

Regional overview of construction and mineral products markets in **Great Britain**

2026 edition



Contents

Overview	3
UK economy	6
GB construction outlook.....	7
Mineral products markets.....	9
Regional summary	11
North East.....	13
North West.....	15
Yorkshire and The Humber.....	17
East Midlands	19
West Midlands.....	21
East of England	23
London.....	25
South East.....	27
South West.....	29
Wales.....	31
Scotland.....	33
References	35

Overview

Delivering and maintaining the housing, commercial development and infrastructure required to support economic prosperity and wellbeing depends on a sufficient and timely supply of minerals and mineral products.

Directly, construction output accounted for 6% of total gross value added across Great Britain in 2025 and it is the third largest sector, behind services and production.

Against a subdued economic backdrop, the construction sector struggled to gain traction in 2025. Public-sector investment in new schools, hospitals and prisons picked up, but high borrowing costs, global trade tensions, and policy uncertainty dampened private finance into major infrastructure schemes and new build housing and commercial.

Early optimism at the start of 2026 was swiftly quashed by the outbreak of war in the Middle East in February. The ensuing energy price shock hit private sector confidence, reigniting developer caution. Large volumes of materials and chemicals crucial to the manufacture of construction products flow through the Strait of Hormuz (World Bank, 2026), and its closure quickly pushed building materials price inflation to 6% (DBIST, 2026). For construction, the scale and duration of the inflationary bow wave will be vital as small movements in borrowing or delivery costs, or end-user demand, can shift the viability dial.

Mortgage rates responded quickly to elevated inflation expectations, suppressing housing market momentum and new housing construction activity in the mainstream market. The outlook for new housing in 2026 has deteriorated. Government's new equity loan scheme for first-time buyers may provide some support to new build housing demand from next year, although the scale and timing of any impact on construction activity remain uncertain given a lack of detail on the scheme. Initial demand may be absorbed by existing new-build stock, while the pace at which stronger sales translate into new housebuilding activity will depend on wider market conditions and development viability.

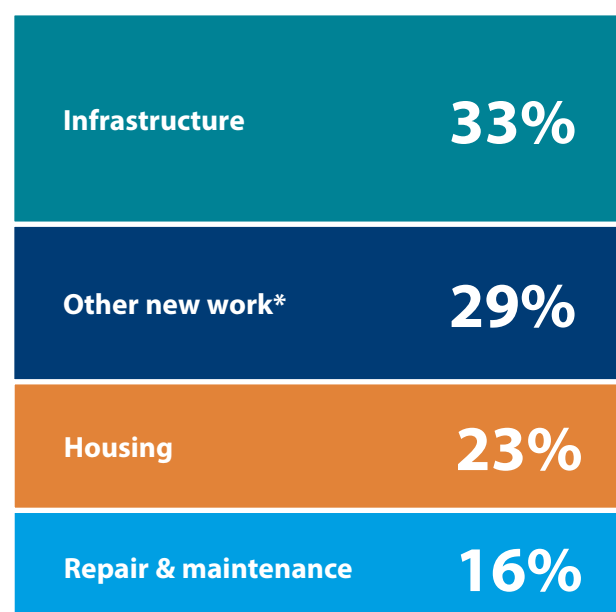
Capital budgets for government departments are rising, especially for defence, and major investment programmes are slowly progressing. Limited contingency and constrained government finances will present challenges but the outlook is positive. Growth in contract awards for privately financed commercial and industrial schemes drove a 9.9% increase in the value of new work contract awards in 2025 (Barbour ABI, 2026) but renewed cost and viability pressures increase the likelihood of projects in the pipeline being delayed, scaled back or reassessed.

Investment in upgrading and expanding energy infrastructure to support decarbonisation and meet evolving demand is strong, helping to offset reduced spending on roads and rail projects which have been impacted by cost escalation and funding uncertainty. Investment by water companies is accelerating, and ambitious plans to significantly increase capacity at several London airports present some upside potential.

Ultimately, the outlook remains challenging, led by the downturn in housebuilding. Lower construction activity is expected to result in a fifth consecutive year of falling mineral product sales volumes in 2026. The MPA forecast (Figure 7) indicates a slow recovery in aggregates, ready-mixed concrete, asphalt and mortar from late 2027, albeit from a very low base. A more meaningful rebound in materials demand is expected to emerge in 2028.

The balance of risks remains tilted to the downside. Affordability constraints continue to cast doubt over the timing and strength of a recovery in housing demand next year, with a more prolonged or escalated conflict in the Middle East threatening to further exacerbate inflationary pressures. Uncertainty over the delivery of major infrastructure schemes also risks weakening an important source of support for mineral products demand (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Estimated end-use by construction sector for primary aggregates, 2025 (Source: MPA)



*other new work includes commercial, industrial and public non-housing.

MEETING SOCIETY'S FUTURE DEMAND FOR MINERALS

As an example of the challenges facing mineral planning authorities making provision for future minerals supply, the Lincolnshire Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) identifies 24 Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in the County. However the LAA states:

"The significant scale and number of infrastructure projects being proposed within and adjacent to Lincolnshire could lead to an increase in demand for aggregates in the county, however the potential sources, quantities and types of minerals that may be required along with associated timescales are unclear at present."

This situation is being replicated across many mineral planning authorities and highlights the need for a more strategic overview of both the construction material demands arising from major projects and how those demands are likely to be met, to ensure the most sustainable and cost-effective domestic supply solutions are in place to provide the right minerals in the right place at the right time.

This reinforces the need for Government to prepare updated National and Sub-national Guidelines for aggregates provision, to provide a robust forecast and 'statement of need' for mineral planning authorities to use as a basis for making provision in their plans.

This document has primarily been produced to support Aggregate Working Parties and mineral planning authorities deliver the Managed Aggregate Supply System. The data and accompanying narrative focuses on the role mineral products play supporting the wider construction market. Further information on the role and contribution of wider mineral products can be found in the [Profile of the UK Mineral Products Industry \(2025\)](#).

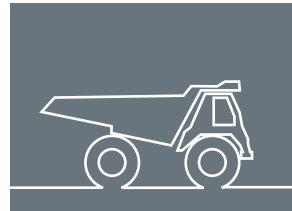


Overview

MINERAL PRODUCTS – AN ESSENTIAL SECTOR

- The sector supplied an estimated 397 million tonnes of minerals and manufactured mineral products in Great Britain in 2023 – over 1 million tonnes daily.
- A majority of these heavy-side materials are used in the GB construction sector¹. This flow of mineral products is essential for building and maintaining housing, roads, railways, schools, hospitals, and other infrastructure, including commercial and industrial buildings.
- MPA estimates that the industry directly contributed £6.7 billion in gross value added to the UK economy in 2023 and indirectly supported a further £253 billion through supply chain activity, equivalent to 11% of the UK economy.
- The mineral products industry will continue to be a leader in recycling construction and mineral wastes. Recycled and secondary aggregates accounted for 31% of GB's total supply of aggregates in 2024.

¹ MPA members also supply a wide range of mineral resources and associated products for non-construction use, including industrial sands, industrial clays and industrial lime. These products support a wide variety of commercial activities, from glass manufacture and ceramics to steel production and the treatment of water and industrial emissions.



397 million tonnes

Over 1 million tonnes every day, the UK's largest material flow across the economy.



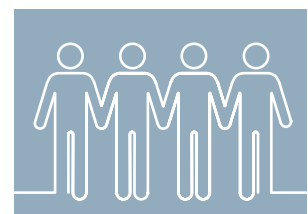
£6.7 billion Gross Value Added (GVA)

Direct contribution to the UK economy, building the foundation for future growth.



31%

Of aggregates from recycled and secondary sources, amongst the highest rates in Europe.



3.4 million jobs supported in the supply chain

In construction, manufacturing, chemicals, food, pharmaceuticals and more.

Figure 2 - Mineral products in construction and manufacturing (Source: MPA)

Mineral products in construction

QUARRYING, MINING & PRODUCTION

2,200 UK sites

- Aggregates
- Cement
- Concrete
- Mortar
- Asphalt
- Dimension Stone
- Industrial Sand
- Industrial Clay & Lime

QUARRY RESTORATION

- Biodiversity Net Gain
- Nature Reserves
- Country Parks
- Agriculture

RECOVERY, REUSE & RECYCLING

- Construction waste
- Excavation waste
- Commercial waste
- Industrial by-products

89,000 jobs

397 million tonnes produced in the UK

£6.7 billion direct GVA contribution to the UK economy

Mineral products in manufacturing

Water

Food

Fertiliser

Medicine

Steel

Glass

Ceramics

Paper

UK Economy

- **UK GDP rose by 1.3% in 2025, a slight improvement compared with 2024 but low relative to trend.**
- **Inflationary headwinds are expected to constrain economic activity in 2026 and 2027, and the outlook for GDP growth remains weak.**

The UK economy struggled to build momentum in 2025. An escalation in global trade tensions and the impact of higher taxes on business offset an improvement in optimism as interest rates reduced in response to easing inflationary pressure. GDP rose by just 1.3% during the year (ONS, 2026).

In early 2026, the energy price shock triggered by the war in the Middle East reignited inflation concerns and fundamentally altered interest rate expectations. Prior to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, consumer price inflation was on track to move back to the Bank of England's 2% target rate before the end of 2026, paving the way for further interest rate cuts and lower borrowing

costs. Now independent forecasters expect consumer price inflation (CPI) to accelerate to 3.4% by year-end (HM Treasury, 2026), which will extend the squeeze on household purchasing power and limit the scope for a near-term revival in housing demand.

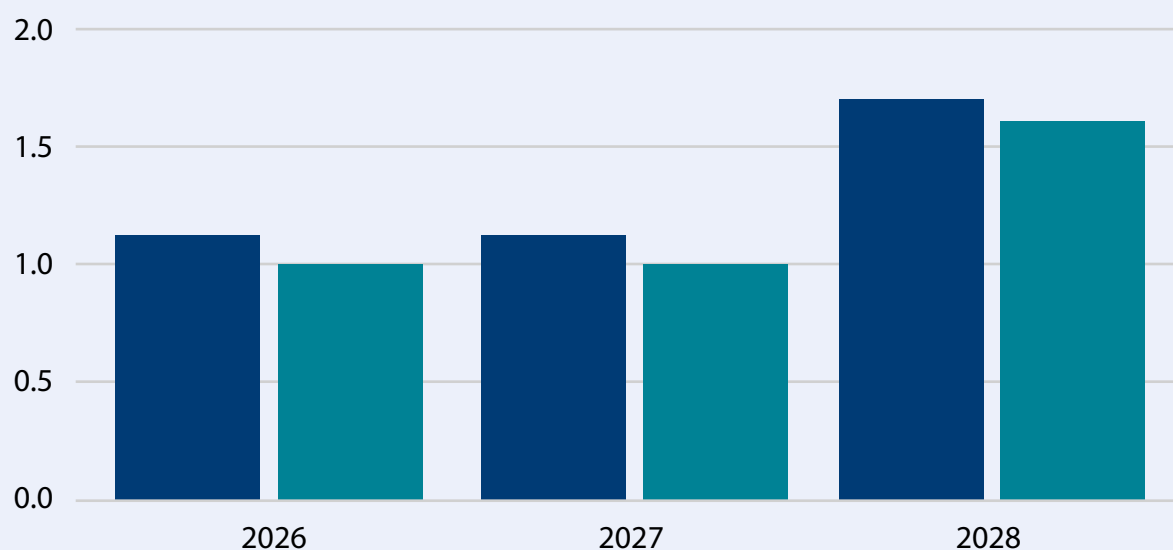
Over the past 12 months, the UK jobs market has softened. Businesses have become increasingly cautious about recruitment; job vacancies have declined; unemployment has risen; and wage inflation has slowed (ONS, 2026). Since early 2026, business confidence has waned, and capital investment plans have been scaled back (ICAEW, 2026).

The outlook is further complicated by a deteriorating fiscal position. UK gilt yields have risen sharply this year, while elevated inflation has increased both public spending commitments and debt interest payments. With limited fiscal headroom, decisions on spending and taxation at Autumn Budget 2026 will play an important role in shaping business confidence and economic activity in 2027.

Medium-term forecasts suggest the UK economy will maintain slow but steady growth. The Bank of England's central projection anticipates UK GDP will increase by 1.1% in 2027 and 1.7% in 2028 (Figure 3) but risks from inflation, geopolitics and government policy remain elevated (Bank of England, 2026).

Figure 3: UK GDP growth forecasts, annual percentage change (Source: Bank of England and HM Treasury)

■ **Bank of England** ■ **Independent forecasts (HMT Panel)***



*2026 and 2027 forecasts published in July 2026, 2028 projection published in May 2026.

GB Construction outlook



- **Official statistics show construction output broadly stagnated in 2025 for the third consecutive year.**
- **Cost pressures and economic uncertainty linked to the conflict in the Middle East have further weakened private construction demand. Forecasters now expect activity in the construction sector to contract in 2026.**
- **Beyond 2026 the outlook is brighter, but risks are elevated. Rising construction costs and subdued confidence could hold back the pace of recovery in housing and infrastructure delivery.**

Construction output rose by a meagre 0.1% in 2025, broadly stabilising at £221 billion in volume terms for the third year running (ONS, 2026). Modest growth in repair and maintenance activity was offset by a reduction in new work (Figure 4). Data for the first half of 2026 indicates a further softening in activity, particularly housing.

Total contract awards rose by 14% in 2025 compared to 2024 (Figure 5) (Barbour ABI, 2026). However, stronger awards have not yet translated into an improvement in construction output, as challenging economic and financial conditions leave many projects vulnerable to delay, rescoping or cancellation. A broad-based decline in new awards during the first half of 2026 points to further caution among investors.

Higher mortgage rates and policy uncertainty undermined housing market activity in the first half of 2026. House price inflation slowed, and transactions fell sharply (Land Registry, 2026). Fewer homes are expected to break ground in 2026 than in 2025, with the Construction Products Association (CPA) predicting housing starts will fall back to levels on par with those seen during the financial crisis. The Building Safety Regulator has increased its approval rate for higher-risk buildings and government has announced plans to introduce a new equity loan scheme for first-time buyers. Both developments are positive and may support house building from the second half of 2027, but fundamental viability challenges remain. In addition to rising building materials costs

and general business taxes, the cost of delivering new homes will be further increased by changes to building regulations and sector-specific tax policy over the next 18 months.

Work on major energy projects, including Hinkley Point C and Sizewell C nuclear facilities, along with a step-change in investment to upgrade the electricity transmission grid, should sustain infrastructure activity over the medium term. The outlook for roads and rail investment is weaker. National Highways' delayed Road Investment Strategy 3 (RIS3) will prioritise maintenance of the existing strategic road network over enhancement. The future of two of the five enhancement schemes expected to start before 2030 hangs in the balance as public sector capital investment priorities are reevaluated.

In other areas of new work, refit, refurbishment and maintenance continues to drive commercial activity, with new offices and retail projects remaining muted. Industrial work will be buoyed by growth in data centre investment, gigafactories and large one-off projects but the core warehousing and distribution pipeline remains lean. Increased public sector capital funding will boost investment in new schools, hospitals and prisons, while the Defence Investment Plan outlines investment of £22.7 billion in the defence estate over the next four years. However, delivering these plans in their entirety will be challenging as budgets are squeezed by higher cost inflation and weak economic growth weighs on government finances.

Construction output is forecast to decline by 3.3% in 2026 according to the CPA, with a return to growth pencilled in for 2027, assuming no further escalation in the situation in the Middle East. Output is forecast to rise by 1.2% in 2027 and 2.5% in 2028 (CPA, 2026).

Risks to the outlook are elevated. Expectations about inflation and financing costs have a significant bearing on decision-making, while new contract awards have slowed this year as confidence and project viability come under more intense pressure. In addition to global economic and political factors, rapid regulatory change and policy uncertainty in the domestic market add to development complexity – and often cost. It is a finely balanced equation with many moving parts.





Figure 4: Components of construction output in GB, index (January 2022=100) (Source: ONS)

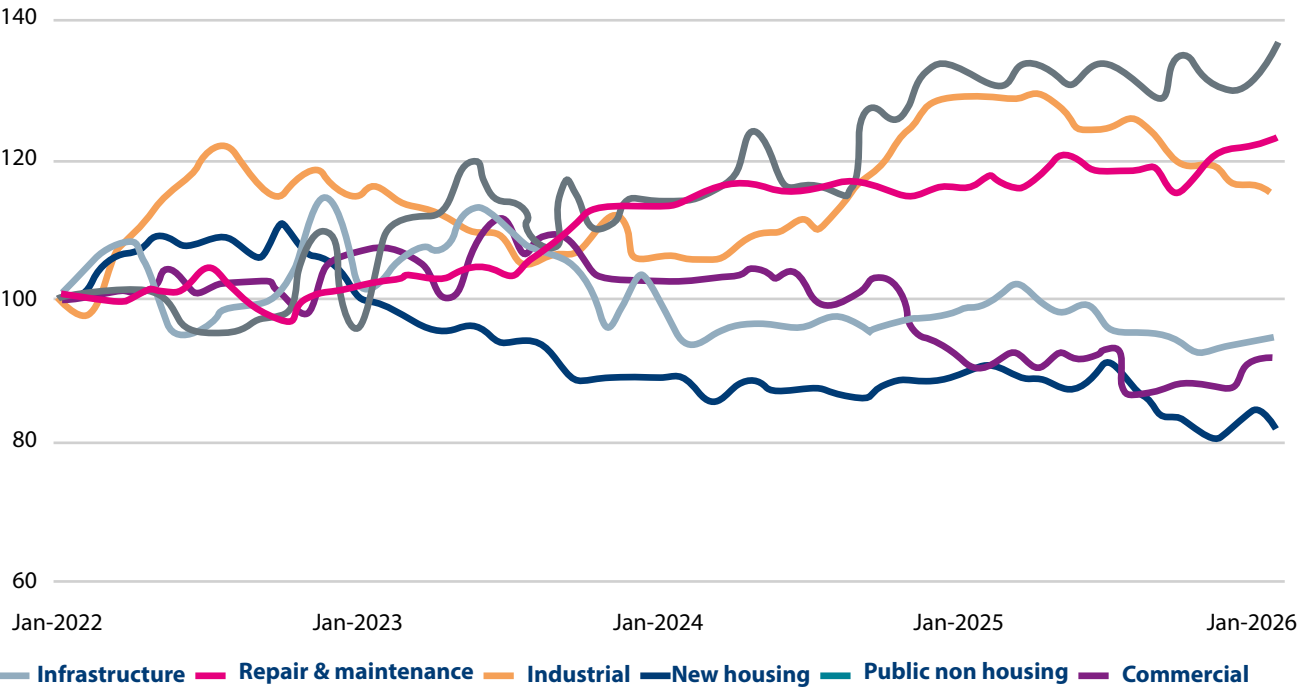
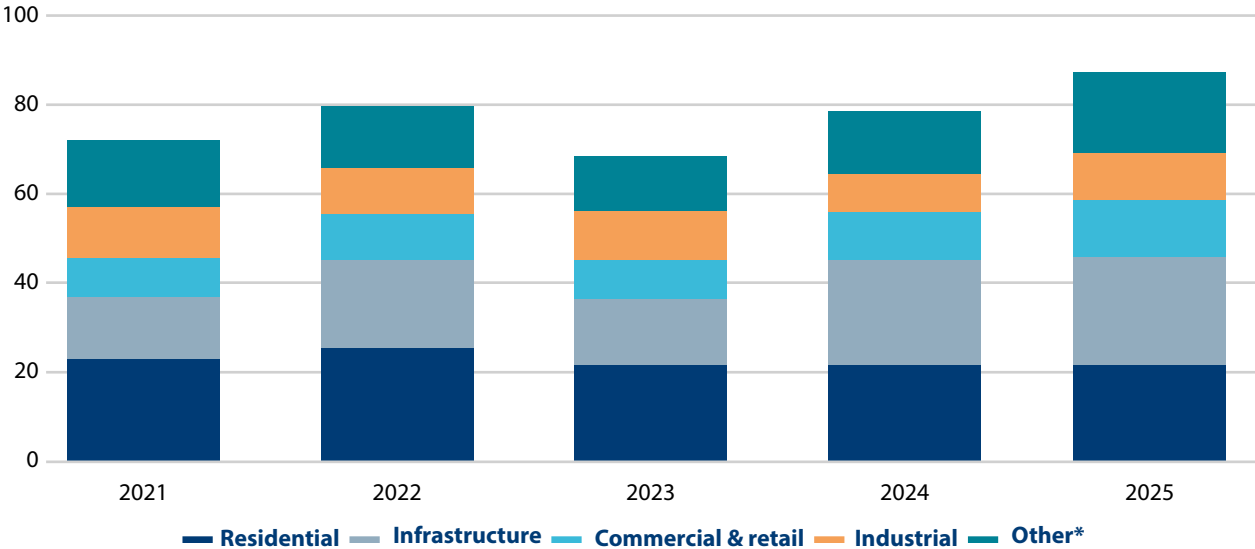


Figure 5: New construction contract awards, £ billions (Source: Barbour ABI)



*Other includes hotels, leisure and sport, plus public and privately funded education and healthcare projects.

Mineral products markets

- **MPA market sales in Great Britain have declined since 2022.**
- **Aggregates, ready-mixed concrete and mortar sales are forecast to reduce further in 2026, with a modest recovery in demand anticipated from late 2027.**

Sales of mineral products declined in 2025 for a fourth consecutive year, as weak economic growth and fragile confidence weighed on construction sector activity. Demand for primary aggregates (crushed rock and sand & gravel) reduced by 1.4% and asphalt sales by 1.0%. The ready-mixed concrete market was the most severely affected, with volumes in the MPA survey falling below 11 million cubic metres in 2025. London has been at the heart of this weakness, seeing an acute 27% drop on a year earlier. Mortar sales, which closely track housing starts, rose by 5.2% in 2025, but momentum has faded since the second half of 2025 due to a broader housing slowdown (MPA, 2026).

Sales volumes are set to decline again in 2026 (Figure 7), reflecting a weaker-than-expected downturn in new housing. Sand & gravel sales are forecast to fall by 8%, while ready-mixed concrete and mortar face declines of 7%. In contrast, the outlook for crushed rock remains flat and asphalt has been revised up from 0% to 1%, supported by infrastructure activity and increased local road maintenance work earlier in 2026.

Prospects for a recovery in 2027 remain limited, with the ready-mixed concrete, sand & gravel and asphalt markets seeing no growth on 2026. Renewed geopolitical tensions in the Middle East risk sustaining inflationary pressures, weighing on costs, confidence and investment. Housebuilding is expected to remain constrained by affordability and site viability challenges, with a recovery not anticipated until 2027 H2 at the earliest. Crushed rock volumes are forecast to rise by 1% in 2027, with demand from infrastructure projects comparatively resilient but vulnerable to delays.

A broader recovery in mineral products demand appears more likely to emerge in 2028, assuming improving economic conditions and a housing rebound.

Figure 6: MPA sales volumes in Great Britain: 2016Q2 – 2026Q2 (Source: MPA)

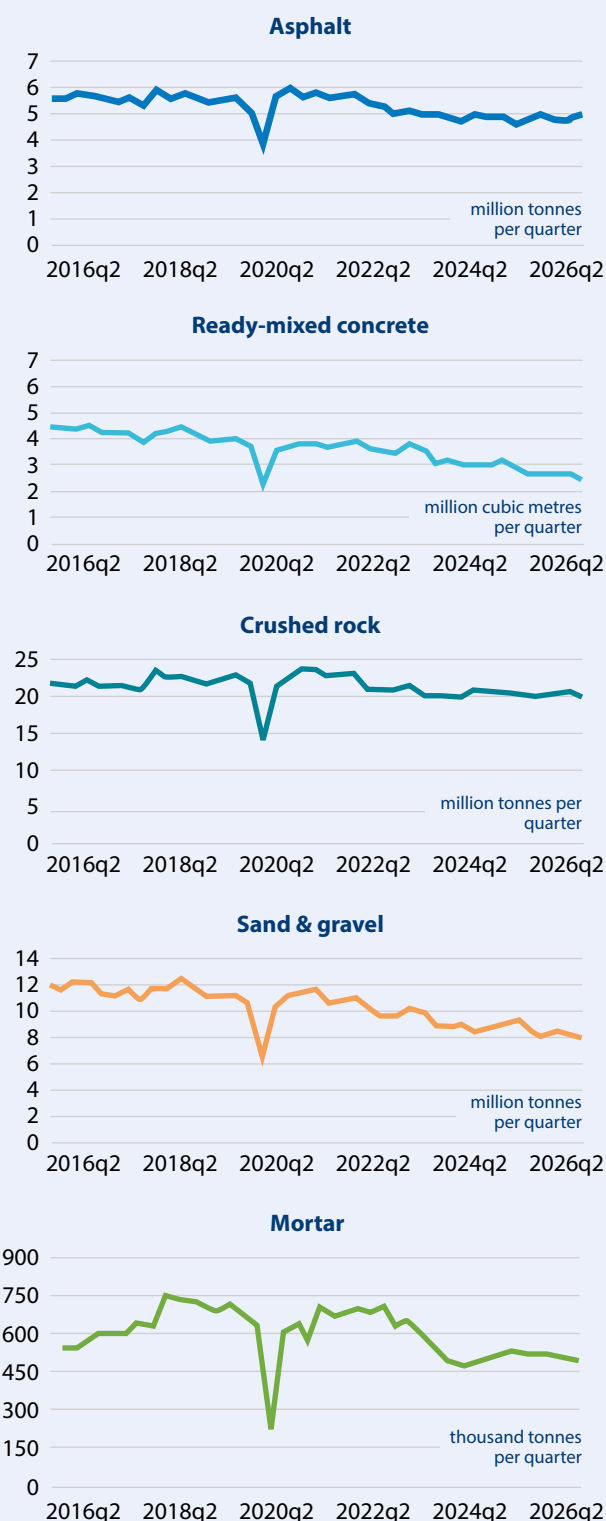
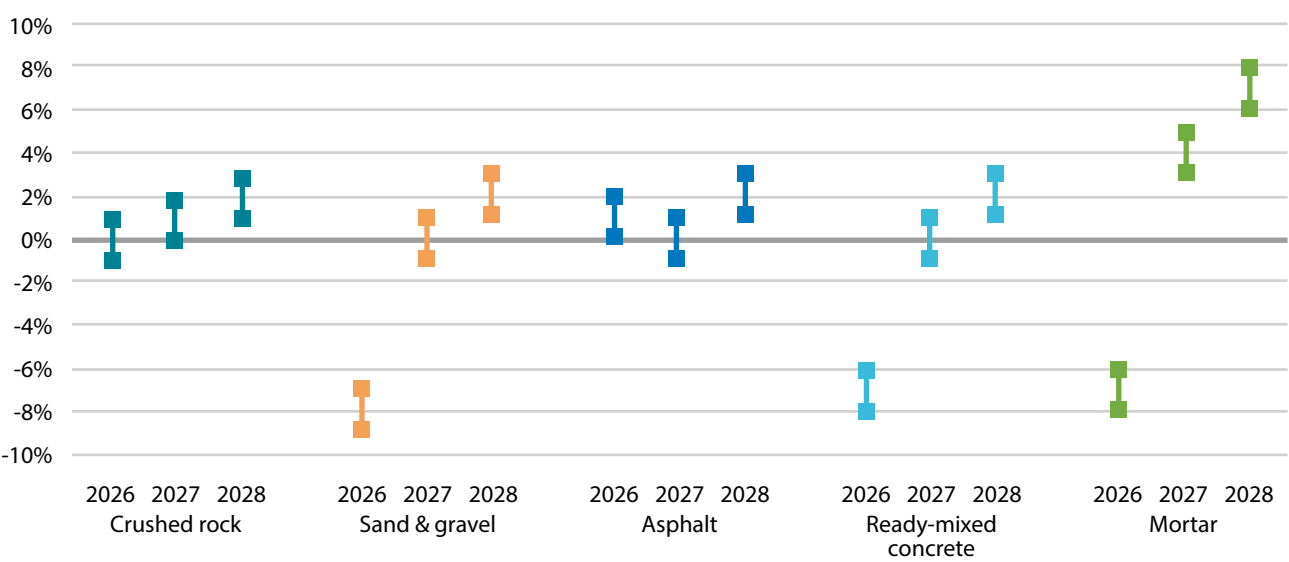




Figure 7: MPA forecast ranges for mineral products sales volumes in Great Britain - September 2026 (Source: MPA)



Regional summary

- The GB economy grew at an annual average rate of just 0.7% between 2019 and 2023. Across England, economic expansion was typically more buoyant in the north, with regional gross value added (GVA) growth strongest in the North West, averaging 1.7% annually over the period. In the south, growth was muted, with London and the South East growing at an annual average rate of 0.5% or less over this period. GVA growth in Scotland averaged 0.4%, and economic activity declined marginally in Wales (ONS, 2025).
- London accounted for a fifth of GB construction activity in 2025, with the South East, East of England and North West each contributing more than 10% to total volume. Scotland's share of industry output was 8%, with Wales taking a 3% share (ONS, 2026).
- Looking ahead, construction output growth is forecast to be strongest in the North East, North West and East of England through to 2030, with annual average growth forecast to reach 2.2% between 2026 and 2030 in each of these regions (CITB, 2026).
- MPA sales volumes broadly weakened in 2025, but trends varied widely across regions and aggregate types. The East Midlands was the only region to see sales volumes increase steadily across all mineral product markets in 2025 (Table 1).
- The East Midlands accounted for the highest proportion of crushed rock sales (31%) in 2025. Over half of sand & gravel sales were in the East, London and the South East (Table 2).

Table 1: Percentage change in MPA sales volumes, 2025 vs. 2024, seasonally adjusted

	Asphalt	RMC ⁽¹⁾	CR	SG
NE	2.0%	-12.6%	-2.6%	n/a ⁽²⁾
NW	-7.0%	-16.5%	-8.1%	n/a ⁽²⁾
YH	-2.9%	7.8%	-1.5%	-9.7%
EM	5.0%	3.3%	5.5%	2.6%
WM	6.3%	-7.2%	-1.8%	-9.4%
EE	7.3%	-4.7%	-0.9% ⁽³⁾	7.9%
LN	-7.9%	-27.0%		-3.5% ⁽⁴⁾
SE	-4.7%	-3.9%		
SW	-10.2%	4.0%		14.7%
WA	1.0%	-1.2%	-11.4%	-3.0%
SC	3.1%	-11.5%	-5.5%	2.4%
GB	-1.0%	-8.7%	-1.3%	-1.5%

- (1) Fixed plants only. Regional information for site plants is excluded for confidentiality reasons.
(2) Data cannot be disclosed for confidentiality reasons.
(3) For confidentiality reasons, crushed rock sales data is aggregated for the South (East of England, London, South East and South West).
(4) For confidentiality reasons, sales data for sand & gravel is aggregated for London and the South East.

Table 2: Regional summary table (Source: ONS, CITB, MPA)

	Construction output (volume) in 2025, £ billion	Largest sector of construction output in 2025	Construction growth forecast, average % per annum 2026-30	MPA aggregates sales volumes in GB - 2025, Mt (% share of GB sales in brackets)	
				Crushed rock	Sand & gravel
North East	8.3	Private housing	2.2%	3.7 (5%)	**
North West	23.9	Private housing	2.2%	4.1 (5%)	**
Yorkshire and The Humber	17.7	Non-housing R&M	1.5%	5.8 (7%)	1.6 (5%)
East Midlands	14.4	Private housing	1.4%	25.2 (31%)	3.4 (10%)
West Midlands	16.0	Infrastructure	1.7%	3.5 (4%)	4.9 (14%)
East of England	23.8	Housing R&M	2.2%	21.8 (27%)*	6.2 (18%)
London	44.1	Private housing	1.8%		11.6 (33%)**
South East	31.5	Housing R&M	1.6%		
South West	17.1	Housing R&M	1.7%		2.0 (6%)
Wales	7.4	Non-housing R&M	1.0%	8.8 (11%)	1.4 (4%)
Scotland	18.9	Infrastructure	1.7%	7.9 (10%)	2.1 (6%)

* For confidentiality reasons, crushed rock data is aggregated for the South (East of England, London, South East and South West).

** Sand & gravel data unavailable for the North East and North West, and aggregated for London and the South East for confidentiality reasons.

North East

Population: 2.8 million (4% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: 1.0%

Key construction statistics

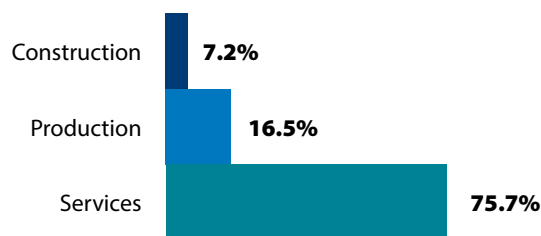
£8.3 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025
7.1% - Annual output increase compared to 2024
4% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

Asphalt	2.0%
Ready-mixed concrete	-12.6%
Crushed rock	-2.6%
Sand & gravel*	n/a

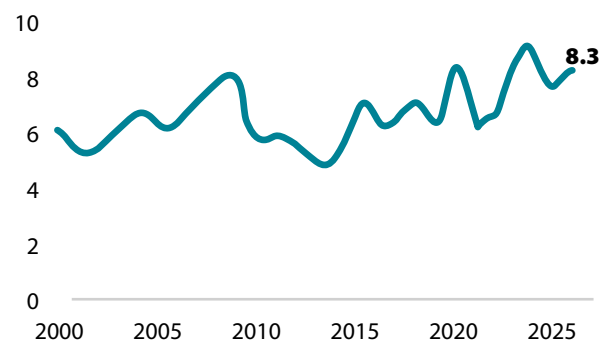
*Sand & gravel not published for confidentiality reasons

Sector share by gross value added in the North East in 2023 (Source: ONS)



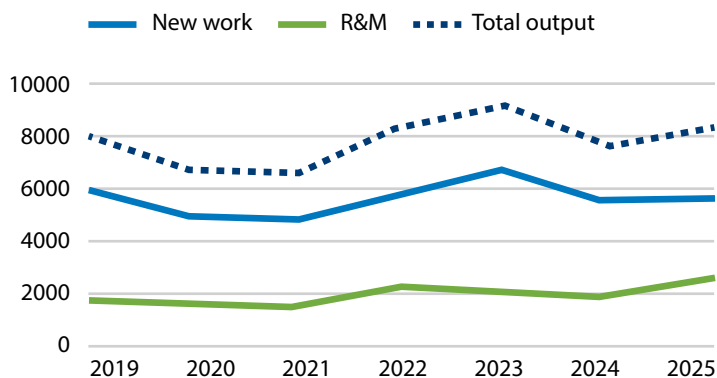
Agriculture accounted for 0.6% of gross value added.

Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



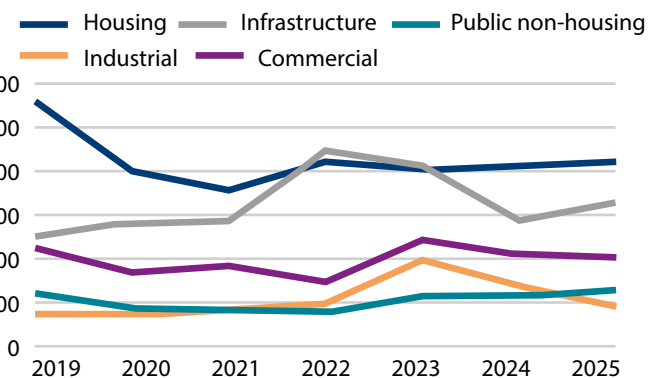
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

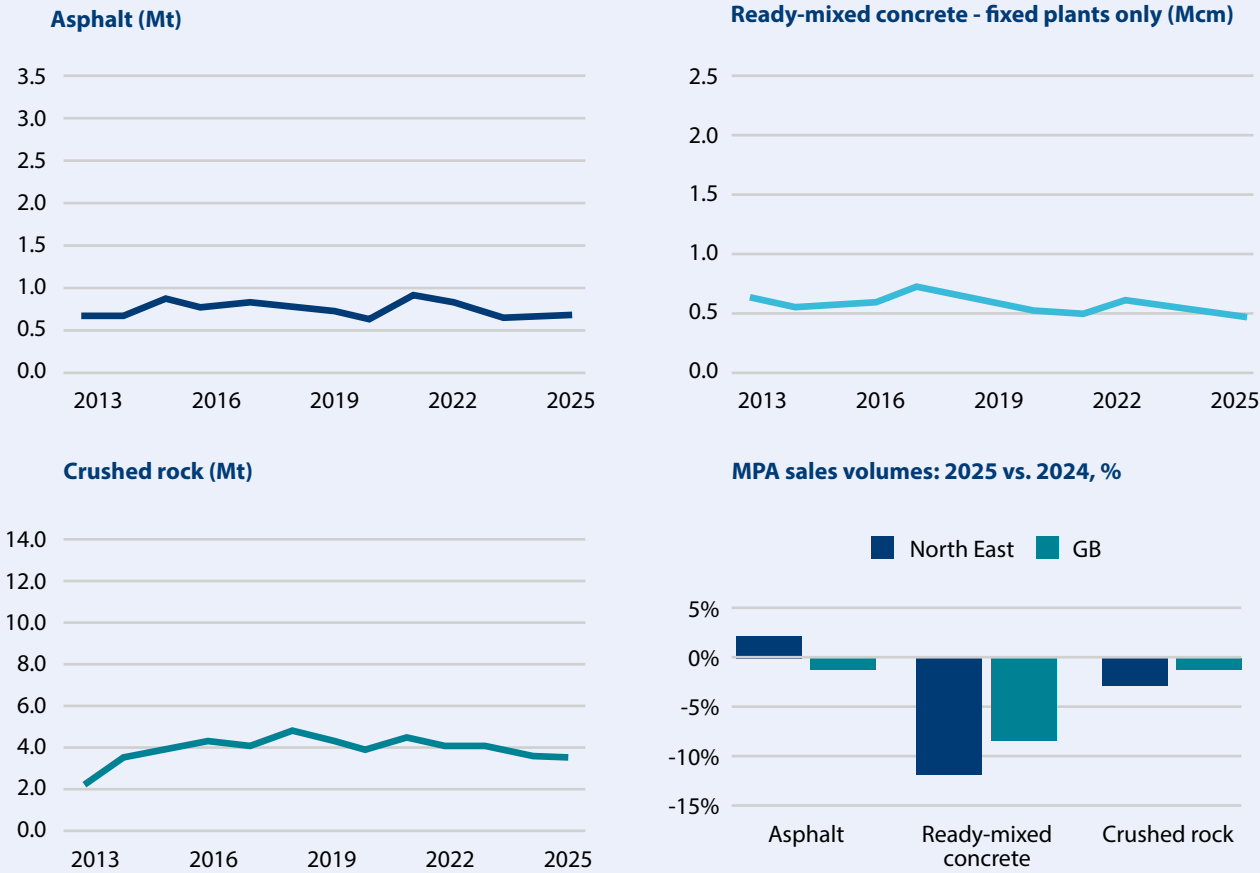


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, North East vs GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
4%	4%	19%	15%	12%	10%	15%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
20%	18%	5%	4%	8%	6%	16%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025* (Source: MPA)

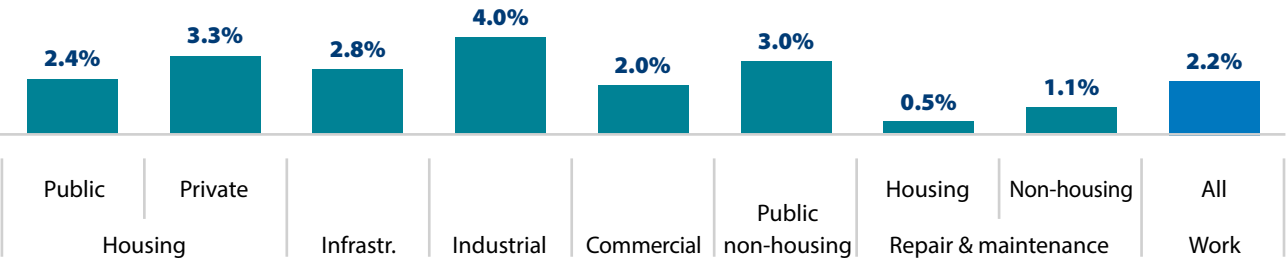


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres. *Data for sand & gravel cannot be published for confidentiality reasons.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- Outlook for housebuilding is cautiously positive, but market conditions remain challenging. Funding to remediate brownfield land across the region, sufficient to accommodate 1,122 affordable homes, was announced in early 2026.
- A £450 million energy recovery facility is being constructed at Teesworks, plus enabling work is progressing on the planned upgrade of the A66 Northern Trans-Pennine route.
- Delivery of the Government Property Agency's Darlington Economic Campus is progressing, with Shotley Bridge Hospital and new schools in County Durham, Darlington and Sunderland, in the pipeline.
- As a designated UK AI Growth Zone, a strong data centre pipeline will support industrial activity and construction work on Crown Works Studios, a £450 million film production facility in Sunderland, is about to commence.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



North West

Population: 7.7 million (11% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: 1.7%

Key construction statistics

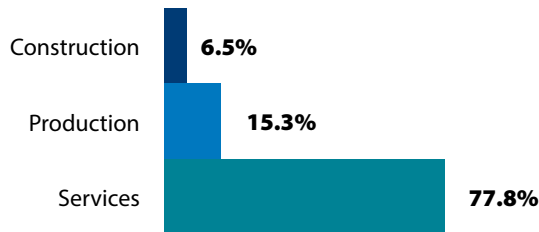
£23.9 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025
2.3% - Annual output increase compared to 2024
11% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

Asphalt	-7.0%
Ready-mixed concrete	-16.5%
Crushed rock	-8.1%
Sand & gravel	n/a

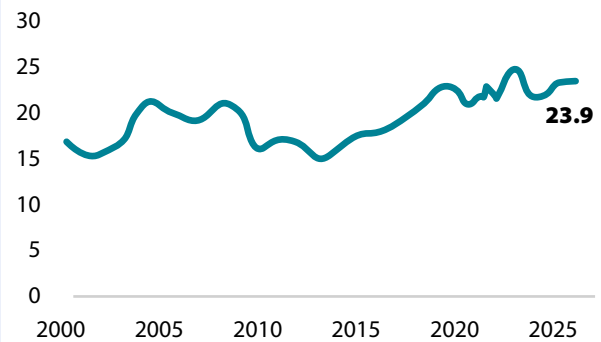
**Sand & gravel not published for confidentiality reasons*

Sector share by gross value added in the North West in 2023 (Source: ONS)



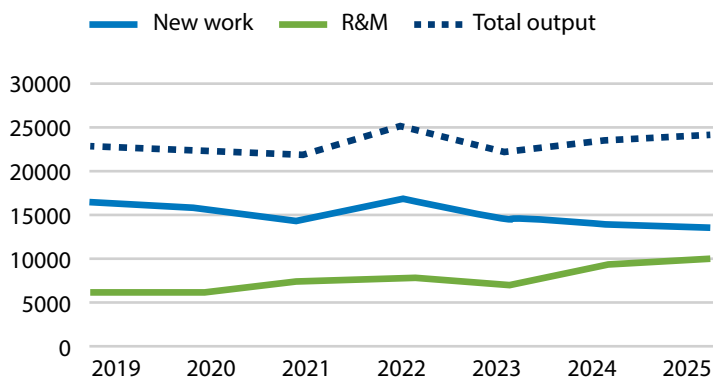
Agriculture accounted for 0.4% of gross value added.

Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



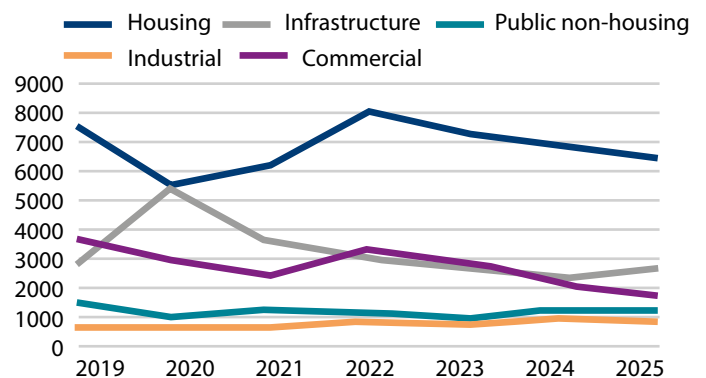
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

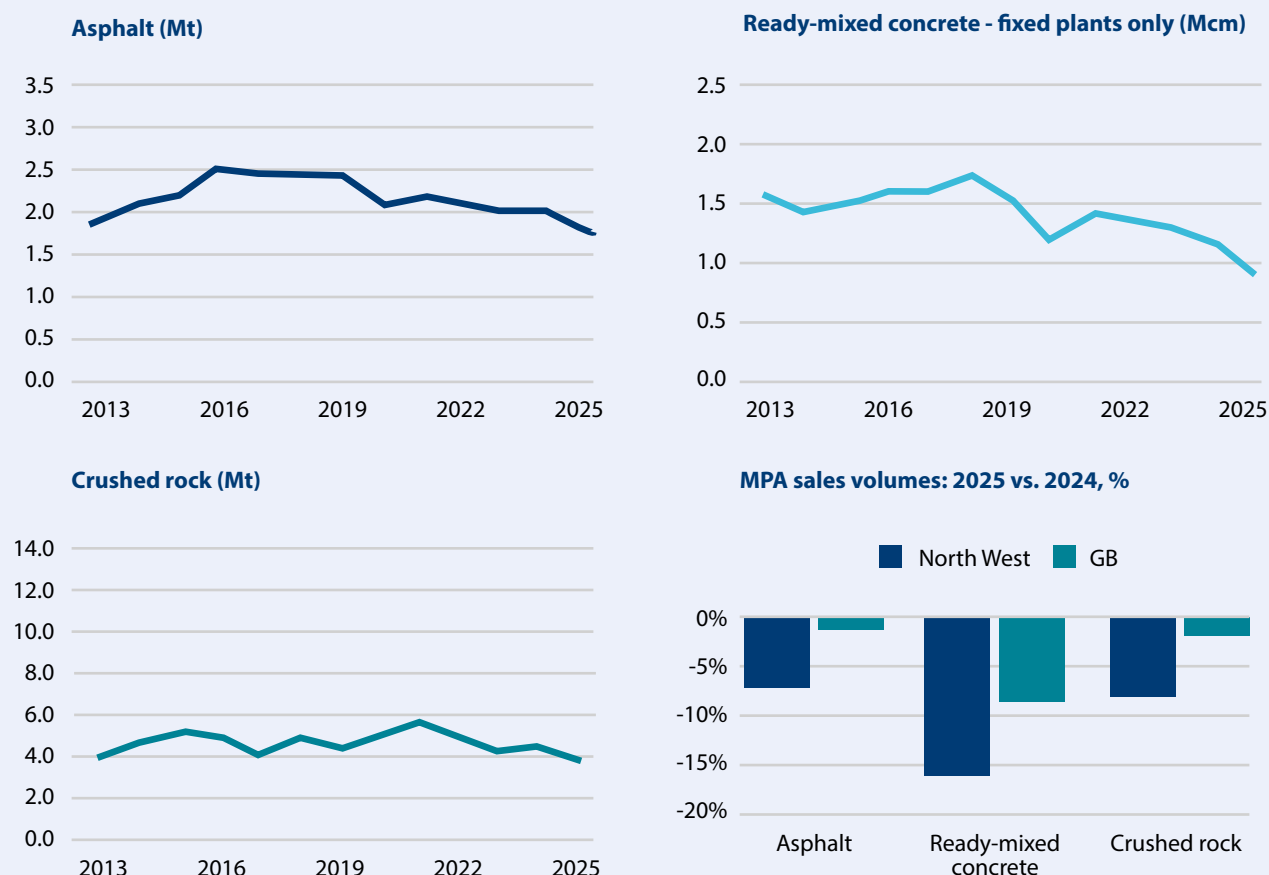


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, North West vs GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
2%	4%	11%	15%	8%	10%	20%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
25%	18%	4%	4%	6%	6%	23%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025* (Source: MPA)

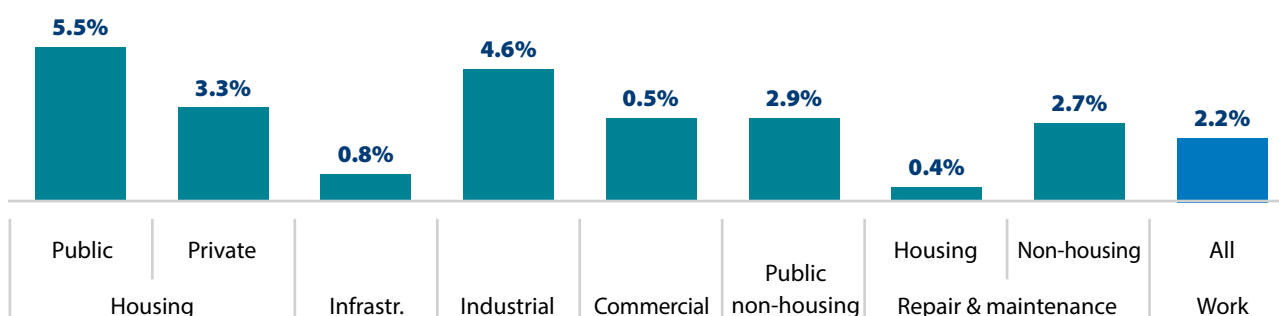


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres, Data for sand & gravel cannot be published for confidentiality reasons.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- Housebuilding rates remain low but activity is forecast to grow, supported by developer-led student accommodation and Build to Rent (BTR), but viability and regulatory challenges persist.
- Groundwork is underway on a new £400 million spa and wellbeing resort in Manchester and industrial sector activity will be supported by the £300 million redevelopment of BAE Systems' submarine facility in Barrow-in-Furness.
- Contracts recently awarded for the redevelopment of The Mosslands School in the Wirral and Upton-by-Chester High School in Chester. Enabling work is underway on a new 1,700-inmate prison in Lancashire.
- The Transpennine Route upgrade will continue to underpin infrastructure activity, and the phased £3 billion refurbishment of the 110km Haweswater Aqueduct is due to start later this year. In roads, enabling work is underway on the A66 Northern Transpennine and M60 Simister Island Interchange major enhancement schemes, but start dates for main construction are still to be confirmed.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



Yorkshire and The Humber

Population: 5.7 million (8% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: 1.6%

Key construction statistics

£17.7 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025

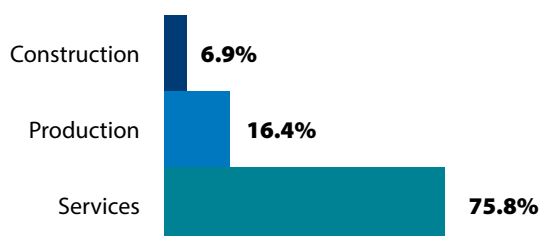
-3.6% - Annual output decline compared to 2024

8% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

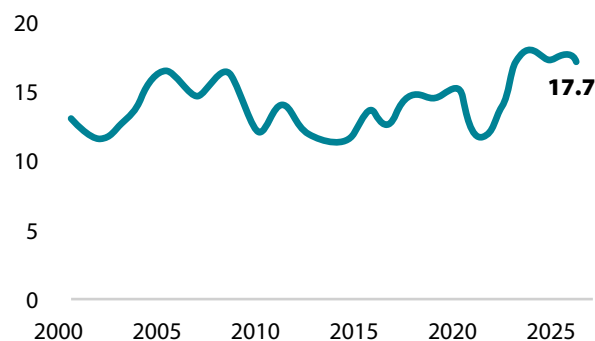
Asphalt	-2.9%
Ready-mixed concrete	7.8%
Crushed rock	-1.5%
Sand & gravel	-9.7%

Sector share by gross value added in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2023 (Source: ONS)



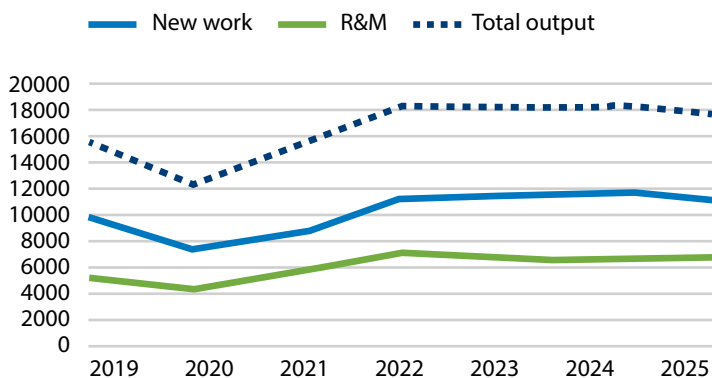
Agriculture accounted for 0.9% of gross value added.

Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



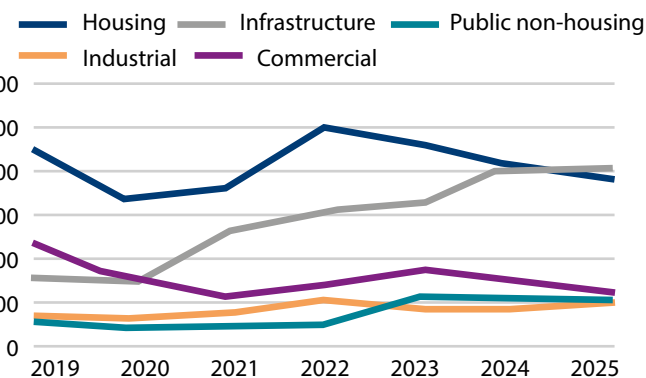
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

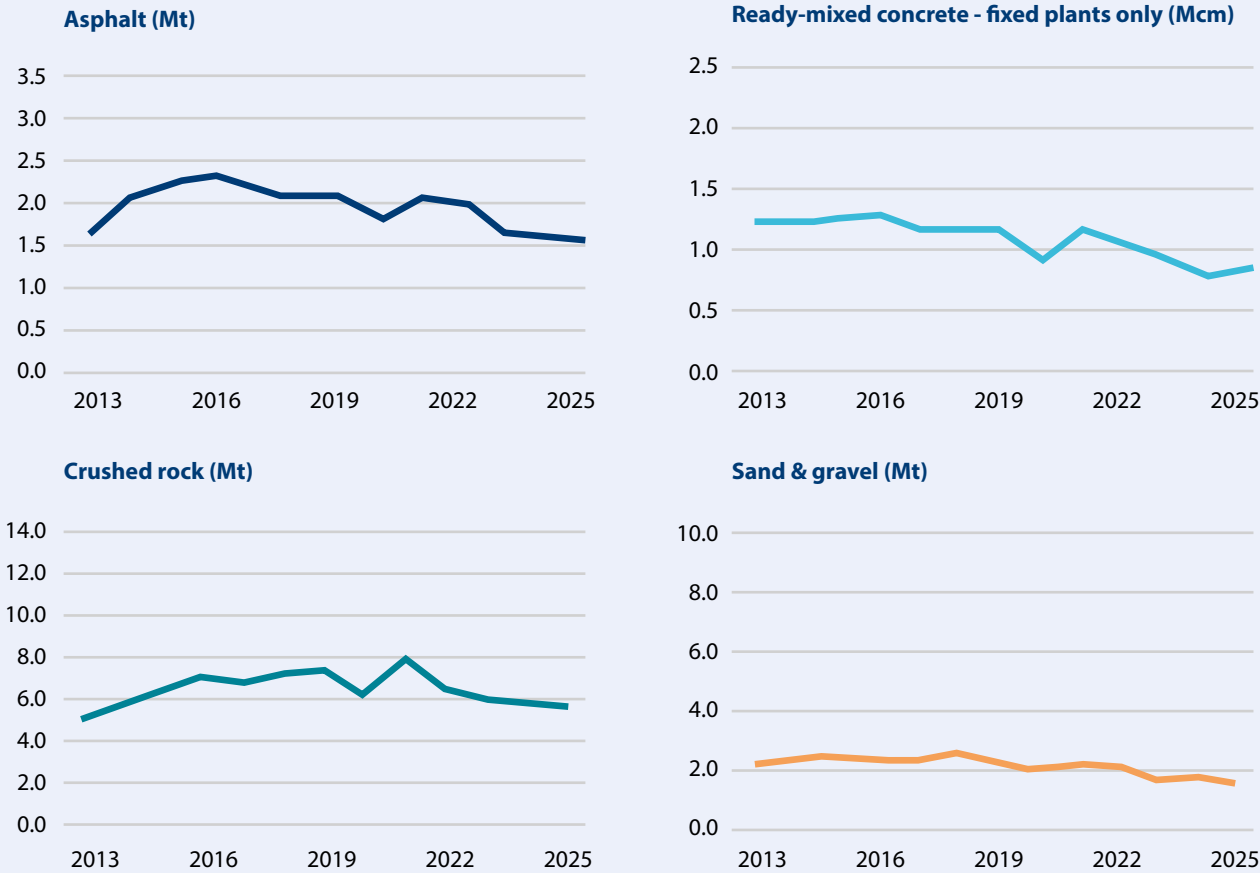


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, Yorkshire and The Humber vs GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
4%	4%	22%	15%	7%	10%	13%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
18%	18%	6%	4%	6%	6%	24%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025 (Source: MPA)

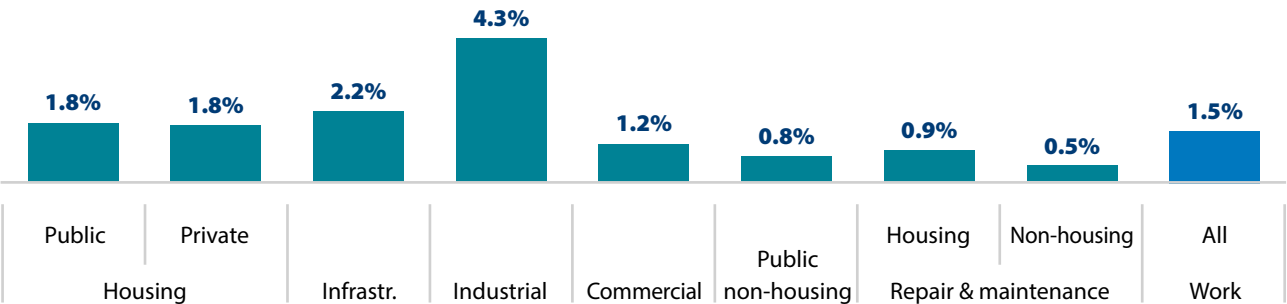


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- Work on the Transpennine Route Upgrade will continue and Yorkshire Green, a £400 million project to upgrade the region's power network is progressing.
- Construction recently began on the £200 million Leeds Urban Village residential scheme, and a £130 million build-to-rent development in the city got into contract.
- The University of Huddersfield's new £250 million health innovation campus and a new hotel in York city centre will support commercial activity, but the development pipeline for new offices is limited.
- In publicly-funded education, contract awards totalling £125 million have been made in 2026 to date for the redevelopment of schools in Rotherham, Wakefield, Kirklees and York.
- Investment at Humber Freeport, the expansion of the Sheffield Forgemasters steelworks, and a new £350 million tissue manufacturing facility at Goole will drive growth.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



East Midlands

Population: 5.1 million (8% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: 0.5%

Key construction statistics

£14.4 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025

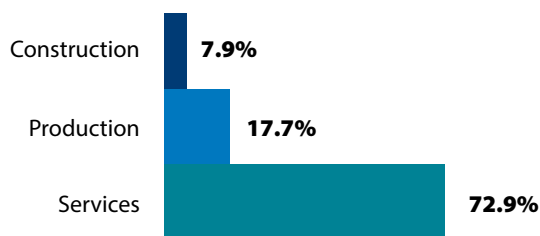
4.3% - Annual output increase compared to 2024

6% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

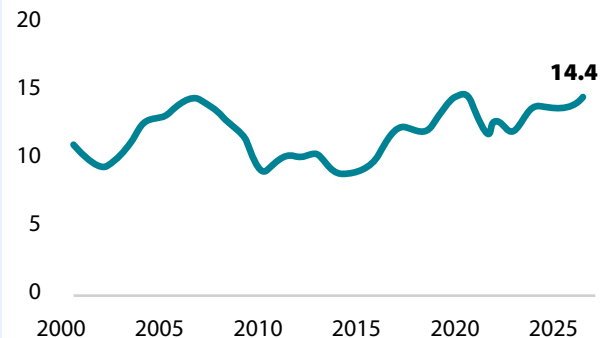
Asphalt	5.0%
Ready-mixed concrete	3.3%
Crushed rock	5.5%
Sand & gravel	2.6%

Sector share by gross value added in the East Midlands in 2023 (Source: ONS)



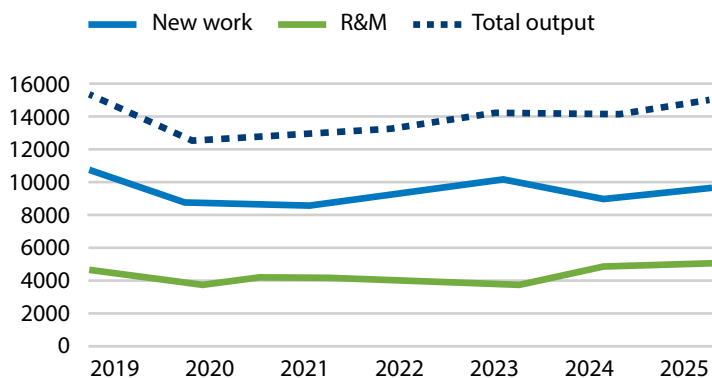
Agriculture accounted for 1.5% of gross value added.

Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



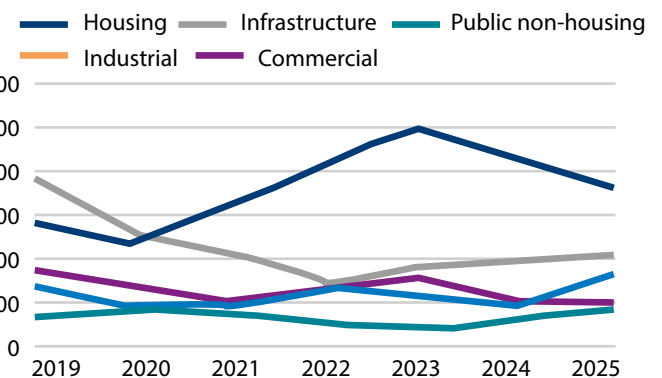
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

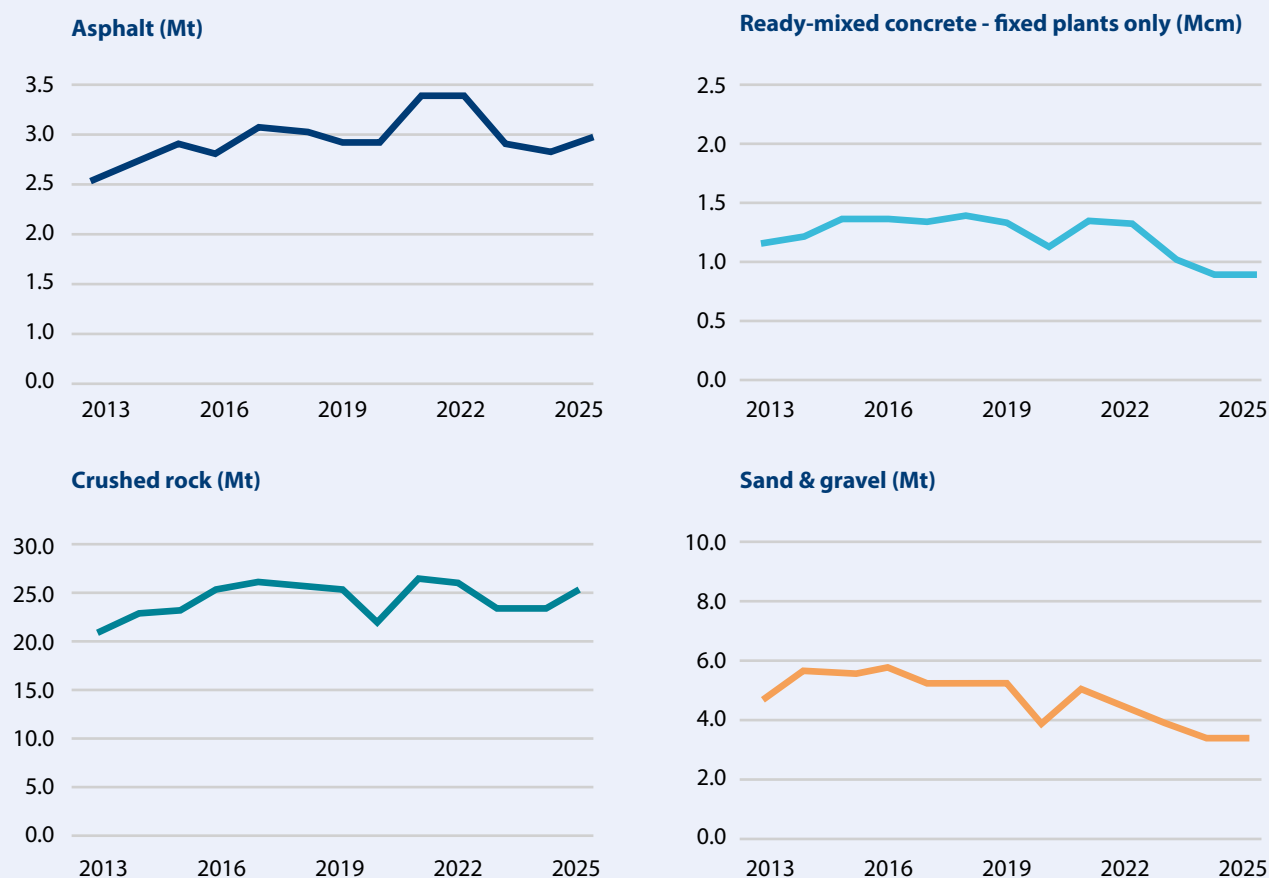


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, East Midlands vs. GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
4%	4%	15%	15%	7%	10%	17%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
21%	18%	12%	4%	6%	6%	19%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025 (Source: MPA)

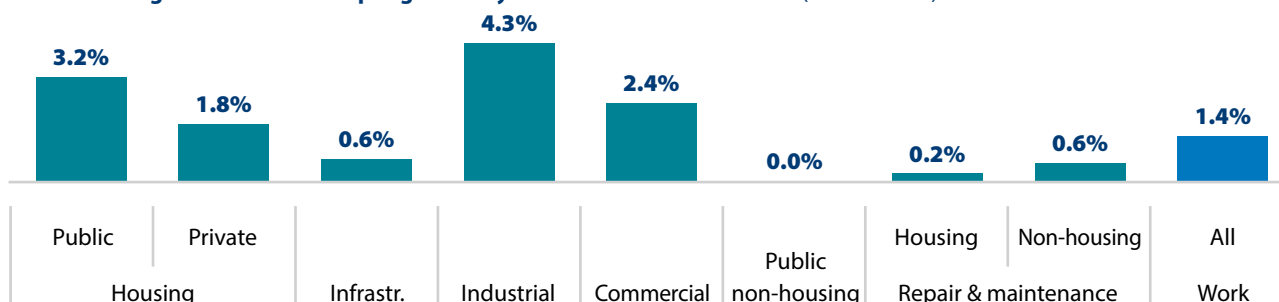


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- Construction work recently commenced on the £218 million North Hykeham Relief Road, due to complete in 2029, and a start date of 2027 is pencilled in for the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Farm, near Skegness, subject to final approval.
- The medium-term outlook for housebuilding is positive, but sentiment is fragile. With £94 million funding from central government, remediation is underway on brownfield sites in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire to support the delivery of 1,000 new homes.
- Main construction started on £713 million HMP Welland Oaks, a new 1,700-bed prison in Leicestershire, in November 2025.
- Plans for a new plaster manufacturing facility in Ilkeston were approved in February, and work to deliver the £100 million G-Park logistics complex in Leicestershire is continuing.
- Significant volumes of crushed rock are exported to the East of England, London and the South East. The production of minerals and mineral products will also be influenced by the construction outlook in these regions.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



West Midlands

Population: 6.2 million (9% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: 0.5%

Key construction statistics

£16.0 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025

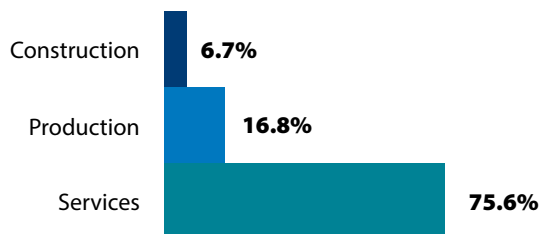
-5.4% - Annual output decline compared to 2024

7% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

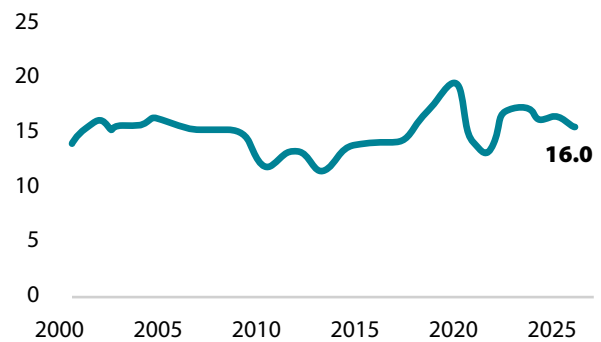
Asphalt	-6.3%
Ready-mixed concrete	-7.2%
Crushed rock	-1.8%
Sand & gravel	-9.4%

Sector share by gross value added in the West Midlands in 2023 (Source: ONS)



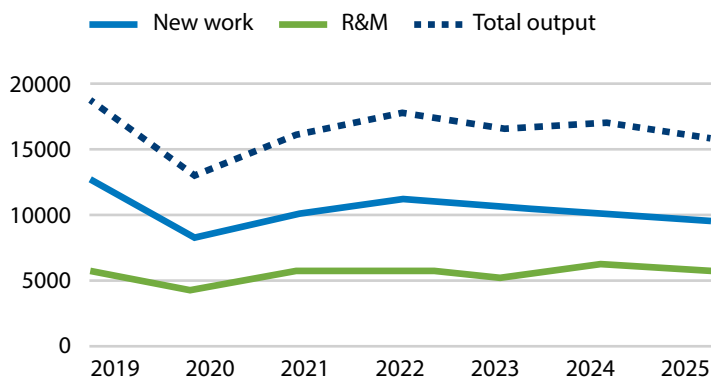
Agriculture accounted for 0.9% of gross value added.

Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



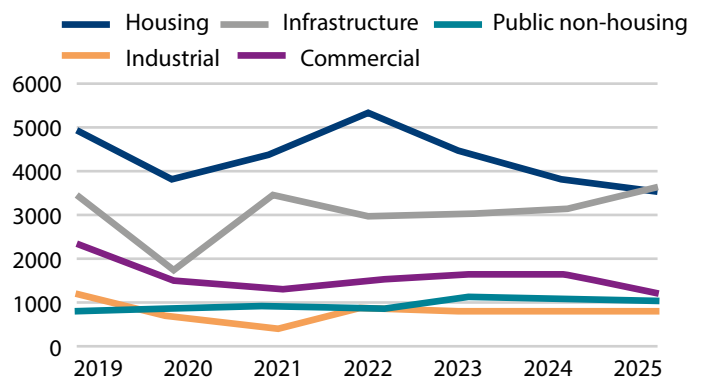
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

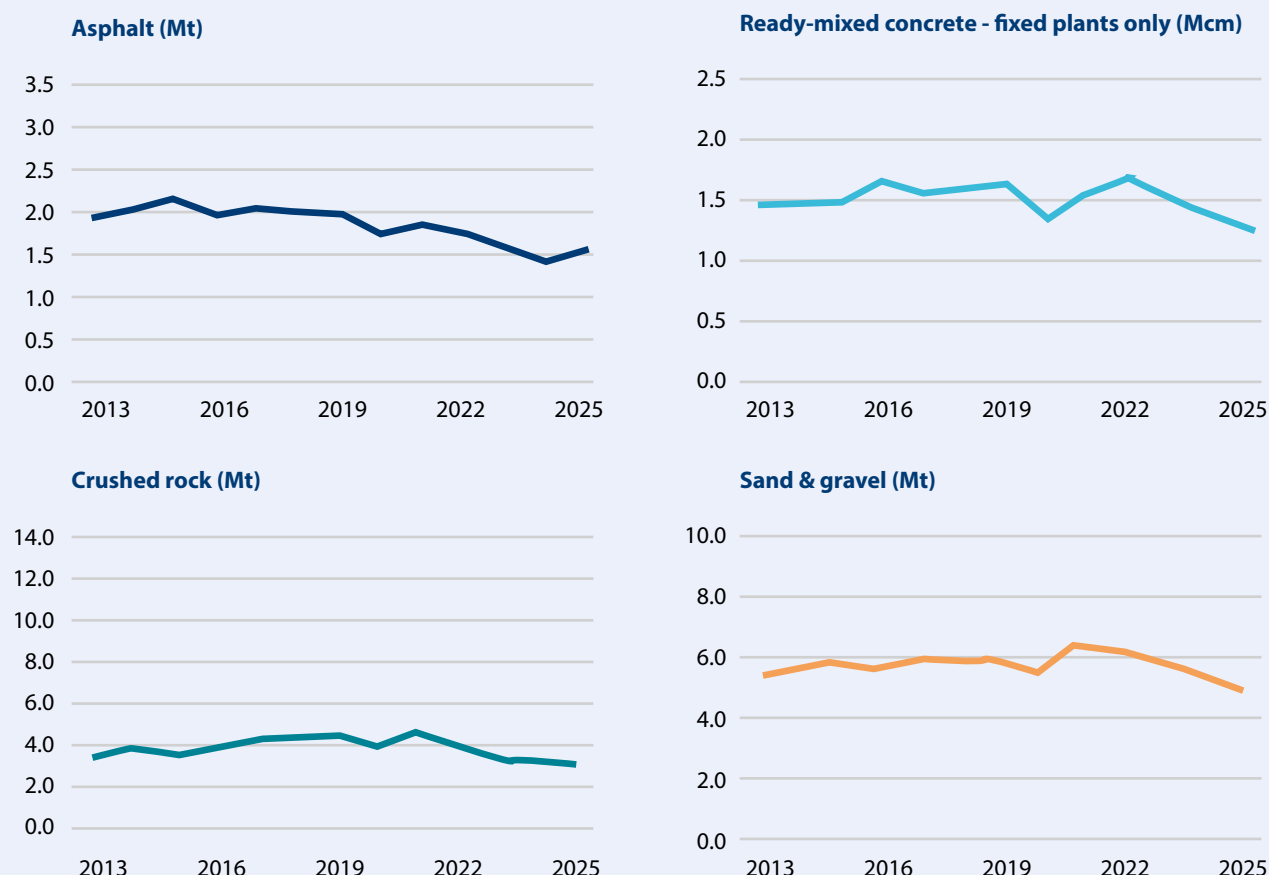


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, West Midlands vs. GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
2%	4%	22%	15%	7%	10%	16%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
20%	18%	4%	4%	6%	6%	22%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025 (Source: MPA)

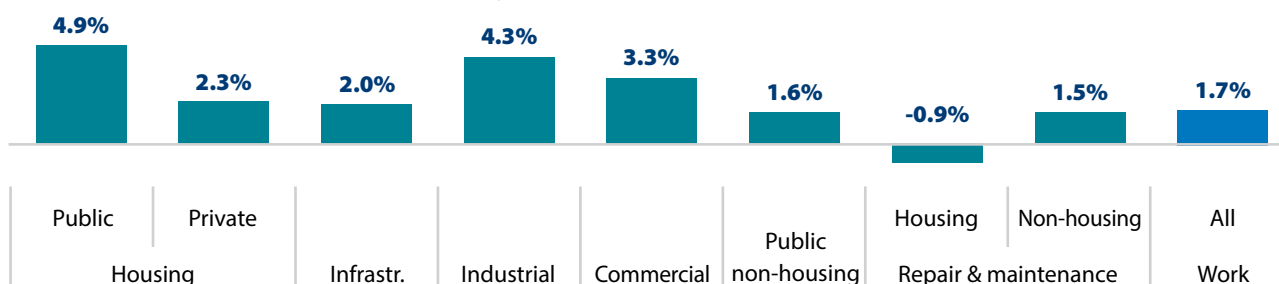


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- Construction work is progressing on residential-led mixed-use developments, including the £450 million City Centre South in Coventry and the £150 million Camp Hill Gardens in Birmingham.
- HS2 will continue to support infrastructure activity, with construction of Curzon Street and Interchange Stations progressing and the recent award of an £856 million contract to deliver HS2's new control centre and rolling stock depot in Birmingham. Improvement work to the M54 to M6 link road is planned during RIS3 but remains at an early stage.
- Enabling work for the £1.9 billion regeneration of Birmingham Smithfield, including retail, residential and office space, is underway with main construction work due to start in 2027. Refurbishment work dominates commercial office activity, but the pipeline of new projects is relatively lean.
- Planning permission was recently granted for the £2.5 billion development of battery manufacturing facilities at Coventry Airport.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



East of England

Population: 6.6 million (10% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: 0.7%

Key construction statistics

£23.8 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025

5.5% - Annual output increase compared to 2024

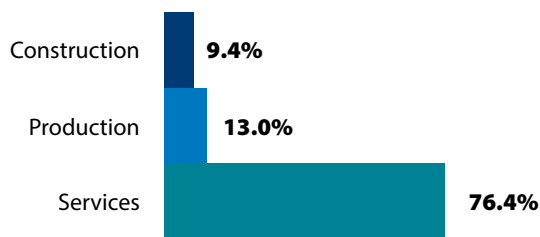
11% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

Asphalt	7.3%
Ready-mixed concrete	-4.7%
Crushed rock*	-0.9%
Sand & gravel	7.9%

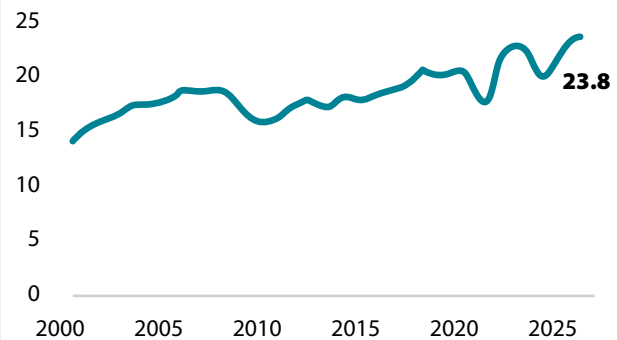
* For confidentiality reasons, crushed rock sales data is aggregated for the South (East of England, London, South East and South West).

Sector share by gross value added in the East of England in 2023 (Source: ONS)



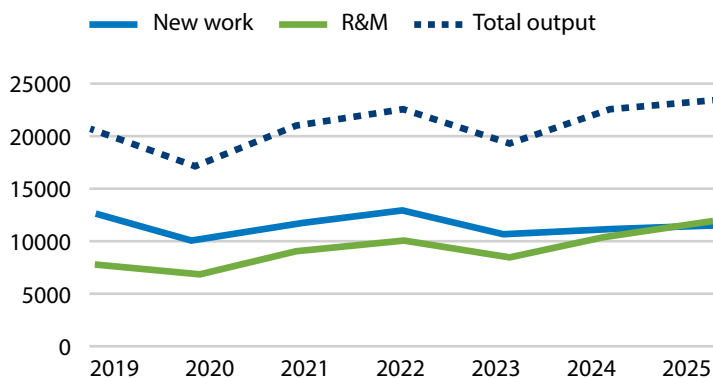
Agriculture accounted for 1.2% of gross value added.

Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



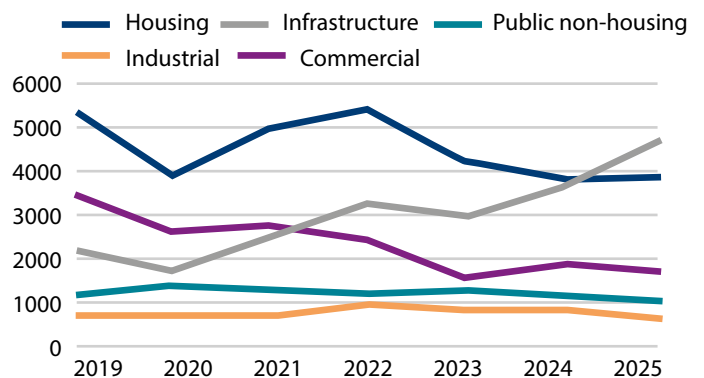
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

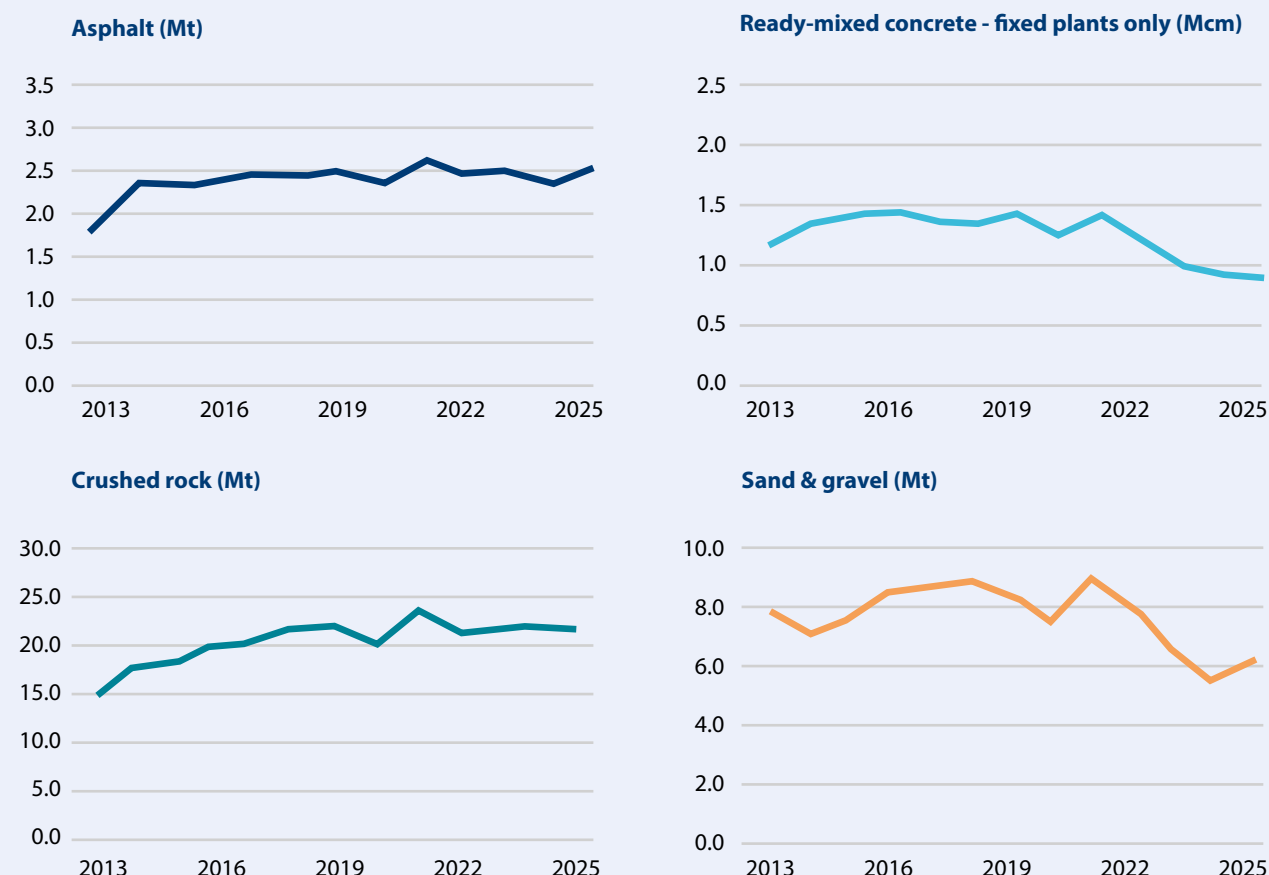


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, East of England vs. GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
3%	4%	20%	15%	7%	10%	26%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
13%	18%	3%	4%	4%	6%	24%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025 (Source: MPA)

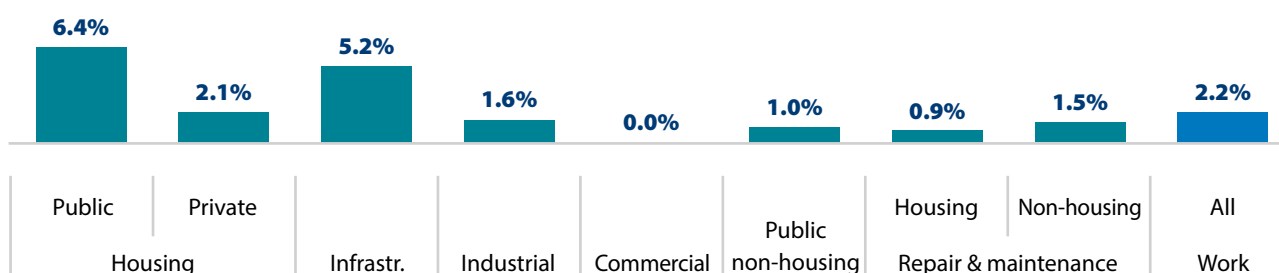


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres. * For confidentiality reasons, crushed rock sales data is aggregated for the South (East of England, London, South East and South West).

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- Housebuilding activity was subdued in early 2026, and weak house price growth and rising cost inflation will continue to weigh on viability.
- Early civil engineering work on Sizewell C is picking up pace and delivery of the Marston Vale section of East West Rail is due to be accelerated. The Lower Thames Crossing, due to start main construction in 2028, has committed to prioritising the use of marine aggregates from Tilbury. Enabling work is underway for Stansted Airport's £1.1 billion five-year expansion programme but a start date for Luton Airport's £2.4 billion enhancement plan has not yet been confirmed.
- Enabling work is underway at the £300 million Cambridge Cancer Research Hospital and construction work on replacements for four hospitals affected by RAAC is due to start by 2029.
- Work on Comcast Universal's European theme park in Bedfordshire is expected to start later this year, and work is underway on the £500 million Botanic Place office scheme in Cambridge.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



London

Population: 9.1 million (13% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: 0.5%

Key construction statistics

£44.1 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025

-5.9% - Annual output decline compared to 2024

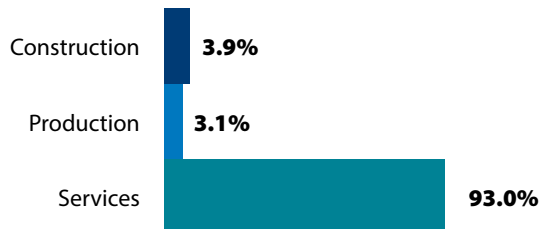
20% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

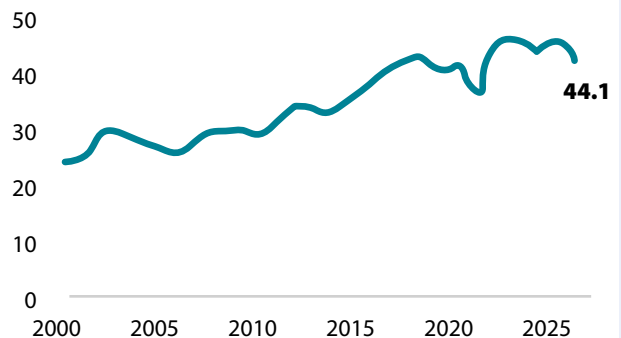
Asphalt	-7.9%
Ready-mixed concrete	-27.0%
Crushed rock*	-0.9%
Sand & gravel*	-3.5%

* For confidentiality reasons, crushed rock sales data is aggregated for the South (East of England, London, South East and South West) and sales data for sand & gravel in London and the South East is combined.

Sector share by gross value added in London in 2023 (Source: ONS)

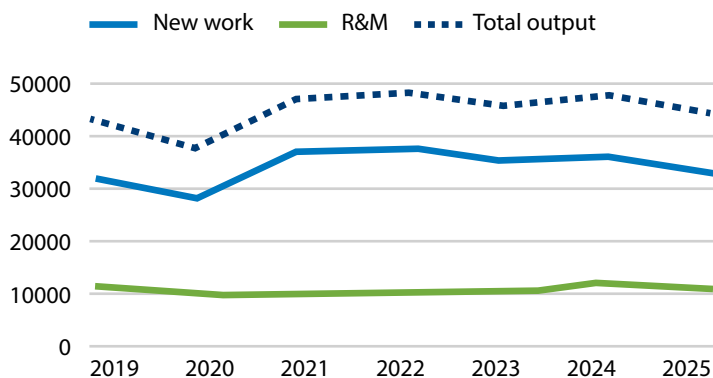


Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



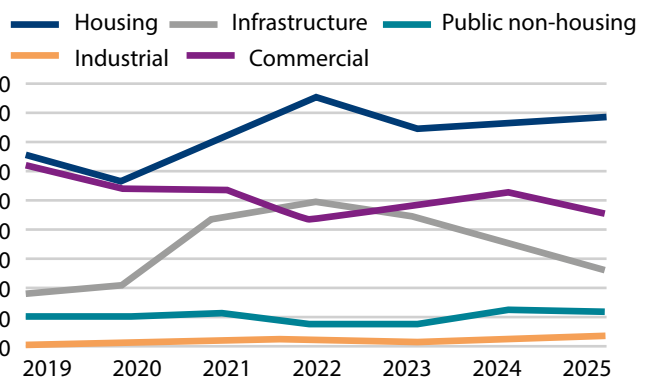
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

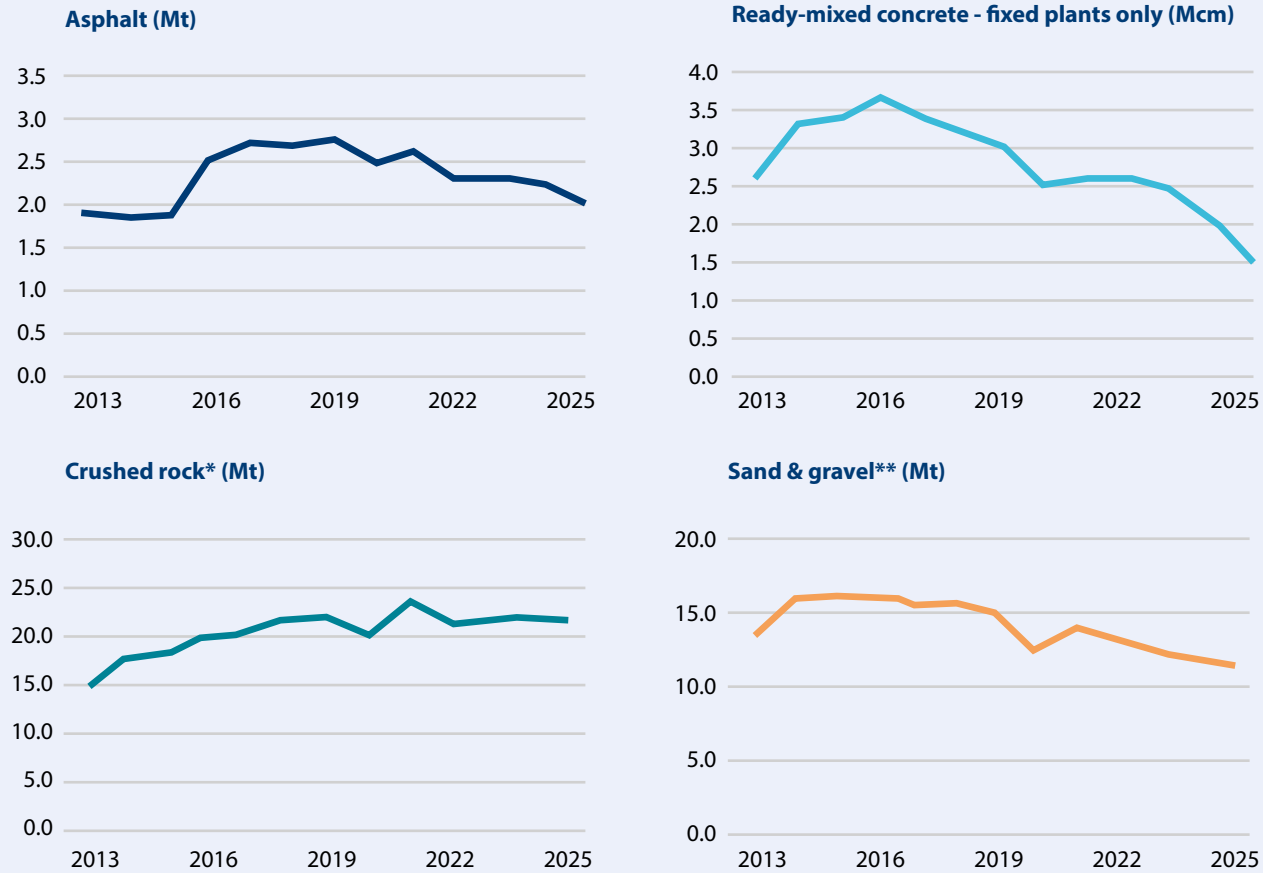


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, London vs. GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
8%	4%	11%	15%	20%	10%	15%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
28%	18%	1%	4%	5%	6%	11%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025 (Source: MPA)

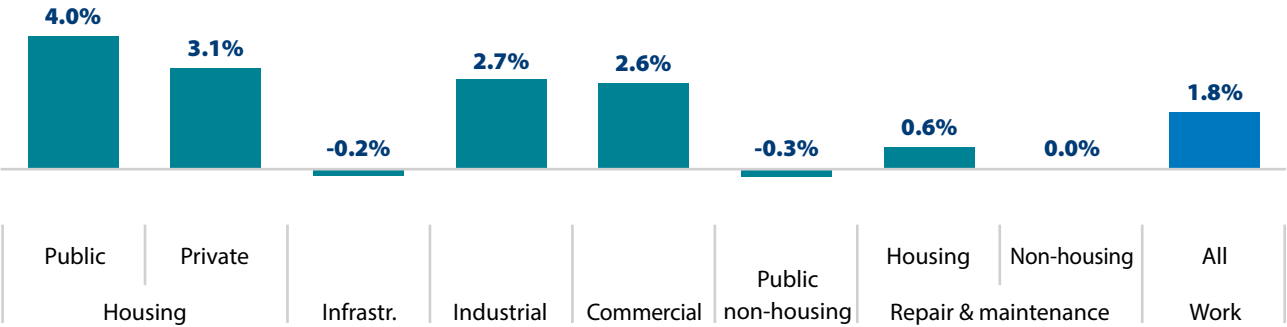


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres. * For confidentiality reasons, crushed rock sales data is aggregated for the South (East of England, London, South East and South West).
 ** Sales data for sand & gravel is aggregated for London and the South East.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- Housing starts fell to an historic low in 2025, but recovery from a low base is anticipated as the BSR addresses the backlog of Gateway 2 applications. The draft London Plan includes 558,000 new homes by 2037, as well as new strategic infrastructure and 350 hectares of new industrial land outside built-up areas.
- New build commercial office activity is weak as cost pressures mount, but occupier demand for prime space is strong and rents are rising. With procurement-ready schemes temporarily paused, conditions could improve as political and economic uncertainty eases. The £1 billion British Library expansion is due to start by the end of the year.
- Infrastructure output has weakened in recent years and the outlook remains subdued. Main construction is scheduled to commence on Thames Water's £400 million upgrade to the Coppermills Water Treatment Works in Autumn 2026 and, on HS2, work will continue on Old Oak Common station and the Euston tunnel extension.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



South East

Population: 9.6 million (14% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: 0.4%

Key construction statistics

£31.5 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025

4.9% - Annual output increase compared to 2024

14% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

Asphalt **-4.7%**

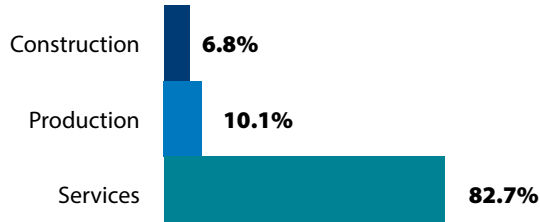
Ready-mixed concrete **-3.9%**

Crushed rock* **-0.9%**

Sand & gravel* **-3.5%**

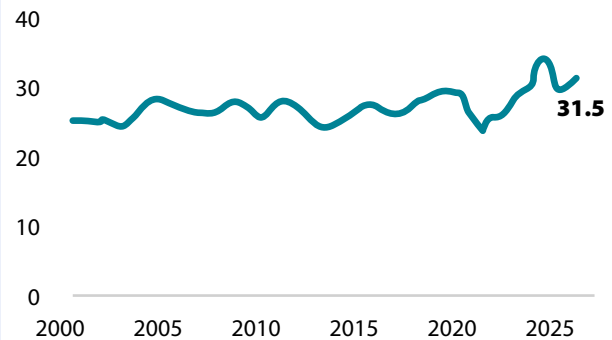
* For confidentiality reasons, crushed rock sales data is aggregated for the South (East of England, London, South East and South West) and sales data for sand & gravel in London and the South East is combined.

Sector share by gross value added in the South East in 2023 (Source: ONS)



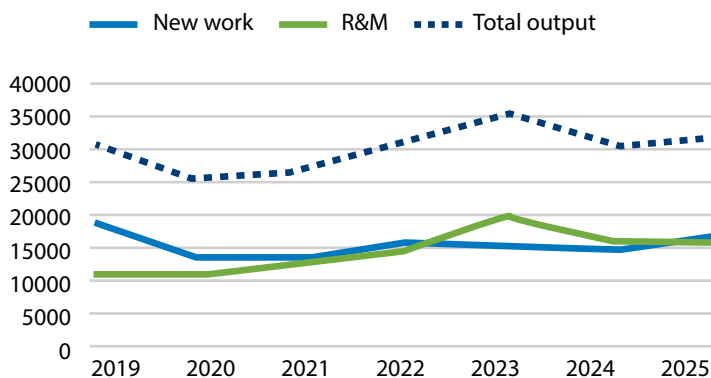
Agriculture accounted for 0.4% of gross value added.

Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



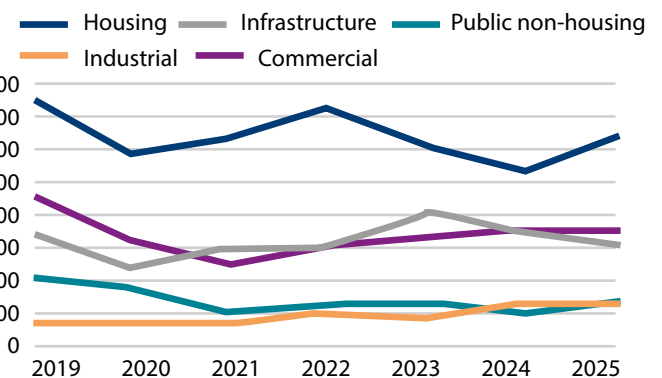
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

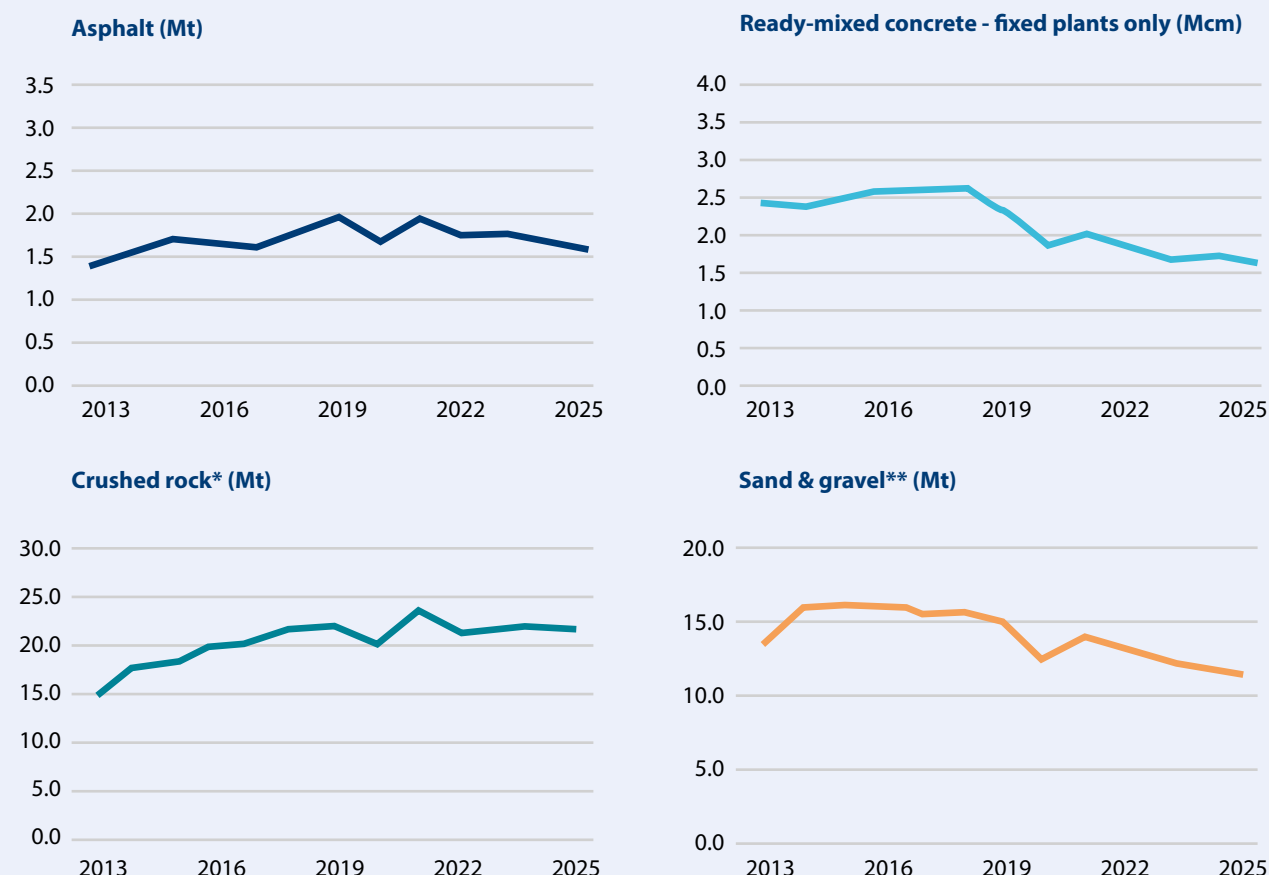


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, South East vs. GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
3%	4%	10%	15%	11%	10%	28%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
17%	18%	4%	4%	4%	6%	22%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025 (Source: MPA)

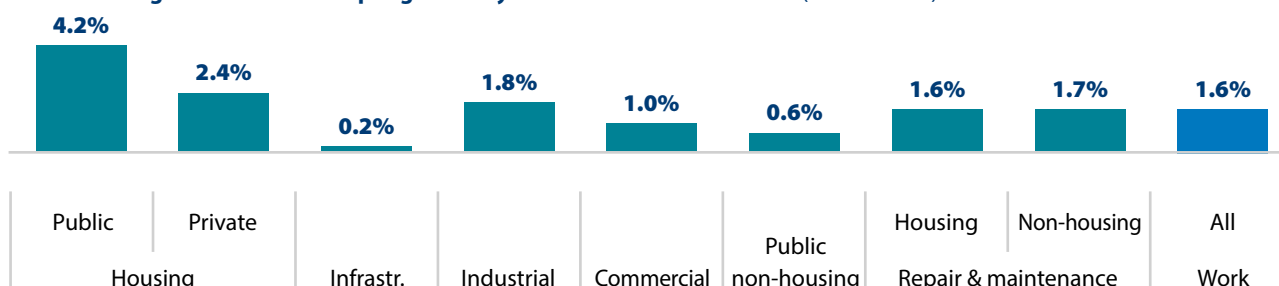


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres. * For confidentiality reasons, crushed rock sales data is aggregated for the South (East of England, London, South East and South West). ** Sales data for sand & gravel is aggregated for London and the South East.

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- Housebuilding activity should improve from a low base, but market conditions remain challenging according to anecdotal evidence from RICS residential surveys.
- HS2 civil engineering work will focus on Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire over the medium term, and construction work is underway on the £340 million Havant Thicket Reservoir. Enabling works have begun on the Lower Thames Crossing road scheme, while the planned expansion of London Gatwick Airport represents an upside risk.
- Construction work is progressing on a new £250 million cancer centre at 3Ts Hospital in Brighton and several large projects are due to break ground on the Animal and Plant Health Agency Campus in Weybridge next year.
- Data centre development, including £3.9 billion investment at Waltham Cross in Hertfordshire, will support industrial activity, although the construction cost accounts for a fraction of the total.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



South West

Population: 5.9 million (9% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: 1.1%

Key construction statistics

£17.1 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025

7.5% - Annual output increase compared to 2024

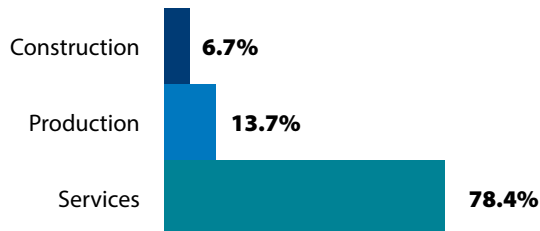
8% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

Asphalt	-10.2%
Ready-mixed concrete	4.0%
Crushed rock*	-0.9%
Sand & gravel	14.7%

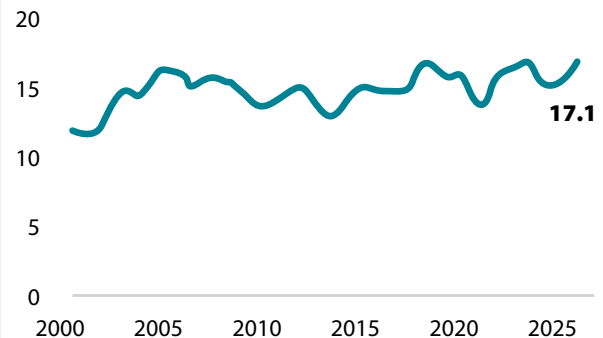
* For confidentiality reasons, crushed rock sales data is aggregated for the South (East of England, London, South East and South West).

Sector share by gross value added in the South West in 2023 (Source: ONS)



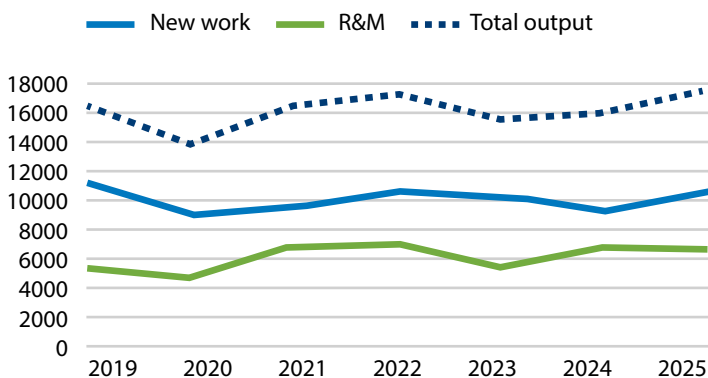
Agriculture accounted for 1.2% of gross value added

Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



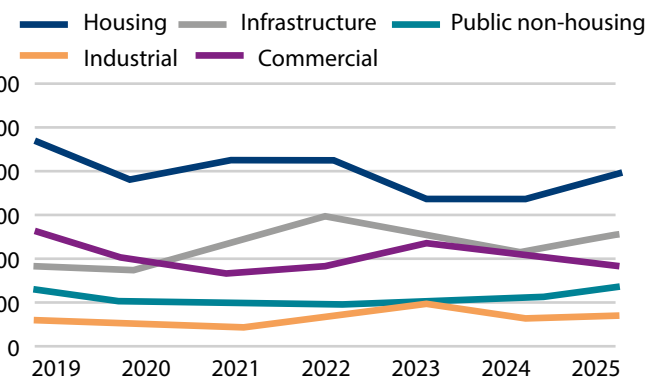
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

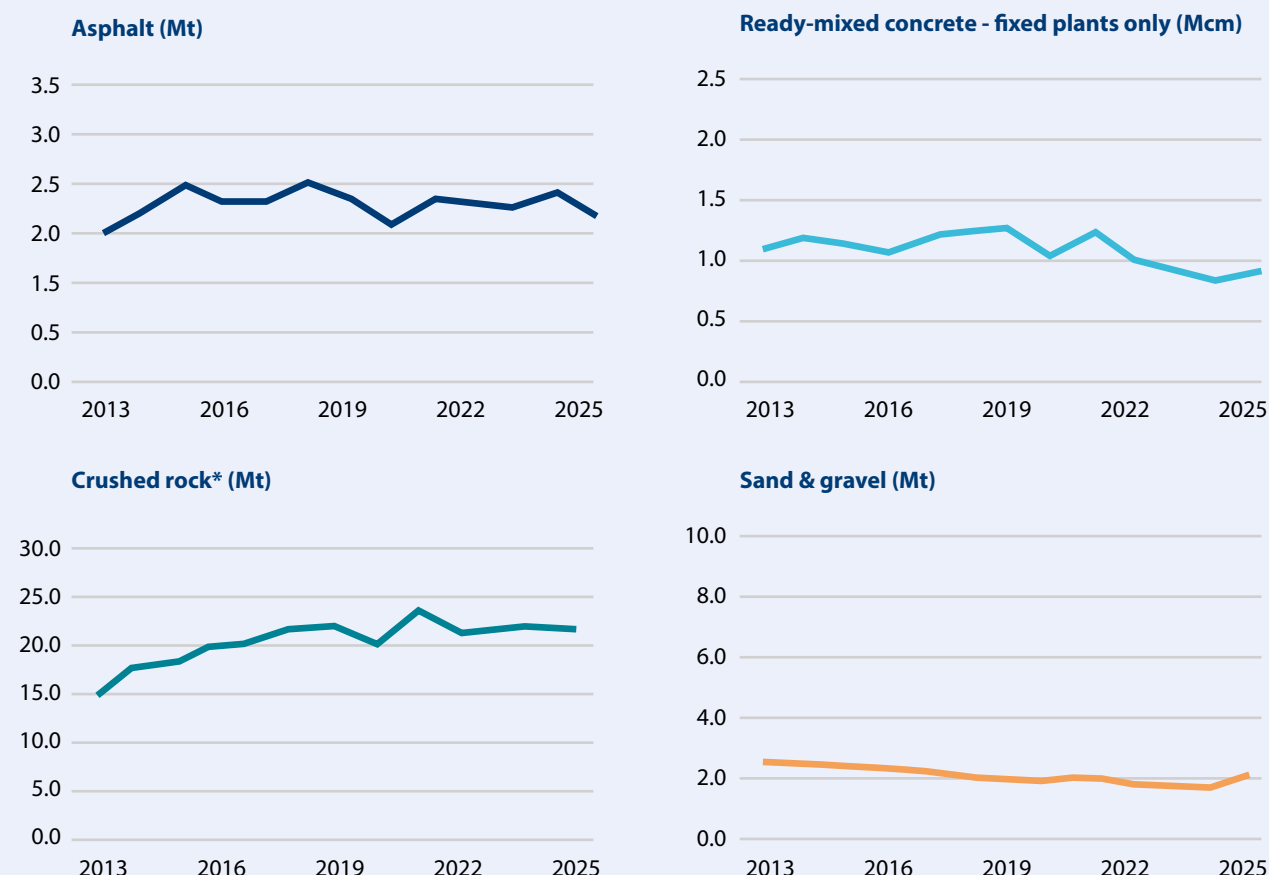


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, South West vs. GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
4%	4%	15%	15%	11%	10%	24%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
20%	18%	4%	4%	8%	6%	15%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025 (Source: MPA)

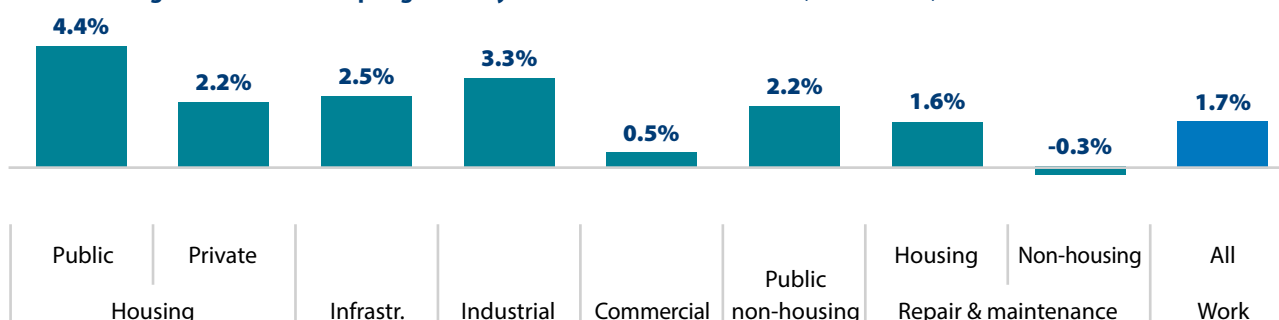


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres. * For confidentiality reasons, crushed rock sales data is aggregated for the South (East of England, London, South East and South West).

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- Construction work at Hinkley Point C is at peak with completion targeted between 2029 and 2031. Work has also started on the £200 million restoration of the Portishead railway line.
- Main construction work on a £4 billion gigafactory in Somerset began in summer 2025 and is due to complete in 2028, and construction of the UK's largest speculative warehousing project commenced in Swindon in May 2025.
- Construction work is progressing on the 20,000-capacity Aviva Arena in Bristol, with completion due in late 2028.
- Work is progressing on new emergency departments at Dorset County Hospital and Derriford Hospital in Plymouth, and the start date for the next phase of the redevelopment of Poole Hospital is pencilled in for late 2026.
- Significant volumes of crushed rock are exported to the East of England, London and the South East. The production of minerals and mineral products will also be influenced by the construction outlook in these regions.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



Wales

Population: 3.2 million (5% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: -0.3%

Key construction statistics

£7.4 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025

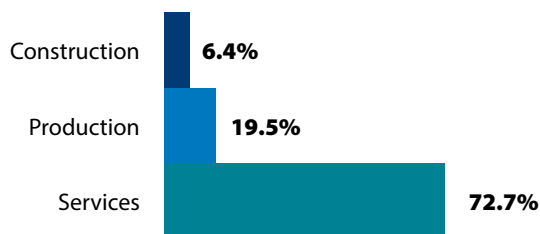
-10.3% - Annual output decline compared to 2024

3% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

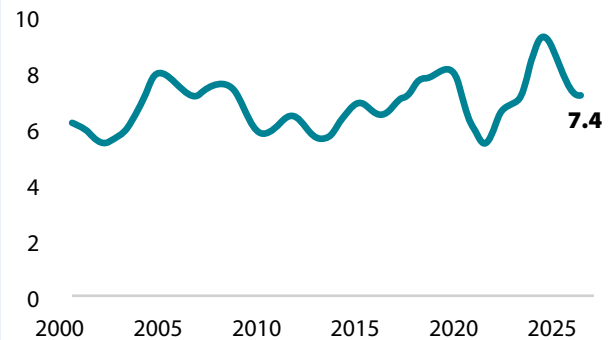
Asphalt	1.0%
Ready-mixed concrete	-1.2%
Crushed rock	-11.4%
Sand & gravel	-3.0%

Sector share by gross value added in Wales in 2023 (Source: ONS)



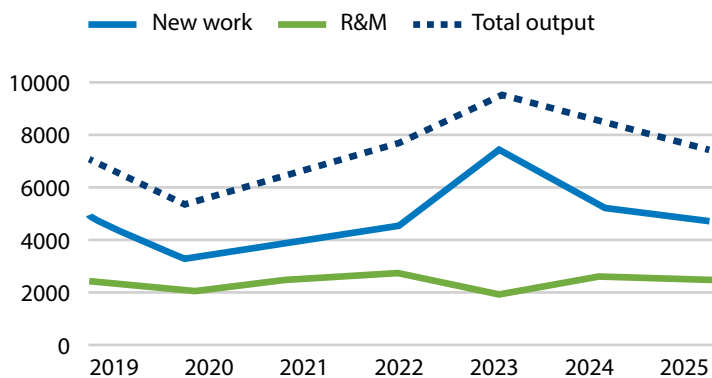
Agriculture accounted for 1.4% of gross value added.

Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



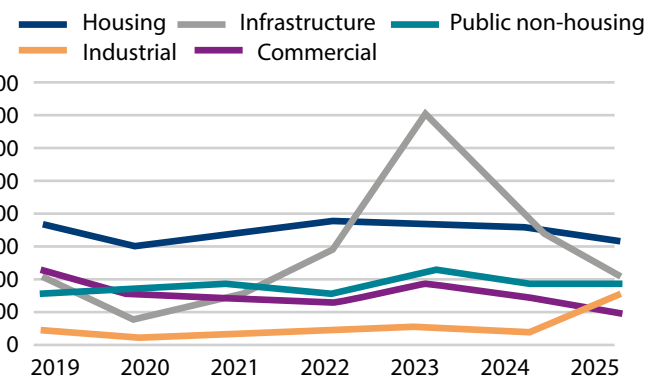
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

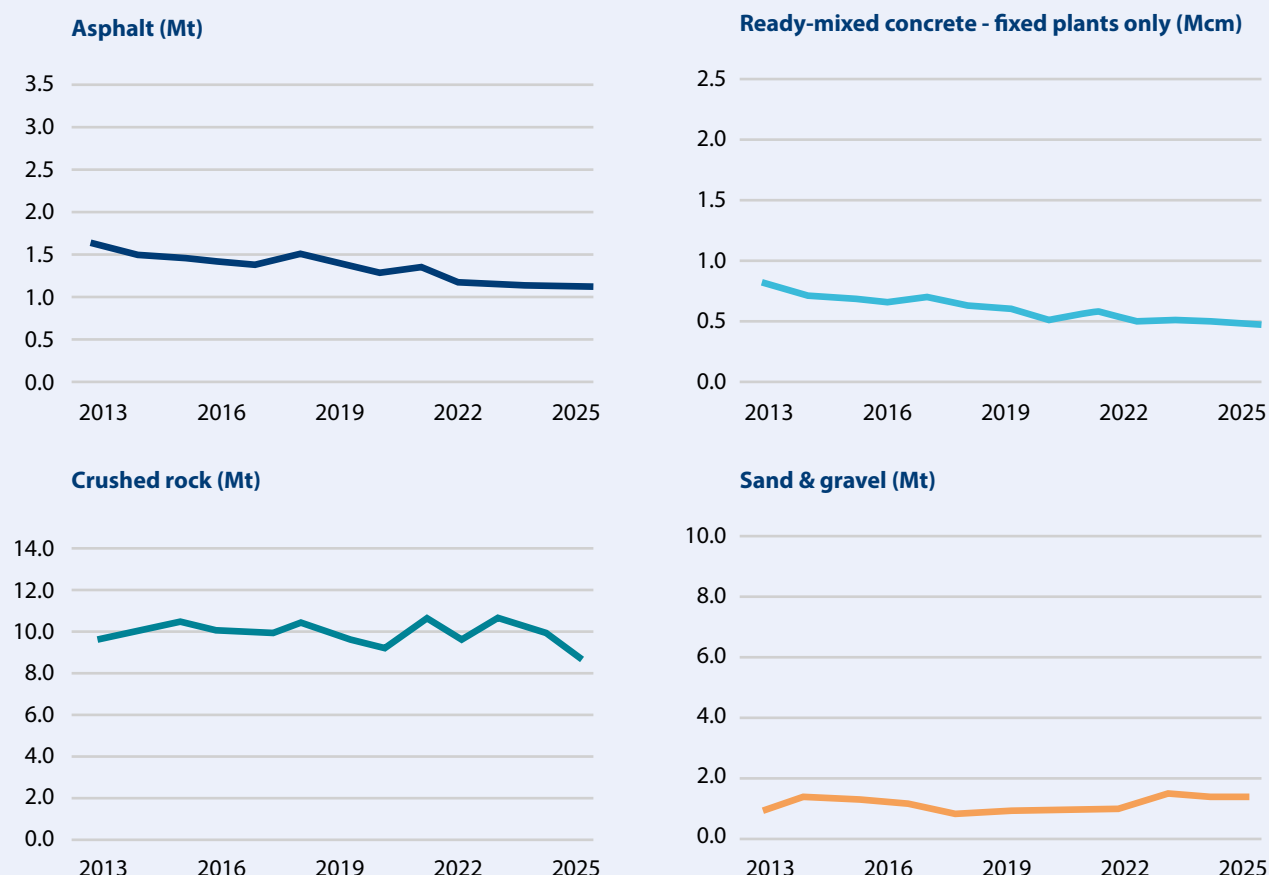


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, Wales vs. GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
6%	4%	14%	15%	7%	10%	16%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
13%	18%	10%	4%	14%	6%	19%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025 (Source: MPA)

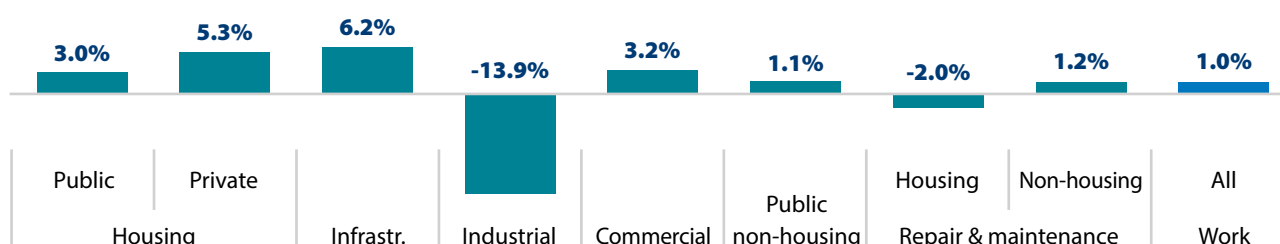


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- Construction is underway on the first £100 million phase of Cardiff Crossrail, and the £140 million Cardiff Central Station upgrade has been approved. Major energy projects due to start include National Grid's £235 million Pentir to Trawsfynydd refurbishment, the Dinorwig pumped storage hydroelectric power station in North Wales, along with several large wind and battery storage schemes, and a £250 million carbon capture project.
- Through Wales' Mutual Investment Model, construction is underway on the £885 million Velindre Cancer Hospital in Cardiff and delivery of six college buildings and two primary schools has also been confirmed. Construction on the £300 million Cardiff Bay arena and hotel should complete in late 2028.
- The £1.25 billion contract to convert Tata Steel's Port Talbot plant to electric arc drove a sharp rise in industrial activity last year and is due to complete in late 2027. Beyond this the industrial pipeline is lean.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



Scotland

Population: 5.5 million (8% of GB total) | Annual average GDP growth in 2019-2023: 0.4%

Key construction statistics

£18.9 billion - Volume of construction work in 2025

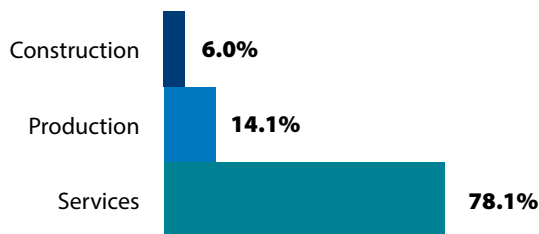
7.5% - Annual output increase compared to 2024

8% - Share of total GB construction output

MPA sales volumes: 2025 vs. 2024

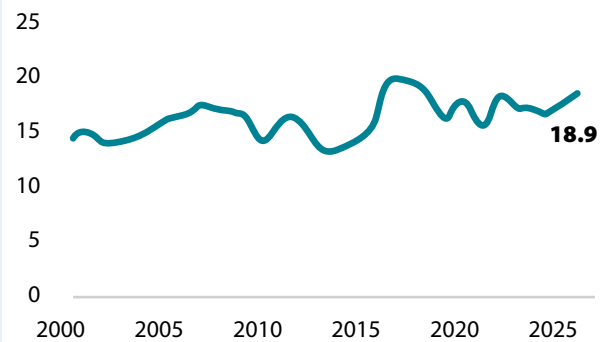
Asphalt	3.1%
Ready-mixed concrete	-11.5%
Crushed rock	-5.5%
Sand & gravel	2.4%

Sector share by gross value added in Scotland in 2023 (Source: ONS)



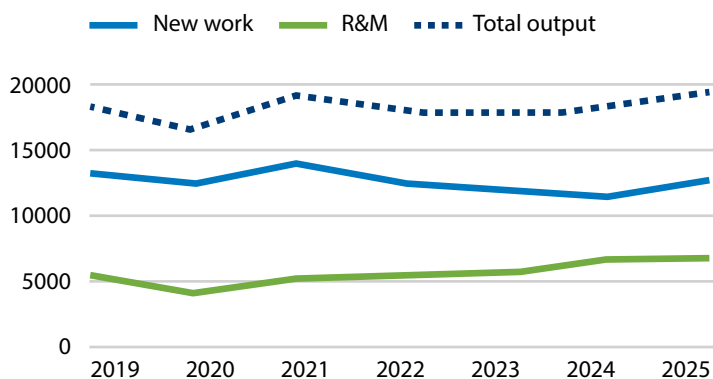
Agriculture accounted for 1.8% of gross value added.

Construction output: 2000-2025, rolling annual totals, £ billion (Source: ONS)



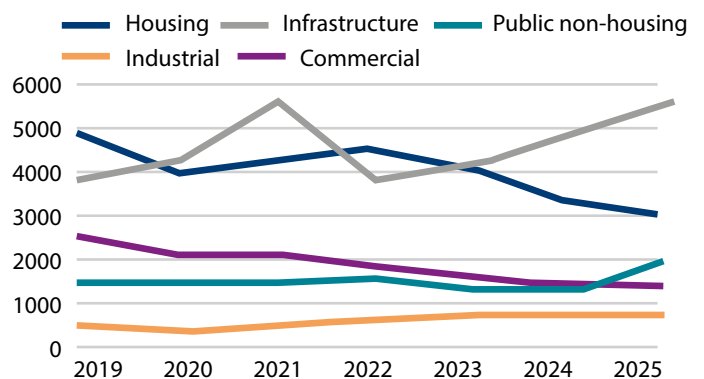
CONSTRUCTION OUTPUT AND MARKET STRUCTURE (Source: ONS)

New work vs. R&M, volume, £ million, 2023 prices



R&M = Repair & maintenance

New work, volume, £ million, 2023 prices

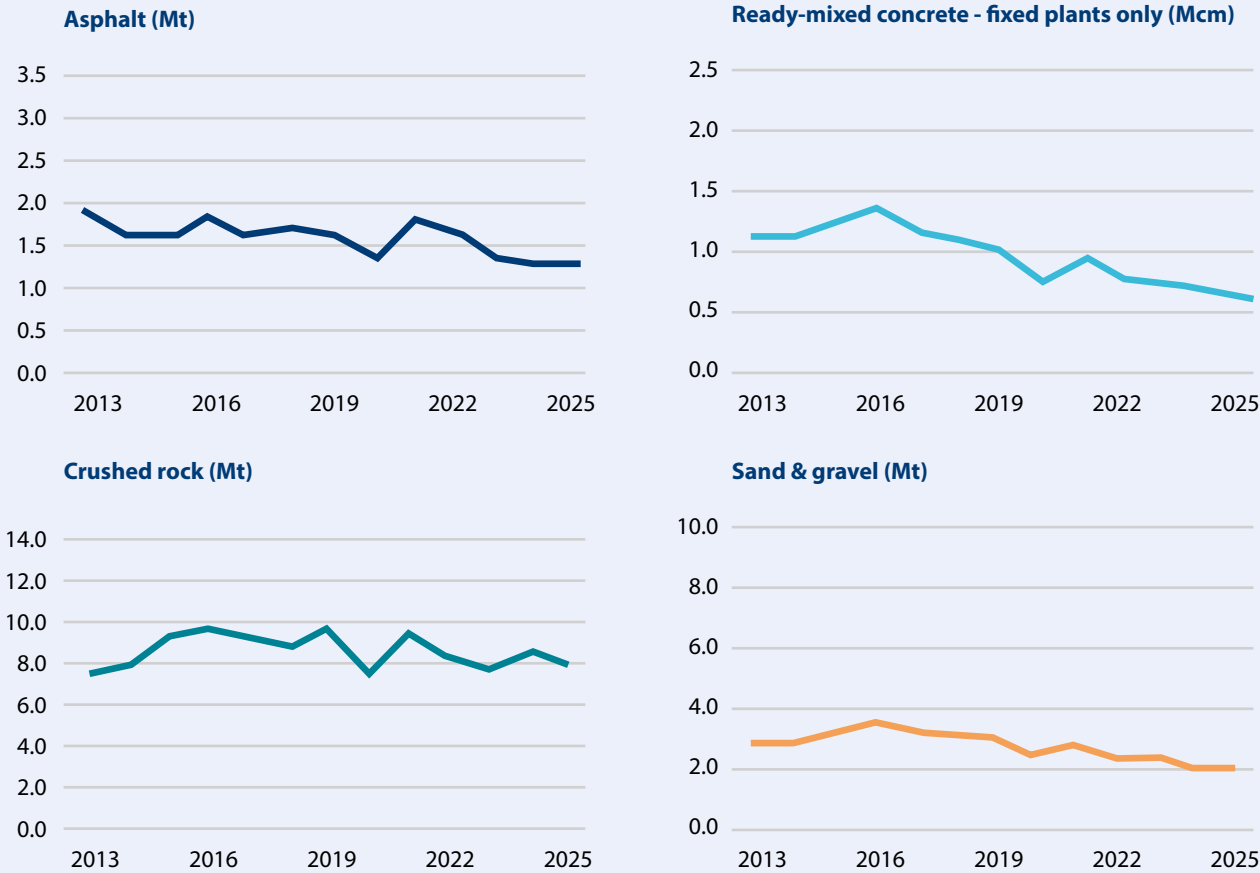


Shares of construction output by sector in 2025, Scotland vs. GB

Public Housing		Infrastructure		Commercial		Housing R&M	
4%	4%	29%	15%	7%	10%	17%	22%
Private Housing		Industrial		Public non-housing		Non-housing R&M	
12%	18%	4%	4%	10%	6%	17%	20%



MINERAL PRODUCTS MARKETS: ANNUAL SALES VOLUMES, 2013-2025 (Source: MPA)

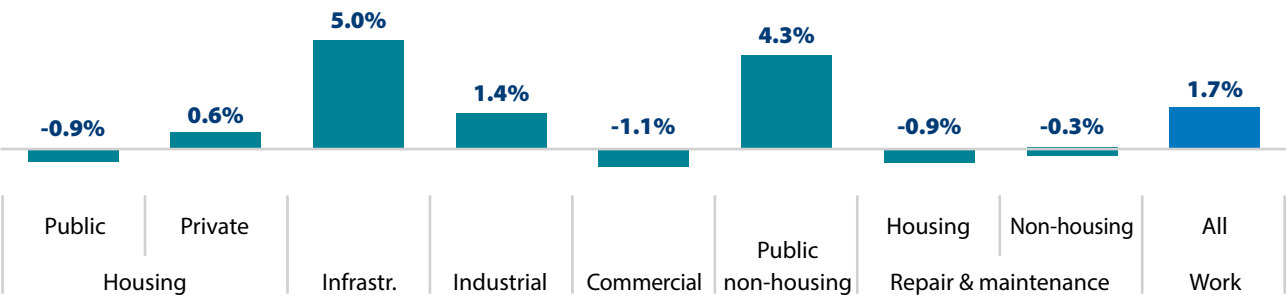


Mt = million tonnes, Mcm = million cubic metres

CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK AND SECTOR FORECASTS

- House building activity is subdued in Scotland. Starts declined by 5.7% in 2025 (Scottish Government, 2026), and the outlook is relatively weak as affordability concerns weigh on demand.
- Infrastructure activity is forecast to drive industry growth in Scotland over the next five years, led by the £3.7 billion A9 dualling project, rail electrification work, and investment in renewable energy generation and transmission infrastructure. Main construction is underway on the Eastern Green Links 1 and 2, high-voltage direct-current subsea cables connecting Scotland to the eastern coast of England.
- Public non-housing work is underpinned by the £209 million redevelopment of HMP Highland, the £998 million HMP Glasgow project and the £2 billion Learning Estate Investment Programme. The medium-term outlook for health is less certain after the major redevelopment of Monklands Hospital in Lanarkshire failed to secure business case approval on affordability grounds.

Annual average construction output growth by sector: 2026-2030 forecast (Source: CITB)



References

- Bank of England. (2026, July). Monetary Policy Report - July 2026. Retrieved from <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/monetary-policy-report/2026/july-2026>
- Barbour ABI. (2026, January). Construction Industry Monthly Snapshot - 2025 Review. Retrieved from <https://barbour-abi.com/resources/reports/construction-industry-monthly-snapshot-2025-review/>
- CITB. (2026, June). Construction Workforce Outlook: Labour Market Intelligence Report 2026 to 2030. Retrieved from <https://www.citb.co.uk/cwo/index.html>
- CPA. (2026). Construction Industry Forecast 2026-2028: Summer 2026 Edition.
- DBIST. (2026). Building materials and components statistics: July 2026. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/building-materials-and-components-statistics-july-2026>
- HM Treasury. (2026, August). Forecasts for the UK economy: July 2026. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/forecasts-for-the-uk-economy-july-2026>
- ICAEW. (2026, July). UK Business Confidence Monitor: National - July 2026. Retrieved from <https://www.icaew.com/technical/economy/business-confidence-monitor/business-confidence-monitor-national#subheading-d8bb03bc-f723-4150-a59d-40b73bc4a5b2>
- Land Registry. (2026, May). UK House Price Index. Retrieved from <https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/>
- MPA. (2026). Members' Briefing No: 11/2026.
- ONS. (2025, April). Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry: all ITL regions. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/nominalandrealregionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedbyindustry>
- ONS. (2026, July). A01: Summary of labour market statistics. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/summaryoflabourmarketstatistics>
- ONS. (2026, May). Construction output in Great Britain: March 2026, new orders and Construction Output Price Indices, January to March 2026. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/constructionindustry/bulletins/constructionoutputingreatbritain/march2026newordersandconstructionoutputpriceindicesjanuarytomarch2026>
- ONS. (2026, June). GDP quarterly national accounts, UK: January to March 2026. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/quarterlynationalaccounts/januarytomarch2026>
- ONS. (2026, May). Output in the construction industry: subnational and subsector. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/constructionindustry/datasets/outputintheconstructionindustrysubnationalandsubsector>
- Scottish Government. (2026, July). Excel Tables: Housing statistics quarterly update new housebuilding and affordable housing supply. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.scot/publications/housing-statistics-for-scotland-new-house-building/>
- World Bank. (2026, April). Commodities Market Outlook, April 2026. Retrieved from World Bank Group: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099842304282633100>

All data and information presented in this publication are accurate as of 30 September 2026.

The Mineral Products Association is the trade association for the aggregates, asphalt, cement, concrete, dimension stone, lime, mortar and industrial sand industries.

© Mineral Products Association 2026

Mineral Products Association

1st Floor, 297 Euston Road. London NW1 3AD
Tel: 0203 978 3400 info@mineralproducts.org
www.mineralproducts.org

