[redacted]

From: Gordon Best [gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 15 September 2015 10:28
To: [redacted] (DETI)
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Volumes of extracted aggregate

[redacted]

Hope you enjoyed your holiday.

Was wondering have you been able to gather any information on volumes of aggregate extracted in each of the new 11 Councils.

We have gathered info on employment levels of each QPANI member per council area. Happy to share if any use to you.

Speak soon

Gordon

Sent from my iPhone

[redacted]

From: [redacted] (DETI)
Sent: 22 September 2015 11:39
To: 'Gordon Best'
Subject: Super Council data
Attachments: 2015SuperCouncilQuarryData.xlsx

Gordon

As discussed, updated sheet is attached with the breakdown of tonnages per council.

Regards

[redacted]

[redacted] | [redacted]

GSNI
Dundonald House
Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast, BT4 3SU
Tel: [redacted] ([redacted])
Web: www.bgs.ac.uk/gsni/

Council	Quarry Value	Tonnage extracted
Antrim and Newtownabby	£240,184.00	95,311
Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon	£7,606,409.00	1,658,101
Belfast	No return	
Causewaycoast and Glens	£3,375,028.00	941,073
Derry and Strabane	£828,096.00	295,796
Down and Ards	£5,489,523.57	2,194,187
Fermanagh and Omagh	£6,242,208.00	1,627,131
Lisburn and Castlereagh	£4,432,005.00	1,535,151
Mid and East Antrim	£13,697,997.00	1,699,577
Mid Ulster	£5,348,772.26	1,680,251
Newry and Mourne	£3,109,281.00	834,818
Total	**£50,369,503.83**	**12,561,396**
		12,322,620

NOTES

The detail in this document is based on the last recorded mineral statement collected by DETI - 2011.

The information does not represent the full value of aggregates to any of the council areas as not all operators completed a return for the year.

The operator information is believed to be correct for the time of the return - changes in ownership may have occurred in the intervening time

[redacted]

From: Gordon Best [gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 16 September 2015 10:03
To: [redacted] (DETI)
Subject: RE: Volumes of extracted aggregate

[redacted]

Thanks for this. Fully appreciate the commercial sensitivity of the information. I would be content to have an overall volume for each type of aggregate for each Council area, for example broken down into sand, limestone, basalt, gritstone (sandstone) etc.

Gordon

-----Original Message-----
From: [redacted] (DETI) [mailto:[redacted]
Sent: 16 September 2015 09:39
To: Gordon Best
Subject: RE: Volumes of extracted aggregate

Hi Gordon

It was work! Just cause it was exotic (if you can call Alaska exotic).

I think I should be able to get you the volumes as well. Anywhere there might be commercial sensitivity I'll have to redact it, assuming you want a break down rather than a bulk tonnage for the Area. Give me a couple of days though. I have a report to complete for next Monday which is taking a bit of time.

All the best

[redacted]

PS. Not sure if [redacted] told you I was up at Unit 10 a week and a half ago. I stuck my head in to say hello but you were out and about.

[redacted] | [redacted]

GSNI
Dundonald House
Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast, BT4 3SU
Tel: [redacted] ([redacted])
Web: www.bgs.ac.uk/gsni/

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-----Original Message-----
From: Gordon Best [mailto:gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 15 September 2015 10:28
To: [redacted] (DETI)
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Volumes of extracted aggregate

[redacted]

Hope you enjoyed your holiday.

Was wondering have you been able to gather any information on volumes of aggregate extracted in each of the new 11 Councils. [redacted]

We have gathered info on employment levels of each QPANI member per council area. Happy to share if any use to you.

Speak soon

Gordon

Sent from my iPhone

[redacted]

From: Gordon Best [gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 01 February 2016 14:57
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] (DETI); [redacted] DETI); McCormick, Andrew (DETI); [redacted] (InvestNI)
Subject: RE: Quarries (NI) Order 1983 Article 18 (1): Quarries Annual Return (QAR)
Attachments: Aggregate Production in Northern Ireland Summaries.doc; Copy of Copy of Mineral Statements Per County Per Mineral 2001-10.xls

[redacted]

Following on from [redacted] email below of 12th August 2015 could you give me some indication of whether or not re-commencing the very valuable quarries annual return is on the Departments work programme for this year.

As I have stated in the past the information from the returns was not just of value to the entire quarry and construction industries but also of value to Planners and now the new local Councils. Having such information will enable the Industry and the new local authorities to plan effectively for the future by knowing what reserves we have under planning approval, what is being produced every year and importantly how much new reserve we are permitting every year to ensure that current and future generations have enough construction aggregates to meet the demand of NI PLC and our growing export markets.

I have attached some papers we have produced using the annual return data.

Gordon Best
Regional Director QPANI

From: [redacted] (DETI) [mailto:[redacted]
Sent: 12 August 2015 15:26
To: Gordon Best
Cc: [redacted] (DETI)
Subject: Quarries (NI) Order 1983 Article 18 (1): Quarries Annual Return (QAR)

Mr Gordon Best
QPANI

Gordon

Quarries (NI) Order 1983 Article 18 (1): Quarries Annual Return (QAR)

Good afternoon.

[redacted] has let us know that during your telephone conversation with him on Wednesday last (5th August) you were wondering as to where matters now stood about Department 's intentions to restart the collection of statistics on mineral production in Northern Ireland quarries(which you refer to as the annual Mineral Return).

Other than acknowledge here your request, I am currently engaged on other business-critical tasks and so am presently unable to speak to you.

As you know, I work part-time (2/5 each week: Tuesdays and Wednesdays).

Despite the re-location to Dundonald, our main phone number has not changed but my direct extension number is now is ext [redacted]

Happy to take a 'phone call on this matter from you at your convenience.

Regards

From: [redacted] (DETI)
Sent: 07 August 2015 10:42
To: [redacted] (DETI)
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Gordon Best Enquiry

[redacted]

I had a phone call from Gordon Best on Wednesday. One of the things he was enquiring about was the status of the Annual Mineral Return. He stated that [redacted] had informed him at the beginning of the year that collection of the statistics would be starting again and that the start was imminent. Can you tell me what the current situation is so I can inform Gordon, or if possible can MAPB contact him directly as I am out of the office for 2 weeks from today.

Thanks

[redacted]

[redacted]

GSNI
Dundonald House
Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast, BT4 3SU
Tel [redacted] ([redacted])
Web: www.bgs.ac.uk/gsni/

Please consider the environment - do you really need to print this e-mail?

Aggregate Production in Northern Ireland

Aggregates or construction materials quite literally form the building blocks of modern industrial society. Construction projects rely on locally available sources of aggregate for concrete production and our entire transportation network would not exist without the input of local materials. In addition, aggregate products are also used in water treatment plants and drainage/sewerage systems and specialised aggregates are necessary for the chemical industry.

Quarrying is an essential part of modern society and aggregates are a vital resource for economic growth and development, making a significant contribution to Northern Ireland's prosperity and quality of life not least in helping to create and develop sustainable communities.

It is importance that there is an adequate supply of raw materials to provide the infrastructure, buildings and goods that society, industry and the economy needs.

The Government believes that Northern Ireland needs an active and efficient construction industry to secure its future economic and social development as emphasised in the Department for Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2015 acknowledging that *"today's society requires construction aggregates and without such minerals there would be very little development"*

Facts & Figures about our Industry

- Average Annual Aggregate Production 25 million tons
- Annual Turnover of Quarry Products sector- approx. £600m
- (3% of NI GDP)
- Employment – over 3,750 jobs directly
- We invest some £874 per employee in Health and Safety and £902 per employee in environmental issues
- Without the quarry products industry the Infrastructure investment will not happen.

Why is it important to consider aggregate resources in planning?

- **We need aggregates**: 14 tonne + per year for each of us
- **Availability**: Mineral deposits are not evenly distributed and there are often imbalances between where the demands for aggregates arise and where the resources are located.
- **Access**: Extraction may be constrained by consideration of such matters as urban and rural landscapes, amenity, and nature conservation.
- **Quality**: not all rocks are created equally; they vary in quality according to their chemical, physical and mineralogical properties – linked to specific markets for example high quality roadstone.

Aggregates Industry in Northern Ireland

As a result of its varied geology, Northern Ireland has a diverse aggregates base upon which the construction industry has developed. There are around 180 active quarries and pits extracting material primarily for the local market. The primary products extracted include sand and gravel, basalt, sandstone (including greywacke) and limestone. Most quarries are operated by family-owned businesses, but a number are larger and part of multi-national companies.

The local quarry products industry is the main supply chain into the local construction industry with approximately 25 million tonnes of aggregate produced annually. Approximately 25% of this (6 million tonnes) is exported in the form of aggregates and processed products into construction markets in the RoI and GB. Of the remaining 19 million tonnes an estimated 60% (10 million tonnes) would be supplied to the public sector in Northern Ireland. The industry currently employs approximately 3750 people, mainly in rural areas, and in areas designated by Government as targeting social need (TSN). At the beginning of 2008 the industry employed 5000 people giving a 25% reduction in employment levels in just over a year. In 2007 the DETINI mineral statement indicated that total aggregate production in NI was 29,511tonnes and in 2008 was 22,981 tonnes giving a reduction of 6581 tonnes. A 22% drop.

Table1: Average Quantity Produced and Average Selling Price of Aggregates in Northern Ireland

	Quantity Produced per year (Million Tonnes)	**Selling Price (£'000)**
Basalt and Igneous Rocks (excluding Granite)	6.7 Mt	24,043
Sandstone	6.1 Mt	22,689
Limestone	5.1 Mt	16,825
Sand & Gravel*	6 Mt	23,104
Others (rock salt, chalk, dolomite, fireclay and granite)	1.6 Mt	7,281

* *Circa 1.5Mt of sand & gravel is annually extracted from Lough Neagh*

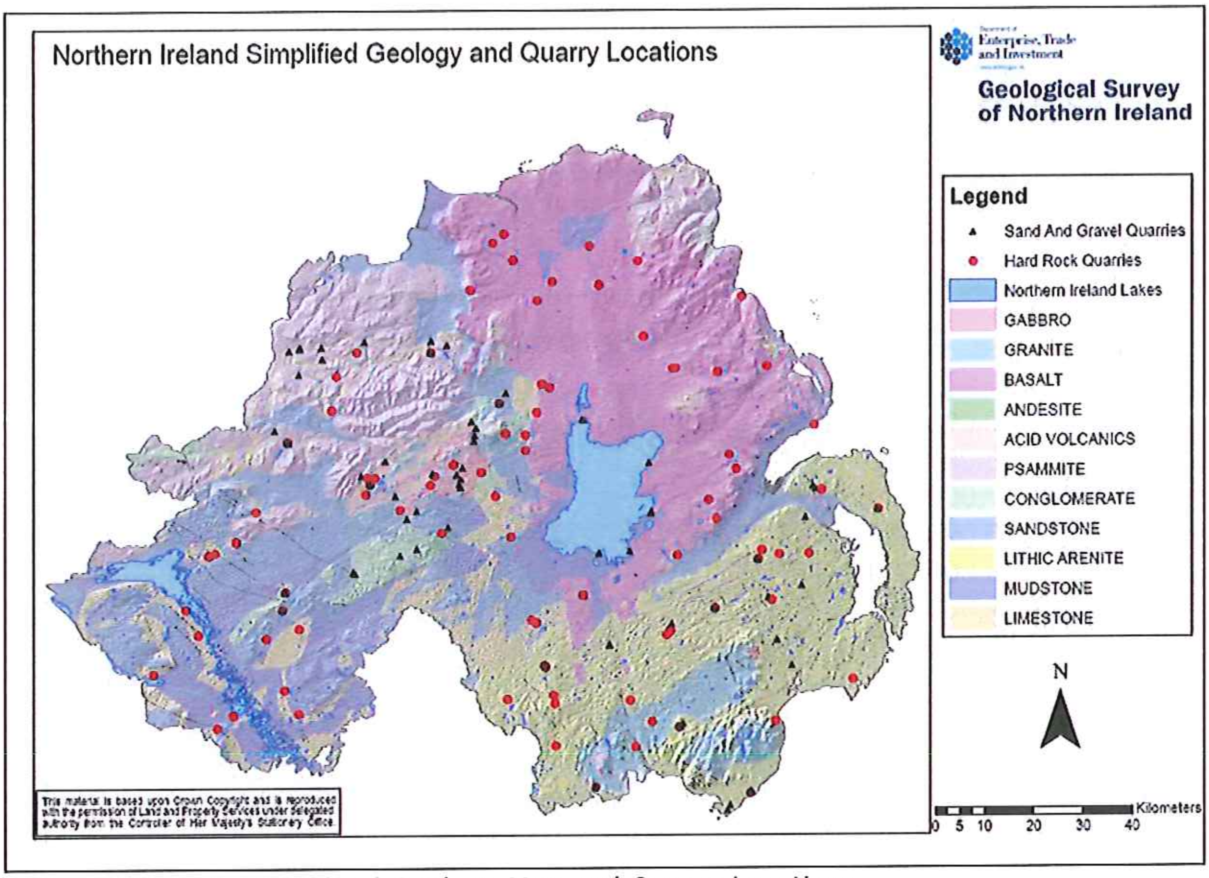

Figure 2: Northern Ireland Geology Map and Quarry Locations

Minerals Statements

Each year, around February the Minerals Branch in Geological Survey of Northern Ireland on behalf of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment collects industry data and publishes an Annual Mineral Statement – Mined under the Mines Act 1969 and Quarries (NI) Order 1983.

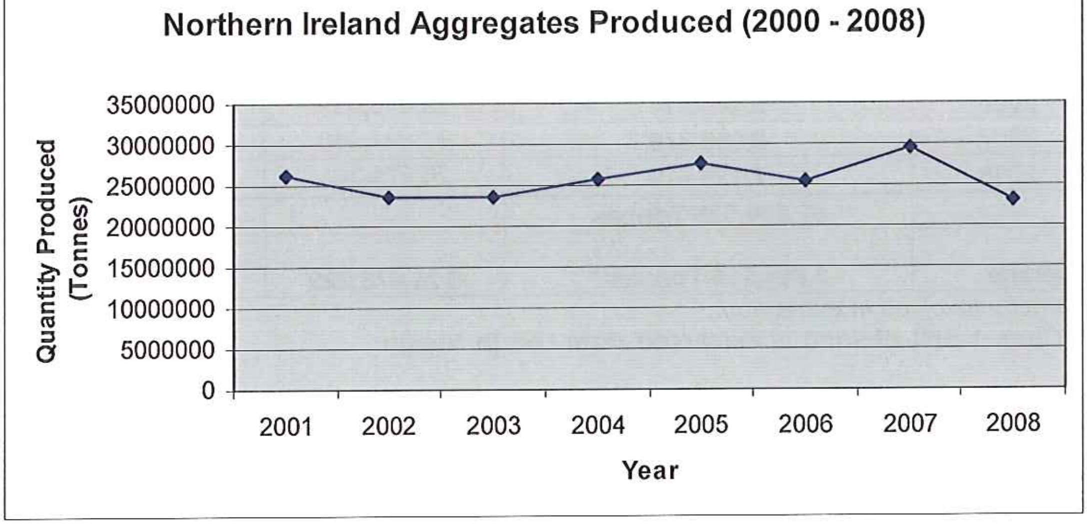

Figure 3: Aggregates produced in Northern Ireland from 2000 to 2008.

Sand and Gravel

Sand and gravel deposits formed at the end of the last ice age between 10,000 to 13,000 years ago. As the glaciers began to melt, the material they had eroded was transported into large glacial lakes where it was deposited to form the typically well-sorted fluvio-glacial deposits that characterise the Northern Ireland landscape today. In 2008, Northern Ireland produced over 7Mt of sand and gravel primarily use in the building industry.

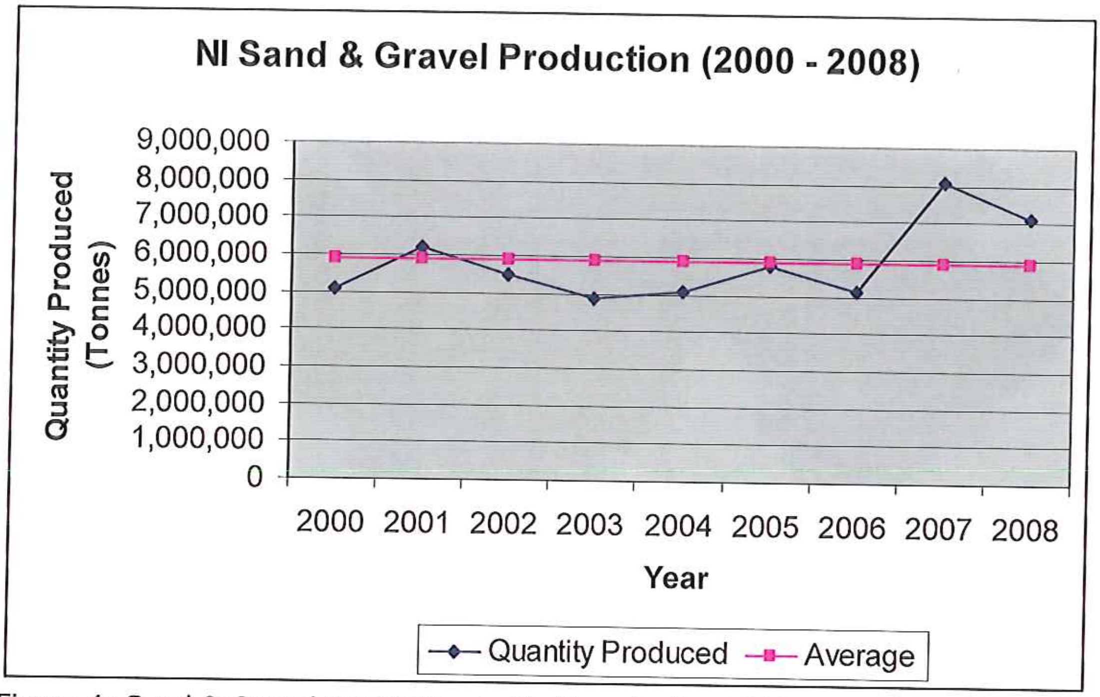

Figure 4: Sand & Gravel Production in Northern Ireland 2000 to 2008

Table 2: Sand & Gravel

Year	Quantity Produced	Value (£s)	Total Employed*
2000	5,073,000	13,664,000	282
2001	6,194,344	19,128,803	427
2002	5,512,365	17,179,212	366
2003	4,893,829	19,138,568	445
2004	5,083,825	19,592,047	500
2005	5,802,851	25,631,850	581
2006	5,149,714	19,643,439	247
2007	8,086,379	37,847,910	492
2008	7,133,719	26,671,301	289
	52,930,026 Tonnes		
Average	**5,881,114 Tonnes****	**£ 21,478,229**	**403**

** Directly involved in extraction.*

** Circa 1.5Mt of sand is extracted from Lough Neagh

Source: Department Enterprise, Trade and Investment; Minerals Branch (Annual Mineral Statements 2000 – 2008).

Limestone

Limestone deposition occurred at three main times during Northern Ireland's geological past. The oldest Dalradian limestones have all been metamorphosed to marble and may have dimension stone potential. The most limestones formed during the Lover Carboniferous in Co. Fermanagh. The youngest limestones are a special variety known as chalk and produce a very high purity product. Limestone is quarried for used in the production of concrete as well as the agricultural industry. Minor occurrences of high magnesium (dolomitic) limestone are quarried to counteract magnesium deficiencies in livestock. In 2008, over 3.7Mt of limestone was extracted, a drop in recent production figures.

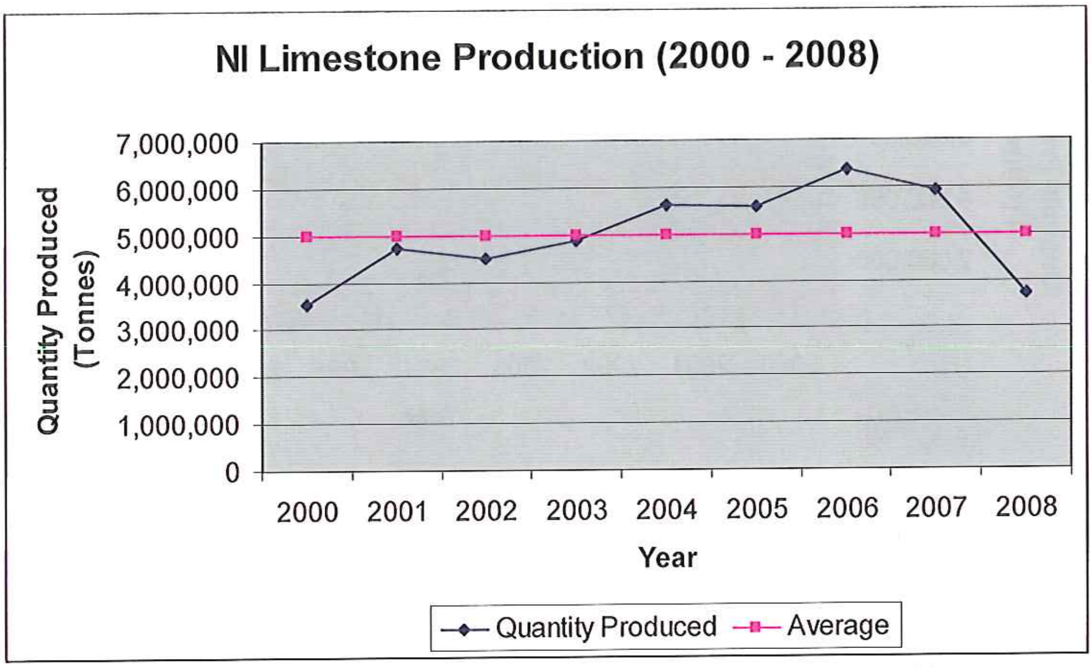

Figure 5: Limestone Production in Northern Ireland from 2000 to 2008

Table 3: Limestone

Year	Quantity Produced	Value (£s)	Total Employed
2000	3,538,000	8,872,000	184
2001	4,746,128	11,543,166	173
2002	4,513,796	11,684,677	212
2003	4,886,566	14,399,626	195
2004	5,633,781	15,519,698	207
2005	5,588,013	18,147,909	204
2006	6,384,728	22,598,248	225
2007	5,904,479	22,553,000	225
2008	3,739,469	18,151,956	302
	44,934,960 Tonnes		
Average	**4,992,773 Tonnes**	**£15,941,142**	**214**

** Directly involved in extraction.*

Source: Department Enterprise, Trade and Investment; Minerals Branch (Annual Mineral Statements 2000 – 2008).

Basalt

The basalts of the Antrim Lava Group are worked for their aggregates potential, particularly within the road building industry. As a typically uniform, fine-grained, hard, dark rock it has many of the properties necessary for use in the transportation network. Around 7Mt of basalt is produced from well situated quarries, mostly in Co. Antrim.

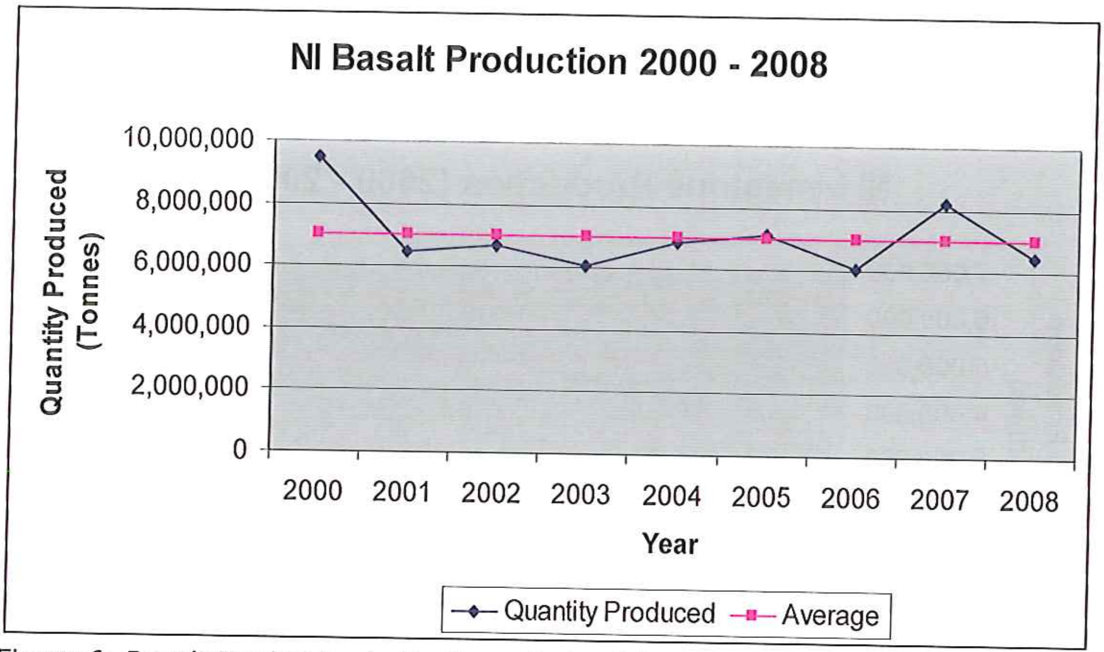

Figure 6: Basalt Production in Northern Ireland from 2000 – 2008

Table 4: Basalt

Year	Quantity Produced (Tonnes)	Value (£s)	Total Employed*
2000	9,480,000	25,208,000	527
2001	6,448,243	18,157,782	368
2002	6,681,063	21,472,388	353
2003	6,051,018	23,069,022	372
2004	6,844,361	23,867,101	366
2005	7,111,640	24,073,650	292
2006	6,086,719	20,028,756	214
2007	8,225,149	33,037,038	355
2008	6,480,646	28,640,936	471
	63,408,839		
Average	**7,045,427**	**£24,172,741**	**369**

** Directly involved in extraction.*

Source: Department Enterprise, Trade and Investment; Minerals Branch (Annual Mineral Statements 2000 – 2008).

Sandstone (includes Gritstone)

Sandstone includes the Silurian greywackes (or gritstone) of Counties Armagh and Down. These have high polished stone and aggregate abrasion values, making them a particularly good source of wearing course aggregate. In 2008 Northern Ireland produced over 2.6MT of sandstone mostly for use in the roads industry. This show a fall in recent production figures.

Approximately 600,000 tonnes of High PSV Gritstone is exported annually.

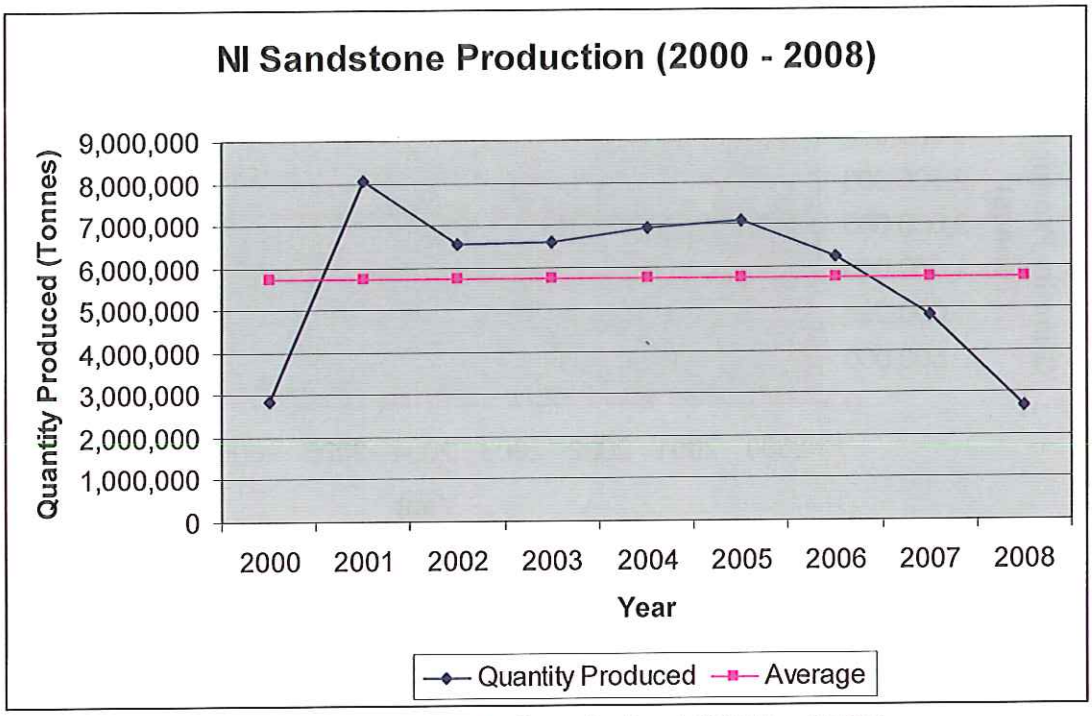

Figure 7: Sandstone Production in Northern Ireland (2000 – 2008)

Table 6: Sandstone

Year	Quantity Produced	Value (£s)	Total Employed*
2000	2,844,000	6,148,000	127
2001	8,070,000	24,216,632	347
2002	6,574,000	22,891,729	336
2003	6,594,000	21,490,920	339
2004	6,915,000	25,288,884	345
2005	7,076,000	30,996,616	290
2006	6,211,000	22,815,3257	312
2007	4,828,000	21,514,209	310
2008	2,696,712	12,298,753	318
Total	**51,808,712 Tonnes**		
Average	**5,756,524 Tonnes**	**£43,666,556**	**303**

** Directly involved in extraction.*

Source: Department Enterprise, Trade and Investment; Minerals Branch (Annual Mineral Statements 2000 – 2008).

Others (rock salt, chalk, diatomite, fireclay and granite...)

A number of other commodities are extracted from quarries in Northern Ireland, including granite from the Mourne Mountains in Co. Down, schist from the Mesoproterozoic in Co. Tyrone and slate from the Lower Palaeozoic rocks of Counties Armagh and Down.

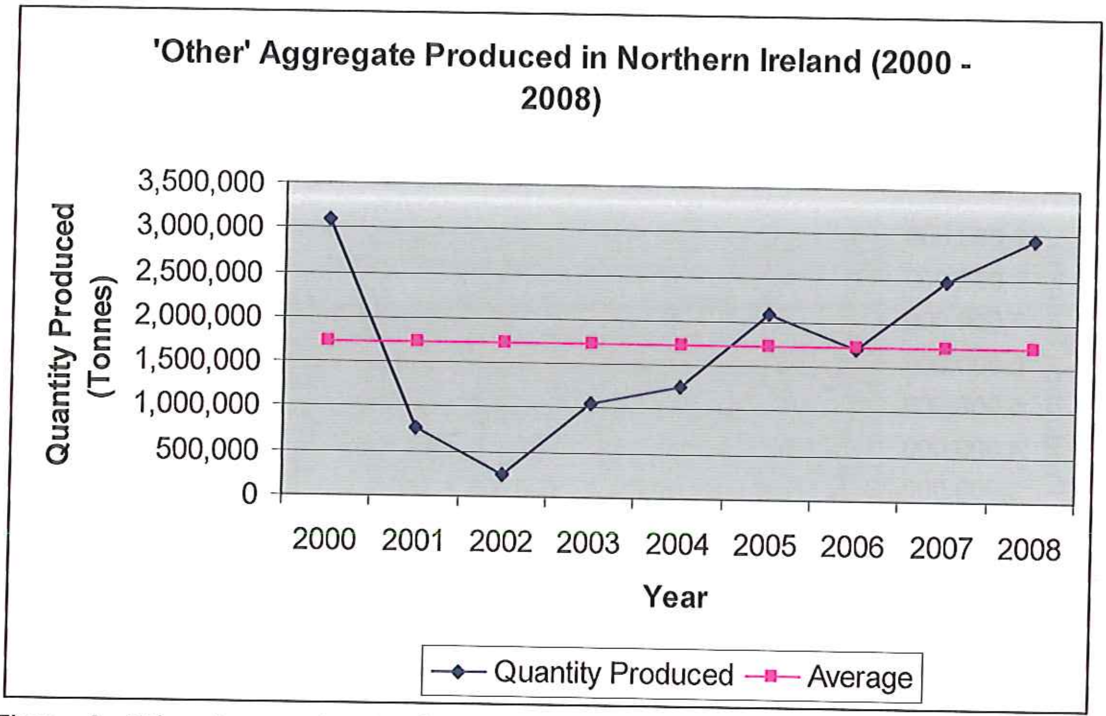

Figure 8: Other Aggregates Produced in Northern Ireland from 2000 to 2008

Table 7: Others (rock salt, chalk, diatomite, fireclay and granite...)

Year	Quantity Produced	Value (£s)	Total Employed*
2000	3,098,000	10,393,000	404
2001	752,884	1,773,125	286
2002	241,787	1,294,126	113
2003	1,055,014	5,016,399	291
2004	1,265,974	4,578,887	276
2005	2,089,562	10,026,068	288
2006	1,697,574	7,826,487	448
2007	2,468,607	10,053,460	613
2008	2,931,288	17,676,479	417
Total	**15,600,690**		
Average	**1,733,410**	**£7,626,448**	**348**

** Directly involved in extraction.*

NB: Production figures for rock salt, chalk, diatomite, fireclay and granite, have been combined into "others" to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Source: Department Enterprise, Trade and Investment; Minerals Branch (Annual Mineral Statements 2000 – 2008).

[redacted]

From: Gordon Best [gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 02 October 2014 14:22
To: [redacted](DETI)
Subject: RE: Northern Ireland quarries

No problem [redacted]

From: [redacted] (DETI) [redacted]
Sent: 02 October 2014 14:16
To: Gordon Best
Subject: RE: Northern Ireland quarries

Gordon

That's a really useful list, thanks for cc'ing me on it.

[redacted]

From: Gordon Best [mailto:gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 02 October 2014 14:11
To: [redacted]
Cc [redacted] (DETI)
Subject: RE: Northern Ireland quarries

[redacted]

Sorry for the delay

Gordon

From: [redacted]
Sent: 19 September 2014 16:28
To: 'Gordon Best'
Subject: Northern Ireland quarries

Dear Gordon

It was good to meet you at the GSNI when I was there at the end of August.

I wonder if it would be possible to have the list of current quarries/ mines operating in Northern Ireland that you offered to send to the BGS. As you will recall, this is purely to verify that we have the most up to date information for the next issue of the BGS Directory of Mines & Quarries, due out later this year.

All the best, and many thanks in advance for your help.

[redacted]
Head of Corporate Communications & Publications

British Geological Survey, Keyworth, Nottingham, NG12 5GG, United Kingdom
Tel. [redacted] (Fax. [redacted] Mobile [redacted]
Staff Profile: [redacted]
Email: [redacted]

Twitter: [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Gordon Best [gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 12 June 2015 15:53
To: [redacted] (DETI)
Subject: Re: Northern Ireland Minerals Maps

[redacted]

Much appreciated.

Sent from my iPhone

On 12 Jun 2015, at 14:34, [redacted] wrote:

Hi Gordon

As discussed, the link to the DoE maps produced by BGS and GSNI is below. If the councils require the bedrock/superficial geology information for a GIS system they will need to licence it from GSNI directly.

Kind regards

[redacted]

https://www.bgs.ac.uk/mineralsuk/planning/resource.html#NI

[redacted]

GSNI
Dundonald House
Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast, BT4 3SU
Tel: [redacted] ([redacted])
Web: www.bgs.ac.uk/gsni/

Please consider the environment - do you really need to print this e-mail?

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted] (DETI)
Sent: 23 March 2016 17:00
To: 'Gordon Best'
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Mid and East Antrim Minerals Position Paper.

Hi Gordon

My apologies for the delay in getting back to you. I was out of the office for two weeks and now I'm getting over the chesty flu thing that seems to be going about at the minute.

As an attempt to get something back to you rather than delay with something long winded and floury I have answered the questions as best I can, all be it briefly, in line below. If Briege requires any additional detail I suggest that she contacts me directly with specifics and I will do what I can.

Sorry again for the reduction in service. I hope you have a good break over Easter.

All the best

[redacted]

[redacted] | **Minerals Geologist**

GSNI
Dundonald House
Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast, BT4 3SB
Tel: [redacted] (ext: [redacted])
Web: www.bgs.ac.uk/gsni/

Please consider the environment - do you really need to print this e-mail?

From: Gordon Best [mailto:gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 02 March 2016 12:28
To: [redacted] (DETI)
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Mid and East Antrim Minerals Position Paper.

[redacted]

Any assistance you could give me in answering some of the questions below would be greatly appreciated.

Gordon

From: [redacted]
Sent: 02 March 2016 11:50
To: GBest@qpani.org
Subject: Mid and East Antrim Minerals Position Paper.

Hello Gordon

I have been given your name from planning colleagues in other Council Areas as the contact regarding facts and figures in the Quarry world!

I have analysed the Mid Ulster and Fermanagh/Omagh papers and am aware of the type of information they provided to their respective Planning Committees.

Would you be available to meet with myself and my line Manager [redacted] over the next week or two to discuss what we both want from this paper? I have read the QPANI document 'Delivering for the people of Mid and East Antrim' as well as various DETI Statements and have compiled the following list of questions. Would you be so kind as to direct me where to find such information? In some instances the most recent DETI information I could find was 2010/2011?

1. Is there up to date information available on mineral extraction figures/rates, mineral supply in the existing quarries and mineral reserves for Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Area ? – Short answer is no. The most up to date information is from the 2010 return and this is organised on a county basis not council area.
2. Where in MEA is high level quarrying ongoing? – I can provide a map and GIS coordinates for this
3. Are there any proposed or ongoing short term operations (less than 15 years) in MEA? I think you might have better information on this than me
4. What are the most recent figures of mineral prospecting licences issued by DETI from 2007-2015 for NI/6 counties/11 councils ? 20 licences are either active or in application
5. How many are re-applications? One licence (not in the council area) is a reapplication at this stage
6. How many active mineral prospecting licences are there currently within 11 councils/ 6 councils? – Northern Ireland has 15 active mineral prospecting licences
7. Are there regionally important resources within MEA and where? The most significant mineral resource within the council area is the salt deposit which extends from the north shore of Belfast Lough to Larne. This has been continuously worked since the 1960s and is licensed for a further 30 years of extraction. The salt beds are also being targeted by two significant energy storage projects, one for natural gas storage and one for compressed air energy storage.
8. Are there associated companies creating employment? E.G Is there any concrete production or businesses for manufacturing of quarrying or screening equipment in MEA? – No comment
9. What is the most up to date list of Quarrying companies and quarry sites in MEA? – This was included in the presentation delivered by [redacted] to the council.
10. Have you figures for the amount of tonnage of aggregates produced each year in NI/6 counties/ 11 councils? – Latest data is on the DETI website

11. What is the monetary value of aggregates for in NI/6 Counties/11 Councils? – As above

12. What are the most recent employment figures in the quarrying industry for NI/6 Counties/11 Councils? – As above

13. What amount of minerals are required over the Plan period up to 2030?

14. What percentage number of quarries and pits in NI located in areas of targeted social need.?

15. How many and if possible where are any abandoned quarries within MEA? – this information is maintained by BGS and is available from the GSNI at a charge.

16. What is the total turnover from the Quarry and Quarry Products Sector in Northern Ireland? How much of the GDP does this equate to? (GSNI) - We only have the information for the 2010 return and this is only for raw material not additional products which may be created from it. I'm afraid I do not know what the GDP value would be.

17. Which mineral resources in the Borough are of economic or conservation value? – Basalt, Limestone, salt

Sorry to land this on you. Im hoping most of the information is the same as that provided for the most recent Mid Ulster paper to minimise your efforts!

Thanks in advance

[redacted]

Mid and East Antrim Planning Department

County Hall

182 Galgorm Road

Ballymena

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Gordon Best [gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 31 July 2014 09:50
To: [redacted] (DETI)
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: meeting with QPANI re joint Minerals infographic and/or joint publication

Great

See you all then.

Gordon

From: [redacted]
Sent: 31 July 2014 09:35
To: [redacted]
Cc: 'gbest@qpani.org'; [redacted]
Subject: Re: meeting with QPANI re joint Minerals infographic and/or joint publication

Great thanks [redacted]
That's all of us confirmed.
Regards
[redacted]

[redacted]
Geological Survey of Northern Ireland
M. [redacted]
W. [redacted]

This was sent from my Blackberry Device.

From: [redacted] (DETI)
Sent: Thursday, July 31, 2014 09:32 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: meeting with QPANI re joint Minerals infographic and/or joint publication

August 28th is fine for me

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: 30 July 2014 11:56
To: [redacted]
Subject: meeting with QPANI re joint Minerals infographic and/or joint publication
Importance: High

[redacted]
I had Gordon Best on phone today (and on voicemail when on leave) seeking day for us to meet as before. He has suggested Aug 5th pm or Aug 28th pm to come here and have Vidcon with us. Could you both let me know which date suits best please so I can confirm with him asap.
Thanks
[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]
GSNI
Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment
Colby House
Stranmillis Court, Stranmillis Road
Belfast, BT9 5BJ
Tel: [redacted]
Mob: [redacted]
TextRelay: [redacted]
Web: www.detini.gov.uk

[redacted]

Please consider the environment - do you really need to print this e-mail?

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Gordon Best [gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 20 January 2014 13:37
To: [redacted] (DETI)
Subject: RE: Meeting tomorrow

Thank[redacted]

From: [redacted] (DETI) [redacted]
Sent: 20 January 2014 10:47
To: Gordon Best; [redacted]
Subject: Meeting tomorrow

Gordon[redacted]

Just confirm my attendance tomorrow.

Regards

[redacted]

[redacted]
Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment
Colby House
Stranmillis Court, Stranmillis Road
Belfast, BT9 5BJ
Tel: [redacted]
Textphone: [redacted]
Web: www.detini.gov.uk

Please consider the environment - do you really need to print this e-mail?

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Devine, Michael

From: Gordon Best [gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 07 October 2015 14:28
To: [redacted] (DETI)
Subject: RE: CausewayCG and Mid Ulster

Thanks [redacted]

I will chat to [redacted]

G

From: [redacted] (DETI) [mailto:[redacted]
Sent: 07 October 2015 14:26
To: Gordon Best
Subject: CausewayCG and Mid Ulster

Gordon

I was just thinking more about what Mid Ulster have done with the planning maps. I was originally contacted by one of the GIS staff looking for the shapefiles for the 2012 DOE planning maps. After a bit of to'ing and fro'ing the guy I was in contact with found the data on servers which either had come from, or been populated by, central planning. If Mid Ulster have the data than I expect Causeway have it too and can generate their own council area map in the same way.

[redacted]

GSNI
Dundonald House
Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast, BT4 3SU
Tel: [redacted]
Web: www.bgs.ac.uk/gsni/

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Gordon Best [gbest@qpani.org]
Sent: 19 March 2014 10:30
To: [redacted]
[redacted] Thompson, Mike
Subject: Raw Material Strategy
Attachments: Attachment 5.pdf

Folks

This may be of interest. QPANI are lobbying for a similar safeguarding policy to be enacted in Northern Ireland.

Regards
Gordon Best
Regional Director QPANI

Office TelE.[redacted] [redacted] Mobile [redacted] email gbest@qpani.org ; website www.qpani.org ;

QPA
Northern Ireland
Providing Essential Materials

[redacted]

[redacted]

Federal Ministry
of Economics
and Technology

Liberty
Unity
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Energy

The German Government's raw materials strategy

Safeguarding a sustainable supply of non-energy mineral resources for Germany

www.bmwi.de

Text and editing
Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi)

Design and production
PRpetuum GmbH, Munich

Cover image
Otmar Smit – Fotolia (Titel), Erik Schumann – Fotolia (p. 6), tom – Fotolia (p. 8), Thorsten Schier – Fotolia (p. 9), Eike H. – PantherMedia (p. 11), WestPic – Fotolia (p. 12), LaCatrina – Fotolia (p. 13), Stefan Balk – Fotolia (p. 14), Günter Menzl – Fotolia (p. 14), pressmaster – Fotolia (p. 16/17), Comstock Bilder – fotosearch (p. 18), SyB – Fotolia (p. 19), Vladyslav Makarov – Fotolia (p. 20), mabus13 – iStotckphoto (p. 22), Hanik – Fotolia (p. 24), Sven Hoppe – Fotolia (p. 25)

Printed by
Silber Druck oHG, Niestetal

FSC
www.fsc.org
MIX
Paper from responsible sources
FSC® C044084

Published by
Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi)
Public relations division/L2
10115 Berlin
www.bmwi.de

Current as of
October 2010

Zertifikat seit 2002
audit berufundfamilie

The Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology has been awarded the berufundfamilie® audit certificate for its family-friendly HR policy. The certificate is granted by berufundfamilie gGmbH, an initiative of the Hertie Foundation.

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and Technology

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The German Government's raw materials strategy

Safeguarding a sustainable supply of non-energy mineral resources for Germany

Contents

Preliminary remark

It is vital to ensure that Germany's economy is supplied with the mineral resources that it needs. This is especially true of industrial raw materials, a field in which Germany is highly dependent on imports.

A policy for a sustainable raw materials supply is an integral component of our economic policy. Where market conditions and fair world trade prevail, supply and demand will keep aligning themselves, even as the market changes. In this way, functioning markets ensure stability and long-term security of supply. However, serious market disturbances can cause disruption with a substantial impact on commerce, environment and employment. The raw materials strategy is intended to shape the appropriate policies in order to help limit such market distortion and to alleviate its effects. At the same time, the Federal Government aims to put a political, legal and institutional framework in place to foster a sustainable and internationally competitive supply of raw materials to German industry.

Mineral resources are minerals from natural deposits which are extracted by mining. Deposits are the result of geological processes, so they are site-specific, geographically limited and non-reproducible. At present, there are no fears of any physical scarcity of raw materials world-wide. The only exception in the foreseeable future is likely to be crude oil. Sufficient quantities of all other raw materials are currently geologically available at present. Scarcities can only occur temporarily due to a lack of exploration, bottlenecks in extraction, transport or processing capacities, speculative effects or political intervention in the market; however, the price signals will ultimately bring about a balance between supply and demand, possibly with several years' delay.

In terms of raw materials, both policy-makers and business bear a very special responsibility: the natural environment must be preserved and protected for future generations. This imposes an obligation to implement as comprehensively as possible the fundamental principle of sustainable development in the extraction and use of mineral resources, in the design, manufacture and use of goods, and in the recycling of re-usable materials in waste management schemes.

In 2007, the Federal Government elaborated **elements of a raw materials strategy** on the basis of an intensive dialogue between commerce and policy-makers, and made it the guideline for its actions. In the same year, the Federal Chancellor established an Interministerial Committee on Raw Materials to identify problems for commerce deriving from raw materials and to produce interministerial solutions. The Committee is chaired by the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi). In 2009, a comprehensive interim report on the activities of the Committee was presented to the Bundestag.

By adopting this strategic approach at an early stage, the Federal Government has led the way on the international front. It was not least the German debate on raw materials which prompted the European Commission to present an EU raw materials strategy[1] in 2008. The focus of the EU initiative is on issues which can be handled more efficiently and with greater urgency at EU level, especially in the field of trade and development policy. In mid-June 2010, the European Commission presented reports by two groups of experts as part of its raw materials initiative which highlight efficient licensing procedures for raw materials extraction projects[2] in EU member states (best practices) and identify critical raw materials[3] for the Community

[1] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: The raw materials initiative - Meeting our critical needs for growth and jobs in Europe (Doc. 16053/08 – COM (2008) 699 final)

[2] Improving framework conditions for extracting minerals for the EU. Report of the Ad-hoc Working Group on Exchanging Best Practice on Land Use Planning, Permitting and Geological Knowledge Sharing. European Commission, June 2010

[3] Critical raw materials for the EU. Report of the Ad-hoc Working Group on defining critical raw materials. European Commission, June 2010