J7/TWC/1a – West Midlands Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Report 2015, incorporating data from January - December 2015 *(Corrected 05/12/16)*

Evidence Document submitted by Telford & Wrekin Council post Submission

Telford & Wrekin Council wishes to submit this document to examination, with reference to the council's response to Matter Q7.4 of the Inspector's Matters, Issues and Questions (MIQs). This document is supporting the Shropshire Council statement response in Appendix 1 and is an update of the TWLP Submission Document 'West Midlands Aggregates Working Party - Annual report 2011+ 2012 combined' Ref. C6g

15th November 2016

Corrections made to Page 20 as follows:

Original paragraph:

3.9. The latest available data indicates that, at 0.73mt, sand and gravel production in Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin in 2015 has significantly recovered from recent years and is now above both the 10 year rolling average for sand gravel sales (0.69mt) and the 3 year average (0.67mt). The landbank based upon the ten year average sales data at the end of 2015 was approximately 44 years, compared to 35 years using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

Amended to read:

3.9. The latest available data indicates that, at 0.73mt, sand and gravel production in Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin in 2015 has significantly recovered from recent years and is now above both the 10 year rolling average for sand gravel sales (0.69mt) and the 3 year average (0.67mt). The landbank based upon the ten year average sales data at the end of 2015 was approximately 15 years, compared to 12.7 years using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

5th December 2016

URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LTD

West Midlands Aggregate Working Party

Annual Monitoring Report 2015, incorporating data from January – December 2015

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Executive Summary

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.

This Annual Monitoring (AM) report provides sales and reserve data for the calendar year 2015. 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

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.

Crushed Rock

- Total Crushed Rock Sales of 3.37 mt, down 11.32% on 2014 figures.
- Total Crushed Rock Reserves of 304.32 mt, down 1.03% on 2014 figures.
- The Crushed Rock Landbank (based upon 10 years average sales) is 89.37 years, compared to 87.10 years at the end of 2014.

Land-won Sand and Gravel

- Total Land-won Sand and Gravel Sales of 7.037 mt, up 13% on 2014 figures.
- Total Land-won Sand and Gravel Reserves of 90.949 mt, up 4.36% on 2014 figures.
- The Land-won Sand and Gravel Landbank (based upon 10 years average sales) is 12.69 years, compared to 13.37 years at the end of 2014.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. This West Midlands 2015 Annual Monitoring Report (AM2015) 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 1st January – 31st December 2015.

Background

1.2. The Aggregates Working Parties[1] (AWPs) were established in the 1970s to collect and monitor data on aggregates provision as an aid to minerals planning. AWPs 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).

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 AWPs operate under contracts between the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and the Chairs of the AWPs, 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 Products Association (MPA), the British Aggregates Association (BAA) and the Federation of

[1] Previously known as Regional Aggregate Working Parties but has now changed to reflect national guidelines.

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 2015 the Chairman was Adrian Cooper, Team Leader of Environment & Economic Policy at Shropshire Council. The AWP is also serviced by a Technical Secretary, who for 2015 was Ian Thomas from the National Stone Centre; however, the role was taken on by Urban Vision during 2015 to compile this report. The membership of the West Midlands AWP for 2015 is set out in Appendix 1. There were no AWP meetings in 2015.

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. AWPs 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	Net Imports to England
South East England	195	25	121	130	31
London	18	0	72	95	12
East of England	236	8	14	117	7
East Midlands	174	500	0	110	0
West Midlands	165	82	0	100	23
South West	85	412	12	142	5
North West	52	154	15	117	55
Yorkshire & the Humber	78	212	5	133	3
North East	24	99	20	50	0
ENGLAND	**1,028**	**1,492**	**259**	**993**	**136**

Report Scope

1.12. As with previous AM surveys, this AM2015 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 2015 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 2015 with data for earlier years.

1.14. The planning context for this report is the National Planning Policy Framework[2] (NPPF) at the national level and local plans as the overall strategic plan for the area.

[2] National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG March 2012

2. Development Plans

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

Table 2: Development Plans during 2015

Authority/County	
Shropshire	Adopted Core Strategy (2011) and Site Allocations and Management of Development Plan (2015)
Worcestershire	A second "Call for Sites" was conducted in summer 2015. Work is continuing on developing the plan in line with a revised Local Development Scheme which came into effect in April 2015, with consultation on a full draft of the Minerals Local Plan due during 2016.
Herefordshire	Following the adoption of the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy in October 2015, the Council is now preparing a Minerals and Waste Local Plan to cover the period up to 2031, with a call for sites exercise planned for 2016.
Staffordshire	Minerals Plan subject to examination 2016
Warwickshire	Preferred Options and Policies Consultation took place between November 2015 and January 2016. The Publication Consultation will take place in Autumn 2016. Submission in 2017.
Black Country Authorities	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. Dudley is currently preparing its emerging Dudley Borough Development Strategy (anticipated adoption October 2016) which makes reference to the BCCS but does not itself contain any minerals policies or allocate new mineral sites (the BCCS being sufficient in this regard). The joint Black Country Core Strategy will be reviewed and updated as necessary 2016 onwards – a revised BCCS likely to be adopted during 2019.
Birmingham Development Plan	Currently waiting the inspectors final report and subject to any further amendments it is expected to be adopted prior or post elections /referendum May/June 2016.
Telford and Wrekin	Consultation on Local Plan (Regulation 18 version) 3rd August to 25th September 2015. Plan to be submitted to the inspector during 2016.
Walsall	Adopted Core Strategy. Site Allocations Document and Walsall Town Centre Area Action Plan in preparation. Preferred Options consultations completed. Publication Plans due for consultation Spring 2016

Authority/County	
Coventry	A "Second Stage Consultation" outlining a green-infrastructure and restoration led approach was undertaken in November 2013-January 2014. Following responses to this consultation, a "Call for Sites" was conducted in summer 2014. Work is continuing on developing the plan in line with a revised Local Development Scheme which came into effect in April 2015.
Solihull	Current Local Plan adopted 2013, Local Plan Review commenced July 2015, consultation on Scope, Issues & Options November 2015 to January 2016 Adopted Unitary Development Plan containing saved minerals & waste policies.
Stoke-on-Trent	The council is in the early stages of preparing a new Joint Local Plan with Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council. Details of the Joint Local Plan process are provided below including, latest news, next steps, how to get involved, stages in producing the Joint Local Plan and evidence base for the Joint Local Plan. An issues consultation was completed in Spring 2016 with the aim for an options consultation to run in early 2017.

3. Primary Aggregates

3.1. Basic surveys of the sales (generally equating to production) and permitted reserves, were carried out by MPAs for 2015. 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.

Table 3: Sales for aggregate purposes (2005 – 2015) (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total 10 year sales	Average 10 year sales
Crushed Rock Sales												
Shropshire (and Telford)	2.6	2.33	2.29	1.8	2.0	1.65	2.41	2.88	3.13	2.76	**23.85**	**2.39**
Worcestershire	0.30	0.37	0.22	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10.23**	**1.02**
Herefordshire					0.2	0.33	0.71	0.82	0.67	0.61		
Staffordshire	1.40	1.39	0.93	1.0	0.6	0.48						
Warwickshire												
West Midlands Conurbation[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
TOTAL CRUSHED ROCK SALES	**4.3**	**4.09**	**3.44**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**2.46**	**3.12**	**3.70**	**3.80**	**3.37**	**34.08**	**3.41**
Sand and Gravel Sales												
Herefordshire	0.19	0.19	0.177	0.125	0.111	0.07	0.62	0.659	0.098	0.102	1.254	0.125
Worcestershire	0.7	0.81	0.758	0.524	0.618	0.626			0.52	0.538	6.245	0.625
Shropshire	0.77	0.78	0.71	0.67	0.687	0.652	0.64	0.655	0.63	0.73	6.924	0.692

[3] Includes Birmingham, Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Solihull and Stoke-on-Trent

Monitoring Period	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total 10 year sales	Average 10 year sales
Staffordshire	6.8	6.44	5.34	3.72	3.757	3.82	3.695	4.091	4.184	4.815[4]	46.662	4.666
Warwickshire	0.98	1.19	0.847	0.751	0.329	0.424	0.4	0.209	0.280	0.322	5.733	0.573
West Midlands Conurbation	0.55	0.61	0.5	0.375	0.451	0.401	0.461	0.491	0.498	0.529	4.866	0.487
TOTAL SAND & GRAVEL SALES	**9.99**	**10.02**	**8.332**	**6.202**	**5.953**	**5.993**	**5.816**	**6.105**	**6.21**	**7.037**	**71.684**	**7.168**

Table 4: Reserves for aggregates (2015) (million tonnes)

Monitoring Period	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Crushed Rock Reserves										
Shropshire (and Telford)	95.50	93.17	116.00	116.00	114.00	104.50	124.81	113.85	109.55	104.05
Worcestershire	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herefordshire	15.10	14.60	14.4	15.00	12.20	11.00	11.79	11.54	197.92	200.27
Staffordshire	161.20	160.91	160.10	160.50	159.70	159.65	189.84	188.61		
Warwickshire	30.80	30.20	29.91	29.10	21.60	21.00				
West Midlands Conurbation[5]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CRUSHED ROCK RESERVES	**302.60**	**298.88**	**320.41**	**320.60**	**307.50**	**296.15**	**326.44**	**314.00**	**307.474**	**304.32**

[5] Includes Birmingham, Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Solihull and Stoke-on-Trent

Estimates provided for three sites due to non-return of surveys

Monitoring Period	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sand and Gravel Reserves										
Herefordshire	5.3	5.1	6.148	5.152	2.921	2.871	6.567	6.013	2.761	2.660
Worcestershire	3.6	4.1	3.021	3.65	4.490	3.849			2.495	0.538
Shropshire	13.8	13.02	12.23	14.42	13.77	13.546	12.862	13.951	12.27	10.43
Staffordshire	88.6	82.9	82.88	79.22	73.774	71.786	66.984	62.260	68.092	67.863[6]
Warwickshire	6.2	5.0	4.756	3.95	3.123	4.514	4.333	4.960	4.44	3.869
West Midlands Conurbation	1.6	2.39	5.21	5.062	4.611	4.653	4.578	5.385	4.854	5.182
TOTAL SAND & GRAVEL RESERVES	**119.1**	**112.51**	**114.25**	**111.45**	**102.689**	**101.219**	**95.324**	**92.569**	**94.912**	**90.949**

C: Confidential

Table 5: Landbanks for aggregates (2015)

	2015 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/15 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2006 – 2015 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2015 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (latest available)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
Crushed Rock						
Shropshire (and Telford)	2.76	104.05	2.385	43.54	2.385	43.54
Worcestershire	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herefordshire	0.61	200.27	1.02	196.34	N/A	N/A
Staffordshire						
Warwickshire						
West Midlands Conurbation	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
TOTAL CRUSHED ROCK LANDBANK	**3.37**	**304.32**	**3.405**	**89.37**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Sand and Gravel						
Shropshire (and Telford)	0.73	10.43	0.692	15.05	0.692	15.05

[6] Estimates provided for three sites due to non-return of surveys

	2015 Aggregate Sales (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/15 (million tonnes)	Average Annual Sales 2006 – 2015 (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2015 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)	LAA Provision figure (million tonnes) (latest available)	Landbank based on LAA provision figure (years)
Worcestershire	0.538	0.945	0.637	1.48	0.64	1.48
Herefordshire	0.102	2.660	0.125	21.28	N/A	N/A
Staffordshire	4.815	67.863	4.666	14.54	4.666	14.54
Warwickshire	0.322	3.869	0.573	6.75	0.573	6.75
West Midlands Conurbation	0.529	5.182	0.487	10.64	N/A	N/A
TOTAL SAND & GRAVEL LANDBANK	**7.037**	**90.949**	**7.168**	**12.69**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Overview

3.2. The total sales, reserves and landbank for the West Midlands as a whole for 2015 are as per Table 6.

Table 6: Overview

	Average Annual Sales 2005 – 2014 (million tonnes)	Reserves (million tonnes)	Landbank as at 31/12/2014 (years) (based on 10 years average sales)
Crushed Rock	3.405	304.32	89.37[7]
Sand and Gravel	7.168	90.949	12.69

3.3. The sections below provide a summary of each reporting area and includes a comparison of the landbank figure calculated using the 10 years average sales data (within Table 5) against that calculated using the apportionment figure within the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020.

Herefordshire

3.4. In 2015 there were two permitted and operational crushed rock quarries. One of these producing only very small quantities of material. Figures from 2013 have been assumed for this quarry due to lack of up to date information on sales and reserves. The crushed rock produced in the county is sold within the West Midlands or neighbouring areas and is used as uncoated roadstone, in construction and for asphalt manufacturing. Due to reasons of commercial confidentiality, the crushed rock data has been merged with Staffordshire and Warwickshire, which makes direct comparison with previous years difficult.

3.5. The combined crushed rock landbank for Herefordshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire using ten years sales data is 196.34 years compared to 83.03 years using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

3.6. There is only one operational sand and gravel quarry within Herefordshire, however the operator has provided written consent that the sales and reserves figures can be published. The sand and gravel landbank at the end of 2015 for Herefordshire, using ten years sales

[7] Caution should be applied to the interpretation of such a long landbank because planning permissions for individual quarries will likely expire prior to this date

data, is 21.28 years, compared to just 3.24 years using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

Shropshire

3.7. In 2015 there were 10 permitted sites for sand and gravel working in Shropshire, 5 of which were operational (see Appendix 1). There are also two sites where a resolution has been made to grant planning permission, but where consent has yet to be issued. The majority of the material produced is used locally within Shropshire to supply the construction industry with building sand, concrete and concrete products.

3.8. 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 three site commitments which have remained unworked for over 5 years. This strongly suggests that both local demand and cross boundary markets are not currently strong enough to support the level of capital investment in infrastructure which would be required to implement these sites, although they are still considered likely to become viable over the Plan Period.

3.9. The latest available data indicates that, at 0.73mt, sand and gravel production in Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin in 2015 has significantly recovered from recent years and is now above both the 10 year rolling average for sand gravel sales (0.69mt) and the 3 year average (0.67mt). The landbank based upon the ten year average sales data at the end of 2015 was approximately 15 years, compared to 12.7 years using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

3.10. The area administered by Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin Councils also produced 2.76 mt of crushed rock in 2015 against a 10 year average of 2.39 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 2015 there were 11 permitted sites in Shropshire, 6 of which were operational and 1 permitted and operational site in Telford &

Wrekin.

3.11. The latest available data indicates that crushed rock production in Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin in 2015 was significantly above the 10 year trend (2.39mt) but below the 3 year trend (2.92mt).

3.12. Aggregates monitoring data for 2015 indicates that 50% of production supplies markets within Shropshire and 29% 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 21% of production supplies national markets outside the West Midlands, particularly the north-west (11% of production).

3.13. 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 44 years' production in 2015. This is significantly higher than the 35 years calculated using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

Worcestershire

3.14. There are two distinct types of sand and gravel deposits in Worcestershire consisting of bedrock deposits, which are solid sands of the Kidderminster Formation and Wildmoor Formation and surface deposits, which are river terrace deposits of the rivers Severn and Avon and glacial deposits found in association with boulder clay.

3.15. In 2015 there were 6 sand and gravel sites in Worcestershire, four were "active" (in production for some time during the year) and two "inactive" (worked in the past and contain permitted reserves) (see Appendix 4). Reserves were exhausted at one of the sites during the year and one site classed its permitted reserves as "non-aggregate uses"[8]. 30 sites have been proposed in response to "calls for sites" for the emerging Minerals Local Plan in 2014 and 2015, these are being assessed.

3.16. Approximately half of the sales of sand and gravel extracted in Worcestershire remains within the County with the second largest proportion, approximately one third, remaining within the West Midlands area.

[8] 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.

3.17. The permitted sand and gravel landbank of permissions was equivalent to 1.48 years' production in 2015. This is slightly above the landbank of approximately 1.08 years, calculated using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

3.18. 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. No sites for crushed rock have been proposed in response to "calls for sites" for the emerging Minerals Local Plan in 2014 and 2015.

Staffordshire

3.19. During 2015, 18 of the 23 sand and gravel sites were operational. Sales of sand and gravel in 2015 increased by 631,000 compared to that of 2014. The ten year sales average is a reduced figure compared with last year's average and the latest 3 years sales average is less than the 10 years sales average. Sales in 2015 were 0.149 million tonnes greater than the 10 years sales average for 2006 – 2015 but 0.185 million tonnes less than the level of provision made in the emerging Minerals Local Plan.

3.20. Reserves at the end of 2015 decreased by 0.23 million tonnes compared to the preceding year. Additional reserves were permitted at Saredon Quarry and reserves have been reassessed at some sites.

3.21. 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 the data can be reported.

3.22. The combined crushed rock landbank for Herefordshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire using ten years sales data is 196.34 years compared to 83.03 years using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

3.23. The permitted sand and gravel landbank of permissions was equivalent to 14.54 years' production in 2015. This is above the landbank of 10.28 years, calculated using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

Warwickshire

3.24. Warwickshire saw a continuation of the very low level of sales for sand and gravel in 2015 from the record low of 0.209 million tonnes in 2013 and the 2014 figure of 0.280 million tonnes. The 2015 figure is 0.323 million tonnes. Only two sites were producing during this year at Brinklow and Wolston Fields which started this year, but production had ceased at Bubbenhall Quarry as the last of the stockpiled material had been sold off. Marsh Farm Quarry had also finally ceased production back in 2013. Based on the 10 year average the landbank is approximately 6.75 years.

3.25. The combined crushed rock landbank for Herefordshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire using ten years sales data is 196.34 years compared to 83.03 years using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

3.26. In terms of crushed rock, there is now only one operating quarry in the county at Mancetter in North Warwickshire. Due to reasons of confidentiality, sales are aggregated along with sites in Staffordshire and Herefordshire as each county has only one site each. Production in Warwickshire is consistent with previous years. There is a theoretical landbank of 27 years but the likelihood of much of that material coming forward appears remote at present.

West Midlands Conurbation

3.27. Sand and gravel resources are spread across the West Midlands Conurbation, but viable resources exist only in Solihull and Walsall, with the former providing more than 90% of primary sand and gravel from the Conurbation.

3.28. 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, hence there has been a slight increase in reserves for the area. Where known, most of the sand and gravel sales went to destination within the Conurbation, or elsewhere in the West Midlands.

3.29. The permitted sand and gravel landbank of permissions was equivalent to 10.64 years' production in 2015. This is approximately equal to the landbank of 10.24 years, calculated using the 2005 – 2020 apportionment figures.

4. Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

4.1. Previous WMAWP Surveys have attempted to provide information on the production of recycled aggregates in the West Midlands Region, but the results from previous surveys have been limited. Nationally sponsored surveys, the last of which related to 2009, met with similarly unrepresentative rates of return. There have been many 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 provide a reasonably accurate measurement. More positively, some of the results reported in the emerging Local Aggregates Assessments (LAAs) are encouraging and these will be reviewed in the next annual report.

4.2. 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 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.

4.3. 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.

4.4. 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.

Shropshire (and Telford)

4.5. 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. Limited information is available for Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin specifically: Environment Agency waste data suggests that about 0.5 million tonnes of inert waste generated in the two areas was handled at licensed waste management facilities in 2014, largely in Shropshire and neighbouring areas.

4.6. 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. 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).

4.7. 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 at these sites and the fate of a large proportion of material remains unrecorded.

4.8. Active sites are as follows:

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

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
Samco (Norton) ltd	Apley Estate Yard, Windmill Lane, Norton, Shifnal	Waste Transfer & Recycling
Peter Griffiths	Lowe Cottage Farm Transfer Station Lowe Cottage Farm, Lowe, 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, Whitchurch	Civic Amenity & Waste Transfer Station
Ches & Son Skip Hire	Unit G10, Wem Industrial Estate, Soulton 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,	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
	Shropshire, SY10 8NR	
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 Shropshire Ltd	Battlefield Integrated Waste Management Facility, Vanguard Way, Battlefield, Shrewsbury	Civic Amenity and Transfer Station
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
E- On Uk Plc	Devil's Dingle Landfill	Inert landfill
E- On Uk Plc	Ironbridge A	Inert landfill
Mr W Cullis	land adjacent to	Sorting skip waste and storage of recyclable waste and non-

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
(Budget Skips)	Engine House, Cruckmeole, Nr Hanwood	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 2JS	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
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,	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
	Temeside, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1JH	
Steven J Weaver (Woofferton) Ltd	Old Timber Yard/Railway Sidings at Station Road, Woofferton, Near Ludlow	Storage and processing of inert waste materials

Worcestershire

4.9. There are currently no industrial processes in Worcestershire which are known to produce secondary aggregates. However, there is potential for some provision of secondary aggregates in the future[9]. 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

4.10. There are currently no industrial processes in Herefordshire which are known to produce secondary aggregates. The future production of a Minerals and Waste Local Plan and its accompanying evidence base will provide up to date and robust information and policies on the production and use of recycled aggregates.

Staffordshire

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

Warwickshire

4.12. There was a generally poor response by industry to the request for data. The estimated total for recycled aggregates is generally consistent year on year and lies somewhere between 500,000 – 600,000 tonnes. The permitted capacity is still 830,000 tonnes.

[9] An Energy from Waste Plant is currently under construction at Hartlebury, near Kidderminster. This plant is predicted to produce 40,000 tonnes per annum of incinerator bottom ash which may be capable of being used as secondary aggregate, although further processing would be required to enable this. A separate application has been submitted for a facility to process 120,000 tonnes per annum of incinerator bottom ash at Veolia's Sandy Lane site near Bromsgrove. This application (Planning application 13/000027/CM) is currently under consideration.

West Midlands Conurbation

Birmingham

4.13. Birmingham produces construction products made from its bottom ash from the Tyesley EfW plant. But as for other recyclables, there are no accurate figures.

Coventry

4.14. The only potential area for data returns in the Coventry area relates to secondary/recycled materials. However, data has not been collected for monitoring purposes, so at this stage a nil return is submitted.

Dudley

4.15. Dudley produces Industrial By-Products; Demolition and Construction Materials; and Stockpiles or Other Reserves from the following sites:

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
Dudley MBC Waste Care, Lister Road Energy from Waste Plant	Lister Road Council Depot, Lister Road, Netherton, Dudley DY2 8JW	Dudley MBC does not sell the furnace bottom ash – its contractor operating the facility being responsible for its removal.
Himley Environmental Ltd, Oak Farm Quarry	Oak Farm Clay Pit (Quarry), Crooked House Lane, Himley, Dudley DY3 4DA	Formerley owned by Wienerberger Ltd (who had mothballed the site and not extracted brick clay for several years) - now owned and operated by Himley Environmental Ltd (planning permission ref P13/1264 refers).
WCL Ketley Quarry Ltd	Ketley Quarry	WCL Ltd have permission for infill and restoration of this brick clay quarry (owned by Hinton Perry and Davenhill) – including for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates.
Bloomfield Recycling	Bloomfield Road, Tipton	Bloomfield Recycling informed that is a lesser quantity processed compared to 2014 which reflects a shift from CD&EW towards managing other inert wastes such as wood, etc
M & A Doocey Ltd	Oak Lane, Kingswinford	Planning permission (ref P13/0893) was granted retrospectively during January 2014 to produce recycled aggregate from

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
		imported waste (excavated road stone from road repairs etc) to use on-site in producing concrete.
Pegasus Grab Hire Ltd	12-14 Dudley Central Trading Estate, Shaw Road, Dudley, DY2 8QX	N/a

Walsall

4.16. There are six sites within Walsall for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates as identified within the table below. Total capacity for recycling and production of secondary aggregates is estimated to be circa. 155,000 tonnes per annum. There are no sites in Walsall producing aggregates from industrial by-product materials, and there are also no quarries producing aggregates as a by-product. Sales of material are estimated to have been approximately 38,000 tonnes for aggregate use during 2015 and 25,000 tonnes for landfill engineering and restoration and soils production.

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
Branton Hill CLEUD Site	Branton Hill Quarry, 30A Branton Hill Lane, Aldridge, Walsall, West Midlands, WS9 0NS	Site was inactive in 2015 but has a current planning permission. As such, the above capacity figure for recycling / production of secondary aggregate includes an estimate of the site capacity.
Coppice Lane	Coppice Lane, Aldridge, Walsall, West Midlands, WS9 9AA	Site was inactive in 2015 but has a current planning permission. As such, the above capacity figure for recycling / production of secondary aggregate includes an estimate of the site capacity.
A B Waste Management, Bescot Triangle South	Off Bescot Road, Walsall, West Midlands	N/a
Interserve MRF	Brickyard Road, Aldridge, Walsall, West Midlands,	N/a

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
	WS9 8SR	
G & B G Morris	Willenhall Trading Estate, off Eastacre, Willenhall, Walsall, West Midlands, WV13 2DL	N/a
M & A Doocey Civil Engineering Ltd, Land off Winterley Lane	Land off Winterley Lane, Rushall, Walsall, West Midlands	Material produced at this site is for non-aggregate use in 2015 and was for landfill engineering/ restoration. The recycling on this site is being carried out under a temporary permission, for the specific purpose of generating suitable material for infilling former mining voids. All the material produced at this site is therefore assumed to have been deposited on-site, and nothing is assumed to have been exported for sale off-site.

Sandwell

The key site in Sandwell for recycled aggregates is 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.

Operator / Site	Address	Comments
Bescot Rail Depot	Sandy Lane, Wednesbury	The site deals with recycled and reprocessed track ballast, which is used on the national rail network.

5. Transport

5.1. 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[10]. More details will be recorded in the next annual report if available.

[10] Planning permission was granted in November 2013 to expand the Hope Construction depot at Fairground Way in Walsall, to construct a new RMX plant and expand the existing rail-linked cement distribution facility. The expanded facility will have the capacity to import up to 330,000 tonnes of aggregates per annum from quarries in Derbyshire by rail. Work began on the construction of the expanded facility in 2014.

Appendix 1: AWP Membership

Aggregate Working Party Representatives	
Chairman	**Adrian Cooper** Team Leader, Environment & Economic Policy Shropshire Council The Shirehall Abbey Foregate Shrewsbury SY2 6ND Tel: 01743 252568 adrian.cooper@shropshire.gov.uk
Secretary	**Mike Halsall** Senior Planning Consultant: Minerals & Waste Planning Unit Urban Vision Partnership Ltd Emerson House Albert Street Salford M30 0TE Tel: 0161 779 6096 mike.halsall@urbanvision.org.uk (Previously Ian Thomas, National Stone Centre and then Hannah Sheldon Jones, Urban Vision)
Government Representatives	
Department for Communities and Local Government	**Eamon Mythen** Planning for Minerals and Sustainable Waste Management Team DCLG Planning Directorate: Infrastructure and Environment Division Fry Building 2 Marsham Street London SW1P 4DF Tel: 0303 44 41654 Eamon.Mythen@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Local Government Representatives	
Warwickshire County Council	Tony Lyons
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	Nick Dean and Marianne Joynes
Herefordshire Council	Victoria Eaton
Telford & Wrekin Council	Sarah Clifton
Shropshire County Council	Andrew Williamson
Walsall Borough Council	Dawn Sherwood
Coventry City Council	Robert Haigh
Stoke on Trent City Council	Tom Lewis
Birmingham City Council	Brian Dore
Wolverhampton City Council	Tom Podd
Industry Representatives	
Mineral Products Association	Ken Hobden
Lafarge-Tarmac	Nick Atkins
Cemex	Shaun Denny
Hanson	Mick Daynes
British Aggregates Association (BAA) – Breedon Aggregates	Colin D'Oyley
Other Representatives	
Environment Agency	Jim Davies

Appendix 2: 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.

Licenced 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 3: Acronyms

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

Appendix 4: Active, Inactive and Dormant Aggregate Mineral Workings 2015

Active, Inactive and Dormant Aggregate Mineral Workings in 2015 (material in dormant sites not surveyed).

Active

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Herefordshire		
Wellington Quarry	SO 508 869	Sand & Gravel
Leinthall Quarry	SO 442 778	Crushed Rock
Shropshire		
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
Llynclys Quarry	SJ 264 242	Crushed Rock
Bayston Hill Quarry	SJ 493 091	Crushed Rock
Leaton Quarry	N/A	Crushed Rock
Staffordshire		
Captains Barn Farm	SK 950 455	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Croxden	SK 033 417	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Freehay	SK 015 411	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Weavers Hill	SJ 794 203	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Rugeley	SK 010 181	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Barton	SK 195 155	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Newbold Quarry (Tucklesholme)	SK 205 195	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Uttoxeter	SK 097 351	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Enville Road	SO 872 898	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Four Ashes	SJ 927 097	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Pottal Pool	SJ 973 147	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Saredon Quarry	SJ 944 080	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Seisdon	SO 700 950	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Alrewas	SK 175 125	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Cranebrook	SK 070 064	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Hints/ Hopwas	SK 163 462	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Shire Oak	SK 063 042	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Weeford	SK 133 026	Sand and Gravel/Sandstone
Cauldon Low	SK 084 474	Limestone
Solihull		
Berkswell Quarry	SP 226 810	Sand and Gravel
Meriden Quarry	SP 231 812	Sand and Gravel
Stonebridge Quarry	SP 208 833	Sand and Gravel
Telford		
Leaton quarry	SJ 615 114	Crushed Rock/Igneous
Hadley Quarry	SJ 685 110	Brick Clay
Warwickshire		
Brinklow	SP 422 787	Sand and Gravel
Bubbenhall*	SP 363 713	Sand and Gravel
High Cross	SP 465887	Sand and Gravel
Wolston Fields	SP 439 274	Sand and Gravel
Mancetter	SP 310 952	Diorite

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Jees and Boon	SP 367 886	Diorite
Worcestershire		
Ball Mill Quarry (Tarmac)	SO 832 605	Sand and gravel
Clifton Quarry (Tarmac)	SO 845 460	Sand and gravel
Ripple Quarry (Cemex)	SO 869 368	Sand and gravel
Wildmoor Quarry	SO 950 759	Sand

*Processing plant only

Inactive

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Herefordshire		
Perton Quarry	SO 593 775	Crushed Rock
Shropshire		
Sleap 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
Staffordshire		
Trentham	SJ 750 380	Sand and Gravel
Moneymore	SK133 026	Sand and Gravel
Kevin	SK 086 465	Limestone

Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Wardlow/ Wredon	SK 087 572	Limestone
Worcestershire		
Chadwich Mill (Pinches Quarry)	SO 966 755	Sand
Stanley Evans (Veolia)	SO 950 763	Sand

Dormant

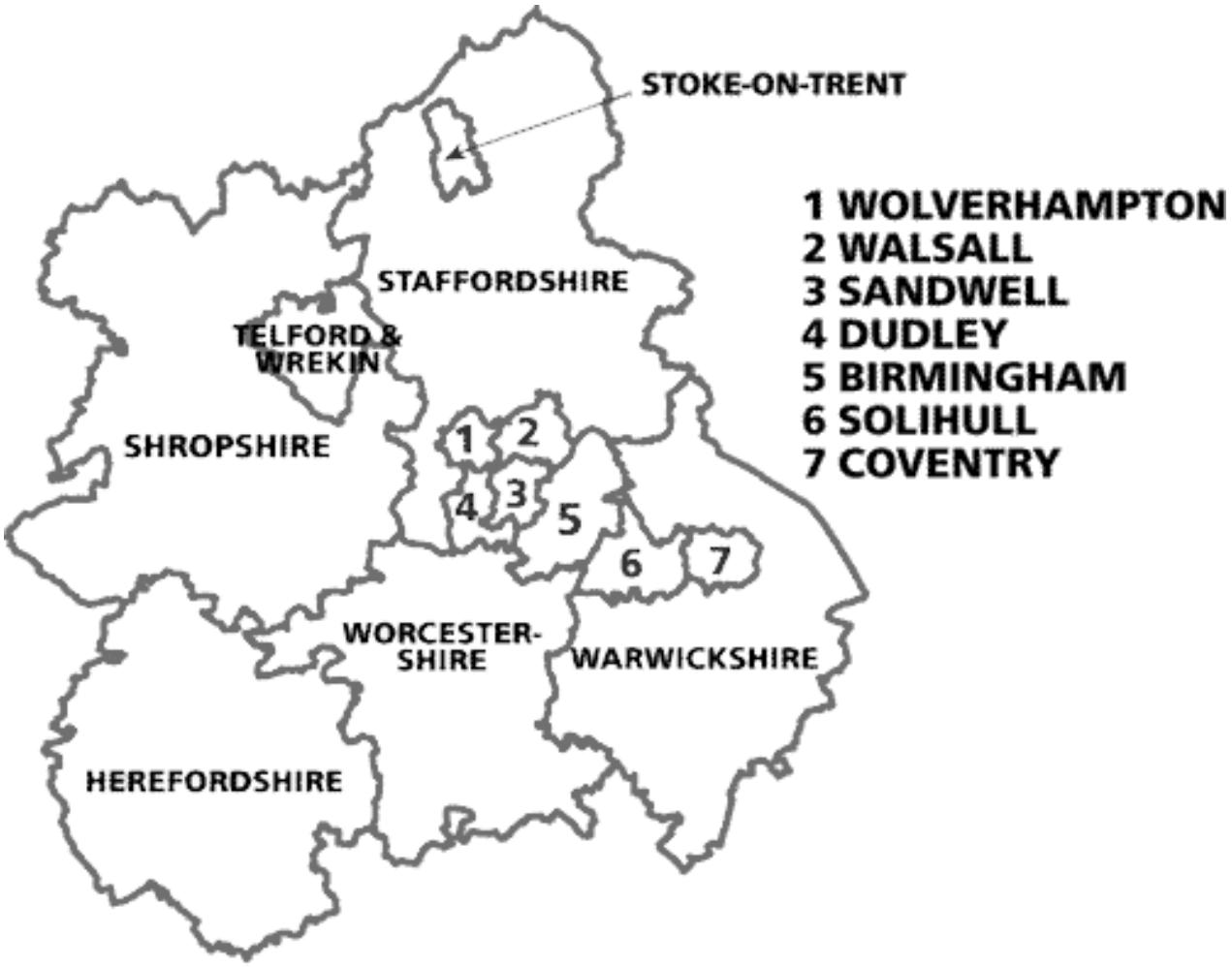
Quarry name	Grid Ref	Material
Staffordshire		
Hilton Park	SJ 952 045	Sand and Gravel
Poolhouse Road	SO 853 927	Sand and Gravel
Whittington Hall Lane	SO 870 820	Sand and Gravel
Telford		
Donnington Wood Quarry (East of A4640, Redhill Way)	SJ 713 114	Brick Clay
Shropshire		
Cound Quarry	SJ 550 060	Sand and Gravel
More Quarry	SO 325 933	Crushed Rock
Nantmawr Quarry	SJ 253 242	Crushed Rock

Appendix 5: Planning Permissions

Authority/Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
Solihull	2015/50745	Stonebridge Quarry / Packington Quarry	180,000 tonne extension sand and gravel	Approved June 2015
Solihull	2015/52804	Adjacent and south of Common Farm, Chester Road, Middle Bickenhill	1.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel	Pending
Staffordshire	SS.12/15/602 MW	Saredon Quarry	Extension of sand and gravel workings of 1,500,000 tonnes	Approved Dec 2015
Worcestershire	09/000085/CM	Strensham	Application to extract 430,000 tonnes of sand and gravel from a new quarry at Strensham. The application is subject to a holding objection from the Highways Agency. This site was allocated as a Preferred Area in the adopted County of Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan 1997.	Pending decision at 31st December 2015
Worcestershire	15/000006/CM	Clifton Quarry	Application for an extension to Clifton Quarry for an estimated 2.2 million tonnes of sand and gravel.	Pending decision at 31st December 2015 (permission granted on on 12th July 2016)
Worcestershire	15/000013/CM	Ryall Court Farm	Application for a new site at Ryall Court Farm for an estimated 1.4 million tonnes of sand and gravel. Part of this site was	Pending decision at 31st December 2015 (permission granted on on 23rd May 2016)

Authority/Council	Application Number	Address	Detail	Status
			allocated as a Preferred Area in the County of Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan 1997.	

Appendix 6: The West Midlands Local Government Areas



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