Appendix B
Polyhalite Information

NYMNPA

31/10/2019

THE CONVERSION OF THE BOULBY MINE TO A POLYHALITE MINE AND POTASSIUM/SULPHUR FERTILISER PRODUCER

Introduction:

The Boulby mine has been providing UK agriculture and chemical industries with the essential element potassium and salt since 1976. While the mine infrastructure has been fully maintained with up-to-date production methods and capability, the seams of potassium ore have been becoming more and more difficult and expensive to mine, relative to the market value of the materials produced from the ore.

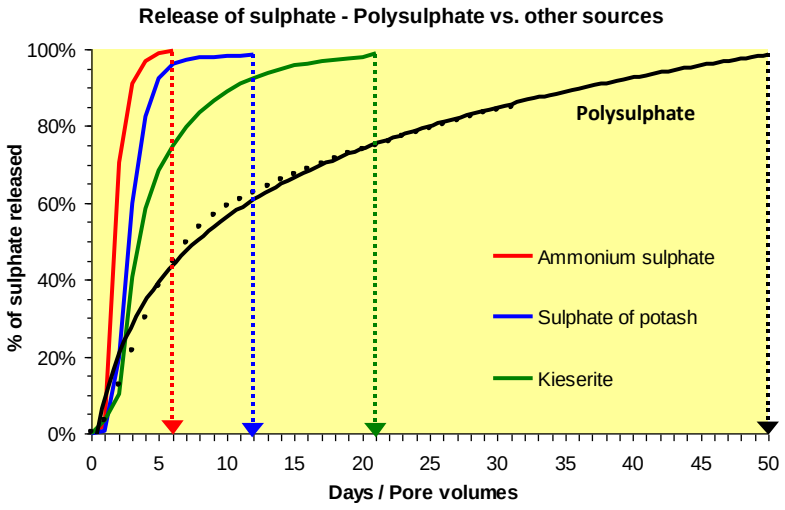
In anticipation of this pressure on the profitability of the mine as a simple source of potash, the company Cleveland Potash Ltd, now owned by ICL, set out in 1999 to investigate the market potential for a new mineral, polyhalite, the seam of which lay about 200 metres below the potassium ore in the existing mine. Samples of this mineral were taken and a series of greenhouse and field trials undertaken to establish whether the mineral could be used to provide for a UK demand for the nutrients it contained, namely potassium, sulphur, calcium and magnesium. The mining of the salt which is essential for the UK market would be unaffected and would continue as before.

Polyhalite, the new mineral:

The agronomic trials confirmed that the product would be an excellent source of these four nutrients, and particularly as a source of plant-available sulphur, as sulphate, virtually the whole UK agricultural consumption of which is currently being imported. Following these successful trials and market appraisal the company has invested many millions of pounds to expand the underground infrastructure to access the mineral and to process it into potentially commercial products.

The assessments carried out confirmed some key features of polyhalite as a fertiliser:

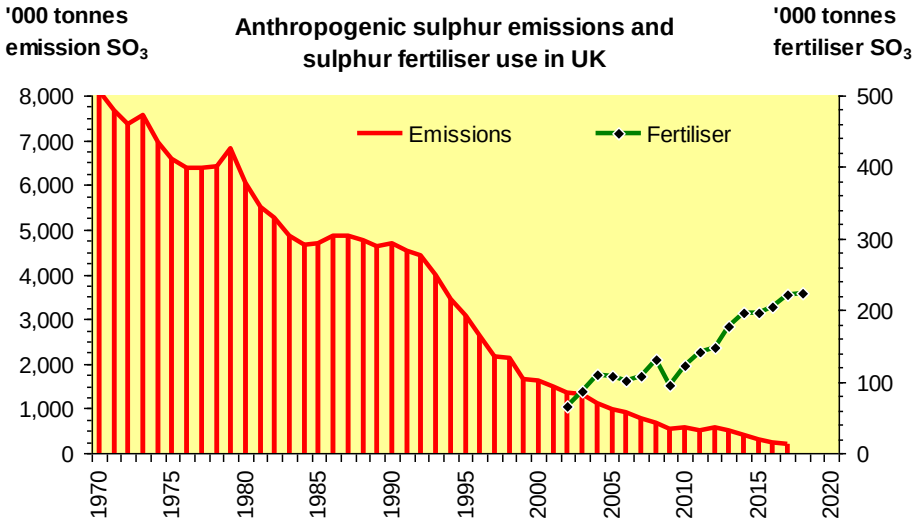
- It contains 4 of the 6 macronutrients required by crops, an adequate supply of which is ensured by their application as fertilisers.
- These four nutrients are uniquely found together in polyhalite, all being essential for UK crops.
- Polyhalite dissolves fully in moist soil, so making its nutrients available for uptake by the roots.
- However polyhalite dissolves at a much slower rate than other commercial sources of the nutrients it contains, with this rate of nutrient release being much closer to the extended period of uptake of the nutrients by the growing crop. Measurements of the rates of dissolution of some sulphate-supplying fertiliser materials, including the commercial polyhalite product 'Polysulphate™', were made in 2016 by the University of Nottingham.

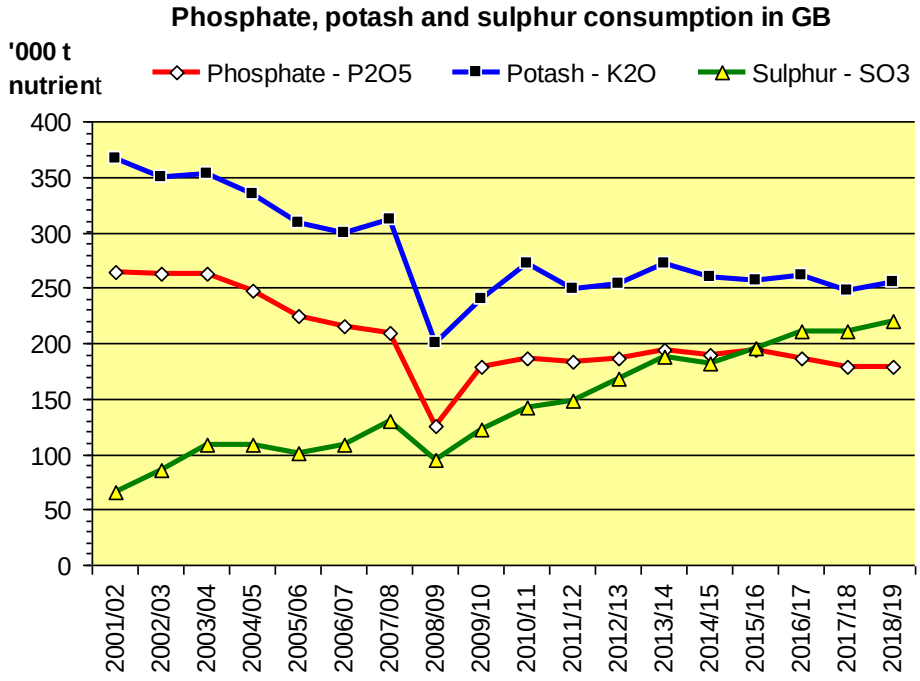


- Polyhalite requires no chemical processing in its preparation for use as a fertiliser, making it suitable for both conventional and organic use.
- Using accepted standard protocols, polyhalite is calculated to have an exceptionally small carbon footprint of ~0.04 kg CO_2e/kg product.
- None of the four constituent nutrients has any identified negative environmental impact.

Potential for Polysulphate™:

Having confirmed its value and potential as a fertiliser product the company registered the brand name 'Polysulphate™'. The inclusion of 'sulphate' in the name is to take advantage of the high sulphate content of polyhalite, and to establish it in the UK market as a multinutrient fertiliser, but primarily as a sulphur source. In recent years, as the Clean Air Act has had its effect, the anthropogenic emissions of sulphur dioxide have been reduced to almost insignificant levels. Previously the deposition of sulphate from the atmosphere provided more than sufficient sulphur for crops and grass, sulphur being an essential constituent of all proteins. However, as the deposition of sulphur has declined, so the need to apply fertiliser sulphur has developed, to the extent that the consumption of fertiliser sulphur (measured as SO_3) now exceeds that of phosphorus (as P_2O_5).



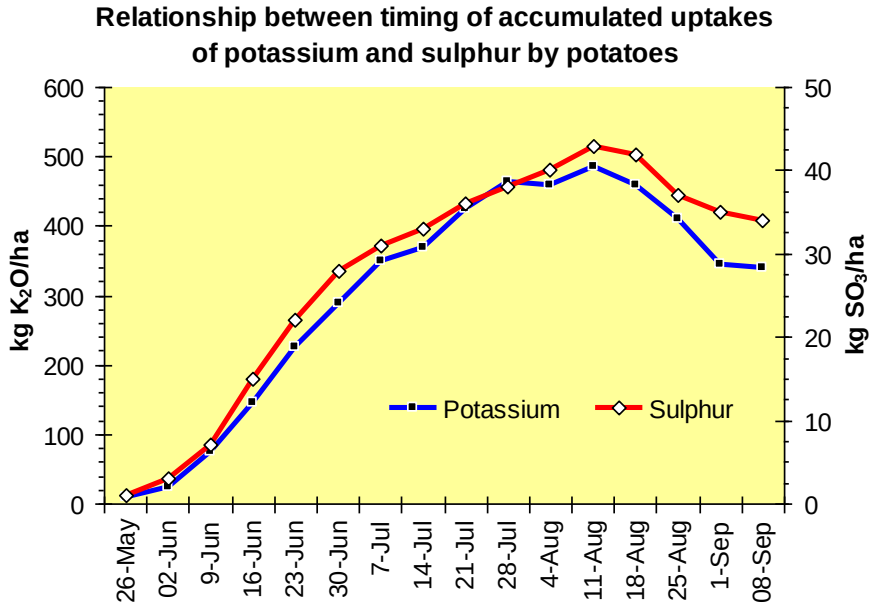


This new demand for sulphate fertiliser has been met almost entirely by imports of processed ammonium sulphate, which is predominantly a by-product of the plastics industry. The company considers that a reliance on the imported by-product of another industry for the supply of an essential fertiliser for UK agriculture carries some risk, especially at a time when there is pressure on the plastics industry which could lead to different production processes with no ammonium sulphate by-product. It was clear from the agronomic trial work that Polysulphate could fully and reliably satisfy the UK demand for fertiliser sulphur, potentially for approximately >700,000 tonnes of Polysulphate, and in addition would provide significant export opportunities. This Polysulphate use would also satisfy approximately 30% of the GB demand for the essential nutrient potassium.

Supply of potassium:

While the use of Polysulphate primarily as a source of sulphur would not alone fully satisfy the UK requirement for potassium fertiliser, it offered a unique opportunity to produce an attractive combined sulphur/potassium fertiliser by utilising the company's existing compaction facilities to combine the inevitable proportion of fine polyhalite, which results from crushing the ore, with potassium fertiliser fines which are also produced by ICL, the parent company.

The co-application of potassium with sulphate ensures the availability of fresh supplies of these two macronutrients to crops, which require them to be available together through the growing season, as illustrated in the following chart. A similar pattern of uptake is seen for all major UK crops.



This combination product, commercially named 'PotashpluS™', has been tested in field trials and is proving to be an attractive fertiliser for UK fertiliser suppliers and farmers. The company anticipate that this product has the potential to satisfy the UK demand for potassium fertiliser previously supplied by Boulby mine's potash products (mainly muriate of potash [MOP], and equivalent to approximately 500,000 tonnes of PotashpluS) together with the associated crop sulphur requirement.

Environmental benefit:

A significant environmental benefit will result from the replacement of ammonium sulphate as the principal source of fertiliser sulphur in the UK because there are potentially large losses of ammonia from the use of this fertiliser, especially on calcareous soils with a pH above 7.5. It is estimated from soil analysis results that about 40% of UK arable soils have a pH >7.0, and that if the use of ammonium sulphate as the source of sulphur on these soils was changed to using Polysulphate there could be a reduction of about 9% in the emissions of ammonia. If all sulphur application using ammonium sulphate were to be replaced by Polysulphate there could be a reduction of about 17% of the national ammonia emissions from mineral fertilisers, with the balance emanating from the use of urea nitrogen fertiliser. In the 2015 UNECE "Framework Code for Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia Emissions" there is a specific relevant recommendation, although not yet a requirement, thus: '*On calcareous soils (pH >7.5), do not use ammonium sulphate fertilizers if rapid incorporation, injection into the soil, immediate irrigation or the use of polymer coated fertilizer is not possible, but seek alternative sources of nitrogen and sulphur*'. The UK "Code of Good Agricultural Practice (COGAP) for Reducing Ammonia Emissions" (2018) also has a similar recommendation to: '*avoid top-dressing ammonium sulphate (where incorporation is not possible) on calcareous soils (pH >7.5)*'.

Chris Dawson and Associates, October 2019.

Polysulphate™

S
K
Mg
Ca

Multi-nutrient fertilizer
naturally the best choice in field to increase yield

ICL Fertilizers

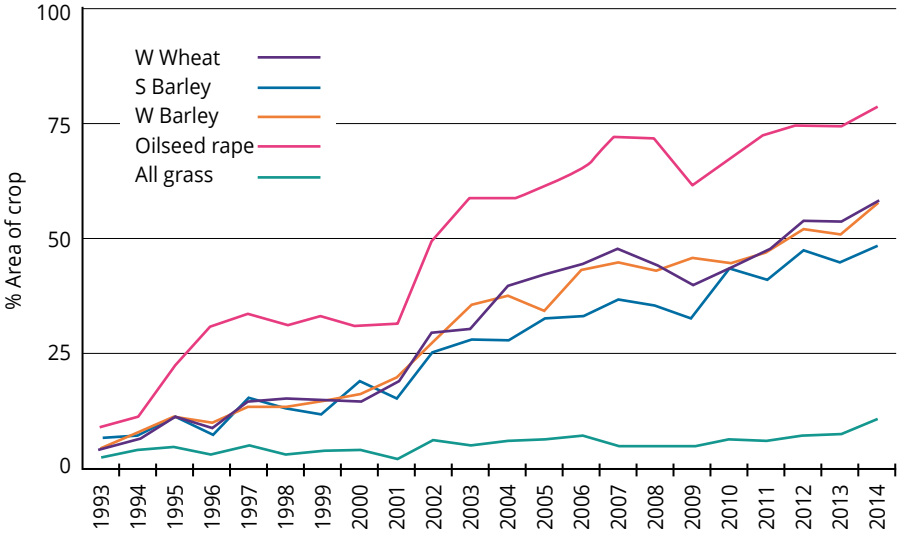
Mined in the UK, ICL is the first – and only – producer in the world to mine polyhalite, marketed as Polysulphate.

The need for sulphur application

Sulphate is now established as a major fertiliser requirement for arable crops and grassland. Yet most farmland never receives a routine application.

Sulphur deficiency is now widespread and in the UK ,for example, yield response to sulphate applications in winter wheat can be up to 30% in some cases, and averages 6%. In brassica crops the benefit is greater, with trials showing winter oilseed rape can give a yield response of as much as 80%. A recent note 'Sulphur for cereals and oilseed rape' has been published in the UK by the HGCA[1].

% AREA OF SOME GB CROPS RECEIVING SULPHUR



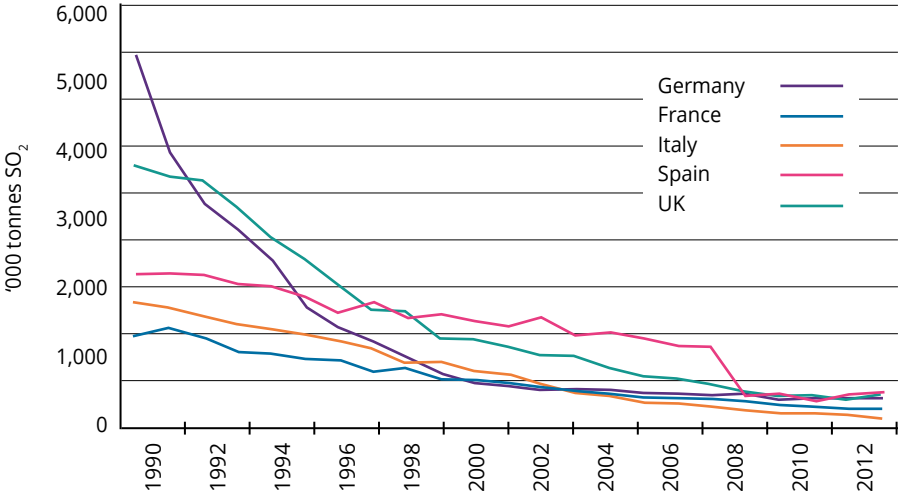
Despite this, sulphate applications to crops remain low, however. Only 42% of cereal crops receive routine applications. In oilseed rape, despite the established benefits, only 65% of crops receive the sulphate they need. Although nearly all crops would benefit, it is possible that applications have been restricted through a lack of cost-effective, easily spread sulphate fertiliser.

[1] http://www.hgca.com/crop-management/nutrient-management.aspx

Historically, in industrialised countries arable crops and grassland had never required sulphate applications. Coal-burning had always ensured plenty of sulphur was supplied via atmospheric deposition.

Regulation has ensured this deposition is now a fraction of what it used to be. As a result, large areas of farmed land are sulphur deficient, particularly those with lighter soils or lower rainfall.

SULPHUR EMISSIONS (AS SO_2) IN SOME W EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
UNECE/EMEP, 2010



Nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) are both essential constituents of plant and animal protein, so now that sulphur is no longer freely available from the atmosphere, wherever nitrogen fertilisers are applied there is likely to be a need for a balancing sulphate fertiliser to ensure yield and quality.

Legumes such as peas, beans, alfalfa/lucerne and clover, which rely on atmospheric nitrogen but are now deprived of similar sulphur, will now almost certainly respond to a sulphate fertiliser.

This booklet introduces a sulphate fertiliser, Polysulphate. This new product is mined in the UK, and with 48% SO_3, provides a reliable and readily available new source of sulphate.

Livestock requirements

Like arable crops, grassland needs sulphate fertiliser – it's a vital input to ensure a healthy ruminant diet. Even where manure and slurry are returned to the land, extra applications are often needed.

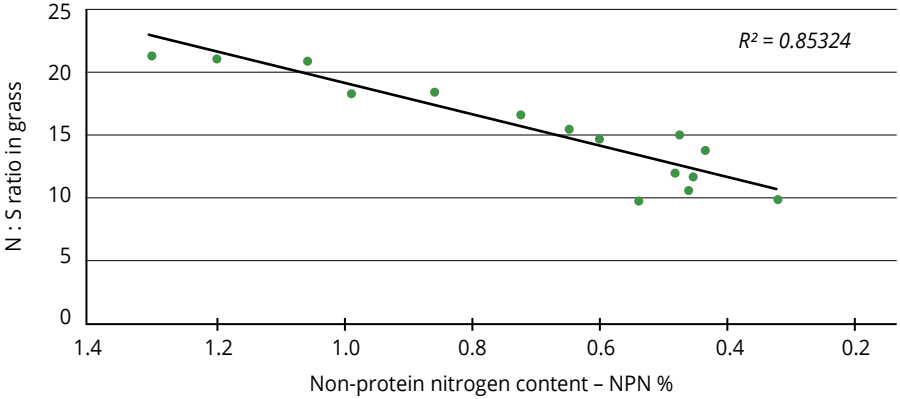
In the UK, only around 10% of grassland currently receives sulphate fertiliser. But a shortage will reduce grass yield and efficient nitrogen utilisation, increase nitrate loss and reduce sugar content and digestibility[2]. Grass grown for silage is particularly liable to sulphur deficiency.

[2] G. Fisher, J. Buss *et al.*, 2011, Grassland Report, British Grassland Society, UK

As with arable crops, grass also requires a balance between nitrogen and sulphur for its protein content, and a lack of sulphur will lead to reduced yields and to increased levels of non-protein nitrogen in the feed (see chart).

BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF S-FERTILISATION ON NON-PROTEIN N CONTENT OF GRASS

Source: Baker A.S. et al. Sulphur Inst J. 9(1), 14-16



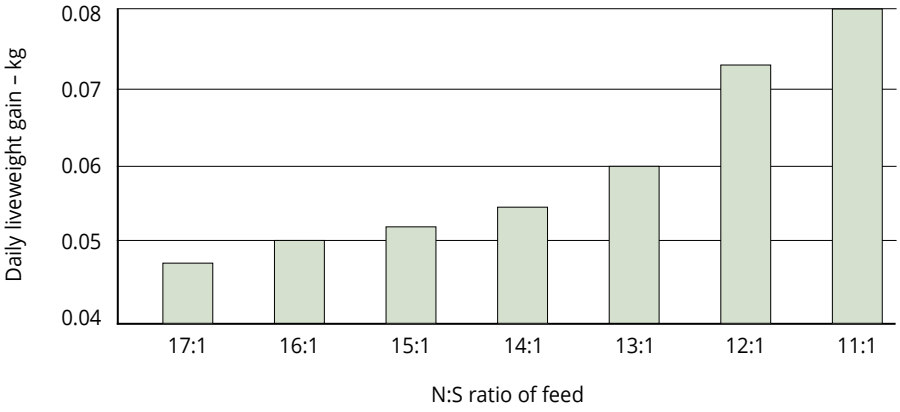
Research on silage carried out by IGER at North Wyke (now part of Rothamsted Research, UK) found dry matter yields increased by 35% over three cuts on sandy loam soil where sulphate was applied[3]. Nitrate losses were cut by up to 82%, while the true protein and soluble sugars content of the silage were boosted by 25% and 30% respectively.

Perhaps even more importantly, the microbes in the rumen also need the correct balance of nitrogen and sulphur. If the grass is short of sulphur they will not be able to use all of its potential feed value. This means that the actual digestibility (D-value) of the feed is reduced and part of the feed value is wasted (see charts).

[3] L. Brown, D. Scholefield *et al.*, 2000, The effect of sulphur application on the efficiency of nitrogen use in two contrasting grassland soils, *Journal of Agricultural Science*, Vol 135

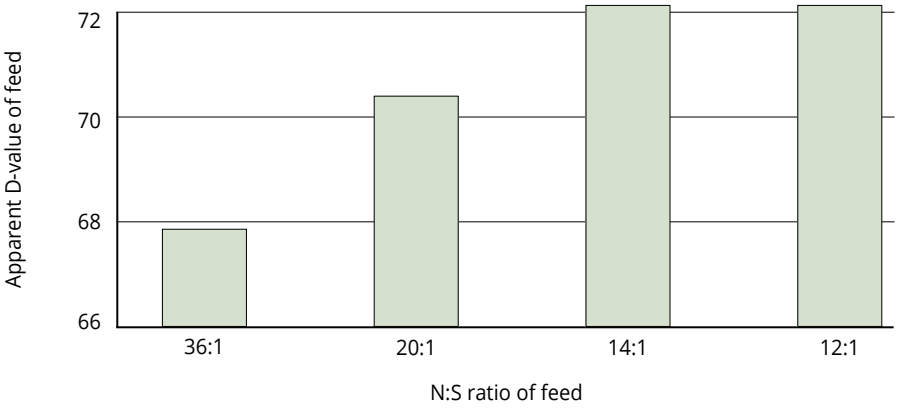
DAILY LIVEWEIGHT GAIN OF LAMBS INCREASES AS FEED N:S RATIO IMPROVES

Source: Rendig and Weir, J. Anim. Sci. 16(2)



IMPROVED N:S RATIO INCREASES D-VALUE OF FEED FOR DAIRY COWS

Source: Bouchard and Conrad, J. Dairy Sci. 56



Sulphur from manure and slurry

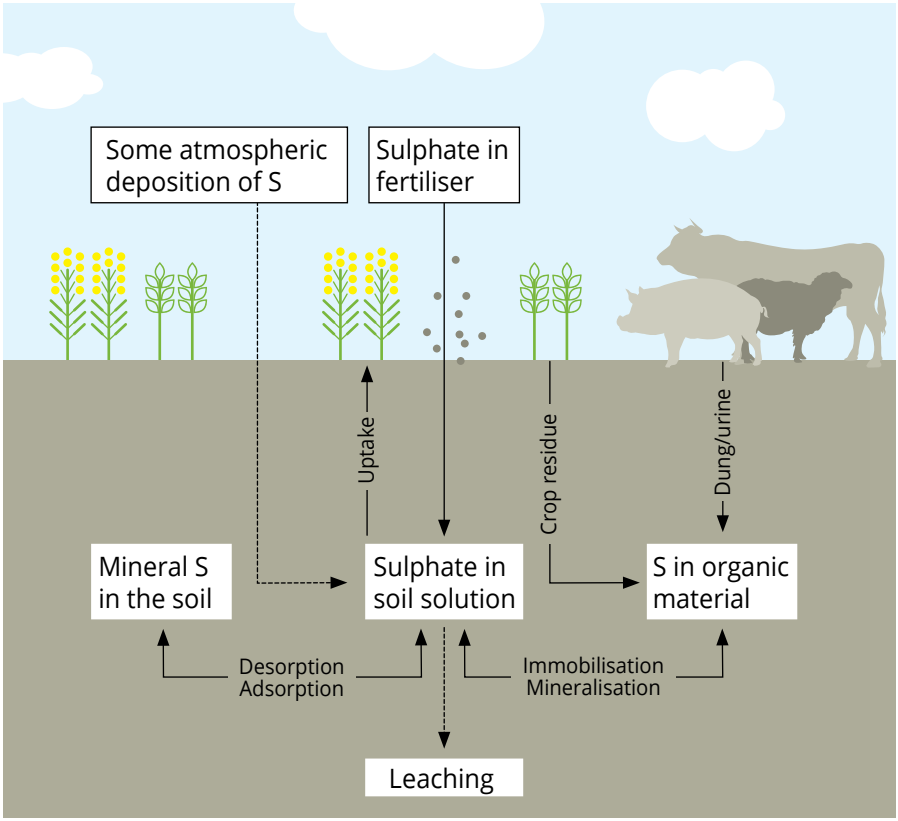
Farmyard manure and slurry contain significant quantities of sulphur. When fresh much of this becomes available to the plant. But in storage the activity of anaerobic bacteria can reduce the sulphate to sulphide and combine it into organic complexes. These cannot be utilised by plants, but gradually oxidise back to sulphate over time.

There is little reliable data on the actual availability of sulphur in stored manures, so it is therefore best to consider it as contributing to overall soil reserves, rather than supplying sufficient nutrient for the current crop.

Sulphur in soil and in the plant

Sulphate behaves like nitrate in the soil. In the plant nitrogen and sulphur are both essential building blocks for proteins. Sulphur deficiency will severely reduce the efficient use of nitrogen and limit protein synthesis.

Sulphur can only be taken up by plants from the soil solution as sulphate. As with readily-available nitrate, it can be liable to loss through leaching. Spring application of sulphate fertiliser is therefore recommended so that the plant can take it up during the period of active growth, as with nitrate. Sulphur is required together with nitrogen for the formation of proteins and uptake timings are similar.



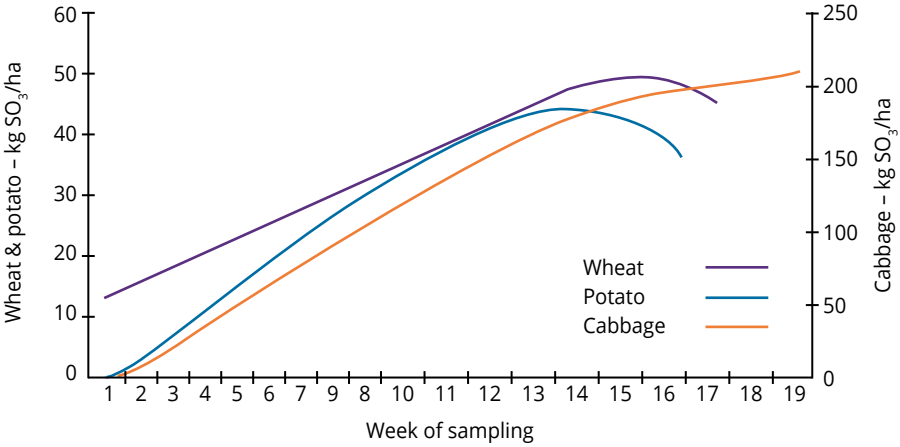
Elemental sulphur

While sulphate fertiliser is immediately available to the crop, applications of elemental sulphur must be converted to sulphate by bacterial activity in the soil before it becomes available. The time taken for this oxidation is unpredictable and may take many months, so the sulphate required by the crop may not be available when needed.

Protein synthesis

Sulphur is required for many growth functions in plants – like nitrogen it is principally an essential constituent of protein. There is therefore a close relationship between the quantities of nitrogen and sulphur in crops, with most taking up about 1kg of sulphur (2.5kg SO_3) for every 12kg of nitrogen.

SO_3 UPTAKES BY WHEAT, POTATO AND CABBAGE DURING THE GROWING SEASON



Brassica crops, such as oilseed rape, cabbage and kale, require much more sulphate. They need extra sulphur for the production of glucosinolates, which are used within the plants as a defence mechanism.

Once taken up, unlike nitrogen, sulphur does not move against the transpiration stream and cannot be taken from older leaves, for example, to support new growth. So a sufficient and continuous supply is needed in the soil to satisfy all the needs of the growing crop.

Signs of deficiency include the yellowing of young leaves or new growth. By contrast, yellowing from nitrogen deficiency affects the older leaves first.

Sulphur-deficient oilseed rape can also have purpling and upward cupping of young leaves, delayed and prolonged flowering, pale-coloured flowers, and fewer, smaller pods.

Introducing Polysulphate

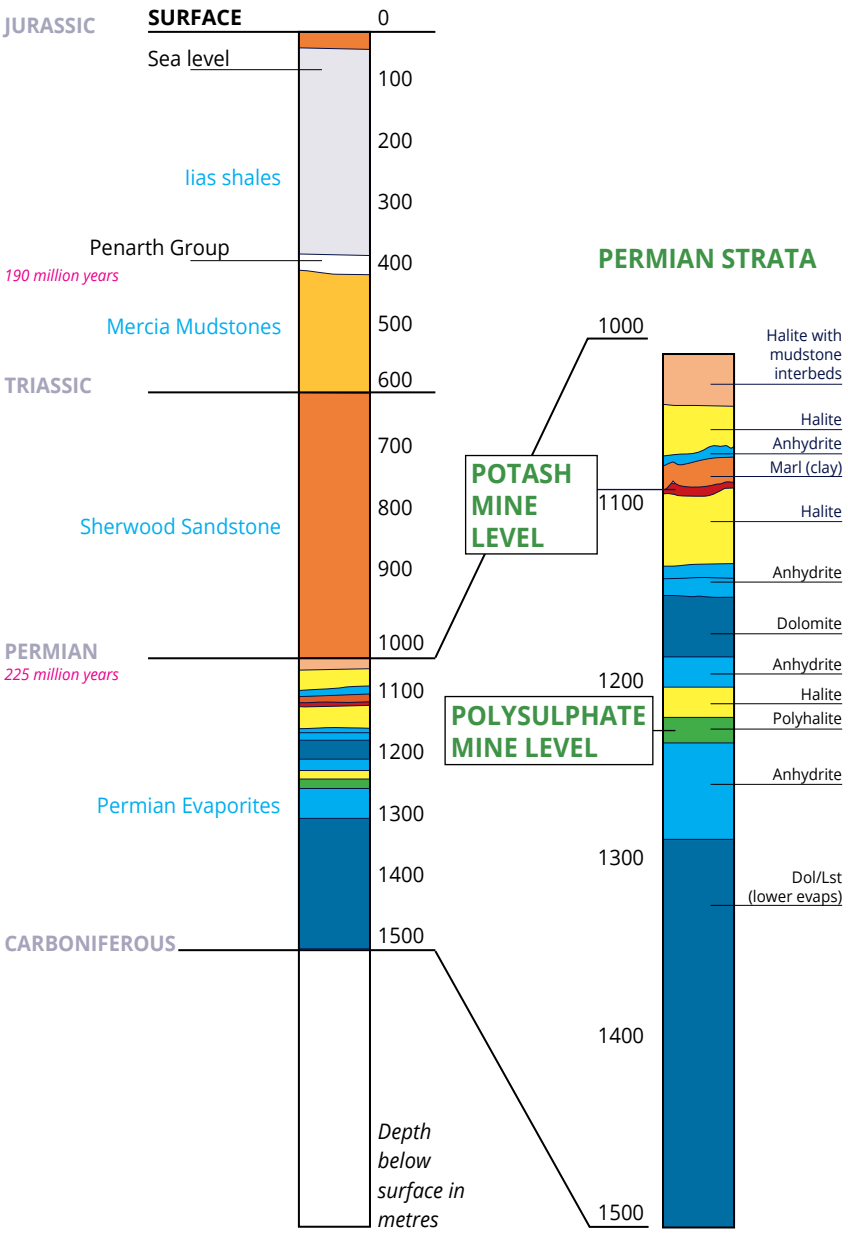
Polysulphate is a new fertiliser, high in sulphate, available in its natural state, and mined in the UK. A unique benefit is its additional natural content of other macronutrients.

Polysulphate comes from the polyhalite layer of rock, over 1000m below the North Sea off the North Yorkshire coast in the UK. Deposited 260 million years ago, it lies 150-170m below the potash seam at the Cleveland Potash Boulby Mine.

The main Polysulphate seam was reached in September 2010, bringing the first samples up to the surface. It is estimated there are one billion tonnes available from this one source.

Polysulphate is available as both a granular and powder product. The 2-4mm granular product has excellent spreading characteristics and is an ideal fertiliser to apply alongside straight nitrogen.

BOULBY MINE STRATIGRAPHY



Polysulphate contains

- 48% SO_3 as sulphate
- 14% K_2O as from sulphate of potash
- 6% MgO as from magnesium sulphate
- 17% CaO as from calcium sulphate

Benefits of potassium, magnesium and calcium

In addition to sulphate, Polysulphate has the added bonus of valuable levels of potassium (K_2O), magnesium (MgO) and calcium (CaO).

Potash is recognised as a necessary regular input, with recommendations based on soil indices and removal at harvest. But surveys have shown reserves are dropping, with more arable soils at index 0 or 1. Most of the potassium in a harvested crop of cereals is in the straw. So when selling straw makes commercial sense, it's important to boost potassium inputs to compensate. The potassium in Polysulphate complements routine fertiliser applications.

Magnesium is often only applied to some cash crops and vegetables. This macronutrient is part of the chlorophyll in all green plants and essential for photosynthesis. It is removed in significant quantities at harvest of all crops, and an application from Polysulphate will provide a useful input of a nutrient that is frequently overlooked.

The fourth constituent of Polysulphate is calcium, which means that it has effectively no non-nutrient constituents. Calcium is responsible for proper plant cell division and for strengthening cell walls. Polysulphate helps to maintain essential calcium reserves in the soil.

Polysulphate is particularly suitable for crops which prefer low levels of chloride in the soil, such as tobacco, grapes and other fruits, and where higher dry-matters are desired in potatoes.

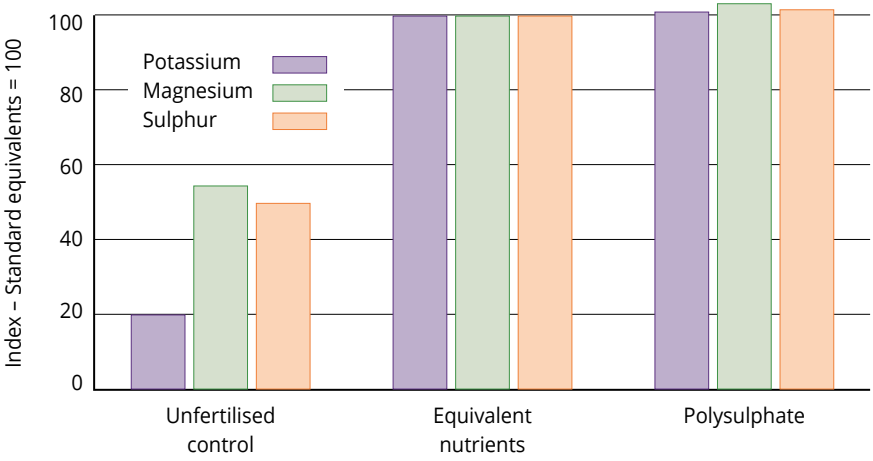
How Polysulphate performs

Proprietary and independent trials work have shown Polysulphate to be as good as the best sources available of the principal nutrients it contains. It also spreads well at 24 metres and above.

Polysulphate trials have focused on establishing that its principal nutrients – sulphate, potassium, and magnesium – are readily available to the plant. Crop samples were grown in pots and given standard sources of pure potassium and magnesium sulphates, or Polysulphate.

Uptake of the Polysulphate nutrients by the plants was found to be as good if not better than the standard already used in the field. The results confirm Polysulphate's effectiveness as a multi-nutrient fertiliser.

RELATIVE NUTRIENT UPTAKE FROM POLYSULPHATE COMPARED WITH EQUIVALENT STANDARD NUTRIENT SOURCES AND UNFERTILISED CONTROL

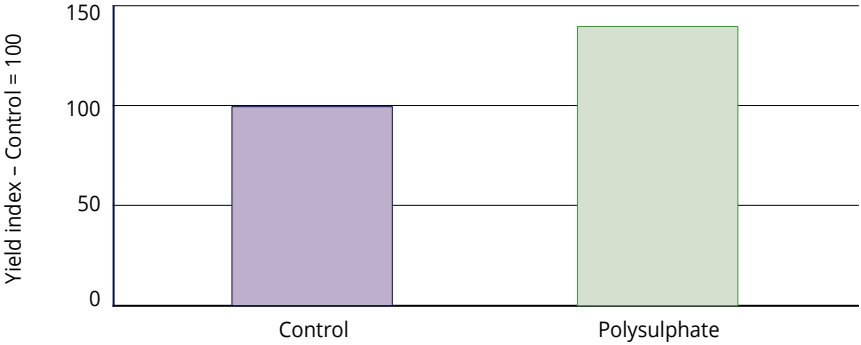


These trials have been repeated many times over the last ten years, both in pots and in the field. In every case Polysulphate has performed equally well or better than the best standard alternatives.

Field trials in the UK have also investigated the response of cabbage to sulphate fertiliser. The results showed a 40% yield improvement from an application of Polysulphate.

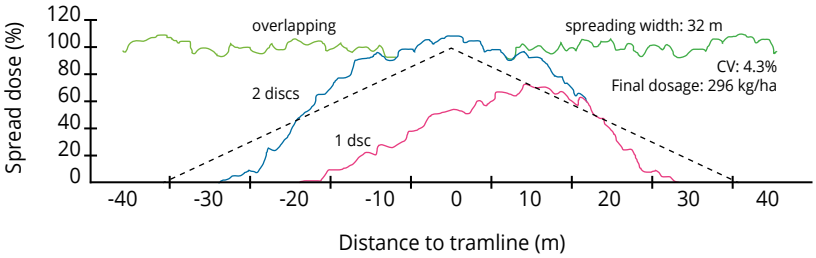
WHITE CABBAGE YIELD RESPONSE TO POLYSULPHATE

(2009 trial on S-deficient site)



Spreadability trials have been undertaken. Polysulphate is a dry, granular 2-4mm product that is available in its natural state. The trials, carried out in France, Denmark and Germany, confirmed an excellent overlapped spread pattern at a 32-metre bout width, with a coefficient of variation of 4.3, and good spreadability up to 36 metres.

SPREADING STRAIGHT POLYSULPHATE



Independent research

"The apparent recovery of potassium indicates that all of the applied potassium [from the Polysulphate] had been taken up by the grass. Significant effects were also seen with magnesium uptake from the applied fertilisers. Sulphur content in the grass was significantly increased over the control."
Grass pot trial #1, Levington, 1999

"Potassium levels in the grass were significantly lower in the untreated control. There was a rate effect from the Polysulphate, with the full rate being equivalent to the standard treatment. Polysulphate was a good source of sulphur for the grass." Grass pot trial #2, Levington, 1999

"The results indicate that Polysulphate provides sulphur in an available form immediately after application." HDRA organic trial, 2001

"The results show that Polysulphate provides an immediately available source of sulphur to spring peas, whereas the S from elemental (90%) sulphur was not being taken up by spring peas over the two-month period following its application to the soil." Rothamsted trial on spring peas, 2001

"The visual vigour scores at harvest averaged 92 for the Polysulphate treatment compared with 72 for the control without sulphur."
Cabbage field trial, OAT, 2009

Getting the best from Polysulphate

Polysulphate has a number of key benefits, which makes it an ideal choice of sulphate fertiliser for farmers. It offers the chance to fulfil the potential of a range of crops.

Polysulphate is:

- Readily available – already in its soluble, sulphate form for immediate use.
- A new granular form of sulphur, offering flexibility to tailor application to field requirements.
- Concentrated, so has a low storage requirement and is quick to spread.
- A source of potassium, magnesium and calcium – an added bonus.
- Low in chloride, so suitable for chloride-sensitive crops.
- Environmentally benign as it used in its natural state – no processing or waste product, and non-acidifying.
- UK-sourced and a secure supply of fertiliser with a low carbon footprint.

Advice for arable crops
Polysulphate can be applied in one dressing at the beginning of spring growth. The aim is to match the sulphur requirements to the crop's nitrogen needs.

Where nitrogen rates are varied, in precision farming systems for example, the Polysulphate dressing can be independently varied to best match overall nitrogen applications.

Cereals and oilseeds
- Apply as a straight fertiliser at the start of spring growth.
- Readily available, the crop will take it up with the nitrogen over the spring growing period.
- Apply to oilseed rape to optimise yield, protein and oil synthesis.
- Apply to bread-making wheats for yield and to ensure grain protein quality.
- Apply to malting barley for yield and quality.

Peas
- Apply in the seedbed or soon after emergence.
- A zero-N fertiliser, bringing readily available sulphur to the crop.
- Used by the plant at an early stage to feed the nitrogen-fixation process, which occurs within the root nodules and for protein synthesis in the plant.

Brassica field vegetables
- Brassica crops have been shown to be particularly responsive.
- Apply as a base dressing, especially on high-risk light soils.

Advice for livestock farmers

Applications of manure and slurry cannot be relied on as a source of available sulphate, and are best considered as maintaining soil reserves (see page 8). So Polysulphate should be applied in line with nitrogen requirements as necessary to achieve optimum grass growth throughout the season at the correct N:S ratio.

Conserved leys

- Apply after each cut of silage to complement nitrogen uptake and maintain N:S ratio.
- On lighter soils an application at the start of the spring may also be required.

Grazed leys

- Apply after stock is moved on in rotational systems.
- If set-stocked, and especially on lighter soils, apply early at the start of spring.

Clover leys

- Provides an excellent sulphur boost for later-growing clover.
- Apply as spring growth gets underway – earlier growing ryegrass will have taken up soil sulphur reserves.

Natural, sustainable, dependable

Available in its natural form, Polysulphate is UK-sourced and has a low carbon footprint. It delivers dependable high value, for low environmental impact.

Unlike blended or compound fertiliser, Polysulphate is available in its natural state. It is mined, crushed, screened and bagged, involving no chemical separation or other industrial processes. It is therefore an ideal natural source for all crops, especially brassicas, cereals, pulses, field vegetables, clover-rich grassland leys and silage crops.

The low content of the crop nutrient chloride makes it ideal for use on chloride-sensitive crops. The natural process by which Polysulphate is produced makes it a low carbon footprint fertiliser. This helps growers achieve carbon targets demanded by retailers and some food processors.

There's an estimated 1 billion tonnes available, mined in the UK. As global demand for sulphate fertilisers increases, this provides farmers throughout the world with a dependable source, rather than a by-product material.

Polysulphate is widely accepted as an organic source of the nutrients:

- Licensed as a sulphur fertilizer approved for organic use by the Soil Association in UK
- Licensed as a sulphur fertilizer approved for organic use by the Organic Farmers and Growers in UK
- Registered in the list of production facilities for organic farming in Germany by FiBL (Research Institute of Organic Agriculture)
- Product listed in the BIO fertilizers Italian register as per D. Lgs. 75/2010
- Polysulphate Standard Grade is OMRI listed for organic use in USA
- Polysulphate Standard Grade is listed on the OMRI Canada Products List
- Products are compliant with Regulation (EC) 889/2008 governing organic production
- Polysulphate is registered in the Dutch inputs list for organic farming
- Standard and Granular Polysulphate is approved for use in organic farming by the Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Israel

Polysulphate calculator

Use the chart below to decide how much you need, and how much potassium, magnesium and calcium your application will provide.

Crops	Risk of deficiency	Advised rate (kg/ha)		Other nutrients applied (kg/ha)							Notes
		SO_3	S	Polysulphate	K_2O	K	MgO	Mg	CaO	Ca	
Cereals	higher	50	20	**100**	14	11.7	6	3.6	17	12.2	Apply in early spring before the start of stem extension.
	lower	25	10	**50**	7.5	6.2	3	1.8	8.5	6.1	
Oilseed rape	higher	75	30	**150**	21	17.4	9	5.4	25.5	18.4	Apply in early spring. Spring crops may be less susceptible to deficiency.
	lower	50	20	**100**	14	11.6	6	3.6	17	12.2	
Peas (for dried, vining and fresh markets)		25	10	**50**	7.5	6.2	3	1.8	8.5	6.1	Apply where soil is sandy, shallow or medium textured and contains little organic matter.
Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflowers, calabrese		50	20	**100**	14	11.6	6	3.6	17	12.2	Apply where sulphur content of soils is low, e.g. light soils following wet winters where there is no history of organic manures application.
Grassland		40	16	**80**	11.2	9.3	4.8	2.9	13.6	9.8	Apply at the start of growth before each cut. May not be required before first cut on medium/heavy soils.

* Generally applications should be made where a deficiency has been recognised or is expected. This can be assessed through tissue analysis, crop observation or whether in a high-risk area. Refer to official recommendations for further details.

NORTH AMERICA

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cpl.sales@icl-group.com

Mined in the UK, ICL is the first – and only – producer in the world to mine polyhalite, marketed as Polysulphate.

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1000 AH Amsterdam
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Polysulphate

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Premium plant nutrition from ICL Fertilizers

Appendix C
Confidential Sales/Pricing Information

Please see separate Confidential document.

Appendix D
Community Fund Information

ICL Boulby Community Fund

OUR INVESTMENTS INTO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

ICL Boulby's Community Fund was set up to help support local voluntary and community groups which operate in the areas from Redcar to Whitby and the Esk Valley. For further information or to request an application form, please contact our External Affairs department on 01287 640140.

2016 £1000

- DONATION OF RAFFLE PRIZES — BRITISH RED CROSS — SUMMER FUNDRAISER CONTRIBUTION
- £500 FRIENDS OF GUISBOROUGH FOREST & WALKWAY — TO SPONSOR 'CIRCUS SKILLS ON TOUR'
- £500 FRYUP CRICKET CLUB — LAWNMOWER FOR GROUND MAINTENANCE
- RUNSWICK BAY RESCUE BOAT — AUCTION OF PROHISE FOR BOULBY MINE UNDERGROUND VISIT
- FRIENDS OF SKELTON COMMUNITY ORCHARD (FOSCO) — £500 MINING HERITAGE STATUE
- £500 FRIENDS OF GUISBOROUGH FOREST & WALKWAY — TO SPONSOR 'CIRCUS SKILLS ON TOUR'
- £500 GUISBOROUGH IN BLOOM — HANGING BASKETS & FLOWER FOUNTAINS
- £250 GUIDE DOGS FOR THE BLIND — SUPPORTING AN ICL BOULBY EMPLOYEE ON A SPONSORED WALK
- GREAT NORTH AIR AMBULANCE — £200 SUPPORTING AN ICL BOULBY EMPLOYEE ON A SPONSORED WALK

2017 £25,539

- £500 BOOSBECK CRICKET CLUB — GRASS CUTTER FOR MAINTENANCE
- £500 EXL FITNESS — HELP PROMOTE AN ACTIVE COMMUNITY
- GOATHLAND COMMUNITY HUB — £2240 SOLAR ENERGY PANELS
- £1000 MAIA HALL — SPORTS COACHING & TRAINING AWARD
- DONATION OF RAFFLE PRIZES — HOPE ANIMAL SANCTUARY — BINGO SHELTER FUNDRAISER
- £6912 INTERACTIVE WHITBY — TO FUND 4 ENABLERS TO SUPPORT CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES
- £1200 KEEPING IT CLEAN AT SALTBURN - (KICAS) — BEACH CLEAN PROJECT
- £3000 LIGHT UP LOFTUS — TO FUND CHRISTMAS LIGHTS AT LOFTUS MARKETPLACE
- LOFTUS COMMUNITY FORUM — £325 MATERIALS FOR SCHOOL WORKSHOPS
- MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS — £500 SPONSORSHIP FOR AN ICL BOULBY EMPLOYEE TO TREK 80KM IN CHINA
- £450 CHARITY SPONSORSHIP — MAYOR'S CHARITY GOLF TOURNAMENT
- £250 MAYOR'S CHARITY BALL — DONATIONS TO 2 LOCAL CHARITIES; COATHAM HOUSE AND EARTHBEAT
- DONATION OF RAFFLE PRIZES — THE PINK LADIES — HELP FUNDING FOR CANCER RESEARCH
- RUNSWICK BAY RESCUE BOAT — £500 HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO TRAINING
- £500 SKINNINGROVE LINK-UP — CAFE REFURBISHMENT
- £512 SKELTON UNITED U16 FC — NEW HOME KITS
- SKELTON VILLAGES CIVIC PRIDE — £500 HIGH STREET FLORAL DISPLAYS
- STAITHES ATHLETIC FC — £500 NEW GOAL POSTS TO SUPPORT AN ICL BOULBY EMPLOYEE'S CLUB
- SALTBURN & MARKSE AMATEURE SWIMMING CLUB — ELECTRIC TIMING SYSTEM — £500 (00:30:00)
- STAITHES VILLAGE MEMORIAL HALL — £500 EXPAND ACTIVITIES TO INCLUDE COOKERY CLASSES
- STAITHES & RUNSWICK LIFEBOAT STATION — £500 PROVIDING FREE TIDE TIMETABLES TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
- SAPPER SUPPORT — £200 SPONSORING AN ICL BOULBY EMPLOYEE ON A COAST TO COAST BIKE RIDE
- STAITHES FESTIVAL OF ARTS & HERITAGE — £1500 LOCAL ART SCULPTURE
- WHALE HILL LOCAL VOCALS — £500 START-UP COSTS TO SUPPORT AN ICL BOULBY EMPLOYEE'S CLUB
- £500 COST OF ENTRY FOR FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT — WHITBY FIHSERMANS' SOCIETY FC

2018 £7,510

- BROTTON RAILWAY ARMS FC — £500 FOOTBALL KIT SPONSOR
- £500 BROTTON VILLAGE HALL — NEW FIRE DOORS
- DONOVAN'S SPONSORED WALK — £250 SPONSORSHIP OF ICL EMPLOYEE RAISING FUNDS FOR CANCER RESEARCH
- £500 FRIENDS OF GUISBOROUGH FOREST & WALKWAY — TO SPONSOR 'CIRCUS SKILLS ON TOUR'
- GUISBOROUGH IN BLOOM — £500 WATER COSTS OF HANGING BASKETS & FLORAL FOUNTAINS
- GOATHLAND COMMUNITY HUB & SPORTS PAVILLION — DONATION OF RAFFLE PRIZES — FUNDRAISING FOR ASTRO TURF
- £680 GUISBOROUGH RUGBY CLUB — SECURITY FENCING & GATES
- £500 GUISBOROUGH CHEERLEADING CLUB — EQUIPMENT TO ENABLE COMPETITION ENTRY
- £512 GUISBOROUGH LADIES FC — TRAINING EQUIPMENT
- DONATION OF RAFFLE PRIZES — HOPE ANIMAL SANCTUARY — BINGO SHELTER FUNDRAISER
- JAMES COOK NEONATAL & NEWCASTLE RVI FETAL MEDICINE — £500 SPONSORSHIP OF ICL EMPLOYEE TO CLIMB UP BEN NEVIS
- £500 LIGHT UP LOFTUS — TO FUND CHRISTMAS LIGHTS AT LOFTUS MARKETPLACE
- £480 CHARITY SPONSORSHIP — MAYOR'S CHARITY GOLF TOURNAMENT
- STAITHES FESTIVAL OF ARTS & HERITAGE — £500 STINGRAY SCULPTURE
- SPORTMULGRAVE — FERTILISER — DONATION OF 12 MONTHS SUPPLY OF FERTILISER
- ST HILDA'S OLD SCHOOL — £500 KITCHEN REFURBISHMENT
- STAITHES & RUNSWICK LIFEBOAT STATION — BOULBY MINE UNDERGROUND VISIT - AUCTION OF PROMISE
- WHITBY BOXING CLUB — £500 NEW EQUIPMENT
- WHITBY HIDDEN IMPAIRMENTS SUPPORT & HELP (WHISH) — £600 STRESS MANAGEMENT SESSIONS

2019 so far... £21,048

- GUISBOROUGH & EAST CLEVELAND SEA CADETS — CADET TRAINING AT HER MAJESTY'S SERVICES RALEIGH — £500
- £500 MIDDLESBROUGH ROLLER DERBY — FUNDING TO UPGRADE EQUIPMENT
- FISHBURN PARK GIRLS FC — £500 TO FUND A FOOTBALL KIT AND TRAINING EQUIPMENT
- CLEVELAND POTASH RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION — £2000 ACTIVITIES GROUP FOR RETIRED EMPLOYEES
- GOATHLAND COMMUNITY HUB & SPORTS PAVILLION — REFURBISHMENT OF TOILET FACILITIES — £500
- STAITHES CRICKET CLUB — £500 REPAIRS TO THE CLUBS GANG MOWERS
- SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS & DISABILITIES (SEND) — SPONSORING AN ICL BOULBY EMPLOYEE FOR A ZUMBATHON TO RAISE FUNDS FOR SEND. — £200
- WHITBY DISTRIC LIONS CLUB — 2 FIRKINS OF BEER — SPONSORHSIP FOR WHITBY BEER FESTIVAL
- GUISBOROUGH IN BLOOM — £500 BASKET PLANTING
- LEALHOLME FOOTBALL CLUB — £500 REFURBISHING GOAL POSTS
- £500 LUKE SENIOR HALL — NEW KITCHEN EQUIPMENT FOR COOKING AND BAKERY CLASSES — £500
- STAITHES COASTGUARD TEAM — £250 SPONSORSHIP TO TAKE PART IN THE BLUE LIGHT WAY WALK
- £500 SALTBURN ATHLETIC FOOTBALL CLUB — CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A FENCE
- EAST CLEVELAND YOUTH HOUSING TRUST — FOR FIRST AID AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT — £460
- £500 THE FRIENDS OF SALTBURN — CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS RENEWING THE CHRISTMAS LIGHTS
- £500 SALTBURN 500 GROUP — FOR REFURBISHING THE VICTORIAN STATUES AND BANDSTAND
- £500 LIGHT UP LOFTUS — FOR THE EXTENSION OF CHRISTMAS LIGHTING
- £500 NEW KITS & COSTUMES FOR THE EUROPEAN DANCE CHAMPIONSHIPS — GUISBOROUGH CHEERLEADING CLUB
- £500 ICL BOULBY - UNITE UNION REPS — TO FUND THE 35TH MINERS GALA IN DURHAM
- £500 THE FRIENDS OF SALTBURN — RENEWING THE POWER SUPPLY FOR CHRISTMAS LIGHTS
- WALKING FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION — £500 SPONSORSHIP TO RAISE AWARENESS OF OVER 50 SPORTS PARTICIPATION
- SALTBURN 500 GROUP — £500 REFURBISHING THE AREA AROUND THE VICTORIAN STATUES AND BANDSTAND IN SALTBURN
- BROTTON RAILWAY ARMS VETERANS — FOR NEW KIT AND TRAINING EQUIPMENT — £500
- LEVEN WHITES FOOTBALL CLUB — £500 SPONSORED KITS
- £964 1st SALTBURN SCOUT GROUP — CONTRIBUTION TO THE UPDATE OF THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
- WHITBY TOWN FOOTBALL CLUB — £500 REFURBISHMENT OF THE DISABLED AND FIRST AID AREA
- LEVEN WHITES FOOTBALL CLUB — £500 MATCH DAY FOOTBALL KITS
- WALKING FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION — £500 SPONSORSHIP FOR AN EX ICL BOULBY EMPLOYEE
- BROTTON RAILWAY ARMS VETERANS — £500 NEW KIT AND TRAINING EQUIPMENT
- STAITHES COASTGUARD TEAM — £250 SPONSORSHIP TO TAKE PART IN THE BLUE LIGHT WALK TO RAISE MONEY FOR MIND CHARITY
- GREAT AYTON CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CLUB — ALL WEATHER PRACTICE AND COACHING NET FACILITY — £500
- £500 LUKE SENIOR HALL — NEW EQUIPMENT FOR THE KITCHEN WITHIN THE HALL
- GUISBOROUGH CHEERLEADING CLUB — £500 FOR NEW KIT AND COSTUMES FOR EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS
- SALTBURN ATHLETIC FOOTBALL CLUB — £500 CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE COST OF A FENCE AROUND THE PLAYING AREA
- ICL BOULBY - UNITE UNION REPS — £500 TRAVEL EXPENSES FOR THE 35th MINERS GALA
- WHITBY DISTRICT LIONS CLUB — SPONSORHSIP OF TWO FIRKINS OF BEER FOR WHITBY BEER FESTIVAL
- GUISBOROUGH IN BLOOM — £500 TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE COST OF BASKET PLANTING
- LEALHOLME FC — £500 REFURBISHING GOAL POSTS AND THE TRAINING PITCH
- EAST CLEVELAND YOUTH HOUSING TRUST — £460 FIRST AID AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR PROPERTIES
- £500 WHITBY TOWN FOOTBALL CLUB — REFURBISHING THE DISABLED AND FIRST AID AREA
- 1ST SALTBURN SCOUT GROUP — £964 UPDATING THE OLD ELECTRICAL SYSTEM IN THE BUILDING

SPORTMULGRAVE
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Fern Cottage,
Sandsend
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YO21 3Te
Tel +44 (0)1947 89 32311
E-mail info@sportmulgrave.co.uk
Internet http://www.sportmulgrave.co.uk

Charity Number 1107626

20th March 2019

Dear Donna,

On behalf of M.C.S.A. I would like to say a very big thank you to you for all your hard work securing the delivery of the 20 bags of fertilizer. It means a great deal to the association and without people and businesses like yourselves being so generous it would be very difficult for the club to carry on working to improve the sporting life of the old and young in our area.

Yours Faithfully,

W. A. Raine

Marlborough, Neil

From: Anthea <ellis886@btinternet.com>
Sent: 16 April 2019 15:41
To: Donna Bennison
Subject: RE: [!EXTERNAL!] Requested Info - Mulgrave History Project

Hi Donna

This project was the best one Jet Coast Development Trust has ever managed. Every activity over the three years was well attended, and it really was easy to engage all the seven parishes covered. Many people learned new skills, and communities worked together on certain projects.
David was an enormous help, with advice and information, and CPL loaned us the survey equipment – magnetometer and resistance meter. We didn't find Seton Church, but managed to prove the existence of an Iron Age Settlement between Runswick and Ellerby.
NYMNP paid us to undertake a survey on Roxby Old Hall, so the field surveying training must have worked!

We produced a Google Map with historical data, available for anyone to see – link on this website
https://mulgravecrp.wordpress.com

We produced several village walk leaflets and heritage research books. Sales of these publications means that we can publish any new research that comes to light. So we are still active, but to a lesser degree. Recently we were able to contribute financially to improvements to St. Hilda's Well, the only scheduled ancient monument in the parish.

Good luck with your application, and I will be in touch soon about assistance from ICL regarding other village projects.

Anthea

Sent from Mail for Windows 10

From: Donna Bennison
Sent: 16 April 2019 15:17
To: Anthea
Subject: RE: [!EXTERNAL!] Requested Info - Mulgrave History Project

Anthea,

Thank you so much for your help, really appreciate it.

Have a nice Easter.

Regards

Donna Bennison
External Affairs Project Coordinator
Tel: +44 (0) 1287 646618
Mobile: +44 (0) 7790 923696
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donna.bennison@icl-group.com
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From: Anthea <ellis886@btinternet.com>
Sent: 16 April 2019 11:58
To: Donna Bennison <Donna.Bennison@icl-group.com>
Subject: [!EXTERNAL!] Requested Info - Mulgrave History Project

Hi Donna

Files attached for information.
Will email again later – have to go out.

Anthea

Sent from Mail for Windows 10