

## West Midlands Aggregate Working Party

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# Annual Monitoring Report 2017, incorporating data from January – December 2017

April 2019



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The statistics and statements contained in this report are based on information from a large number of third party sources and are compiled to an appropriate level of accuracy and verification. Readers should use corroborative data before making major decisions based on this information.

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## Executive Summary







- 1 The West Midlands Aggregate Working Party (AWP) is one of nine similar working parties throughout England and Wales established in the 1970's. The membership of the West Midlands AWP is detailed in Appendix 1.
- 2 This Annual Monitoring (AM) report provides sales and reserve data for the calendar year 2017. The report provides data for each of the sub-regions in the West Midlands:
  - Herefordshire
  - Worcestershire
  - Shropshire
  - Staffordshire
  - Warwickshire
  - West Midlands Conurbation
    - Birmingham
    - Dudley
    - Sandwell
    - Walsall
    - Wolverhampton
    - Coventry
    - Solihull
    - Stoke-on-Trent
    - Telford & Wrekin
- 3 It is not a policy-making body, but is charged with data collection to facilitate planning by Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs), national government agencies and the industry, and to inform the general reader.
- 4 It should be noted that the figures within this report do not account for the aggregates requirements of any planned major construction<sup>1</sup> projects which may significantly increase demand and subsequently lower the reserves and landbank available within the region. Where

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<sup>1</sup> Such projects may include NSIP projects, developments of housing over 1000 dwellings and major infrastructure schemes such as HS2.

major projects are proposed, they should be supported by a supply audit to identify where the material is coming from.

**Key Indicators comparing 2016 to 2017 data**

	Sales (mt)		Reserves (mt)		Landbank (years)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
<b>Crushed Rock</b>	3.92	4.36 	316.58	222.73 	93.94	65.51 
<b>Sand and Gravel</b>	6.92	6.84 	94.51	90.70 	13.74	14 

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## 1. Primary Aggregates

- 1.1. Basic surveys of the sales (generally equating to production) and permitted reserves, were carried out by MPAs for the calendar year 2017. In line with previous practice in the region, data was sub-divided into crushed rock and sand/gravel. No further categorisation into different end uses or rock types was attempted (or indeed, nor was it possible in many cases, within confidentiality guidelines) and almost no data for non-aggregate uses was made available for collation. Even at this very broad level, preparation of data encountered major confidentiality grouping issues. These will need to be addressed if future planning of provision is to continue to be meaningful.
- 1.2. Tables 3-5 provide an overview of sales, reserve and landbank figures for aggregate land-won crushed rock and sand and gravel across the West Midlands region covering the period 1 January to 31 December 2017.

### **Aggregate crushed rock sales, reserves and landbank**

- 1.3. Sales of crushed rock aggregate increased from 3.92mt in 2016 to 4.36mt in 2017, this is the highest recorded level since 2007. Total reserves of crushed rock aggregate decreased significantly from 316.58mt in 2016 to 217.41mt at 31 December 2017 due to a preliminary reassessment of reserves at a quarry in Staffordshire as a consequence of its change of ownership.
- 1.4. As a result of the above drop in reserves, the crushed rock landbank for the West Midlands as at 31 December 2017 was 63.94 years (based on 10yrs sales) a drop of circa. 30 years on last year's figure. This is still well in excess of the "at least" 10 year requirement of the NPPF and is subject to an ongoing review associated with the reassessment of the Staffordshire quarry's reserves.

### **Aggregate sand and gravel sales, reserves and landbank**

- 1.5. Sales of land-won aggregate sand and gravel have decreased slightly from 7.11mt in 2016 to 6.83mt in 2017. Reserves of land-won aggregate sand and gravel were 90.75mt as at 31 December 2017, down slightly from 94.51mt in 2016. The drop in reserves is not as large as expected from sales due to planning permissions in Staffordshire releasing additional reserves.

- 1.6. The sand and gravel landbank for the West Midlands as at 31 December 2017 was 14 years, (based on 10yrs sales), which is in excess of the “at least” 7 year requirement of the NPPF. Landbanks for the sub-regions are detailed in the Table 4.

### **Meeting Local and National Requirements**

- 1.7. One of the core functions of the AWP is to assess if the area is “making a full contribution towards meeting both national and local aggregate needs”. To enable such an assessment requires up to date information on national and local requirements, however the latest national guideline figures are now considered out of date and the assessment itself only runs to 2020. In addition, there is a need for information contained within the four yearly surveys produced by BGS, however there is currently no commitment to undertaking a survey in 2019. This survey provides vital information on the movement of aggregates between regions and allows areas to see where past demand has come from. However what is still missing is an accurate assessment of future demand and this is something which can only be addressed through updates to the national figures which can then be fed in to LAA. In addition, the LAA’s could also benefit from providing more concise information on future requirements to ensure that these needs can be met.

Table 1: Sales for aggregate purposes (2008 – 2017) (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 10 year sales	Average 10 year sales
<b>Crushed Rock Sales</b>												
<b>Shropshire (and Telford)</b>	2.29	1.8	2.0	1.65	2.41	2.88	3.13	2.76	2.688	3.09	24.7	2.47
<b>Worcestershire</b>	1.15	1.2	0.8	0.81	0.71	0.82	0.66	0.61	1.23	1.27	9.26	0.93
<b>Herefordshire</b>												
<b>Staffordshire<sup>2</sup></b>												
<b>Warwickshire</b>												
<b>West Midlands Conurbation<sup>3</sup></b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL CRUSHED ROCK SALES</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>33.96</b>	<b>3.40</b>
<b>Sand and Gravel Sales</b>												
<b>Herefordshire</b>	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.62	0.66	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.15	1.21	0.12
<b>Worcestershire</b>	0.76	0.52	0.62	0.63			0.52	0.54	0.40	0.46	5.73	0.57

<sup>2</sup> Includes Stoke on Trent

<sup>3</sup> Includes Birmingham, Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Coventry and Solihull.



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Monitoring Period	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 10 year sales	Average 10 year sales
<b>Shropshire</b>	0.71	0.67	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.66	0.63	0.73	0.74	0.67	6.79	0.68
<b>Staffordshire</b>	5.34	3.72	3.76	3.82	3.406*	3.742*	4.184	4.47*	4.743*	4.75	41.94	4.19
<b>Warwickshire</b>	0.85	0.75	0.33	0.42	0.4	0.21	0.28	0.32	0.33	0.33	4.22	0.42
<b>West Midlands Conurbation</b>	0.5	0.38	0.45	0.40	0.46	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.58	0.48	4.77	0.48
<b>TOTAL SAND &amp; GRAVEL SALES</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>6.92<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>64.66</b>	<b>6.46</b>

\* Figures have been adjusted this year due to a double-counting error in previous reports

<sup>4</sup> Amended figure since 2016 report.

Table 2: Reserves for aggregates (2017) (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Crushed Rock Reserves</b>										
<b>Shropshire (and Telford)</b>	116.00	116.00	114.00	104.50	124.81	113.85	109.55	104.05	114.44	113.2
<b>Worcestershire</b>	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Herefordshire</b>	14.4	15.00	12.20	11.00	11.79	11.54	197.92	200.27	202.14	104.21
<b>Staffordshire</b>	160.10	160.50	159.70	159.65	189.84	188.61				
<b>Warwickshire</b>	29.91	29.10	21.60	21.00						
<b>West Midlands Conurbation<sup>5</sup></b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL CRUSHED ROCK RESERVES</b>	<b>320.41</b>	<b>320.60</b>	<b>307.50</b>	<b>296.15</b>	<b>326.44</b>	<b>314.00</b>	<b>307.474</b>	<b>304.32</b>	<b>316.58</b>	<b>217.41</b>

<sup>5</sup> Includes Birmingham, Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Solihull and Stoke-on-Trent

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Monitoring Period	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Sand and Gravel Reserves</b>										
<b>Herefordshire</b>	6.148	5.15	2.92	2.87	6.57	6.01	2.76	2.66	2.75	2.60
<b>Worcestershire</b>	3.021	3.65	4.49	3.85			2.50	0.54	4.29 <sup>6</sup>	3.47
<b>Shropshire</b>	12.23	14.42	13.77	13.55	12.86	13.95	12.27	10.43	11.29	11.34
<b>Staffordshire</b>	82.88	79.22	73.77	71.79	66.98	62.26	68.09	67.86 <sup>7</sup>	63.63	62.94
<b>Warwickshire</b>	4.756	3.95	3.12	4.51	4.33	4.96	4.44	3.87	6.69	6.36
<b>West Midlands Conurbation</b>	5.21	5.06	4.61	4.65	4.58	5.39	4.85	5.18	5.86	3.99
<b>TOTAL SAND &amp; GRAVEL RESERVES</b>	<b>114.25</b>	<b>111.45</b>	<b>102.69</b>	<b>101.22</b>	<b>95.32</b>	<b>92.57</b>	<b>94.91</b>	<b>90.95</b>	<b>94.51</b>	<b>90.70</b>

C: Confidential

<sup>6</sup> One operator returned a reserve figure range and so the highest figure of the range was used.

<sup>7</sup> Estimates provided for three sites due to non-return of surveys

Table3: Landbanks for aggregates (2017)

	2017 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/17 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2008 – 2017 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2017 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)
<b>Crushed Rock</b>				
<b>Shropshire (and Telford)</b>	3.09	113.2	2.47	45.83
<b>Worcestershire</b>	1.27	109.53	0.93	117.77
<b>Herefordshire</b>				
<b>Staffordshire</b>				
<b>Warwickshire</b>				
<b>West Midlands Conurbation</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL CRUSHED ROCK LANDBANK</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>222.73</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>65.51</b>
<b>Sand and Gravel</b>				
<b>Herefordshire</b>	0.15	2.60	0.12	21.67
<b>Worcestershire</b>	0.46	3.47	0.57	6.09
<b>Shropshire (and Telford)</b>	0.67	11.34	0.68	16.68
<b>Staffordshire</b>	4.74	62.94	4.19	15.02

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	2017 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/17 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2008 – 2017 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2017 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)
<b>Warwickshire</b>	0.33	6.36	0.42	15.14
<b>West Midlands Conurbation</b>	0.48	3.99	0.48	8.31
<b>TOTAL SAND &amp; GRAVEL</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>90.70</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>14.04</b>

## Overview

- 1.8. The total sales, reserves and landbank for the West Midlands as a whole for 2017 are set out in Table 6.

**Table 4: Overview**

	Average Annual Sales 2008 – 2017 (million tonnes)	Reserves (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2017 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)
<b>Crushed Rock</b>	3.40	222.73	65.51
<b>Sand and Gravel</b>	6.46	90.70	14.04

- 1.9. The sections below provide a summary of each reporting area.

### Herefordshire

#### Crushed Rock

- 1.10. Operators: there are only two producers of crushed rock in Herefordshire, plus another mothballed site. Due to the small number of operators, data for reserves and sales of crushed rock remains confidential. Therefore the overall picture for crushed rock permitted reserves and sales is unclear due both to commercial sensitivities and because of a sequence of discontinuities in the time series data for sales. This is due to changes in the amalgamation of sales data across several different groupings of counties over the ten year period.
- 1.11. Sales: data contained in AMSs (DCLG), shows that Herefordshire is a significant importer of crushed rock. The need for mineral operators to obtain the correct specification for market products such as ready-mix concrete can dictate some of this movement, where such materials are not available from local deposits.
- 1.12. Historical combined sales data has shown that since a steep period of decline (2007 to 2009) during the economic recession, sales have continued to decline more gradually, with a slight recovery in 2013, followed by the lowest level of sales over the past 10 years in 2015. Since then sales have been rising. Therefore, whilst there has been volatility over the last ten years, over a five year period (2010 and 2015) the data indicates that sales of crushed rock are reasonably consistent and the market has somewhat plateaued. With only two year's data

after this period, it is too early to know yet whether there is a consistent recovery in sales tonnages.

- 1.13. Due to lack of a consistent time series for Herefordshire separately from other counties, this data should be used for setting context only, rather than placing confidence on sales trends for Herefordshire.
- 1.14. Landbank: permitted reserves data is presented separately from other counties only up to 2013, with the preceding years showing some interesting fluctuations. Some disaggregation of this data is required in order to determine a landbank to use for Herefordshire crushed rock reserves. One method would be to consider the proportion of crushed rock contributed by Herefordshire in 2013 (the most recent year available) to the combined authorities' total in that year. However, this would indicate that crushed rock reserve in Herefordshire has increased, however there have been no new permitted reserves since 2013 and both operating quarries are substantially worked out.
- 1.15. In the absence of other publicly available data to rely upon, a more arbitrary approach may be used, which seeks also to balance out some of the vagaries of previous data presented in the West Midlands AMR 2016. This approach assumes that, in 2007, there was 15 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserve in Herefordshire, and that this has been worked at one million tonnes per year. This approach results in a permitted reserve of 6 million tonnes of crushed rock in Herefordshire in 2016. It presents some alignment with the data in this West Midlands AMR, but indicates sales much greater than those seen across the combined authorities. If sales were really happening at this rate, it would mean that Herefordshire would only have six years of reserve remaining, below the minimum sought in the NPPF.
- 1.16. Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire County Councils have all used data on crushed rock for combined groupings of counties in their respective Local Aggregate Assessments. Herefordshire could conclude that, as part of a grouping of combined authorities, there is more than sufficient crushed rock reserve for the plan period. However, due to the observation that both quarries within Herefordshire are substantially worked out, this is also not a credible approach.
- 1.17. It is not possible to report annual sales for crushed rock. Reference to the assumed million tonnes per year and 920,000 tonnes per year across the combined authorities, would indicate

a landbank of 6 to 6.5 years. This is considered to be a conservative approach, with a potentially low landbank, but it is also considered to be the most appropriate available.

### Sand and Gravel

- 1.18. There are three sand and gravel quarries permitted within Herefordshire: Upper Lyde, Shobdon and Wellington quarries. However, only Wellington quarry is operational in this reporting year.
- 1.19. Due, in large part to the openness of that operator, it is possible to understand a reasonable level of detail about sand and gravel reserves, supply and potential demand in Herefordshire. However, there is not a complete ten year time series for Herefordshire separately from Worcestershire. For 2012 and 2013 the sales data is only available combined with sales in Worcestershire. The historic ten year average sales has therefore been calculated omitting those two years and averaging the eight remaining figures from the ten year period. This amounts to 0.12mt.
- 1.20. The NPPF seeks a minimum landbank of seven years for sand and gravel provision. With permitted reserves in Herefordshire standing at: 2,602,000 tonnes in 2017, an eight year average annual sales figure of 120,000 tonnes, gives a landbank of 21.7 years under current conditions.
- 1.21. Trends indicate that sales have not recovered since their fall in 2008/9. However, it is reasonable to assume that this is as a result of a downturn in the economy, rather than solely a lack of product availability within Herefordshire.

### **Shropshire**

- 1.22. In 2017 there were 9 permitted sites for sand and gravel working in Shropshire, 5 of which were operational (see Appendix 1). There is also a further site where a resolution has been made to grant planning permission, but where consent has yet to be issued. No sand and gravel is currently produced in Telford and Wrekin. The majority of the material produced is used locally within Shropshire to supply the construction industry with building sand, concrete and concrete products.
- 1.23. The majority of sand and gravel working in Shropshire is now from glacial or bunter deposits which are of more variable quality than river terrace materials which have now been largely worked out. Sand and gravel deposits in Shropshire frequently contain a high proportion of sand and more limited quantities of gravel and often suffer from clay and lignite



contamination. These characteristics mean that deposits often require additional processing to generate a saleable product. In addition, about 70% of sand and gravel reserves, is contained in two site commitments which have remained unworked for over 5 years. However, the mineral operators and landowners concerned have confirmed that there is a clear intention to work these sites during the Plan Period.

- 1.24. The latest available data shows that 0.67mt of sand and gravel was produced in Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin in 2017, which is a 9.5% drop from 2016 figures, and below both the 10 year rolling average for sand gravel sales (0.71mt) and the 3 year average (0.68mt). The landbank based upon the ten year average sales data at the end of 2017 was approximately 16.7 years.
- 1.25. The area administered by Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin Councils also produced 3.09 mt of crushed rock in 2017 against a 10 year average of 2.47 mt. The area is currently responsible for producing over half of the regional target for crushed rock. Production of crushed rock from a single site in Telford & Wrekin contributes about a quarter of the annual production. Crushed rock is mainly used as engineering fill, roadstone and asphalt in road construction and maintenance. High specification aggregate is exported by both road and rail to a wider regional and national market area. In 2017 there were 8 permitted sites in Shropshire, 4 of which were operational, and 1 permitted and operational site in Telford & Wrekin.
- 1.26. The latest available data indicates that crushed rock production in Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin in 2017 was above both the 10 year trend (2.47mt) but below the 3 year trend (2.85mt).
- 1.27. Available aggregates monitoring data for 2017 indicates that 37% of production supplies markets within Shropshire and a further 47% supplies markets in other parts of the West Midlands region. However, the high polishing resistance of some crushed rock resources in Shropshire supports export to a larger market area, including by rail transport and about 16% of crushed rock production supplies national markets outside the West Midlands, particularly the north-west (10% of production). These trends are expected to continue.
- 1.28. The landbank of permissions for crushed rock working has remained consistently above the minimum target level of 10 years. The permitted landbank of permissions was equivalent to about 46 years' production in 2017.

## Worcestershire

- 1.29. There are two distinct types of sand and gravel deposits in Worcestershire consisting of bedrock deposits, (the solid sands of the Kidderminster Formation and Wildmoor Formation) and surface deposits (river terrace deposits of the rivers Severn and Avon and glacial deposits found in association with boulder clay).
- 1.30. In 2017 there were 4 sand and gravel sites in Worcestershire, three were "active" (in production for some time during the year), one "inactive" (worked in the past and contain permitted reserves) (see Appendix 4). One site classed its permitted reserves as "non-aggregate uses"<sup>8</sup>. More than 30 sites have been proposed in response to "calls for sites" for the emerging Minerals Local Plan in 2014, 2015 and 2017, these are being assessed.
- 1.31. Over 40% of the sales of sand and gravel extracted in Worcestershire remained within the County in 2017, with more than 50% remaining within other parts of the West Midlands area.
- 1.32. The permitted sand and gravel landbank of permissions at the end of 2017 was equivalent to 7.6 years' production at 2017 levels. This is above the landbank of approximately 6.09 years, calculated using the 10 year average sales figure.
- 1.33. Worcestershire has no operational crushed rock quarries, with the last site ceasing production in 2010 and currently undergoing restoration. There has been very limited market interest in working crushed rock in Worcestershire for many years and there are multiple factors relating to crushed rock resources in Worcestershire which may make it difficult for them to be worked<sup>9</sup>.

## Staffordshire

- 1.34. During 2017, there were 16 operational sand and gravel sites, 1 of which was producing sand only. Sales of sand and gravel in 2017 increased by around 129,000 compared to that of 2016. Sales in 2017 were 0.56 million tonnes greater than the 10 years sales average for 2008 – 2018 but 0.257 million tonnes less than the level of provision made in the Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire.

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<sup>8</sup> In the 2015 annual survey returns, one of Worcestershire's sites classed its permitted reserves as "non-aggregate" and therefore they have not been included in Worcestershire's figures for permitted reserves in this report, but it is possible that the material could be reclassified and sold as aggregate in future.

<sup>9</sup> See Worcestershire County Council's Minerals Local Plan background document "Strategic cross boundary issue: Crushed rock supply in Worcestershire - Summary of action undertaken under the duty to cooperate" (September 2016) at [www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground](http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/mineralsbackground).

- 1.35. Reserves of sand and gravel at the end of 2017 were 62.94mt, a decrease of 0.69 million tonnes compared to the preceding year.
- 1.36. The sand and gravel landbank was equivalent to 15.1 years at the end of 2017 based on the latest 10 year sales average.
- 1.37. Sales figures for crushed rock worked for aggregate purposes in Staffordshire are confidential because there is only a single quarry producing crushed rock aggregates. Sales are therefore combined with crushed rock sales data for Warwickshire and Herefordshire so that the data can be reported.
- 1.38. The combined crushed rock landbank for Herefordshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire using ten years sales data is approximately 117 years.

### **Warwickshire**

- 1.39. Sand and gravel extracted from the Quaternary deposits have been extensively exploited and traditionally have provided an important source of aggregate for asphalt and concrete. Extraction has focussed on the river terrace deposits along the Tame and Avon along with some pre-glacial deposits around Warwick and Coventry. Glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits also represent a valuable resource, particularly in the east of the county around Rugby and in the north west of the county around Coleshill.

### **West Midlands Conurbation**

- 1.40. Sand and gravel resources are spread across the West Midlands Conurbation, but viable resources exist only in Solihull and Walsall. All of the primary sand and gravel produced in the Conurbation is currently being produced in Solihull. There has been no production in Walsall since 2013 and no permitted reserves remain, but there is a current application to extend a former quarry (see Appendices 5 and 6).
- 1.41. Solihull is the only authority of the West Midlands Conurbation with operational mineral sites consisting of three sand and gravel quarries. One of which, Stonebridge Quarry (formerly known as Packington Quarry) was granted an extension during 2015. Planning permission for sand and gravel extraction was granted at Common Farm, Bickenhill in 2016, although the developer has not sought to discharge the conditions, and no operations have taken place. Both Stonebridge and Common Farm are affected by the line of High Speed 2 and the interchange station, which means that these reserves are likely to be sterilised.

- 1.42. Where known, most of the sand and gravel sales went to destination within the Conurbation, or elsewhere in the West Midlands.
- 1.43. The permitted sand and gravel landbank of permissions in the Conurbation was equivalent to 10.81 years production in 2017 based upon the 10 year average sales figure, although this does not take account of reserves likely to be sterilised by HS2.

## 2. Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 2.1. A significant proportion of the wastes recycled for aggregate use are recycled at demolition/ construction sites using mobile processing plant and indeed often reused on-site. Monitoring this particular source of alternative aggregates has not proved possible at a local level and the introduction of site waste management plans (SWMPs) required for some construction projects failed to address this issue and as such, the legislation requiring the production of SWMPs was repealed in 2013.
- 2.2. In general, the production of recycled aggregates mirrors the economy. When the economy is in a positive position, there is more demolition/building work being undertaken and so more recycled aggregate being produced and used. The opposite is true during an economic downturn. Production rates of recycled aggregate cannot therefore be easily predicted or relied upon.
- 2.3. With the demise of large sections of heavy industry in the region, notably iron making and coal mining, the scope for processing by-products as secondary aggregates has declined considerably. There is however still some usage of materials from power stations (although under threat as mixed fuels are introduced and coal firing reduces), ceramics and glass industries.
- 2.4. The best available data for recycled and secondary aggregates is that provided through analysis of information contained in the Environment Agencies Waste Data Interrogator (WDI). The WDI has been used to identify the amount of CD&E waste produced and handled at licenced waste facilities within each Waste Authority and is presented by sub-region in the table below. It is likely to only represent a proportion of the recycled aggregates in circulation. The most up-to-date data available from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator is from 2017. For ease of repetition, the data has included all waste categorised as Inert in the WDI, this will include wastes which may not be suitable for use as recycled aggregate. This data provides a high level view of CDEW in the West Midlands. Assumptions on the way

waste has been managed are based on the type of facility at which the waste was managed. These have been categorised in to the following categories

- Recycling/Treatment
- Reclamation/Reuse
- Transfer
- Landfill

- 2.5. CD&E materials will be used for engineering works and restoration/recovery projects as well as creating secondary aggregates. In Herefordshire, the amount of CD&E managed in 2017 was 152,726 tonnes, which is comparable to the levels produced at 145,4166 tonnes. The majority, 75%, was managed through recycling/treatment facilities, with 18% through transfer and 6% on land.
- 2.6. In Shropshire, the amount produced was 349.835 tonnes compared to 245,252 tonnes managed, indicating that the area exports more that is produces. In Telford and Wrekin, the opposite is seen with just 149,373tonnes produced compared to just over 188,000 tonnes managed. In both areas, the most popular management option was recycling/treatment at 57% and 41% respectively. Shropshire also had high level of transfer at 28%, with Telford managing around 36% through landfill. .
- 2.7. The level of CD&E produced in Staffordshire was 1,028,314 tonnes compared to 1.824mt handled. This indicated the area to be a significant importer of this type of material. Around 53% of CD&E this was managed at landfill sites, with 13% being managed on land. A further 19% was managed at treatment facilities.
- 2.8. The same can also be seen for Warwickshire with over double that managed than produced. The area produced just over 1.243mt and managed over 2.145mt. Around 65% of the material managed was through landfill with 19% at treatment facilities, and 12% on land.
- 2.9. Levels of CD&E were relatively equal in Worcestershire with 445,767 tonnes produced and 422,016 tonnes managed. 59% of waste managed was through landfill sites and 13% on land.
- 2.10. Combined, the Met areas produced around 2.118mt and managed around 2.812mt. Birmingham produced the most CD&E with production around 990,000 tonnes, with Walsall

being the smallest producer at around 61,000 tonnes. Solihull managed the highest level of CD&E, handling around 812,000 tonnes compared to the 112,000 tonnes it produced. The majority of waste, 37%, was managed through landfill with 38% at transfer facilities and 24% through treatment/recycling sites.

<b>Authority</b>	<b>Amount Produced (tonnes)</b>	<b>Amount Managed (tonnes)</b>
Herefordshire	145,416	152,726
Shropshire	349,835	245,252
Staffordshire (incl Stoke-on-Trent)	1,028,314	1,824,770
Telford and Wrekin	149,373	188,390
Warwickshire	1,243,445	2,145,792
Birmingham City	990,054	415,893
Coventry	296,091	151,653
Dudley	276,666	556,888
Sandwell	116,730	436,294
Solihull	111,999	812,313
Walsall	61,349	309,434 <sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> It has been drawn to the attention of the AWP Secretary that the 'Amount Managed' figures for Sandwell and Walsall are not strictly correct, because one receiving site appears to have been coded to the wrong WPA in the 2017 Interrogator.

<b>Authority</b>	<b>Amount Produced (tonnes)</b>	<b>Amount Managed (tonnes)</b>
Wolverhampton	266,047	130,465
Worcestershire	445,767	422,016
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,481,087</b>	<b>7,791,885</b>

### **Shropshire (and Telford)**

- 2.11. Figures for secondary and recycled materials used as aggregates are currently only collected nationally and sub-nationally. The most recent information indicates that 4.37 million tonnes of construction and demolition waste was generated in Shropshire, Staffordshire and Telford & Wrekin in 2005 (Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England [CLG 2007]). Of the material generated, 1.58 million tonnes (36%) was recycled as aggregate and 0.15 million tonnes (3%) was recycled as soil. A further 2.26 million tonnes (53%) was used as engineering material and 0.38 million tonnes (8%) was landfilled as waste. However, it is unclear whether this performance is applicable to Shropshire, since Staffordshire's economy is much larger and may therefore obscure trends in Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin specifically: Environment Agency waste data suggests that about 0.4 million tonnes of inert waste generated in the two areas was handled at licensed waste management facilities in 2016 largely in Shropshire and neighbouring areas. Municipal waste data for 2016 indicates that about 7,000 tonnes of recycled aggregates were recovered from municipal recycling centres and a further 16,500 tonnes of incinerator bottom ash (IBA) was recovered from the energy recovery facility in Shrewsbury.
- 2.12. Construction and demolition waste is a high density, low value material which, due to transport costs and distances in a predominantly rural area, cannot be moved more than short distances on a cost effective basis. The latest available data indicates that around 97% of construction waste generated in Shropshire in 2012 was managed within the county. Of the construction and demolition waste which was used as engineering material or landfilled in 2005, it is estimated that a further 0.24 million tonnes could potentially be recycled as aggregate (derived from CLG 2007).

- 2.13. Within Shropshire (excluding Telford & Wrekin) there are 29 recycling sites which handle construction and demolition waste. However, only a proportion of the potentially recyclable waste is processed.
- 2.14. A list of active sites is provided in Appendix 10:

### **Worcestershire**

- 2.15. Planning permission was granted for an Incinerator Bottom Ash Processing and Recovery Facility at Hill and Moor Landfill Site in January 2017. This facility is tied to the life of the Hill and Moor Landfill Site and is limited to processing 50,000 tonnes per annum of Incinerator Bottom Ash. There is potential for the processed material to produce secondary aggregate but no data is yet available about whether this has occurred.
- 2.16. There is no reliable information to establish the level of production or use of recycled aggregates in Worcestershire, although the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy (2012) estimates construction and demolition waste arisings of 419,520 tonnes per annum which could potentially provide recycled aggregate.

### **Herefordshire**

- 2.17. Herefordshire is a net importer of aggregates, and overwhelmingly so for crushed rock. In addition to the need for the emerging Minerals and Waste Local Plan to help secure more permitted reserves for both sand and gravel and for crushed rock, recycled aggregates could have an increasingly important role to play in reducing the reliance upon imports of aggregates.
- 2.18. In November 2015 planning permission was granted for an inert waste recycling facility at a former sand and gravel quarry site at Lugg Bridge. The 30 hectare quarry ceased to operate in 2005 and the largely worked out site has since reverted back to agriculture with lakes. The area for the recycling facility previously housed plant and storage/stockpile areas for the quarry output of graded sand and gravel. In 2013 permission was granted to use the area as a storage and haulage yard for new or 'as-dug' construction materials. Another permission was also granted in 2013 for the continuation of the already existing read-mix concrete plant by the former quarry operator.



- 2.19. The Lugg Bridge recycling facility accepts inert material arising from construction and demolition projects for processing. This enables materials to be screened to produce recycled aggregate, hardcore and screened soils for use at other development sites and for general sale. The facility can accept up to 264,000 tonnes per annum of inert waste for processing and recycling. In 2017, the sales total for recycled and secondary materials for aggregate uses amounted to 51,090 tonnes. The majority (88%) was sold within the county, whilst the remainder was equally split between destinations in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire and south east Wales.
- 2.20. Information on two other concrete batching plants within the county is being sought and an update will be provided in the 2018 report.

### **Staffordshire**

- 2.21. A survey was carried out by Staffordshire County Council but no data was returned by industry.

### **West Midlands Conurbation**

#### **Birmingham**

- 2.22. Birmingham has a significant number of secondary and recycled aggregates production sites, which are listed in Appendix 10.

#### **Coventry**

- 2.23. There is only one known aggregates recycling site in Coventry (see below). However, data has not been collected from this site for monitoring purposes, so it is not possible to estimate the production capacity for recycled aggregates.

#### **Dudley**

- 2.24. Dudley produces Industrial By-Products; Demolition and Construction Materials; and Stockpiles or Other Reserves from the sites listed in Appendix 10.

#### **Sandwell**

- 2.25. Sites in Sandwell producing recycled/ secondary aggregates are listed in the table below. The most significant site is the Bescot Rail Depot, which deals with recycled and reprocessed track ballast, in 2015 the depot dealt with 135,012 tonnes. The track ballast is exported for

off-site use in other parts of the UK. The only other site in Sandwell that may be producing secondary aggregates is the Wednesbury Asphalt Plant.

#### Solihull

- 2.26. There are three recycling facilities at existing quarries and landfill sites in Solihull as listed in appendix 10.

#### Walsall

- 2.27. There are no quarries in Walsall producing secondary aggregates as by-products. There are six sites within Walsall with permission for the production of aggregates from construction and demolition waste and industrial by-products as identified within the table below, but only four of them were operating in 2017. Of the operational sites, one is a coating plant which is not likely to be producing any aggregates for off-site sales. Total capacity of the non-operational sites is estimated to be around 35,000 tonnes per annum, and total annual throughput capacity of the operational sites (excluding the coating plant) is estimated to be around 75,000 tonnes per annum. Sales of material are estimated to have been approximately 40,000 tonnes for aggregate use during 2017 (mostly for constructional fill) and approximately 10,000 tonnes of recycled soils.

#### Wolverhampton

There are five secondary and recycled aggregates production sites in Wolverhampton, which are listed in Appendix 10.

### 3. Transport

3.1. There is a need to record the location and throughput tonnages of rail depots. Operations for despatch are located in Shropshire (but not currently active) and for reception, in Birmingham and Walsall.

3.2. The rail-linked depot facilities in the West Midlands operating in 2017 are listed below:

- **Washwood Heath Sidings, Birmingham (CEMEX)** – aggregates receiving depot identified on the Network Rail map of Rail Served Aggregates Handling Sites (October 2013). This facility includes an aggregates distribution depot, a RMX plant, a coating plant and a facility for manufacture of railway sleepers. The manufacturing facility produces 600,000 pre-stressed railway sleepers per annum, providing 75% of Network Rail's sleeper requirements and all of London Underground's requirements. In addition, the coating plant provides around 25% of the West Midlands conurbation's requirement for asphalt, and the distribution hub handles 300,000 tonnes of aggregate products per annum.<sup>11</sup> Part of the sidings is earmarked for location of the main construction depot for the HS2 project, which will mean that the existing facilities on the site will need to be relocated, although the original proposed land-take has been scaled back. It was announced in the local press in November 2016 that Tarmac are proposing to develop a new coating plant on part of the disused sidings not affected by HS2.<sup>12</sup>
- **Small Heath Sidings, Birmingham (Tarmac)** – aggregates receiving depot identified on the Network Rail map of Rail Served Aggregates Handling Sites (October 2013) and also on the Network Rail map of Strategic and Supplementary Freight Sites (October 2011). Planning permission was granted in 2014 for a new rail-linked coating plant for processing, storage and distribution of road planings (maximum annual throughput = 100,000 TPA). This was proposed to replace the existing Tarmac National Road Planings facility in Saltley which is due to be relocated to make way for other development. It appears that the development at Small Heath Sidings will not

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<sup>11</sup> Information published on Birmingham City Council website – see: HS2 Consultations web page: <http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/hs2consultations>

<sup>12</sup> Birmingham Mail 21.11.16: <http://www.birminghampost.co.uk/business/commercial-property/old-railway-sidings-earmarked-new-12198639>

now go ahead because Tarmac are proposing to develop their new asphalt plant at Washwood Heath Sidings (see above).

- **Bescot Rail Depot, Bescot Sidings, Sandwell (Network Rail)** - (see 4.17 above) this is a facility for storage, recycling and distribution of rail ballast, and is one of seven such facilities operated by Network Rail across the rail network, which are not shown on Network Rail's map of Rail Served Aggregates Handling Sites (October 2013). Recycled aggregates produced from spent rail ballast and other re-used/ recycled materials formerly used in the rail network are offered for public sale at the Network Rail (Birmingham) Depot at Aston Church Road in Birmingham.<sup>13</sup> The Waste Data Interrogator data 2007 – 2016 indicates that the Bescot Sidings facility has a significant annual throughput capacity of around 175,000 TPA. In April 2017 Network Rail announced that Bescot Sidings is its preferred location for development of a new rail sleeper production facility to replace the existing facility at Washwood Heath.<sup>14</sup>
- **Walsall Cement and Aggregates Depot, Fairground Way (Breedon Group)** – this was originally a bulk cement distribution facility only, but has recently (2015) expanded to include a RMX plant and aggregates distribution depot. The site is shown on the Network Rail map of Rail Connected Cement Handling depots (February 2013). The upgraded facility has the capacity to import up to 330,000 TPA of aggregates by rail from sites in Derbyshire. It is operated by Breedon Group, who took over the former operator, Hope Construction Materials in 2016.

## 4. HS2

- 4.1 A key project in the west Midlands over the next 5 to 10 years will be HS2. Work on phase 1 which will link London to Birmingham is starting now and expected to be complete by 2026. Phase 2 will run from the west Midlands to Manchester in the West and Leeds in the East, with work on this phase due to be complete by 2033.

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<sup>13</sup> See Railway Recycling microsite: <https://www.railwayrecycling.co.uk/>

<sup>14</sup> Express & Star 06.04.17: <https://www.expressandstar.com/news/business/2017/04/06/bescot-chosen-by-network-rail-for-new-sleeper-factory/>, Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd 05.06.17: <https://www.networkrail.co.uk/feeds/sleeper-factory-plans-will-secure-manufacturing-jobs-in-the-west-midlands/>

- 4.2 Tarmac have noted that they are working closely with potential Tier 1 contractors on the detail development work associated with the HS2 scheme and initial indications are that requirements for aggregates and aggregate products within the WM AWP area, to be predominantly sourced from local quarries, are as follows
- 4.5Mt - concrete aggregates
  - 4.5Mt - asphalt and Type 1 sub base materials
  - 15Mt - aggregates for fill materials

These high levels of aggregates will be required within a 5 year time frame 2019 – 2024.

- 4.3 The HS2 scheme will also impact on at least three quarries (Stonebridge, Common Farm and Berkswell) and sterilise significant tonnages of minerals thereby further limiting the already limited supplies of aggregates available in these areas.

- 4.4 To date, no information has been provided by HS2 or contact made directly with the authorities in the area or the WM AWP to discuss the levels of mineral likely to be required to service this project. It is expected that an increase on current demand locally will result from this project and the AWP will work closely with the HS2 on the need for Minerals. To understand better the implications for minerals supply from the WM AWP for HS2, the AWP will actively engage with the HS2 team and seek to work closely with them moving forward.

## Appendix 1: Background and Planning Policy

### Introduction

- 1.1 This West Midlands 2017 Annual Monitoring Report (AM2017) has been prepared from returns made by the operators of quarries in the West Midlands in response to a party wide survey and provides sales and reserve data for the calendar year 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017.

### Background

- 1.2 The Aggregates Working Parties<sup>15</sup> (AWPs) were established in the 1970s to collect and monitor data on aggregates provision as an aid to minerals planning. AWP are joint local government-central government-industry bodies that monitor the supply of, demand for, and reserves of, all aggregates including both primary aggregate and alternative sources in local authority areas. They also consider the implications of supply to, and from, these areas. They are not policy-making bodies, but provide information to facilitate the work of Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs), national government agencies and the minerals industry. They also feed regional views to the Government through the national forum, the National Coordinating Group (NCG). The NCG had not met for a number of years until a meeting took place in October 2017.
- 1.3 The core functions of the AWP, as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance, are to:
- consider, scrutinise and provide advice on the Local Aggregate Assessments of each mineral planning authority within the West Midlands area;
  - provide an assessment of the position of overall demand and supply for the Aggregate Working Party area; and
  - obtain, collect and report on data on minerals activity within the West Midlands area.
- 1.4 The AWP are operated under contracts between the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and the Chairs of the AWP, and receive funding from the Department to prepare papers, reports, and data collations as recommended by the NCG.
- 1.5 The membership of West Midlands Aggregates Working Party (WMAWP) comprises officers of each of the MPAs, representatives of three industry trade associations the Mineral

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<sup>15</sup> Previously known as Regional Aggregate Working Parties but has now changed to reflect national guidelines.

Products Association (MPA), the British Aggregates Association (BAA) and the Federation of Demolition Contractors, and officers of the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG). It comprises the following sub-regions:

- Herefordshire
- Worcestershire
- Shropshire
- Staffordshire
- Warwickshire
- West Midlands Conurbation

1.6 WMAWP is chaired by a Chief Planning Officer or Director from one of the MPAs. The 2017 Chairman was Adrian Cooper, Planning Policy and Strategy Manager at Shropshire Council. The AWP is also serviced by a Technical Secretary, who for 2017 was Carolyn Williams of Urban Vision. The membership of the West Midlands AWP for 2017 is set out in Appendix 1 and minutes of the most recent AWP meeting are presented at Appendix 2.

### **Planning Policy**

1.7 There are several policies that the AWP complies and takes guidance from.

#### The National Planning Policy Framework

1.8 The NPPF requires MPAs to make provision for a steady and adequate supply of minerals; to define mineral safeguarding areas; to safeguard wharves, rail heads and certain aggregate processing facilities and plant.

1.9 The NPPF requires MPAs to participate in an Aggregates Working Party (AWP); to prepare an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA); to make provision for the land won or other elements of their LAA in their mineral plans, taking account of the advice of the AWP and the National Aggregate Coordinating Group (NCG) as appropriate.

#### Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS)

1.10 AWP's are to produce an annual report on minerals activity in their area, provide technical advice to MPAs on the adequacy of a LAA, and provide an assessment on the position of

overall demand and supply in its area, including whether, in its view, the area is making a full contribution towards meeting both national and local needs.

National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision 2009

1.11 The most recent National and Sub National Guidelines are the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020 published on 29 June 2009. The levels of provision set out in the Guidelines are summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1: National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2005 –2020 (Mt)**

New Regions Mt.	Guidelines for land-won production in Region		Assumptions		
	Land-won Sand & Gravel	Land-won Crushed Rock	Marine Sand & Gravel	Alternative Materials (a)	Net Imports to England
<b>South East England</b>	195	25	121	130	31
<b>London</b>	18	0	72	95	12
<b>East of England</b>	236	8	14	117	7
<b>East Midlands</b>	174	500	0	110	0
<b>West Midlands</b>	165	82	0	100	23
<b>South West</b>	85	412	12	142	5
<b>North West</b>	52	154	15	117	55
<b>Yorkshire &amp; the Humber</b>	78	212	5	133	3
<b>North East</b>	24	99	20	50	0
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>136</b>

**Report Scope**

1.12 As with previous AM surveys, this AM2017 report is primarily a monitor at the West Midlands wide scale. Data on primary aggregates sales from land-won sand and gravel sites, wharves and rail depots for 2017 has been provided by operators via the AWP technical secretary who collated the individual site returns. An inventory of quarries, wharves and rail depots is provided in Appendix 4.

1.13 Other information on secondary and recycled aggregates and events of interest is also provided along with information on planning decisions and progress on Development Plan



Documents. In order to provide an indication of trends, this Annual Report compares data for 2017 with data for earlier years.

- 1.14 The planning context for this report is the National Planning Policy Framework<sup>16</sup> (NPPF) at the national level and local plans as the overall strategic plan for the area.

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<sup>16</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG March 2012

## Appendix 2: Development Plans

- 1.1 All of the MPAs in the West Midlands have adopted plans (or saved policies) related to minerals planning as set out in Table 2.

### Development Plans Status

Authority/County	
<b>Shropshire</b>	<p>Adopted Core Strategy (2011) and Site Allocations and Policies Plan (2015). Local Plan Review commenced with Issues &amp; Strategic Options consultation in January 2017.</p> <p>Currently reviewing these plans with a view to the formal submission of a replacement Local Plan at the end of 2019. The review will address the need for any additional provision for minerals and waste needs.</p>
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<p>The Third Stage Consultation, on a full draft of the Minerals Local Plan, commenced in December 2016 and ran until March 2017. Local Development Scheme updated in July 2017 to include a further call for sites and additional consultation prior to "soundness" consultation.</p> <p>Undertaking a 4<sup>th</sup> Call for Sites and there will be a full consultation in late 2018 with pre-submission programmed for Spring 2019 and adoption in 2020.</p>
<b>Herefordshire</b>	<p>Herefordshire: Adopted Core Strategy 2015. Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP) is currently being produced. In 2017 a second call for sites and the Minerals and Waste Needs Assessments were undertaken. Consultation on the draft MWLP is programmed for Autumn 2018, with adoption programmed for late 2019.</p>
<b>Staffordshire</b>	<p>Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015 – 2030) was adopted February 2017.</p>
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<p>Revised Plan to be taken to Cabinet in June 2018, followed by a 6 week consultation period during September / October 2018.</p>
<b>Black Country Authorities</b>	<p>The 4 Black Country Authorities (Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton) adopted their joint Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) in February 2011 and this document identifies various mineral sites and sets out detailed minerals policies. The Borough Development Strategy was formally adopted by Dudley Council on 27th February 2017. Main Modifications to the Walsall Site Allocations Document (SAD) has been consulted upon between February and April 2018. Review of joint BCCS started in 2016 – consultation on Issues &amp; Option took place in 2017 and a revised BCCS is expected to be adopted by the end of 2021.</p>
<b>Birmingham Development</b>	<p>Adopted January 2017. The plan includes policies on waste and minerals. Chapter 8 and paragraphs 3.14 – 3.14D of the UDP 2005 remains extant until</p>

Authority/County	
<b>Plan</b>	adoption of the Development Management document policies. Consultation on the pre-submission version of this document is anticipated to take place in 2018 with submission for examination expected 2019. The date of adoption will be dependent on the examination process.
<b>Telford and Wrekin</b>	The Telford & Wrekin Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in January 2018.
<b>Coventry</b>	The Local Plan and City Centre Area Action Plan were both adopted in January 2018.
<b>Solihull</b>	Current Local Plan adopted 2013, containing minerals and waste policies. Local Plan Review commenced July 2015, consultation on Draft Local Plan commenced December 2016 to February 2017 and a summary of representations to the Draft Local Plan Review consultation was reported to Cabinet Members in July 2017. Submission to SoS is programmed for winter 2018/19 with adoption in summer 2019.
<b>Stoke-on-Trent</b>	The council is in the early stages of preparing a new Joint Local Plan with Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council. A Strategic Options consultation was undertaken from 17 <sup>th</sup> July to 22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2017 and Preferred Options consulted on in early 2018. Publication consultation is programmed for Oct/Nov 2019 and submission to SoS in April 2020.

## Appendix 3: AWP Membership

Aggregate Working Party Representatives	
<b>Chairman</b>	<p><b>Adrian Cooper</b>            Planning Policy and Strategy Manager            Shropshire Council            The Shirehall            Abbey Foregate            Shrewsbury            SY2 6ND            Tel: 01743 252568  <a href="mailto:adrian.cooper@shropshire.gov.uk">adrian.cooper@shropshire.gov.uk</a></p>
<b>Secretary</b>	<p><b>Mike Halsall</b>            Minerals &amp; Waste Planning Unit            Urban Vision Partnership Ltd            Civic Centre            Chorley Road            Swinton            Salford            M27 5AS            Tel: 0161 779 6096  <a href="mailto:mike.halsall@urbanvision.org.uk">mike.halsall@urbanvision.org.uk</a></p>
Government Representatives	
Department for Communities and Local Government	<p><b>Vicky Engelke</b>            Planning Development Plans            MHCLG            Fry Building            2 Marsham Street            London            SW1P 4DF  <a href="mailto:Vicky.Engelke@communities.gsi.gov.uk">Vicky.Engelke@communities.gsi.gov.uk</a></p>

<b>Local Government Representatives</b>	
Warwickshire County Council	Tony Lyons / Ranjit Sagoo
Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council	David Piper
Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council	Maurice Barlow
Staffordshire County Council	Matthew Griffin
Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council	Mark Watkins
Worcestershire County Council	Marianne Joynes
Herefordshire Council	Victoria Eaton
Telford & Wrekin Council	Harjot Rayet
Shropshire County Council	Adrian Cooper
Walsall Borough Council	Dawn Sherwood
Coventry City Council	Robert Haigh
Stoke on Trent City Council	Tom Lewis
Birmingham City Council	Brian Dore / Alexa O'Neill
Wolverhampton City Council	TBC
<b>Industry Representatives</b>	
Mineral Products Association	Mark North
Lafarge Tarmac	Nick Atkins
Cemex	Shaun Denny
Hanson	Keith Bird
British Aggregates Association (BAA) – Breedon Aggregates	Trefor Evans / Peter Huxtable
<b>Other Representatives</b>	
Environment Agency	Jim Davies

## Appendix 4: AWP Meeting Minutes

### West Midlands Aggregate Working Party

#### Minutes of Meeting Monday 17<sup>th</sup> July 2017

11 am – 2 pm Birmingham

#### Attendees:

Adrian Cooper	Shropshire ( <b>Chair</b> )	AC
Brian Dore	Birmingham	BD
Nick Horlsey	Mineral Products Association	NH
Harjot Rayet	Telford	HR
Keith Bird	Hanson	KB
Peter Huxtable	British Aggregates Association	BAA
Carolyn Williams	Urban Vision ( <b>Secretariat</b> )	CW
Marianne Joynes	Worcestershire	MJ
Maurice Barlow	Solihull	MB
Matthew Griffin	Staffordshire	MG
David Piper	Dudley	DP
Ranjit Sagoo	Warwickshire	RS
Dawn Sherwood	Walsall	DS
Tom Lewis	Stoke	TL
Victoria Eaton	Herefordshire	VE
Tony Lyons	Warwickshire	TL

#### Apologies:

Eamon Mythen	CLG
Mark North	MPA
Jo Davies	Breedon Aggregates
Rob Haigh	Coventry
Nick Atkins	Tarmac

Tim Claxton	Aggregate
Shaun Denny	Cemex
Gavin Ashford	APT Group
Mark Watkins	Sandwell

### **Item 1 - Introduction and Apologies**

- 1.1 AC welcomed everyone to the meeting and invited members to introduce themselves for record keeping.

### **Item 2 – Minutes of last meeting**

- 2.1 Adrian Cooper (AC) mentioned the need to agree to work to tables for LAAs to be prepared. Minutes accepted.

**Action: MH to update Minutes, finalise and circulate**

### **Item 3 – Annual Survey**

- 3.1 Carolyn Williams (CW) commented that a very draft report had been prepared as she was still awaiting information from some areas. Tony Lyons (TL) now has data and will send this on to CW.
- 3.2 AC commented that as the report was incomplete the AWP would not make comments at this stage but opened the room for the members to raise any concerns.
- 3.3 CW commented on the different information included in AWP's elsewhere and suggested changes to the WM AWP. This would include a more detailed summary of the overall findings for the WM AWP and changes to tables in the appendices on existing sites to include end dates of permissions, and for the appendices on planning permissions to be amended to planning applications and split to show those determined and those awaiting a decision.
- 3.4 Matthew Griffin (MG) agreed cessation dates would be useful. AC liked the idea of interregional conformity and agreed CW should make the changes to the report.

**Action: TL so send through outstanding data and CW to update report accordingly**

- 3.4 Marianne Jones (MJ) commented that she was aware the AWP's were trying to create a composite survey form and this was being led by the MPA, Nick Horsley (NH) was not aware of this and unable to comment.
- 3.5 Peter Huxtable (PH) commented that Eat Anglia were concerned that there was too much detail on the form. PH also questioned the use of secondary's and no new surveys of this potential resource.
- 3.6 AC commented that the surveys on recycled and secondary materials were undertaken some time ago, and that best data would now be from EA' Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) for waste received at licensed facilities.
- 3.7 MJ asked if AMRI and AM surveys are not continuing can we collect that information through the AWP survey. AC commented that we can raise questions on the form at the National Coordinating Group (NCG) meeting in October. AC then invited any other issues with the survey to be discussed.
- 3.8 AC commented that in Shropshire they had struggled in obtaining responses, with most operators only responding when chased, and this was not limited to small operators. AC also found himself having to explain what the survey is and what it is used for to operators.

- 3.9 NH commented for any members to let them know of any issues if operators are members of the MPA and he will take this up.
- 3.10 Maurice Barlow (MB) commented that Solihull has no issues with primary aggregate responses but received none for secondary survey.
- 3.11 AC commented that with WDI only being released in October, it is too late for updating the report
- 3.12 TL commented that Warwickshire also has no issues with primary aggregates, but they only had a few sites so can chase them. On secondary aggregates, they received 3/9 responses.
- 3.13 Brian Dore (BD) informed the AWP that of the 38 addresses for secondary aggregates producers he had found, he received 5 responses and questioned was the lack of responses due to concern of what we are doing with the data?
- 3.13 David Piper (DP) said that the responses rate in Dudley was also poor.
- 3.14 MJ added that Worcestershire have been using their monitoring officer to undertake the surveys and to nudge operators for responses during visits. They are not surveying everyone for secondary aggregates as they have not received anything useful.
- 3.15 VE commented that although they had had issues previously with primary survey responses, they had no issues this year.
- 3.16 Dawn Sherwood (DS) Walsall had not sent any forms out but felt that it would not make any difference and proposed to roll 2015 figures forward.
- 3.17 AC asked NH if there was anything national that could be used. NH commented that for highways there is road planings information. The big issue is for waste managed on site. NH commented that nationally, secondary aggregates contribute about 25% at most to the aggregate supply. When looking at what is needed from an industry point of view, it is primary that is of concern for future supply as secondary and not likely to contribute more than they currently do now.
- 3.18 The AWP agreed that WDI was the most accurate source of data currently available for secondary aggregates (C&D waste). CW offered to produce some data and a list of sites from WDI for the AWP to agree for inclusion in the AWP report.
- 3.19 TL raised an issue they currently have with an operator who is trying to influence their Local Plan to include a figure of the amount of material produced based on a percentage of Warwickshire CCs contribution to regional numbers from the past surveys undertaken on Secondary and Recycled Aggregates nationally. There is a concern on how much this figure will lead to a reduction in primary aggregates. TL commented a similar issue had also been raised on OCCs Local Plan. The issue raised was around the quality of the material now being produced as a result of washing etc which was increasing the supply of secondary aggregates. NH commented that the OCC example also included china clay waste, although the quantities where small.
- 3.20 There was not support around the AWP for using the national figures. AC recalled the work undertaken by International Synergies and will asked if he can get an update on this work.

**Actions: CW to run data from the WDI on secondary aggregates for use in the AWP report.**

**AC to raise concerns on the surveys to the NCG group in October and discuss the relevance of continuing surveying the secondary aggregates going forward.**

**AC to contact International Synergies re update top their work**

#### **Item 4 – LAAs**

##### Warwickshire

- 4.1 TL Presented the figures for Warwickshire 2017 LAA which they are in the process of finishing. AC questioned why operators are not bringing forward sites in their area and TL responded to say that the industry interest is mainly from smaller operators with no rush to bring anything forward.
- 4.2 NH commented that in Wales the AWP's are looking at the higher levels between the 3 and 10 yr averages and taking account of major infrastructure projects. NH and TL agreed that they had both heard that the SE is likely to be required to supply material for HS2, however there are yet no figures



on how much will be required. NH commented that only the Swansea tidal barrage had provided figures, and this development is likely to require the total S&G supply from Wales which would impact on their export capability.

- 4.1 Other areas have not yet progressed this years LAA. CW raised the need for figures to update tables in the AMR. The POS timetable for September is what MPAs should be aiming for. DS commented that her priority is to get the delayed 2016 LAA (2015 Figures) out and the AWP can use that.
- 4.2 AC commented that there is a lack of M&W staff around to undertake this work, with the majority of M&W officers being within Shropshire, Warwickshire and Staffordshire, but in Shropshire not all M&W and only ½ staff member for this area. There was concern raised that the issue is not restricted to local authorities, Keith Bird (KB) commented that the industry has the same problem and they are now run by multinationals who don't understand the issues to the same levels as the previous management.
- 4.3 NH added that the industry are freeing up staff and as such don't have the time to attend the meetings as they would have done previously, and as such are pushing back on the MPA and BAA to raise their concerns.
- 4.5 Harjot Rayet (HR) mentioned that she was enrolled on the Institute of Quarrying Course for Minerals Planners and will forward details to CW to circulate.

**Actions: All authority to prepare LAAs for consultation in September.**

**RH to forward minerals course details to CW for circulation with the Minutes.**

#### **Item 5 – Methodology for Calculation of Aggregate Requirements in Minerals Plans (Warwickshire)**

- 5.1 TL informed the AWP that Richard Wilcox had devised a form regarding how they had calculated their plan requirement and provided a copy to attendees. This sets out the process for devising their figures as it had been suggested that there was an overprovision and the requirements were too high.
- 5.2 They had received representation from a mineral consultant suggesting that they do not need to provide for the landbank after the end of the plan period and welcomed views on this. KB was not sure that approach would work. AC added that the landbank is required to respect the time and effort needed to bring forward sites and they plan for this.
- 5.3 KB, MJ and NH all stated that we need to plan for a steady and adequate supply at least and this is the minimum needed. NH added whether the 3 or 10 years and any other information of importance. TL commented the argument behind not having the landbank was that plans would be reviewed every 5 years. NH questioned whether there was any confidence in this being achieved considering the current lack of coverage nationally. MPA would not be comfortable with this approach and would want the landbank included. NH asked what the issue was with over provision?
- 5.4 AC commented the approach is planning for business continuity and not wanting to stop local competition. He also suggested that WCC needed a development profile for the area showing the need for increased supply to meet ambitions of the WMCA and HS2. He also questioned what the impact of the approach would be on local supply and demand. KB commented that there was nothing on housing growth or HS2 in the numbers.

#### **Item 6 – Progress on Development Plans**

- 6.1 Telford – Awaiting to hear on the Modifications following the EiP. Consultation on the modification likely to be early 2018 which adoption following. Modifications include an issue regarding an MSA in the urban area and one site issue. Evidence in support of the approach includes past mining in the area meaning no minerals left for extraction or room to expand at existing sites. Awaiting Inspectors comments
- 6.2 Stoke – Preparing Joint Local Plan with Newcastle under Lyme which is out for consultation in July but does not include M&W. Expecting preferred options end of this year/early 2018 which may include details on M&W.
- 6.3 Dudley – Adopted strategy March 2017. Black Country Adoption aimed for late 2021. Issues and Options consultation out now for 10 weeks until 8<sup>th</sup> September which includes a call for sites which

includes M&W (<http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/>). Document contains a broad approach to M&W similar to the 2011 version. Evidence base work to be discussed between authorities but likely to be some updates. Preferred option expected September 2018, Draft Plan September 2019, Publication February 2020 with submission June 2020 and Adoption Autumn 2021

- 6.4 Sandwell – Undertaking a review of the Joint Core Strategy, mainly focussed on housing, not minerals. Issues and Options consultation is programmed for consultation in March 2017.
- 6.5 Worcestershire – Consultation closed in March, 54 responses received. Not enough sites for M&W put forward LDS going to cabinet in July including a further call for sites at the end of the year. Submission planned for late 2019.
- 6.6 Herefordshire – Consultants produced Issues and Options report for M&W plan along with a waste needs assessment and a call for sites. Looking at consultation from end July/Early August for 8 weeks.
- 6.7 Staffordshire – Minerals Plan Adopted February 2017 now looking at review of the waste plan which was adopted in 2012.
- 6.8 Warwickshire – Report on Publication to go back to cabinet in October with topic paper and consultation report. Aiming for submission end of 2018.
- 6.9 Birmingham – Plan adopted January 2017.
- 6.10 Shropshire – Reviewing plan based on housing figures only. Will replace existing documents with one Local Plan, current timetable for submission is 2018. Strategic level options consulted on Jan-Mar 2017 with a phased preferred options following – small sections at a time no single plan, housing numbers expected in November. Nothing explicit on M&W yet but expect they will need further minerals allocations on top of existing. Covering need early next year and sites Autumn next year. Expecting a number of windfall applications in the next 6 months
- 6.11 Solihull – Preferred Option consultation complete and currently working through responses.
- 6.12 Walsall – AAP submitted and EiP in September.

#### **Item 7 – Update from Industry**

- 7.1 Mark North (MN) provided information prior to the meeting which NH was happy to take questions on. NH added that David Payne has taken over the CBI Minerals Group secretary from Ken Hobden and the minerals strategy is likely to be published in Autumn
- 7.2 NH raised concerns that there was no firm commitment to the continuation of the AWP following the end of the current contract. The MPA have been in discussion with the BGS regarding their survey work and the BGS minerals factsheets. PH also raised these issues and the need to work with CLG.
- 7.3 NH also noted the withdrawal of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Plan and that Northumberland have also just withdrawn theirs. AC noted that this issue had been discussed at the POS M&W forum and that this now leaves the authority at risk of determining applications without an up to date plan.

**Action: AC to write to CLG raising concerns of the AWP over future data and survey work.**

#### **Item 8 – CLG Update**

- 8.1 NO update provided by CLG. AC and CW informed the group of the informal NCG meeting which had been arranged by the MPA for October 11<sup>th</sup>.

#### **Item 9 – Date of next meeting**

- 9.1 To follow the NCG in October preferred days Monday or Thursday.

**Action: CW to send invitation request through liaison with Brian Dore.**

#### **Item 10 – AOB**

- 10.1 MJ raised some concerns regarding figures in the WM AMR and the AMRI survey differing. MJ requested CW look at the figures to see if can identify the problem.

**Action: MJ to send information through to CW to review.**

**West Midlands Aggregate Working Party****Minutes of Meeting Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> November 2017****10 am – 1 pm Birmingham****Attendees:**

Adrian Cooper	Shropshire ( <b>Chair</b> )	AC
Brian Dore	Birmingham	BD
Shaun Denny	Cemex	SD
Jim Davies	EA	JD
Keith Bird	Hanson	KB
Mark Watkins	Sandwell	MW
Mike Halsall	Urban Vision ( <b>Secretariat</b> )	MH
Phil Ward	Worcestershire	MW
Maurice Barlow	Solihull	MB
Matthew Griffin	Staffordshire	MG
Ranjit Sagoo	Warwickshire	RS
Dawn Sherwood	Walsall	DS
Victoria Eaton	Herefordshire	VE
Tony Lyons	Warwickshire	TL
Nick Atkins	Tarmac	NA

**Apologies:**

Vicky Engelke	CLG
Mark North	MPA
Jo Davies	Breedon Aggregates
Rob Haigh	Coventry
Tim Claxton	Aggregate
Peter Huxtable	BAA

Gavin Ashford	APT Group
Mark Watkins	Sandwell
Nick Horsley	MPA
Carolyn Williams	Urban Vision
David Piper	Dudley
Harjot Rayet	Telford
Joanne Mayne	Stoke
Marianne Joynes	Worcs
Mark Page	Hanson
Trefor Evans	BAA
Thomas Lewis	Stoke

### **Item 1 - Introduction and Apologies**

- 1.1 Adrian Cooper (AC) welcomed everyone to the meeting and invited members to introduce themselves for record keeping.

### **Item 2 – Minutes of last meeting**

- 2.1 The minutes were agreed.

### **Item 3 – NCG Update**

- 3.2 AC went through minutes of the NCG meeting which had not yet been finalised and circulated. Comments were as follows:
- NCG had not met for 5 years and there was a good turnout
  - Communication amongst the regions has broken down somewhat
  - A standard template is required or forecast model is required for identifying future trends if a breakaway from the 10 year average method is to be adopted
  - If the NPPF review is going to reflect planned urban growth then the minerals section should also be revisited to reflect this
  - The lead-in times for the release of reserves to meet future development demand need to be taken into consideration
- 3.2 Brian Dore (BD) commented that depleting reserves will slow housing growth and construction costs will increase, resulting in further delays.
- 3.3 Nick Atkins (NA) commented that the market would react and sort the issue but it would mean more expensive minerals in the interim while reserves are released.
- 3.4 AC explained that funding for AWP is unclear going forward, as was whether a national survey would be undertaken.
- 3.5 Ranjit Sagoo (RS) queried whether there would be an AWP response to NPPF changes. AC replied that if any consultation on the minerals section occurs then yes we can collate responses.

- 3.6 Keith Bird (KB) mentioned that at the East Mids AMR they agreed to write a follow-up letter to the NCG expressing the importance of the AWP funding.

**Action: AC to liaise with Lonek in relation to the East Midlands response**

#### Item 4 – Annual Survey

- 4.1 Mike Halsall (MH) gave a brief overview of the report and explained there are some outstanding sections. Matthew Griffin (MG) queried one of the landbank figures and also suggested the LAA figure in Table 5 is removed.
- 4.2 KB explained what was discussed at the East Mids AWP meeting with regards to including both imports and exports within the region and identify local supply issues. This would come from the LAA data and the 2014 national survey. MH agreed to take same approach to West Mids as was agreed with East Mids.

**Actions: MH to send an email to each authority for which further information is required and update AMR with LAA data and national survey figures. MG to email MH with details of landbank discrepancy.**

#### Item 5 – LAAs

- 5.1 AC explained that LAAs had been received late and the consensus was that people had not had chance to review them yet. It was agreed that comments would be issued by end of November.
- 5.2 There was some discussion about the West Midlands conurbation LAA due to lack of resources and it was agreed between Dawn Sherwood (DS) and Maurice Barlow (MB) that they would try to produce something between them.
- 5.3 There was some discussion about what is the minimum level of detail to be included in an LAA and it was agreed that the POS guidance would be circulated.

**Actions: All to make any comments on LAAs by end of November and any outstanding LAAs be distributed before the end of the year. MH to circulate**

#### Item 6 – Progress on Development Plans

- 6.4 Sandwell – Undertaking a review of the Joint Core Strategy and site allocations document.
- 6.5 Worcestershire – Undertaking a 4<sup>th</sup> Call for Sites and there will be a full consultation in August 2018 with pre-submission programmed for Spring 2019 and adoption in 2020.
- 6.6 Herefordshire – Consultants provided a presentation. Issues and options has been produced. A draft plan is programmed for spring 2018 with adoption programmed for 2019.
- 6.7 Staffordshire – Minerals Plan Adopted February 2017 now looking at review of the waste plan which was adopted in 2012.
- 6.8 Warwickshire – Due to a large increase in permitted reserves, Cabinet resolved to go back to publication stage with fewer sites allocated (6.5Mt instead of 8Mt).
- 6.9 Birmingham Development Plan - adopted January 2017. The plan includes policies on waste and minerals. Chapter 8 and paragraphs 3.14 – 3.14D of the UDP 2005 remains extant until adoption of the Development Management document policies. It is envisaged that the new DPD which includes Development Control policies will be adopted in 2018.
- 6.10 Shropshire – Reviewing plan based on housing figures only and a Green Belt review. Will replace existing documents with one Local Plan. Do not envisage allocating minerals sites at present due to large reserves.
- 6.11 Solihull –Preferred Option consultation complete and currently working through responses.
- 6.12 Walsall – Had a short examination. Main mods will be consulted upon. Adoption is due early next year.
- 6.13 There was some discussion on whether there should be a 7/10 year landbank at the end of the plan period. It was agreed there should be until last day of plan being in force.

**Item 7 – Update from Industry**

- 7.1 KB explained there had been a second successive quarterly decline in sales against the previous year and other industry representatives agreed that the industry was slow at the moment but this did not necessarily match construction figures.

**Item 8 – Date of next meeting**

- 8.1 February, so to be prior to AWP contract ending in March.

**Action: MH to send invitation request through liaison with Brian Dore.**

**Item 9 – AOB**

- 9.1 Jim Davies (JD) requested that he be contacted with any issues EA related and was interested in restoration schemes requiring large volumes of waste material and water abstraction schemes.
- 9.2 AC noted that following a HS2 meeting, that HS2 representatives may want to contact the AWP in the future for advice on sourcing materials due to lack of expertise at local authorities.

## Appendix 3: Glossary

**Apportionment** - currently set by the 'National and regional requirements for aggregate provision in England 2005-2020', a specified amount of aggregates to be produced annually on a sub-regional basis.

**Core Strategy/Local Plan** - a plan setting out the spatial vision for the Local Planning Authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision.

**Duty to co-operate** - introduced by the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, requires Local Authorities and other public bodies to co-operate on planning issues.

**High Specification Aggregate** - natural and artificial coarse aggregates which meet the physical test criteria for Polished Stone Value and Aggregate Abrasion Value.

**Licence Application Area** - areas which are in the process of being developed for new licence dredge areas. These areas are subject to a full environmental impact assessment and public consultation before permission is granted by the Marine Management Organisation.

**Licence Option Area** - awarded by the Crown Estate following a successful tender by a company seeking to develop a new dredging area. The company is permitted to explore the area for viable resources during a period of 5 years, during which the licence application process must be completed.

**Licensed Dredge Area** - active licenced dredge areas.

**Local Development Framework** - a set of Local Development Documents which include the Local Development Scheme, Statement of Community Involvement and Local Plan.

## Appendix 6: Acronyms

<b>AM</b>	Annual Monitoring
<b>AMR</b>	Annual Monitoring Report
<b>AWP</b>	Aggregate Working Party
<b>BAA</b>	British Aggregates Association
<b>BGS</b>	British Geological Survey
<b>BMAPA</b>	British Marine Aggregate Producers Association
<b>CDEW</b>	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
<b>CLG</b>	Communities and Local Government
<b>HSA</b>	High Specification Aggregate
<b>LDF</b>	Local Development Framework
<b>MDF</b>	Minerals Development Framework
<b>MLP</b>	Minerals Local Plan
<b>MPA</b>	Mineral Products Association
<b>MPAs</b>	Mineral Planning Authorities
<b>MPG</b>	Minerals Planning Guidance
<b>MPS</b>	Minerals Planning Statement
<b>Mt.</b>	Million Tonnes
<b>NCG</b>	National Co-Ordinating Group
<b>NFDC</b>	National Federation of Demolition Contractors
<b>NPPF</b>	National Planning Policy Framework
<b>RPB</b>	Regional Planning Body
<b>RPG</b>	Regional Planning Guidance
<b>RSS</b>	Regional Spatial Strategy
<b>RTAB</b>	Regional Technical Advisory Body
<b>UDP</b>	Unitary Development Plan



## Appendix 7: Active, Inactive and Dormant Aggregate Mineral Workings 2017

Active, Inactive and Dormant Aggregate Mineral Workings in 2017 (material in dormant sites not surveyed).

### Active

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material	End Date
<b>Shropshire</b>			
Wood Lane Quarry	SJ 422 328	Sand and Gravel	-
Norton Farm	SJ 497 075	Sand and Gravel	-
Bromfield Quarry	SO 481 773	Sand and Gravel	-
Gonsal Quarry	SJ 484 044	Sand and Gravel	-
Bridgwalton Quarry	SO 689 920	Sand and Gravel	-
Haughmond Hill Quarry	SJ 542 148	Crushed Rock	-
Clee Hill Quarry	SO 599 762	Crushed Rock	-
Llyncllys Quarry	SJ 264 242	Crushed Rock	-
Bayston Hill Quarry	SJ 493 091	Crushed Rock	-
Leaton Quarry	N/A	Crushed Rock	-
<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Captains Barn Farm	SK 950 455	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone	2026
Croxden	SK 033 417	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone	2023
Freehay	SK 015 411	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone	2025
Rugeley	SK 010 181	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone	2031
Barton	SK 195 155	Sand and Gravel	2030
Newbold Quarry (Tucklesholme)	SK 205 195	Sand and Gravel	2029
Uttoxeter	SK 097 351	Sand and Gravel	2016

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material	End Date
Four Ashes	SJ 927 097	Sand and Gravel	2021
Pottal Pool	SJ 973 147	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone	2034
Saredon Quarry	SJ 944 080	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone	2028
Seisdon	SO 700 950	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone	2018
Alrewas	SK 175 125	Sand and Gravel	2027
Cranebrook	SK 070 064	Sandstone	2033
Hints/ Hopwas	SK 163 462	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone	2016
Shire Oak	SK 063 042	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone	2019
Weeford	SK 133 026	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone	2042
<b>Solihull</b>			
Berkswell Quarry	SP 226 810	Sand and Gravel	13/09/2022
Meriden Quarry	SP 231 812	Sand and Gravel	-
Stonebridge Quarry	SP 208 833	Sand and Gravel	25/06/2027
<b>Telford</b>			
Leaton quarry	SJ 615 114	Crushed Rock/Igneous	31/12/2040
Hadley Quarry	SJ 685 110	Brick Clay	31/12/2032
<b>Warwickshire</b>			
Brinklow	SP 422 787	Sand and Gravel	-
Bubbenhall	SP 363 713	Sand and Gravel	-
High Cross	SP 465887	Sand and Gravel	-
Wolston Fields	SP 274 442	Sand and Gravel	-
Mancetter	SP 310 952	Diorite	-
Jees and Boon	SP 367 886	Diorite	-

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material	End Date
<b>Worcestershire</b>			
Clifton Quarry (Tarmac)	SO 845 460	Sand and gravel	31.12.2030
Ryall's Court Quarry (Cemex)	SO 385 241	Sand and gravel	31/12/2026
Wildmoor Quarry	SO 950 759	Sand	2042
<b>Herefordshire</b>			
Leinthall Earls Quarry (Breedon Aggregates)	SO 344 268	Crushed Rock	-
Perton Quarry	SO 359 239	Crushed Rock	-
Wellington Quarry (Tarmac)	SO 350 247	Sand and gravel	-

**Inactive**

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material	End Date
<b>Shropshire</b>			
Sleep Quarry	SJ 480 265	Sand and Gravel	-
Morville Quarry	SO 685 936	Sand and Gravel	-
Conyburg Wood Quarry	SJ 550 060	Sand and Gravel	-
Buildwas Quarry	SJ 647 041	Sand and Gravel	-
Farley Quarry	SJ 629 017	Crushed Rock	-
Callow Quarry	SJ 387 050	Crushed Rock	-
Coates Quarry	SO 602 994	Crushed Rock	-
Lea Quarry	SO 590 980	Crushed Rock	-
Blodwell Quarry	SJ 257 229	Crushed Rock	-
<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Trentham	SJ 750 380	Sand and Gravel	2042
Moneymore	SK133 026	Sand and Gravel	2042
Weavers Hill	SJ 794 203	Sand	2022

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material	End Date
Kevin	SK 086 465	Limestone	2028
Wardlow/ Wredon	SK 087 572	Limestone	2046
<b>Walsall</b>			
Branton Hill	SK 065 001	Sand	Feb 2042 End date likely to change once application BC64995P for quarry extension is formally approved – see Appendix 6 below.
<b>Worcestershire</b>			
Chadwich Mill (Pinches Quarry)	SO 966 755	Sand	30/11/2019
<b>Herefordshire</b>			
Shobdon Quarry	SO 339 260	Sand and Gravel	-
Upper Lyde Quarry (Quarrying due to begin 2018)	SO 339 260	Sand and Gravel	-
<b>Solihull</b>			
Common Farm Quarry	SP 203 845	Sand and Gravel	-

### Dormant

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material	End Date
<b>Staffordshire</b>			
Hilton Park	SJ 952 045	Sand and Gravel	2042
Poolhouse Road	SO 853 927	Sand and Gravel	2042
Whittington Hall Lane	SO 870 820	Sand and Gravel	2042
<b>Telford</b>			
Donnington Wood Quarry (East of A4640, Redhill Way)	SJ 713 114	Brick Clay	21/02/2042

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material	End Date
<b>Shropshire</b>			
More Quarry	SO 325 933	Crushed Rock	-
Nantmawr Quarry	SJ 253 242	Crushed Rock	-

## Appendix 8: Monitoring of Planning Applications

Planning Applications for primary aggregate extraction determined 1 January to 31 December 2017

Authority/Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
Staffordshire	L.14/03/817 MW	Alrewas Quarry	Planning application for a southern extension with restoration to agriculture, amenity and nature conservation by importation of restoration materials	Permitted
Staffordshire	L.15/04/805-808 MW	Hints/ Hopwas Quarry	Proposed North West extension; continued use of existing processing plant and site access onto Watling Street; comprehensive phased quarrying and restoration scheme for existing quarry and North West extension area as consolidation application	Approved subject to completion of legal agreement.
Staffordshire	L.16/05/809 MW	Shire Oak Quarry	Planning application for an eastern extension (inclusive of additional sand and gravel mineral working, subsequent infilling with inert material, landscaping works and all ancillary	Approved subject to completion of legal agreement.

Authority/Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
			works) and to consolidate existing permissions with a composite revised restoration scheme	

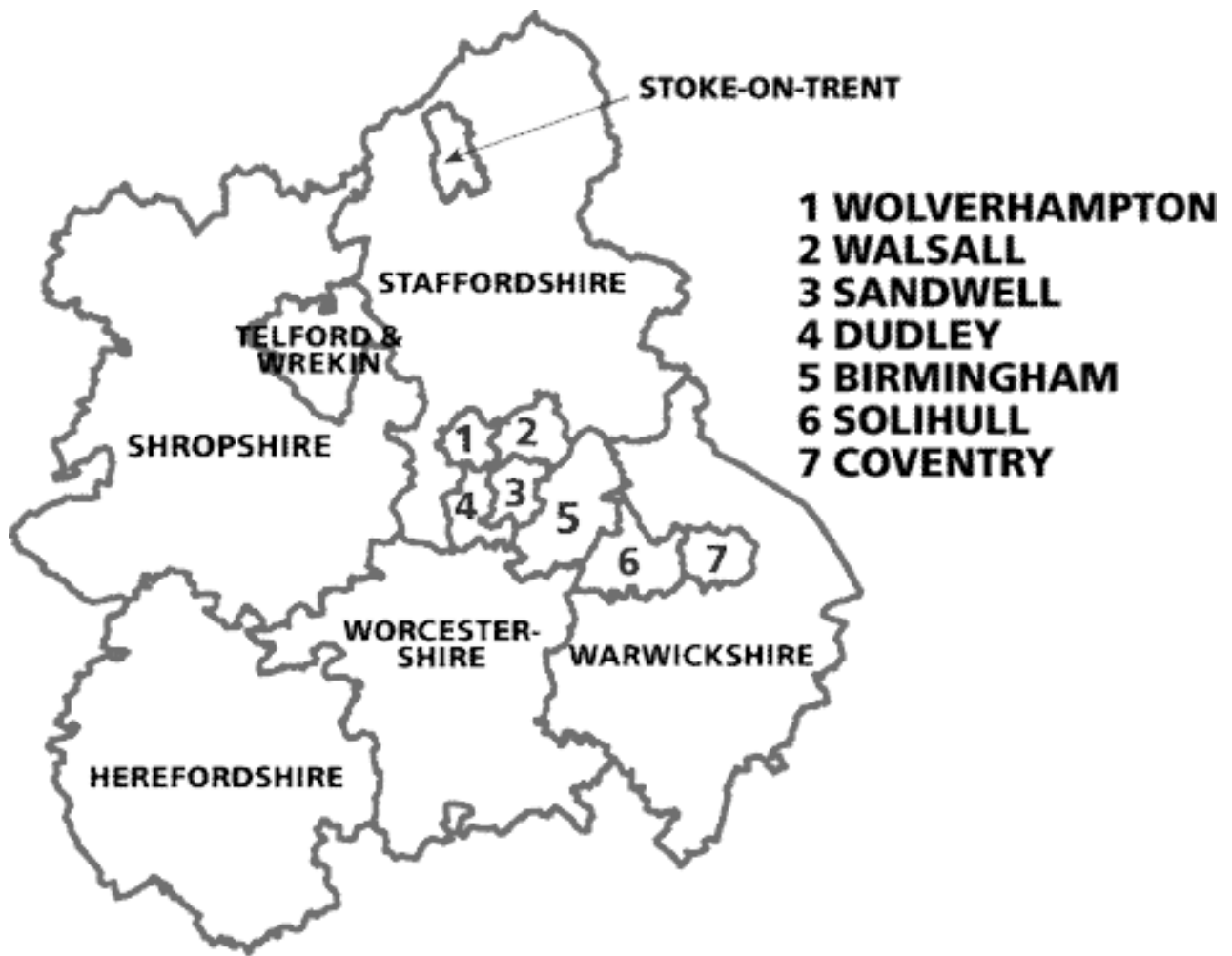
Planning Applications for primary aggregate extraction pending as at 31 December 2017

Authority/Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
Shropshire	SC/MB2005/0336/BR	Woodcote Wood Woodcote Hill Weston Heath Shifnal Shropshire TF11 8RS	2.55mt sand & gravel	Pending Decision in 2017  (Granted 16/02/2018 so will add to landbank in 2018 report)
Shropshire	17/04868/MAW	Bayston Hill Quarry Sharpstones Lane Bayston Hill Shrewsbury Shropshire SY3 0QE	130,000 tonnes sand & gravel	Pending Decision in 2017  (Granted 16/02/2018 so will add to landbank in 2018 report)
Staffordshire	L.15/15/802 MW	Cranebrook Quarry	Eastern extension of sand quarry with associated importation of inert materials for restoration purposes and the sustainable recycling of construction and demolition waste.	Undetermined.
Staffordshire	SS.17/10/602 MW	Saredon Quarry	Application to vary conditions 1, 12, 13, 14, 24, 46 and 47 of planning permission SS.16/10/602 MW to deepen parts of the permitted extraction area and to confirm the	Undetermined



Authority/Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
			working scheme details	
Walsall	BC64995P	Branton Hill Quarry, Off Chester Road, Aldridge, Walsall WS9 0NS	1.1mt Building Sand  Annual production around 120,000 TPA  End date for working December 2027  Application is for an extension to the existing quarry, which has no reserves remaining. Includes restoration masterplan for existing permitted areas.	Pending decision  Approved 'in principle' subject to S106 agreement in January 2018

## Appendix 9: The West Midlands Local Government Areas



## Appendix 10

### Recycling and secondary aggregate sites by area

#### Shropshire

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
Shifnal Transfer Station	Unit 26 Lamledge Lane Ind. Estate, Shifnal, Shropshire, TF11 8SD	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
M N Choudary	Unit 1 Lamledge Lane Industrial Estate, Lamledge Lane, Shifnal, TF11 8SD	Waste Transfer & Recycling
Samco (Norton) ltd	Apley Estate Yard, Windmill Lane, Norton, Shifnal	Waste Transfer & Recycling
Peter Griffiths	Low Cottage Farm Transfer Station Low Cottage Farm, Low, Wem, Shropshire, SY4 5UE	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
Tudor Griffiths Transport Ltd	Wood Lane Landfill Site Wood Lane Landfill Site, Wood Lane, Colemere, Ellesmere, Shropshire, SY12 0HY	Co-Disposal Landfill Site (including recycling activity)
Veolia E S Shropshire Ltd	Waymills Industrial Estate,	Civic Amenity & Waste Transfer Station

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
	Whitchurch	
Ches & Son Skip Hire	Unit G10, Wem Industrial Estate, Soultan Road, Wem SY4 5SD	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
A R Richards Ltd	Warrant hangar, Tern Hill	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
PTS Skip Hire	Unit 2, Parry's Yard, The Oaks, Shawbury Heath SHREWSBURY SY4 4EA	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
Tudor Griffiths Transport Ltd	TG Waste Transfer Station Maesbury Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY10 8NR	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
Veolia E S Shropshire Ltd	Glovers Meadow, Maesbury Road, Oswestry, Shropshire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
Mr Gwynfor Davies	Ifton Colliery Ifton Heath St Martins Shropshire SY11 3DA	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes
Loosemores (Transport) Limited	Battlefield Transfer Station Loosemores Yard, Battlefield, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY4 3DE	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes
Veolia E S	Battlefield	Civic Amenity and Transfer Station

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
Shropshire Ltd	Integrated Waste Management Facility, Vanguard Way, Battlefield, Shrewsbury	
Harry Price Sand & Gravel	Buildwas Quarry, Ironbridge, Telford	Inert landfill and recycling of secondary aggregates
H Evason & Co	Dorrington Quarry, Dorrington, Shrewsbury, SY5 7ED	Inert Recycling
Mr W Cullis (Budget Skips)	land adjacent to Engine House, Cruckmeole, Nr Hanwood	Sorting skip waste and storage of recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste prior to recovery/disposal elsewhere
Mark Price Skip Hire	part of Cruckmeole Brickyard, Hanwood, Shrewsbury	Sorting skip waste and storage of recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste prior to recovery/disposal elsewhere
GA Recycling	The Shed, Boreatton Lodge, Near Baschurch	Non-hazardous waste transfer, recovery and recycling and as a base for a skip hire business
Wades Skip Hire	Land at Monkmoor Farm Industrial Estate Monkmoor Shrewsbury	Waste transfer station for sorting and recycling in connection with an existing skip hire business
ADH Transport (Mr Andrew Hunt)	Boreton Farm, Boreton, Cross Houses, Shrewsbury	Recycling operation comprising sorting, crushing and baling of waste materials
Dorset Skips	Dorset Farm, Queen Street, Shrewsbury Shropshire SY1	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
	2JS	
Mr George Wilkie	L M S Skips Transfer Station Bromfield Garage, Bromfield, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 2BT	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
Veolia E S Shropshire Ltd	Craven Arms HWRC Long Lane, Craven Arms, Shropshire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
J McGrath (Tenbury) Ltd	J McGrath Transfer Station Temeside, Temeside, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1JH	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn
Steven J Weaver (Woofferton) Ltd	Old Timber Yard/Railway Sidings at Station Road, Woofferton, Near Ludlow	Storage and processing of inert waste materials

## Staffordshire

Site name	Operator	Site address	Postcode	Operational Status
<b>Cannock Chase</b>				
163 Walford Works	The Raw Material Co. Ltd.	Longford Road, Cannock	WS11 0LF	Operational
Land off Power Station Road	C. Elwell Transport (Repairs) Ltd	Power Station Road, Rugeley	WS15 2WT	Non-operational
Land off Rugeley Eastern Bypass	C. Elwell transport (Repairs) Ltd	Land off Rugeley Eastern Bypass, Rugeley	WS15 2WT	Operational
<b>East Staffordshire</b>				
Willshee's	Willshee's Skip Hire Ltd.	Willshee's Skip Hire, Wharf Road	DE14 1PZ	Operational
Goldings, Plot 5	G D Golding Skip	Plot 5, Nicolson Way, off Wellington Road, Burton	DE14 2AW	Operational

Site name	Operator	Site address	Postcode	Operational Status
Nicolson Way	Hire Ltd	upon Trent		
Plot 4 Nicolson Way	Tim Bates Plant Hire Ltd.	Plot 4, Nicolson Way, off Wellington Road, Burton upon Trent	DE14 2AW	Operational
Barleyfields, Bellhouse Lane	J. Taberner Plant Hire Ltd.	Anslow, Burton upon Trent	DE13 9PA	Operational
Burton Skip Hire	Burton Skip Hire	Shobnall Yard, Burton Bottom of Form	DE14 2BB	Operational
<b>Lichfield District</b>				
Cranebrook Quarry	WCL Quarries Ltd	Cranebrook Quarry, Cranebrook Hill, Muckley Corner, Lichfield	WS14 0BD	Operational
Shire Oak Quarry	JPE	Lichfield Road, Brownhills	WS9 9PE	Operational
Lichfield Highways Depot	Amey L G Limited	Trent Valley Road, Lichfield	WS13 6FD	Operational
<b>Newcastle-under-Lyme</b>				
Holditch House	Hamptons Property LLP	Holditch House, Holditch Road, Newcastle-Under-Lyme	ST5 9JQ	Operational
Turner Crescent Waste Transfer Station	Jumbo Skips Ltd	Jumbo Yard, Turner Crescent, Chesterton, Newcastle Under Lyme	ST5 7LU	Operational
Future Waste & Reclamation	Proctor & Belford	Chemical Lane, Longport, Stoke On Trent	ST6 4PB	Operational
High Carr Recycling Centre	Cherry Hill Waste Ltd	High Carr Farm, No 2, Talke Road, Chesterton, Newcastle Under Lyme	ST5 7AL	Operational
Moores Metals	Moores Metals	Chemical Lane, Longport	ST6 4PB	Operational
Corner Plot, Longbridge Hays	A1 Skips	Corner Plot, Chemical Lane, Longport, Newcastle-under-Lyme	ST6 4PB	Operational
<b>South Staffordshire</b>				
Saredon Quarry	NRS Aggregates Limited	Saredon Road, Little Saredon	WV10 7LJ	Operational
Sunshine Farm, Hilton	Senwood Contracting Ltd	Hilton lane, Essington	WV11 2AU	Operational
Windmill Hill and Manor Farm Quarry	Tarmac Limited	Bognop Road, Essington	WV11 2BE	Operational
Hollybush Recycling Centre	Jack Moody Ltd.	Warstones Road Shareshill	WV10 7LX	Operational
South Staffordshire Area Highways Depot	Amey L G Limited	Watling St, Gailey	ST19 5 QR	Operational
<b>Stafford</b>				
Meece Recycling and Transfer Facility	Coldcarr Recycling/Amey	Adjacent to Meece Landfill, Cold Meece	ST15 0QU	Operational
Meece Landfill	Biffa	Meece Landfill, Cold Meece	ST15 0QU	Operational
<b>Staffordshire Moorlands</b>				
Booths Farm	John & Gloria Fallows	Clamgoose Lane, Cheadle	ST10 2EG	Non- operational
Hillside Industrial Park	Midlands Biomass and Recycling	Hillside Industrial Park, Draycott Cross Road, Brookhouses, Cheadle	ST10 1PN	Operational
<b>Stoke-on-Trent</b>				

Site name	Operator	Site address	Postcode	Operational Status
Fenton Manor Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	Lordship Lane, Stoke-on-Trent	ST4 2RR	Operational
Grange Works	Construction Material Recycling Ltd. (CMR Ltd.)	Greyhound Way, Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent	ST6 3HX	Operational
Land at Chemical Lane	Land Recovery Ltd.	Off Chemical Lane, Stoke-on-Trent	ST4 4NU	Operational
Newstead Disposal Area	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Newstead Ind Est, Alderflat Drive, Trentham, Stoke On Trent	ST4 8HT	Operational
H Brown and Son Recycling Ltd	H Brown and Son Recycling Ltd	Land at Sneyd Hill, Sneyd Hill, Stoke-on-Trent	ST6 2EB	Operational
Land off Chemical Lane, Tunstall	Land Recovery Ltd	Land off Chemical Lane, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent	ST6 4NU	Operational
Hot Lane Burslem	Jim Wise Demolition Ltd	Land off Hot Lane Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent	ST6 2BN	Operational
Old Gas Works	K P Parnell Transport Limited	Old Gas Works, Etruscan Street, Stoke-on-Trent.	ST1 5PQ	Operational

## Birmingham

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
Aggregate Industries Birmingham	209–211 Walsall Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham, B42 1TY	Secondary and recycled aggregate facility, also RMX concrete plant on same site. Site accepts concrete, masonry, bricks, tiles and ceramics, mixed C&D, road planings asphalt cobbles and paving slabs, spent railway ballast and stone and produces graded aggregates. The processing capacity of the site is 130,000 TPA.
Armac Demolition	253 Bordesley Green Road, Birmingham, B8 1BY	One of two sites operated by the same demolition contractor in the West Midlands, the other is in Solihull. The processing capacity of the site is 100,000 TPA.
Ballast Phoenix	c/o Civil Amenities Depot, Tameside Drive, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, B35 7AG	Site producing secondary aggregates for the block industry, foam concrete and road construction from incinerator bottom ash sourced from municipal energy from waste plants. Processing involves recovery of recyclable metals, and most of the rest is useable aggregate. The processing capacity of the site is 75,000 TPA.
C & J Recycling	251 Bordesley Green Rd, Bordesley Green, Birmingham, B8 1BY	One of several recycling facilities in this location. Site accepts asphalt, brick, used foundry sand, mixed CD and E waste, concrete and whole tyres and produces capping, sub-base, aggregates for concrete and pipe bedding. The processing capacity of the site is 100,000 TPA.
City Demolition	Blews St,	Demolition contractor which provides a recycling service for their



Operator / Site	Address	Comments
Contractors	Aston, Birmingham, B6 4EP	clients. Company website indicates that the recycling operations are based around their demolition contracts, most of which are in the West Midlands.
Coleman and Company – Shady Lane	Shady Lane, Great Barr, Birmingham, B44 9ER	One of the first 'urban quarries' to be developed in the West Midlands by local demolition contractor Coleman and Company. Shady Lane is where the company's head office is based and also includes a recycling facility although their main recycling operation is at Meriden Quarry in Solihull. Shady Lane site has capacity of up to 120,000 TPA according to the company website. The Shady Lane facility produces various graded recycled aggregate products from excavated soil, including clay, building sand, and graded granular (Type 1) fill materials of various specifications. Website indicates they also carry out on-site recycling of waste for use on-site by the client, and that they also produce high volumes of clean, good quality, certified recycled aggregate for sale from this - products are sold from Meriden Quarry site.
DSM	Arden House, Arden Rd, Saltley, Birmingham, B8 1DE	Demolition contractor which provides a recycling service for their clients, including management of site waste. Technical work undertaken for the Birmingham Development Plan indicates that they process brick, mixed CD&EW and concrete and sell graded aggregate, and that three-quarters of the crushing operations are carried out on-site. Capacity estimated to be 35,000 TPA, based on estimated annual throughput of mobile plant in 2009/10.
F C Richardson	194 Yardley Rd, Birmingham, B27 6LR	Demolition/ excavating contractor which also recycles C&D waste. Operations are mostly carried out on-site. Aerial photographs show sorting and processing of material being carried out on this site, but it is small and constrained by housing development so on-site capacity is likely to be limited.
National Road Planing (Tarmac)	Adderley Road South, Saltley, Birmingham, B8 1AD	Lafarge Tarmac's 'in-house' road planing company which processes road planings from the Highways Agency and local highway authorities (under contracts) into high quality secondary aggregates, and supplies the end products to asphalt manufacturers, the construction industry and other private sector customers. The facility in Birmingham is one of only three in England so it is likely to be accepting road planings from a wide area. Contracting brochure available online indicates that these sites together produce 0.5 million tonnes of recycled road planings each year. Capacity is estimated to be around 100,000 TPA based on the assumption that the capacity of the replacement facility proposed at Small Heath Sidings in 2014 (since superseded by a proposal to relocate to Washwood Heath Sidings) is similar to the existing.
PBM Contractors Ltd	15 - 17 Green Lane, Bordesley Green, Birmingham, B9 5BU	Demolition contractor which recycles construction and demolition waste (primarily brick and concrete) into aggregates. Site is very small and according to their website they do on-site recycling and crushing, so this is probably their main office/ depot for plant and equipment rather than where the recycling actually takes place.
T & T Aggregates	34 Redfern Rd, Tyseley,	Site accepts demolition hardcore, rubbish and green waste and produces graded aggregates, capping, sub-base, pipe bedding,

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
	Birmingham	crushed concrete and brick and concrete fines. Evidence produced for Birmingham Development Plan indicates that the permitted capacity is 75,000 TPA, but actual operational throughput is likely to be a lot less than this judging by the inputs recorded in the Waste Data Interrogator.
Weir Waste Services	Doris Rd, Bordesley Green, Birmingham, B8 1BY	One of two materials recycling facilities operated by Weir Waste Services in the West Midlands. Their site in Sandwell (Trinity Street MRF, Oldbury) is larger, but handles C&I waste rather than construction and demolition waste. Evidence gathered for the Birmingham Development Plan indicates that the recycled materials produced at this site are general fill, capping, aggregates for concrete, and sub-base and that the permitted capacity of the site is 75,000 TPA. The company website indicates that the two materials recycling facilities in Birmingham and Sandwell have the capacity to process up to 500,000 TPA of waste, although most of this is probably RDF and other materials rather than recycled aggregates.

### Coventry

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
<b>Tom White Waste</b>	The Recycling Centre, Stonebrook Way, Longford, Coventry, CV6 6LN	This is a large waste recycling facility (MRF) which handles significant quantities of construction and demolition waste, website indicates that the MRF is capable of recycling 75,000 tonnes of waste per annum, though this presumably includes more than just construction and demolition waste.

### Dudley

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
<b>Dudley MBC Waste Care, Lister Road Energy from Waste Plant</b>	Lister Road Council Depot, Lister Road, Netherton, Dudley DY2 8JW	Produces furnace bottom ash as a secondary aggregate
<b>Himley Environmental Ltd, Oak Farm Quarry</b>	Oak Farm Clay Pit (Quarry), Crooked House Lane, Himley, Dudley DY3 4DA	Clay quarry with a restoration permission that includes importing construction, demolition and excavation wastes (CD&EW) and production of recycled aggregate

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
<b>Hinton Perry and Davenhill Ltd</b>	Ketley Quarry Dudley Road, Kingswinford	Clay quarry with a restoration permission that includes importing CD&EW and production of recycled and secondary aggregates
<b>M &amp; A Doocey Ltd</b>	Oak Lane, Kingswinford	Planning permission was granted in January 2014 to produce recycled aggregate from imported waste to use on-site in producing concrete.
<b>Pegasus Grab Hire Ltd</b>	Bott Lane, Lye, DY9 7AW	Produces recycled aggregates from CDEW.

### Sandwell

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
<b>Bescot Rail Depot</b>	Sandy Lane, Wednesbury	The site deals with recycled and reprocessed track ballast, which is used on the national rail network.
<b>Wednesbury Asphalt Plant (MQP)</b>	Smith Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands, WS10 0PB	Coating plant, producing full range of asphalt products for construction of roads and other paved areas. MQP website indicates that their asphalt plants use secondary materials (including waste resin foundry sand from foundries in the West Midlands). Products are therefore made partly from secondary materials, but no information is provided on annual production or whether any of the secondary aggregates are produced on-site or are sold off-site.

### Solihull

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
<b>Armac Demolition</b>	Former Arden Brickworks, Coventry Road, Bickenhill, B92 0DY	Operational landfill site with ancillary recycling operation by a demolition contractor (also have another site in Birmingham). Recycling operation is subject to a temporary permission linked to the end date for the landfill site, and is required to cease in November 2019.
<b>Coleman and Company - Meriden Quarry</b>	Cornets End Lane, Meriden, Nr Coventry, CV77LF	Coleman and Company's main recycling site based at Meriden Quarry, for pre-treating inert waste prior to disposal into the landfill as part of the restoration programme, site also produces high quality recycled aggregates for sale. It only has a temporary permission for this use, which is required to cease in December 2026 (linked to the phasing of the quarry). The Meriden facility recycles 250,000 TPA according to the company website

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
<b>NRS Waste Care</b>	Quarry Area G, Birmingham Road, Meriden, CV77PL	NRS Waste Care Ltd recycling facility for the storage, crushing, screening and re-use of selected construction and demolition waste materials. Temporary permission to July 2027 or when infilling and restoration of remainder of Area G is completed, whichever is the sooner.

### Walsall

Operator / Site	Address	Comments	Operational status in 2017	Estimated Throughput Capacity (TPA)
<b>Branton Hill Quarry</b>	Branton Hill Quarry, Off Chester Road, Aldridge, Walsall, West Midlands, WS9 0NS	Recycling facility at a sand and gravel quarry for which a CLEUD was issued in 2000 (BC61721P). Operations at the quarry ceased in 2013 and site was still inactive in 2017. An application for a new quarry haul road and the relocation of the recycling area was approved in 2013 (11/0943/FL). Supporting information with the application indicates an annual throughput for the recycling facility of around 25,000 TPA. The new haul road has been mostly built, and the new recycling area has been consolidated, but quarrying and recycling operations have not yet resumed. There is a planning application for an extension to the quarry (BC64995P) – see ‘Decisions and pending planning applications’ table for further details.	Non-Operational	25,000
<b>Coppice Lane (Former Bace Groundworks)</b>	Coppice Lane, Aldridge, Walsall, West Midlands, WS9 9AA	Former open air CD&EW recycling site which was operated by a demolition contractor between 2008 and 2011. Planning permission for the recycling use was granted in 2008 (07/2477/FL/E6). After the site closed it remained vacant for several years before being re-occupied by a haulage contractor (D E O' Reilly) in 2016. No recycling is currently taking place at the site	Closed	10,000

Operator / Site	Address	Comments	Operational status in 2017	Estimated Throughput Capacity (TPA)
		and no planning application has been received for change of use to a haulage depot.		
<b>A B Waste Management, Bescot Triangle South</b>	Off Bescot Road, Walsall, West Midlands, WS1 4ND	Site with planning permission for aggregates storage and recycling granted in 1992 (BC34476P). The original operator was demolition contractor DSM Demolition (based in Birmingham) who used it only intermittently as an 'overspill' site. A B Waste relocated to the site early in 2014. The annual throughput capacity of the site is not known for certain but is estimated to be around 50,000 TPA, based on information on delivery rates provided with the original planning application.	Operational	50,000
<b>Express Asphalt Darlaston (Aggregate Industries)</b>	Units 6 & 7, Owen Road Trading Estate, Downs Road, Willenhall, West Midlands, WV13 2PF	Coating plant for production and supply of bituminous mixtures and coated chippings for roads and other paved areas, with an ancillary aggregate recycling centre on-site, which received planning permission in 1999 (BC53350P). No information currently available about annual production of secondary and recycled aggregates, or whether any of the secondary and recycled aggregates produced are sold off-site, as the site has never been surveyed, although it is likely that most are being used on-site in the manufacture of coated products, so annual production for external sales is assumed to be nil.	Operational	0
<b>Interserve MRF</b>	Brickyard Road, Aldridge, Walsall, West Midlands, WS9 8SR	Material recycling facility (MRF) developed by Interserve to process waste generated by the Interserve Group's construction projects and other operations in the Midlands. It can therefore recover aggregates from C&D waste as well as raw	Operational	20,000

Operator / Site	Address	Comments	Operational status in 2017	Estimated Throughput Capacity (TPA)
		<p>materials from C&amp;I waste. Planning permission was granted in 2010 with modifications approved in 2011 (09/1823/FL and 11/0493/FL) and the facility became fully operational in 2012. The estimated capacity in the planning application was around 50,000 TPA of C&amp;D waste. Returns made in response to previous AWP surveys and annual inputs recorded in the Waste Data Interrogator 2012 – 2016 suggest that operational throughput is around 50,000 TPA in total and that nearly all of the waste processed is Inert C&amp;D waste. However, the annual throughput figure has been revised downwards to around 20,000 TPA by operator in 2017 return and it is not clear why.</p>		
<b>G &amp; B G Morris</b>	Willenhall Trading Estate, off Eastacre, Willenhall, Walsall, West Midlands, WV13 2DL	<p>Small secondary aggregates processing operation within an industrial estate, operating under a planning permission granted in 2003 (02/2344/FL/M1). It specialises in recovery of aggregates from industrial and quarry wastes. The production capacity is very small and is limited by the constraints of the site. No returns received since 2014 so estimated annual throughput.</p>	Operational	5,000

### Wolverhampton

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
<b>Dismantling and Engineering Services</b>	Noose Lane, Willenhall, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV13 3AE	<p>Recycling facility and depot operated by demolition contractor which specialises in demolition and industrial dismantling of all types of buildings and structures and related works. Their main recycling activity appears to be concrete crushing, but the company website does not explain what the end products are or give any indication of annual throughput.</p>

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
<b>Ettingshall Asphalt Plant (MQP)</b>	Spring Road, Ettingshall, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV4 6JP	Coating plant, producing full range of asphalt products for construction of roads and other paved areas. Company website indicates that the plant uses quarried stone from Cliffe Hill (Leicestershire), but that their coating plants also use secondary materials (including waste resin foundry sand from foundries in the West Midlands). Products are therefore made partly from secondary materials, but no information is provided on annual production or whether any of the secondary aggregates are produced on-site or sold off-site.
<b>McAuliffe Engineering</b>	Mc Auliffe House, Northcott Road, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV14 0TP	Recycling facility and depot operated by demolition contractor, they carry out on-site and off-site recycling for developer clients. According to their website McAuliffe have had support from WRAP to invest in specialist recycling plant and machinery and WRAP has assisted with the specification of their recycled products. Evidence for the Birmingham Development Plan indicates that the end products are capping materials (6F2 and 6F1) and granular fill ('vibrostone' 50-90mm aggregate) and annual throughput is around 80,000 TPA.
<b>SITA Wolverhampton Depot and Transfer Station</b>	30 Neachells Lane, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV11 3QQ	Opened in 2011, produces aggregates from road sweepings and gully emptyings. Press releases issued at the time indicate that the capacity of the plant is 40,000 TPA (50,000 TPA according to SITA), and that the process recovers sand, washed aggregate and compostable material for re-use by SITA's customers in road construction, pipe bedding materials or blended with rock salt and used as grit on roads.
<b>Tarmac Recycling, Ettingshall</b>	Millfields Road, Ettingshall, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV4 6JP	Recycling plant operated by Lafarge Tarmac - one of 70 in the country according to the aggregates and asphalt brochure published on their website. The brochure states that the aggregates and asphalt they supply now has up to 50% recycled content and that their facilities produce around 1.5 million tonnes of high quality recycled aggregates each year. Website does not indicate what products are made at the Wolverhampton facility but Tarmac produce a wide range of graded aggregates for different uses, including recycled concrete fines and ballast and capping and fill materials, and it is implicit from the brochure that many of the products include some recycled content.



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