



# 2008 Minerals Yearbook

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UNITED KINGDOM

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

By Alberto Alexander Perez

In 2008, the United Kingdom's gross domestic product (GDP) was \$2.3 trillion, which was a 0.1% increase compared with that of 2007. In terms of GDP, the United Kingdom was ranked second after Germany within the European Union (EU). The total output value of the United Kingdom's manufacturing industry (measured as the gross value added to the volume of production) decreased by 2.8% compared with that of 2007, and the total output value of its service industries increased by 1.7% compared with that of 2007. The value of mining and quarrying and of petroleum and gas extraction together represented only an 11.6% share of the total manufacturing and production proportion of the GDP and only a 0.2% share of the total GDP (in terms of the value added to the volume of production). The country was a major regional processor of raw mineral materials and a manufacturer of producer and consumer durables.

Excluding services, manufacturing accounted for the largest share of the GDP, or 79.4%. The country's heavy industries sector, which was composed of companies that produced automotive and aviation products, chemicals, and machine tools, among others, relied heavily on imported metal ores and concentrates, as well as on some industrial minerals and mineral fuels. The mineral fuels sector, which included coal, natural gas, and petroleum, formed a significant segment of the United Kingdom's mineral industry. As of 2007 (the latest year for which data were available), the country accounted for about 4% of world's refined lead production, about 3% of refined nickel and crude salt production, about 2% of potash production, and more than 1% of the world's output of aluminum and crude steel (Bray, 2009, p. 5.15; Fenton, 2009, p. 37.17; Guberman, 2009, p. 42.18; Jasinski, 2009, p. 58.8; Kostick, 2009, p. 63.23; Office for National Statistics, 2009, p. 3-15; U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 2009).

## Minerals in the National Economy

The value of mining and quarrying in the United Kingdom decreased by 5.1% (in terms of the value added to the volume of production) compared with that of 2007. The net value of inventories in the sector decreased by \$120 million.<sup>1</sup> In 2008, metal and basic metal goods production accounted for 8% of the sector. The total value of investment in the mining and quarrying sector in 2008 amounted to about \$9.8 billion, which was a 9.4% reduction in value compared with that of 2007. The value of solid and nuclear fuels and oil refining investment amounted to about \$707.4 million, which was a 31% increase compared with that of 2007. The investment in the metals and metal goods sector amounted to \$2.19 billion, which was a slight increase compared with that of 2007. Basic metals and metal production volumes decreased by 3.8%, and the production volume of the

<sup>1</sup>Where necessary, values have been converted from the British pound sterling (£) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the average rate of £0.54=US\$1.00 and from the European Union euro (€) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the average rate of €0.680=US\$1.00 for 2008.

energy sector (coal, gas, and oil industries) increased by 2.1% compared with the volume in 2007. The global economic decline caused a significant decrease in the demand for aggregates, sales of which decreased by 12% in 2008 (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 1; Office for National Statistics, 2009, p. 26-56).

The United Kingdom's mineral sector continued to serve domestic economic needs, and its mining and processing companies also continued to play an important role in global mineral prospecting, mineral development, and mineral commodity trade. The London Metal Exchange remained the leading central market for nonferrous metals in the world.

## Government Policies and Programs

The 1971 Minerals Act, as amended, is the statute that governs the development and exploitation of mineral deposits. Minerals, as defined in Section 209 of the Act, include all minerals and materials in or under the land of a kind ordinarily worked for removal by underground or surface workings; it does not, however, include peat cut for purposes other than for sale. Mineral development is specifically addressed in the Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Regulations, 1971, and the Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Act, 1981. Mineral rights to mineral fuels, such as coal, petroleum, and uranium, belong to the state. The Coal Authority is authorized to license open pit and underground mines to the private sector subject to restrictions on their size and the payment of a royalty on the amount of coal produced.

In Great Britain, most other mineral rights are privately owned with the exceptions of gold and silver, which are vested in the Royal Family. A different situation regarding mineral rights applies to Northern Ireland where, under the Mineral Development Act (Northern Ireland), 1969, the rights to work minerals and to license others to do so are vested in the state. Although the Government of the United Kingdom had ratified the Kyoto Protocol, the EU decided to meet Kyoto requirements as a whole, rather than as individual signatories, with each member state given a different emissions target by the EU.

## Production

Production of metals displayed mixed results in 2008, just as with respective output levels in 2007. In 2008, the United Kingdom's total production of aluminum decreased by 7.6%, and that of pig iron and crude steel decreased by 8.2% and 5.6%, respectively, compared with 2007 production levels. In the mineral fuels sector, natural gas production remained at roughly the same level as in 2007 whereas crude petroleum production decreased by 5.7%. Coal production increased slightly to 17.9 million metric tons (Mt). In the industrial minerals sector, cement production decreased by 15% and potash production decreased by 5.5% (table 1; Office for National Statistics, 2009, p. 26-56).

## Structure of the Mineral Industry

Domestic and foreign owned corporations produced minerals and mineral-based commodities. Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities.

### Mineral Trade

The United Kingdom was a net importer of natural gas, nonferrous metals, crude petroleum, and steel in 2008. Nevertheless, it exported metal ores valued at \$6.23 billion, which was an increase of 7.5% compared with the value in the previous year. The value of its petroleum and petroleum products exports was \$60 billion, which was an almost 31% increase compared with that of the previous year. The values of the country's iron and steel and nonferrous metals exports were \$12.6 billion and \$12.7 billion, respectively, which were slight increases compared with the values of these exports in 2007. Since 2004, the United Kingdom had been a net importer of natural gas; since 2005, of crude petroleum; and after 2006, of refined petroleum products following many years of self-sufficiency (Office for National Statistics, 2010, p. 95-96).

### Commodity Review

#### Metals

**Copper and Nickel.**—Based on data from the Tellus project, Lonmin plc continued to explore actively for magmatic sulfide deposits containing nickel in Northern Ireland in the company's license areas in the Antrim plateau. Alba Mineral Resources plc continued to hold ground at the Arthrath nickel-copper-platinum-group metals prospect in Aberdeenshire under private mineral rights with landowners. The company was seeking financing for this project (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 74).

**Gold.**—The number of licenses for exploration and development of gold mines in the United Kingdom increased to 32 in 2008 from 22 in 2007, with one new license granted in Wales and the rest in Northern Ireland. The number of mining leases remained constant at four. The great fluctuation in the international price of gold, with its tendency to continue rising in price, continued the interest for gold in the United Kingdom in 2008 and led to continued exploration at Cononish in Perthshire, and in Northern Ireland. In Scotland, Scotgold Resources plc had licenses from mines royal for the areas around Glen Lyon, Glen Orchy, and Inverliever and also owned the gold and silver assets of the Cononish deposit near Tyndrum.

In Northern Ireland, the Omagh (formerly Cavanacaw) deposit, which is located 10 kilometers (km) southwest of the town of Omagh, was owned by Omagh Minerals Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Galantas Gold Corp.). The deposit has a proven and probable reserve of 367,310 metric tons (t) grading 7.52 grams per metric ton gold for a width of 4.43 meters within the designated open pit area. Galantas had been granted exploration licenses to the west and north of its existing license and held licenses for an area totaling 460 square kilometers.

Conroy Diamonds and Gold plc was exploring in the Clontibret district, which is located on the border of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland near Monahan. In July 2008, the company announced a substantial resource increase, to more than 1 million troy ounces of gold (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 51).

### Industrial Minerals

The United Kingdom remained a significant producer of such minerals as barite, calcareous material for cement, clays, and fluorspar.

**Barite.**—Locally-produced barite continued to be a major component in the drilling mud used by petroleum drilling companies that operated in the North Sea, although some was also sold as a heavy aggregate in dense concrete to provide for radiation shielding. The United Kingdom's sales of barite had been relatively constant in recent years and were 42,626 t in 2008. Output was dominated by M-I Drilling Fluids (UK) Ltd., which operated the underground Foss Mine near Aberfeldy in Perthshire, Scotland. The production of this mine accounted for 84% of the total production in 2008. The remainder of the United Kingdom's production of barite was confined to the Southern Pennine orefield where barites were derived as a byproduct of fluorspar mining (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 25).

**Cement.**—The United Kingdom had become a net importer of cement because of insufficient domestic production capacity. Lafarge Cement UK Ltd. suspended operations at its Westbury cement production facility in Wiltshire, citing high energy prices and deteriorating market conditions. CEMEX UK Operations Ltd. closed the Berrington cement works in Cambridgeshire as part of cost-saving measures. Raw materials for cement produced in the United Kingdom included chalk, clays, limestone, and mudstone. The four leading cement manufacturers of cement in the United Kingdom were Castle Cement Ltd., CEMEX UK Operations, Lafarge Cement UK, and Tarmac Buxton Lime and Cement Industries Ltd.; these companies operated a total of 14 cement plants (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 29).

**Fluorspar.**—Glebe Mines Ltd. was the only domestic producer of fluorspar (calcium fluorite) and supplied the two United Kingdom fluorochemical producers with acid-grade fluorspar. Glebe's operations were based on surface extraction and processing in the Southern Pennine orefield. Glebe operated the Cavendish Mill near Stoney Middleton for the supply of acid-grade fluorspar, together with byproduct barite and lead concentrate. Reserves of fluorite were estimated to be about 1 Mt, which would be sufficient for mill requirements for the next 10 years at current production levels (British Geological Survey, 2007, p. 48).

### Mineral Fuels

**Coal.**—Coal production in the United Kingdom rose slightly (by 5%) in 2008 compared with that of 2007, which was against the long-term trend of production decreases. This increase was owing to increased production from both deep mines and

opencast sites. Coal Authority licenses for opencast sites in production as of December, 31, 2008, totaled 34, which included 20 in Scotland, 8 in England, and 6 in Wales. An additional two sites were in development in 2008. Scottish Coal Co. Ltd. was the leading opencast coal mining company in the United Kingdom and the second ranked net coal producer (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 33).

UK Coal announced that it was considering reopening the Harworth colliery in Nottinghamshire and that coal production was anticipated in 2011; this would be the leading coal mine in Europe. The colliery closed in 2006 but it may contain up to 40 Mt of workable coal (Minerals UK, 2006a, b; British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 33).

**Natural Gas and Petroleum.**—In May 2008, Oil and Gas UK (the representative body for the offshore oil and gas industry) met with the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to discuss the supply and demand balance of world oil markets. Oil and Gas UK estimated that companies would need to invest about \$55.6 billion (combined) during the next 10 years to recover all the oil and gas currently planned. In July, the same representative body published its annual economic report. In the report, concerns were expressed about declining production, the rising costs of field development, and the establishment of a viable fiscal regime for future production. It was suggested that the United Kingdom's Continental Shelf (UKCS) would still be able to provide 20% to 25% of the gas demand of the United Kingdom and 60% to 65% of its petroleum demand in 2020. The decommissioning of redundant platforms and associated infrastructure was also viewed as one of the major challenges for the industry (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 75-85).

In October, the group responsible for the legislative control of the United Kingdom's oil and gas industry changed for the third time in 18 months when the Prime Minister announced the creation of a new Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC). This new department is the amalgamation of groups within the Department for Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the department of Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR). Twenty development wells were spudded onshore in 2008. A significant number of these were associated with the Airth coalbed methane development in Clackmannanshire, Scotland. Offshore, a total of 168 development wells were started, which was a slight increase compared with the number started in 2007. More than 60% were drilled in the Central North Sea, which includes the inner and most of the outer Moray Firth. The Buzzard oilfield in the outer Moray Firth was again the most prolific oilfield on the UKCS. The North Sea holds Europe's largest natural gas and petroleum reserves. At the end of 2009, the United Kingdom's estimated proven crude oil reserves totaled 3.6 billion barrels, which was the largest within the EU; the reserves were located mostly offshore on the UKCS. Most of the country's production had come from basins east

of Scotland in the central North Sea. The northern North Sea (east of the Shetland Islands) also contains considerable reserves, and smaller deposits are located in the North Atlantic Ocean. Besides these offshore assets, the country had the Wytch Farm field, which was the largest onshore oilfield in Europe (British Geological Survey, 2008, p. 75-85; U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2010).

## Outlook

The United Kingdom is likely to continue to be a leading European producer of crude oil and refined products. Onshore exploration activities will probably be directed mainly toward gold and mixed sulfide ores, particularly in Northern Ireland. Offshore natural gas and petroleum exploration and site development will most likely continue to be focused in the North Sea, particularly in the areas west of the Shetland Islands, the central North Sea, and the Southern Gas Basin of the North Sea.

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TABLE 1  
UNITED KINGDOM: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>c</sup>	
<b>METALS</b>						
Aluminum, metal:						
Primary	359,631	368,477	360,300	364,600	326,000	
Secondary	205,400	205,301	197,900	193,900	190,000	
Total	565,031	573,778	558,200	558,500	516,000	
Iron and steel:						
Iron ore and concentrate, manganiferous:						
Gross weight	500	354	350 <sup>c</sup>	300	100	
Fe content, 54% Fe	275	195	195 <sup>c</sup>	162	54	
Metal:						
Pig iron	thousand metric tons	10,180	10,236	899	11,000 <sup>r</sup>	10,100
Steel:						
Crude	do.	13,766	13,210	13,931	14,300	13,500
Hot-rolled	do.	11,528	10,299	10,500	11,300	11,300
Lead:						
Mine output, Pb content <sup>c</sup>	500	500	500	200 <sup>r</sup>	100	
Metal:						
Smelter, bullion from imported concentrate	36,000	36,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	
Refined:						
Primary <sup>2</sup>	125,938	161,350	174,700 <sup>r</sup>	119,400 <sup>r</sup>	119,400	
Secondary <sup>3</sup>	120,000	143,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	
Total	245,938	304,350	318,700 <sup>r</sup>	263,400 <sup>r</sup>	263,400	
Nickel, metal, refined <sup>4</sup>	38,606	37,600	36,800	34,100 <sup>r</sup>	38,000	
Zinc, metal, smelter	16,600	--	--	--	--	
<b>INDUSTRIAL MINERALS</b>						
Barite <sup>e,5</sup>	61,000	62,000	60,000	53,000 <sup>r</sup>	43,000	
Cement, hydraulic	thousand metric tons	11,405	11,216	11,400	11,890	10,071 <sup>6</sup>
Clays: <sup>e</sup>						
Fire clay	do.	402	395	228	338 <sup>r,6</sup>	300
Fuller's earth <sup>7</sup>	do.	115	--	--	--	--
Kaolin, china clay <sup>8</sup>	do.	1,995 <sup>6</sup>	1,911 <sup>6</sup>	1,900	1,671 <sup>6</sup>	1,355 <sup>6</sup>
Ball clay and pottery clay <sup>7</sup>	do.	965	1,011 <sup>6</sup>	1,000	1,022 <sup>6</sup>	1,020
Other, including shale	do.	11,164 <sup>6</sup>	10,898 <sup>6</sup>	11,000	11,000	11,000
Feldspar, china stone	2,274	1,835	2,000 <sup>c</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	400	
Fluorspar, all grades <sup>e,9</sup>	50,080 <sup>6</sup>	60,980 <sup>6</sup>	60,000	45,000	45,000	
Gypsum and anhydrite <sup>e</sup>	thousand metric tons	1,686 <sup>6</sup>	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Lime, hydrated and quicklime <sup>e</sup>	do.	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia	do.	1,071	1,080	1,100	1,100	1,100
Potash, KCL product	912,000	732,000	716,000 <sup>r</sup>	712,000 <sup>r</sup>	673,000	
Salt: <sup>e</sup>						
Rock	thousand metric tons	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
From brine	do.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
In brine, sold or used as such	do.	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Sand and gravel, common sand and gravel	do.	97,333	94,666	92,107 <sup>r</sup>	93,236 <sup>r</sup>	62,000
Sodium compounds, carbonate, n.e.s. <sup>e,10</sup>	do.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Stone:						
Calcite <sup>c</sup>	do.	10	10	10	10	10
Chalk	do.	7,997	7,105	7,376 <sup>r</sup>	7,566 <sup>r</sup>	7,600
Dolomite	do.	12,226	11,514	12,101 <sup>r</sup>	7,622 <sup>r</sup>	7,500
Igneous rock	do.	53,037	53,104	53,954 <sup>r</sup>	58,909 <sup>r</sup>	491,000
Limestone	do.	81,648	77,596	80,228 <sup>r</sup>	83,491 <sup>r</sup>	66,500
Sandstone	do.	18,844	18,685	18,038 <sup>r</sup>	16,806 <sup>r</sup>	14,000
Slate, including fill	do.	901	928	865 <sup>r</sup>	1,428 <sup>r</sup>	1,400
Total <sup>c</sup>	do.	175,000	169,000	173,000	175,832 <sup>r</sup>	588,010

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1—Continued  
 UNITED KINGDOM: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>c</sup>
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS—Continued					
Talc, soapstone, pyrophyllite	3,881	6,000	4,000	3,000 <sup>r</sup>	2,000
Titanium, titanium dioxide <sup>e</sup> thousand metric tons	200	200	200	200	200
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS					
Coal, anthracite and bituminous: thousand metric tons	25,096	20,498	20,000 <sup>c</sup>	17,030	17,912 <sup>6</sup>
Coke:					
Metallurgical do.	4,038	4,105	4,000 <sup>c</sup>	4,000 <sup>c</sup>	4,000
Breeze, all types do.	298	259	250 <sup>c</sup>	250 <sup>c</sup>	250
Gas, natural, marketable <sup>11</sup> billion cubic meters	96	88	80	72	72
Peat <sup>e</sup> cubic meters	1,262	1,505	1,593 <sup>r</sup>	885 <sup>r</sup>	900
Petroleum:					
Crude <sup>12</sup> thousand 42-gallon barrels	715,304	660,285	597,140	597,870 <sup>r</sup>	563,560 <sup>6</sup>
Refinery products thousand metric tons	89,828	86,003	85,000 <sup>c</sup>	78,000 <sup>c</sup>	78,000

<sup>c</sup>Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. <sup>r</sup>Revised. do. Ditto. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through February 28, 2009.

<sup>2</sup>Produced entirely from imported bullion and includes the lead content of alloys.

<sup>3</sup>Includes a small quantity of primary lead from domestic concentrate.

<sup>4</sup>Refined nickel.

<sup>5</sup>Includes witherite.

<sup>6</sup>Reported figure.

<sup>7</sup>Salable product.

<sup>8</sup>Sales, dry weight.

<sup>9</sup>Proportions of grades not available; probably about two-thirds acid grade.

<sup>10</sup>Not elsewhere specified.

<sup>11</sup>Methane, excluding gas flared or reinjected.

<sup>12</sup>Excludes gases and condensates.

TABLE 2  
UNITED KINGDOM: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2008

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities <sup>1</sup>	Annual capacity
<b>Aluminum:</b>			
Primary	British Alcan Aluminium Ltd.	Lynemouth Smelter, Northumberland County, England	169
Do.	do.	Locchaber Smelter, Fort William County, Scotland	41
Do.	Anglesey Aluminium Metal Ltd. (Rio Tinto Corp., 51%, and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., 49%)	Holyhead, Gwynedd County, Wales	144
Secondary	Hydro Aluminium Deeside Ltd. (Hydro Aluminium AS)	Wrexham, Clwyd County, Wales	55
Do.	Cohen Alloys Ltd.	Glasgow, Scotland	NA
Do.	Coleshill Aluminium Ltd.	Coleshill, Warwickshire, England	NA
Do.	Dolgarrog Aluminium Ltd.	Dolgarrog, Conwy, Gwynedd County, Wales	9
Barite	M-I Drilling Fluids (UK) Ltd.	Foss Mine, near Aberfeldy, Perthshire County, Scotland	50
Do.	Glebe Mines Ltd.	Arthurton West, Bow Rake, High Rake, and Watersaw Mines, Southern Pennine Orefield, Derbyshire County, England	15
Celestite	Bristol Minerals Co. Ltd.	Yate, Avon County, England	30
Cement	Lafarge Cement UK, Ltd. (Lafarge Group)	Aberthaw plant, East Aberthaw, Barry, South Glamorgan County, Wales	500
Do.	do.	Barnstone plant, near Langar, Nottinghamshire County, England	-- <sup>2</sup>
Do.	do.	Cauldon plant, near Leek, Staffordshire County, England	1,000
Do.	do.	Cookstown plant, Cookstown, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland	500
Do.	do.	Dunbar plant, Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland	1,000
Do.	do.	Hope plant, Hope Valley, Derbyshire County, England	1,300
Do.	do.	Northfleet plant, Northfleet, Kent County, England	1,000
Do.	do.	Westburyplant Westbury, Wiltshire County, England	700
Do.	Castle Cement Ltd. (Heidelberg Cement AG, 100%)	Ketton plant, Rutland County, near Stamford, Lincolnshire County, England	1,400
Do.	do.	Padeswood plant, Mold, Flintshire County, Wales	1,400
Do.	do.	Ribblesdale plant, Clitheroe, Lancashire County, England	1,400
Do.	CEMEX UK Operations, Ltd. (CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V., 100%)	Rugby plant, Rugby, Warwickshire County, England	1,800
Do.	do.	Barrington plant, Barrington, Cambridgeshire County, England	300
Do.	do.	South Ferriby plant, North Lincolnshire County, England	800
Do.	Tarmac Buxton Lime and Cement Industries Ltd.	Tunstead plant, Buxton, Derbyshire County, England	800
<b>Clay:</b>			
Ball clay	WBB Minerals (S.C.R.-Sibelco NV)	Various operations in northern and southern Devon County, England	500
Do.	Imerys Group	Operations in Bovey and Wareham Basins, Dorset County, England	300
China clay (kaolin)	do.	Mines and plants in Cornwall and Devon Counties, England	3,000
Do.	WBB Minerals (S.C.R.-Sibelco NV)	Mines and plants in Cornwall County, England	1,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued  
UNITED KINGDOM: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2008

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities <sup>1</sup>	Annual capacity
<b>Coal</b>			
Underground mines	UK Coal plc	Operations in England include the Daw Mill Colliery, Warwickshire County; the Kellingley Colliery, North Yorkshire County; the Maltby Colliery, Rotherham, Yorkshire County; the Thoresby Colliery, Nottinghamshire County; the Welbeck Colliery, Nottinghamshire County	30,000
Do.	Goitre Tower Colliery Ltd.	Tower Colliery, Hirwaun, Mid Glamorgan County, Wales	500
Surface pits	Scottish Coal Company Ltd.	Operations in Scotland include the Broken Cross pit near Douglas, South Lanarkshire County; Chalmerston pit, Dalmellington, East Ayrshire County; Chapelhill, South Lanarkshire County; Glentagart pit, near Douglas, South Lanarkshire; Newbigging Farm pit, near Howgate, Midlothian County; Powharnal pit, near Muirkirk, East Ayrshire County, St. Ninians (Greenbank) pit, northeast of Dunfermline, Fife	4,000
Do.	ATH Resources PLC	Operations in Scotland include the Grievehill, the Laih Glenmuir, and the Skares road pits in Ayrshire County; Glenmuckloch pit, Dumfries and Galloway County	1,600
Do.	Celtic Energy Ltd.	Margam pit, near Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan County, Wales	350
Do.	do.	Nant Helen Extension pit, Abercraf, West Glamorgan Wales	400
Do.	do.	Selar pit, Glynneath, West Glamorgan, Wales	400
Do.	Energybuild Ltd.	Nant-y-Mynydd pit, Neath, West Glamorgan, Wales	130
Do.	H.J. Banks Mining (Banks Group)	Dehli pit, Stannington, Northumberland County, England	NA
Fluorspar	Glebe Mines Ltd.	Mill at Stoney Middleton, mines in Derbyshire County, England	60
Gold	kilograms Galantas Gold Corp.	Omagh Mine, near Omagh, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland	900 <sup>3</sup>
Gypsum	British Gypsum Ltd.	Several mines and quarries in England, which include the Barrow Mine, Barrow upon Soar, southeast of Loughborough, Leicestershire County; the Brightling Mine, Robertsbridge, East Sussex County; the Birkshead Mine, Kirby Thore, near Penrith, Cumbria County; the Fauld Mine, Tutbury, near Burton on Trent, Staffordshire County; the Kilvington Quarry, Staunton in the Vale, Kilvington, Nottinghamshire County; the Marbleegis Mine, East Leake, northeast of Loughborough, Leicestershire County; the Newbiggin Mine, Newbiggin, near Kirby Thore, Cumbria County	3,500
<b>Lead:</b>			
Primary	Britannia Refined Metals Ltd. (Xstrata plc)	Northfleet, Kent County, England	180
Secondary	Britannia Recycling Ltd. (Xstrata plc)	Wakefield, West Yorkshire County, England	20
Do.	H.J. Enthoven Ltd. (Quexco Inc., 100%)	Darley Dale, Derbyshire County, England	75
Natural gas	billions cubic meters per year Numerous domestic and international oil companies	North Sea gasfields	100

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 2—Continued  
UNITED KINGDOM: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2008

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities <sup>1</sup>	Annual capacity
Nickel, refined		INCO Europe Ltd. (CVRD INCO Ltd.)	Clydach Refinery, near Swansea, West Glamorgan County, Wales	30
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia		Terra Nitrogen Ltd.	Billingham, Durham County, England and Sevenside, near Bristol, Avon County, England	550
Do.		GrowHow UK Ltd. (Kemira GroHow Oyj)	Ince, Lancashire County, England	400
Petroleum:				
Crude	million 42-gallon barrels per day	Numerous domestic and international oil companies, which include Apache North Sea Ltd., BG Group, BHP Billiton Ltd., BP p.l.c., Challenger Minerals Inc., Chevron Ltd., ConocoPhillips Ltd., Dana Petroleum plc, Eni Ltd., Exxon Mobil Corp., Hess Corp., Lundin Britain Ltd., Maersk Oil UK Ltd., Marathon Oil U.K. Ltd., Midmar Energy Onshore Ltd., Nexen Petroleum Inc., Noble Energy (Europe) Ltd., Oilexco Inc., Perenco UK Ltd., Petro-Canada UK Ltd., Premier Oil plc, Royal Dutch Shell plc, Statoil (U.K.) Ltd., Talisman Ltd., Total S.A., and Tullow Oil (U.K.) Ltd.	North Sea oilfields	2
Refined	do.	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Fawley refinery, Southampton, Hampshire County, England	120
Do.	do.	Royal Dutch Shell plc	Stanlow manufacturing complex, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire County, England	100
Do.	do.	ConocoPhillips Ltd.	Humber refinery, South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire County, England	90
Do.	do.	Total S.A.	Lindsey refinery, Killingholme, North Lincolnshire County, England	85
Do.	do.	Chevron Ltd.	Pembroke refinery, Pembroke, Dyfed County, Wales	82
Do.	do.	Ineos Group	Grangemouth refinery, Grangemouth, Stirling County, Scotland	80
Do.	do.	BP p.l.c.	Croyton refinery, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex County, England	80
Do.	do.	Petroplus Holdings AG	Teesside refinery, Middlesbrough, Cleveland County, England	43
Do.	do.	Total S.A., 70%, and Murco Petroleum Ltd., 30%	Milford Haven, Dyfed County, Wales	40
Do.	do.	Eastham Refinery Ltd. (Shell UK Ltd., 50%, and AB Nynas Ltd., 50%)	Eastham refinery, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire County, England	9
Do.	do.	AB Nynas Ltd.	Dundee refinery, Dundee, Scotland	4
Platinum-group metals		Johnson Matthey plc	Refineries at Enfield (London) and Royston, Hertfordshire County, England	NA
Do.		CVRD Inco Ltd.	Acton refinery, London, England	NA
Potash		Cleveland Potash Ltd. (Israel Chemicals Ltd., 100%)	Boulby Mine, Yorkshire County, England	1,000
Salt:				
Road		do.	do.	600
Rock		British Salt Ltd.	Middlewich, Cheshire County, England	800
Do.		Irish Salt Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd.	Kilroot Mine, Carrick Fergus, Northern Ireland	500
Sand and gravel		Hanson plc (HeidelbergCement AG., 100%)	Various offshore and onshore locations	NA
Silica sand		WBB Minerals (S.C.R.-Sibelco NV)	Various operations in Cheshire, Humberside, and Norfolk Counties, England	5,000
Do.		Hanson plc	Various locations	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued  
 UNITED KINGDOM: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2008

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities <sup>1</sup>	Annual capacity
Slate, natural	Alfred McAlpine Slate Ltd. (Welsh Slate)	Operations in Wales include the Penrhyn quarry, Bethesda, Conwy County; the Pen Yr Orsedd quarry, Nantlle, Gwynedd County; quarries at Blaenau Ffestiniog and Cwt y Bugail, Gwynedd County	1,000
Do.	Greaves Welsh Slate Company Ltd.	Llechwedd Slate Mines, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd County, Wales	NA
Soda ash	Brunner Mond Group (Tata Chemicals Ltd.)	Northwich, Cheshire County, England	900
Steel	Corus Construction & Industrial (Corus Group plc)	Scunthorpe Works, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire County, England	4,500
Do.	Corus Teesside Cast Products (Corus Group plc)	Teesside Works, Redcar, Cleveland County, England	3,900
Do.	Corus Strip Products UK (Corus Group plc)	Port Talbot works, Port Talbot, West Glamorgan, Wales	3,750
Do.	Corus Engineering Steels (Corus Group plc)	Rotherham Works, Rotherham, South Yorkshire County, England	1,200
Do.	do.	Stocksbridge Works near Sheffield, South Yorkshire County, England	NA <sup>4</sup>
Do.	Corus Special Profiles (Corus Group plc)	Skinningrove, Carlin How, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Cleveland County, England	NA
Do.	Celsa Manufacturing Ltd. (Grupo Celsa, 100%)	Tremorfa Works, Cardiff, South Glamorgan County, Wales	850
Stone, crushed	Hanson plc	90 quarries in various locations	70,000
Talc	Alex Sandison and Son Ltd.	Unst, Shetland Islands	15
Tin, ore	Baseresult Holdings Ltd.	South Crofty Mine, Cornwall County, England	NA <sup>5</sup>

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>May include historic, postal, or preserved counties instead of current regional governments, such as cities, county boroughs, or unitary authorities.

<sup>2</sup>Grinding plant only. Kilns closed in May 2006.

<sup>3</sup>Under construction.

<sup>4</sup>Remelt facilities.

<sup>5</sup>Mine has been on care-and-maintenance status (but open for tours) since operations were suspended in 1998. Redevelopment of the mine is underway.

