



**British
Geological Survey**

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



www.bgs.ac.uk

Defining MSAs: methodologies and data sources

Fiona McEvoy

Kingsley Dunham Centre
Keyworth
Nottingham NG12 5GG
Tel 0115 936 3100

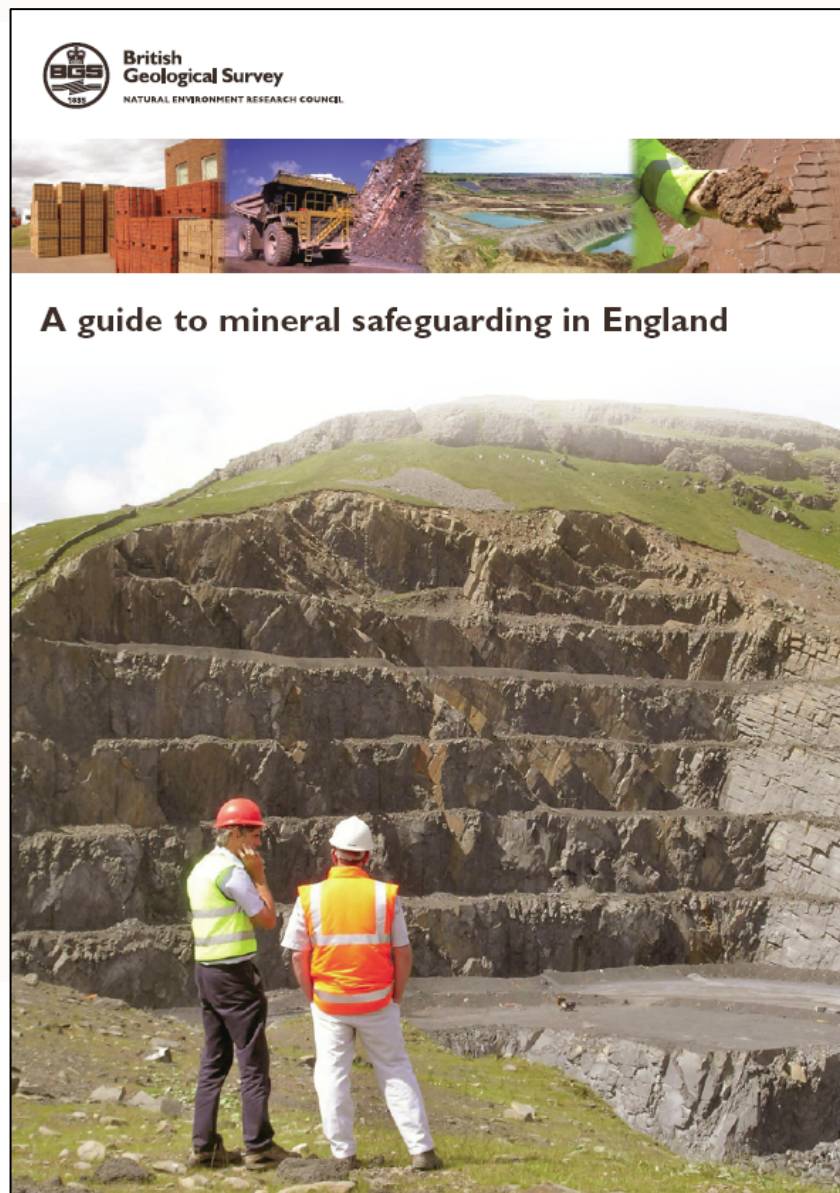


A guide to mineral safeguarding in England

1. Background
2. Methodology
3. Safeguarding Toolkit
4. Annexes

- Incorporated relevant comments from today's discussion

- Consultation draft available for download from www.mineralsuk.com between 11th-20th April





Safeguarding toolkit

- to provide help and guidance relating to the purpose, use and delineation of MSAs within the framework of MPS1
- Toolkit comprises:
 - Principles of MSAs: what they are and who must define them
 - How to define MSAs in accord with MPS1 guidance
 - Linking MSAs to policy at a regional and local level
 - Policy to practice: flow models of how safeguarding should work
 - Case Study illustration how MSAs can be defined in practice



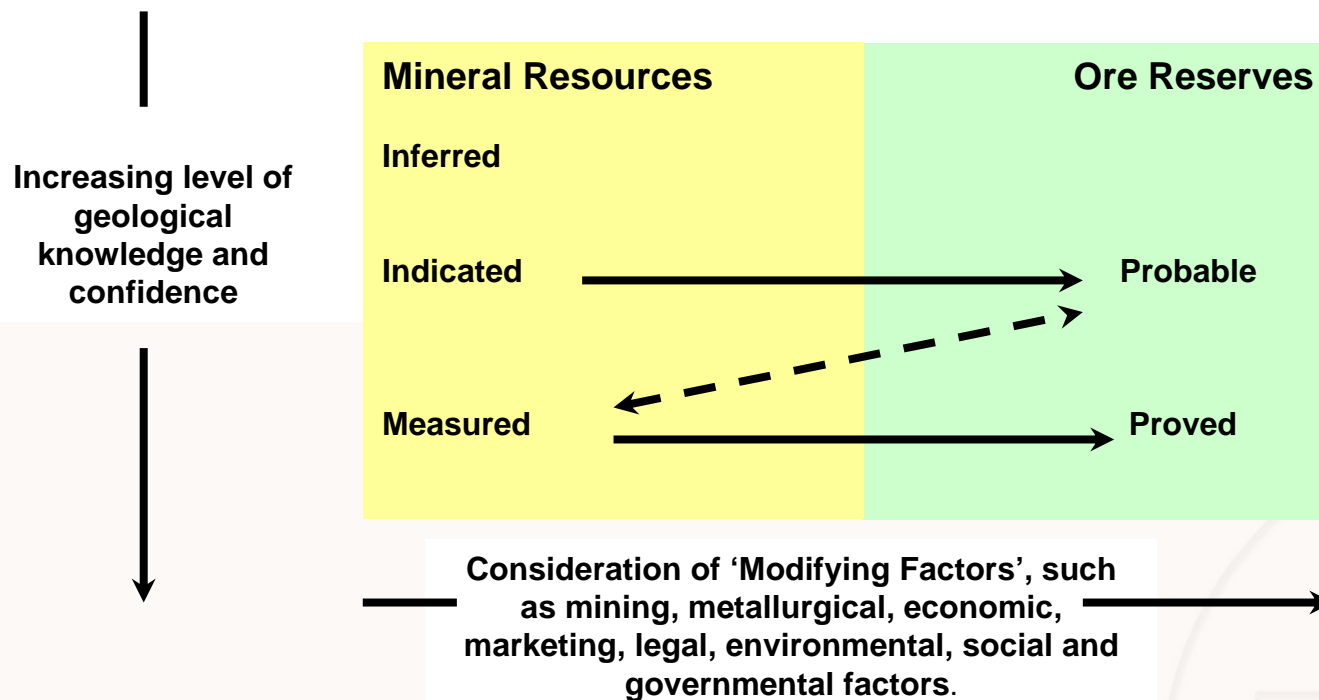
MPS1

- Stronger on safeguarding
- New planning area: Mineral Safeguarding Areas
- Obligatory

‘.....define Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) in LDDs, in order that proven resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, although there is no presumption that resources defined in MSAs will be worked’ (MPS1 Planning and Minerals: Para.13)



Resource v Reserve

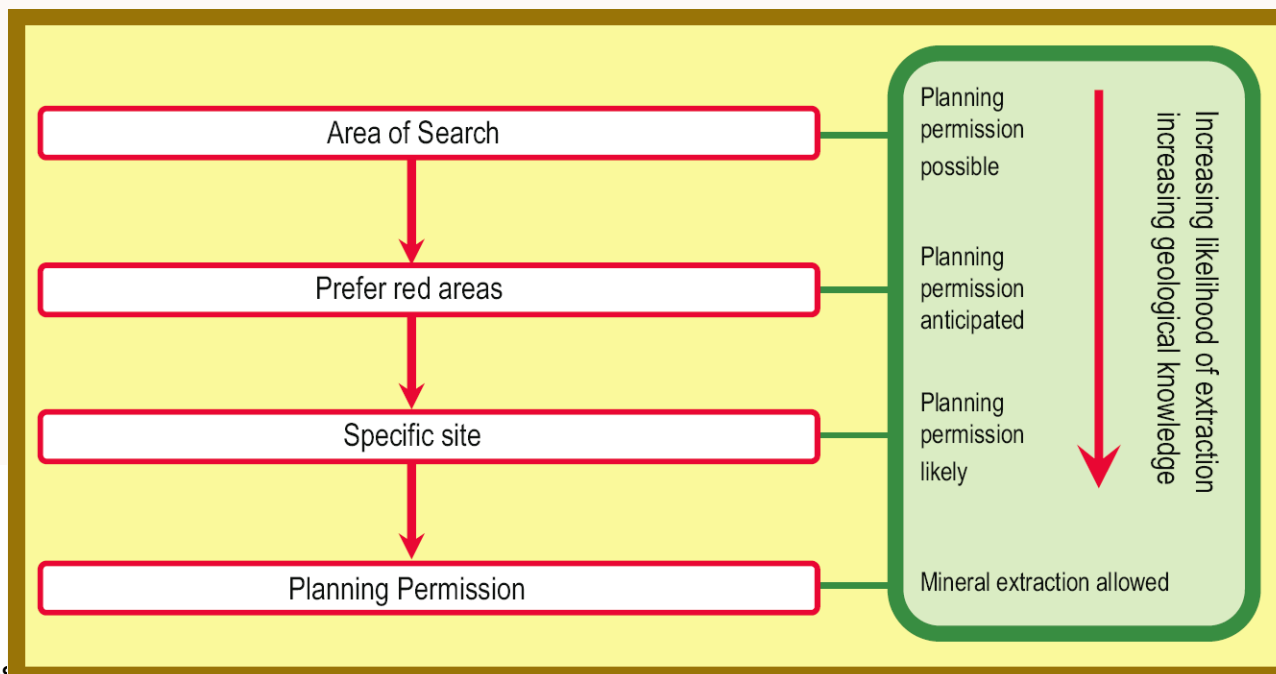
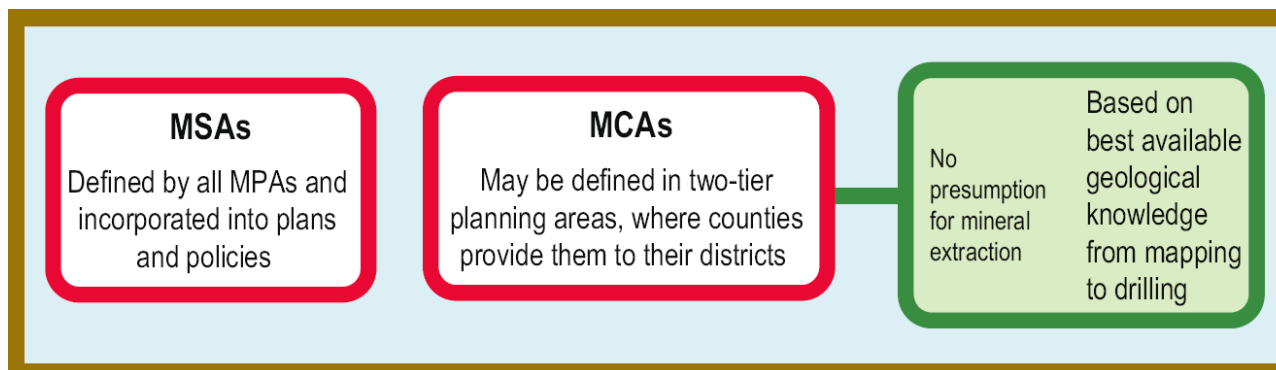


A **Mineral Resource** is a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

A **Mineral Reserve** is that part of a Mineral Resource which can be economically extracted. Appropriate assessments demonstrate that the quality and quantity of the mineral can be estimated to a level of confidence which could reasonably justify planning permission being granted



Safeguarding versus Supply





**British
Geological Survey**

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



www.bgs.ac.uk

How to define MSAs in accord with MPS1 policy and guidance





Criteria for developing methodology

- **A simple methodology**
 - *not another “too difficult box”*
- **Have a life outside all other planning detail**
- **Avoid making judgments based on today's thinking**
 - *Who knows what future generations will need*
- **Define based on geology as not liable to change**
- **As extensive as is practical, reflecting longer term safeguarding**
 - *avoiding presumption for extraction*



Methodology

Use the best available geological and mineral resource information

‘...MSAs can be defined objectively using the best available geological and mineral resources information, including that published or held by the British Geological Survey or made available by the industry’



Refining resources in discussion with the industry

‘However initially defined, areas will generally need to be refined in discussion with the industry and other stakeholders’



Accounting for possible sterilisation resulting from proximal development

‘...It should be kept in mind that, in addition to proposed development within a MSA, incompatible development that is allowed close to a MSA may also lead to sterilisation of part of the resource .’



1. Use the best available geological and mineral resource information

- Requires up to date impartial information on the location of mineral resources
- Delineation of mineral resources is imprecise – limited by quality and quantity of data
- Predicting what may or may not become economic to work
- Dynamic process taking into account a range of factors
- Geological interpretation and economic considerations may change but actual geology doesn't

NB: use best data available at the time



BGS/DCLG Mineral Resource Maps

- Good starting point
- Consistent, impartial and nationally available – BGS identify those resources considered to be of importance
- Reduces the need for MPAs to make judgements on what resources may or may not be important in the future
- Only need updating if further data available or if economic factors change demand for a particular mineral.

Sand and gravel linework being revised next financial year (April 07 – March 08)



LANCASHIRE

(comprising Lancashire, Boroughs of
Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen)

Mineral Resource Information in Support of National,
Regional and Local Planning

Mineral Resources

Scale 1:100 000

Compiled by F.M. McEvoy, D.J. Minchin, D.J. Harrison, D.G. Cameron, D.J. Evans,
R.G. Crofts, G.K. Lott, S. Hobbs and D.E. Highley.
Project Leader: D.E. Highley.
Digital cartography by N.A. Spencer, British Geological Survey.
Published 2006.

This map comprises part of a summary of the 'Mineral Resources of the North-West
of England Region'.
For more information see www.mineralsUK.com

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE

McEvoy, F M, and 8 others. 2006. Mineral Resource Information for National, Regional and Local Planning: Lancashire (comprising Lancashire and the Boroughs of Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen). *British Geological Survey Commissioned Report CR/05/144N*.

Production of this map was commissioned and funded by the Office of the
Deputy Prime Minister (Contract MP0677).

SAND & GRAVEL

Superficial deposits



Sub-alluvial: Inferred resources



River Terrace deposits



2. Refining resources in discussion with the industry

- Industry often has the best local knowledge
- Refine resource areas identified by BGS
- Identify further resource areas
- Consultation may take many forms
- Discuss criteria for delineating MSAs in local area – eg buffer widths, if applied.
- Additional information will enable the MPA to supplement the BGS mineral resource linework to provide more detailed or up-to-date information.



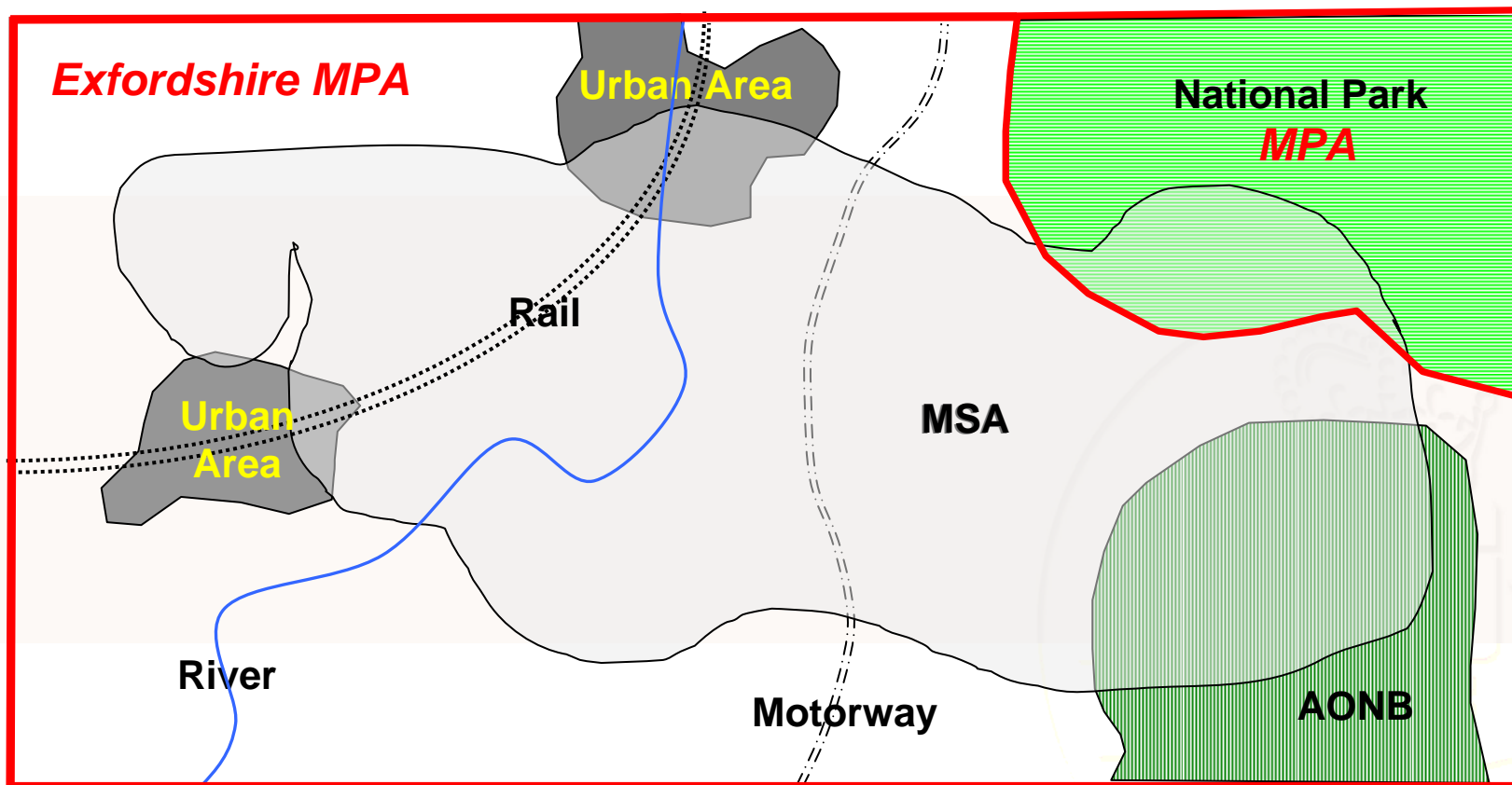


3. Accounting for possible sterilisation resulting from proximal development

- Extend the MSA beyond the resource boundary to
 - safeguard a resource in its entirety
 - account for the inexact nature of mapped geological boundaries
 - protecting from the impact of 'proximal development'
- Resources and buffer width best decided through consultation
 - vary by resource type and local considerations
- Mineral resources do not stop at administrative boundaries!
 - MPAs should attempt to consider resources straddling other MPAs
 - avoid development in one MPA sterilising resources in an adjacent MPA, as a result of proximity.



Taking into account other planning considerations






British
Geological Survey

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



www.bgs.ac.uk

Other useful information



MineralsUK
Centre for sustainable mineral development


Home | Downloads | Quick links | Contact us

Planning | Digital maps | Mine & quarry | Commodity statistics | Exploration | Environment

Search

Go

Home



©Getty Images

Welcome to Minerals UK

MineralsUK is the British Geological Survey's Centre for Sustainable Mineral Development. This website will give you a wealth of information on mineral resources, mineral planning, policy and legislation, sustainable development, statistics and exploration. To find out more about us and our work in economic minerals [click here](#). Enjoy your visit.

What's new

Popular pages


Publications

Events


External links

Downloads


International




[New >](#) With the addition of North West England Region to UK Minerals Online, we



[Mineral Planning Factsheets](#)> A series of factsheets for everyone



[Industry news](#)> A news summary for the UK minerals industry, including archived



[New >](#) United Kingdom Minerals



British Geological Survey

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



www.bgs.ac.uk

Products commissioned by DCLG

Mineral Planning Factsheets

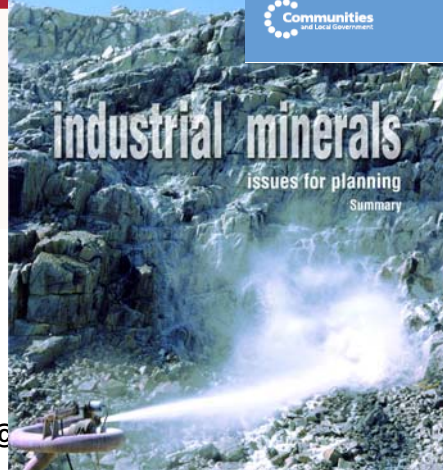


The Economic Importance of Minerals to the UK

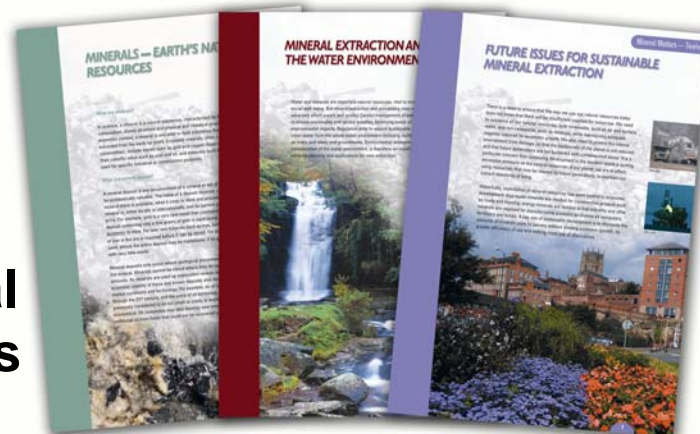


Primary Aggregate Reserves in England 1990-2004

Role of minerals in the economy



industrial minerals
issues for planning
Summary



Mineral Matters



Reminder - Guide to Mineral Safeguarding

Guide available for download after Easter (11th April)

Written comments welcome up until 21st April

Final guide available for download end of April

www.mineralsuk.com

Presentations available for download tomorrow (28th March)