

■	Chapters	
1	Introduction	2
2	The West Midlands government areas	3
3	Sub-regional apportionment	5
4	Sand and gravel	9
5	Crushed rock	11
6	Regional housing and demolition figures	13
7	Construction and demolition waste	15
8	Development plans	16
■	Appendices	
9	Membership of the WMAWP at December 2010	28
10	Working party publications	29
11	Active and inactive aggregate mineral workings in the West Midlands Region	30
12	Active aggregate recycling sites in the West Midlands Region	33
13	Sand and gravel applications 2010	36
14	Crushed rock applications 2010	38
15	Recycled aggregate applications 2010	39
16	West Midlands aggregate sites	42

1 Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 The West Midlands Aggregates Working Party (WMAWP) formerly known as the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (WMRAWP) is a technical group established in the 1970s along with nine other working parties covering all the regions of England and Wales. The group plays a major role in data collection, collation and monitoring and provides advice on future regional trends, together with the environmental and other implications of meeting Government aggregate demand forecasts. As well as enabling the Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) within the region to formulate plans and policies which reflect national and regional needs, the WMAWP provides an input in to regional planning and Central Government guidelines for aggregate provision.

1.2 The WMAWP draws its members from the MPAs in the region together with representatives from the minerals industry (through its trade associations, the Mineral Products Association (MPA) and the British Aggregates Association (BAA), the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG), the National Federation of Demolition Contractors (NFDC), the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). A list of all members is contained in Appendix 1.

1.3 This report includes the results of the annual monitoring survey of aggregate sales in the West Midlands Region for 2010. The statistical information on sales and permitted reserves has been provided by the minerals industry and collected and collated by each individual MPA.

The West Midlands government areas 2

2 The West Midlands government areas

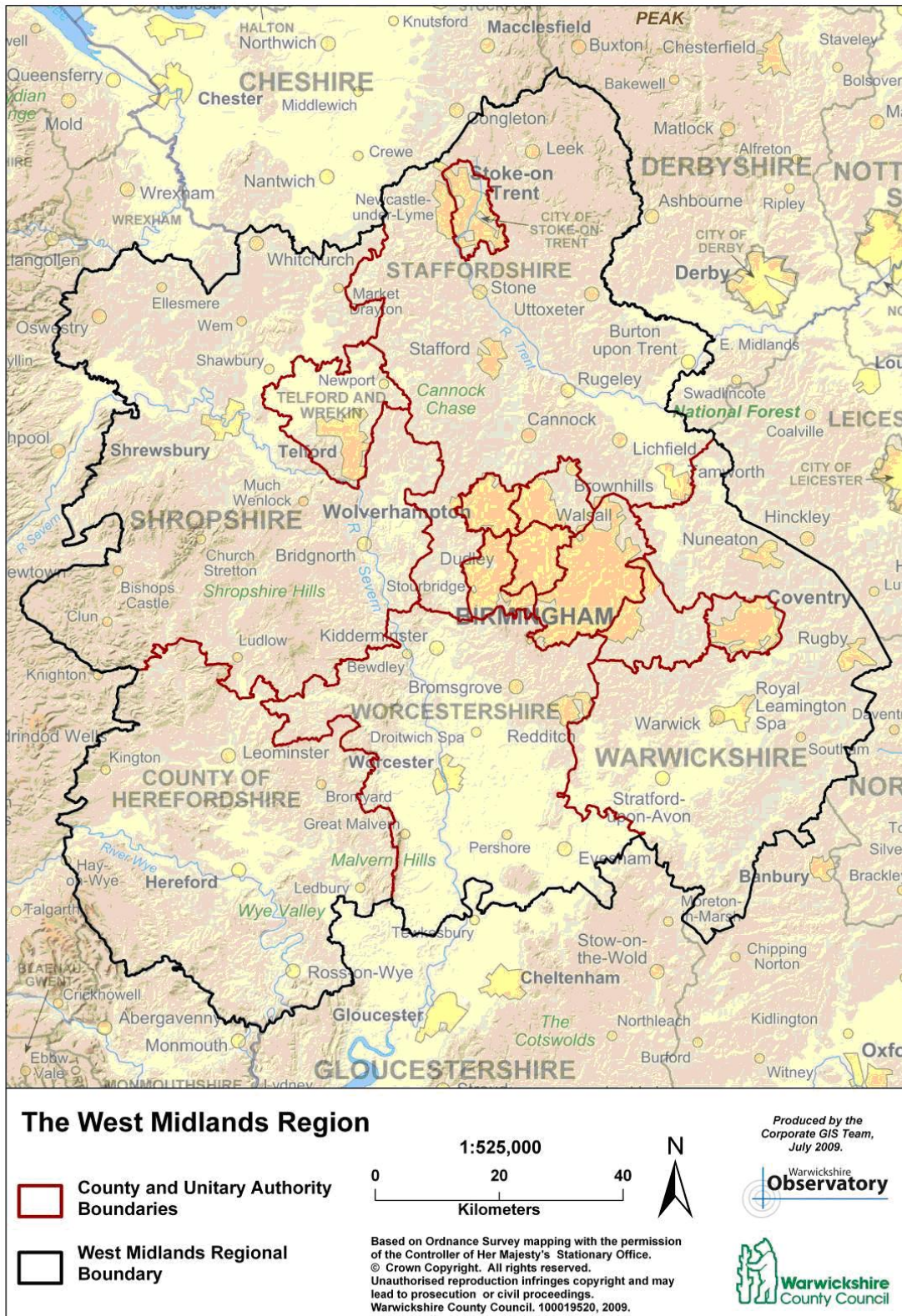


Figure 2.1 The West Midlands Local Government Areas

2 The West Midlands government areas

The West Midlands comprises the following authorities:-

Shire Counties:

Staffordshire
Warwickshire
Worcestershire

Unitary Authorities:

Herefordshire
Stoke-on-Trent (formerly part of Staffordshire)
Shropshire
Telford & Wrekin (formerly part of Shropshire)
and

The Metropolitan Districts of the West Midlands County Area (also referred to as Unitary Authorities):

Birmingham
Coventry
Dudley
Sandwell
Solihull
Walsall
Wolverhampton

3 Sub-regional apportionment

3.1 The “*National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England 2001- 2016*” published by CLG in June 2003 (previously the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) seek to ensure that there is an adequate supply of aggregates into the UK economy with no geographical imbalances. These guidelines estimated that the West Midlands Region would need to produce 359 million tonnes (mt) of total aggregates during the period 2001-2016. These guidelines assume that 88mt will be provided from alternative aggregate sources such as demolition waste and 16mt will be imported from Wales (mainly Powys). Therefore 255mt of Primary Aggregate was required from the West Midlands in 2008 comprising 162 mt of sand and gravel and 93mt of crushed rock.

3.2 However, it should be noted that the national guidelines were revised and were replaced by new figures issued in June 2009. The figures require that 370 million tonnes of material are produced in the West Midlands between 2005 -2020. This includes a new total Primary Aggregate requirement of 247 mt comprising 165 mt of sand and gravel and 82 mt of crushed rock. In addition, it is assumed that over the period of the new guidelines there will be a contribution of 100 million tonnes from alternative aggregate sources (secondary and recycled materials) and a net import of primary aggregate from outside the region of 23 million tonnes (principally from Wales). In 2009 the WMRAWP was requested to undertake a sub-regional apportionment of the 2009 guidelines on behalf of the West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA). It was subsequently asked to consider other methodologies prepared by Land Use Consultants (LUC) under a commission by the WMRA. In February 2010 the views of the WMRAWP were conveyed to the WMRA by the chairman as follows:

3.3 *“The WMRAWP agreed to recommend to the RPEE (Regional Planning & Environment Executive) that Option 1c was the RAWP preferred option (based on a sales average for the 10 years preceding 2007). The WMRAWP did not support any of the LUC options A to E but did recommend that the two new options presented by LUC “Option F” and “Refined Option F” merited further consideration and should be subject to a further limited consultation to commence on 17 February 2010 for 9 days. These two new options will be considered by WMRAWP on 3 March 2010.”*

3.4 At its meeting on 3 March 2010 the WMRAWP resolved to maintain its support for Option 1c. Subsequently the West Midlands Regional Assembly decided to adopt one of the options produced by LUC (Option F) and on this basis submitted an Interim Policy Statement to the former Secretary of State. The status of that document was questioned by most of the members of the WMRAWP for reasons including the application of a theoretical methodology which could not be supported by the majority of the WMRAWP members. In the circumstances this report as in the case of the 2008 report can only record the prevailing position and the uncertainty surrounding the sub regional apportionment process arising from the above issues and from the new Coalition Government’s proposals (May 2010) to abolish regional spatial strategies. However, since the apportionment process was carried out, two Core Strategies have been to Examination (Shropshire Council and the Black Country Authorities) and the traditional past sales approach was accepted in each instance by the Inspector for the Secretary of State.

3.5 For the purpose of preparing this report the figures for 2010 are reported (as they were in 2009) against the 2001-2016 apportionment figures. In ensuring the supply of the required aggregates for the 16 year period, the totals for sand and gravel and crushed rock in the 2003 Guidelines have been divided into an annual apportionment for each Mineral Planning Authority. Tables 3.2 and 3.4 show how the apportionments for each aggregate were calculated.

3 Sub-regional apportionment

Sand & Gravel

	1999 Production	2000 Production	2001 Production	Average Production	Average (%)
Herefordshire	0.297	0.289	0.261	0.282	2.8
Worcestershire	0.887	0.839	0.836	0.854	8.6
Shropshire	0.808	0.742	0.857	0.802	8.1
Staffordshire	6.589	6.442	6.411	6.481	65.2
Warwickshire	1.017	1.043	1.031	1.030	10.3
W. Midlands County	0.474	0.481	0.536	0.497	5
Regional Total	10.072	9.836	9.932	9.946	100

(production figures in million tonnes)

Table 3.1 Proportional Share (%) of Regional Sand & Gravel Production for each County

3.6 Based on the sand and gravel provision remaining at similar levels throughout the 16 year period covered by the guidelines, the total figure for sand and gravel in the West Midlands Region (162mt) was apportioned between the authorities by multiplying this figure by each authority's average proportional production over the years 1999 – 2001 and dividing the result by 16 years to produce an annual figure.

	Apportionment of Regional Guidelines	Annual Provision
Herefordshire	$162\text{mt} \times 2.8\% \div 16$	0.283 mt
Worcestershire	$162\text{mt} \times 8.6\% \div 16$	0.871 mt
Shropshire	$162\text{mt} \times 8.1\% \div 16$	0.820 mt
Staffordshire	$162\text{mt} \times 65.2\% \div 16$	6.602 mt
Warwickshire	$162\text{mt} \times 10.3\% \div 16$	1.043 mt
W. Midlands County	$162\text{mt} \times 5\% \div 16$	0.506 mt
Regional Total		10.125mt

Table 3.2 Annual Apportionment of Sand & Gravel

Sub-regional apportionment 3

Crushed Rock

Crushed Rock	1999	2000	2001	Average	Average
	Production	Production	Production	Production	%
Herefordshire	#	#	#	0.42	7.3
Worcestershire	#	#	#	0.16	2.8
Shropshire	2.80	2.64	2.49	2.64	45.8
Staffordshire	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.38	24.0
Warwickshire	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.59	10.2
W. Midlands County	0.72	0.45	0.53	0.57	9.9
Regional Total	6.23	5.56	5.49	5.76	100

(production figures in million tonnes)

denotes figures not shown for reasons of confidentiality

Table 3.3 Proportional Share (%) of Regional Crushed Rock Production for each County

3.7 Based on crushed rock provision remaining at similar levels throughout the 16 year period covered by the guidelines, the total figure for crushed rock in the West Midlands Region (93mt) was therefore apportioned between the authorities by multiplying this figure by each authority's average proportional production from 1999 – 2001 and dividing the result by 16 years to produce the annual figure.

Crushed Rock	Apportionment of Regional Guidelines	Annual Provision
Herefordshire	$93\text{mt} \times 7.3\% \div 16$	0.424 mt
Worcestershire	$93\text{mt} \times 2.8\% \div 16$	0.163 mt
Shropshire	$93\text{mt} \times 45.8\% \div 16$	2.662 mt
Staffordshire	$93\text{mt} \times 24.2\% \div 16$	1.395 mt
Warwickshire	$93\text{mt} \times 10.2\% \div 16$	0.593 mt
W. Midlands County	$93\text{mt} \times 9.9\% \div 16$	0.575 mt
Regional Total		5.812mt

Table 3.4 Annual Apportionment of Crushed Rock

3 Sub-regional apportionment

3.8 The former West Midlands County area had an estimated crushed rock landbank at 1 January 2002 of between 3 and 4 years and this could not be replaced. Therefore, a further apportionment of the West Midlands County Authority's share was agreed. Hard rock production ceased and therefore the 0.575mt share was divided equally between Warwickshire and Shropshire, which were the only counties with availability of a similar rock type. Therefore 0.2875 mt was added to the original apportionments for Shropshire and Warwickshire.

3.9 The revised apportionment for crushed rock has now come into effect, as full production in the West Midlands metropolitan area ceased in 2006 / 2007 as the one remaining quarry is now exhausted.

Crushed Rock	Apportionment of Regional Guidelines	Annual Provision
Herefordshire	$93\text{mt} \times 7.3\% \div 16$	0.424 mt
Worcestershire	$93\text{mt} \times 2.8\% \div 16$	0.163 mt
Shropshire	$93\text{mt} \times 45.8\% \div 16 + 0.02875 \text{ mt}$	2.949 mt
Staffordshire	$93\text{mt} \times 24.2\% \div 16$	1.395 mt
Warwickshire	$93\text{mt} \times 10.2\% \div 16 + 0.2875 \text{ mt}$	0.88 mt
W. Midlands County	No apportionment	0
Regional Total		5.812mt

Table 3.5 Annual Apportionment of Crushed Rock in the West Midlands (removing W. Midlands County)

4 Sand and gravel

4.1 The following tables show the total sales, permitted reserves and landbanks for sand and gravel for aggregate purposes in the West Midlands.

Sand and Gravel	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Herefordshire	.24	.19(est)	.19	0.177	0.125	0.111
Worcestershire	.75	.70	.81	0.758	0.524	0.618
Shropshire	.83	.77	.78	0.71	0.670	0.687*
Staffordshire	5.8	6.8	6.44	5.34	3.757	3.757
Warwickshire	.90	.98	1.19	0.847	0.751	0.329
W. Midlands County	.58	.55	.61	0.5	0.375	0.451*
Regional Total	9.1	9.99	10.02	8.332	6.212	5.95

**Shropshire's and West Midlands figures based on Office of National Statistics (ONS) Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) figures*

Table 4.1 Sand & Gravel Sales for Aggregate Purposes 2005-2010 (million tonnes)

4.2 Table 4.1 shows the latest sales figures for sand and gravel in the West Midlands between 2005 and 2010. As in the 2009 AMR the 2010 report shows the continued effect of the downturn in the economy and the associated impacts on the construction industry which have hit sand and gravel production badly. Whilst 2008 was the year when the economy turned, 2009 appears to be the year when the decline in the aggregates industry accelerated even faster. Since 2007 production has fallen by 40% and the decline is likely to continue in to the future unless there is quick end to the economic downturn which seem very unlikely.

County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Herefordshire	5.1	5.3	5.1	6.148	5.152	2.921
Worcestershire	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.021	3.65	4.490
Shropshire	13.8	13.8	13.02	12.23	14.42	13.77*
Staffordshire	100.15*	88.6*	82.9*	82.88*	79.22	73.774
Warwickshire	8.5	6.2	5.0	4.756	3.95	3.123
W. Midlands County	2.0	1.6	2.39	5.21	5.062	4.611*
Regional Total	133.85	123.8	112.51	114.25	111.45	102.689

**Shropshire's and West Midlands figures based on Office of National Statistics (ONS) Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) figures*

Table 4.2 Sand & Gravel Permitted Reserves 2005-2010 (million tonnes)

4 Sand and gravel

4.3 The total permitted reserves of sand and gravel in the West Midlands continues to fall but not dramatically. This reflects the low sales figures from all authorities in the region whereby less reserves are being used. The general decline in permitted reserves since 2005 is reflected in the figures which are partly due to the difficulty in obtaining new permissions for sand and gravel quarries.

	Landbank at 31.12.08 (Years)	Reserves at 31.12.09 (million tonnes)	Local Annual Apportionment (mt)	Landbank at 31.12.09 (Years)	Reserves at 31.12.10 (mt)	Landbank at 31.12.10 (years)
Herefordshire	21.72	5.152	0.283	18.20	2.921	10.32
Worcestershire	3.47	3.65	0.871	4.19	4.490	5.15
Shropshire	14.91	14.42	0.820	17.56	13.77	16.79
Staffordshire	12.55	79.22	6.602	11.99	73.774	11.17
Warwickshire	4.56	3.95	1.043	3.78	3.123	2.99
W Midlands County	10.29	5.062	0.506	10.00	4.611	9.11
Regional Total	67.5	111.45	10.125	65.72	102.689	55.53

Table 4.3 Sand and Gravel Reserves and Landbanks up to 2010

4.4 Landbank figures are given in years and are calculated by dividing an MPA's total permitted reserve by its annual apportionment. The new National Planning Policy Framework states that Minerals Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of minerals and that they should aim to make provision for landbanks of at least 7 years or above. Warwickshire's landbank is currently well below this figure and the total landbank is continuing to decline. The situation in In Warwickshire is particularly serious as a number of sites have closed between 2008 and 2010 and no new sites have come forward to replace them. This is probably a sign that the recession is hitting the construction industry along with the difficulty operators are finding in getting planning permissions approved and finding sites which are viable when the quality of the mineral is not great and overheads are prohibitively costly.

4.5 The West Midlands County landbank also declined considerably up to 2007, but the Meriden Quarry extension approval in Solihull has meant that the sub-region can now demonstrate a 7-year landbank. However, this is unlikely to be maintained in the long-term unless new reserves continue to come forward in Solihull and/ or Walsall.

4.6 In summary therefore, some sub-regions in the West Midlands are still showing a steady decline in sand and gravel reserves. There is likely to be future pressure to accommodate more construction activity when the local economy recovers from the downturn and there is concern that some sub-regions may not have adequate reserves of construction materials to enable this development from within their own sub-regions if current trends continue.

5 Crushed rock

5.1 Crushed rock reserves in the former West Midlands County Area were exhausted in 2006/07. It was agreed that the West Midlands County apportionment would be shared between Warwickshire and Staffordshire. Consequently, the apportionments for these MPAs were revised to accommodate the shortfall.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Herefordshire/Worcs©	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Shropshire	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3**	1.8	2.0#
Staffordshire /Warwickshire*	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6
W Midlands County	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Total	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.2	2.8

Table 5.1 Crushed Rock Sales for Aggregate Purposes 2005 – 2010 (million tonnes)

© - combined figures for Worcestershire/Herefordshire for reasons of confidentiality

- AMRI figures used for 2010 returns.

* Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined for reasons of confidentiality.

** Includes one site in Telford and Wrekin - Leaton Quarry

5.2 Crushed rock sales in the region continue to show a fall with a marked decrease in most counties since 2007. Whilst the figures for Shropshire appear to have recovered from the 2009 temporary downturn, the overall figures again continue the downward trend because of a drop in production in Warwickshire and Staffordshire. The figures had been steady over the past few years but in 2010 production was halted at Griff IV quarry and production is lower at the other sites in both counties. With the closure of Griff VI quarry, it means there is now only one hard rock quarry in Warwickshire at Mancetter in north Warwickshire. A re-assessment of the economic reserve will need to be carried out in the next AWP Report for 2011 as it appears that much of the resource in Warwickshire may not be readily accessible and the likelihood of much of the reserve ever being translated in to sales is unlikely.

MPA	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Herefordshire	15.9	15.1	14.6	14.4	15.0	12.2
Worcestershire	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential
Shropshire	96.4	95.5	93.2	116.0	116.0	114.0
Staffordshire	162.5	161.2	160.9	160.1	160.5	159.7
Warwickshire	29.2	30.8	30.2	29.91	29.1	21.6
W.Midlands County	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	304.3	302.6	298.9	320.41	320.6	307.5

Table 5.2 Crushed Rock Reserves 2005 -2010 (million tonnes)

5 Crushed rock

5.3 Permitted reserves of crushed rock in the West Midlands region have increased since 2008 from a period where reserves were declining slowly but steadily from 2005. This was mainly because of a large permission being granted in Shropshire. The total reserve in the West Midlands is now well over the 300 million tonne mark. The 2010 figure has dropped back to 307 million tonnes from a recent high of 320 million tonnes the previous year but the overall picture in terms of the crushed rock reserve in the West Midlands is quite healthy.

MPA	Landbank at 31.12.08 (years)	Reserves at 31.12.09 (mt)	Annual Apportionment (mt)	Landbank at 31.12.09 (years)	Reserves at 31.12.10 (mt)	Landbank at 31.12.10 (yrs)
Herefordshire	34	15	0.424	35.4	12.2	28.8
Worcestershire	Confidential	Confidential	0.163	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential
Shropshire	39.3	116.0	2.949	39.3	113.9	38.6
Staffordshire	115.0	160.5	1.395	115.0	159.7	114.5
Warwickshire	34	29.1	0.88	33.1	21.6	24.5
W. Midlands County	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	222.3	320.6	5.811	222.8	307.4	206.4

Table 5.3 Crushed Rock Landbank at 31.12.10

5.4 From the table it is notable that the final totals for reserves and landbanks are both healthy. It was reported in 2009 that a recent large increase in reserves was due to the return for Shropshire with the granting of a consolidating permission at one of the county's major rock quarries along with some re-adjustments at other sites. The reserve figure has dropped for Warwickshire in 2010 with operators reporting lower figures than had previously been shown.

5.5 Worcestershire's contribution to the region is very small and will diminish quickly. However, the landbanks in Herefordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire and Warwickshire remain relatively healthy even after absorbing the apportionment for the West Midlands metropolitan area since the last quarry in the area, located in Sandwell, ceased production.

Regional housing and demolition figures 6

6 Regional housing and demolition figures

Housing Completions and Demolitions

6.1 Since the abolition of the West Midlands Regional Assembly, there is no longer a West Midlands Annual Monitoring Report prepared annually. The AMR also served to provide the figures for demolitions around the region. In the West Midlands Region however, authorities do still make returns via Mott McDonald Consultants who compile tables which compare housing completions and demolitions against a 10 year average.

6.2 To enable comparisons between aggregate consumption and house building, annual reports since 1998 have shown details of housing completions in the Region over previous years. Housing completions are calculated on the basis of financial years and therefore the available published figures for the period of time covered in this report is 2009/10. The housing completion figures in the 2010 West Midlands Regional Assembly Annual Monitoring Report vary in the way they are presented from previous years. However, the main points to note are the number of completions and the comparison between the average of previous years. The total completions for 2008/09 was 13432 and the total demolitions for the West Midlands was 2564 compared to 11935 completions and 2288 demolitions for 2009/10 thus showing a slight fall year on year but a substantial drop in terms of completions when compared to the average.

Local Authorities	Number					
	2009/2010			2001-2010 Annual Average		
	Gross Completions	Demolitions	Total	Gross Completions	Demolitions	Total
Birmingham	1,750	817	933	3,002	1,204	1,798
Coventry	567	115	452	773	188	585
Dudley	438	320	118	525	97	428
Sandwell	552	85	467	966	440	526
Solihull	388	65	323	605	52	553
Walsall	1,734	67	1,667	658	365	293
Wolverhampton	346	142	204	480	170	310
Herefordshire	547	0	547	683	30	654
Shropshire	1,164	52	1,112	1,147	33	1,115
Stoke-on-Trent	238	227	11	715	172	543
Telford & Wrekin	505	22	483	593	56	537
Cannock Chase	198	28	170	367	21	346
East Staffordshire	171	0	171	382	23	359
Lichfield	99	5	94	457	10	447
Newcastle-under-Lyme	259	60	199	240	37	203
South Staffordshire	260	16	244	271	9	262
Stafford	113	1	112	503	8	495
Staffs. Moorlands	132	12	120	244	3	241
Tamworth	140	2	138	235	3	232
North Warwickshire	95	15	80	124	6	118
Nuneaton & Bedworth	231	89	142	471	30	441
Rugby	429	17	412	568	18	550
Stratford-on-Avon	268	23	245	530	48	482
Warwick	188	11	177	680	10	670

6 Regional housing and demolition figures

Bromsgrove	82	10	72	368	12	356
Malvern Hills	174	17	157	221	17	204
Redditch	170	1	169	291	2	290
Worcester	342	17	325	311	7	304
Wychavon	182	26	156	371	20	351
Wyre Forest	173	26	147	298	17	281
Regional Total	11,935	2,288	9,647	17,078	3,107	13,971
Staffordshire	1,372	124	1,248	2,699	114	2,585
Warwickshire	1,211	155	1,056	2,372	112	2,260
West Midlands Mets	5,775	1,611	4,164	7,009	2,516	4,493
Worcestershire	1,123	97	1,026	1,860	75	1,785

Source: Housing Land Availability Survey (data originally supplied by local authority districts within the West Midlands)

Note 1 - 2010 survey data not provided to Mott MacDonald (highlighted red) so figures based on individual Annual Monitoring Report

Note 2 - Housing Land Availability survey is an annual survey of all housing development in the West Midlands

Note 3 - Completions minus demolitions is not always the same as net completions. Net completions also take into account changes arising from conversions and changes of use

Table 6.1 Housing Completions and Demolitions (2009/10)

6.3 Walsall MBC has pointed out that the 10 year average in the table does not equate to their own average figures over the ten year period. This is because the net completion figures take in to account changes of use and conversions. The table above appears not to do this, hence the addition of footnote 3. However, the table does give an indication of the general trends in terms of the development industry in the West Midlands.

6.4 In terms of a breakdown of the housing completion figures by authority, the West Midlands metropolitan authorities are very similar to the average over the last ten years. In addition most of the Unitary authorities apart from Stoke on Trent, which has a much lower total in 2009 than the average of the last ten years, appear to have similar figures to their respective ten year averages also. However, the county authorities of Worcestershire, Warwickshire and Staffordshire have a much lower figure for 2009 than has been the case over the previous ten years. This is also reflected in the figures for the various boroughs and districts in their areas.

6.5 The reason behind this is the gradual slowdown in the economy. In addition last year's AMR referred to the step change whereby from 2008 there was a planned shift in the expected levels of housing provision between 2001-2007 and 2007-2011. The latter period from 2007 onwards requires that there are 800 more completions (gross) in the MUAs and a reduction of 2200 from the areas outside the MUAs. This appeared to have worked through in to the housing completion figures ensuring more development took place in the MUA's than the shire counties.

6.6 Demolitions are down in 2009/10 from the ten year average rate and also from the 2008/09 figures which was 2564. The largest number tend to be in the MUA's where there are likely to be larger numbers of houses potentially in a relatively poor condition. The fall is likely to be another indicator of the recession starting to bite after 2007/08.

7 Construction and demolition waste

7.1 Previous WMAWP Surveys have attempted to provide information on the production of recycled aggregates in the West Midlands Region. This exercise has been previously undertaken through WMAWP but the results from previous surveys had been limited. There have been problems in respect of the collection of data, and although data on the use and production of secondary and recycled aggregates is important for the region, it was considered that the WMAWP survey could not give a fully accurate measurement, given the problems of accurate data collection.

7.2 However, as in previous years there are some returns. Warwickshire CC had three returns comprising 50,000 tonnes of secondary material and approximately 300,000 tonnes of Construction and Demolition waste although the overall permitted C and D recycling capacity overall is much higher. Walsall MBC provided some information regarding capacity based on Environment Agency data which shows that of the four sites known to be operating in the Borough in 2010 the joint capacity is approximately 126,000 tonnes but this does not reflect the actual outputs. Birmingham City Council provided two returns totalling 70,000 tonnes of Construction and Demolition waste recycled. The information relating to C and D waste recycled is generally quite sketchy and difficult to monitor effectively.

7.3 A significant proportion of the wastes recycled for aggregate use are recycled at demolition/construction sites using mobile processing plant. Monitoring this source of alternative aggregates has not proved possible at a local level but the implementation of site waste management plans (SWMP's) required for some construction projects had created an opportunity to record the amount of recycling activity associated with demolition sites. However, this is one of the areas where the Coalition Government via DEFRA has put in place plans to remove the regulations for SWMP's in a bid to reduce bureaucracy for small businesses.

7.4 The active material recycling sites for each authority are shown in Appendix 4.

8 Development plans

8 Development plans

8.1 This chapter updates the position within the region on the preparation and adoption of plans containing minerals policies. This information provides the current status rather than the status at the end of 2010.

8.2 The **Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004** changed the way that development plans were prepared. Under this new legislation since 2004, the development plan for each authority comprised:

- Existing adopted plans or policies which have been “saved” for a transitional period
- Adopted Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which form part of the authority’s Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) or Local Development Framework (LDF) – see below.

8.3 This has now been superseded by the new National Planning Policy Framework and the new Local Planning Regulations (SI 2012 No 767). These Regulations replace the requirement to produce a Core Strategy, thus enabling local authorities to decide the best form of local plan for their area. Local Authorities can continue with the production of Core Strategies that have already progressed some way down the line until adoption. When the current plans are adopted each local planning authority must decide what is the best form of plan preparation for their own particular area in to the future.

The National Planning Policy Framework

8.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27.03.12 and sets out the Government’s planning policies for England. It sets out how the policies will be applied and replaces over 1000 pages of former planning policy statements and guidance notes. It provides a framework in which local people and Councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans.

8.5 Whilst very similar in overarching policy terms to the previous guidance it places great emphasis on a new “Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development”. The NPPF includes a section on minerals and a sub-section on aggregates, stating that Minerals Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates through a number of monitoring mechanisms using Local Aggregate Assessments, taking advice from the Aggregate Working Party and using landbanks of mineral reserves as an indicator of additional future provision to be made in Local Plans. In terms of the maintenance of landbanks, guidance states that there should be a period of 7 years for sand and gravel and 10 years for crushed rock landbanks. Minerals is also one of the topics featured in the Technical Guidance document to the NPPF, which mainly relates to the environmental impact of mineral developments.

8.6 One of the most important elements of the NPPF is the Duty to Cooperate. The West Midlands Aggregate Working Party is a particularly important vehicle in ensuring that Mineral Planning Authorities work together to ensure cross boundary issues and apportionments of aggregates are co-ordinated effectively.

The Regional Spatial Strategy

8.7 The first Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) was published in June 2004. The RSS provided the regional planning guidance for the West Midlands and all plans produced by Local Authorities had to generally conform with its policies. In 2004 the Secretary of State supported the principles of the strategy but suggested several issues that needed to be developed further. The revision of the RSS had been taking place in three phases.

8.8 Phase One of the Revision was completed in January 2008 and set out the long-term strategy for the Black Country area.

8.9 Phase Two focused on housing development, employment land, town centres, transport and waste together with overarching policies relating to climate change and sustainable development.

8.10 Phase Three focussed on Critical Rural Services, sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, culture, sport and tourism, quality of the environment and minerals policy.

8.11 The Phase 2 and 3 Revisions had not been completed at the time of the General Election in 2010.

8.12 Following the winding up of the West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA) on 31st March 2010, any further work on the revised RSS was to be taken forward by the West Midlands Leaders Board (WMLB) along with Advantage West Midlands. However, in a letter to Chief Planning Officers the Secretary of State on 6 July 2010 confirmed that all Regional Spatial Strategies have now been revoked and the status of regional policy holds increasingly less weight.

8.13 Regional Spatial Strategies, despite the enactment of the Localism Bill, which became law in 2011, have still not been finally abolished because the Government has decided to undertake an environmental assessment of the revocation of the existing regional strategies. It is the Government's clear policy intention to revoke existing regional strategies outside London, but this is subject to the outcome of the environmental assessments and abolition will not be undertaken until the Secretary of State and Parliament have had the opportunity to consider the findings of the assessments. Once this has been carried out the provisions of the Act will be implemented and the RSS will be finally abolished.

Saving of WMRSS Policies

8.14 Since 1st April 2010, the Regional Spatial Strategy has consisted of the existing Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS) as of January 2008, which incorporates WMRSS Phase One.

Minerals and Waste Local Development Frameworks and new Local Plans

8.15 Mineral and Waste Planning Authorities had previously been required to prepare Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks (MWDFs) in Shire County areas or Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) in Unitary Authority areas. Although the Minerals and Waste Local Plans for all relevant authorities were prepared under previous legislation, they were permitted to retain their status for a three year period after the commencement of the Planning Act until September 2007.

8 Development plans

8.16 Where it was felt necessary to save certain policies contained beyond September 2007, the authorities put forward a case to the Secretary of State by the deadline of 30th April 2007. The Secretary of State issued a Direction on the 7th September 2007, to save certain policies beyond the 28th September 2007. MPAs have published their saved policies on their websites.

8.17 However, the new NPPF has changed the status of saved policies. For 12 months from the day of publication, LPAs may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

8.18 From the day of publication, LPAs may also give weight to relevant policies in emerging plans according to: the stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given); the extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and the degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

8.19 Whereas some authorities were preparing a planning framework covering their own area, others could agree to produce joint plans covering more than one authority area. For example, the Black Country authorities (Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton) have worked together on a joint Core Strategy. There may be other examples of joint working in the future as this is particularly encouraged by Government through the new Duty to Co-operate.

8.20 With the changes to the planning system through the NPPF and the new Local Planning Regulations, the requirement to produce Core Strategies and Local Development Frameworks that accord with the RSS no longer exist. Core Strategies in the West Midlands, which had been through the system to Examination and adoption are: The Black Country Joint Core Strategy and Shropshire's Core Strategy. Two other Core Strategies have gone to Examination but have yet to be adopted; (Worcestershire and Staffordshire).

8.21 Previously it was also required that an Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) should be produced by each authority under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. These documents reviewed progress on emerging Local Development Documents against the agreed Minerals and Waste Development Schemes and assessed the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents were being successfully implemented. The new system under the Localism Act require AMR's to be produced but there is more discretion given to the LPA's in respect of timing and content as to when they will be produced.

8.22 All Shire County and former Shire County areas in the region are covered by adopted Minerals Local Plans, and all Unitary Authority areas are covered by adopted Unitary Development Plans (UDPs). However, these are now rapidly being replaced by Core Strategies or the new Local Plans.

8.23 In the Metropolitan areas, most authorities have on-site recycling or secondary aggregates/recycling policies in their adopted Unitary Development Plans. However, not all of these plans contain primary aggregate policies because they are not relevant in areas where aggregates are not present or are unlikely ever to be worked.

Development plans 8

Shire Counties	Structure Plan Adopted	Minerals Plan Adopted	Minerals Development Framework Status/Timetable
Worcestershire	Worcestershire County Structure Plan 1996-2011. (Saved Until 2007) Saved Policies exist.	The County of Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan (April 1997) Saved Until Sept 2007 Saved Policies Exist.	Minerals Core Strategy – Under Review Waste Core Strategy and Proposals Map documents Examination took place in March 2012
Staffordshire	May 2001 and amended 2002 (due to a High Court challenge) Saved Policies Now exist.	Saved Policies Exist.	Minerals Core Strategy /new Local Plan Minerals Core Strategy held until Joint Waste Core Strategy is adopted. NB – Stoke on Trent City Council adopted the Newcastle under Lyme and Stoke on Trent Core Spatial Strategy in October 2009. This includes a Minerals Safeguarding Policy. Waste Core Strategy Examination took place in May /June 2012 NB The Staffordshire Joint Waste Core Strategy has been produced in conjunction with Stoke City Council.
Warwickshire	August 2001	February 1995 Saved Policies Exist	Minerals Core Strategy / new Local Plan Revised Spatial Options March 2009 New Timetable yet to be agreed after Waste Core Strategy adopted. Waste Core Strategy Emerging Spatial Options March 2011

8 Development plans

Preferred Option and Draft Policies
August 2011

Publication Draft
March 2011

Submission
Sept 2012

Examination
Jan 2013

Adoption
Summer 2013

Table 8.1 Development Plan Status for the Shire Counties

Unitary Authority	Unitary Development Plan adopted	Development Framework Status	Aggregates Policies
Birmingham	July 1993	<p>Core Strategy</p> <p>Sustainability scoping May 2008</p> <p>Preferred Option 2009</p> <p>Submission to SoS May 2010</p> <p>Pre-examination Nov 2010</p> <p>Examination Feb 2011</p> <p>Inspectors Report June 2011</p> <p>Adoption Sept 2011</p>	Waste and recycling to be addressed through three specific policies within the Core Strategy.
Black County Core Strategy		<p>Core Strategy</p> <p>The Black Country Joint Core Strategy was adopted on 3rd February 2011.</p>	The Black Country Core Strategy includes a spatial strategy for the Black Country and
Joint Core Strategy			
Dudley			
Sandwell			

Development plans 8

Walsall			policies aimed at addressing strategic minerals and waste issues, including mineral safeguarding, supply of primary aggregates and use of alternatives to primary aggregates.
Wolverhampton			
Coventry	UDP adopted in December 2001	Coventry Development Plan - 2001-2011 Core Strategy Issues and Options-July 2011 Proposed Submission to SoS:-Dec 2011 Examination - March 2012 Inspectors Report- Oct 2012 Adoption: Winter-2012/early 2013 Allocations Document No timetable set out as yet	Waste and Recycling to be addressed within Core Strategy.
Solihull	Solihull UDP Adopted February 2006 and most policies saved.	Core Strategy Issues & Options published December 2008 Preferred Option Policy Directions published July 2010 Pre Submission Draft Local Plan published Jan 2012 Submission to Secretary of State August 2012 Examination Autumn/ Winter 2012	Aggregates policies within the Core Strategy

8 Development plans

Adoption Spring 2013

Dudley	Dudley UDP 2005 (adopted Oct 2005)	<p>The Joint Black County Core Strategy now adopted.</p> <p>Dudley MBC are producing a Development Strategy DPD which may include some minerals policy or site specific designations. The timescale for this is:</p> <p>Published July 2013</p> <p>Submitted Oct 2013</p> <p>Examined April 2014</p> <p>Adopted Oct 2014</p>	<p>Adopted UDP contains Policies on Primary and Secondary Minerals.</p> <p>The Black Country Core Strategy will include spatial strategy for Black Country and policies aimed at addressing strategic minerals and waste issues, including mineral safeguarding, supply of primary aggregates and use of alternatives to primary aggregates.</p>
---------------	--	--	--

Herefordshire	<p>Herefordshire UDP –</p> <p>Adopted March 2007. Policies now “Saved” by Direction from SoS in February 2010.</p>	<p>LDF – Core Strategy</p> <p>Preferred Options consultation - January to March 2010.</p> <p>Submission to SoS anticipated during 2011 with adoption likely in 2012</p>	<p>Minerals and Waste Separate Chapters</p> <p>and Policies within adopted UDP – policies now “Saved”.</p> <p>Once adopted the Core Strategy will contain</p>
----------------------	---	--	---

Development plans 8

			Minerals and Waste Policies and will be followed by separate DPDs in due course
Sandwell	Sandwell UDP 2004 (adopted 2004)	Black Country Core Strategy (see above)	The Black Country Core Strategy includes spatial strategy for Black Country and policies aimed at addressing strategic minerals and waste issues, including mineral safeguarding, supply of primary aggregates and use of alternatives to primary aggregates.
		DPD Land Allocations	
		Preparation 2007	Jan
		Issues/Options/SA 2008	June
		Preferred Option 2009	Feb
		Submission to SoS 2009	Sept
		Public Examination 2012	March
		Adoption of Maps 2012	Nov
Stoke-on-Trent	Structure Plan Adopted 2001	LDF Core Strategy	Minerals
	Minerals Local Plan -Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent – (1994 – 2006)	Commencement - Jan 2007	No formal Minerals DPD to be produced, a number of safeguarded Mineral sites are included within the Core Strategy.
	Waste Local Plan – Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent (1998 – 2011)	Pre Submission Stage - April 2007	
		Submission to SoS - July 2008	
		Examination - Mar 2009	
		Adoption - Nov 2009	
		Waste Core Strategy DPD	
		Commencement - Feb 2008	
		Scope of SA - Feb - July 2008	

8 Development plans

Options -Sept 2009

Publication –July 2010

Submission - Nov 2010

Hearing -March 2011

Adoption -Sept 2011

Shropshire

Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin Structure Plan 1996 – 2011 Adopted November 2002

Saved Policies
at:www.shropshire.gov.uk/planning.nsf

LDF Core Strategy

Adopted March 2011

www.shropshire.gov.uk/planning.nsf

Site Allocations and Management of Development DPD

Issues & Options- April 2010

Preferred Options - March 2012

Estimated Date of Adoption - 2014

No separate Minerals DPD will be produced, strategic policy for minerals is included within the **Core Strategy** and site allocations for sand and gravel will be made in the **Site Allocations and Management**

Development plans 8

			of Development DPD.
Telford & Wrekin	The Shropshire County Council and Borough of Telford & Wrekin Joint Structure Plan until 2011.	Core Strategy	Minerals DPD
	Borough of Telford & Wrekin and Shropshire County Council Minerals Local Plan. 1996 – 2006	<p>Core Strategy adopted December 2007 minus the minerals and waste policies.</p> <p>The adopted core strategy was reduced to 10 a year period instead of the period to 2016.</p>	<p>An early review of the Core Strategy will include minerals. A Minerals DPD including sites will follow once the new Core Strategy is found sound.</p> <p>Waste DPD</p> <p>The same timetable as for the Minerals DPD</p>
Walsall	<p>Walsall UDP 2005 (adopted March 2005)</p> <p>Only Policy M7 is still saved.</p> <p>Designing Walsall SPD (adopted February 2009, under review following adoption of Core Strategy)</p> <p>Conserving Walsall's Natural Environment SPD (adopted April 2009, under review following adoption of Core Strategy)</p>	<p>Black Country Core Strategy (see above) will form the basis of LDF Core Strategy.</p> <p>The Black Country Joint Core Strategy was adopted on 3rd February 2011.</p> <p>Walsall Site Allocations DPD and Walsall Town Centre AAP (being prepared in parallel)</p> <p>Start Jul 2011</p> <p>Consultation Oct 2011</p> <p>Publication Sep 2012</p> <p>Submission to SoS Mar 2013</p> <p>Pre-examination Meeting May 2013</p> <p>Examination Jul 2013</p>	<p>Adopted UDP policies replaced by Core Strategy policies MIN1 -MIN5 except for Minerals Policy M7.</p> <p>Designing Walsall and Conserving Walsall's Natural Environment SPDs support policies in the adopted UDP. They address issues such as sustainable design and</p>

8 Development plans

Adoption Dec 2013

construction (supporting re-use of buildings and building materials) and protection of designated nature conservation sites including geological SSSIs and SINCs.

The Site Allocations DPD will identify suitable sites for a variety of future uses within Walsall and will include site allocation policies and updating of the UDP Proposals Map (Policies Map). The Town Centre AAP will provide a strategy for regeneration of the Walsall Town Centre and will replace the Town Centre Policies and Town Centre Inset Map in the UDP.

Development plans 8

<p>Wolverhampton</p>	<p>Wolverhampton UDP 2006 (adopted June 2006)</p>	<p>Black Country Core Strategy (see above) forms part of the LDF.</p> <p>The Black Country Joint Core Strategy was adopted on 3rd February 2011.</p> <p>Site Allocations DPD - All minerals issues will be addressed in the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>The Black Country Core Strategy includes spatial strategy for Black Country and policies aimed at addressing strategic minerals and waste issues, including mineral safeguarding, supply of primary aggregates and use of alternatives to primary aggregates.</p>
-----------------------------	--	---	--

Table 8.2 Development Plan Status for the Unitary Authorities

9 Membership of the WMAWP at December 2010

9 Membership of the WMAWP at December 2010

Chairman	Paul Wilcox	Staffordshire County Council
Technical Secretary	Jasbir Kaur	Warwickshire County Council

Mineral Planning Authority Representatives

N. Dean	Worcestershire County Council
M. Salim	Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council
A Cooper	Shropshire Council
M. Evans	Stoke on Trent City Council
M. Barlow	Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council
M. Griffin	Staffordshire County Council
D. Coxill	Telford & Wrekin Council
D. Klein	Herefordshire Council
T. Lyons	Warwickshire County Council
D. Harris	Walsall Borough Council
B. Dore	Birmingham City Council
R. Haig	Coventry City Council
D. Piper	Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council
C. Rowbottom	Wolverhampton City Council

Industry representatives

K. Hobden	Mineral Products Association (MPA)
M. Daynes	MPA - Hanson Aggregates
T. Deal	MPA - Lafarge Aggregates
N. Atkins	MPA - Tarmac
T. Rowley	MPA - Cemex
C. Doyley	MPA – Ennstone Breedon Ltd.
D. Coleman	National Federation of Demolition Contractors (NFDC) – Coleman & Company
N. McLean	NFDC - Armac D.E.L.
P. Huxtable	British Aggregates Association (BAA)
T. Evans	BAA - Montspur
M. Page	MPA - Hanson Aggregates
S. Denny	MPA - Cemex

Central Government Representatives

M. Plummer	Communities and Local Government
D. Howatson	DEFRA - Food and Rural Affairs
J. Davies	Environment Agency

10 Working party publications

Hard Copies

Annual Report 1996 (£10.00)

Annual Report 1997 (£10.00)

Annual Report 1998 (£10.00)

Annual Report 1999 (£12.50)

Annual Report 2000 (£12.50)

Annual Report 2001 (£15.00)

Annual Report 2002 (£15.00)

Annual Report 2003 (£15.00)

Annual Report 2004 (£15.00)

Annual Report 2005-2010 electronic copies

All prices include postage & packing to destinations on the UK Mainland

To obtain any of these reports contact:

Tony Lyons
Planning Policy Team
Communities Department

Sustainable Communities
Warwickshire County Council
PO Box 43
Shire Hall
Warwick
CV34 4SX

Telephone: 01926 412391

Fax: 01926 412641

e-mail: planningstrategy@warwickshire.gov.uk

Electronic Copies

Electronic copies from and including the 2003 report can be down loaded free from the Department of Communities and Local Government Website. The report is also hosted on the Warwickshire County Council Website.

11 Active and inactive aggregate mineral workings in the West Midlands Region

11 Active and inactive aggregate mineral workings in the West Midlands Region

11.1 The following list sets out active and inactive aggregate mineral workings in the region which contain permitted reserves. The site lists relate to the site's status in July 2009. Sites marked with an * are statutorily dormant under the terms of the Environment Act 1995.

Active Sand & Gravel Sites		
Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference
Herefordshire		
Wellington Quarry (Moreton Camp)	Tarmac Western	SO 507 378
Wellington South		
Staffordshire		
Newbold Quarry (Tucklesholme)	Aggregate Industries	SK 205 195
Leasowes Farm, Uttoxeter	Aggregate Industries	SK 097 351
Enville Road	Davis, F.G. & Sons	SO 872 898
Captain's Barn Farm	C. E and J.M Dale	SK 950 455
Moneymore	Hanson Aggregates	SK133 026
Barton	Hanson Aggregates	SK 195 155
Freehay	Hanson Aggregates	SK 015 411
Pottal Pool	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 973 147
Alrewas	Lafarge Aggregates	SK 175 125
Shoal Hill, Huntingdon	JPE Holdings Ltd	SJ 970 120
Rugeley	Cemex	SK 010 181
Weeford	Cemex	SK 133 026
Moneystone	WBB Minerals	SK 041 462
Hints	Tarmac Central	SK 163 462
Croxden	Tarmac Central	SK 033 417
Seisdon	Tarmac Central	SO 700 950
Cranebrook Quarry	Walsall Concrete	SK 070 064
Shropshire		
Wood Lane Quarry	Tudor Griffiths	SJ 422 328
Norton Farm	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 497 075
Bromfield Quarry	Plymouth Estates	SO 481 773
Buildwas Quarry	Harry Price Sand and Gravel	SJ 647 041
Tern Hill Quarry	Cemex	SJ 656 302
Gonsal Quarry	Salop Sand & Gravel	SJ 484 044
Bridgwalton Quarry	Salop Sand & Gravel	SO 689 920
<i>Sites with resolutions to grant planning permission</i>		
Woodcote Wood	Cemex	SO 689 920
Barnsley Lane	Grundon	SO 762 928
Warwickshire		
Brinklow Quarry	Mrs J Aston	SP 422 787
Ling Hall Quarry	Ennstone Breedon	SP 450 730
Middleton Hall	Hanson Aggregates	SP 193 973
High Cross	Cemex	SP 465 887
Marsh Farm	Cemex	SP 075 525
Bubbenhall Quarry	Smiths Concrete	SP 363 713
West Midlands County		

Active and inactive aggregate mineral workings in the West Midlands Region 11

Branton Hill Lane Quarry, Walsall	Bliss Aggregates	SK 065 003
Berkswell Quarry, Solihull	Cemex	SP 228 807
Meriden Quarry, Solihull	Tarmac Central	SP 232 813
Worcestershire		
Ripple Quarry	Cemex	SO 792 728
Wildmoor Quarry	John Williams (Cinetic Sand)	SO 950 759
Sandy Lane	Stanley N Evans	SO 950 763
Ball Mill	Tarmac Western	SO 834 610
Clifton	Tarmac Western	SO 848 456
Chadwich Lane Quarry	Salop Sand & Gravel Supply Co.	SO 957 770
Chadwich Mill Farm (Pinches)	Brian Hill Haulage & Plant Hire	SO 967 755

Table 11.1

Active Crushed Rock Sites		
Herefordshire		
Smiths Quarry, Perton	Elliot and Sons	SO 595 399
Leinthall Earls Quarry	Johnston Roadstone	SO 443 684
Staffordshire		
Cauldon Low	Tarmac Central	SK 084 474
Shropshire (including Telford & Wrekin) (T&W)		
Lea Quarry	Aggregate Industries	SO 590 980
Haughmond Hill Quarry	Aggregate Industries	SJ 542 148
Coates Quarry	Aggregate Industries	SO 602 994
Clee Hill Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	SO 599 762
Llyncllys Quarry	Lafarge Aggregates	SJ 264 242
Leaton Quarry	Ennstone	SJ 615 115
Bayston Hill Quarry	Tarmac Western	SJ 493 091
Grinshill Quarry	Grinshill	SJ 352 323
Warwickshire		
Griff No 4	Hanson - Aggregates	SP 369 886
Mancetter	Tarmac Central	SP 310 952
West Midlands County		
Edwin Richards Quarry	Midland Quarry Products	SO 967 884
Worcestershire		
Broadway	Smith & Son (Bletchington)	SP 118 368

Table 11.2

Inactive Sand & Gravel Sites		
Herefordshire		
St Donats Quarry	Lafarge Aggregate	SO 489 467
Upper Lyde Gravel Pit	Hussar Minerals	SO 493 448
Shobdon	Tarmac Western	SO 307 605
Staffordshire		
Saredon Quarry	Biffa Waste Services	SJ 944 080
Poolhouse Road	CWI Trustees	SO 853 927
Manor Park	Hanson Aggregates	SK 144 12
Hilton Park	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 952 045

11 Active and inactive aggregate mineral workings in the West Midlands Region

Hinksford Lane	Mr & Mrs Munday	SO 866 904
Four Ashes	Salop Sand & Gravel Co.	SJ 927 097
Weavers Hill	Salop Sand & Gravel Co.	SJ 794 203
Whittington Hall Lane	Severn Trent Water Ltd	SO 870 820
Shropshire		
Sleep Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 480 265
Cound Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 550 060
Morville Quarry	Lafarge Aggregates	SO 685 936
Conyburg Wood Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 675 274
West Midlands		
Aldridge Quarry	Cemex	SK 076 026
Warwickshire		
Dunton Quarry	KSD	SP 188 933
Worcestershire		

Table 11.3

Inactive Crushed Rock Sites		
Herefordshire		
Nash Quarry	Tarmac Western	SO 302 623
Staffordshire		
Kevin	Tarmac Central	SK 086 465
Wardlow / Wredon	Tarmac Central	SK 087 572
Shropshire (including Telford & Wrekin)		
Farley	"non-mineral owner"	SJ 629 017
Callow	Tarmac Western	SJ 387 050
More Quarry (<i>dormant</i>)	Tarmac Western	SO 325 933
Blodwel Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 257 229
Nantmawr Quarry (<i>dormant</i>)	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 253 242
Lea Quarry	Aggregate Industries	SO 590 980
Coates Quarry	Aggregate Industries	SO 602 994
Warwickshire		
Jees and Boon Quarry	Midland Quarry Products	SP 333 940
Griff No 5 Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	SP 367 886

Table 11.4

Active aggregate recycling sites in the West Midlands Region 12

12 Active aggregate recycling sites in the West Midlands Region

12.1 Following the successful introduction of lists of active and inactive quarries in the region in previous AMRs, the list of permitted active aggregate recycling facilities has been retained and updated where possible. The listing below reflects the position at June 2012. Whilst the list includes all reported sites it may not be complete. The sites listed here are permanent/ long-term facilities only, as it is not possible to monitor mobile plant with any accuracy.

Site Name	Operator	Post Code
BIRMINGHAM		
251 Bordesley Green Road,	Armoury Group Ltd	B8 1BY
Tameside Drive, Castle Bromwich	Ballast Phoenix	B35 7AG
Shady Lane, Great Barr	Coleman & Co	B44 9ER
194 Yardley Road, Acocks Green	FC Richardson	B27 6LR
253 Bordesley Green Road	Tarmac Recycling	B8 1BY
Station Road, Stechfrod	Coleman & Co	B33 9AX
Golden Hillock Road,	Armac DEL,	B8 1DE
COVENTRY		
Stone Brook Way, Blackburn Road Estate	Tom Waite	CV6 6LN
HEREFORDSHIRE		
Wellington Quarry	Tarmac	HR4 8BY
Rotherwas Ind Est, Hereford	Wye Valley Group	HR2 6JH
Stanner, Kington	KTH Group	HR5 3NW
Thorn Business Park	Quickskip Herford	HR2 6JT
Porthouse Ind Est, Bromyard	KTH Group	HR7 4NS
Leinthall Earls Quarry	Johnstone Roadstone	HR6 97H
SANDWELL		
Victoria Street, Smethwick	Glenside Recycling	B66 2ND
Park Rose Ind Est, Middlemore Rd	Grinsell Skip Hire	B66 2DZ
Union Road, Oldbury	Oldbury Recycling Ltd	B69 3EX
Bescot Depot	Tarmac Recycling	WS10 0LY
Monway House, Wednesbury	HE Humphries	WS10 7DZ
Smith Road, Wednesbury		WS10 0PB
SHROPSHIRE/TELFORD WREKIN		
Lowe Cottage Farm	Peter Griffiths	SY4 5UE
Wood Lane Quarry	Tudor Griffiths	SY12 0HY
Dorrington Quarry	H Evason	SY5 7EE
Loosemores (Battlefield)	Loosemores Transport	SY4 EDE
Rock Road, Ketley	Pink Skips Ltd	TF1 5HW
Buildwas Quarry	Harry Price	TF8 7BP
Fenns Bank, Whitchurch	Befesa Salt Slags	SY13 3PA
Knockin Heath Depot	Greyhound Plant Services	SY10 8DF

12 Active aggregate recycling sites in the West Midlands Region

Loppington, Wem	Hawk Plant Hire	SY4 5SY
Weeping Cross Lane, Ludlow	J M McGrath	SY8 1JH
STAFFORDSHIRE		
Alrewas Quarry, (Lichfield)	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	DE13 7DL
Former Carless Refinery, (Newcastle)	Mr Talbot	
Barleyfields, Anslow (Newcastle)	J Taberner Plan Hire	DE13 9PA
Booths Farm, Cheadle (Staffs Moorlands)	J and G Fallows	
Enville Road Quarry, Wall Heath (South Staffs)	F G David & Son	
High Carr (Newcastle)	Cherry Hill Skip Hire	
Land off Power Station Road, Rugeley (Cannock)	C Elwell Transport (Repairs) Limited	
Land off Power Station Road, Rugeley – East of railway (Cannock)	C Elwell Transport (Repairs) Limited	
Land off Power Station Road, Rugeley (Cannock)	Wrekin Construction Ltd	
Meece Landfill (Stafford)	Accord Operations Limited	
Jackson Yard, Plot 4. Nicolson Way, Burton on Trent (East Staffs)	Tim Bates Plant Hire	
Land at Nicholson Way, Burton on Trent (East Staffs)	Tim Bates Plant Hire	
Plot 5. Nicolson Way, Burton on Trent (East Staffs)	G D Golding	
Poplars Landfill (Cannock)	Biffa Waste Services	
Weeford Quarry	Cemex	
Cranebrook Quarry (Lichfield)	Walsall Concrete	
Saredon (South Staffs)	Biffa Waste Services	
Longbridge Hays	Future Waste	
Rosemary Quarry (South Staffs)	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	
Cheslyn Hay	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	
Hints Quarry (Lichfield)	Tarmac Recycling	
Grindley House Farm (Stafford)	Holdford Contracts Ltd	
Turner Crescent Waste Transfer Station Chesterton (Newcastle)	Jumbo Skips Ltd	
STOKE ON TRENT		
Cockshute Sidings	Construction Materials Recycling	ST6 2DZ
Newstead Landfill & MRF, Trentham Rd	Biffa Waste Services	ST4 8HT
Dewsbury Rd, Fenton	KP Parnell	ST4 2RS
Grange Works, Cobridge	Grange Aggregates	
Sneyd Hill,	H Brown and Son	
Fenton Manor Quarry	Tarmac	
SOLIHULL		
Meriden Quarry, Cornets End, Berkswell.	Colemans & Co	
Arden Brickworks, Bickenhill	ARMAC	

Active aggregate recycling sites in the West Midlands Region 12

WALSALL

Branton Hill Quarry	Bliss Aggregates	WS9 0NX	
Coppice Lane, Aldridge	Bace Groundworks	WS9 9AA	
Triangle Site, Bescot Demolition			DSI

WARWICKSHIRE

Coleshill Quarry	Cemex	B46 1JU	
Dunton Quarry, Lichfield Road, Curdworth	KSD	B76 0BD	
Attleborough Fields Ind Est, 11 Hammond Close	KSD	CV11 6RY	
Ryton Mill	Tipping Resources (Coventry)	CV8 3DX	
Whitacre Road	Tipping Resources (Coventry)		
Bayton Road, Bedworth	Hammonds		
Brinklow Quarry, Highwood Farm	Mrs J Aston	CV23 0NJ	
Middleton Hall Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	B78 2AF	
Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton	ABS		
Canalside Yard, Napton	County Skips		

WOLVERHAMPTON

Spring Rd, Ettingshall Asphalt Plant	Tarmac Recycling	WV4 6JP	
McAuliffe House, Bilston	Stitchacre Ltd	WV14 0TP	
Willenhall Road, Willenhall	Dismantling and Engineering Services Ltd	WV13 3AE	

DUDLEY

Delph Road, Brierley Hill	Brierley Hill Concrete (Tarmac)	DY5 2RW	
Bloomfield, Road Tipton Recycling		DY4 9BS	Bloomfi

WORCESTERSHIRE

Ball Mill Quarry, Grimley	Tarmac Recycling	WR2 6LU	
Blackpole Trading Estate	Blackpole Recycling	WR3 8TJ	
Sandhills Farm, Astwood Bank	SE Davis and Sons Ltd	B96 6BG	
Hoobrook Industrial Estate, Kidderminster	Lawrence	DY10 1HY	
Railway Terrace Rd, Pershore	Tarmac Recycling	WR10 2DP	

Table 12.1

13 Sand and gravel applications 2010

13 Sand and gravel applications 2010

Staffordshire

Location	Grid ref.	Type of site	Tonnage (tonnes)	Allocated in Plan?	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues
Uttoxeter Quarry	SK 093 355	Extension	400,000 pa	No	Approved 31.07.09	
Calf Heath Quarry	SK 926 097	Extension (reserve swap)	150,000 pa	No	Approved 21.08.09	

Table 13.1

Herefordshire

Location	Grid ref.	Type of site	Tonnage (tonnes)	Allocated in Plan?	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues
None						

Table 13.2

Warwickshire

Location	Grid ref.	Type of site	Tonnage (tonnes)	Allocated in Plan?	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues
Marsh Farm Quarry, near Bidford, Stratford.		Extension	500,000 tonnes	No	Application submitted 09.06.09 Application approved in 2010	Application for extraction of sand and gravel and restoration to agricultural land.

Table 13.3

West Midlands

Location	Grid ref.	Type of site	Tonnage (tonnes)	Allocated in Plan?	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues
None						

Table 13.4

Worcestershire

Location	Grid ref.	Type of site	Tonnage (tonnes)	Allocated in Plan?	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues

Sand and gravel applications 2010 13

Chadwich Lane Quarry (Extension)	SO 955 769	Sand	1,280,000	No	Pending	<p>i) Impact on the Green Belt.</p> <p>ii) Impact on the locality, including residential amenity.</p>
Ball Mill Quarry Extension, Grimley:	SO 829 613	Sand and gravel		No	Approved 20.04.09 subject to a condition not to allow extraction in Church Farm South	<p>i) Need to maintain County's share of WM Region's aggregate production.</p> <p>ii) Loss of B&MVL.</p> <p>iii) Impact on nationally important archaeological remains.</p> <p>iv) Impact on local amenity (noise and dust).</p> <p>v) Visual and landscape impact.</p>
i) Church Farm West				i) Church Farm West: 515,000.		
ii) Church Farm South				ii) Church Farm South: 549,000.		

Table 13.5

Shropshire

Location	Grid ref.	Type of site	Tonnage (tonnes)	Allocated in Plan?	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues
Condover Quarry		Extension	1 Million tonnes		Approved on 10.07.09	App no SC/MS2008/1225/SY

Table 13.6

14 Crushed rock applications 2010

14 Crushed rock applications 2010

14.1 Shropshire

Location	Grid ref.	Type of site	Tonnage (tonnes)	Allocated in Plan?	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues
Haughmond Hill Quarry	SJ542148	Gritstone	3.2 mt (2.8mt gritstone and 0.4 mt Conglomerates)	No	Approved 12.11.09	Production of gritstone and conglomerate with high psv content. Local environmental impact and recreation issues.

Table 14.1

Recycled aggregate applications 2010 15

15 Recycled aggregate applications 2010

15.1 Staffordshire

Location	Grid ref.	Type of site	Annual Output - Tonnes	Date submitted	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues
Jackson Yard, Nicholson Way, Burton on Trent.	SK233223	Erection of building for use as a material recycling facility and transfer station	10000 pa		Approved 08.07.09	ES.09/06/563

Table 15.1

15.2 Warwickshire

Location	Grid ref.	Type of Site	Tonnage (tonnes)	Date submitted	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues
Canalside Yard, Napton		Secondary aggregate processing		08.03.07	Determined - Approved	Tipping sorting and storage of waste and recycled materials
Bodymoore Green Farm, Coventry Road, Kingsbury.		Secondary Aggregate processing		26.03.07	Approved 27.07.10	Ancillary operation of secondary aggregate production
Edward Brain and Sons Ltd, Bishopton, Stratford upon Avon	417 258	Materials Recycling Facility	25,000 tonnes per annum	14.11.08	Application Refused - 17.02.09	Impact on the openness of the Green Belt
Smiths Concrete Ltd, Land at Glebe Farm, Bubbenhall Quarry, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall	436096	Import of inert waste materials	N/A			
Reids of Springfield, Unit 6, Welford Road, Long Marston	415 311	Waste Transfer Station	1000 tonnes per annum	28.04.10	Approved 27.07.10	Landscape impact, Development of the rural

15 Recycled aggregate applications 2010

economy,
re-use of rural
buildings

Table 15.2

15.3 West Midlands

Location	Grid ref	Type of site	Annual Output	Date submitted	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues
Solihull MBC MRF Arden Brickworks, Coventry Road, Bickenhill		Change of use to MRF	150.000 tonnes per annum	2009/1063		
Wolverhampton MBC No applications in 2010						
Birmingham MBC No applications in 2010						
Dudley MBC No applications in 2010						
Sandwell MBC No applications in 2010						
Walsall MBC, Land adj Ibstock Road Bridge, Brickyard Road, Aldridge, Walsall, WS9 8BW		MRF to be operated by Interserve Site Services which includes the recycling of CD and EW	50000tpa of CD and EW	22.12.09	Approved 08.03.10 and completed by May 2012	There are no major issues identified with this application owing to the operation being contained in the building.

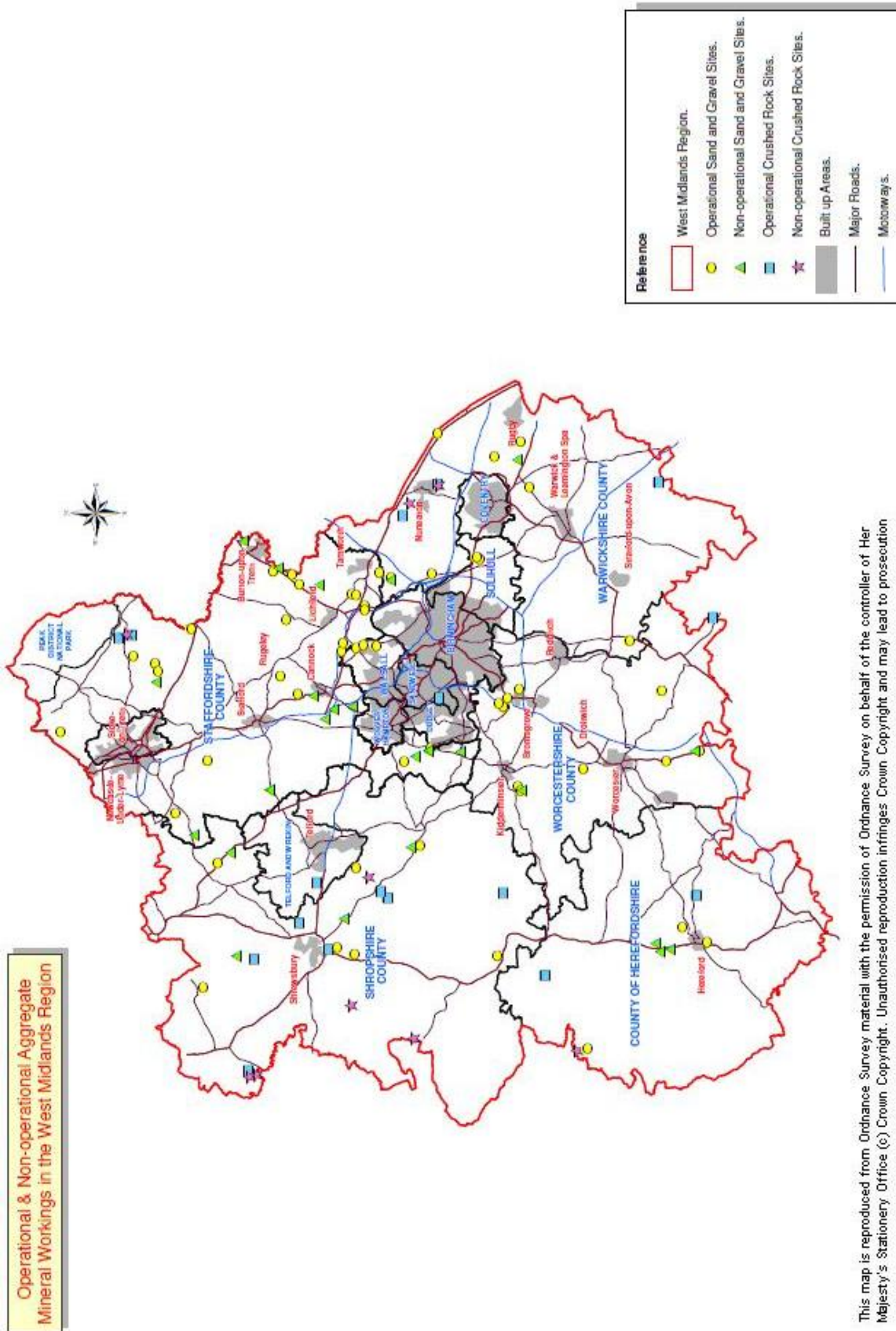
Recycled aggregate applications 2010 15

Location	Grid ref	Type of site	Annual Output	Date submitted	Status at 31.12.10	Main Planning Issues
						The new facility has replaced a pre existing transfer facility nearby.

Table 15.3

16 West Midlands aggregate sites

16 West Midlands aggregate sites



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (c) Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution

Picture 16.1

NB – Plan taken from RRS NB Revision Phase 3 Consultation Document.



West Midlands aggregate sites 16

