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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

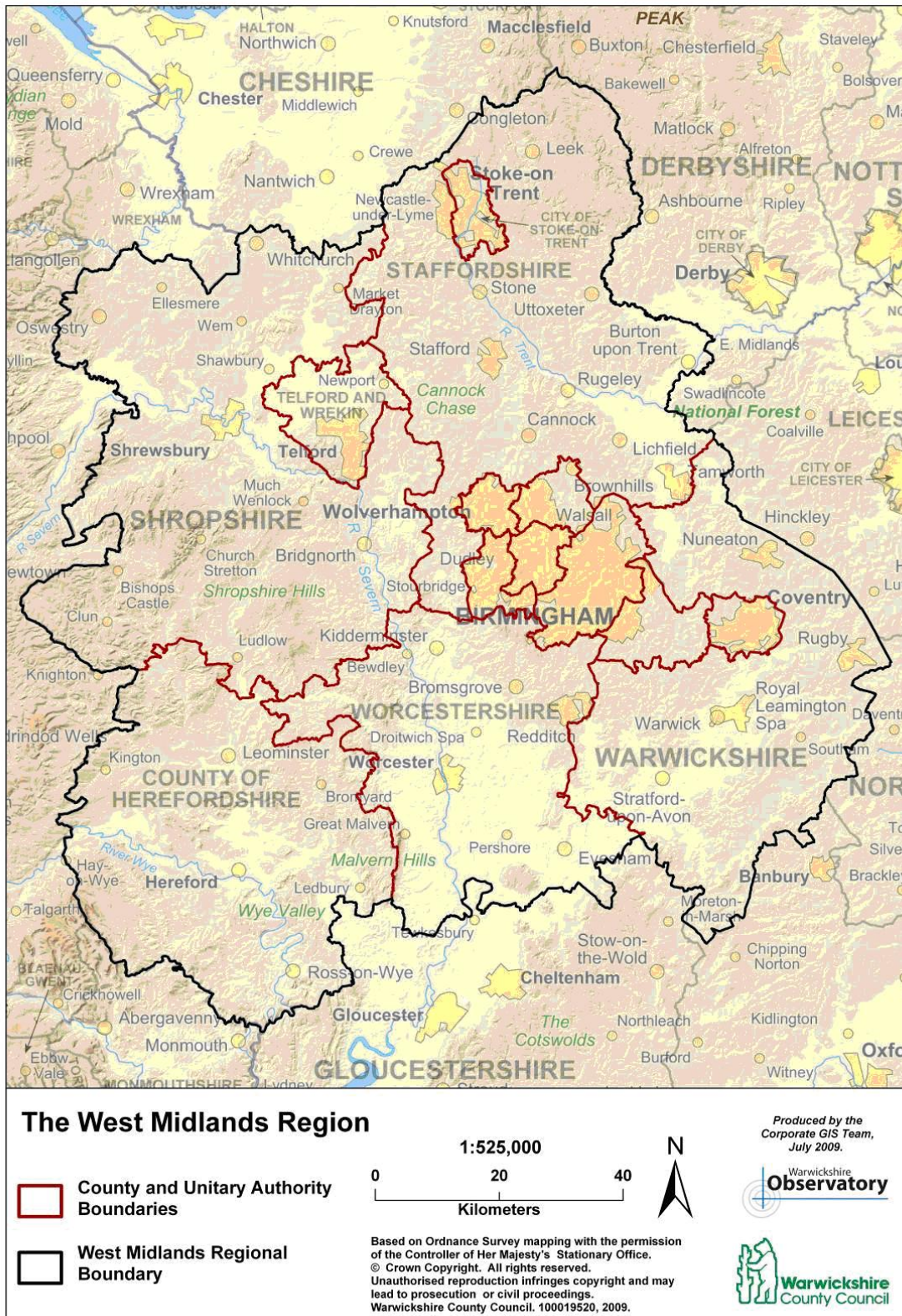


Figure 2.1 The West Midlands Local Government Areas

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 | | | |
| Wolverhampton | | | policies aimed at addressing strategic minerals and waste issues, including mineral safeguarding, supply of primary aggregates and use of alternatives to primary aggregates. |

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Coventry | UDP adopted in December 2001 | Coventry Development Plan - 2001-2011 | Waste and Recycling to be addressed within Core Strategy. |
| | | 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 | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| Solihull | Solihull UDP | Core Strategy | Aggregates policies within the Core Strategy |
| | Adopted February 2006 and most policies saved. | 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 | |

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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 | Core Strategy adopted December 2007 minus the minerals and waste policies. The adopted core strategy was reduced to 10 a year period instead of the period to 2016. | 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. |
| | | | Waste DPD |
| | | | The same timetable as for the Minerals DPD |
| Walsall | Walsall UDP 2005 (adopted March 2005) Only Policy M7 is still saved. Designing Walsall SPD (adopted February 2009, under review following adoption of Core Strategy) Conserving Walsall's Natural Environment SPD (adopted April 2009, under review following adoption of Core Strategy) | Black Country Core Strategy (see above) will form the basis of LDF Core Strategy. The Black Country Joint Core Strategy was adopted on 3 rd February 2011. Walsall Site Allocations DPD and Walsall Town Centre AAP (being prepared in parallel) Start Jul 2011 Consultation Oct 2011 Publication Sep 2012 Submission to SoS Mar 2013 Pre-examination Meeting May 2013 Examination Jul 2013 | Adopted UDP policies replaced by Core Strategy policies MIN1 -MIN5 except for Minerals Policy M7. Designing Walsall and Conserving Walsall's Natural Environment SPDs support policies in the adopted UDP. They address issues such as sustainable design and |

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

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Wolverhampton | Wolverhampton UDP 2006 (adopted June 2006) | Black Country Core Strategy (see above) forms part of the LDF. | The Black Country Core Strategy |
| | | The Black Country Joint Core Strategy was adopted on 3 rd February 2011. | 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. |
| | | Site Allocations DPD - All minerals issues will be addressed in the Core Strategy. | |

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

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PO Box 43
Shire Hall
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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 ONJ | |
| 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. |

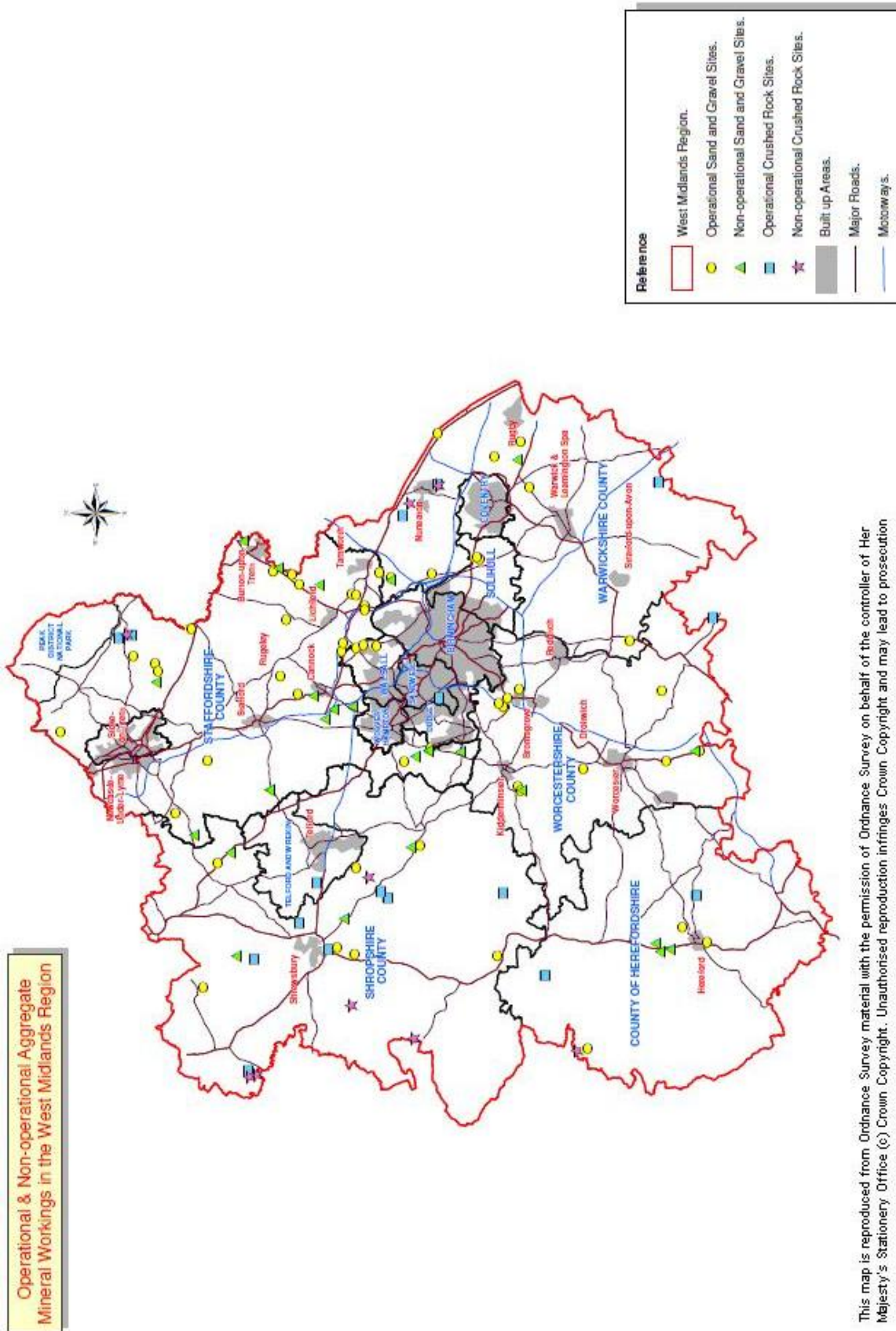
Recycled aggregate applications 2010 15

| 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



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Picture 16.1

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



West Midlands aggregate sites 16

