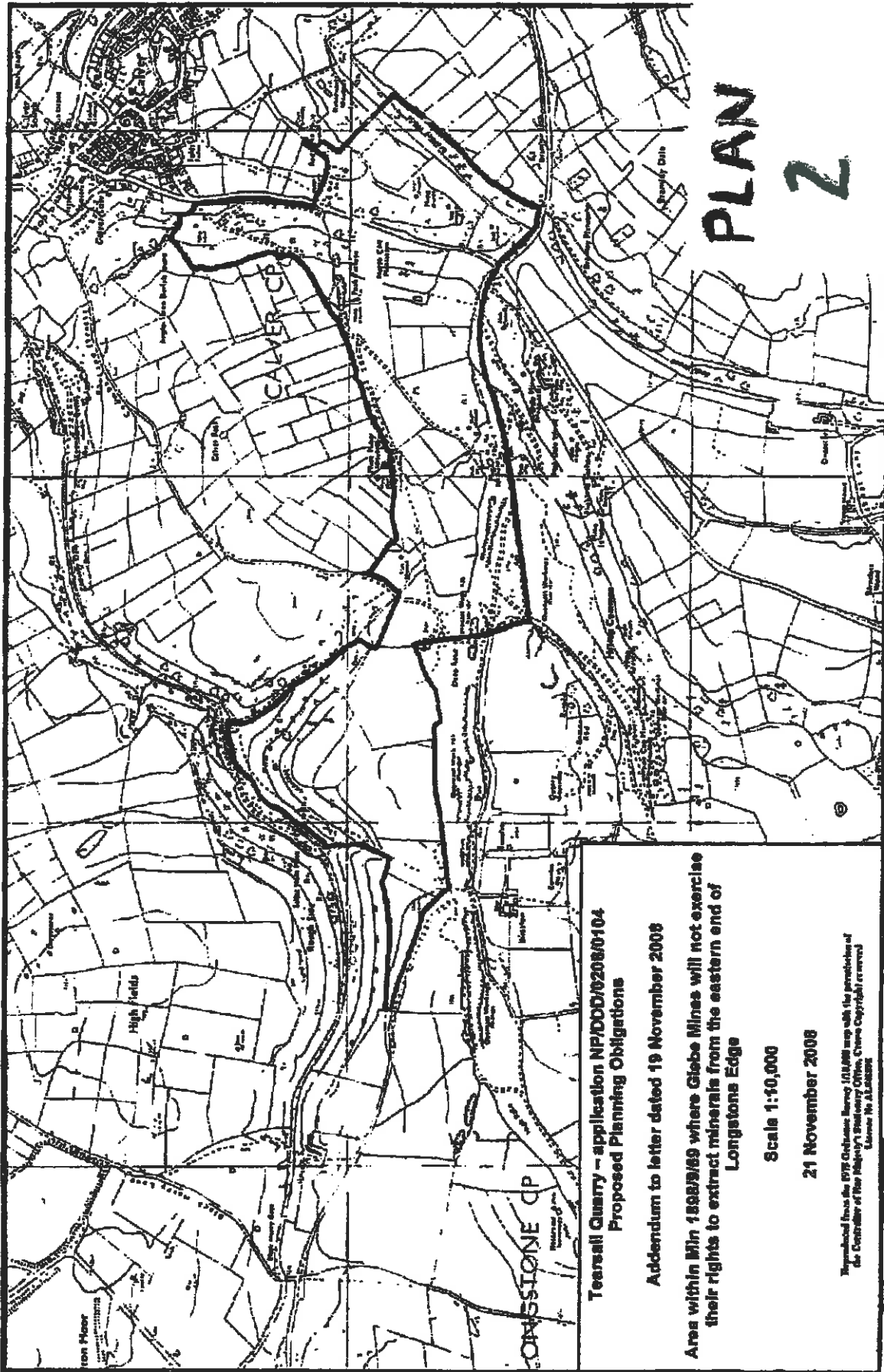
14 REASONABLENESS

- 14.1 Where the MPA (acting by its officers or otherwise) is requested to give its approval, agreement, confirmation or consent under this Deed it shall not unreasonably refuse or withhold that approval, agreement, confirmation or consent and the MPA will use reasonable endeavours to give its approval agreement confirmation or consent within 28 days of receiving a written request.

15 ALTERNATIVE PLANNING PERMISSIONS

15.1 Nothing in this Deed shall prohibit or limit the right to develop any part of the Tearsall Land in accordance with a planning permission, excluding the Planning Permission, granted, whether or not on an appeal, after the date of this Deed.

WESS the parties have sealed and signed this Deed and delivered it on date set out above.



Tearall Quarry - application NP/DDD/0208/0104
 Proposed Planning Obligations

Addendum to letter dated 19 November 2008

Area within Min 1808/069 where Giebe Mines will not exercise
 their rights to extract minerals from the eastern end of
 Longstone Edge

Scale 1:50,000

21 November 2008

Prepared from the DTG Ordnance Survey (OS) map with the permission of
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SCHEDULE 1

The Owners', Slinter's and the Developer's Obligations

1 WORKING RESTRICTION

- 1.1 Not to carry out any winning or working of fluorspar or associated vein minerals on the Longstone Edge Land:-
- (a) for a minimum period of 4 years beginning on the date of the Planning Permission; and
 - (b) at any time after the period of 4 years referred to at (a) above whilst the winning or working of minerals is taking place on the Tearsall Land pursuant to the Planning Permission.

2 UNDERGROUND PRODUCTION

- 2.1 To ensure that during the last quarter of 2011 15% of the ore by weight (calculated as an average over the quarter), being supplied to Cavendish Mill comes from an underground source from within the Peak District, whether that is from the Development or otherwise ("the Target"). The Target shall equally apply to each subsequent quarter until such time as the Development is decommissioned.
- 2.2 To provide the MPA, within 14 days of the last day of the preceding quarter, with quarterly reports from the end of 2011 until such time as the Development is decommissioned, evidencing the percentage of ore by weight that has come from an underground source within the Peak District for the preceding quarter.
- 2.3 If any quarterly report as supplied in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above confirms that the Target has not been met then the Developer shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the Target shall be met in the subsequent quarter and shall advise the MPA of the measures being implemented to achieve the Target.
- 2.4 If the Owners, Slinter or the Developer shall fail to comply with the Target for two consecutive quarters then the provisions as set out in Paragraph 2.5 shall apply.
- 2.5 If the Owners, Slinter or the Developer fail to comply with the Target for two consecutive quarters as set out in Paragraph 2.4, then by no later than the end of the following third quarter the Owners, Slinter or Developer shall submit a report to the MPA setting out how it proposes to comply with the Target by the end of the following fourth quarter. If the Target is not met by the Owners, Slinter or Developer by the end of the fourth consecutive quarter then the Owners, Slinter or Developer shall cease production of fluorspar from the Development until the MPA is satisfied that the Target can in future be complied with via the submission of a further report.
- 2.6 If the Owners, Slinter or Developer is not able to comply with the obligations contained above in paragraphs numbered 2.1 to 2.5 by reason of the Owners, Slinter or the Developer having insufficient ore reserves from an underground source with planning permission within the Peak District to meet the Target then the above numbered paragraphs shall have no effect until such permitted reserves become available in the Peak District to the Owners, Slinter or the Developer.

3 PERFORMANCE BOND

- 3.1 Not to Commence the Development until there is an insurance policy, or other equivalent guarantee, for [REDACTED] for the purpose of providing a bond consistent with the draft appearing at Schedule 3 for the restoration of the Tearsall Land following the Development ("the Bond").
- 3.2 If the Owners, Slinter or the Developer fail to complete the restoration of the Tearsall Land required under the Planning Permission and in accordance with this Deed, then the Bond, or any part of the Bond required for the restoration of the Tearsall Land, provided under Paragraph 3.1 will be paid to the MPA for the purpose of enabling the MPA to complete the restoration of the Tearsall Land **PROVIDED THAT** the MPA shall serve on the Owners, Slinter or Developer a Notice setting out the restoration works which remain outstanding and a reasonable date for compliance with such Notice shall be provided for and in the event that the Owners, Slinter or Developer fails to comply with the Notice the MPA shall be entitled to the Bond or such part of the Bond as is necessary to carry out the works as detailed in the Notice.
- 3.3 To ensure that the Bond taken out under Paragraph 3.1 is in force for not less than 10 years from Commencement of the Development and is payable on demand to the MPA in accordance with Paragraph 3.2 as set out above.

4 AFTERCARE

- 4.1 To implement the scheme for the aftercare of the Tearsall Land in accordance with the Management Scheme as set out in Schedule 4 and unless amendments to or variations of the Management Scheme are otherwise agreed in writing with the MPA to implement the Management Scheme.
- 4.2 **PROVIDED THAT** in the event of any dispute or difference arising between the MPA and the Owner, Slinter or the Developer with regards to the implementation of amendments to or variation of the Management Scheme the provisions in Clause 11 of this Deed shall come into effect.

5 HIGHWAY INSPECTION

- 5.1 On production of a valid invoice from the Highway Authority, to pay the Highway Authority's reasonable costs for an annual inspection of the Highway and the reasonable cost of any maintenance up to a total of not more than [REDACTED] in any calendar year that is necessary on the Highway as a direct result of damage caused by Heavy Goods Vehicles entering or leaving the Tearsall Land in connection with the Development.
- 5.2 If the Owners, Slinter or the Developer dispute the Highway Authority's costs under Paragraph 5.1, then Clause 11 of this Deed will apply to that dispute.

SCHEDULE 2

The MPA's Obligations

1 PERFORMANCE BOND

- 1.1 If the Bond, or part of the Bond, is paid to the MPA under Paragraph 3.2 of Schedule 1, then the MPA must only use such monies to carry out the restoration of the Tearsall Land in accordance with the Planning Permission, the terms of this Deed and the Notice as served in accordance with Paragraph 3.2 of Schedule 1.

2 UNDERGROUND PRODUCTION

- 2.1 If the provisions of Schedule 1, Paragraph 2.5 shall come into effect then Clause 14 shall apply in full from receipt of the report from the Developer by the MPA. In the event of any dispute as to the decision of the MPA Clause 11 shall apply.

The **COMMON SEAL** of **PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY** was affixed to this Deed, which was delivered when dated, in the presence of:



Authorised Signatory
Signature :
Name :

[Redacted signature]
[Redacted name]

SIGNED as a Deed by **GLEBE MINES LIMITED** acting by two directors or by one director and the secretary, and delivered when dated:

Director
Signature :
Name :

[Redacted signature]
[Redacted name]

Director/Secretary
Signature :
Name :

[Redacted signature]
[Redacted name]

SIGNED and delivered as a deed by **LIONEL ANTHONY GREGORY** in the presence of:

Witness
Signature :
Name :
Occupation :
Address :

[Redacted witness signature] **WITNESS**
[Redacted witness name]
[Redacted witness occupation]
[Redacted witness address]

DRAFT

SIGNED and delivered as a deed by
DAVID GREGORY in the presence of:

Witness
Signature :
Name :
Occupation :
Address :

[Redacted signature and name]
[Redacted occupation and address]

SIGNED and delivered as a deed by
PHILIP CHARLES GREGORY in the presence of:

Witness
Signature :
Name :
Occupation :
Address :

[Redacted signature and name]
[Redacted occupation and address]

SIGNED and delivered as a deed by
LIONEL PAUL GREGORY in the presence of:

Witness
Signature :
Name :
Occupation :
Address :

[Redacted signature and name]
[Redacted occupation and address]

SIGNED as a Deed by SLINTER MINING
COMPANY LIMITED acting by two
directors or by one director and the
secretary, and delivered when dated:

Director
Signature :
Name :

[Redacted signature and name]

Director/Secretary
Signature :
Name :

[Redacted signature and name]

SCHEDULE 3

Draft Restoration Bond

BY THIS BOND GLEBE MINES LIMITED (Company No 03846248) ("Glebe Mines") whose registered office is at The Heath, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 4QF and [Surety] whose registered office is at [insert address] ("the Surety") are held and formally bound unto **PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY** of Aldern House Baslow Road Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1AE ("MPA") in the maximum sum of £100,000 ("the Bond Amount") for the payment of which sum Glebe Mines and the Surety bind themselves and their successors and assigns jointly and severally by these presents

SEALED with the respective common seals of Glebe Mines and the Surety or executed as a deed by Glebe Mines and the Surety and dated this day of two thousand and .

WHEREAS Glebe Mines and others by an Agreement ("the Planning Agreement") dated the day of 2009 and made between the MPA, the Owners, Slinter Mining Company Limited and Glebe Mines, Glebe Mines has agreed with the MPA inter alia provisions for the giving of this Bond in contemplation of the carrying out and completion of restoration works in accordance with the Planning Permission granted in respect of the Tearsall Land.

NOW the conditions of the above written Bond are as follows:

1. If Glebe Mines shall duly perform and observe its Obligations under the Planning Permission according to the true purported intent and meaning thereof in respect of the carrying out and completion of restoration works and shall receive a notification in writing from the MPA to that effect then this Bond shall thereupon be discharged and the Surety released from all its responsibilities hereunder.
2. Immediately upon default by Glebe Mines in performing and observing the whole or any part of its Obligations in carrying out and completing restoration works the Surety shall be and become liable to satisfy and discharge the costs and expenses incurred by the MPA in carrying out and completing those works or any of them (or procuring the

same) up to the Bond Amount but until the responsibilities of the Surety hereunder shall be discharged and the Surety released this Bond shall be and remain in full force and effect until restoration works have been carried out and completed in accordance with the provisions of the Planning Permission and the Planning Agreement.

3. No: - (a) variation in the terms of the Planning Permission or the Planning Agreement nor any further planning permission or planning agreement nor any variation in the nature of restoration works nor (b) any failure by the MPA to initiate or complete enforcement action or proceedings against Glebe Mines shall release Glebe Mines or the Surety from any liability under this Bond.

4. If Glebe Mines shall have provided the MPA with more than one concurrent Bond in respect of restoration works then the sums secured by such bonds shall be paid to and used by the MPA to discharge the Obligations of Glebe Mines in respect of restoration works in the date order in which the bonds were entered into.

5. The Surety shall forthwith become liable to the MPA if Glebe Mines shall enter into liquidation whether compulsorily or voluntarily (save for amalgamation or reconstruction of a solvent company) or has appointed an administrative or other receiver of its undertaking or is in breach of its obligations pursuant to Clause 2 of this Bond for the costs and expenses incurred by the MPA in or about the commencement and completion of the Restoration Works.

6. The Surety may not assign the burden of its responsibilities hereunder except with the prior written consent of the MPA and only to a bank, insurance company or other financial institution approved in writing by the MPA.

7. The definition of "MPA" "Planning Permission" "Obligations" or any other words defined in the Planning Agreement when used in this Bond shall be the same as the definitions contained in the Planning Agreement

8. This Bond shall not confer any benefit upon and no term hereof shall be enforceable by any person under or by virtue of the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999.

9. This Bond is a continuing guarantee and shall remain in operation subject to:-

9.1.1 50% of the sum of the Bond Amount being in respect of the restoration of the Site as provided for under Condition 54 of the Planning Permission shall be released on the completion of Phase 5 as set out under Condition 54 of the Planning Permission and the receipt of a notification in writing from the MPA to that effect; and

9.1.2 50% of the sum of the Bond Amount shall be released upon completion of the Final Restoration of the Site as notified in writing by the MPA and as set out in Condition 54 of the Planning Permission or upon the expiration of ten years from the date of Commencement of the Development whichever is the sooner.

9.2 The obligation and liabilities of the Surety under this Bond shall cease and determine absolutely at 5pm on the xxx day of xxx 20xx (the "Expiry Time") save in respect of any breach of the Obligations on the part of Glebe Mines which has occurred

and in respect of which a claim in writing has been made by the MPA upon the Surety prior to the Expiry Time setting out reasonable particulars of the relevant breach.

9.3 For the purposes of Clause 9.2 the MPA may serve written notice of a claim upon the Surety prior to the Expiry Time in respect of costs and expenses to be incurred by the MPA in the performance or discharge of any of the Obligations and may thereafter make supplemental claims (as well after as before the Expiry Time) in respect of such matters as and when costs and expenses are incurred.

9.3 Notwithstanding Clause 9.2 if prior to the Expiry Time the Surety shall deliver to the MPA a notice in writing duly signed by an authorised representative of the Surety extending the period of this Bond to a date not less than three years from the then current Expiry Time ("an Extension Notice") the obligations and liabilities of the Surety hereunder shall continue to subsist and the date specified in such an Extension Notice shall be the Expiry Time.

9.4 Subject to the foregoing provisions of this clause the MPA may make one or more claims hereunder provided that the maximum aggregate liability of the Surety shall not exceed the Bond Figure.

10. (a) Any notice to be given under this Bond by the Surety to the MPA shall be delivered personally or by recorded delivery post addressed to the MPA's Head of Law at the address above given or such other address for service as shall have been previously notified by the MPA to the Surety.

(b) Any notice to be given under this Bond by the MPA to the Surety shall be delivered personally or by recorded delivery post addressed to the Surety at the address above given for the Surety or such other address for service as shall have previously been notified by the Surety to the MPA's Head of Law.

Executed as a deed by Glebe Mines Limited

Acting by

.....

Director.....

Secretary/Director

THE COMMON SEAL of the Surety was

affixed to this Deed in the presence of

SCHEDULE 4

GLEBE MINES LIMITED

Tearsall Quarry

Tearsall Land Management Scheme

September 2009

DATE ISSUED: September 2009
JOB NUMBER: NL07946
REPORT NUMBER: J01

GLEBE MINES LIMITED

Tearsall Quarry

Tearsall Land Management Scheme

September 2009

PREPARED BY:

C A House Director

APPROVED BY:

C A House Director

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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE MANAGEMENT SCHEME	1
3	PROPOSED GRASSLAND ESTABLISHMENT AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT ...	2
4	MANAGEMENT OF GREAT CRESTED NEWT ("GCN") HABITAT.....	5
5	SITE INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING.....	6

1 INTRODUCTION

The principal objectives of the management scheme are:

- Maximise the wildlife potential of the existing site by retaining areas of interest on site i.e. historic lead spoil mounds and establish new grassland habitats;
- Ensure the new calcareous grassland is successfully established to create a new viable habitat which complements the existing grassland structure within the locality;
- Create habitat suitable for natural colonisation by amphibians including Great Crested Newts.
- Retain exposed quarry faces as potential bat habitat.
- Ensure that clearly defined footpaths/bridleways are created and maintained following final restoration.

2 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE MANAGEMENT SCHEME

Tearsall currently supports a range of habitats. The habitats on site currently receive no active management other than the grassland areas which are periodically grazed by cattle. As a consequence, there is potential through sensitive management to enhance the status of the existing habitats and create new ones where the primary objective is nature conservation.

The management scheme sets out the principles of how the site will be managed both during mineral extraction and once the site is fully restored. The management scheme covers a ten year period covering an initial five year aftercare scheme under Condition 31 and a further five year period under the Section 106. It is anticipated that the management scheme would be subject to annual monitoring to ensure that it delivers the outlined aims and objectives.

3 PROPOSED GRASSLAND ESTABLISHMENT AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Existing Grassland and Proposed Grassland Establishment

The soils and vegetation on site will be used to create restored grassland on site. In 1998 Sinter Mines commissioned a soils survey of the site. This report concluded that topsoil was present on site to an average depth of 0.20m and subsoil present to an average depth of 0.38m. It is proposed that the topsoil, subsoil and any clay won during quarrying will be used in the restoration and no additional soils will be imported to site.

Bracken and scrub are present within the existing vegetation structure. Prior to any soil stripping and restoration the bracken and scrub will be sprayed and cut back to ensure it does not dominate new seeding proposals. Chemical control using a translocated herbicide such as Asulam or glyphosate will be undertaken applied using a knapsack sprayer to enable spot treatment. This will be undertaken in mid-July to late August when the fern fronds are fully exposed and bright green. The site will be progressively stripped and worked in full accordance with the detailed phased extraction plans as set out in the approved planning application. Once each phase of extraction is completed and backfilled in accordance with the approved plans. Soils will be placed and cultivated to form a viable seed bed. Soil placement will be undertaken at appropriate times of the year to ensure that run off and erosion does not occur. Once soils are placed seeding will be undertaken utilising the seed mix detailed in Appendix 1 of this plan. As an alternative, if following discussions with Peak District National Park Authority ("PDNP") locally sourced seed is available at the appropriate time this will be used in preference to a commercially sourced seed mix. If a seed mix is used it will be sown at a rate of 20kg per hectare, this is half the recommended rate. This will ensure that an open sward develops which will enable natural colourising species within the area to establish within the grassland.

Weed Control

Once the sward has established it will be essential to control pernicious weeds such as nettles, docks and ragwort. This will be applied using a knapsack sprayer to spot treat weeds.

Years 1 – 3 Weed Control

In these early grassland establishment years weed control is perhaps the most important management operation determining to a large extent the success of the new sward. To achieve this, three maintenance visits as a minimum need to be made to the site throughout the months of April to September inclusive.

Year 4 – 5 Onwards

The need for weed control from Year 4 onwards will depend on the success of the spraying regime adopted during the initial years of establishment. The grassland should be subject to a spring inspection and spot treatment herbicide applied as necessary.

Grazing Regime

Once the grassland sward is established i.e. approximately 4 – 6 months grazing animals can be introduced. Initially stocking rates should be low to ensure poaching etc does not occur. It is recommended that sheep are used initially used to graze new grassland areas. In Year 2 cattle can be introduced again stocking rates should be no greater than 2 animals per hectare. The grazing regime will be monitored on an annual basis to ensure that a mixed and diverse sward is established. No artificial fertiliser will be used on the sward to ensure maximum diversity of grassland species.

Fencing

Given that it is proposed that the site will be progressively reinstated as each area of grassland is established it will be temporarily fenced to ensure that it can be grazed. Once the site is fully restored it will be stock fenced/stone walled in accordance with the restoration plan. Fencing will be monitored on a regular basis to ensure it remains stock proof.

Scrub Management

Within the existing grassland there is a limited area of scrub, it is the intention within the new established grassland to establish some new areas of scrub planting. Areas identified for planting will be fenced and cultivated. Following planting the area will

be kept free of weeds to enable establishment of the scrub planting. The aim of the restoration scheme is to keep the grassland relatively open; the grassland will be monitored on an annual basis to ensure scrub encroachment does not become a concern. Unwanted scrub will be cut down and removed from site. Fencing will remain in situ to prevent grazing of scrub.

Spoil Mounds

The site supports a number of lead spoil mounds some of which support alpine penny cress. It is the intention to retain the three spoil mounds in situ which are unaffected by mineral extraction. It is proposed that two spoil mounds identified as having floristic value will be translocated to the south west of the site. The translocation will be undertaken by using excavators and drivers from the site under the direct supervision of an experienced ecologist.

These will be moved to the restored area using the following outline methodology:

- Identify suitable spoil mounds for translocation;
- Identify area to receive spoil mound within area being restored;
- Measure approximate dimensions of spoil mound;
- Strip vegetation and surface soils to a depth of 0.2m using the bucket of an excavator.
- Use excavator bucket and hand spade to chop and mix vegetation and soil mix to create a roughly homogenous mix;
- Set vegetation and topsoil aside;
- Excavate spoil mound and move to new location;
- Create new spoil mound of approximate dimensions to original;
- Compact spoil mound as layers are emplaced;
- When mound is complete, gently loosen surface layer of spoil using excavator bucket;
- Evenly spread vegetation soil mix onto spoil mound and tread down or gently smooth with excavator bucket;
- Spoil mounds will be fenced to enable vegetation cover to establish.

An ecologist will survey the remaining spoil mounds which will be impacted by the quarry operations to identify alpine penny cress. Identified plants can be cut as turfs

and moved to the spoil mounds which are unaffected by the works (numbered 19, 102 and 103). The translocation turves will be cut into the receiving mounds by removing a turf of the same dimensions.

Management of Spoil Mounds (Years 1 – 10)

The spoil mounds to be retained will be fenced to ensure that they are grazed through the operational life of the quarry. Once final extraction is complete the fencing will be removed to allow the mounds to be incorporated into the new field structure.

The translocated spoil mounds will be temporarily fenced to ensure that vegetation is allowed to establish, pernicious weed species will be removed by hand. Once it is considered that the mounds can be grazed the temporary fencing will be removed. This will be agreed between the PDNP ecologist and the retained site ecologist. It is proposed that the spoil mounds have an ecological monitoring report each year to monitor the success of the re-establishment of species such as alpine penny cress. Following the annual monitoring report the grazing/management regime to be agreed with the PDNP for the following twelve months.

4 MANAGEMENT OF GREAT CRESTED NEWT ("GCN") HABITAT

The site currently supports a GCN population which is the subject of a detailed licence application with Natural England. Effectively there are two areas to be developed as GCN habitat. Firstly, the receptor site which will be utilised during the operation life of the quarry as a mitigation measure and secondly permanent new ponds at the base of the retained quarry face as part of permanent habitat gain.

Great Crested Newt Receptor Site

Two new water bodies will be created along the northern boundary of the site together with retained grassland, hibernacula, refugia and permanent amphibian fencing. This will be maintained and monitored throughout the operational life of the quarry and beyond in line with this ten year management plan. As part of the licence process they will be monitored on an annual basis for four years following transition and maintenance of the receptor site for a further six years. During that

period the ponds will remain fenced to ensure no encroachment from grazing animals.

New Ponds Following Mineral Extraction

Once mineral extraction is complete a series of new ponds will be constructed at the base of the retained quarry face. The ponds will be established by utilising vegetative material from ponds/wetlands within the surrounding area. The ponds will be fenced to ensure effective establishment. The site will be monitored and managed on an annual basis to ensure that it achieves its objectives.

Cliff Face

Following mineral extraction a restoration blast will take place at the top of the cliff face. The intention of this is to create a varied face for colonisation of bats and birds.

Scree Slope

Scree slopes will be created with rollover material from the top of the cliff and buttressing of material from the base of the cliff. Scree and rock following blasting will remain undisturbed. The top of the cliff will be allowed to naturally regenerate creating an area of unimproved grassland meeting the existing field boundary. Management of this area will include judicious weed control if monitoring of the site shows this to be appropriate and one cut (down to 20cm) of up to 70% of the area in August with the arisings left in situ.

5 SITE INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING

In order to ensure the objectives set out in this management plan are achieved it is proposed that they will be served through a Section 106 agreement and that annual meetings are held with the Peak District National Park Authority during the mineral extraction and for the ten years as provided for in this Management Scheme.

Each year a set of objectives will be set which will be based on the ecological monitoring report. This will be undertaken on an annual basis and submitted to the PDNP prior to an on site monitoring visit. This will establish how effective the previous management regime has been and how amendments need to be made to enhance the management scheme over the next twelve month period.

APPENDIX A

National Vegetation Classification CG2 composition is set out below

- Festuca ovina* (SHEEP'S FESCUE) 25%
- Cynosurus cristatus* (CRESTED DOGTAIL) 15%
- Anthoxanthum odoratum* (SWEET VERNAL GRASS) 5%
- Festuca rubra ssp litoralis* (SLENDER CREEPING RED FESCUE) 5%
- Poa pratensis* (SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS) 5%
- Agrostis stolonifera* (CREEPING BENT) 5%
- Arrhenatherum elatius* (TALL OAT-GRASS) 5%
- Trisetum flavescens* (YELLOW OAT-GRASS) 5%
- Trisetum flavescens* (YELLOW OAT-GRASS) 5%
- Sanguisorba minor* (SALAD BURNET) 2.5%
- Plantago lanceolata* (RIBWORTH PLANTAIN) 2%
- Leontodon hispidus* (ROUGH HAWKBIT) 2%
- Lotus corniculatus* (COMMON BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL) 1.5%
- Onobrychis vicifolia* (SAINFOIN) 1.5%
- Prunella vulgaris* (SELF-HEAL) 1.5%
- Scabiosa columbaria* (SMALL SCABIOUS) 1.5%
- Briza media* (QUAKING GRASS) 1%
- Plantago media* (HOARY PLANTAIN) 1%
- Filipendula vulgaris* (DROPWORT) 1%
- Galium verum* (LADY'S BEDSTRAW) 1%
- Leucanthemum vulgare* (OX-EYE DAISY) 0.5%
- Achillea millefolium* (YARROW) 0.5%
- Anthyllis vulneraria* (KIDNEY VETCH) 0.5%
- Centaurea nigra* (COMMON KNAPWEED) 0.5%
- Daucus carota* (WILD CARROT) 0.5%
- Succisa pratensis* (DEVIL'S BIT SCABIOUS) 0.5%
- Rhinanthus minor* (YELLOW RATTLE) 0.5%

TEARSALL OPEN PIT, BONSALE LANE

511

(3) planning applicaiton

MINERALS APPLICATION FORM
 Application to Carry Out Mineral Working
 and Associated Development
 TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

APPLICANTS SHOULD READ ACCOMPANYING GUIDANCE NOTES BEFORE COMPLETING THE MINERALS APPLICATION FORM AND ANNEXES. 1

ALL APPLICANTS MUST COMPLETE QUESTIONS 1-6 ON THIS FORM AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE.

1	Applicant (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE) Name: GLEBE MINES LIMITED Address: CAVENDISH MILL STONEY MIDDLETON HOPE VALLEY S32 4TH Tel no: 01433 630066 Fax no: 01433 631826 Name of Contact: CLINT WHITE	Agent (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE) Name: WARDLE ARMSTRONG LLP Address: SIR HENRY DOULTON HOUSE FORGE LANE, ETRURIA, STOKE-ON-TRENT ST1 5BD Tel no: 0845 111 7777 Fax no: 0845 111 3888 Name of Contact: CHRISTINE HOUSE
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2	The Application Site (i) Location and address of the site: TEARSALE OPEN PIT BONSALL LANE SOUTH BARLEY MATLOCK	Grid Ref at site corners and/or centre of site: (delete as appropriate) SK 263601
----------	--	--

(ii) Present use(s) of the site:
**AGRICULTURAL GRAZING IN PROPOSED EXTENSION AREA
AND INFILLING OPERATIONS IN EXISTING PIT**

(iii) Last previous use of the site as far as known (if different from (ii) above):
EXTRACTION OF FLUORSPAR ORE BY OPEN PIT METHOD

(iv) Total application area as outlined in red on your site plans (in hectares):
11.95

(v) What is the applicant's interest in the site?
LESSEE

(vi) What is the applicant's interest in the adjoining land (if any, please outline in blue on your site plans)?

6 Supporting Material

(i) Is an Environmental Statement submitted with this application? YES/NO

(ii) Are additional copies of the application documents, including the Environmental Statement available for public inspection at locations other than the offices of the MPA? YES/NO
If yes, please provide the address where information can be inspected.

Please specify the price of the Environmental Statement and address where this can be obtained for purchase.

Address: GLEBE MINES LIMITED
CAVENISH MILL
STONEY MIDDLETON
HOPE VALLEY S32 4TH

Document Title: ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

£ 125-00

(iii) Is a Supporting Statement submitted with this application? YES/NO

7 Certification
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURE) ORDER 1995. CERTIFICATES UNDER ARTICLE 7

(i) Surface landowner(s)
Name: SLINTER MINING CO.
Address: CHESTNUT HOUSE
CROMFORD
MATLOCK
DEA 3QU

(ii) Mineral owner(s) if different from (i)
Name:
Address:
Name:
Address:

(iii) Certificates under Article 7 of the General Development Procedure Order 1995. Please specify certificates completed.

	Please tick
Certificate A	
Certificate B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Certificate C	
Certificate D	
Agricultural Holding Certificate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Applicants should note that the Mineral Planning Authority cannot entertain an application unless it is accompanied by the appropriate certificates.

8 Fees

(i) What fee accompanies this application? £

Applicants should note that the Mineral Planning Authority cannot entertain an application unless it is accompanied by the appropriate fee.

9 Declaration

(Delete as appropriate)

I/We hereby apply for permission to carry out the development described in this application and declare that, to the best of my/our knowledge, the information is correct.

I/We understand that this is an application for planning permission only and not for any other form of application which may be required.

In the case of agents, that I am/we are fully authorised to submit this application on behalf of the applicant(s).

Signed *[Signature]*

Dated 14 JANUARY 2008

On behalf of (insert applicant's name if signed by an agent) GLEBE MINES LTD

**Application to Carry Out Mineral Working and Associated Development
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990**

**NOTE: APPLICANTS SHOULD COMPLETE ALL RELEVANT QUESTIONS CONCERNING MINERAL EXTRACTION AND PROCESSING.
See Guidance Notes**

Mineral Extraction

A1.1 Please state:

(i) Mineral(s) to be extracted

FLUORSPAR ORE AND ASSOCIATED VEIN MINERALS

(ii) Total quantity of saleable minerals to be extracted (in tonnes) **660,000**
Estimated annual sales (in tonnes)

(iii) Area of excavation (in hectares) **10.37**

(iv) Maximum depth of surface working (in metres) **45**

(v) Proposed duration of operations (in years) **6 YEARS EXTRACTION PLUS ONE YEAR TO COMPLETE RESTORATION**
Start date **AUGUST 2008** End date **AUGUST 2014 / AUGUST 2015**

(vi) End use (eg construction, industrial processes etc) and immediate proposed destination of mineral(s) products

UK CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

(vii) The location of any off-site processing plant

CAVENDISH MILL

A1.2 For surface mineral workings or deposit on land of mineral wastes, please provide the following information in connection with soils and overburden, and the grade of any agricultural land:

	Depth (mm)		Volume (cu m)
	(Average)	(Range)	
Topsoil existing on site	150	50-250	10,777
Subsoil existing on site	200	50-300	14,370
Overburden to be removed			832,056

(i) Please specify the area of agricultural land (ha) and grades affected under the Agricultural Land Classification by extraction

SUB GRADE 3b

(ii) Summarise the provision to be made for the temporary or permanent storage of soils or overburden

**SOIL TO BE STORED IN BUND OF NO MORE THAN
3.5m HIGH TO THE NORTH OF THE EXCAVATION**

A1.3 Summarise wastes which will result from extraction operations (types and quantities)

LIMESTONE WILL BE RETAINED AND STORED ON SITE TO BE USED IN THE RESTORATION PROGRAMME. NO IMPORTATION OF WASTE OR OTHER FILL MATERIAL IS REQUIRED.

A1.4 Summarise the evaluation procedures undertaken to assess the quality of the minerals and the results of these

SEE GEOLOGICAL SECTION WITHIN SUPPORTING STATEMENT

A1.5 Summarise the proposed method of extraction and scheme of working including phasing

SEE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Mineral Processing (if applicable)

A1.6 Type and quantity of material to be processed on site

Type	Maximum tonnes per annum
.....
.....
.....
.....

A1.7 Mineral products from processing:

type (a)	Estimated annual production	tonnes
type (b)	Estimated annual production	tonnes
type (c)	Estimated annual production	tonnes
type (d)	Estimated annual production	tonnes

A1.8 Summarise plant and machinery to be used in processing of minerals

.....

A1.9 (i) Maximum height of plant as measured from existing ground level (in metres)

(ii) Maximum height of stockpiles or storage facilities for processed material as measured from existing ground level (in metres)

A1.10 Plant capacity

	Tonnes per Hour	Tonnes per Year
Estimated normal capacity of processing plant		
Estimated maximum capacity of processing plant		

A1.11 Source of water (if any) to be used in processing:

A1.12 Details of waste arising from processing:

(i) Nature of waste

(ii) Estimated annual quantity produced (in cubic metres)

(iii) Please specify maximum height(s) of any waste(s) as measured from existing ground level (in metres)

(iv) Is it proposed for waste tips to be treated within excavations? YES/NO

(v) Is it proposed to dispose of site wastes at a separate site? YES/NO

If yes, please state the location

(vi) Specify methods to be used to transport waste (e.g. pipeline, conveyor belt)

(vii) Will the mineral processing involve tailing disposal? YES/NO

Other Buildings, Plant or Structures (if applicable)

A1.13 Describe briefly:

(i) Purpose of buildings

(ii) Size and appearance of buildings etc.

A1.14 Would any ancillary operations last beyond the period of mineral extraction? YES/NO

If yes, describe these operations

Traffic and Transport

A1.15 Summarise method(s) of transportation of processed materials

8 WHEELED HGV WITH 20 TONNE CAPACITY TO CAVENDISH MILL

A1.16 Is it proposed to use an existing means of access to the application site? **YES/NO**

A1.17 Are new access arrangements to be constructed or alterations to existing access proposed? **YES/NO**
If yes, please summarise the proposals

A1.18

	Average	Maximum
Estimated number of loaded vehicles likely to enter or leave the site daily	25	25
Estimated capacity of loaded vehicles	20 TONNE	20 TONNE

(i) Summarise routes to be used to the primary road network on leaving the application site

BONSALL LANE, B5056, A6, B6465

(ii) Proposed methods to be used to control transport impacts

NONE ANTICIPATED

Environmental Effects of Development

A1.19 To the best of your knowledge is any part of the application site covered by statutory designations or includes habitats of protected species? (NB there is no need to mention the National Park designation) **YES/NO**

If yes, specify these

Are any mitigating measures proposed

YES/NO

N/A

A1.20 Proposed hours of operation of the site

	Time Periods (hours)	Days of Weeks
(i) Soil stripping and overburden removal	0700 - 1730	MON - FRI
(ii) Mineral working	0700 - 1730	MON - FRI
(ib) Mineral processing		
(iv) Vehicular movements	0700 - 1730	MON - FRI
(v) Other (specify)	0700 - 1300	SAT

FOR MAINTENANCE WORK

A1.21 Noise levels and proposed controls

(i) State existing background noise levels at site boundaries and/or nearest properties, where measured (delete as appropriate)

SEE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

(ii) State predicted noise levels at site boundaries and/or nearest properties where assessed (delete as appropriate)

SEE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

(iii) Describe measures for controlling noise and methods for noise monitoring (as relevant)

SEE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

SEE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

A1.23 Blasting (where relevant)

(i) Will mineral extraction require blasting? YES/NO
if yes, state predicted maximum blasting vibration levels at nearby properties.

(ii) State anticipated frequency and hours of blasting (weekdays; other)

SEE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

(iii) Indicate proposed public warnings for blasting AUDIBLE WITH PERMANENT SIGNAGE ON PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY AROUND PERIMETER

(iv) Specify proposed methods for monitoring and controlling vibration from blasting.

SEISMOGRAPHIC MONITORING AT TEARSALL FARM

A1.24 Will any hazardous materials be used or stored on site?
if yes, specify type and storage method

SEE/NO

A1.25 Water

(i) Outline any proposed measures to control water pollution and drainage/flood control measures

SURFACE WATER WILL BE DRAINED FROM BASE OF CUT

(ii) If working is to take place below the natural water table, is the working to be WET or DRY? (delete as appropriate)
if dry, describe proposed methods of dewatering, proposed method of water disposal and any proposed mitigation measures

N/A

(iii) State the measures to be taken to prevent the spillage or seepage of fuel oils during delivery, storage and handling on site.

ANY FUEL TANKS WILL BE BUNDLED TO CONTAIN 110% CAPACITY OF THE TANK.
MAINTENANCE WILL BE UNDERTAKEN ON HARD STANDING.

A1.26 State whether any processes are to be registered under Part A and B of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and describe the nature of these operations:

NONE

A1.27 Does your proposal affect a public right of way?
if yes, ensure proposed diversions and/or closures are indicated on a plan.

YES/NO

SEE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

A1.28 Outline any visual impact and landscaping proposals during working

SEE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

A1.29 Outline any measures to ensure stability of working faces, tips and associated structures

COMPLIANCE WITH QUARRY REGULATIONS 1999

SEE SUPPORTING STATEMENT

Landfilling of Mineral Extraction Sites (to be completed where relevant)

A1.30 Does your proposal include landfilling with any imported wastes? YES/NO
 If yes, please specify:

- (i) Estimated maximum void space for filling (in cubic metres)
- (ii) Proposed total area to be filled (in hectares)

A1.31 Nature of materials to be deposited and the estimated annual rate of disposal (excluding material for soil formation, cover and restoration), if known

	Household	Industrial	Commercial	Other Wastes (please specify)
Quantity (cu m) per annum				
Nature				
Proportion inert				
Sources (a)				
Number of vehicles per day (Average & Maximum)				
Capacity of vehicles (Average & Maximum)				

A1.32 State the nature of any built development within 250 metres of areas proposed to be landfilled with household, industrial or commercial wastes.

A1.33 Summarise proposed measures for monitoring and controlling:

(i) landfill gas;

(ii) leachates

Restoration, Aftercare and Afteruse

A1.34 (i) Summarise the intended aftercare or uses:

Agricultural	YES/NO	Total area.....ha
Forestry	YES/NO	Total area.....ha
Amenity (specify)	YES/NO	Total area.....ha
Other (specify)	YES/NO	Total area.....ha

(ii) Is restoration and aftercare to be phased? YES/NO
 If yes, please summarise number and duration of phases:

PROGRESSIVE RESTORATION OF BACKFACES DURING THE 5 PHASES

(iii) Describe the restoration proposals:
 RESTORED TO AGRICULTURAL GRAZING LAND WITH RETENTION OF PART FOR BIODIVERSITY TO IMPROVE ECOLOGICAL INTEREST

A1.35 Give details of the proposed use of soil materials in restoration

	Total Amounts (cu m)	Average Thickness to be Spread (mm)
Topsoil from site	10,777	100
Subsoil from site	14,370	135
Overburden/other soil making material		988,053
Other soil sources (please state)		

**SOIL STRIPPING, STORAGE AND REPLACEMENT
WITH BACKACTORS**

A1.37 (i) Is any restoration work likely to take place within 12 months of the commencement of working? YES/NO
If yes, describe the proposed aftercare.

(ii) If yes, summarise the items proposed for inclusion in an aftercare scheme, to be agreed at a later date, including land management during the aftercare period and intended arrangements in the longer term.

**MANAGEMENT TO ENSURE THE SUCCESSFUL GROWTH OF THE
SEEDED AREA**

(iii) Who would carry out the aftercare operations?

GLEBE MINES LTD

(iv) Are there any specific proposals or agreements for the management of the land following completion of aftercare? YES/NO
If yes, please summarise

Benefits of the Development

A1.38 Indicate the benefits of the proposals

- EXTRACTION OF FLUORSPAR FOR WHICH THERE IS A NATIONAL NEED
- RESTORATION BACK TO AGRICULTURAL LANDS WITH A BIODIVERSITY INTEREST

Agricultural Holdings Certificate

Whichever is appropriate of the following alternatives must form part of this certificate. If the applicant is the sole agricultural tenant he or she must delete the first alternative and insert "not applicable" as the information required by the second alternative.

- None of the land to which the application/appeal* relates is, or is part of, an agricultural holding.

or

- The applicant has given the requisite notice to every person other than my/him/her self who, on the day 21 days before the date of the application, was a tenant of an agricultural holding on all or part of the land to which the application/ relates, as follows:

Tenant's name	Address at which notice was served	Date on which notice was served
Mr J Walker	Brightgate Farm, Bonsall Lane, Matlock	14 JANUARY 2008

Signed	<i>J. Walker</i>
*On behalf of	CLEBE MINES LTD
Date	14 JANUARY 2008

*delete where inappropriate

⁽⁴⁰⁾ "owner" means a person having a freehold interest or a leasehold interest the unexpired term of which is not less than seven years or a person entitled to an interest in a mineral in the land (other than oil, gas, coal, gold or silver).

Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995

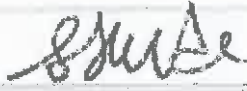
CERTIFICATE UNDER ARTICLE 7

Certificate B

I certify that:

- The applicant has⁶ given the requisite notice to the persons specified below being persons who, on the day 21 days before the date of the accompanying application, were owners⁽⁴⁾ of any part of the land to which the application⁶ relates.

Owner's ⁽⁴⁾ name	Address at which notice was served	Date on which notice was served
Slinter Mining Co Ltd	Chestnut House, Cromford, Matlock, DE4 3QU	14 JANUARY 2008

Signed	
On behalf of	CLEBE MINES LTD
Date	14 JANUARY 2008

Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995

Notice under Article 6

Application for Planning Permission

(To be published in a newspaper or to be served on an owner or a tenant**)*

Proposed development at (a)

TEARSKILL, BONSALL LANE, BONSALL MOOR

I give notice that (b)

GLEBE MINES LTD

is applying to the Peak District National Park Authority for planning permission to (c)

EXTRACT FLUORSPAR ORE AND ASSOCIATED VEIN MINERAL BY OPEN PIT METHODS FROM AN EXTENSION TO THE WORKINGS AT TEARSKILL

Any owner* of the land or tenant** who wishes to make representations about this application should write to the Peak District National Park Authority at Aldern House, Baslow Road, BAKEWELL, Derbyshire, DE45 1AE by (d) 14 FEBRUARY 2008

* 'owner' means a person having a freehold interest or a leasehold interest, the unexpired term of which is not less than 7 years, or, in the case of development consisting of the winning or working of minerals, a person entitled to an interest in the land (other than oil, gas, coal, gold or silver).

** 'tenant' means a tenant of an agricultural holding any part of which is comprised in the land.

Signed:

On behalf of:

GLEBE MINES LTD

Date:

14 JANUARY 2008

Statement of owner's rights

The grant of planning permission does not affect the owner's rights to retain or dispose of their property, unless there is some provision to the contrary in an agreement or in a lease.

Statement of agricultural tenant's rights

The grant of planning permission for non-agricultural development may affect agricultural tenant's security of tenure.

Delete where inappropriate

Insert:

- (a) Address or location of proposed development
- (b) Applicant's name
- (c) Description of proposed development
- (d) Date giving a period of 21 days beginning with the date of service, or 14 days beginning with the date of publication, of the notice (as the case may be)

Appendix 1 Mineralisation Intersections in Boreholes – Slinter Mining Co. Ltd Land					
Hole No. (T)	Structure	From (m)	To (m)	Depth Below Ground (m)	% CaF ₂
01/97	F1L1	11.75	13.5	12.62	37.80%
10/97	F1L1	4.9	5.7	5.30	60.60%
10/97	F1L1	5.7	6.7	6.20	6.40%
10/97	F1L1	6.7	7.7	7.20	11.10%
19/97	F1L1	8	9	8.50	27.20%
19/97	F1L1	9	9.5	9.25	6.70%
22/98	F1L1	9.5	11	10.25	18.80%
22/98	F1L1	11	14	12.50	23.00%
22/98	F1L1	14	16	15.00	46.50%
26/98	F1L1	7	9	6.12	6.00%
26/98	F1L1	9	10.5	7.46	38.80%
05/06	F1L1	10	11.5	10.75	1.40%
05/06	F1L1	12.5	13	12.75	43.70%
05/06	F1L1	15	15.5	15.25	5.70%
18D/06	F1L1	9	10	6.59	1.10%
18D/06	F1L1	10	11	7.29	0.30%
18D/06	F1L1	11	12	7.79	16.60%
18D/06	F1L1	12	13	8.49	12.20%
18D/06	F1L1	13	14	9.19	2.30%
46/06	F1L1	10	11	8.60	29.00%
46/06	F1L1	11	12	9.42	24.00%
46/06	F1L1	12	13	10.24	16.70%
46/06	F1L1	13	14	11.06	7.30%
06/06	F1L3	5.5	6	5.75	81.40%
06/06	F1L3	8	8.3	8.15	31.60%
02/97	F1L4	1.5	4	2.75	18.80%
13/97	F1L5	11	12	11.50	22.50%
02/99	F1L5	7	8.5	7.75	32.26%
02/99	F1L5	8.5	11	9.75	18.50%
05/99	F1L5	18	19	18.50	16.10%
06/99	F1L5	5	6.5	5.75	49.90%
06/99	F1L5	6.5	9	7.75	13.90%
06/99	F1L5	9	12	10.50	14.90%
09/99	F1L5	12	15	13.50	18.70%
09/99	F1L5	15	18	16.50	16.40%
18F/06	F1L5	16	17	13.17	2.00%
18F/06	F1L5	17	18	13.97	27.20%
18F/06	F1L5	18	19	14.77	5.40%
18F/06	F1L5	20	21	15.57	15.00%
18F/06	F1L5	21	22	16.37	30.20%
18F/06	F1L5	22	23	17.17	27.90%
20/06	F1L5	15	16	14.04	13.50%
20/06	F1L5	16	17	14.95	22.00%
T26/06	F1L5	9	10	9.50	40.70%
T28/06	F1L5	17	18.6	13.20	10.85%

Appendix 1 Mineralisation intersections in Boreholes – Slinter Mining Co. Ltd Land					
Hole No. (T)	Structure	From (m)	To (m)	Depth Below Ground (m)	% CaF ₂
01/97	F1L1	11.75	13.5	12.62	37.80%
T29/06	F1L5	12	13	13.80	27.50%
05/97	F2L1	9	12	10.50	3.90%
05/97	F2L1	12	14	13.00	2.00%
05/97	F2L1	14	15	14.50	48.70%
43/06	F2L1	16	17	14.29	1.30%
43/06	F2L1	17	18	15.15	14.70%
43/06	F2L1	18	19	16.02	5.30%
42/06	F2L1	19	20	14.03	21.60%
42/06	F2L1	20	21	14.75	16.70%
42/06	F2L1	21	22	15.47	9.70%
03/97	F2L2	12	15	13.50	1.90%
03/97	F2L2	17.5	18	17.75	49.50%
03/97	F2L2	18	19.5	18.75	17.70%
03/97	F2L2	19.5	21	20.25	1.50%
11/97	F2L2	19	20	19.50	54.80%
07/99	F2L2	12.1	15	13.55	25.10%
08/99	F2L2	15	18	16.50	12.40%
09/99	F2L2	15	18	16.50	16.40%
09/99	F2L2	12	15	13.50	18.70%
07/06	F2L2	16	17	16.50	2.00%
08/06	F2L2	17	18	17.50	3.60%
08/06	F2L2	18	19	18.50	65.50%
08/06	F2L2	19	20	19.50	54.10%
08/06	F2L2	20	22	21	62.50%
08/06	F2L2	22	24	23	53.60%
08/06	F2L2	24	26	25	33.20%
35/06	F2L2	22	23	21.14	1.50%
36/06	F2L2	22	23	22.5	5.90%
36/06	F2L2	23	24	23.5	1.80%
36/06	F2L2	24	25	24.5	25.90%
36/06	F2L2	25	26	25.5	48.40%
36/06	F2L2	26	27	26.5	60.50%
36/06	F2L2	27	28	27.50	39.80%
36/06	F2L2	28	29	28.50	31.80%
36/06	F2L2	29	30	29.50	56.00%
36/06	F2L2	30	31	30.50	10.20%
02/97	F3L1	23.75	25.25	24.50	41.60%
02/97	F3L1	25.25	27	26.13	14.10%
09/97	F3L1	6	9	7.50	25.00%
09/97	F3L1	9	11	10.00	18.20%
09/97	F3L1	11	12	11.50	0.50%
10/97	F3L1	27.7	28.7	28.20	17.80%
10/97	F3L1	28.7	29.7	29.20	48.20%
10/97	F3L1	29.7	30.7	30.20	10.60%

Appendix 1 Mineralisation Intersections in Boreholes – Slinter Mining Co Ltd Land					
Hole No. (T)	Structure	From (m)	To (m)	Depth Below Ground (m)	% CaF ₂
01/97	F1L1	11.75	13.5	12.62	37.80%
16/97	F3L1	19	19.7	19.35	34.70%
18/97	F3L1	10	11	10.50	1.07%
18/97	F3L1	12	13	12.50	28.40%
18/97	F3L1	13	14	13.50	40.60%
19/97	F3L1	21	22	21.50	37.60%
19/97	F3L1	22	22.5	22.25	49.60%
19/97	F3L1	23	24	23.50	90.90%
20/97	F3L1	21	22	21.50	10.40%
22/98	F3L1	26	28	27.00	83.80%
22/98	F3L1	28	29.5	28.75	36.20%
22/98	F3L1	31.5	32.5	32.00	22.30%
02/99	F3L1	17	19	18.00	14.80%
03/99	F3L1	18	21	19.50	17.30%
09/99	F3L1	33	36	34.50	25.80%
09/99	F3L1	36	38	37.00	14.00%
02/06	F3L1	21.8	23	22.40	15.20%
02/06	F3L1	23.3	24.7	24.00	16.50%
02/06	F3L1	24.7	25.5	25.10	11.40%
05/06	F3L1	20	24.7	22.35	21.10%
26/06	F3L1	23	24	23.50	16.90%
26/06	F3L1	24	25	24.50	20.40%
26/06	F3L1	26	27	26.50	24.20%
09/97	F3L2	12	14.5	13.25	11.20%
09/97	F3L2	14.5	15	14.75	35.50%
14/97	F3L3	20	20.5	20.25	1.70%
14/97	F3L3	20.5	21	20.75	8.00%
14/97	F3L3	21	22	21.50	56.10%
14/97	F3L3	22	23	22.50	5.50%
14/97	F3L3	23	24	23.50	5.70%
17/97	F4L1	13	14	13.50	2.30%
17/97	F4L1	14	15	14.50	31.80%
09/97	F4L1	17	18.25	17.65	37.50%
09/97	F4L1	18.25	21	19.65	46.80%
19/97	F4L2	33	34	33.50	18.20%
04/97	EPV	11	12	11.50	9.60%
04/97	EPV	12	15	13.50	56.30%
04/97	EPV	15	17	16.00	22.70%
04/97	EPV	17	18	17.50	5.40%
04/97	EPV	18	21	19.50	4.40%
04/97	EPV	21	22.5	21.75	9.90%
04/97	EPV	22.5	24	23.25	3.30%
12/97	EPV	14	14.5	14.25	1.67%
12/97	EPV	14.5	15	14.75	5.00%
12/97	EPV	15	17	16.00	4.60%

Appendix 1 Mineralisation Intersections in Boreholes – Slinter Mining Co. Ltd Land					
Hole No. (T)	Structure	From (m)	To (m)	Depth Below Ground (m)	% CaF ₂
01/97	F1L1	11.75	13.5	12.62	37.80%
12/97	EPV	17	18	17.50	6.10%
12/97	EPV	18	19	18.50	0.60%
12/97	EPV	19	20	19.50	1.50%
12/97	EPV	19	21.3	20.15	18.50%
12/97	EPV	21.3	22	21.65	68.60%
12/97	EPV	22	23	22.50	68.80%
12/97	EPV	23	26	24.50	0.70%
12/97	EPV	26	27	26.50	40.00%
12/97	EPV	27	28	27.50	70.80%
12/97	EPV	28	29	28.50	47.10%
10/06	EPV	0	1	0.43	6.10%
10/06	EPV	1	2	1.30	1.60%
10/06	EPV	2	3	2.17	1.10%
10/06	EPV	9	10	8.23	50.00%
10/06	EPV	10	11	9.09	3.00%
10/06	EPV	11	12	9.96	14.70%
10/06	EPV	12	13	10.83	25.90%
10/06	EPV	13	14	11.69	56.40%
10/06	EPV	14	15	12.56	40.60%
10/06	EPV	15	16	13.42	49.30%
10/06	EPV	16	17	14.30	42.30%
10/06	EPV	17	18	15.16	16.50%
10/06	EPV	18	19	16.02	11.40%
10/06	EPV	19	20	16.89	9.00%
10/06	EPV	20	21	17.75	6.00%
10/06	EPV	21	22	18.62	5.20%
10/06	EPV	22	23	19.49	4.70%
10/06	EPV	23	24	20.35	3.00%
18E/06	EPV	21	22	15.20	17.30%
18E/06	EPV	22	23	15.91	55.50%
18E/06	EPV	23	24	16.62	48.80%
18E/06	EPV	24	25	17.32	20.20%
18E/06	EPV	25	26	18.03	12.20%
18E/06	EPV	26	27	18.74	2.60%
18E/06	EPV	28	29	20.15	1.80%
18G/06	EPV	16	17	13.99	2.60%
19/06	EPV	12	13	8.52	8.70%
19/06	EPV	15	16	10.57	6.70%
19/06	EPV	16	17	11.25	20.80%
19/06	EPV	17	18	11.93	28.40%
19/06	EPV	18	19	12.62	19.60%
19/06	EPV	19	20	13.30	6.70%
20/06	EPV	15	16	14.05	13.50%
20/06	EPV	16	17	14.95	22.00%

Appendix 1 Mineralisation Intersections in Boreholes – Slinter Mining Co. Ltd Land					
Hole No. (T)	Structure	From (m)	To (m)	Depth Below Ground (m)	% CaF ₂
01/97	F1L1	11.75	13.5	12.62	37.80%
23A/06	EPV	2	7	4.37	16.54%
24A/06	EPV	6	7	4.98	4.10%
24A/06	EPV	8	9	6.51	22.60%
24A/06	EPV	9	10	7.28	70.00%
24A/06	EPV	10	11	8.04	56.40%
24A/06	EPV	11	12	8.81	34.50%
24A/06	EPV	12	13	9.58	37.10%
24A/06	EPV	13	14	10.34	19.30%
24A/06	EPV	14	15	11.12	17.00%
24A/06	EPV	15	16	11.87	17.60%
24A/06	EPV	16	17	12.64	14.50%
24A/06	EPV	17	18	13.41	5.60%
25A/06	EPV	6	11	7.88	20.56%
24/98	DV	19	23	21.00	41.40%
24/98	DV	23	25	24.00	20.10%
24/98	DV	25	28	26.50	25.00%
24/98	DV	28	29.5	28.75	45.00%
25/98	DV	22	25	18.00	47.30%
25/98	DV	25	26.5	19.73	59.80%
26/98	DV	22	25.5	18.19	1.30%
26/98	DV	25.5	29	23.29	61.10%
26/98	DV	29	31	25.98	12.90%
05/99	DV	15	18	16.50	1.90%
05/99	DV	18	19	18.50	16.10%
05/99	DV	19	21	20.00	0.40%
05/99	DV	21	22	21.50	12.70%
05/99	DV	22	24	23.00	11.90%
09/06	DV	5	6	3.89	1.70%
09/06	DV	6	7	4.60	50.40%
09/06	DV	7	8	5.30	44.80%
09/06	DV	8	9	6.01	35.50%
09/06	DV	9	10	6.71	24.20%
18D/06	DV	25	26	17.71	10.90%
22/06	DV	6	7	4.60	2.40%
22/06	DV	8	9	6.01	4.90%
22/06	DV	11	12	8.13	1.60%
24/06	DV	14	15	11.11	20.20%
24/06	DV	15	16	11.87	25.40%
24/06	DV	16	17	12.64	13.70%
30/06	DV	8	9	6.01	7.50%
30/06	DV	10	11	7.42	11.40%
30/06	DV	11	12	8.13	45.50%
30/06	DV	12	13	9.31	29.20%
30/06	DV	14	15	10.25	5.40%

Appendix 1 Mineralisation Intersections in Boreholes – Slinter Mining Co. Ltd Land					
Hole No. (T)	Structure	From (m)	To (m)	Depth Below Ground (m)	% CaF ₂
01/97	F1L1	11.75	13.5	12.62	37.80%
30/06	DV	15	16	10.96	17.40%
30/06	DV	16	17	11.68	7.70%
31/06	DV	9	10	8.93	34.90%
31/06	DV	10	11	9.88	10.10%
31/06	DV	11	12	10.81	13.90%
31/06	DV	12	13	11.75	17.70%
31/06	DV	13	14	12.69	32.10%
31/06	DV	14	15	13.63	28.10%
31/06	DV	15	16	14.57	27.80%
31/06	DV	16	17	15.51	35.00%
31/06	DV	17	18	16.45	32.90%
31/06	DV	18	19	17.39	45.10%
46/06	DV	24	25	20.07	2.00%
46/06	DV	27	28	22.53	1.90%
46/06	DV	28	29	23.35	28.80%
46/06	DV	29	30	24.16	30.90%

Key	
F1L1 = Flattening 1 Lens 1	F3L2 = Flattening 3 Lens 2
F1L3 = Flattening 1 Lens 3	F3L3 = Flattening 3 Lens 3
F1L4 = Flattening 1 Lens 4	F4L1 = Flattening 4 Lens 1
F1L5 = Flattening 1 Lens 5	F4L2 = Flattening 4 Lens 2
F2L1 = Flattening 2 Lens 1	EPV = Early Purple Vein
F2L2 = Flattening 2 Lens 2	DV = Davies Vein
F3L1 = Flattening 3 Lens 1	

Appendix 1 Mineralisation Intersections in Boreholes – J Walker Land					
Hole No. (T)	Structure	From (m)	To (m)	Depth Below Ground (m)	% CaF ₂
06/02	F1 EXT	9.00	12.00	10.50	35.40%
06/02	F1 EXT	12.00	13.00	12.50	68.70%
06/02	F1 EXT	13.00	14.00	13.50	51.70%
06/02	F1 EXT	14.00	15.00	14.50	15.10%
06/02	F1 EXT	15.00	16.00	15.50	26.40%
06/02	F1 EXT	16.00	17.00	16.50	28.20%
06/02	F1 EXT	17.00	18.50	17.50	50.60%
14/02	F1 EXT	13.00	15.00	14.00	10.10%
14/02	F1 EXT	18.00	18.60	18.3	1.40%
14/02	F1 EXT	18.60	20.40	19.5	12.50%
17/02	F1 EXT	18.00	20.00	14.56	6.60%
12/06	F1 EXT	12.00	13.00	12.50	1.20%
12/06	F1 EXT	13.00	14.00	13.50	10.80%
12/06	F1 EXT	14.00	15.00	14.50	11.10%

Appendix 1					
Mineralisation Intersections in Boreholes – J Walker Land					
Hole No. (T)	Structure	From (m)	To (m)	Depth Below Ground (m)	% CaF₂
12/06	F1 EXT	15.00	16.00	15.50	8.20%
13/02	F1 EXT	15.00	16.80	15.66	28.80%
14/06	F2 EXT	18.00	19.00	18.50	23.40%
13/06	F2 EXT	19.00	21.00	20.00	14.40%
13/02	F2 EXT	20.40	21.90	20.83	15.10%
14/02	F2 EXT	24.00	26.00	25.00	32.30%

Key

F1 EXT = Flattig 1 Extension	F2 = Flattig 2 Extension
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GLEBE MINES LIMITED

**Proposed Extraction of Fluorspar
Ore and Associated Vein Minerals
by Open Pit Methods from an
Extension to the Workings at
Tearsall, Bonsall Moor**

**Planning Application Part 2
Planning Supporting Statement**

January 2008

DATE ISSUED: January 2008
JOB NUMBER: NL07946
REPORT NUMBER: J02

CLIENT'S REFERENCE:

GLEBE MINES LIMITED

PROPOSED EXTRACTION OF FLUORSPAR ORE AND ASSOCIATED VEIN MINERALS BY OPEN PIT METHODS FROM AN EXTENSION TO THE WORKINGS AT TEARSALL, BONSALL MOOR

PLANNING APPLICATION PART 2: PLANNING SUPPORTING STATEMENT

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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	THE APPLICATION SITE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.....	5
3	GEOLOGY AND GEOTECHNICS.....	10
4	DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS	45
5	PLANNING POLICY BACKGROUND.....	50
6	JUSTIFICATION	62

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Summary of Drilling Data
Appendix 2	Slope Stability Analysis Results
Appendix 3	Bones Well Report
Appendix 4	Roskill Consulting Group Ltd Report

DRAWINGS

Drawing SS1	Borehole Plan
Drawing SS2	Regional Drainage Plan
Drawing SS3	Drainage Section Plan
Drawing SS4	Cross Section and Ore Plan
Drawing SS5	Section A
Drawing SS6	Section B
Drawing SS7	Section C
Drawing SS8	Cut and Fill Associated With the Movement of Existing Inert Waste Within the Site Throughout the Life of the Operation
Drawing SS9	Phase 1 Extractions
Drawing SS10	Phase 1 Cross sections
Drawing SS11	Phase 1 Backfill
Drawing SS12	Phase 2 Extractions
Drawing SS13	Phase 2 Cross sections
Drawing SS14	Phase 2 Backfill
Drawing SS15	Phase 3 Extractions
Drawing SS16	Phase 3 Cross sections
Drawing SS17	Phase 4 Extractions
Drawing SS18	Phase 4 Cross sections
Drawing SS19	Phase 5 Extractions
Drawing SS20	Phase 5 Cross sections
Drawing SS21	Restoration contours

SYNOPSIS OF THE APPLICATION

This Planning Application has been submitted by Glebe Mines Ltd with the Environmental Statement and Planning Application prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP on their behalf. The application seeks to obtain permission to extend the existing Tearsall Open Pit workings for extraction of fluorspar ore.

The current application is a modified version of a scheme which was submitted by Glebe Mines Ltd in July 2007 (NP/DDD/0807/0822) and was withdrawn in December 2007. This was withdrawn to incorporate comments from statutory and non-statutory consultees and to undertake a fundamental review of the scheme which has resulted in the reduction of the proposed working area.

In order to be able to put forward the most suitable scheme to enable the open pit extraction of fluorspar, consultation with the Peak District National Park Authority Planning Officers, Statutory Authorities, NGO's, local Parish Councils, and the Save Wensley Hillside Action Group, has been undertaken.

This application represents the most sustainable option for extracting the fluorspar ore at Tearsall and will result in a number of benefits. These include:

Meeting the need for a mineral of strategic importance to the UK

- The Peak District represents the only domestic source of fluorspar.
- The proposed extension to mineral workings at Tearsall will secure mineral reserves to help provide continuity of ore supply to Cavendish Mill to facilitate ongoing production of Fluorspar raw material for many years.
- The Company has a vital role to play in securing UK fluorspar supply with their customer being the only UK producer of hydrofluoric acid. Hydrofluoric acid is the intermediary chemical used to manufacture fluorochemicals. Fluorine compounds are essential to a modern standard of living and are used, for example, in refrigerators, computers and medicines.
- Alternative sources available for imported supply of the Fluorspar raw material required by the British Chemical Industry are becoming increasingly restricted within the World Minerals market. China, which is the main alternative source, has significantly reduced export quotas and imposed high export taxation to both penalise and restrict availability to Western consumers of the mineral. As a result of this, supplies from China have been continually declining since 1998.

Environmental Benefits

- A revised and improved restoration of the site to a higher landscape/ ecological value using onsite material generated during mineral extraction.
- A restoration scheme that will assist in achieving targets set in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan, including provision for birds and bats and new habitats for Great Crested Newts
- Increased and better understanding of the industrial archaeology of the area through detailed archaeological recording and publication.
- Retention of existing RIGS site and provision of potentially geologically interesting exposure.
- Reinstatement of bridleway and footpath to approximate original location enhancing public access.
- Retain diverted bridleway.
- Retention and translocation of spoil heaps.
- Provide a source of ore supply necessary to allow mineral processing operations to continue at Cavendish Mill and secure the ongoing domestic source of Fluorspar raw material to the British Chemical Industry. With continuity of ore supply secured for Cavendish Mill it would facilitate Glebe Mines Ltd implementing a series of modernisation measures for the vein mineral industry which would reduce the impact of the mining operation on the landscape around Cavendish Mill through the shift from open pit to underground extraction.

Glebe Mines Ltd believes the proposals are in accordance with both national and local policy and will ensure the most sustainable option for extracting the nationally required fluorspar in this area, reducing the impacts on the environment and residential amenity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This planning application for the open pit extraction of fluorspar is being submitted by Glebe Mines Ltd, a subsidiary of INEOS Fluor. The Application and Supporting Statement have been prepared jointly by Glebe Mines Ltd and Wardell Armstrong, a multi disciplinary engineering and environmental consultancy based in Stoke on Trent that specialises in mineral related matters.

1.1.2 Pre-application consultations have taken place with all relevant statutory agencies:

- Peak District National Park Authority;
- Environment Agency;
- Natural England;
- English Heritage;
- Derbyshire Dales District Council;
- Highways Agency and
- Health and Safety Executive,

1.1.3 In addition, the following non-statutory bodies were also consulted:

- South Darley, Bonsall, and Winster Parish Councils,;
- Council Preservation of Rural England;
- Council for National Parks;
- British Mountaineering Council,;
- Peak District Mines Historic Society
- Save Wensley Hillside Group and
- National Stone centre (RIGS)

1.1.4 The subject area has been the focus of extensive geological investigations including drilling, mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveying. The area was one of the test areas investigated by the FIESTA project, a major Department of Trade and Industry match-funded project under the Foresight programme.

1.1.5 This Statement, together with the accompanying Environmental Statement (ES), supports a planning application to extract vein mineral fluorspar and barytes by surface mining techniques from an extension to the existing Tearsall Open Pit located near Bonsall Moor, Matlock. The development will involve progressive restoration of the depleted workings to reinstate the land for agricultural after use with retention in part for biodiversity.

1.2 Background to the Application

- 1.2.1** Glebe Mines Ltd currently operates the Cavendish Mill processing plant, near Stoney Middleton in the Peak District National Park, which is the only source of indigenous Acid Grade (AG) fluorspar in the UK. Glebe Mines Ltd has been directly involved in vein mineral extraction operations for eight years, continuing the operations of its predecessor of over 60 years Laporte Minerals Plc. Glebe currently derives some 95% of its Cavendish Mill crude ore requirement from its own open pit, recycling and underground operations.
- 1.2.2** The processing operations at Cavendish Mill rely on a variety of ore types comprising different mineralogical and physical characteristics that are then blended to provide a consistent feed to the plant. Securing sufficient ore at a suitable quality is a vital requirement for the business. It is essential therefore, in order to maintain a sound business footing, to replace consented ore reserves that have been used with new mineral consents.
- 1.2.3** The Tearsall extension site is immediately adjacent to an area (Tearsall) that was consented for open cast extraction in 1986. The Tearsall Open Pit was subject to 15 conditions and was operated by the Slinger Mining Company Ltd. Under this consent mineral extraction was permitted until May 2000 and by December 2000 the whole site was to be backfilled to original ground levels utilising imported materials and restored to agricultural land. The 1986 planning consent has since been extended with variations to the approved conditions. Extraction of fluorspar from the site is no longer consented and the area is being restored with after use returned to agriculture and the retention of part of the site for nature conservation purposes and to enhance local biodiversity.
- 1.2.4** This planning application is being submitted to the Peak District National Park Authority to seek planning permission for the extraction of the identified reserve of circa 660,000 tonnes of vein ore to be worked over a six year period. This will supply the Cavendish Mill processing plant at Stoney Middleton with around 25% of its crude ore requirement during that time. The identified reserve can be accessed from the lower levels of the existing Tearsall Open Pit site to limit environmental impact. The proposed site, on completion of the works will be restored to agriculture after use with retention of a part for biodiversity.
- 1.2.5** The development at Tearsall will allow the extraction of fluorspar ore that would otherwise be sterilised and would make a significant contribution to satisfying the UK strategic need for the mineral. Currently, Cavendish Mill processing plant requires over 420,000 tonnes of crude ore to be delivered annually to meet

production and sales requirements to service the UK Chemicals Industries. The extraction of fluorspar at Tearsall would assist in meeting this demand from a local UK indigenous source. Extraction would be limited to the fluorspar mineral vein. No limestone overburden would be removed from the site but would be retained and used progressively as backfill. No waste materials will be imported to the site as restoration levels can be achieved using onsite materials.

1.3 Planning Application Supporting Documents

1.3.1 In compliance with the European Council Directive No. 85/337/EEC, this application is accompanied by an Environmental Statement based on an assessment of the environmental effects the development may have on the locality. Council Directive 85/337/EEC has subsequently been amended by Council Directive 97/11/EC. This has been adopted in the UK by revising the 1988 Regulations to give the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (SI No 293). Having regard to the 1999 Regulations an Environmental Statement has been prepared and is presented as a separate document. A Non-Technical Summary is also presented which provides a summary of the main issues raised in the Environmental Statement.

1.3.2 The planning application documents are therefore divided into three parts:

Part 1 contains the planning application forms and certificates.

Part 2 of this submission (this report) refers to planning history, development proposals, planning policy and justification.

Part 3, the Environmental Statement contains the results of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) into the potential environmental impacts of the development proposals.

1.4 The Applicant Company

1.4.1 INEOS Fluor is the owner of Glebe Mines Ltd having acquired the business in November 2007. INEOS Fluor is part of the wider INEOS group of chemical companies and is a global manufacturer of fluorochemicals with its main manufacturing site being at Runcorn in the UK. The site at Runcorn produces a range of fluorochemicals with fluorspar as the main feedstock and for this reason the two sites have maintained a strategic partnership for the last 50 years. The Runcorn site currently uses only Fluorspar produced in the UK, at Glebe, hence

the acquisition of the Glebe business is of significant strategic importance to the future of both businesses and UK chemical production.

Table 6.1 Current Mineral Reserves					
Site	Operator	Probable Mineral Reserve	Permitted Rate of Extraction /a	Status	Comment
No 1 Dam	GML	325,000	50,000	Extraction Ongoing	Reprocessing tailings lagoon
Longstone Edge O/C (incl AWE)	GML	250,000	217,000	Extraction Ongoing	Drilled and proven reserve
Watersaw Mine U/G	GML	55,000	50,000	Extraction Ongoing	Underground Mining
Earles	Lafarge	?	20,000	Extraction Ongoing – Reducing	Resource potential unknown. Not in GML control.
Darlton	Tarmac	?	5,000	Intermittent Extraction	Resource potential unknown
Total		630,000	342,000		
Equivalent Life @ 420kte/a		1.5			

This statement (end Dec 2007) supersedes all previous assessments.

Table 6.2 Potential Mineral Resources				
Site	Operator	Potential Mineral Resource	Status	Comment
Milldam Mine	GML	2,200,000	Care and Maintenance	Diamond core drilled – feasibility review ongoing
Watersaw Mine	GML	800,000	U/G Consent	Likely uneconomic esp with uncertainty with new open pit consents
Tearsall Ext	GML	660,000	Subject of current Application	Reserve Drilled
Total		3,660,000		

This statement (end Dec 2007) supersedes all previous assessments.

6.4.13 There are no other reserves either inside or outside of the National Park that command the confidence levels necessary to be included in this assessment.

- 6.4.14** Cavendish Mill depends on a blended ore supply with different physical characteristics and a range of grades. This typically includes a mixture of friable, competent, clayey, clean, fine, coarse, crystalline, intergrown and replacement type ores depending on the source.
- 6.4.15** Similarly, the cost basis of ore supply is comprised of a mix of expensive deep-mined ore, relatively low cost surface ore and higher cost surface ores more distant to Cavendish Mill. This blend achieves a consistent supply of ore for processing at budgeted cost and meets grade and tonnage requirements for the Mill. However, this means that an expensive source of ore cannot 'stand alone' in terms of meeting Cavendish Mill ore requirements.
- 6.4.16** A variety of deposits therefore need to be worked contemporaneously in order to achieve a suitable blended material that meets budgetary targets.
- 6.4.17** For the Potential Mineral Resource shown in Table 6.2 at Milldam to be economically viable this would be on the basis that it was in effect balanced by cheaper surface ore.
- 6.4.18** The determination of the potential additional life for the Cavendish Mill operation that could be derived from the total Potential Mineral Resources identified in Table 6.2 is more complex than simply dividing the reserve tonnage by the annual mill requirement. It is determined more by the interdependency of the various ore-type and costs.
- 6.4.19** Without new reserves of vein mineral being permitted for extraction Glebe Mines is unlikely to be able to maintain the range of different ores required to ensure Cavendish Mill remains a viable processing facility resulting in forced early closure resulting in sterilisation of the remaining permitted ore sources e.g. Milldam and No1 Dam recycling operation.

6.4.20 Current Mineral Reserves are sufficient to continue the operations at Cavendish Mill for some 1.5 years at current levels of production. It should be noted that over 50% of this reserve comprises Number 1 Dam sands. As this is a material that has already been processed and because it has unique physical characteristics it can not be used on its own as an ore feed. It must be blended with primary ore to a maximum of 25% and consequently its value as a reserve is limited by the amount of primary ore available. The effective tonnage of of Number 1 Dam sand that could be used (on the basis of this reserve statement) could be as low as 76,00 tonnes giving a total useable reserve of 381,250 tonnes or equivalent to less than a year's ore requirement.

6.4.21 Should Tributed ore, around which reserves are most uncertain, perform better than expected there could be a further 6 to 12 months additional life for operations. There is no certainty that new consents will be granted or that Milldam will prove to be financially viable and therefore no additional life can be assumed from Potential Mineral Resources.

Rate of Extraction

6.4.22 In order to comply with planning conditions each site has a maximum annual extraction rate which has a significant bearing on production at Cavendish Mill.

6.4.23 With the closure of Winster there is a shortfall in the permitted rate of extraction of approximately 60,000 to 100,000 tonnes per annum depending on the availability of tributed ore and the grade of ores delivered to the Mill.

6.4.24 Reserves are a finite entity and a natural consequence of their extraction is that they become depleted and exhausted. If these are not replaced with new sites/ reserves then the deficit becomes even greater until it falls below a threshold whereby the viability of the overall operation is compromised.

6.4.25 In order for the Cavendish Mill operations to be sustainable there is an ongoing requirement for new reserves to be consented at least at the same rate that they are being depleted i.e. 420,000 tonnes per annum. Without regular replacement of permitted ore reserves Cavendish Mill will run out of raw material supply.

Permitted Reserves/ Perceived Reserves

6.4.26 The often-quoted term of Permitted Reserves significantly over-estimates and misrepresents the amount of material available for processing at Cavendish Mill. A fundamental consideration when defining reserves (as detailed in the definitions outlined in Section 3.6.3) is the ability to adequately define the quantity and quality of the Mineral Resource along with all other modifying factors. These include technical, ownership, economic, and planning criteria.

- 6.4.27** Old Ministerial Consents do not attempt to apply a resource figure to the permission.
- 6.4.28** Correspondence received from the Peak Park Joint Planning Board dated 24th January 1996 lists all Active and Dormant vein mineral sites as part of the Environment Act 1995 ROMP review. This is believed to constitute what some commentators refer to as Permitted Reserves.
- 6.4.29** The list identified **Active sites** at Old Moor/ Hazard, Longstone Edge and Rowter Farm/ Portway.
- 6.4.30** The **Old Moor/ Hazard** consent was for surface dump extraction only and includes Hazard & Oxlow Rake. Under the Act a scheme was required by 1st February 1997. However no scheme was submitted and the consent is now out of time. A few old lead dumps remain but the site has severe environmental constraints that would require a new planning application and significant environmental work. There is no identified Mineral Resource and the site has no exploration potential for Glebe Mines Ltd.
- 6.4.31** **Longstone Edge** was identified as an Active site and a joint scheme submitted by Laporte Minerals and RMC. This was subsequently superseded by the Longstone Edge Consolidating consent and now makes up the majority of the reserve base currently held by Glebe Mines.
- 6.4.32** Consent for surface dump extraction only for **Rowter Farm/ Portway** required a scheme to be submitted by 1st February 1997. No scheme was submitted and the consent is out of time. A few dumps remain but there is significant environmental interest on the site and it is not a prospective target for the Company. There is no Mineral Resource identified on the site.
- 6.4.33** Also included in the list were Dormant sites where no working has taken place since 1982 and consequently require the submission of a new working scheme prior to work starting were listed as *Netherwater Mine, Hazlebadge Farm and Intake Dale/ Coplw Dale/ Maiden Rake*.
- 6.4.34** The **Netherwater Mine** consent granted in 1951 for underground extraction covers an area where the total mineral rights are in lease to Glebe Mines. There is no information available as to the Mineral Resource and under the classification system described above not even an "Inferred Mineral Resource" can be quantified. There is a fundamental lack of test work with regard to assessing the

Mineral Resource but enough is known of the geology to significantly limit any potential, even more so given that the original consent was for underground working only. Any future mineral extraction from the site would require a new modern consent.

6.4.35 Consent for underground and surface dump extraction was granted in 1951 at **Hazlebadge Farm**. The mineral rights are in lease to Glebe Mines Ltd and the site was worked under modern consents in 1988 and 1989 during which time a total of 11,000 tonnes was extracted before the deposit became exhausted. On this evidence the degree of confidence that can be assumed would not warrant the statement of an "Inferred Mineral Resource". This would require a modern consent for any proposed workings.

6.4.36 The **Intake Dale/ Coplow Dale/ Maiden Rake Consents** are a conglomeration of small sites that were permitted for surface extraction & dump removal. Singularly and cumulatively these are too small to command any significant Mineral Resource even if any test-work had been undertaken. These would require modern consents for any proposed workings.

6.4.37 It is clear that there is a fundamental lack of **geological control** on which to base any stated Permitted Reserves for the preceding consents.

6.4.38 Analogies are often wrongly drawn with permitted reserves relating to aggregate production. These ore-bodies are laterally extensive and ostensibly homogenous and this usually allows for broad reserve assumptions to be made in terms of quantity and quality by comparison to other similar deposits and on the basis of minimal data such as outcrop or disparate boreholes. In such instances it may be acceptable to use permitted reserves as a term for planning control. It is not applicable when dealing with the complexities of vein mineral deposits that are inherently significantly smaller than stratigraphic deposits and that can pinch, swell and exhibit significant mineralogical variation over relatively small strike and/ or depth distances. To determine a Mineral Resource, adequate site investigation and technical studies need to have been completed.

6.4.39 The sites outlined above have been known about and have been available for mineral exploration/ extraction for over 50 years and apart from some limited workings have not been initiated. They predominantly relate to underground mining and are not too distant from Milldam where Glebe Mines Ltd holds an extant consent for the underground extraction of the Hucklow Edge vein system. This is currently the subject of a feasibility study to determine its financial viability. Giving due consideration to the fact that Milldam has a consent, that it has

considerable geological control and a known resource, and that infrastructure is in place to access the vein with established drainage, ventilation and secondary egress it is notable that the economics of underground mining are still marginal.

6.4.40 It is therefore concluded that old consents for underground extraction of vein minerals that would require significant capital investment in developing into mines are unlikely to ever be viable projects and that their existence is at best of academic interest. There is no real prospect of them ever being productive in terms of supplying Cavendish Mill and they should not therefore be ascribed any Mineral Resource tonnage on which to base decisions affecting the life of Cavendish Mill.

6.4.41 The operations and business planning of Cavendish Mill need to be based on real and tangible reserves.

6.4.42 These Ministerial Consents are not currently, and it is not expected that they ever will be, prospective mineral exploration targets for Glebe Mines Ltd. As such they do not represent viable alternative sites for mineral extraction to the point where other consents should not be granted.

6.5 Mineral Resource Planning

6.5.1 The reserves controlled by a mining company are usually their main asset and a vital consideration when making investment decisions. A minimum threshold of available reserves must be maintained to allow for fluctuations in demand and ensure forward mineral supply to consumers.

6.5.2 Comment is often made as to the level of reserves that the Company controls and why new applications are required to generate additional reserves. Other extractive industries are the subject of Mineral Planning Guidance that allows both industry and Mineral Planning Authorities to make provision for forward supply of minerals.

6.5.3 For example **MPS1** states that the objectives for sustainable development for minerals planning include:

"It is essential that there is an adequate and steady supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings and goods that society needs, but that provision is made in accordance with the principles of sustainable development."

6.5.4 In terms of ensuring supply

“to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy, within the limits set by the environment...”

- 6.5.5** The argument from some quarters that these reserves should be conserved for future use is ill founded and this view is supported by commentary made by the British Geological Survey in their ‘Mineral Profile FLUORSPAR (January 2006)’ which states

“The Cavendish Mill is the only source of marketable fluorspar in the UK. If it were to close it is extremely unlikely that sufficient reserves of fluorspar could be identified to justify the capital investment of a new plant at some future date.”

BGS, January 2006

- 6.5.6** Policies providing for the maintenance of a stock of permitted reserves are an important feature of mineral planning because they enable the industry to respond speedily to increases in demand.

- 6.5.7** MPG10 relates specifically to provision of raw materials for cement production. It addresses the issue of providing the industry:

“... with a stock of permitted reserves for a number of years...”

that is

“... a stock of planning permissions designed to provide the industry with a steady and secure supply of minerals so it can respond to demand. They reflect the long lead-in times that can be involved before any mineral extraction site can become fully productive. They enable the mineral planning authorities and the industry to take a long term view of the industry’s needs and the planning implications.”

- 6.5.8** The level of permitted reserves for cement manufacture

“...should be directly linked to the scale of capital investment envisaged at a site, for an important feature of the industry is the high cost of investment and the long amortisation periods this entails. Mineral Planning Authorities should normally aim to maintain cement plant with a stock of permitted reserves of at least 15 years. Where significant new investment is agreed with the MPA, the plant should be provided with a stock of permitted reserves to provide for at least 25 years. New plant on a green-field site should be provided with a stock of permitted reserves lasting more than 25 years.”

6.5.9 There is no provision at present for a minimum (or maximum) level of permitted reserves for the vein minerals industry and as such this has led to ambiguity, from a planning perspective, surrounding the Company's actual requirement.

Glebe Mines Estimated Minimum Required Level of Permitted Reserves

6.5.10 The assessment of the minimum level of permitted reserves that need to be available to Glebe Mines to ensure continuity of supply to consumers and maintain a viable business needs to be assessed on the basis of realistic criteria.

6.5.11 The capital investment requirements of the Company are significant and are more akin to those of cement production where a minimum of 15 years of permitted reserves is maintained and in circumstances where significant capital investment is made this is increased to 25 years. These are typically comprised of cost outlay for mineral planning applications, environmental impact assessments, underground development and process plant items.

6.5.12 Similarly, the amortisation of debt needs to be spread over a reasonable time period. For example the capital expenditure that will be required to bring Milldam on-stream is considerable and will have to be spread over the life of the resource i.e. 15 years. To have the confidence in bearing this cost in an underground mine there must be some assurance or mechanism that allows for future surface consents to be granted enabling the overall raw materials costs to be maintained at acceptable levels and to maintain the viability of the business.

6.5.13 Projected UK customer offtake/ requirement for Acid Grade fluorspar must make consideration of the global supply situation going forward. This is anticipated to be more reliant on indigenous production as China reduces export quotas to a sub-critical level. Therefore demand is anticipated to remain at current levels or to increase.

6.5.14 To meet present customer demand there is a requirement for some 420,000 tonnes per annum of crude ore. For the business to be sustainable the operation needs to replace reserves at least at the same rate that they are being depleted.

6.5.15 Typically economic deposits (development costs) range in size from some 15,000 tonnes to circa 500,000 tonnes. Therefore there is a requirement for the operation to secure at least one new consent per annum to maintain the status quo.

- 6.5.16** Business planning and investment decisions for capital expenditure especially in view of the Company's underground objectives need to be made for a minimum 15-year horizon.
- 6.5.17** The lead-in time for new sites is considerable and to ensure continuity of supply a stock of permitted reserves is required e.g. The Winster Moor site took over 4 years from initial exploration to planning consent approval and has provided the equivalent of one-year ore supply to Cavendish Mill.
- 6.5.18** Since its inception eight years ago Glebe Mines Ltd have consolidated its Ministerial Consents on Longstone Edge and secured two new consents at Winster and White Rake. In addition the Company has varied an Underground consent on Longstone Edge at Arthurton West Extension to extract more quickly and increase the recovery of the vein minerals at Watersaw Rake to add some 150,000 tonnes to its reserve base. This gives a total "new" consented reserve of 1,720,000 tonnes. In reality a large part of the Longstone Edge reserve was already consented and accounted for and was the basis for the Glebe Mines start-up so the new consented reserve is actually 561,000 tonnes. Of this 35,000 tonnes at White Rake have already been extracted, the deposit exhausted and the site restored.
- 6.5.19** The resources at Winster can not now be accessed and must be excluded from the Glebe Mines Ltd Inventory due to loss of planning consent following Judicial Review.
- 6.5.20** During the same period a total of 3,208,318 tonnes of ore have been extracted. Clearly Glebe Mines Ltd reserves have been significantly depleted during this time resulting in a situation that is not sustainable. i.e. by the equivalent of 1,5 million tonnes or 3.5 years at the rate of 420,000 tonnes per annum. New reserves need to be permitted for the operations to continue beyond the middle of 2009.
- 6.5.21** When ascertaining the minimum level of permitted reserves required there must be due recognition of the complexities of the mineral type that is being considered. Vein mineral deposits are not homogenous and cannot be extrapolated with confidence over large distances/ depths. Local variations in width, grade and mineralogy can have significantly adverse effects on reserve estimation. These are difficult to ascertain accurately within normal budgetary constraints on the cost of evaluation drilling.

6.5.22 A realistic level of adequate permitted reserves for sustainability of the operations and for business planning purposes would therefore have to be of the order of 6.3M tonnes sufficient for 15 years at current levels of production. This would include existing consents for surface and underground operations.

6.5.23 Without continuity of new open pit mineral working (specifically this application for Tearsall) Glebe Mines Ltd will not be able to provide the range of ore types and quantities required for the mineral processing operations at Cavendish Mill to extend beyond the next two to three years with the consequence of its enforced closure.

6.5.24 Planning permission for Tearsall should help to secure the future of Cavendish Mill in the medium term and provide the certainty required for Glebe Mines to invest in the modernisation of the vein minerals industry in support of the objectives for the long term management of the landscape in the Peak District.

Estimation of Current Level of Permitted Reserves

6.5.25 The estimated permitted reserves currently available are referred to as Current Mineral Reserves in Table 3.7 and amount up to 630,000 tonnes. Given the current ore supply requirements of Cavendish Mill this is sufficient for up to 15 years of continued operations. Should tributed ore, around which there is most uncertainty, perform better than expected this could be extended by 6 to 12 months after which time there would have to be a closure of Cavendish Mill and the inevitable consequential impacts for the British Chemicals Industry. If all potential resources are shown to be economically viable and planning consents can be secured to allow their extraction then the life of the operations could be extended by approximately an additional 10 years.

6.5.26 Compared to the anticipated required minimum level of permitted reserves required by the business of 6,300,000 tonnes there is a deficit of some 5,567,000 tonnes. This deficit needs to be addressed through the identification of new resources and the acquisition of new planning consents for their extraction.

6.5.27 Therefore the shortfall between the level of permitted vein mineral reserves and the minimum level of permitted reserves that are required should constitute a material consideration in the determination of this planning application.

6.5.28 If new reserves are not permitted there will be a relatively uncontrolled closure of the Cavendish Mill site and all other ancillary operations by the end of 2009.

6.5.29 Without the reasonable expectation that new open pit reserves can be permitted to preserve the required range of ore type/ volume to maintain continuity of supply to Cavendish Mill, the Company investment strategy for the redevelopment of Milldam Mine, modernisation of Cavendish Mill and associated activities will not be achievable. It would be a high-risk strategy for the Company to make significant capital investment (£4M) in underground mining at Milldam as the current resource base is too restricted and there is no policy framework that would allow new open pit mineral consents to balance underground production. This is in effect working against the objectives of the National Park Authority as it does not allow the Company to adequately plan its overall crude ore supply incorporating a higher contribution from underground mining. It is worth considering that with such a policy the overall impacts from vein mineral mining would be reduced as around 1.5 tonnes of normal open pit ore are required compared to 1 tonne of underground ore.

Glebe Mines Ore Supply Programme

6.5.30 Ore supply to Cavendish Mill becomes critically low during 2009. At this point both Winster and Arthurton West Extension are exhausted. The reserves at Watersaw Mine will have become significantly depleted and the main ore supply to Cavendish Mill will be primarily from Bow Rake on Longstone Edge supplemented by whatever ore is available from Tributers. This situation could only continue for a short time before the ore supply base falls below an acceptable threshold and Cavendish Mill is starved of ore. Currently this is expected to be during 2009 and would result in the enforced closure of the operation. The granting of consent to extract the vein mineral reserves from Tearsall extends the Glebe Mines Reserve base to circa 2014 and allows feasibility work to be completed and capital investment decisions to be made regarding the re-opening and re-development of the underground mine at Milldam. Glebe Mines Ltd overall ore supply strategy is to reduce the impacts from open pit extraction operations by increasing the proportion of its supply from Milldam. It would not be possible to increase production from Watersaw Mine to the same degree as that proposed from Milldam for a number of reasons.

Watersaw verses Milldam

6.5.31 Watersaw Mine is currently in production extracting remnant ore from areas originally accessed by Sallet Hole. These areas will be fully depleted by the end of 2008 and if production is to continue it will have to be from Watersaw Rake located under Longstone Moor. Although the level of capital investment required would be much lower than the capital required to re-develop Milldam Mine this would not be feasible. Firstly the nature of the orebody at Watersaw is very dislocated, lacks continuity of structure and exhibits significant pinch and swell both vertically and strike laterally. This does not lend itself easily to underground

extraction. Secondly, the nature of the mineralisation is highly incompetent and caves to surface very readily with no necessity for drilling and blasting. This means that overlying low-grade backfill from historical dragline operations becomes preferentially drawn into the production stopes diluting the quality of the ore. Good mineral is lost in the areas immediately adjacent to this caving and consequently mining recoveries are poor. Thirdly, the mineralisation tends to be lower grade than that seen at Mildam and has a higher content of barytes.

6.5 Alternatives

Sources of fluorine

6.5.32 The predominant source of elemental fluorine for chemicals manufacture is the mineral fluorite (CaF_2). Fluorine forms fluorides when it is combined with other chemical elements and is found principally in the mineral fluorite, sometimes also referred to as fluorspar. Although a relatively common mineral, economic extraction is normally only possible where natural processes have resulted in concentrations averaging over circa 20% CaF_2 . These mineral deposits can be variable in terms of impurities but often contain associated minerals such as barytes, galena, pyrites and other sulphides.

6.5.33 Another less important source of fluorine is through the fluosilicic acid process. Fluosilicic (FSA) acid is produced in substantial quantities as a by-product in the production of fertiliser and phosphoric acid from phosphate rock. Approximately 50 kg of FSA is produced for every ton of phosphoric acid. Kvaerner Process Technology of Switzerland has developed a process for the production of hydrofluoric acid (HF) from this waste stream by the addition of silica to the phosphoric acid process. The subsequent FSA is reacted with concentrated sulphuric acid and decomposes to produce hydrofluoric acid. Although this technology has been around for some time, there is little evidence of investment in such plant. As an example, some 92kte of FSA (or its fluorspar equivalent) were produced as waste in the USA in 2003 from phosphate rock imports. None was processed into HF, the majority being used for water fluoridation. One reason for this may be that investment cost for this type of plant is 150% of a conventional plant producing HF from fluorspar, with higher steam requirements and sulphuric acid use. Whilst some observers predicted an uptake of this technology as fluorspar prices rise (notably the 'Report on the Assessment of the National Need for Fluorspar for the PDNPA', Hodge 2001), this is clearly not the case.

6.5.34 Kaeverner have further developed a dry fluid bed process to eliminate the phosphorous, and synthesise aluminium fluoride from the HF for the further

production of aluminium metal. There are only two of these plants currently operating in the world, in Poland and India. The Indian plant is associated with a large fertiliser/ phosphoric acid plant producing waste FSA acid that has adopted the Kaeverner technology producing aluminium fluoride, and is expected to produce some 55kte/a of AlF_3 . Obviously the economic argument here favours the production of AlF_3 rather than HF. From an environmental standpoint, waste FSA would be better treated by the more economic process developed by the Italian fluorspar industry (see 'Fluorspar and the Aluminium Industry' MS Reynolds, 2001), where a low-grade fluorspar is produced for use as a flux in the cement industry.

- 6.5.35** Clearly, although the process is available and North American FSA production volumes are relatively high, especially when compared to those of the UK, there has been little if any take-up of the technology even though with no indigenous fluorspar industry there is significant incentive to do so.

Recycling

- 6.5.36** Fluorspar is essentially consumed in use and significant recycling or re-use is not usually feasible. Small amounts of calcium fluoride are recovered from waste streams during hydrofluoric acid production and are recycled.

Sources of Acid Grade Fluorspar

Fluorspar - Vital to many sectors of the UK economy

- 6.5.37** Acid-grade fluorspar is a critical raw material for the UK fluorochemicals industry. Most (95%) is used in the manufacture of HF, which in addition to being an important product in its own right, is the key intermediate for the manufacture of all speciality fluorine-bearing chemicals, notably fluorocarbons. Fluorine based chemicals have many uses, included in refrigeration and air-conditioning systems, as foam blowing agents, non-stick coatings, aerosols, including medical propellants, anaesthetics, in pharmaceutical products and for specialised cleaning applications. HF is also supplied to domestic and export markets for the manufacture of high-octane unleaded petrol, detergents, for metal pickling and as a specialised etchant for crystal glass and the production of silicon chips used in the majority of electronic applications. UK Acid Grade Fluorspar underpins a significant part of UK Industry. The importance of the future availability of this high quality mineral cannot be overstated.

The availability of fluorspar to UK industry

- 6.5.38** Global availability of fluorspar is estimated at around 5 million tonnes per year but it is important to note that the amount of fluorspar available for the fluorine industry is significantly lower. Currently 40% of the world's fluorspar is Metspar;

the remainder is Acid Grade fluorspar, the latter being essential to the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid, which is the basic building block for many industries reliant on fluorine chemistry. The main deposits of fluorspar are now to be found in China, Mexico, Mongolia, South Africa and Namibia. Europe still has a number of small viable fluorspar mines, although the total available has declined gradually over recent years and what remains is contracted out to HF manufacturers closest to each source. German production is only available for its own domestic industrial uses and Spanish Fluorspar is used principally for domestic HF production and mainland European customers.

6.5.39 Reserves in South Africa have a high arsenic and phosphorous content which adds to processing costs and transportation costs are prohibitive. Mexican reserves also suffer from a high arsenic content with prohibitive transport costs. Reserves in China are high quality although inconsistent, since 2000 the export quota has been halved and the licence fee increased. Transportation costs from China are offset by a low mineral cost but a consistent shipping supply is constrained. The anticipated availability of Acid Grade Fluorspar from China is set out in Table 6.3 below:

Acidspar (tonnes)	2002	2010
Total Chinese production <i>(half of the worlds supply)</i>	1,250,000	2,250,000
Chinese consumption of fluoride	300,000	602,000
Chinese consumption of HF and fluorochemicals	143,000	228,000
Available for export	807,000	420,000

6.5.40 China is now increasingly using its Fluorspar mineral reserves/ production for domestic consumption and to support the emerging Chinese Chemical Industry.

6.5.41 It is becoming vital that Western Chemical Consumers secure preferably a domestic supply of raw material to protect their industry. The vertical integration/ closer relationships between Western Chemical Companies and their suppliers are becoming vital, particularly here in the UK.

6.5.42 Fluorspar in the UK is of a high quality, consistent, available and competitive but is continually threatened by planning policy restrictions.

6.5.43 For any source of fluorspar it is important to consider a number of factors to determine the ore suitability:

- Is the mineral Acid Grade? i.e. contains a minimum 97% CaF₂.
- Does it meet the specification set by the purchasing company in terms of the impurities present? For fluorochemical production, which includes pharmaceutical applications the impurities that may be present in the fluorspar are of critical importance. For example fluorspar can often have high arsenic content.
- Does the supplier of fluorspar have any non-contracted product available? In Europe much of the acid grade fluorspar that meets the specification for the production of hydrofluoric acid is tied up in long-term contracts with the fluorochemical manufacturers.
- Is the cost and availability of transport prohibitive?

Meeting the specification

6.5.44 Hydrofluoric Acid is produced by heating Acid Grade fluorspar and concentrated sulphuric acid. Typically about 2.2 tonnes of Acid Grade fluorspar are required per tonne of HF produced. Deleterious impurities in fluorspar are silica, carbonates, sulphides, arsenic and phosphorus as a result multiply as product moves through the chain of production. Silica is particularly undesirable as it causes losses in the yield of Hydrofluoric Acid. Arsenic levels also need to be below 3 parts per million (PPM).

6.5.45 More than 1% of any impurity will lead to a poor reaction, reduced efficiency and increased waste to be potentially landfilled.

6.5.46 In some circumstances it is possible to invest in technology to help remove some impurities. For example removal of arsenic is possible. The technology to achieve this is estimated to cost in the region of £8 - £10 million. However, once commissioned the HF producer would have no alternative but to landfill the arsenic removed as hazardous waste from the process. Such a move would run counter to any waste reduction policy but would be an inevitable consequence. Unfortunately technology does not exist for all impurities, making some acid grade fluorspar unsuitable to HF manufacturers.

6.5.47 UK fluorspar is of consistently high quality and is preferred by domestic HF producers, particularly where supply of end product is into pharmaceutical applications. UK fluorspar is in fact used, to blend away lower quality imported material, as required, to limit the impact of impurities on the HF production process.

Reducing availability of quality fluorspar from outside of China

6.5.48 Until recently there has been an abundant supply of high quality acid grade fluorspar available from China, and many countries around the world became dependant on imports from the region. However, in recent years the country's rapid growth in GDP, rising consumer demand and export-orientated manufacturing has stimulated its own demand for fluorspar. Since 2000 the region has begun to invest in its own fluorochemical industry, both for its domestic needs and export. A consensus view is held outside of China that there is a growing shortage of high-quality acid grade fluorspar, because of the Chinese strategy.

6.5.49 The volume of fluorochemicals exported by China continues to increase and the export of fluorspar decrease as its production capacity grows. In support of this manufacturing drive the Chinese authorities have steadily increased the export licence tariff for fluorspar. The tariff is not charged on supply within China, which means this action increases raw material costs of competing fluorochemical countries, whilst protecting the cost base of its domestic manufacturers. Countries that effectively reduce the availability of fluorspar inadvertently support the Chinese strategy to develop fluorochemical manufacturing and expertise.

6.5.50 Increasing domestic consumption in China continues to squeeze supply to new heights. The Republic has significantly reduced exports of fluorspar as it moves up the fluorochemicals chain and exports more down-stream products, such as refrigerants. In recent years the biggest increases in fluorochemical production capacity has been in HF and fluorocarbons, especially Hydrofluorochlorocarbon 22 (HCFC22), which has grown in demand by over 35% a year according to industry estimates.

6.5.51 Recently a number of HF capacity closures in Europe have highlighted the difficult trading conditions. In June 2007, French chemicals giant Arkema announced the closure of its HF plant at Pierre Benite, citing adverse economic conditions linked to a sharp decrease in access to fluorspar, following the closure of the only French fluorspar mine.

Fluorochemicals – Increasing raw material costs and reduced prices for essential end products

6.5.52 Because of the dominance of the Chinese supply position on Fluorspar, the resulting world shortage is increasing the cost of this raw material from all sources, pushing up the cost of business for non Chinese producers of fluorochemicals. At the same time the growth of fluorochemicals exported from China, supported by their own low cost fluorspar is significantly reducing the price of end product. It is becoming increasingly difficult to pass on the increasing raw materials costs and effectively compete in world markets. Maintaining availability of UK fluorspar makes it possible to maintain the UK's leading position in fluorine chemistry in support of the many UK organisations that rely on high quality fluorinated products for their existence.

Alternative Sources of Crude Ore (World + UK)

6.5.53 There are seemingly no precedents whereby crude fluorspar containing ores are transported over long intra- or inter-country distances. This is mainly due to the relatively low value of the final product (Acid Grade fluorspar) versus relatively high transportation cost. In all non-China cases the production mill facility is located within several kilometres of the fluorspar deposits.

6.5.54 The complex and expensive mineral separation process usually associated with economic AG production precludes high raw material (ore) costs.

6.5.55 It would therefore be uneconomic for Glebe Mines Ltd to import crude ore into the UK incurring high shipping costs and, being located centrally within the UK, subsequently high road haulage costs. The environmental impacts of road haulage of imported crude ore with inherent waste materials from the port would be unacceptable.

6.5.56 In addition to the reasons given above it would not be economic to construct a new plant near to the shipping port as the capital investment required is estimated to be around £15M. The low value of the finished AG product and a lack of security surrounding raw material supply to such a plant would not see a viable return on that level of investment.

Alternative Fluorspar Production Areas in the UK

6.5.57 Reference to BGS Mineral Planning Factsheet – Fluorspar, 2006 (See Appendix 1.3 within the Environmental Statement) shows that historical production of fluorspar has been mainly from within the Peak District National Park with other significant production from the Northern Pennines having ceased in 1999.

- 6.5.58** The principle constraint on vein mineral deposit formation is the underlying geology.
- 6.5.59** UK deposits of fluorspar occur mainly as vein fillings in faults that cut Carboniferous limestones occasionally with associated wall rock alteration. The main exposure of these rocks occurs in the Southern and Northern Pennines consequently limiting fluorspar production to these areas.
- 6.5.60** There are no known occurrences of economic significance, or indeed of any significance in any other stratigraphic units or rock types within the UK.
- 6.5.61** Should fluorspar be identified in areas without special designated status it is highly unlikely that a deposit of sufficient quantity and quality could be proven to provide an adequate return on the investment required to establish a processing facility. The 15 to 20 year operational reserves required, on which to base investment, would equate to some 6 to 10M tonnes.

Fluorspar as a By-product of Local Quarrying – Alternative to New Mineral Consents

- 6.5.62** Several quarries have historically provided crude ore to Cavendish Mill as a by-product to their main operations. All of these are extracting Carboniferous limestone for either aggregate or cement production, and with the exception of Coldstones Quarry near Pateley Bridge, all are located within a 20-mile radius of Cavendish Mill.
- 6.5.63** This supply which although in the past has been occasionally significant, is usually intermittent.
- 6.5.64** Consequently, although quarries present an opportunity to access vein minerals at depth that would otherwise not be economic, continuity of production cannot be relied upon.
- 6.5.65** Table 6.4 lists the quarries that have provided ore to Cavendish Mill in the recent past with comment regarding the status of vein mineral production from the operation.

Table 6.4 Quarries with Historical Vein Mineral Production		
Quarry	Operator	Status
Hope Cement Works	Lafarge	Significant historical production. Recent planning consent has seen the quarry move to "cleaner" areas. Residual unproven resource remains.
High Peak Spar	HPS	Limited narrow vein structures. Not drilled- unproven.
Eldon Hill	RMC	Very minor historical production – narrow barytes

		veins. Quarry now disused – no consent for mineral extraction.
Moss Rake	Netherwater Environmental	Sporadic, variable fluorspar production. Resource potential unproven.
Darnton	Tarmac	Intermittent vein mineral production determined by limestone extraction sequencing. Several moderately wide unproven structures with good fluorspar content.
Goddards	RMC	Inconsequential vein mineral production. Generally very narrow low-grade vein structures.
Backdale/ Wagers Flatt	Bleaklow Minerals	Moderate historical production from several high-grade vein structures. Controversial planning situation. Small, unproven resource based on narrow remaining vein structures.
Shining Bank	Aggregate Industries	Sample loads only – impoverished narrow veins.
Tearsall	Slinter	Significant historical vein mineral production. Drilled reserves adjacent to main pit. No consent for mineral extraction.
Dene Quarry	Tarmac	Minor production from narrow disparate barytes veins.
Milltown	Aggregate Industries	Moderate historical production predominantly as reject material from metspar plant. Recent limited primary vein mineral production from narrow high-grade veins. Veins depleted – 1mst production ceased 2005. Quarry Shut
Slinter	Slinter	Minor vein mineral production from narrow low-grade barytes-rich structures.
Ball Eye	Deepwood	Historically significant though intermittent vein mineral production. Unproven resources. Only minor current primary aggregate production from areas distant from veins. Requires additional planning consent and resolution of access issues.
Coldstones Quarry – Pateley Bridge	Hanson	Small and intermittent fluorspar production from high-grade narrow vein structures. +100 mile haul to Cavendish Mill prohibitive unless high grade.

6.5.66 Opportunistic vein mineral production has been possible from quarrying operations in the past though this by necessity has only been supplemental to overall ore supply to Cavendish Mill.

6.5.67 The nature of these operations is such that vein mineral production has always been secondary to the main minerals being produced, usually limestone. As such operational scheduling considerations such as face and bench orientation and depth of workings have restricted vein mineral production to the point where it cannot be relied upon as a consistent source of raw material for Cavendish Mill.

- 6.5.68** Currently the main producer of by-product vein mineral ores at the **Hope Cement Works** is consciously moving away from the areas containing the fluorite deposits (i.e. by virtue of a variation in planning consent) as these represent a source of contaminant clay, silica and fluorine. Production of vein minerals from the site is anticipated to diminish.
- 6.5.69** Significant by-product fluorspar has in the past been won from the **Tearsall** operation over a considerable number of years. This is not currently a source of raw material for Cavendish Mill but with a substantial reserve is the subject of this planning application.
- 6.5.70** Historically the **Milltown** operation near Ashover has produced regular supply albeit at fairly low grade and tonnage, this being a function of the material being a reject from metspar production. The metspar plant shut down subsequent to the sale of the quarry to Aggregate Industries and only small amounts of primary vein mineral ore has been won since. The feed for the plant consisted of relatively narrow veins containing moderate grade fluorspar with varying degrees of calcite. Latterly these have become depleted, to the point that there are no longer any significant vein mineral resources. The operations ceased in 2005.
- 6.5.71** The quarrying operations that have historically supplied important by-product vein mineral ore to Cavendish Mill either cannot now supply or will not be able to supply, at least to the same levels of productivity, in the near future. These include Hope Valley Cement works (new working areas), Tearsall (no consent), and Milltown (shut down).
- 6.5.72** Consequently relying solely on fluorspar ore derived as a by-product from local quarrying operations is not a viable alternative to the requirement for new vein mineral planning consents, as production is actually in decline.

Review of UK Quarrying as Potential Alternative Sources of Fluorspar Ore

- 6.5.73** As part of an ongoing review into alternative fluorspar sites out-with the Peak District National Park 325 hard rock quarries in the UK out of a possible 393 (83%) have been contacted. This was to determine if there are any fluorite occurrences within the operations and if these are significant enough to warrant extraction and processing at Cavendish Mill. Initially logistical and financial constraints to this objective have been ignored, the data also being useful to illustrate fluorite distribution within the UK.