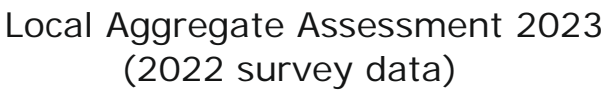


## Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire 2015 to 2030



## Contents

<b><u>Introduction</u></b> .....	<b>3</b>
<u>Executive Summary</u> .....	4
<u>Provision of Secondary and Recycled Aggregate</u> .....	7
<u>Provision of Aggregate from Sand and Gravel Reserves</u> .....	9
<u>Provision of Aggregates from Crushed Rock Reserves</u> .....	13
<b><u>Assessment of the balance between demand and supply</u></b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b><u>Appendix 1: Information relating to Aggregate Sales and Reserves, Quarries and Constraints</u></b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b><u>Appendix 2: Other relevant local information relating to housing and major infrastructure</u></b> .....	<b>32</b>

## Introduction

1. The quarrying of [construction aggregates](#) is the most significant minerals extraction in Staffordshire in terms of quantity of production. Aggregate minerals are produced mainly from deposits of sand and gravel across the county but also from limestone in the Staffordshire Moorlands. The supply of aggregates within the county is supplemented by recycling construction, demolition and excavation wastes as well as by aggregate mineral from other parts of the country, particularly crushed rock from the East Midlands.
2. A Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) is an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority's area. Paragraphs 061-071 relating to [Local Aggregates Assessments](#) in National Planning practice guidance, and the 'Practice Guidance on the Production and Use of Local Aggregate Assessments' produced by the Planning Officers' Society and the Mineral Products Association, provide advice on how this should be done.
3. This report is based on sales and reserves data for 2022 as surveyed on behalf of the West Midlands Aggregates Working Party (WMAWP). The report also refers to the capacity available to produce recycled aggregate within Staffordshire. The information found in this report is used in monitoring the [Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire \(2015-2030\)](#) that was adopted in February 2017.
4. A draft of this LAA was sent to the West Midlands Aggregate Working Parties for consultation in September 2023. Comments were received from planning officers at Worcestershire County Council and this version of the LAA includes changes resulting from the comments received.

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

## Executive Summary

		<b>Sand and gravel</b>	<b>Crushed rock</b>
<b>Production</b>	<b>2022 sales</b>	5.316 million tonnes ↓	Not available
	2021 figure for comparison	5.429 million tonnes	Not available
	<b>3-year average sales (as of 1 Jan 2022)</b>	5.198 million tonnes ↑	Not available
	2021 figure for comparison	5.105 million tonnes	Not available
	<b>10-year average sales (as of 1 Jan 2022)</b>	4.722 million tonnes ↑	Not available
	2021 figure for comparison	4.531 million tonnes	Not available
	<b>Number of operational quarries (2022)</b>	15 ↔	1
	2021 figure for comparison	15	1

**Key:** ↑: Up from previous year; ↓: Down from previous year; ↔: Same as previous year.

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

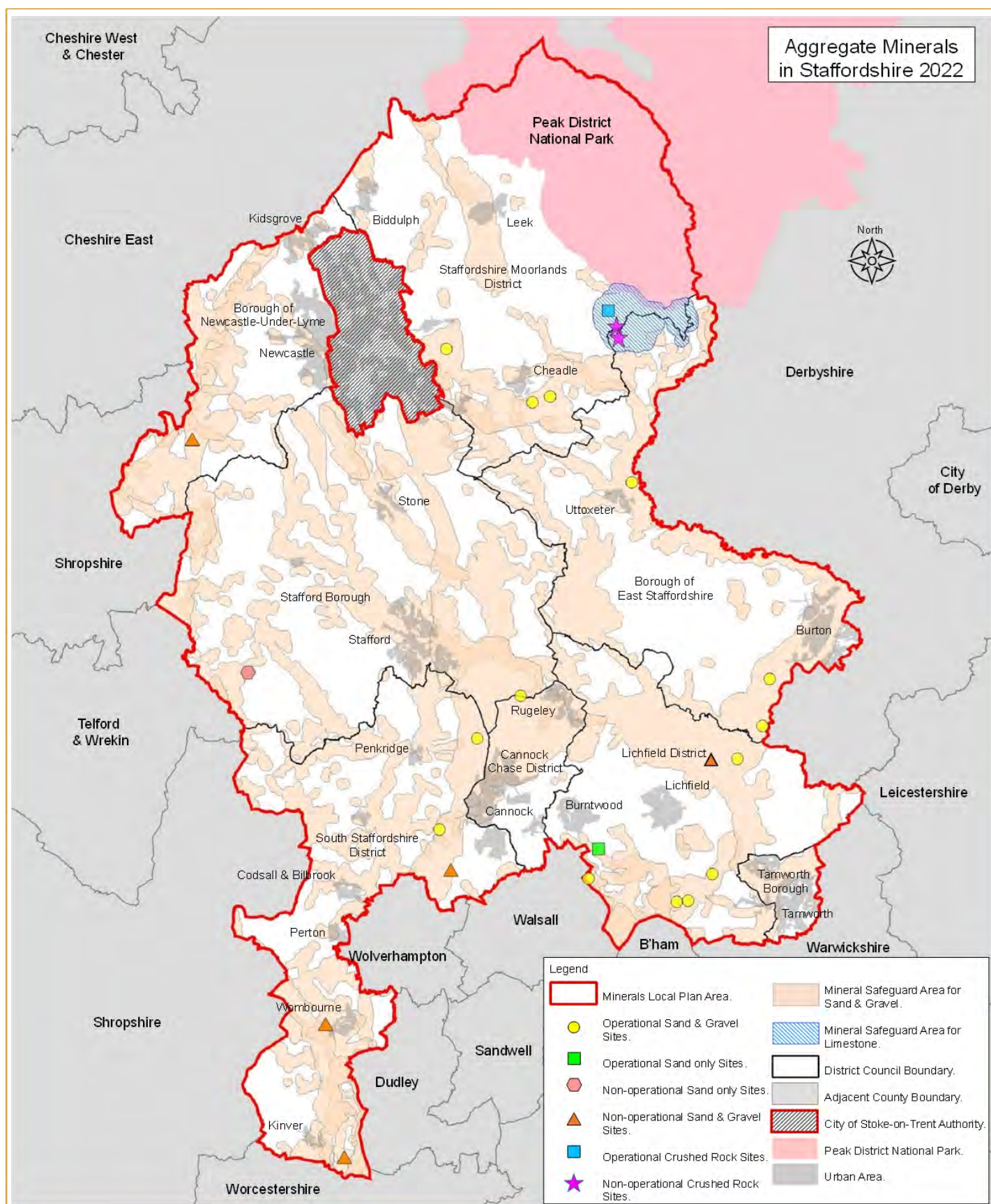
		Sand and gravel	Crushed rock
	<b>Provision identified in the adopted Minerals Local Plan</b>	<b>5 million tonnes per annum.</b>	<b>None.</b>
<b>Landbank</b>	<b>Reserves (as of 1 Jan 2022)</b>	61.447 million tonnes ↓	Not available
	2021 figure for comparison	61.454 million tonnes	Not available
	<b>Landbank (based on 3-year sales average)</b>	11.8 years ↓	> 10 years
	2021 figure for comparison	12.0 years	> 10 years
	<b>Landbank (based on 10-year sales average)</b>	13.0 years ↓	> 10 years
	2021 figure for comparison	13.6 years	> 10 years
	<b>Landbank assessed on Plan's provision</b>	12.3 years ⇄	<b>Not applicable</b>
	2021 figure for comparison	12.3 years	Not applicable
	<b>Landbank requirement</b>	<b>7 years</b>	<b>10 years</b>
	<b>Informative</b>		Limestone reserves used for crushed rock are more than sufficient to meet the anticipated requirements for crushed rock aggregate over the Plan period.

**Key:** ↑: Up from previous year; ↓: Down from previous year; ⇄: Same as previous year.



# Staffordshire County Council Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Figure 1: Aggregate Minerals in Staffordshire 2022



© Crown Copyright and database rights 2022. Ordnance Survey 100019422. Produced by Staffordshire County Council, 2022.  
'You are not permitted to copy, sub-license, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form'

## Analysis of Aggregate Supply

### Provision of Secondary/recycled aggregates

5. National Policy requires Mineral Planning Authorities to take into account the contribution that secondary (i.e. derived from by-products of mining or industrial processes) and recycled aggregates make to the supply of construction materials before considering extraction of primary materials (see paragraph 216 of the [National Planning Policy Framework](#)).
6. There is no local target to produce secondary or recycled aggregates in the Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire but, during 2022, there were 20 permitted waste recycling sites in Staffordshire (not including Stoke-on-Trent), with the capacity to produce aggregates from construction, demolition, and excavation wastes (refer to table 9 in appendix 1). During 2022/23, application records show that there has been no new recycling capacity permitted within the plan area.
7. A recurring observation of previous LAA reports has been the difficulty of monitoring the quantity of aggregates derived in Staffordshire from processing either industrial by-products or construction, demolition and excavation wastes (CDEW). It can be reported that based on the few returns received, that approximately 279,000 tonnes of recycled aggregate were produced during 2022.
8. To provide some context, however, figures from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator 2021 (updated June 2023) shows us that, of the 2,424,479 tonnes of CDEW handled in Staffordshire, 420,242 tonnes underwent some form of treatment/ recovery, and may have resulted in the production of recycled aggregate. By contrast, 1,029,885 tonnes of CDEW were deposited in landfill.
9. This suggests that a maximum of 17% of CDEW arisings treated at licenced facilities in Staffordshire could be used to produce recycled aggregates. Given that we know that a total of 4.5 million tonnes of

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

primary aggregates were consumed in Staffordshire in 2019 (refer to Table 1 in this report), the maximum possible amount of recycled aggregate produced, based on the Environment Agency's data, would amount to just approximately 9% of the total quantity of aggregates consumed in Staffordshire.

10. Nationally, however, evidence suggests that 28% of total aggregate consumption is supplied from sources of recycled and secondary aggregates (refer to '[The Contribution of Recycled and Secondary Materials to Total Aggregates Supply in Great Britain – 2020 Estimates](#)' produced by the Mineral Products' Association) but the estimated local figure is probably lower because it does not account for recycling carried out at non-licensed sites.
11. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest that alternative sources of construction materials have increased during 2022 to substitute for land won aggregates and thereby, result in the need to review the level of provision of primary aggregates on this basis.

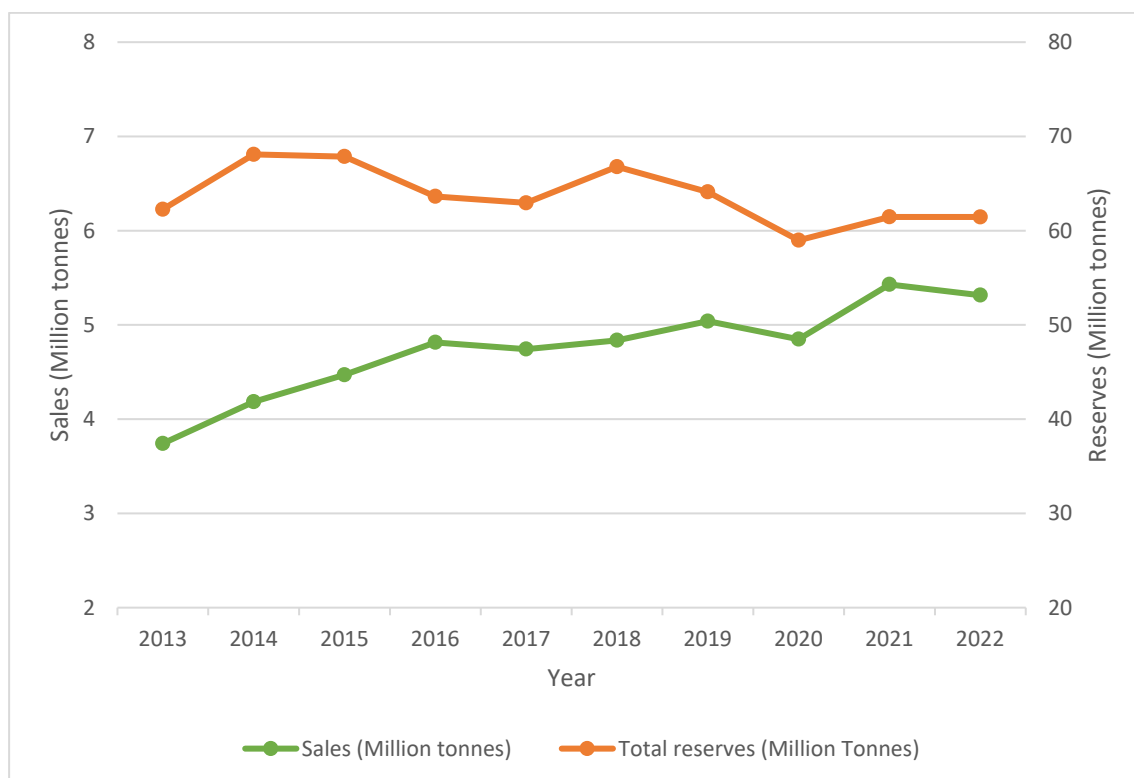


## Provision of Aggregates from Sand and Gravel Reserves

12. Key findings from the monitoring of sales and reserves of sand and gravel in Staffordshire during 2022 are as follows:

- Total sales for aggregate use were 5.315 million tonnes in 2022 (5.429 million tonnes in 2021)
- The 10 years mean average of sand and gravel sales was 4.722 million tonnes over the period 2013-2022 (4.531 million tonnes over the period 2012-2021)
- The 3 years mean average of sand and gravel sales was 5.198 over the period 2020 to 2022 (5.105 million tonnes over the period 2019-2021).
- 15 sites were operational in 2022 (15 in 2021); and
- Permitted reserves (not including reserves associated with “dormant” sites) were 61.447 million tonnes as of 1 January 2022 (61.454 million tonnes as of 1 January 2021)

Figure 2: Sales and Reserves of Sand and Gravel in Staffordshire 2013-2022



Source: WMAWP Surveys (Table 3 of Appendix 1 to this report).

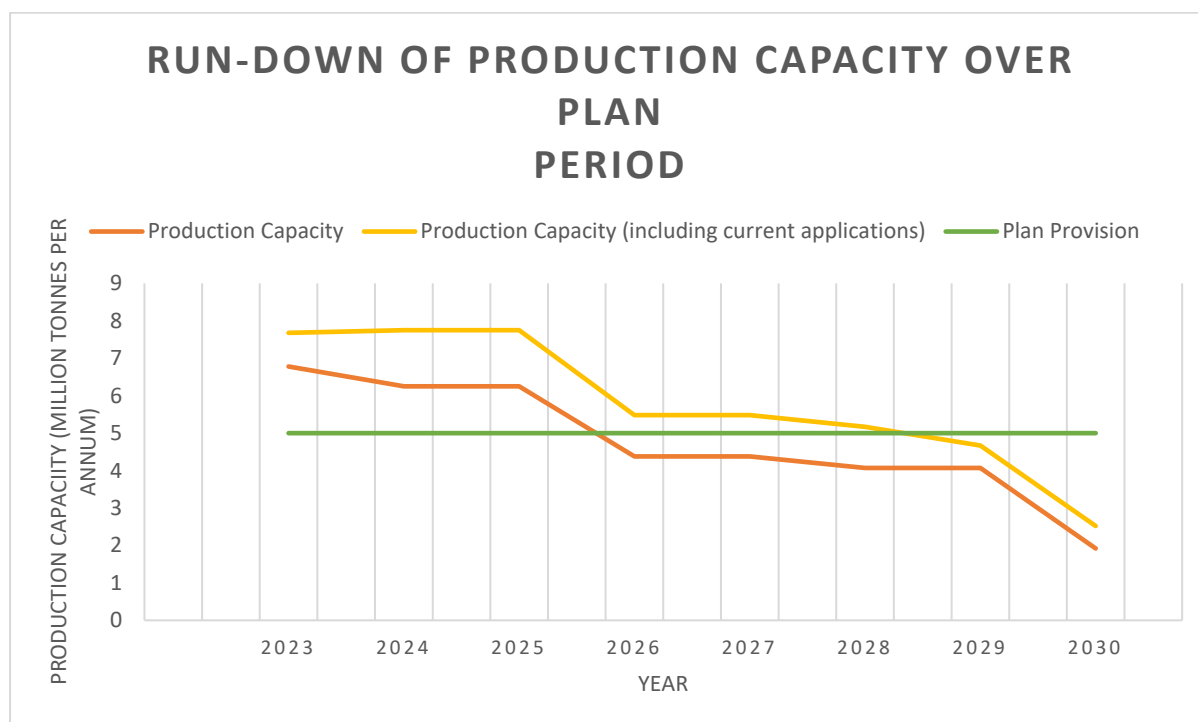
Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

13. Analysis of the above monitoring information indicates the following:

- **Sales trend:** Sales of sand and gravel have increased steadily since 2012, except in 2020, which is likely to be because of the impact of lockdowns during the Covid-19 pandemic. The 10-year sales average (2013-2022) was 278,000 tonnes less than the level of provision made in the Minerals Local Plan, but the 3-year average (2020-2022) exceeded that level of provision of 5 million tonnes by 198,000 tonnes.
- **Reserves trend:** Reserves as of 1 January 2022 decreased by 7,000 tonnes compared with the previous year.
- **Landbank:** The landbank of permitted reserves as of 1 January 2022 has decreased to 13 years based on the 10-year sales average for 2013-2022. Alternatively, the landbank was assessed as 12.3 years (same as for 2021), based on the level of provision of 5 million tonnes per annum, as set out in the Minerals Local Plan. The landbank, therefore, exceeds the requirement as defined by Policy 1 in the Minerals Local Plan.
- **Production capacity as of 1 January 2022:** Figure 3 indicates how productive capacity would deplete over the period up to 2030 (the time horizon for the current Minerals Local Plan) and compares capacity with the planned level of provision of 5 million tonnes per annum. The graph shows the contribution that would be made by planning applications which are yet to be determined, and decisions that are yet to be issued. It is important to note that the graph shown in Figure 3 represents a best-case scenario and contributions to productive capacity may differ once applications have been determined.

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Figure 3: Total Production Capacity of Sand and Gravel Quarries in Staffordshire



Source: SCC Planning Data (up to 1-1-23)

- **Planned allocations:** Policy 1 of the Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015-2030) allocates extensions to 11 existing quarries, and an “area of search” west of the A38 along the Trent Valley. During 2022, a planning application for a new quarry at Pyford Brook (ref: [L.20/03/867 M](#)), within the area of search west of the A38 (refer to inset map 14 of Appendix 1 of the Plan) was permitted. In addition, applications for the allocated extensions at Uttoxeter Quarry (ref: [SCC/21/0025/FULL-ES](#)); Saredon Quarry (ref: [SCC/21/0070/FULL-ES](#)); and Croxden Quarry (ref: [SCC/21/0076/FULL-ES](#)) were all approved awaiting completion of legal agreements before issuing planning permission. A planning application was also received in relation to an allocated extension at Newbold Quarry (ref: [SCC/22/0068/FULL-ES](#)) and this application remains to be determined.

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

- As of 1 January 2023, of the 11 allocated extension sites, four sites were permitted, three were approved subject to the completion of legal agreements, one was the subject of a planning application yet to be determined; and one site will no longer be developed as it lies within the development area of the West Midlands Interchange. Regarding the area of search west of the A38, as mentioned above, one site has been permitted.

## Provision of Aggregates from Crushed Rock Reserves

14. Sales figures for crushed rock extracted in Staffordshire and sold as construction aggregates are confidential because they relate to a single quarry. The 2022 sales and reserves data for Staffordshire crushed rock are combined with sales and reserves data for Warwickshire and Herefordshire so that the data can be reported in the Annual Report of the West Midlands Aggregate Working Party.
15. During 2022, no additional reserves of crushed rock were granted planning permission in Staffordshire but the landbank remained greater than 10 years which is the minimum size of landbank for crushed rock (refer to Paragraph 219(f) of the National Planning Policy Framework) and this landbank will be sufficient for the Plan Period.
16. In December 2022, a planning application (ref: [SCC/22/0136/FULL-ES](#)) was received relating to the consolidation of two limestone quarries at Cauldon in the Staffordshire Moorlands and to allow for mineral extraction to continue beyond 2042. One of the two quarries produces aggregate products and the other supplies limestone to the nearby cement works. The application provides opportunity to release approximately an additional 74 million tonnes of limestone.



## Assessment of the balance between demand and supply

17. Previously, we have reported that based on the findings of the

[Aggregate minerals survey for England and Wales, 2019](#):

- At least 90% of sand and gravel consumption in Staffordshire was supplied from quarries in Staffordshire.
- 50-60% of the 1,036,000 tonnes of sand and gravel consumed in the West Midlands metropolitan areas, was supplied by quarries in Staffordshire.
- 50% of the sand and gravel produced in the county is used for concrete-making, with 5% used in mortar and 20% sold as washed and graded gravel. The remaining 20% is used as fill material.
- 20-30% of the 1,629,000 tonnes of crushed rock consumed in Staffordshire was supplied from quarries in Derbyshire, with 10-20% of consumption supplied from each of the following areas: the Peak District National Park, Leicestershire, and Telford and Wrekin with Shropshire.

Table 1: Consumption of Primary Aggregates

Sub - region	Sand and Gravel (tonnes)	Crushed Rock (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
Staffordshire	2,903,000	1,620,000	4,523,000
West Midlands metropolitan areas	1,036,000	1,488,000	2,525,000
Total for West Midlands sub national area	5,849,000	7,957,000	13,806,000

Source: [Refer to Table 11 \(p.94\) of the Aggregate Minerals Survey 2019](#)

18. In Staffordshire, there are significant reserves of limestone to meet the demand for crushed rock aggregate beyond the current Plan period although in recent years production has been limited to a single quarry. Demand for crushed rock in Staffordshire has also been met from quarries outside the county but there is capacity for

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

increased production from Staffordshire resources by either increasing production from the current operational quarry (refer to current planning application ref: [SCC/22/0136/FULL-ES](#)) or by recommencing mineral operations at two other permitted quarries. There is no current planned level of provision to monitor as the provision of crushed rock was not an issue for the current Minerals Local Plan (MLP). Furthermore, as already indicated, there is no scope to publish data relating to sales of crushed rock due to maintaining data as confidential.

19. One of the key issues addressed by the MLP is to maintain a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel based on a policy to maintain at least a 7-year landbank of permitted reserves assuming a level of production of 5.0 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa).
20. Since the adoption of the MLP in 2017, the landbank has been maintained at more than 7 years and the 10-year sales average has not exceeded 5 Mtpa so there is no current requirement to review the level of provision required by the MLP, or the amount of reserves required to maintain any new level of provision (refer to table 1 of the MLP: Policy Monitoring Framework).
21. In assessing demand for construction aggregate minerals, national policy requires a mineral planning authority to consider 'other relevant local information' as well considering the rolling average of 10 years' sales data and an assessment of all supply options e.g., sources of recycled aggregate (refer to paragraph 216 of the National Planning Policy Framework). Reviewing other information should be relevant to looking ahead at possible future demand rather than relying solely on trends of past sales.
22. This LAA considers other relevant local information as agreed with other mineral planning authorities that are members of the West Midlands Aggregates Working Party (WMAWP) having regard to the 'Practice Guidance on the Production and Use of Local Aggregate

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Assessments'. The information to be reviewed involves the indicators as considered in the table below:

Table 2: Review of demand and supply indicators in relation to the provision of sand and gravel.

<b>Demand Indicator</b>	<b>Assessment of indicator</b>	<b>Does indicator provide robust evidence that deviation is necessary from the level of planned provision?</b>
Gross Housing Completions (refer to Table 9: Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Housing Trajectory).	<p>New housing is only one factor of demand for Staffordshire aggregates. The demand for sand and gravel will also be affected by trends in housing outside the county, particularly the West Midlands conurbation. Indicators currently suggest a downturn in demand for housing due to higher interest rates on mortgages as well as the current state of the economy. Therefore, the associated demand for aggregate minerals would be reduced.</p> <p>Guidance suggests that planned levels of growth for housing provision should be compared with actual growth to provide an indication of potential implications for aggregates demand. A comparison of planned levels of growth for housing provision and actual growth, which can</p>	No

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

	<p>be seen in Table 10, indicates that the 10-year average (2013-2022) for housing completions in Staffordshire (including Stoke-on-Trent) is less than the annual projected figure over the period 2018 – 2038 by 742 units. This difference has decreased compared with figures produced in the previous LAA and on the basis that construction of a typical house requires 200 tonnes of aggregate (refer to the Mineral Products Association's 'Profile of the UK Mineral Products Industry - 2020 Edition' (published in 2021)), the additional demand for sand and gravel products would not be significant in terms of the county's overall sales (less than 3% of sales in 2022).</p> <p>Note: Future LAAs should consider housing trends as might be reported in LAAs for 'export areas' e.g., the West Midlands conurbation.</p>	
Employment land completions, compared with requirements	<p>Planned provision of employment land as defined in the Staffordshire District Local Plans can be viewed on Table 11. The table indicates that about 52% of the planned provision of employment land up to 2038 has already been delivered. No significant additional demand is expected arising from employment development other than in relation to the West</p>	No

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

	<p>Midlands Interchange. As part of the examination of the proposals for the West Midlands Interchange (WMI), aggregate consumption data was submitted so that the impact of this project on aggregate demand could be assessed. It is estimated that up to 1 million tonnes of concrete aggregate might be used (refer to Chapter 9 of the <a href="#">Mineral Resource Statement (June 2019)</a>) for the site area estimated to be around 297ha with up to 8 million square feet of warehousing to be provided over 15 years.</p>	
NSIPs and other major projects	<p>Referring to Table 12 of Appendix 2 to this report, there are three nationally significant infrastructure projects in Staffordshire which will require significant supplies of construction aggregates, the most notable being the HS2 railway. The October announcement regarding the HS2 project means that construction works will terminate at Handsacre near Lichfield, and not progress through the north of the county. The effect of this decision will significantly reduce the demand for aggregates from quarries in Staffordshire.</p> <p>Quarries in Staffordshire have been/ are supplying aggregates for HS2 phase 1</p>	No



Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

	<p>works and a new quarry has been developed near Lichfield dedicated to supplying concrete for these works.</p> <p>Construction of the M6-M54 link road has yet to commence but previously, we reported that it was estimated that 385,000 tonnes of aggregate products would be required with 30% of these materials being derived from recycled sources (refer to Table 10.8 of <a href="#">Chapter 10</a> of the Environmental Statement).</p>	
3-year aggregate sales average	<p>The 3-year sales average (2020-22) for sand and gravel in Staffordshire is greater than the 10 years sales average (2013-22) and indicates a trend of increasing demand for sand and gravel. The latest 3-year sales average exceeds the level of provision of 5Mtpa made in the MLP but the amount by which it exceeds that level of provision is by 4%.</p>	No
Sub-regional apportionment figures	<p>The most recent <a href="#">guidelines</a> for aggregate provision in England were published in 2009 and covered the period 2005 to 2020. There are no relevant guidelines beyond 2020 to consider. Government is currently reviewing the process for producing updated guidelines.</p>	No

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Supply Indicator	Assessment of indicator	Does indicator provide robust evidence that deviation is necessary from the level of planned provision?
Quality and/ or capacity constraints of existing permitted reserves	<p>There were 15 operational sand and gravel sites during 2022. Current permissions will provide sufficient production capacity to maintain the level of provision set out in the Minerals Local Plan (5 million tonnes per annum) until 2025 (refer to figure 3). Permissions that are yet to be issued, subject to completion of S106 agreements, together with current applications, would be sufficient to maintain this level of production until 2029.</p> <p>Tables 5 and 6 in Appendix 1 indicate the coincidence of international and national environmental or cultural designations associated with current permitted sand and gravel reserves. There are two sand and gravel quarries which continue to operate within the Cannock Chase National Landscape (formerly known as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty)</p>	No

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

	where national policy requires that great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty. Both quarries have sufficient reserves to maintain production beyond the current Plan period.	
Windfall minerals permissions/trends	During 2022, a windfall permission was granted for reserves not allocated in the MLP amounting to 1,500,000 tonnes at Croxden Quarry (ref: <a href="#">SM.20/02/110 M</a> ). In 2021, applications were also received for windfall reserves at Weeford (ref: <a href="#">L.20/06/810 MW</a> ) and Alrewas (ref: <a href="#">SCC/21/0057/VOC</a> ) Quarries (both not determined as of 1-1-23), and in 2022, at Willington Quarry (ref: <a href="#">SCC/22/0107/FULL-ES</a> ) where reserves in Staffordshire would be processed at a quarry which is in Derbyshire. These windfall opportunities did not arise due to a lack of planned allocations.	No
Progressive exhaustion of permitted reserves over Plan period and permitted lifespans of productive sites	<p>a) Over the survey period 2013 to 2022, sand and gravel reserves have decreased by 813,000t (a reduction of 1.3% over 10 years).</p> <p>b) Table 4 in Appendix 1 indicates no reduction in operational sites during 2022. An additional site (currently non-operational) was granted permission in 2022.</p>	No

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

	<p>c) Table 5 in Appendix 1 indicates that 5 of the 15 operational quarries are due to cease extraction by the end of 2027.</p> <p>d) Of these 5 quarries, production can be extended by reserves within allocations relevant to 3 of the quarries.</p>	
Transport constraints affecting markets for aggregate	<p>All sand and gravel sold from quarries in the county is transported via road. There are no current applications for haulage via rail or waterway.</p> <p>In assessing production capacity, current limits on quarry output (imposed by planning condition) relating to quarries as are considered.</p>	No
Levels of imports and exports	<p>As indicated above, Staffordshire quarries supplied most of the consumption of sand and gravel in the county as well as a significant proportion of sand and gravel consumed in the West Midlands conurbation. The next national aggregate mineral survey takes place this year and this will provide an opportunity to monitor any changes to the scale and distribution of imports and exports.</p>	No
Limited geological reserves	<p>A previous study prepared for the former West Midlands Regional Assembly (2010) estimated that</p>	No

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

	there were about 11,000 million tonnes of unsterilised sand and gravel resources in Staffordshire. Of this amount, it was assessed that about 2,000 million tonnes would be constrained by international/ national designations for the environment or culture. On this basis, 32% of the sand and gravel resource in the West Midlands region was estimated to be found in Staffordshire.	
Contribution from alternative aggregates	No new or extended secondary or recycled aggregate facilities have been developed to suggest that alternative sources of construction aggregates have increased during 2022 to substitute for primary aggregates.	No

23. The Mineral Products' Association published '[Regional overview and forecasts of construction and mineral products markets in Great Britain](#)' in the Spring 2023 and for the period 2023-2027 the document refers to a forecast of 0.8% growth in construction output in the West Midlands of which private housing development is expected to be the main driver of growth. On [2 August 2023](#), the Mineral Products' Association reported a current decline in sales of construction aggregate products and referred to factors such as the cumulative effect of high costs and higher interest rates over the past 18 months on housing affordability.
24. Overall, the review of other relevant local information indicates that there is no current robust evidence to justify an increased planned



Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

level of provision for sand and gravel in Staffordshire, or current constraint to supply, to justify a reduction to the level of provision.

25. Based on the current planned level of provision of 5 million tonnes per annum, an updated assessment of requirements for additional reserves over the current Plan period is as follows:

Table 3: Assessment of Sand and Gravel Requirements up to 2030 (as of 31-12-21)

	Reserves (million tonnes)
a) Requirement for sand and gravel 2023 – 2030 based on an annual provision of 5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) (8 years x 5)	40.00
b) 7-year landbank (7 years x 5 million tonnes)	35
c) Total requirement [a+b]	75
d) Permitted reserves as of 1-1-23	61.447
e) Reserves subject of planning applications during 2022	12.28
f) Indicated resources associated with extensions to sites identified in the Minerals Local Plan not yet subject of planning applications.	6.8
g) Total provision [d+e+f+g]	80.527
Surplus/ Shortfall [g-c]	+5.53

26. Table 3 indicates a current surplus to meet the requirement for sand and gravel up to 2030 including provision of a 7-year landbank. It is acknowledged, however, that there may be uncertainty in terms of delivery of reserves subject of planning applications and resources associated with allocations, but the assessment is a useful indicator of the effect of Policy 1 of the Minerals Local Plan relating to the provision of sand and gravel.

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

## Appendix 1: Information relating to Aggregate Sales and Reserves, Quarries, and Constraints

Table 4: Staffordshire Sand and Gravel Sales and Reserves 2013-2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Sales (million tonnes)</b>	3.742	4.184	4.47	4.614	4.743	4.836	5.039	4.848	5.429	5.316
<b>Total reserves (million tonnes)</b>	62.26	68.09	67.86	63.63	62.94	66.785	64.114	58.978	61.454	61.447
<b>Number of operational sites</b>	17	18	18	17	16	16	16	14	15	15

Source: WMAWP Surveys

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Table 5: List of operational Sand & Gravel quarries and assessment of environmental constraint

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Special Areas of conservation	Special Protection Area	Ramsar Sites	World Heritage Sites	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	National Landscape	National Nature Reserves	National Parks	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Registered Parks and Gardens	Registered Battlefields	Listed Buildings	Green Belt
Alrewas	Tarmac	SK 175 125	2029									✓				
Barton	Hanson	SK 195 155	2032													
Captains Barn Farm	C.E. & J.M. Dale	SK 950 455	2030													✓
Cranebrook	MAC Quarries	SK 070 064	2033													✓
Croxden	Tarmac	SK 033 417	2023													
Freehay	Hanson	SK 015 411	2025													
Hints/ Hopwas	Tarmac / Cemex	SK 163 462	2025													✓
Moneymore (Weeford)	Hanson	SK 133 026	2042													✓
Newbold	Aggregate Industries	SK 205 195	2029									ü				
Pottal Pool	Hanson	SJ 973 147	2034						✓							✓
Rugeley	Cemex	SK 010 181	2031	✓				✓	✓							✓
Saredon	NRS	SJ 944 80	2028													✓

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Special Areas of conservation	Special Protection Area	Ramsar Sites	World Heritage Sites	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	National Landscape	National Nature Reserves	National Parks	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Registered Parks and Gardens	Registered Battlefields	Listed Buildings	Green Belt
Shire Oak	JPE Holdings	SK 063 042	2025													✓
Uttoxeter	Aggregate Industries	SK 097 351	2016 <sup>1</sup>													
Weeford	Cemex	SK 133 026	2042													✓

<sup>1</sup> Extension of time approved to 2023 but permission is subject to completion of legal agreement (ref: [ES.16/15/524 MW](#))

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Table 6: List of non-operational sand and gravel quarries and assessment of environmental constraints

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Special Areas of conservation	Special Protection Area	Ramsar Sites	World Heritage Sites	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	National Landscape	National Nature Reserves	National Parks	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Registered Parks and Gardens	Registered Battlefields	Listed Buildings	Green Belt
Hilton Park (Dormant)	Hanson	SJ 952 45	2042												✓	✓
Poolhouse Road (Dormant)	N/A	SO 853 927	2042												✓	✓
Pyford Brook	Cemex	SK 149 151	2027													
Trentham/ Lordsley	Hanson	SJ 750 380	2042												✓	✓
Weavers Hill	GRS	SJ 794 203	2024													
Whittington Hall Lane (Dormant)	N/A	SO 870 820	2042												✓	✓



Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Table 7: List of operational crushed rock (limestone) quarries and assessment of environmental constraint

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Special Areas of conservation	Special Protection Area	Ramsar Sites	World Heritage Sites	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	National Landscape	National Nature Reserves	National Parks	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Registered Parks and Gardens	Registered Battlefields	Listed Buildings	Green Belt
Cauldon Low	Aggregate Industries	SK 084 474	2042					✓								

Table 8: List of non-operational crushed rock (limestone) quarries and assessment of environmental constraints

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Special Areas of conservation	Special Protection Area	Ramsar Sites	World Heritage Sites	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	National Landscape	National Nature Reserves	National Parks	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Registered Parks and Gardens	Registered Battlefields	Listed Buildings	Green Belt
Kevin	JCB Excavators	SK 086 465	2028													
Wardlow / Wredon	JCB Excavators	SK 087 572	2046													

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Table 9: Aggregate Recycling Facilities

Site name	Operator	Site address	Postcode	Operational Status
<b>Cannock Chase</b>				
Land off Rugeley Eastern Bypass	C. Elwell Transport (Repairs) Ltd	Land off Rugeley Eastern Bypass, Rugeley	WS15 2WT	Operational
<b>East Staffordshire</b>				
Plot 4 Nicolson Way	Tim Bates Plant Hire Ltd.	Plot 4, Nicolson Way, off Wellington Road, Burton upon Trent	DE14 2AW	Operational
Barleyfields, Bellhouse Lane	J. Taberner Plant Hire Ltd.	Anslow, Burton upon Trent	DE13 9PA	Operational
<b>Lichfield District</b>				
Cranebrook Quarry	WCL Quarries Ltd	Cranebrook Quarry, Cranebrook Hill, Muckley Corner, Lichfield	WS14 0BD	Operational
Shire Oak Quarry	JPE	Lichfield Road, Brownhills	WS9 9PE	Operational
Lichfield Highways Depot	Amey L G Limited	Trent Valley Road, Lichfield	WS13 6FD	Operational
<b>Newcastle-under-Lyme</b>				
Turner Crescent Waste Transfer Station	Tom Lees Ltd Recycling	Turner Crescent, Chesterton, Newcastle Under Lyme	ST5 7JZ	Operational
Holditch House	Hamptons Property LLP	Holditch House, Holditch Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme	ST5 9JQ	Operational
Future Waste & Reclamation	Proctor & Belford	Chemical Lane, Longport, Stoke On Trent	ST6 4PB	Operational
Corner Plot, Longbridge Hays	A1 Skips	Corner Plot, Chemical Lane, Longport, Newcastle-under-Lyme	ST6 4PB	Operational
<b>South Staffordshire</b>				
Saredon Quarry	NRS Aggregates Limited	Saredon Road, Little Saredon	WV10 7LJ	Operational
Sunshine Farm, Hilton	Senwood Contracting Ltd	Hilton lane, Essington	WV11 2AU	Operational
Hilton Main	Tarmac Limited	Bognop Road, Essington	WV11 2BE	Operational

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Site name	Operator	Site address	Postcode	Operational Status
Hollybush Recycling Centre	Jack Moody Ltd.	Warstones Road Shareshill	WV10 7LX	Operational
South Staffordshire Area Highways Depot	Amey L G Limited	Watling St, Gailey	ST19 5QR	Operational
<b>Stafford</b>				
Meece Recycling and Transfer Facility	Coldcarr Recycling/Amey	Adjacent to Meece Landfill, Cold Meece	ST15 0QU	Operational
Coopers Waste Management Services	Coopers Waste Management Services	Downings Yard, St Albans Road, Stafford, Staffordshire	ST16 3DR	Operational
Meece Landfill	Biffa	Meece Landfill, Cold Meece	ST15 0QU	Operational
<b>Staffordshire Moorlands</b>				
Booths Farm	Gloria Fallows	Clamgoose Lane, Cheadle	ST10 2EG	Non-Operational
Leek Highways Depot	Amey L G Limited	Staffs County Council Depot, Ladderedge, Leek	ST13 6HQ	Operational

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

## Appendix 2: Other relevant local information relating to housing and major infrastructure.

Table 19: Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Housing Trajectory

County District	Projected Housing trajectory 2018-38	Annual Projected Housing	Total Completions to Date (2012-2022)	10-year average completions to date	Difference between 10-year average and annual projected housing
<b>Total: Staffordshire</b>	70,692	3,535	29,980	2,998	-537
Stoke-on-Trent UA	16,080	804	5,991	599	-205
<b>Total: Staffordshire with Stoke on Trent</b>	<b>86,772</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>35,971</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>-742</b>

**Source:** Includes data derived from Gov.UK : [Live tables on housing supply: net additional dwellings](#) and Staffordshire District Local Plans.

House Building, UK: Permanent dwellings started and completed by country. Excel Spreadsheet: House building completions: permanent dwellings completed, by local authority area, United Kingdom, financial year ([Office of National Statistics](#)).

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

Table 11: Employment Land Provision and Delivery

District	Planned Delivery of Employment Land, 2018-2038 Hectares (ha) as seen in District Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) and Local Plans	Current recorded numbers of delivered employment land, Hectares (ha)	Difference between planned employment land provision and land currently delivered (ha)
Staffordshire (approx. accumulative total)	835.33	446.6	388.73
Stoke on Trent (UA)	206.38	97.82	108.56
<b>Total</b>	1041.71	544.42	497.29

Source: Staffordshire District Local Plans; and Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Strategic Infrastructure Plan (SIP) 2018-2038 Final Report.

Staffordshire County Council  
Local Aggregate Assessment – 2022 Survey

## National Projects

There are a few National projects that may require significant quantities of aggregates. These are listed on the [National Infrastructure Planning Website](#) and the [Highways Agency website](#).

Table 12: National Projects

Project	Details	Progress
High Speed 2 (Phase 1)	National High Speed railway connecting London with Birmingham (and connection with West Coast Mainline at Handsacre)	<a href="#">19 June 2023</a> : Refer to half yearly report to Parliament. Construction works are taking place in Staffordshire.
<del>High Speed 2 (Phase 2a)</del>	<del>National High Speed railway connecting London with Manchester (and, originally, Leeds). This phase would run from Handsacre to Crewe.</del>	<a href="#">4 October 2023</a> : Prime Minister announces that Phase 2a project is to be cut as well as Phase 2b. Funding is to be re-directed to other transport projects in the North and Midlands.
West Midlands Interchange	Whilst the detailed proposals are still evolving, the West Midlands Interchange is likely to include the following principal elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An intermodal freight terminal;</li> <li>• Rail served warehousing;</li> <li>• Connection to the West Coast Main Line;</li> <li>• New road infrastructure;</li> <li>• Structural earthworks.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">4 May 2020</a> : DCO granted by SoS for Transport.  <a href="#">Summer 2023</a> : Main works start for phase 1.
M54 to M6 Link Road	Proposing a link between the M54 and the M6. No current direct link from the M54 to M6 North. Proposal will reduce high volumes of long distance and local traffic from using local roads to travel this route.	<a href="#">21 April 2022</a> : granted by SoS for Transport.  <a href="#">18 July 2023</a> : Work has been paused on the early preparation work to allow time for further detailed designs. The project is working with the supply chain to identify a new delivery partner for the scheme, and it will then be set out when construction will start as soon as possible after that.

**For more information please contact:**

Planning, Policy and Development Control  
Staffordshire County Council  
No.1 Staffordshire Place  
Stafford  
ST16 2LP  
E-mail: [planning@staffordshire.gov.uk](mailto:planning@staffordshire.gov.uk)

**Postal Address:**

Planning, Policy and Development Control  
Staffordshire County Council  
2 Staffordshire Place  
Tipping Street  
Stafford  
ST16 2DH