

Local Aggregate Assessment 2024

with 2023 survey data

Staffordshire County Council

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Introduction

1. Aggregate minerals are produced in Staffordshire mainly from deposits of sand and gravel but also from limestone in the Staffordshire Moorlands. The supply of aggregates is supplemented by recycling construction, demolition and excavation wastes as well as by aggregate minerals derived from other parts of the country, including 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 Aggregate 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 2023 as surveyed on behalf of the Government in producing a national report. 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.

Executive Summary

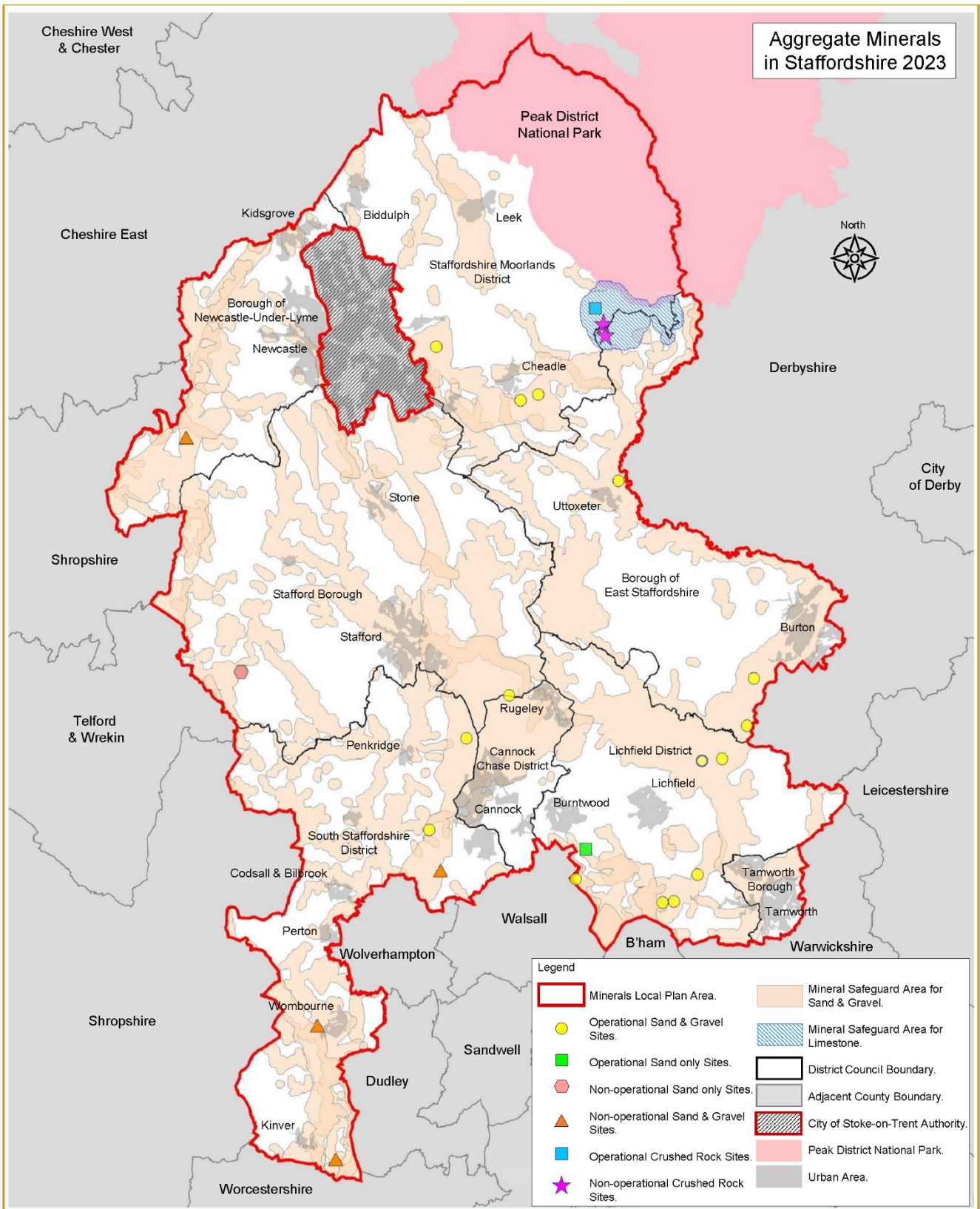
		Sand and Gravel	Crushed Rock
Production	2023 sales	5.177 million tonnes ↓	Commercially Confidential ↓
	2022 figure for comparison	5.316 million tonnes	Commercially Confidential
	3-year average sales (as of 1 Jan 2023)	5.307 million tonnes ↑	Commercially Confidential
	2022 figure for comparison	5.198 million tonnes	Commercially Confidential
	10-year average sales (as of 1 Jan 2023)	4.886 million tonnes ↑	Commercially Confidential
	2022 figure for comparison	4.722 million tonnes	Commercially Confidential
	Number of operational quarries (2023)	16 ↑	1 ↔
	2022 figure for comparison	15	1

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

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		Sand and Gravel	Crushed Rock
	Provision identified in the adopted Minerals Local Plan	5 million tonnes per annum.	None
Landbank	Reserves (as of 1 Jan 2023)	63.164 million tonnes ↑	Commercially Confidential ↓
	2022 figure for comparison	61.447 million tonnes	Commercially Confidential
	Landbank (based on 3-year sales average)	11.9 years ↑	> 10 years
	2022 figure for comparison	11.8 years	> 10 years
	Landbank (based on 10-year sales average)	12.9 years ↓	> 10 years
	2022 figure for comparison	13.0 years	> 10 years
	Landbank assessed on Plan's provision	12.6 years ↑	Commercially Confidential
	2022 figure for comparison	12.3 years	Commercially Confidential
	Landbank requirement	7 years	10 years
	Informative		Limestone reserves used for crushed rock are more than sufficient to meet the anticipated requirements for crushed rock aggregate over the Plan period.

Figure 1: Aggregate Minerals in Staffordshire 2023



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Analysis of Aggregate Supply

Provision of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

4. 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](#)).
5. There is no local target to produce secondary or recycled aggregates in the Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire but, during 2023, there were 21 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 2023 / 24, our records show that one new recycling site was permitted providing additional capacity (refer to new recycling facility at Newbold Quarry ref: [SCC/23/0031/FULL-MAJ](#) dated 22 December 2023).
6. 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 five returns received and two estimates, that approximately a total of 259,000 tonnes of recycled aggregate were produced during 2023 which is 20,000 tonnes less than the 2022 survey.
7. To provide some context, however, figures from the [Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator 2023](#) (updated 24 September 2024) shows us that, of the 2,703,587 of CDEW handled in Staffordshire, 412,678 tonnes underwent some form of treatment/recovery, and may have resulted in the production of recycled aggregate. In addition, 26,731 tonnes was incinerated; 18,969

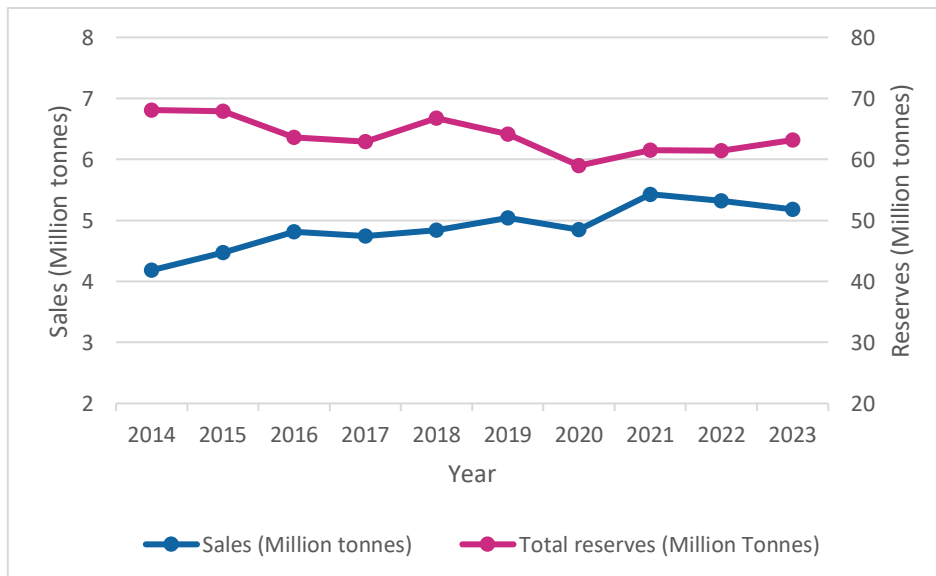
tonnes underwent MRS Treatment; 857,742 tonnes of waste was recovered to land e.g. through depositing waste in a lagoon or utilising waste as part of a deposit for a recovery scheme; 48 tonnes of waste was stored and 448,711 was transferred. By contrast, 939,703 tonnes of CDEW were deposited in landfill.

8. This suggests that a maximum of 15% of the CDEW arisings treated at licenced facilities in Staffordshire during 2023 could be used to produce recycled aggregates. Given that we know that a total of 4.5 million tonnes of 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.
9. Nationally, however, evidence suggests that 30% of total aggregate consumption is supplied from sources of recycled and secondary aggregates (refer to '[Construction Aggregates Supply in Great Britain: Primary, Recycled and Secondary Aggregates in 2022](#)' 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.
10. Overall, there is no evidence to suggest that alternative sources of construction materials have significantly increased during 2023 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

11. Key findings from the monitoring of sales and reserves of sand and gravel in Staffordshire during 2023 are as follows:
- Total sales for aggregate use were 5.177 million tonnes in 2023 (5.315 million tonnes in 2022)
 - The 10 years mean average of sand and gravel sales was 4.886 million tonnes over the period 2014-2023 (4.722 million tonnes over the period 2013-2022)
 - The 3 years mean average of sand and gravel sales was 5.307 over the period 2021 to 2023 (5.198 million tonnes over the period 2020-2022).
 - 16 sites were operational in 2023 (15 in 2022); and
 - Permitted reserves (not including reserves associated with “dormant” sites) were 63.164 million tonnes as of 1 January 2023 (61.447 million tonnes as of 1 January 2022)

Figure 2: Sales and Reserves of Sand and Gravel in Staffordshire 2014-2023

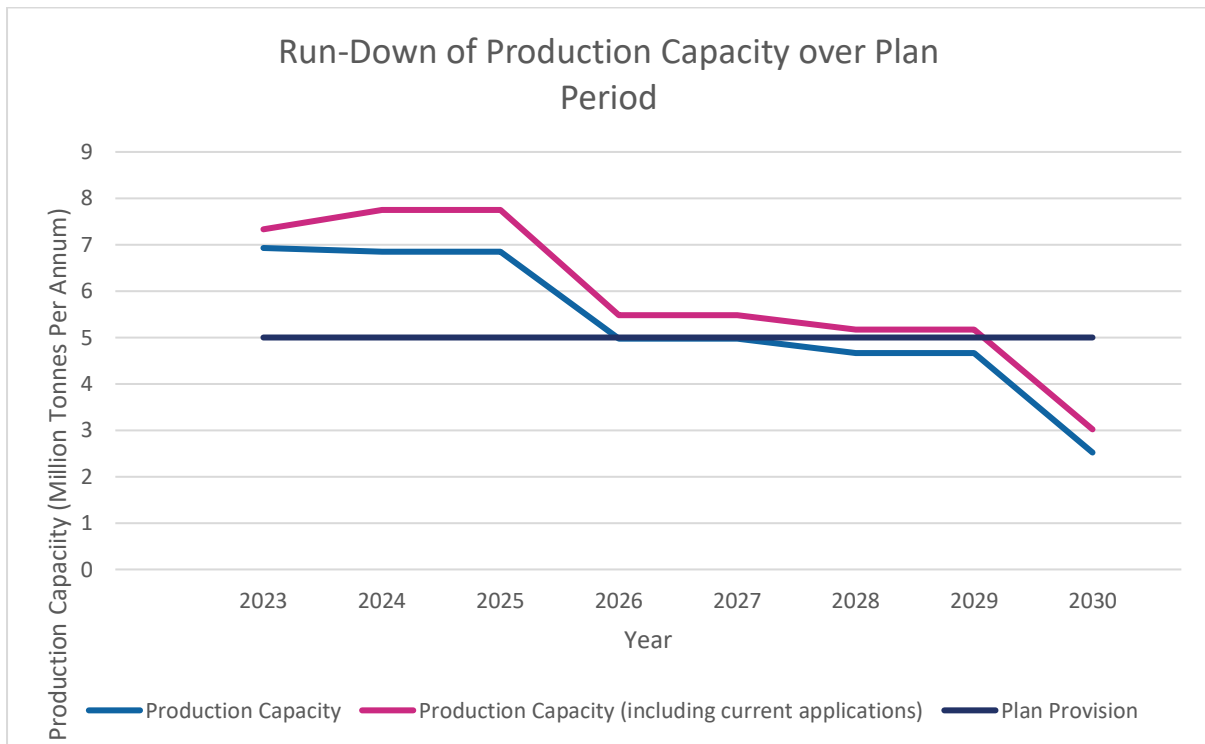


Source: WMAWP Surveys (Table 3 of Appendix 1 to this report).

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

- **Sales trend:** Sales of sand and gravel have increased steadily since 2014, but during the last two years sales have reduced slightly. The 10-year sales average (2014-2023) was 134,000 tonnes less than the level of provision of 5 million tonnes required by the Minerals Local Plan, but the 3-year average (2021-2023) exceeded that level of provision by 307,000.
- **Reserves trend:** Reserves as of 1 January 2024 increased by 717,000 tonnes compared with the previous year.
- **Landbank:** The landbank of permitted reserves as of 1 January 2024 has decreased to 12.9 years based on the 10-year sales average for 2014-2023. Alternatively, the landbank was assessed as 12.6 years (an increase of 0.3 years), 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 2023:** 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.

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



Source: SCC Planning Data (up to 1-1-24)

- 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 2023, planning permission was issued for extensions at Croxden Quarry (ref: [SCC/21/0076/FULL-ES](#)) and Alrewas Quarry (ref: [SCC/21/0057/VOC](#)). In addition as of 1 January 2024, applications for the allocated extensions at Uttoxeter Quarry (ref: [SCC/21/0025/FULL-ES](#)); Saredon Quarry (ref: [SCC/21/0070/FULL-ES](#)) were approved awaiting completion of legal agreements before issuing planning permission; and planning applications were being considered in relation to allocated extensions at Newbold Quarry (ref: [SCC/22/0068/FULL-ES](#)) and Captains Barn Farm Quarry ([SCC/23/0051/FULL-MAJ](#)).

- As of 1 January 2024, of the 11 allocated extension sites, five sites were permitted, two were approved subject to the completion of legal agreements, two were the subject of planning applications yet to be determined; and one site will no longer be developed as it lies within the development area of the West Midlands Interchange.

Provision of Aggregates from Crushed Rock Reserves

13. Sales figures for crushed rock extracted in Staffordshire and sold as construction aggregates are confidential because they relate to a single quarry. The 2023 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.
14. During 2023, 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.
15. 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 as one site. One of the two quarries produces aggregate products and the other supplies limestone to the nearby cement works which is not considered as part of the surveys for the sales and reserves of construction aggregates. The application remains undetermined but provides opportunity to release approximately an additional 74 million tonnes of limestone, a significant proportion of which will be used as construction aggregates.

Assessment of the balance between demand and supply

16. 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 \(2019\)](#)

17. In Staffordshire, there are significant reserves of limestone within three quarries (not including the quarry used for the supply of limestone for cement manufacture) 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 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.
18. 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).
19. 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 quantity of reserves required to maintain any new level of provision (refer to table 1 of the MLP: Policy Monitoring Framework).
20. 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.

21. As with the previous LAA, this assessment considers other relevant local information as agreed with 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 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

Demand Indicator	Assessment of indicator	Does indicator provide robust evidence that deviation is necessary from the level of planned provision?
Gross Housing Completions (refer to Table 9: Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Housing Trajectory).	There are many factors which influence the demand on Staffordshire’s aggregate supply, one such factor includes housing. The demand for housing is not just affected by development in Staffordshire but also within areas outside of the county particularly by the West Midlands Conurbation. The government has stated they plan to build 1.5 million houses in the next 5 years, with the new proposed standard method introduced in 2025 setting mandatory house building numbers for all Local Planning	No

	<p>Authorities which will in turn affect the demand for aggregate within Staffordshire. However, the latest industry survey produced by the Mineral Products Association (MPA) (news release 5-11-24) suggests that in relation to the house building sector, which drives the majority of mortar demand and around 30% of ready-mixed concrete, [the sector] continues to grapple with low activity levels.</p> <p>An attempt to quantify the demand on aggregates supply due to the future development of housing would be open to significant interpretation. However, guidance suggests that planned levels of growth for housing provision should be compared with actual growth to provide an indication of potential implications for aggregate demand. A comparison of planned levels of growth for housing provision and actual growth, which can be seen in Table 10, indicates that the 10-year average (2014-2023) for housing completions in Staffordshire (including Stoke on Trent) is less than the annual projected figure over the period 2018-2038 by 442 units. This difference has decreased compared with figures produced in the previous LAA and on the basis that construction of a typical</p>	
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	<p>house requires 200 tonnes of aggregates (refer to the Mineral Products Association’s ‘Profile of the UK Mineral Products Industry – 2020 Edition’ (Published 2021)), noting that this will include crushed rock as well as sand and gravel, the additional demand for aggregate products would not be significant in terms of the county’s overall sales (less than 2% of sales in 2023).</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>	
<p>Employment land completions, compared with requirements</p>	<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 63% 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 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</p>	<p>No</p>

	<p>million tonnes of concrete aggregate might be used (refer to Chapter 9 of the Mineral Resource Statement (June 2019)) 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>	
<p>NSIPs and other major projects</p>	<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 HS2 railway will terminate at Handsacre near Lichfield and not progress through the north of the county.</p> <p>Quarries in Staffordshire will supply aggregates for the foreseeable future for the construction of HS2 works and a new quarry has been developed near Lichfield dedicated to supplying concrete for Phase 1 works.</p> <p>The development of the West Midlands Interchange is underway, with developers recovering the underlying aggregate into the infrastructure project.</p> <p>The construction of the M6-M54 link road continues to be delayed and is yet to commence but previously, we reported</p>	<p>No</p>

	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 Chapter 10 of the Environmental Statement).	
3-year aggregate sales average	The 3-year sales average (2021-23) for sand and gravel in Staffordshire is greater than the 10 years sales average (2014-23) 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 3.5%.	No
Sub-regional apportionment figures	The most recent guidelines for aggregate provision in England were published in 2009 and covered the period 2005 to 2020. There are no guidelines beyond 2020 to consider. Government is currently reviewing the process for producing updated guidelines.	No

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 16 operational sand and gravel sites during 2023. 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 where national policy requires that great weight should be</p>	No

	<p>given to conserving the landscape and scenic beauty. Both quarries have sufficient reserves to maintain production beyond the current Plan period.</p>	
<p>Windfall minerals permissions/trends</p>	<p>During 2023, an additional 30,000 tonnes was permitted at Alrewas Quarry (ref: SCC/21/0057/VOC). Prior to 2023, applications have also been received for windfall reserves at Weeford Quarry (ref: L.20/06/810 MW) , and at Willington Quarry (ref: SCC/22/0107/FULL-ES) where reserves in Staffordshire would be processed at a quarry which is in Derbyshire.</p> <p>These windfall opportunities did not arise due to a lack of planned allocations.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Progressive exhaustion of permitted reserves over Plan period and permitted lifespans of productive sites</p>	<p>a) Over the survey period 2014 to 2023, sand and gravel reserves have decreased by 4.926 million tonnes.</p> <p>b) Table 4 in Appendix 1 indicates an additional operational site commenced production during 2023.</p> <p>c) Table 5 in Appendix 1 indicates that 5 out of the 16 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</p>	<p>No</p>

	within allocations relevant to 3 of the quarries.	
Transport constraints affecting markets for aggregate	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. In assessing production capacity, current limits on quarry output (imposed by planning condition) relating to quarries are considered.	No
Levels of imports and exports	As indicated above, Staffordshire quarries supplied most of the sand and gravel consumed 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 has commenced and this will provide an opportunity to monitor any changes to the scale and distribution of imports and exports.	No
Limited geological reserves	A previous study prepared for the former West Midlands Regional Assembly (2010) estimated that 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	No

	basis, 32% of the sand and gravel constrained resource in the West Midlands region was estimated to be found in Staffordshire.	
Contribution from alternative aggregates	Newbold Quarry was granted permission on 22 December 2023 to operate an inert waste recycling operation. However, this permission does not indicate that alternative sources of construction aggregates have increased during 2023 to substitute for primary aggregates.	No

22. 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.
23. The Mineral Products Association reported November 2024 that the sector was seeing signs of stabilisation in sales across Great Britain's construction materials market. Crushed rock and sand and gravel were two of five product areas where their data in 3rd quarter saw modest growth from a low base in some markets, following a downturn which began in mid-2022. The West Midlands was one of the areas which saw the strongest gains. This is a cautious upward trend suggesting demand is now stabilising. However, they remain well below historic levels.
24. Overall, the review of other relevant local information indicates that there is no current robust evidence to justify an increase in the planned 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 31-12-23)

	Reserves (million tonnes)
a) Annual provision of 5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) up to 31-12-30. (7 years x 5)	35.00
b) 7-year landbank (7 years x 5 million tonnes)	35
c) Total requirement [a+b]	70
d) Permitted reserves as of 1-1-23	63.164
e) Resources subject of planning applications during 2023	10.34
f) Indicated resources associated with extensions to sites identified in the Minerals Local Plan not yet subject of planning applications.	4.8
g) Total provision [d+e+f]	78.304
Surplus/ Shortfall [g-c]	+8.304

26. Table 3 indicates that current reserves are not sufficient to meet the requirement for sand and gravel up to 2030 including provision of a 7-year landbank but it is anticipated that with the delivery of resources that are the subject of planning applications and associated with allocations in the Plan, there is reasonable confidence that an adequate supply of sand and gravel can be achieved up to the end of 2030.

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

Table 4: Staffordshire Sand and Gravel Sales and Reserves 2014-2023

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sales (million tonnes)	4.184	4.47	4.814	4.743	4.836	5.039	4.848	5.429	5.316	5.177
Total reserves (million tonnes)	68.09	67.86	63.63	62.94	66.78	64.11	58.978	61.545	61.447	63.164
Number of operational sites	18	18	17	16	16	17	14	15	15	17

Source: WMAWP Surveys

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Table 5: List of 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 Areas	Ramsar Sites	World Heritage Sites	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	National Landscape	National Nature Reserve	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	2034													
Freehay	Hanson	SK 015 411	2025													
Hints/Hopwas	Tarmac /Cemex	SK 163 462	2025													✓

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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 Reserve	National Parks	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Registered Parks and Gardens	Registered Battlefields	Listed Buildings	Green Belt
Moneymore (Weeford)	Hanson	SK 133 026	2042													✓
Newbold	Aggregate Industries	SK 205 195	2029									✓				
Pottal Pool	Hanson	SJ 973 147	2034						✓							✓
Pyford Brook	Cemex	SK 149 151	2027													
Rugeley	Cemex	SK 010 181	2031					✓	✓							✓
Saredon	NRS	SJ 944 80	2031													✓
Shire Oak	JPE Holdings	SK 063 042	2025													✓
Uttoxeter	Aggregate Industries	SK 097 351	2023													

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Weavers Hill	GRS	SJ 794 203	2025														
Weeford	Cemex	SK 133 026	2042														✓

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

Quarry	Operator	Grid reference	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Special Areas of Conversation	Special protection Areas	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												✓	✓
Trentham/Lordsley	Hanson	SJ 750 380	2042												✓	
Whittington Hall Lane (Dormant)	N/A	SO 870820	2042												✓	✓

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
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Kevin	JCB Excavators	SK 086 465	2028													
Wardlow/Wredon	JCB Excavators	SK 087 572	2046													

Table 9: Aggregate Recycling Facilities

Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference	Site Address	Postcode	Operational Status
Cannock Chase					
Land off Rugeley Eastern Bypass	C. Elwell Transport (Repairs) Ltd	SK 051 183	Land off Rugeley Eastern Bypass, Rugeley	WS15 2WT	Operational
East Staffordshire					
Plot 4 Nicolson Way	Tim Bates Plant Hire Ltd	SK 233 224	Plot 4, Nicolson Way, off Wellington Road, Burton upon Trent	DE14 2AW	Operational
Barleyfields, Bellhouse Lane	J. Taberner Plant Hire Ltd	SK 191 244	Anslow, Burton upon Trent	DE13 9PA	Operational
Newbold Quarry	Aggregate Industries	SK 205 195	Lichfield Road, Barton Under Needwood	DE13 8EG	Pre-Operational
Lichfield District					
Cranebrook Quarry	WCL Quarries Ltd	SK 070 064	Cranebrook Quarry, Cranebrook Hill, Muckley Corner, Lichfield	WS14 0BD	Operational
Shire Oak Quarry	JPE	SK 063 042	Lichfield Road, Brownhills	WS9 9PE	Operational

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Lichfield Highways Depot	Amey L G Limited	SK 131 098	Trent Valley Road, Lichfield	WS13 6FD	Operational
Newcastle Under Lyme					
Turner Crescent Waste Transfer Station	Tom Lees Ltd Recycling	SJ 833 485	Turner Crescent, Chesterton, Newcastle Under Lyme	ST5 7JZ	Operational
Holditch House	Hamptons Property LLP	SJ 837 484	Holditch House, Holditch Road, Newcastle Under Lyme	ST5 8JQ	Operational
Future Waste and Reclamation	Proctor & Belford	SJ 852 501	Chemical Lane, Longport, Stoke on Trent	ST6 4PB	Operational
Corner Plot, Longbridge Hays	A1 Skips	SJ 852 501	Corner Plot, Chemical Lane, Longport, Newcastle Under Lyme	ST6 4PB	Operational
South Staffordshire					
Saredon Quarry	NRS Aggregate Limited	SJ 944 080	Saredon Road, Little Saredon	WV10 7LJ	Operational
Sunshine Farm, Hilton	Senwood Contracting Ltd	SJ 968 053	Hilton Lane, Essington	WV11 2AU	Operational
Hilton Main	Tarmac Limited	SJ 943 035	Bognop Road, Essington	WV11 2BE	Operational
Hollybush Recycling Centre	Jack Moody Ltd	SJ 965 064	Warstones Road, Shareshill	WV10 7LX	Operational
South Staffordshire Area Highways Depot	Amey L G Limited	SJ 913 104	Watling Street, Gailey	ST19 5QR	Operational

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Stafford					
Meece Recycling and Transfer Facility	Coldcarr Recycling/Amey	SJ 852 343	Adjacent to Meece Landfill, Cold Meece	ST15 0QU	Operational
Coopers Waste Management Services	Coopers Waste Management Services	SJ 923 250	Downings Yard, St Albans Road, Stafford, Staffordshire	ST16 3DR	Operational
Meece Landfill	Biffa	SJ 849 342	Meece Landfill, Cold Meece	ST15 0QU	Operational
Staffordshire Moorlands					
Booths Farm	Gloria Fallows	SK 008 452	Clamgoose Lane, Cheadle	ST10 2EG	Non-Operational
Hillside Industrial Park	None	SJ 989 423	Hillside Industrial Park, Draycott Cross Road, Cheadle	ST10 1PN	Non-Operational
Leek Highways Depot	Amey L G Limited	SJ 972 550	Staffs County Council Depot, Ladderedge, Leek	ST13 6HQ	Operational

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

Table 10: Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Housing Trajectory

County/ District	Projected Housing trajectory 2018-38	Annual Projected Housing	Total Completions to Date (2014- 2023)	10-year average completions to date	Difference between 10-year average and annual projected housing
Total: Staffordshire	70,692	3,535	32,707	3,271	-264
Stoke-on-Trent UA	16,080	804	6,262	626	-178
Total: Staffordshire with Stoke on Trent	86,772	4,339	38,969	3,897	-442

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](#)).

Table 11: Employment Land Provision and Delivery

County/ 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	563.6	271.73
Stoke on Trent (UA)	206.38	97.82	108.56
Total	1041.71	661.4	380.29

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

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)	19 June 2023 : Refer to half yearly report to Parliament. Construction works are taking place in Staffordshire.
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"> • An intermodal freight terminal. • Rail served warehousing. • Connection to the West Coast Main Line. • New road infrastructure. • Structural earthworks. 	4 May 2020 : DCO granted by SoS for Transport. Summer 2023 : 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.	21 April 2022 : granted by SoS for Transport. 18 July 2023 : 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

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		delivery partner for the scheme, and it will then be set out when construction will start as soon as possible after that.
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