Appendix A
Glossary of Terms

Term	Meaning / Definition
AAP	Area Action Plan
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
ATT	Advanced Thermal Technology
BCAs	Black Country Authorities
BCCS	Black Country Core Strategy
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation (waste)
CE	Circular Economy
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
C&I	Commercial and Industrial (waste)
CPO	Compulsory Planning Order
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DPD	Development Plan Document
DTS	Dry Tonnes of Solid
DWF	Daily Water Flow
EA	Environment Agency
EDNA	Employment Development Need Assessment
EfW	Energy from Waste
ELV	End of Life Vehicles
EP	Environmental Permit
EMR	European Metal Recycling
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
GIS	Geographical information System
GVA	Gross Value Added

GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
GWh	Gigawatt Hours
HER	Historic Environment Record
HWI	Hazardous Waste Interrogator
HWRC	Household Waste and Recycling Centre
IBA	Incinerator Bottom Ash
IBAm	Incinerator Bottom Ash metal
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
IVC	In Vessel Composting
ktpa	Thousand Tonnes Per Annum
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LLRW	Low Level Radioactive Waste
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOW	List of Waste
MBC	Metropolitan Borough Council
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government
MHT	Mechanical Heat Treatment
MRF	Material Recycling Facility
MRS	Metal Recycling Sites
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
mt	Million Tonnes
mtpa	Million Tonnes Per Annum
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy
NIA	National Infrastructure Assessment
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NOMIS	National Online Manpower Information System
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
OAN	Objectively Assessed Need (for housing)
OMV	Open Market Value

PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PPC	Pollution Prevention and Control
PRN	Primary Road Network
RATS	Regis Attached Tonnage System
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RP	Registered Provider (affordable housing)
RTAB	Regional Technical Advisory Board
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAD	Site Allocation Document
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SLINC	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation
SNRHW	Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste
SPZ	Source Protection Zone (groundwater)
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STC	Sludge Treatment Centre
tpa	Tonnes Per Annum
TPO	Tree Protection Order
UA	Unitary Authority
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
VOA	Valuations Office Agency
WCA	Waste Collection Authority
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WDF	Waste Data Flow
WDI	Waste Data Interrogator
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WFD	Waste Framework Directive
rWFD	revised Waste Framework Directive
WML	Waste Management Licence
WMS	Waste Management Scenario
WPA	Waste Planning Authority

WRAP	Waste & Resources Action Programme
WRATE	Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment
WTS	Waste Transfer Station

Appendix B
Adopted Black Country Core Strategy Waste Policies

WM1 Sustainable Waste and Resource Management

Policy

Achieving Sustainable Waste Management

The Black Country will aim to achieve zero waste growth by 2026. Sustainable waste management will be delivered through the following measures:

1. **Requiring new developments to address waste as a resource and take responsibility for the unavoidable waste they generate through on-site management where possible;**
2. **Setting targets for landfill diversion and encouraging provision of recovery, recycling and composting facilities to reduce reliance on landfill and move waste up the "waste hierarchy";**
3. **Providing guidance on the number, type and capacity of new waste management facilities needed by 2026, for the Black Country to achieve "equivalent self-sufficiency" and minimise the export of wastes that can be managed locally;**
4. **Protecting existing strategic waste management capacity and enabling existing waste management infrastructure to expand or relocate where appropriate;**
5. **Supporting the implementation of the strategic waste management infrastructure identified on the Waste Key Diagram and in Policy WM3;**
6. **Providing general guidance on the types of location suitable for different types of waste management facilities;**
7. **Supporting proposals which involve optimum uses for waste materials, and the production of waste derived products to standards which meet agreed quality protocols.**

Landfill Diversion Targets

The Black Country will aim to achieve the following landfill diversion targets.

Table 15 - Landfill Diversion Targets

Waste Stream	Minimum Diversion from Landfill			
	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26
MSW	74%	80%	84%	84%
C&I	65%	70%	75%	75%

New Waste Capacity Requirements

To meet the above targets and achieve "equivalent self-sufficiency" across the Black Country, the following new waste management capacity will need to be provided by 2026:

Table 16 - Indicative New Waste Capacity Requirements

Waste Management Types	Total Additional Capacity Required by 2026 (tonnes per annum)	Typical Average Capacity per Facility (tonnes per annum)	Typical Average Land Take per Facility (ha)	Equivalent No of Facilities Required
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Treatment				
Material Recovery	124,000	50,000	1.7	2 - 3
Composting/ Organic Waste Treatment	84,000	40,000	1.3	2
Treatment/Energy Recovery	95,000	150,000	2.5	1
Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) Treatment				
Non-metal waste treatment and recovery	1,000,000	50,000 - 100,000	1.5	10 - 20
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD&EW) / Hazardous Waste Treatment				
CD&EW Recovery/ Urban Quarry	Not possible to quantify	Not possible to quantify	Not possible to quantify	At least 1
Contaminated Soils (storage, treatment, remediation)	Not possible to quantify	Not possible to quantify	Not possible to quantify	Temporary "hub" sites to serve regeneration corridors as required

Transfer, Handling, Bulking and Ancillary				
2 HWRCs (to serve Dudley and Walsall)	Dudley 30,000 Walsall 10-15,000	20,000	1.0	2
2 MSW Depots (to serve Dudley and Walsall, one with transfer / bulking)	Up to 10,000 (Dudley only)	Not possible to quantify	1.0 – 3.0	2
Commercial Waste Transfer Facilities	150,000	25,000 – 50,000	0.7	3 - 6
Final Disposal				
Non-Hazardous Landfill	Total additional capacity required = 1,169,000	Average max. MSW and C&I allowance = 747,000	Mostly former mineral working sites	Capacity depends on void space
Inert Landfill	Total additional capacity required = 1,825,000	Estimated annual CD&EW requirement = 125,000	Mostly former mineral working sites	Capacity depends on void space

These requirements assume that existing capacity will be maintained in line with Policy WM2, and that the Black Country's future waste requirements will be in line with the updated RSS apportionments in Appendix 6 (Tables WM1d and WM1e). To discourage further waste growth, Policy WM5 sets out waste and resource management requirements for new developments.

Some of the Black Country's waste infrastructure requirements will be addressed through the Strategic Site Allocations in this plan (Policy WM3). The remaining gaps will be addressed through future municipal waste management strategies, Site Allocations in other DPDs, and market driven proposals for the expansion of existing facilities and for new facilities, brought forward in accordance with Policy WM2 and WM4.

WM2 Protecting and Enhancing Existing Waste Management Capacity

Policy

Protecting Existing Waste Management Capacity

The existing strategic waste management sites in the Black Country are shown on the Waste Key Diagram and on the Regeneration Corridor Maps. They are also listed in Appendix 6. They include waste treatment, transfer and landfill facilities.

The maximum throughput capacity of existing strategic waste treatment sites (approximately 2.7 million TPA) and transfer sites (approximately 1.1 million TPA) will be protected as far as possible.

Development proposals which would result in the loss of a strategic waste management site to a non-waste management use must be accompanied by supporting information setting out how much waste management capacity would be lost as a result of the proposal, the impact on the Black Country's waste management capacity, and justification for any loss of capacity.

This policy will also apply to site allocations for waste management in adopted DPDs (including those in Policy WM3) and any other new strategic waste management sites which are implemented within the lifetime of the plan.

Existing Waste Management Facilities – General

Area Action Plans, planning frameworks and other plans addressing major change and transformation within the Growth Network should consider the impact of the proposed changes on waste management sites and the Black Country's overall waste management capacity. Where feasible, they should aim to replace or relocate any capacity likely to be lost as a result of redevelopment and/ or changes of use.

Changes of use from waste management to housing or community uses will be supported in principle if the waste management site is within an area proposed to change to housing in this Strategy (see DEL2). Such proposals should be accompanied by supporting information setting out how much waste management capacity will be lost as a result of the proposal.

Proposals for housing and other potentially sensitive uses will not be permitted near to or adjacent to an existing waste management site where there is potential for conflict between the uses. Such proposals must be accompanied by supporting information demonstrating that the existing and proposed uses would be compatible, and that the proposal has addressed any potential effects of the existing use on the amenity of the occupiers of the proposed development.

Proposals to expand or upgrade an existing waste management site, redevelop with a different waste management use, or relocate to a new site elsewhere within the Black Country will be supported in principle, subject to compliance with the locational guidance in Policy WM4. The following factors will be taken into account in assessing such proposals:

- **Whether the proposal would help move waste further up the "waste hierarchy";**
- **Whether the proposal would maintain or increase existing throughput capacity and / or improve operational efficiency;**
- **Whether the proposal would help diversify the range of facilities or waste management technologies currently available within the Black Country;**
- **Whether the proposal would support the relevant municipal waste management strategy and / or sustainable community strategy;**
- **Whether the proposal would result in improvements to the design of the buildings and / or layout of the site;**
- **Whether the proposal would help to address existing land use conflicts and improve the amenity of adjoining occupiers;**
- **In the case of relocation, whether this would support other elements of the Spatial Strategy.**

WM3 Strategic Waste Management Proposals

Policy

The following locations are proposed for new strategic waste management infrastructure which is expected to make a significant contribution towards the new capacity requirements in Policy WM1. Site-specific proposals are shown on the Waste Key Diagram, Regeneration Corridor Maps and Proposals Maps.

Table 17 – Proposed Locations for New Strategic Waste Management Infrastructure

Site / Location	Map Ref	Authority	Proposal	Waste Stream(s)	Estimated Throughput Capacity (TPA)	Timescale for Delivery
Aldridge Quarry, Birch Lane, Aldridge	WP1	Walsall	Inert Landfill	CD&EW	765,000 (total capacity)	By 2026
Dudley Borough	N/A	Dudley	Satellite Depot/ Depot/ Bulking Facility	MSW	10000	2015/16
Dudley Borough - north	N/A	Dudley	Additional HWRC	MSW	30000	2020/21
Former Gulf Oil Depot, Union Road, Smethwick	WP2	Sandwell	Waste Treatment	C&I	190000	Around 2014/15
Former Trident Alloys Site, Fryers Road, Bloxwich	WP3	Walsall	Resource Recovery Park (MRF and CHP)	C&I, CD&EW	240000	2010/11 - 2011/12
Oak Farm Clay Pit and Environs	WP4	Dudley	Non-Hazardous Landfill/ Waste Treatment (possibly)	MSW, C&I, CD&EW	Total capacity to be confirmed	By 2026
Pikehelve Eco-Park, Hill Top, Wednesbury	WP5	Sandwell	Resource Recovery Park (possibly MRF, MBT, IVC)	MSW	200000	By 2014/15

Table 17 - Proposed Locations for New Strategic Waste Management Infrastructure (continued)

Site / Location	Map Ref	Authority	Proposal	Waste Stream(s)	Estimated Throughput Capacity (TPA)	Timescale for Delivery
Sandown Quarry, Stubbers Green Road, Aldridge	WP6	Walsall	Non-Hazardous Landfill	MSW, C&I, CD&EW	3,000,000 (total capacity)	Post 2012/13
SITA Transfer Station, Neachells Lane, Willenhall	WP7	W'ton	Expansion of Existing Facility (various options)	C&I, CD&EW	Up to 60,000	Post 2016
Walsall Borough	N/A	Walsall	Replacement Depot	MSW	N/A	2015/16
Walsall Borough - Darlaston/ Willenhall	N/A	Walsall	Additional HWRC	MSW	10 - 15,000	To be confirmed

The above proposals will not meet all of the Black Country's waste management requirements up to 2026. The residual requirements (see Table 18) will be addressed through other DPDs, regeneration frameworks, municipal waste management strategies and planning applications, as appropriate. Such proposals must comply with the guidance in Policy WM4.

WM4 Locational Considerations for New Waste Management Facilities

Policy

Key Locational Considerations for All Waste Management Proposals

Proposals should demonstrate how they will contribute towards Spatial Objective 9 and the strategic objectives of Policy WM1, such as the contribution they will make towards landfill diversion, delivery of new waste management capacity and diversification of the range of facilities currently available. All proposals should include details of the proposed operations and the technologies involved, the types of waste to be managed, the maximum throughput capacity, the source of the wastes, and in the case of recycling, composting and recovery facilities, the recovery rate/ end products and whether the end products will be waste or usable raw materials, produced in accordance with agreed quality protocols.

Waste arising in the Black Country should be managed within the Black Country where feasible, and should be managed as close as possible to its source of origin. Proposals involving on-site management of waste will be supported where this would not have unacceptable impacts on neighbouring uses. To minimise impacts on the highway network, wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to transport waste by rail or inland waterway, particularly where freight opportunities have been identified (see TRAN3).

The development of "shared" municipal waste management facilities to be used by more than one waste planning authority/ waste disposal authority, and the co-location of municipal and commercial waste operations will be supported in principle, where this would generate benefits in terms of increased viability/ economies of scale, minimising the distance waste needs to travel, and improved access to facilities for local communities and businesses. The clustering of related or complementary waste treatment, transfer and disposal operations in a specific location will also be supported, where this would not have adverse cumulative impacts on neighbouring uses.

All proposals should minimise adverse visual impacts, potential detrimental effects on the environment and human health, and localised impacts on neighbouring uses from noise, emissions, odours, vermin and litter. To minimise such impacts, wherever possible, waste management operations should be contained within a building or other physical enclosure. The design of new buildings, other structures, boundaries and landscaping should also make a positive contribution to the area (see ENV3).

Preferred Locations for Enclosed Waste Management Facilities

The preferred locations for enclosed waste management facilities are the employment areas shown on the Waste Key Diagram, the Strategic Key Diagram and Regeneration Corridor Maps. Locations proposed for change to housing should be avoided (see DEL2). The following guidance defines the types of operation likely to be suitable on different types of employment land (see Policies EMP2 and EMP3).

Operations Likely to be Suitable on all Employment Land

- **Any waste operations falling within Use Class B1 (b) or (c), B2 or B8;**
- **Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC);**
- **Material Recycling/ Recovery Facilities (MRF);**
- **Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT);**
- **In Vessel Composting (IVC);**
- **Anaerobic Digestion (AD);**
- **Thermal Treatment/ Energy Recovery (Incineration without Recovery, Energy from Waste (EfW), Combined Heat and Power (CHP), Pyrolysis, Gasification);**
- **Ancillary facilities linked to an existing employment use.**

Operations Likely to be Suitable on Local Quality Employment Areas only

- **Transfer stations / skip hire;**
- **Small scrap yards and open storage facilities;**
- **Hazardous waste treatment / processing facilities;**
- **Urban quarries (enclosed CD&EW processing/ aggregate recycling);**
- **Storage/ screening/ other treatment of contaminated soils.**

All proposals should demonstrate compatibility with the uses already present within / adjacent to the area and with future aspirations for the area, for example, if it is a Strategic High Quality Employment Area (see EMP2). New waste management facilities will only be allowed on employment land which is predominantly office (Use Class B1 (a)) where it would complement the uses in that area. Proposals involving the management of hazardous wastes should demonstrate that the proposed use would not cause harm to the environment, human health or neighbouring uses.

Other Potentially Suitable Locations for Enclosed Operations

The following types of operation may be suitable for location within/ on the edge of centres or near to residential areas, particularly where they are linked to or providing a service to a neighbouring use, the local community or local businesses:

- **Household Waste Recycling Facilities (HWRCs);**
- **Storage/ warehouse facilities;**
- **"Clean" Material Recycling/ Recovery Facilities (MRFs);**
- **Biomass/ Combined Heat and Power (CHP);**
- **Other operations whose impacts can be easily controlled.**

Proposals should be compatible with adjoining uses and provide justification for the location chosen, such as demonstrating that they complement or provide a service to adjacent uses.

Preferred Locations for Open Air Facilities

Where feasible, operations in the open air should ideally be accommodated on Local Employment Land. However, a peripheral location may be the only viable option for certain operations. The following types of waste management operation will normally require an open air or outdoor site:

- Landfill/ land-raising operations;
- Disposal of inert wastes to land as part of land remediation/ engineering;
- Open windrow composting facilities;
- Large scrap yards and other large open storage facilities;
- CD&EW processing/ aggregate recycling associated with quarries and landfill sites;
- Bioremediation of contaminated soils.

Open air operations should include mitigation for visual impacts and other potentially harmful effects on adjoining uses through appropriately-designed landscaping, appropriate proximity boundaries and screening. Proposals in the Green Belt and/ or on a green field site should clearly demonstrate that there are no alternative options on previously-developed land and that the need for the proposal outweighs any harm to the environment.

Proposals for landfilling, land-raising or disposal of waste to land for restoration should include a suitable method of infilling and landscaping using materials appropriate to the proposed after-use and the underlying geology/ hydrology. They should aim to achieve the earliest practicable restoration of the site to a beneficial after-use appropriate to the location, and provision for after-care (see also MIN5). Proposals for re-working of deposited wastes or pre-treatment of wastes at a landfill site will not be permitted if this would result in restoration being significantly delayed. Where proposals for landfilling or land-raising with non-hazardous wastes are likely to generate significant amounts of gas, they should include provision for the monitoring, control and venting of gases and the treatment of leachate, and where feasible, provision to capture landfill gas for energy.

Assessment Criteria for New Waste Management Facilities

When considering new proposals involving waste management operations or for new waste management facilities, the Black Country Authorities will assess them against the following criteria:

- Whether the proposal supports national and local waste strategies, objectives and targets for waste (for example, Spatial Objective 9 and local municipal waste management strategies);
- Whether the proposal is well-located in relation to the sources of waste it will be managing (for example, will it be managing waste arising from Black Country communities and businesses?);
- Whether the location is suitable for the type of facility and operations proposed and capable of adapting to changing circumstances (for example, is the site/ premises capable of accommodating more than one type of technology or of handling different types of waste?);

- Whether the proposal would provide opportunities for co-location of related uses and/ or generate other benefits (for example, would it manage a range of waste types or streams, produce high quality aggregates or other useful raw materials, or supply heat and power or other forms of energy to adjacent uses?);
- Whether the proposal would involve re-use of previously-developed land (and if not, is it fully justified in terms of operational requirements and lack of suitable alternatives?);
- Whether the proposal contributes towards the positive environmental transformation of the Black Country (for example, is it designed to complement/ contribute towards environmental infrastructure and does it identify and adequately address potential harmful effects on the environment?);
- Whether the proposal is compatible with neighbouring uses (taking into account the nature of the wastes being managed, the technologies used, the hours of operation and cumulative effects), and if so, whether it identifies and adequately addresses potential harmful effects on amenity;
- Whether the proposal supports economic and growth objectives for the Black Country (for example, would it create or retain local jobs, provide a service to local businesses, produce material resources for local industries, or aggregates to supply construction projects within the Growth Network?);
- Whether the proposal would address impacts on the highway/ transport network (for example, has the potential to move waste by rail or inland waterway been fully considered, and does it identify and adequately address impacts on the local/ strategic highway and drainage network?).

The same criteria will be used to identify and select sites for inclusion in other DPDs and municipal waste management strategies as well as for assessing planning applications.

WM5 Resource Management and New Development

Policy

Resource Efficiency and New Development – General Principles

All new developments should:

- address waste as a resource;
- minimise waste as far as possible;
- manage unavoidable waste in a sustainable and responsible manner, and
- maximise use of materials with low environmental impacts.

Where a proposal includes uses likely to generate significant amounts of waste, these should be managed either on-site or as close as possible to the source of the waste.

Resource and waste management requirements should also be reflected in the design and layout of new development schemes. Wherever possible, building, engineering and landscaping projects should use alternatives to primary aggregates such as secondary, and recycled materials, renewable and locally sourced products, and materials with low environmental impacts. Where redevelopment of existing buildings or structures and/ or remediation of derelict land is proposed, construction, demolition and excavation wastes (CD&EW) should be managed on-site where feasible and as much material as possible should be recovered and re-used for engineering or building either on-site or elsewhere (see MIN2). Consideration should also be given to how waste will be managed within the development once it is in use.

Major Development Proposals

Planning applications for major development (as defined in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order) should include supporting information explaining what material resources will be used in the development, and how and where the waste generated by the development will be managed. This should cover the following, where applicable:

Construction waste management – resource efficiency targets, tonnages of CD&EW generated by type, methods of management, and what proportion will be managed on-site/ off-site;
Secondary and recycled aggregate production – tonnages of aggregate produced from re-used or recycled CD&EW generated by the development;
Responsible sourcing of building, engineering and landscaping materials – use of materials with low environmental impacts, use of alternatives to primary aggregates, renewable, and locally sourced materials;
Provision for on-site management of waste – details of the provision to be made for management of waste within the development once it is in use, such as waste management systems and storage of non-recyclable and recyclable waste.

Supporting information may include a site waste management plan (SWMP) where one has been prepared. Alternatively, information may be included within a waste audit, design and access statement, or planning statement.

Area Action Plans, regeneration frameworks, Masterplans linked to phased planning applications and other plans for areas of major change within the Growth Network should adopt a holistic approach towards resource management. They should include a resource management strategy for the area as a whole, and a strategy for managing the CD&EW generated by the proposals, including contaminated soils (where present) on site or as close to the site as possible (for example at temporary "hub" sites).

Plans should also adopt a "whole life" approach towards resource management and consider how waste generated by the end users of the proposed developments will be managed. Where new provision for waste management is needed, this should be integrated into the proposals for the area (see WM4).

Appendix C
Waste Data Sources

Table C1 Current Waste Arisings

Waste source	Source(s)	Description / Limitations	Confidence
LACW	WasteDataFlow (WDF), 2017/18	2017/18 data set used.	High
Commercial & Industrial waste (C&I)	Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) (excluding specific EWC Chapters), Waste Received 2017	C&I waste was estimated from WDI data on the origins of waste. See methodology below. WDI 'waste received' data only records details of waste received at permitted sites in England.	Medium

C&I methodology

C&I waste was estimated based on the waste received at permitted sites in 2017 whose origin is Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton well as 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated'. This included waste generated under the Basic Waste Categories (BWC): Household/Industrial/Commercial waste (Hhold/ Ind/ Com) and the Inert/ Construction and Demolition Waste (Inert/ C&D) BWC.

From the Hhold/ Ind/ Com BWC the following EWC codes were subtracted:

- Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)
- Agricultural Wastes (sub chapter of EWC 02)
- C&D wastes (EWC 17)
- Secondary/treatment wastes (EWC 19)
- Municipal Wastes (EWC 20)

The food processing sub-chapters of EWC 02 was included within the Hhold/ Ind/ Com waste estimate as well as including a percentage of the EWC 20 code to account for non-household C&I waste (i.e. wastes similar to household waste which have been generated by businesses); this was to better reflect these waste streams within the total estimate. Non household C&I estimate was a percentage of the respective EWC 20 code, based on reported NHH LACW figures (Dudley 11%, Sandwell 9%, Walsall 7%, Wolverhampton 15%).

From the Inert/ C&D BWC the following EWC codes were subtracted:

- Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)
- Agricultural / Food Wastes (EWC 02)
- C&D Wastes (EWC 17)
- Secondary / Treatment Wastes (EWC 19)
- Municipal Wastes (EWC 20).

C&I Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ West Midlands Estimated (686,965 tonnes) was apportioned to Black Country Authorities based on NOMIS Business Counts Enterprises by Industry 2017: Total Enterprises in the Black Country/ by WPA as % of Total Enterprises in the West Midlands.

West Midlands Not Codeable Waste - Estimated C&I Waste Arising in 2017 (tonnes)	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
Apportionment to Black Country %	4.50%	4.10%	3.59%	3.58%	15.73%
Apportionment to Black Country (tonnes)	30,913	28,166	24,662	24,593	108,060

Due to the limitations of the data source used, the estimates can only be regarded as an approximate indicator of C&I Waste arising in the Black Country. The WDI only records information on 'controlled' waste received at permitted waste sites regulated by the Environment Agency in the specified calendar year.

Waste disposed of at exempt sites**	EA Waste Exemptions Register, 2017/18 (data accessed Nov-18)	All exemptions excluding ones used in CD&EW and agricultural waste estimate. There is limited data available on the waste exemptions register to estimate site capacity. Arisings are estimated as a	Very low

Waste source	Source(s)	Description / Limitations	Confidence
		function of waste amounts permitted under exemption using a number of untested assumptions therefore the level of confidence associated with this estimate is "very low".	

Exemptions methodology
For all exemptions considered, the limit specified in the exemption description, where available, was used as a guideline to calculate likely waste arisings. It was assumed that waste arisings would be 10% of the maximum capacity allowed under the exemption. This could underestimate waste generated under the exemptions category but in the absence of any other data, and given the number of exemptions in the Black Country (>1000), it was felt this was the most practicable way to calculate waste arisings.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CD&EW)	WDI EWC Chapter 17 (Construction and Demolition Wastes), Waste Received 2017	Waste recorded in the WDI as EWC Chapter 17 was classified as CD&EW.	Medium
	EA Waste Exemptions Register for U1 (Use of waste in construction) and U3 (Construction of entertainment or educational installations)	The waste deposited at exempt sites (for U1 and U3 exemptions) was estimated from the limited data available on the waste exemptions register. Arisings are estimated as a function of waste amounts permitted under exemption using a number of untested assumptions therefore the level of confidence associated with this estimate is "very low".	Very low

CD&EW methodology
CD&E waste was estimated based on the waste received at permitted sites in 2017 whose origin is Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton as well as 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated'). This included waste generated under the Basic Waste Categories (BWC): Household/Industrial/Commercial waste (Hhold/ Ind/ Com) and the Inert/ Construction and Demolition Waste (Inert/ C&D) BWC. From both of these BWC the following EWC codes were included:

- Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)
- CD&EW Only (EWC 17)

CD&EW Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ West Midlands Estimated (2,075,250 tonnes) was apportioned to Black Country Authorities based on Black Country Enterprises/ Enterprises by WPA falling within SIC Codes 39 - 43 (Construction and Related Industries) as % of West Midlands Enterprises falling within SIC Codes 39 - 43 (Construction and Related Industries).

CD&EW Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable / Estimated in 2017 (tonnes)	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
Apportionment to Black Country %	5.78%	3.69%	4.54%	3.98%	17.98%
Apportionment to Black Country (tonnes)	119,949	76,577	94,216	82,595	373,130

Agricultural waste	WDI EWC Chapter 2 (Agriculture and Food Processing Wastes), Waste Received 2016	Waste recorded in the WDI as EWC Chapter 2 was classified as agricultural and food processing waste.	Medium
	EA Waste Exemptions Register for U10 (Spreading waste to benefit agricultural land), U11 (Spreading waste to benefit non-agricultural land), T24 (Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning resulting biogas) and T25 (Anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning resulting biogas)	The waste deposited at exempt sites (for U1 and U3 exemptions) was estimated from the limited data available on the waste exemptions register. Arisings are estimated as a function of waste amounts permitted under exemption using a number of untested assumptions therefore the level of confidence associated with this estimate is "very low".	Very low

Waste source	Source(s)	Description / Limitations	Confidence
Agricultural methodology Agricultural waste was estimated based on the waste received at permitted sites in 2017 whose origin is Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton as well as 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated'). This included waste generated under Household/Industrial/Commercial waste (Hhold/ Ind/ Com) BWC. Agricultural waste was estimated based on the agricultural sub-category of EWC 02 (Agriculture - horticulture - aquaculture - forestry - hunting and fishing). **CD&EW Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable / Estimated in 2017 (tonnes)** / **Dudley** / **Sandwell** / **Walsall** / **Wolverhampton** / **Black Country** Apportionment to Black Country % / 0.24% / 0.08% / 0.28% / 0.08% / 0.69% Apportionment to Black Country (tonnes) / 41 / 14 / 48 / 14 / 119 Agricultrual Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ West Midlands Estimated (17,224 tonnes) was apportioned to Black Country Authorities based on Agricultural Waste - NOMIS Business Counts 2016 Enterprises by Industry and Employment Size Band – Enterprises falling within SIC Codes 1 – 3 (Agriculture and Related Industries) in the Black Country as % of Enterprises falling within SIC Codes 1 – 3 in the West Midlands region, as below.			
Hazardous waste	Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator, Waste Received 2017	Hazardous waste arisings were taken from the 2017 Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator.	High
Retailer take-back and Producer Compliance Scheme collections	EA National Packaging Waste Database Public Batteries Report for the 2017 Compliance Period (June 2018) > table 3b Waste Portable Batteries collected by each Battery Compliance Scheme in 2017 EA 'WEEE collected in the UK' Summary Report (2017_Quarter_1_-_4 tab)	, Total apportioned by Black Country percentage of population (1.8% of UK population[1]). For WEEE and batteries retailer take-back and PCS collections will be calculated as difference between compliance data and quantity reported for household collections (WDF apportioned for the Black Country.	Medium
Low level radioactive waste (LLRW)	EA Radioactive Substances Register, UK radioactive waste inventory	The EA's Radioactive Substances Register provides data on producers of LLRW (see table below).	No estimate

Table C2 Current Waste Management

	Source(s)	Confidence
LACW	Defra Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics, 2017/18	High
C&I	Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) Waste Received 2017	Medium
CD&EW	WDI 2017 (EWC Chapter 17), Waste Received 2017	Medium
Hazardous	Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2017	High
Agricultural waste	WDI 2016 (EWC Chapter 2 sub-category), Waste Received 2017	Medium
Managed at exempt sites	EA Waste Exemptions Register	Very low

[1] ONS 2017 MYE Black Country Population - 1,186,098 / UK population – 66,040,229 = 1.8%

The management method of current waste arisings, apart from hazardous waste, aligned to the following four categories, 'Re-use, recycling and composting', 'Recovery', 'Transfer' and 'Disposal'.

To categorise the range of facilities (permitted sites) that received waste from Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton in 2017, the facilities were assigned a suitable category as shown in table C3. This approach was also used when looking at waste management of waste exported outside of the Black Country.

Table C3 Facility Type Categorisation

Facility Type	**Waste Management Category**
Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Transfer
Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	Disposal
Non Hazardous LF	Disposal
Non-Haz Waste Transfer/Treatment	Transfer
Material Recycling Facility	Reuse, recycling and composting
Physical-Chemical Treatment	Recovery
Haz Waste Transfer	Transfer
Physical Treatment	Recovery
Metal Recycling	Reuse, recycling and composting
WEEE treatment facility	Reuse, recycling and composting
Biological Treatment	Reuse, recycling and composting
Clinical Waste Transfer	Transfer
Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	Transfer
Timber Manufacturing	Reuse, recycling and composting
Composting	Reuse, recycling and composting
Vehicle Depollution Facility	Reuse, recycling and composting
Car Breaker	Reuse, recycling and composting
Inert Waste Transfer	Transfer
Anaerobic Digestion	Reuse, recycling and composting
Chemical Treatment	Recovery
CA Site	Transfer

Table C4 Existing Waste Management Capacity

Facility type	**Source(s)**	**Limitations**	**Confidence**
Landfill	EA data 'Remaining landfill capacity: England as at end 2017'	Capacity data is provided in cubic metres. Conversion factors used to convert volume into weight estimates.	Medium
Incineration (with and without energy recovery)	EA data and internal EfW database	EA data includes operational/under construction R1 facilities. An internal Wood database compiles information on planned and consented facilities. Capacity estimate reported by operators are generally the deigned capacity, but we have used 2017 reported throughput, i.e. operational capacity as opposed to permitted capacity. .	Medium

Facility type	Source(s)	Limitations	Confidence
Other Site Categories: MRS, Transfer, Treatment	WDI 2017	2017 WDI inputs, i.e. operational throughput, at specified facilities within the Black Country.	Medium

Notes

1. This is the underlying data used in Table 3.11 as the 'baseline' estimate of waste management capacity in the Black Country in 2017, and that 'waste received' at landfill sites and on/ in land sites has been omitted as these are temporary uses and landfill capacity is measured differently, i.e. cubic metres of void space rather than annual throughput in tonnes per annum.

2. The 2017 WDI 'waste received' data has been adjusted to remove waste received at two sites outside the Black Country which are incorrectly coded to Wolverhampton in the 2017 WDI (Aqua Force in Staffordshire and Swancote Farm in Shropshire). The Transfer figures for Sandwell and Walsall have also been adjusted to take account of another coding error in the 2017 WDI whereby Network Rail, Bescot Sidings in Sandwell is incorrectly coded to Walsall.

Table C5 Specialist Waste Management Capacity

Facility type	Source(s)	Limitations	Confidence
Agricultural waste	EA waste exemptions register, WRAP and ABDA AD databases	Agricultural waste capacity was estimated from information on the waste exemptions register (for T24, T25, U10 and U11 exemptions). There is limited data available on the waste exemptions register to estimate site capacity.	Very low
Hazardous waste	2017 Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator	Throughput capacity. The Hazardous WDI provides information on the fate of hazardous waste managed at permitted facilities in the Black Country.	Medium
Low level radioactive waste (LLRW)	Environment Agency	No publicly available information on facility capacities to treat LLRW	No estimate
Construction waste exemptions	EA waste exemptions register	There is limited data available on the waste exemptions register to estimate site capacity.	Very low
Disposal (D) exemptions	EA waste exemptions register	There is limited data available on the waste exemptions register to estimate site capacity.	Very low
Storage (S) exemptions	EA waste exemptions register	There is limited data available on the waste exemptions register to estimate site capacity.	Very low
Treatment (T) exemptions	EA waste exemptions register	There is limited data available on the waste exemptions register to estimate site capacity.	Very low
Use (U) exemptions	EA waste exemptions register	There is limited data available on the waste exemptions register to estimate site capacity.	Very low
Wastewater treatment	Environment Agency 'Consented Discharges to Controlled Waters with Conditions' database (01/04/2019)' and the Draft Black Country Water Cycle Study (August 2019), JBA Consulting	To obtain this information from the source data, it is necessary to cross-reference the DWF data in the 'Determinands' spreadsheet with the permit references in the 'Consents Active' spreadsheet	High

Facility type	Source(s)	Limitations	Confidence
Wastewater sludge treatment	Anaerobic Digestion and Bioresources Association (ADBA) AD interactive map and database (accessed 2019)	The ADBA AD database was used to identify facilities managing sewage sludge in the Black Country. Member login used to access capacity data.	High
ELV recycling and depollution	2017 WDI	2017 WDI inputs, i.e. operational throughput, at specified facilities within the Black Country. Double counting as already accounted for within 'MRS' of existing capacity table	Medium
WEEE treatment	2017 WDI	2017 WDI inputs, i.e. operational throughput, at specified facilities within the Black Country. Double counting as already accounted for within 'Treatment' of existing capacity table.	Medium

Table C6 Waste Infrastructure Projects relevant to the study area by Authority and by Type

Authority	Source(s)
Dudley	Dudley Council
Walsall	Walsall Council
Lincolnshire	BAEF: Royal Haskoning DHV, 2018, Boston Alternative Energy Facility BAEF – EIA Scoping Report Waste to jet fuel: North East Lincolnshire Council, 2018, Immingham site targeted for the UK's first commercial scale waste-to-jet-fuel plant
Shropshire	Shropshire Council, 2018, Authority's Monitoring Report 2016-17
Solihull	Naisbitt Resource Management, 2018, Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, Waste Needs Assessment for Solihull
Staffordshire	Staffordshire County Council, Annual Monitoring Report 2017/2018
Warwickshire	Warwickshire County Council, Minerals and Waste Planning Applications Search (May 2019)
Worcestershire	Worcestershire County Council, Planning Application Search (May 2019)

Appendix D
C&I and CD&EW Methodology Data

The following tables shows the breakdown of data obtained from the WDI and how the total C&I arisings and CD&EW arisings for 2015, 2106 and 2017 were calculated. It should be read in conjunction with the methodology in appendix C. All figures have been rounded to the nearest tonne. Due to the limitations of the data source used, the estimates can only be regarded as an approximate indicator of C&I Waste arising and CD&EW arising in the Black Country. The WDI only records information on 'controlled' waste received at permitted waste sites regulated by the Environment Agency in the specified calendar year.

The Environment Agency 'Basic Waste Categories' are as follows: Hhold/ Ind/ Com = Household, Industrial and Commercial Waste, Inert/ C&D = Inert/ Construction and Demolition Waste. Hazardous Waste has been excluded from the estimate to avoid double-counting as this is regarded as a separate waste stream and actual data on Hazardous Waste Arisings is reported separately

2017 C&I Waste Arisings

Table D1 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2017 – Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities: C&I Waste (tonnes)

Basic Waste Category	Estimated C&I Waste by WPA - Tonnes				Estimated Total Black Country C&I Waste - tonnes
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	189,898	395,044	237,944	202,256	**1,025,143**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	0	0	-118	0	**-118**
Minus Agricultural Wastes (sub chapter of EWC 02)	0	-7,314	-1,509	-457	**-9,281**
Minus C&D Wastes (EWC 17)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Minus Secondary / Treatment Wastes (EWC 19)	-82,828	-197,274	-52,368	-97,928	**-430,397**
Minus Municipal Wastes (EWC 20)	-88,924	-186,807	-144,035	-90,962	**-510,728**
Non-household C&I waste (% varies for each WPA)	9,782	16,813	11,523	13,644	**51,761**
Hhold/ Ind/ Com - Sub Total	27,928	20,462	51,437	26,553	**126,381**
Inert/ C&D - All	276,666	116,730	61,349	266,047	**720,792**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Minus Agricultural / Food Wastes (EWC 02)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Minus C&D Wastes (EWC 17)	-269,460	-113,547	-61,221	-255,694	**-699,922**

Minus Secondary / Treatment Wastes (EWC 19)	-189	-2,484	0	-1,527	**-4,200**
Minus Municipal Wastes (EWC 20)	-7,017	-689	-99	-8,824	**-16,629**
Inert/ C&D - Sub Total	0	10	30	2	**42**
Grand Total	**27,928**	**20,472**	**51,468**	**26,556**	**126,422**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017

Table D2 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2017 – Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated': C&I Waste

Basic Waste Category	C&I Waste Origin West Midlands Not Codeable/ Estimated - Tonnes
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	**3,577,864**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	-51
Minus Agricultural Wastes (sub chapter of EWC 02)	-17,224
Minus CD&EW (EWC 17)	0
Minus Secondary Wastes (EWC 19)	-1,568,194
Minus Household Wastes (EWC20)	-1,504,920
Non-household C&I waste	165,541
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - Sub Total	**653,016**
Inert/ C&D - All	**2,226,859**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	-67
Minus Agricultural Wastes (EWC 02)	0
Minus CD&EW (EWC 17)	-2,073,132
Minus Secondary Wastes (EWC 19)	-21,429
Minus Household Wastes (EWC20)	-98,282
Inert/ C&D - Sub Total	**33,949**
Grand Total	**686,965**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017
Figures include Origin 'West Midlands Estimated' records from the 2017 WDI

Table D3 Estimated C&I Waste Arising in the West Midlands, Origin Not Codeable/ Estimated in 2017 - Apportionment to Black Country Authorities

West Midlands Not Codeable Waste - Estimated C&I Waste Arising in 2017 (tonnes)	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
686,965					
Apportionment to Black Country %	4.50%	4.10%	3.59%	3.58%	**15.73%**
Apportionment to Black Country (tonnes)	30,913	28,166	24,662	24,593	**108,060**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017, NOMIS Business Counts 2017, Enterprises by Industry

The total figure is all waste Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated' falling within the Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/ C&D Basic Waste Categories, minus Agricultural (subchapter of EWC 02), C&D Waste (EWC 17), Secondary/ Treatment Wastes (EWC 19), Municipal Wastes (EWC 20) and Inert Wastes (UKWS 21).

Apportionment by Authority is based on NOMIS Business Counts Enterprises by Industry 2017: Total Enterprises in the Black Country/ by WPA as % of Total Enterprises in the West Midlands.

Table D4 Summary - Estimated C&I Waste Arising in the Black Country in 2017 (tonnes)

C&I Waste Arisings - Source of Evidence	Estimated C&I Waste Arisings in 2017 by WPA (tonnes)				Estimated C&I Waste Arisings in 2017 - Black Country Total (tonnes)
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
C&I Waste Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities	27,928	20,472	51,468	26,556	**126,422**
C&I Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ West Midlands Estimated Apportioned to Black Country Authorities	30,913	28,166	24,662	24,593	**108,060**
Total	**58,841**	**48,637**	**76,130**	**51,149**	**234,482**

Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017, NOMIS Business Counts 2017, Enterprises by Industry

The above estimates do not include waste managed under 'exemptions' from permitting such as C&I Waste managed in-house by businesses or waste re-used or recycled by businesses as part of an industrial process.

2017 CD&EW Waste Arisings

Table D5 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2017 – Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities: CD&EW (tonnes)

Basic Waste Category	Origin WPA - Tonnes				Black Country Total
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	**189,898**	**395,044**	**237,944**	**202,256**	**1,025,143**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	0	0	118	0	**118**
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Hhold/ Ind/ Com (EWC 01 and 17) - Sub Total	**0**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**118**
Inert/ C&D - All	**276,666**	**116,730**	**61,349**	**266,047**	**720,792**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	0	0	0	0	**0**
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	269,460	113,547	61,221	255,694	**699,922**
Inert/ C&D (EWC 01 and 17) - Sub Total	**269,460**	**113,547**	**61,221**	**255,694**	**699,922**
Grand Total	**269,460**	**113,547**	**61,339**	**255,694**	**700,040**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017

Table D6 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2017 – Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated': CD&EW

Basic Waste Category	Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	119
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	51
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	0
UKWS: Inert (EWC 21)	0
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste (EWC 01, 17, 21) - Sub Total	**51**
Inert/ C&D - All	**2,080,260**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	67
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	2,073,132
UKWS: Inert (EWC 21)	2,000
Inert/ C&D (EWC 01, 17, 21) - Sub Total	**2,075,199**
Grand Total	**2,075,250**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017

Table D7 Estimated CD&EW Waste Arising in the West Midlands, Origin Not Codeable/ Estimated in 2017 - Apportionment to Black Country Authorities

CD&EW Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable / Estimated in 2017 (tonnes)	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
2,075,250					
Apportionment to Black Country %	5.78%	3.69%	4.54%	3.98%	**17.98%**
Apportionment to Black Country (tonnes)	119,949	76,577	94,216	82,595	**373,130**

Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017, NOMIS Business Counts 2017, Enterprises by Industry

The total figure is all waste Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated' falling within the Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/ C&D Basic Waste Categories, Mine and Quarry Waste (EWC 01), CD&EW (EWC 17) and UKWS Inert (EWC 21) Only.

Apportionment by Authority is based on NOMIS Business Counts Enterprises by Industry 2017: Black Country Enterprises/ Enterprises by WPA falling within SIC Codes 39 - 43 (Construction and Related Industries) as % of West Midlands Enterprises falling within SIC Codes 39 - 43 (Construction and Related Industries).

Table D8 Summary - Estimated CD&EW Arising in the Black Country in 2017 (tonnes)

CD&EW Waste Arisings - Source of Evidence	Estimated CD&EW Waste Arisings in 2017 by WPA (tonnes)				Estimated CD&EW Waste Arisings in 2017 - Black Country Total (tonnes)
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
CD&EW Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities	269,460	113,547	61,339	255,694	**700,040**
CD&EW Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ West Midlands Estimated Apportioned to Black Country Authorities	119,949	76,577	94,216	82,595	**373,130**
Total	**389,410**	**190,124**	**155,555**	**338,289**	**1,073,169**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017, NOMIS Business Counts 2017, Enterprises by Industry

The above estimates do not include waste managed under 'exemptions' from permitting, such as CD&EW managed on-site as part of land remediation, engineering or construction projects.

2016 C&I Waste Arisings

Table D9 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2016 – Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities: C&I Waste (tonnes)

Basic Waste Category	Estimated C&I Waste by WPA - Tonnes				Estimated Total Black Country C&I Waste - tonnes
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	**201,856**	**337,208**	**228,602**	**231,325**	**998,991**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Minus Agricultural Wastes (sub chapter of EWC 02)	1	-7,295	-188	-39	**-7,522**
Minus C&D Wastes (EWC 17)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Minus Secondary / Treatment Wastes (EWC 19)	-93,841	-132,693	-53,065	-105,594	**-385,193**
Minus Municipal Wastes (EWC 20)	-92,955	-193,643	-138,620	-108,428	**-533,646**
Non-household C&I waste (% varies for each WPA)	10,225	19,364	12,476	15,180	**57,245**
Hhold/ Ind/ Com - Sub Total	**25,286**	**22,942**	**49,205**	**32,443**	**129,876**
Inert/ C&D - All	**248,443**	**89,263**	**86,539**	**215,150**	**639,395**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Minus Agricultural / Food Wastes (EWC 02)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Minus C&D Wastes (EWC 17)	-244,084	-89,248	-86,360	-210,679	**-630,371**
Minus Secondary / Treatment Wastes (EWC 19)	-1,117	0	-33	-3,654	**-4,804**
Minus Municipal Wastes (EWC 20)	-14	0	0	-817	**-831**
Inert/ C&D - Sub Total	**3,228**	**16**	**146**	**0**	**3,390**
Grand Total	**28,514**	**22,957**	**49,351**	**32,443**	**133,265**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016

Table D10 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2016 – Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated': C&I Waste

Basic Waste Category	C&I Waste Origin West Midlands Not Codeable/ Estimated - Tonnes
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	**3,505,829**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	-15
Minus Agricultural Wastes (sub chapter of EWC 02)	-38,686
Minus CD&EW (EWC 17)	0
Minus Secondary Wastes (EWC 19)	-1,540,908
Minus Municipal Wastes (EWC20)	-1,485,090
Non-household C&I waste	163,360
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - Sub Total	**604,489**
Inert/ C&D - All	**2,102,855**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	0
Minus Agricultural Wastes (EWC 02)	0
Minus CD&EW (EWC 17)	-1,934,122
Minus Secondary Wastes (EWC 19)	-84,137
Minus Household Wastes (EWC20)	-50,666
Minus Inert Wastes (UKWS 21)	-7,260
Inert/ C&D - Sub Total	**33,929**
Grand Total	**638,418**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016

Table D11 Estimated C&I Waste Arising in the West Midlands, Origin Not Codeable/ Estimated in 2016 - Apportionment to Black Country Authorities

West Midlands Not Codeable Waste - Estimated C&I Waste Arising in 2016 (tonnes)	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
638,418					
Apportionment to Black Country %	4.67%	4.13%	3.62%	3.38%	**15.80%**
Apportionment to Black Country (tonnes)	29,814	26,367	23,111	21,579	**100,870**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016, NOMIS Business Counts 2016, Enterprises by Industry

The total figure is all waste Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated' falling within the Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/ C&D Basic Waste Categories, minus Agricultural (subchapter of EWC 02), C&D Waste (EWC 17), Secondary/ Treatment Wastes (EWC 19), Municipal Wastes (EWC 20) and Inert Wastes (UKWS 21).

Apportionment by Authority is based on NOMIS Business Counts Enterprises by Industry 2016: Total Enterprises in the Black Country/ by WPA as % of Total Enterprises in the West Midlands.

Table D12 Summary - Estimated C&I Waste Arising in the Black Country in 2016 (tonnes)

C&I Waste Arisings - Source of Evidence	**Estimated C&I Waste Arisings in 2016 by WPA (tonnes)**				**Estimated C&I Waste Arisings in 2016 - Black Country Total (tonnes)**
	Dudley	**Sandwell**	**Walsall**	**Wolverhampton**	
C&I Waste Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities	28,514	22,957	49,351	32,443	**133,265**
C&I Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ West Midlands Estimated Apportioned to Black Country Authorities	29,814	26,367	23,111	21,579	**100,870**
Total	**58,328**	**49,324**	**72,462**	**54,022**	**234,135**

Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016, NOMIS Business Counts 2016, Enterprises by Industry

2016 CD&EW Waste Arisings

Table D13 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2016 – Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities: CD&EW (tonnes)

Basic Waste Category	Origin WPA - Tonnes				Black Country Total
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	**201,856**	**337,208**	**228,602**	**231,325**	**998,991**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	0	0	0	0	**0**
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Hhold/ Ind/ Com (EWC 01 and 17) - Sub Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Inert/ C&D - All	**248,443**	**89,263**	**86,539**	**215,150**	**639,395**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)			0	0	**0**
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	244,084	89,248	86,360	210,679	**630,371**
Inert/ C&D (EWC 01 and 17) - Sub Total	**244,084**	**89,248**	**86,360**	**210,679**	**630,371**
Grand Total	**0**	**89,248**	**86,360**	**210,679**	**630,371**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016

Table D14 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2016 – Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated': CD&EW

Basic Waste Category	Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	**3,535,417**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	15
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	0
UKWS: Inert (EWC 21)	0
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste (EWC 01, 17, 21) - Sub Total	**15**
Inert/ C&D - All	**2,102,855**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	0
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	1,934,122
UKWS: Inert (EWC 21)	7,260
Inert/ C&D (EWC 01, 17, 21) - Sub Total	**1,941,382**
Grand Total	**1,941,397**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016

Table D15 Estimated CD&EW Waste Arising in the West Midlands, Origin Not Codeable/ Estimated in 2016 - Apportionment to Black Country Authorities

CD&EW Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable / Estimated in 2016 (tonnes)	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
1,941,397					
Apportionment to Black Country %	6.41%	4.16%	4.80%	4.49%	**19.85%**
Apportionment to Black Country (tonnes)	124,444	80,762	93,187	87,169	**385,367**

Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016, NOMIS Business Counts 2016, Enterprises by Industry

The total figure is all waste Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated' falling within the Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/ C&D Basic Waste Categories, Mine and Quarry Waste (EWC 01), CD&EW (EWC 17) and UKWS Inert (EWC 21) Only.

Apportionment by Authority is based on NOMIS Business Counts Enterprises by Industry 2016: Black Country Enterprises/ Enterprises by WPA falling within SIC Codes 39 - 43 (Construction and Related Industries) as % of West Midlands Enterprises falling within SIC Codes 39 - 43 (Construction and Related Industries).

Table D16 Summary - Estimated CD&EW Arising in the Black Country in 2016 (tonnes)

CD&EW Waste Arisings - Source of Evidence	Estimated CD&EW Waste Arisings in 2016 by WPA (tonnes)				Estimated CD&EW Waste Arisings in 2016 - Black Country Total (tonnes)
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
CD&EW Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities	244,084	89,248	86,360	210,679	**630,371**
CD&EW Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ West Midlands Estimated Apportioned to Black Country Authorities	124,444	80,762	93,187	87,169	**385,367**
Total	**368,527**	**170,010**	**179,547**	**297,848**	**1,015,738**

Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016, NOMIS Business Counts 2016, Enterprises by Industry

2015 C&I Waste Arisings

Table D17 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2015 – Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities: C&I Waste (tonnes)

Basic Waste Category	Estimated C&I Waste by WPA - Tonnes				Estimated Total Black Country C&I Waste - tonnes
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	**171,974**	**473,959**	**154,455**	**238,114**	**1,038,502**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	0	-32	*	0	**-32**
Minus Agricultural Wastes (sub chapter of EWC 02)	-3	-13	-1,820	-153	**-1,989**
Minus C&D Wastes (EWC 17)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Minus Secondary / Treatment Wastes (EWC 19)	-66,982	-281,491	-70,958	-71,527	**-490,958**
Minus Municipal Wastes (EWC 20)	-91,751	-188,994	-60,519	-142,148	**-483,413**
Non-household C&I waste (% varies for each WPA)	10,093	20,789	5,447	19,901	**56,229**
Hhold/ Ind/ Com - Sub Total	**23,331**	**24,219**	**26,603**	**44,187**	**118,340**
Inert/ C&D - All	264,922	50,924	88,954	356,006	**760,806**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	0	0	0	-28,000	**-28,000**
Minus Agricultural / Food Wastes (EWC 02)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Minus C&D Wastes (EWC 17)	-257,144	-50,924	-88,949	-319,442	**-716,460**
Minus Secondary / Treatment Wastes (EWC 19)	-5,769	0	0	-5,290	**-11,059**
Minus Municipal Wastes (EWC 20)	-45	0	0	-3,273	**-3,319**
Inert/ C&D - Sub Total	**1,963**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**1,969**
Grand Total	25,294	24,219	26,609	44,187	120,309

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015

Table D18 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2015 – Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated': C&I Waste

Basic Waste Category	C&I Waste Origin West Midlands Not Codeable/ Estimated - Tonnes
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	**2,934,845**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	-102
Minus Agricultural Wastes (sub chapter of EWC 02)	-64,428
Minus CD&EW (EWC 17)	0
Minus Secondary Wastes (EWC 19)	-990,263
Minus Municipal Wastes (EWC20)	-1,474,037
Non-household C&I waste	162,144
Minus Inert Wastes (UKWS 21)	0
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - Sub Total	**568,159**
Inert/ C&D - All	**2,034,787**
Minus Mine and Quarry Wastes (EWC 01)	-615
Minus Agricultural Wastes (EWC 02)	0
Minus CD&EW (EWC 17)	-1,728,761
Minus Secondary Wastes (EWC 19)	-222,691
Minus Household Wastes (EWC20)	-55,887
Minus Inert Wastes (UKWS 21)	-8,680
Inert/ C&D - Sub Total	**18,154**
Grand Total	**586,313**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015

Table D19 Estimated C&I Waste Arising in the West Midlands, Origin Not Codeable/ Estimated in 2015 - Apportionment to Black Country Authorities

West Midlands Not Codeable Waste - Estimated C&I Waste Arising in 2015 (tonnes)	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
586,313					
Apportionment to Black Country %	4.78%	4.01%	3.64%	3.62%	**15.76%**
Apportionment to Black Country (tonnes)	28,026	23,511	21,342	21,225	**92,403**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015, NOMIS Business Counts 2015, Enterprises by Industry

The total figure is all waste Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated' falling within the Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/ C&D Basic Waste Categories, minus Agricultural (subchapter of EWC 02), C&D Waste (EWC 17), Secondary/ Treatment Wastes (EWC 19), Municipal Wastes (EWC 20) and Inert Wastes (UKWS 21).

Apportionment by Authority is based on NOMIS Business Counts Enterprises by Industry 2015: Total Enterprises in the Black Country/ by WPA as % of Total Enterprises in the West Midlands.

Table D20 Summary - Estimated C&I Waste Arising in the Black Country in 2015 (tonnes)

C&I Waste Arisings - Source of Evidence	Estimated C&I Waste Arisings in 2015 by WPA (tonnes)				Estimated C&I Waste Arisings in 2015 - Black Country Total (tonnes)
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
C&I Waste Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities	25,294	24,219	26,609	44,187	**120,309**
C&I Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ West Midlands Estimated Apportioned to Black Country Authorities	28,026	23,511	21,342	21,225	**92,403**
Total	**53,320**	**47,730**	**47,950**	**65,412**	**212,712**

Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015, NOMIS Business Counts 2015, Enterprises by Industry

2015 CD&EW Waste Arisings

Table D21 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2015 – Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities: CD&EW (tonnes)

Basic Waste Category	Origin WPA - Tonnes				Black Country Total
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	**171,974**	**473,959**	**154,455**	**238,114**	**1,038,502**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	0	32	*	0	**32**
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	0	0	0	0	**0**
Hhold/ Ind/ Com (EWC 01 and 17) - Sub Total	**0**	**32**	**0**	**0**	**32**
Inert/ C&D - All	**264,922**	**50,924**	**88,954**	**356,006**	**760,806**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	0	0	0	28,000	28,000
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	257,144	50,924	88,949	319,442	716,460
Inert/ C&D (EWC 01 and 17) - Sub Total	**257,144**	**50,924**	**88,949**	**347,442**	**744,460**
Grand Total	**257,144**	**50,956**	**88,949**	**347,442**	**744,492**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015

Table D22 Waste Received at Permitted Waste Sites in England in 2015 – Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated': CD&EW

Basic Waste Category	Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste - All	**2,934,845**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	102
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	0
UKWS: Inert (EWC 21)	0
Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste (EWC 01, 17, 21) - Sub Total	**102**
Inert/ C&D - All	**2,034,787**
Mine and Quarry Waste Only (EWC 01)	615
CD&EW Only (EWC 17)	1,728,761
UKWS: Inert (EWC 21)	8,680
Inert/ C&D (EWC 01, 17, 21) - Sub Total	**1,738,055**
Grand Total	**1,738,158**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015

Table D23 Estimated CD&EW Waste Arising in the West Midlands, Origin Not Codeable/ Estimated in 2015 - Apportionment to Black Country Authorities

CD&EW Waste Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable / Estimated in 2015 (tonnes)	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
1,738,158					
Apportionment to Black Country %	6.15%	3.50%	4.42%	3.27%	**17.35%**
Apportionment to Black Country (tonnes)	106,897	60,836	76,827	56,838	**301,570**

Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015, NOMIS Business Counts 2015, Enterprises by Industry

The total figure is all waste Origin 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' and 'West Midlands Estimated' falling within the Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/ C&D Basic Waste Categories, Mine and Quarry Waste (EWC 01), CD&EW (EWC 17) and UKWS Inert (EWC 21) Only.

Apportionment by Authority is based on NOMIS Business Counts Enterprises by Industry 2015: Black Country Enterprises/ Enterprises by WPA falling within SIC Codes 39 - 43 (Construction and Related Industries) as % of West Midlands Enterprises falling within SIC Codes 39 - 43 (Construction and Related Industries).

Table D24 Summary - Estimated CD&EW Arising in the Black Country in 2015 (tonnes)

CD&EW Waste Arisings - Source of Evidence	Estimated CD&EW Waste Arisings in 2015 by WPA (tonnes)				Estimated CD&EW Waste Arisings in 2015 - Black Country Total (tonnes)
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
CD&EW Origin Codeable to Black Country Authorities	257,144	50,956	88,949	347,442	**744,492**
CD&EW Origin West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ West Midlands Estimated Apportioned to Black Country Authorities	106,897	60,836	76,827	56,838	**301,570**
Total	**364,041**	**111,792**	**165,776**	**404,280**	**1,046,062**

Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015, NOMIS Business Counts 2015, Enterprises by Industry

Appendix E Waste Arisings, Management & Capacity Data Tables

Table E1 Current Waste Arisings, 2017 (tonnes)[1]

Waste source		Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	Household	123,196	128,526	109,672	108,457	**470,078**
	Non-household	14,772	12,992	9,956	19,087	**56,807**
Commercial & Industrial waste (C&I)	Permitted sites	27,928	20,472	51,468	26,556	**126,442**
	West Midlands (WPA not codeable)	30,913	28,166	24,662	24,593	**108,060**
Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CD&E)	Permitted sites	269,460	113,547	61,339	255,694	**700,040**
	West Midlands (WPA not codeable)	119,949	76,577	94,216	82,595	**373,337**
	Exempt sites	U1 and U3 exemptions				**465,000**
Agricultural waste	Permitted sites	0	7,314	1,509	457	**9,281**
	West Midlands (WPA not codeable)	41	14	48	14	119
	Exempt sites	U10, U11, T24 and T25 exemptions				**9,000**
Waste managed at exempt sites*		All exemptions excluding U1, U3, U10, U11, T24 and T25				**420,000**
Hazardous waste		12,931	44,212	65,000	44,372	**166,516**
Retailer take-back and Producer Compliance Scheme collections	Batteries	Estimate excludes LACW batteries				**224**
	WEEE	Estimate excludes LACW WEEE				**167**
Low level radioactive waste (LLRW)		No publicly available information on LLRW quantities – see Appendix E for registered producers				
Total waste arisings		**599,000**	**432,000**	**418,000**	**562,000**	**2,900,000**

[1] See Appendix C for data sources

Table E2 Current Waste Management, 2017[1]

	Management method	LACW**	C&I waste	CD&E	Hazardous*	Agricultural waste	Total waste arisings
Dudley	Reuse, recycling and composting	46,968 (34.1%)	17,390 (62%)	4,325 (2%)	0	0	68,683 (15%)
	Recovery and treatment***	86,669 (62%)	1,387 (5%)	5,843 (2%)	8,785 (68%)	0	102,684 (23%)
	Transfer		4,751 (17%)	758 (0.3%)	547 (4%)	0	6,056 (1%)
	Disposal	4,251 (3.1%)	4,400 (16%)	258,534 (96%)	3,599 (28%)	0	270,784 (60%)
Sandwell	Reuse, recycling and composting	55,165 (39%)	4,831 (24%)	6,538 (6%)	0	7,314 (100%)	73,848 (23%)
	Recovery and treatment	79,894 (56.5%)	2,326 (11%)	35,312 (31%)	31,397 (71%)	0	148,929 (46%)
	Transfer		13,072 (64%)	6,940 (6%)	2,202 (5%)	0	22,214 (7%)
	Disposal	6,459 (4.6%)	243 (1%)	64,758 (57%)	10,612 (24%)	0	82,072 (25%)
Walsall	Reuse, recycling and composting	48,183 (40.3%)	18,882 (37%)	17,497 (29%)	0	1,503 (99.6%)	86,065 (29%)
	Recovery and treatment	65,640 (54.9%)	3,533 (7%)	10,695 (17%)	38,341 (59%)	6 (0.4%)	118,215 (40%)
	Transfer		28,918 (56%)	15,044 (25%)	7,342 (11%)	0	51,304 (17%)
	Disposal	5,805 (4.9%)	134 (0.3%)	18,102 (30%)	19,317 (30%)	0	43,358 (15%)
Wolverhampton	Reuse, recycling and composting	50,410 (39.5%)	14,868 (56%)	36,384 (14%)	0	457 (100%)	102,119 (22%)
	Recovery and treatment	69,545 (54.5%)	3,500 (13%)	82,036 (32%)	26,773 (60%)	0	181,854 (40%)
	Transfer		7,067 (27%)	10,549 (4%)	1,757 (4%)	0	19,373 (4%)
	Disposal	7,586 (5.9%)	1,120 (4%)	126,725 (50%)	15,841 (36%)	0	151,272 (33%)

	Management method	LACW**	C&I waste	CD&E	Hazardous*	Agricultural waste	Total waste arisings
West Midlands (apportioned to Black Country)	Reuse, recycling and composting	-	57,224 (53%)	41,091 (11%)	-	0.2 (0.2%)	98,315 (20%)
	Recovery and treatment	-	17,361 (16%)	114,431 (31%)	-	0.2 (0.1%)	131,792 (27%)
	Transfer	-	15,126 (14%)	66,149 (18%)	-	118 (99.5%)	81,393 (17%)
	Disposal	-	18,348 (17%)	151,460 (41%)	-	0.2 (0.2%)	169,808 (35%)
Black Country	Reuse, recycling and composting	200,726 (38.1%)	113,195 (48%)	105,835 (10%)	0	9,275 (98.7%)	429,031 (21%)
	Recovery and treatment	301,748 (57.3%)	28,107 (12%)	248,317 (23%)	105,297 (63%)	6 (0.1%)	683,475 (34%)
	Transfer		68,935 (29%)	99,440 (9%)	11,849 (7%)	118 (1.3%)	180,342 (9%)
	Disposal	24,101 (4.6%)	24,245 (10%)	619,579 (58%)	49,370 (30%)	0 (0%)	717,295 (36%)

Notes:
Totals may not sum due to rounding.
The table excludes waste manged at exempt sites (approx. 890kt).
Total Local Authority collected waste managed may not match total Local Authority collected waste collected arisings due to stockpiling of waste between reporting periods.
*LACW and Hazardous 'recovery and treatment' method includes 'other' fate
(**) LACW data is for the 2017/18 monitoring year rather than the 2017 calendar year
(***) Recovery and treatment for all areas includes energy recovery/ recovery of waste as 'Refuse Derived Fuel' (RDF).

Table E3 Waste Received at Permitted Sites and Incinerators, 2017 (tonnes)[1]

Facility type		Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
Metal Recycling Sites (MRS)		151,924	513,660	435,172	48,240	1,148,996
Transfer		166,679	654,474	361,696	147,005	1,329,853
Treatment	**Recycling**	159,109	379,514	94,911	30,220	663,754
	Recovery	3,626	160,267	145,507	20,451	329,851
Total Treatment		162,734	539,781	240,418	50,672	993,606
Incineration (with and without energy recovery)		95,216	13,868	-	112,213	221,297
Total		576,553	1,721,783	1,037,286	358,130	3,693,752

Notes:

1. This is the underlying data used in Table 3.11 as the 'baseline' estimate of waste management capacity in the Black Country in 2017, and that 'waste received' at landfill sites and on/ in land sites has been omitted as these are temporary uses and landfill capacity is measured differently, i.e. cubic metres of void space rather than annual throughput in tonnes per annum.

2. The 2017 WDI 'waste received' data has been adjusted to remove waste received at two sites outside the Black Country which are incorrectly coded to Wolverhampton in the 2017 WDI (Aqua Force in Staffordshire and Swancote Farm in Shropshire). The Transfer figures for Sandwell and Walsall have also been adjusted to take account of another coding error in the 2017 WDI whereby Network Rail, Bescot Sidings in Sandwell is incorrectly coded to Walsall.

Table E4 Existing Waste Management Capacity at LACW sites, 2017 (tonnes per annum)[2]

Facility type		Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
Incineration (EfW)		95,216	-	-	112,213	207,429
Transfer	WTS	24,105	124,929	91,088	15,854	255,976
	HWRC	16,685	19,891	19,677	22,178	78,432
Total		136,007	144,820	110,764	150,515	541,837

Notes

1. This is based on information provided by the waste disposal authorities in 2018 on the operational capacity of their sites.

Table E5 Specialist Waste Management Capacity, 2017 (tonnes per annum unless otherwise specified)[1]

Facility type		Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
Agricultural waste	Exempt Sites		U10, U11, T24 and T25 exemptions			11,350
	Treatment	14	21,304	84,186	15	105,519

[2] Source: Black Country Authorities

Facility type		Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
Hazardous waste	Recovery	14,009	45,933	65,561	12,691	138,193
	Transfer	1,714	30,822	63,223	12,962	108,721
	Disposal*	1,457	0	1	271	1,729
	Other**	46	368	18	0	432
Low level radioactive waste (LLRW)		No publicly available information on facility capacities to treat LLRW				Not known
Construction waste exemptions		U1 and U3 exemptions				580,000
Disposal (D) exemptions		D1 to D8 exemptions				30,000
Storage (S) exemptions		S1 to S3 exemptions				460,000
Treatment (T) exemptions		T1 to T33 excluding T24 and T25 (Agricultural and food processing waste exemptions)				360,000
Use (U) exemptions		U2, U4to U9 and U12 to U16 exemptions				130,000
Wastewater treatment	DWF (m^3/d)***	8,500	76,032	29,684	47,500	161,716
Wastewater sludge treatment	Tonnes	-	-	-	72,914	72,914
ELV recycling and depollution		29,930	6,916	10	5,302	42,157
WEEE treatment		-	4,064	14,331	183	18,578

*Includes landfill and incineration without energy recovery
**Includes 'other' fate and rejected
***DWF (M3/d) = Daily Water Flow (cubic metres per day)

Table E6 Wastewater Treatment Capacity in the Black Country - Load Entering Black Country Wastewater Treatment Facilities (p.e.), 2012 - 2016

Treatment Facility1	Authority	Permitted Maximum DWF (p.e.)2	Load Entering, UWWTP (p.e.), 2012	Load Entering, UWWTP (p.e.), 2014	Load Entering, UWWTP (p.e.), 2016
Lower Gornal	Dudley	40,000	33,757	34,586	34,479
Birmingham & Black Country No. 2 (Ray Hall)3	Sandwell	210,000	102,237	103,538	111,416
Walsall North (Walsall Wood)	Walsall	27,500	22,266	22,472	23,417
Walsall South (Goscote)	Walsall	130,000	109,299	110,441	116,012

Treatment Facility1	Authority	Permitted Maximum DWF (p.e.)2	Load Entering, UWWTP (p.e.), 2012	Load Entering, UWWTP (p.e.), 2014	Load Entering, UWWTP (p.e.), 2016
Wolverhampton South (Barnhurst)	Wolverhampton	170,000	145,559	155,532	146,888
TOTAL		**577,500**	**413,118**	**426,569**	**432,212**

Source: Waterbase – UWWTD: Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive – reported data Microsoft Access database file> T_UWWTPS sheet filtered by UKG35 and UKG34, 2014 and 2016,4 European Commission Urban Waste Water Website: United Kingdom - UWWTD Treatment Plants, Treatment map

Notes

1. DWF = Daily Water Flow, p.e. = population equivalent.

2. Permitted Maximum DWF/ Load Entering at Ray Hall (Birmingham & Black Country No.2) is incorrectly referred to as Willenhall (Birmingham & Black Country No.3) in the T_UWWTPS spreadsheets and on the EC Urban Waste Water website, but is correctly referred to as Ray Hall in the T_Agglomerations spreadsheet, and it is clear from the interactive map on the EU Urban Waste Water website that the data relates to Ray Hall. The Willenhall facility had closed by 2014.

3. UWWTPS = Urban Waste Water Treatment Plants.

4. Permitted Maximum DWF / Load Entering is expressed by p.e. of the 'agglomeration' the wastewater treatment plant serves. This means the highest biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) load that enters the wastewater treatment plant, including any trade and tourist p.e.

5. Information published by the Environment Agency indicates that the p.e. may be calculated in the following way: the maximum average weekly load entering the treatment plant during the year, where 60g of BOD is equivalent to 1 person per day.

Table E7 Black Country Baseline Waste Capacity Estimate, 2018 (tonnes per annum)

Capacity Type	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country
Recycling and Recovery (annual throughput capacity, tonnes per annum)					
Incinerator	*92,604*	*11,914*	*0*	*109,310*	***213,827***
MRS	*121,698*	*574,577*	*277,104*	*39,142*	***1,012,521***
Treatment - Recycling	*53,944*	*365,628*	*85,291*	*37,220*	***543,083***
Treatment - Recovery	*31,138*	*178,789*	*153,813*	*16,115*	***379,855***
Recycling and Recovery Total	299,384	1,130,909	516,207	201,787	**2,148,286**
*Treatment -Recycling – Inert/C&D only**	*37,564*	*193,591*	*14,700*	*15,507*	***261,362***
Transfer (annual throughput capacity, tonnes per annum)					
Transfer	187,674	453,373	361,022	183,198	**1,185,267**
Landfill (void space in cubic metres (m^3) and total capacity in tonnes)					

Capacity Type	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country
Inert Only – m^3	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***0***
Inert Only – tonnes	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***0***
Non-Haz – m^3	*602,977*	*10,789,230*	*1,137,668*	*0*	***12,529,875***
Non-Haz - tonnes	*512,530*	*9,170,846*	*967,018*	*0*	***10,650,394***
Hazardous – m^3	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***0***
Hazardous – tonnes	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***0***
Landfill Total – m^3	602,977	10,789,230	1,137,668	0	**12,529,875**
Landfill Total - tonnes	512,530	9,170,846	967,018	0	**10,650,394**

Source: Recycling and Recovery and Transfer - Appendix I Table I1, Landfill - Table 3.14. Includes capacity at permitted sites only. Landfill capacity in Dudley excludes capacity at Oak Farm, which ceased operating in 2018 and has no capacity remaining. Remaining landfill capacity in Dudley and Walsall is expected to be used up by the end of 2025.

Table E8 Waste imports to and exports from the Black Country, 2017 (tonnes)[3]

	Imports to BC facilities	Exports to permitted sites in England	Black Country waste arisings treated within Black Country	Net imports
Non-hazardous waste	4,318,877	1,745,936	966,194	1,606,747
Hazardous waste	380,046	65,723	28,116	286,207
Total	4,698,923	1,811,659	994,310	1,892,954

Figures rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes. Figures are for permitted sites only and do not include data from 2017 Incinerator Waste Returns or Welsh Waste Data Interrogator.
Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI).

Table E9 Origin Region/ Country and Waste Management by Site Category of Waste Received in the Black Country, 2017 (tonnes)[3]

Origin Region/ Country	Landfill	MRS	Transfer	Treatment	On/In Land	Total	%
East Midlands	23,595	10,734	75,434	65,058	0	174,821	3.72%
East of England	1,708	13,473	15,114	18,101	0	48,396	1.03%
London	21,134	9,466	10,943	57,418	0	98,961	2.11%
North East	4,188	2,816	2,493	5,283	0	14,780	0.31%
North West	14,855	10,385	56,492	34,646	0	116,378	2.48%

[3] Source: EA WDI 2017

Origin Region/ Country	Landfill	MRS	Transfer	Treatment	On/In Land	Total	%
South East	612	29,774	12,186	48,159	0	90,731	1.93%
South West	3,848	37,271	50,828	34,726	0	126,673	2.70%
West Midlands	1,114,543	1,006,999	1,054,019	667,159	40,841	3,883,562	82.65%
Yorks & Humber	7	7,567	48,515	35,396	0	91,484	1.95%
N Ireland	0	1,184	26	1,825	0	3,036	0.06%
Scotland	0	153	814	4,847	0	5,813	0.12%
Wales	1,137	18,413	2,936	19,148	0	41,634	0.89%
Outside UK	0	762	53	1,840	0	2,655	0.06%
Total	1,185,626	1,148,996	1,329,853	993,606	40,841	4,698,923	100.00

Table E10 Main origins of waste received in the Black Country for Incineration, 2017 (tonnes)[4]

Origin	Incineration Total	%
East Midlands	42,537	19.0
North West	36.5	0.0
Wales	3,760	1.7
West Midlands	177,299	79.3
Total	223,633	100

Table E11 Summary of Black Country Waste Imports/ Exports, 2017 (tonnes) by Site Category – Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Waste

Waste imports/exports	Incinerator	Landfill	MRS	Transfer	Treatment	On/in Land	Total
Imports - Waste Received in the Black Country	223,633	1,185,626	1,148,996	1,329,853	993,606	40,841	4,922,555
Imports - % by Site Category	**4.5%**	**24.1%**	**23.3%**	**27.0%**	**20.2%**	**0.8%**	**100.0%**
Exports - Waste Originating in the Black Country	311,491	552,724	344,073	425,507	459,141	60,318	2,153,254
Exports - % by Site Category	**14.5%**	**25.7%**	**16.0%**	**19.8%**	**21.3%**	**2.8%**	**100.0%**

Source: Tables 3.19 – 3.22 (Tables E9, E10, E12 and E13).

[4] Source: EA 2017 Incinerator Waste Returns

Table E12 Destination region and waste management by site category of origin waste Black Country, 2017 (tonnes)[5]

Destination	Landfill	MRS	Transfer	Treatment	On/in Land	Total	%
East Midlands	15,961	2,513	26,627	70,336	-	115,437	6.27%
East of England	1,625	377	10	2,062	-	4,074	0.22%
London	-	9	2	8,082	-	8,093	0.44%
North East	15	119	4	2,237	-	2,376	0.13%
North West	9,213	365	2,006	5,505	-	17,089	0.93%
South East	536	82	17	13,265	-	13,900	0.75%
South West	187	116,187	108	6,883	-	123,365	6.70%
Wales	18	23,621	239	6,228*	-	30,106	1.63%
West Midlands	524,932	189,078	396,440	336,113	60,318	1,506,881	81.82%
Yorks & Humber	237	11,722	54	8,430	-	20,443	1.11%
Total	552,724 (30%)	344,073 (19%)	425,507 (23%)	459,141 (25%)	60,318 (3%)	1,841,763	100.00%

*Includes approx. 4,203 tonnes of waste handled at Metal Reprocessing Sites

Table E13 Destination region and waste management by incineration of origin waste Black Country, 2017 (tonnes)[4]

Destination	Incineration Total	%
East of England	14,691	5
North East	24	0
North West	2,651	1
South East	2,224	1
West Midlands	291,901	94
Yorks & Humber	0 .1	0
Total	311,491	100

[5] Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017 and Natural Resources Wales, Welsh Waste Data Interrogator (WWDI) 2017

Appendix F
List of registered producers of Low Level Radioactive Wastes

Table F1 List of registered producers of Low Level Radioactive Wastes

Name	Permit Number	Address
Dudley Group NHS Foundation Trust	SB3538DL	Russells Hall Hospital, Pensnett Road, Dudley, DY1 2HQ
Walsall Healthcare NHS Trust	CE2390	Manor Hospital, Moat Road, Walsall, WS2 9PS
Walsall Healthcare NHS Trust	CE2403	Manor Hospital, Moat Road, Walsall, WS2 9PS
University of Wolverhampton	EB3696DW	Wulfruna Street, Wolverhampton, WV1 1LX
Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust	CC3328	New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton Road, Wolverhampton, WV10 0QP
Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust	CC8052	New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton Road, Wolverhampton, WV10 0QP

Appendix G
Trends in Arisings 2015, 2016 and 2017

Table G1 LACW Arisings

	2015			2016			2017		
Authority	**Household**	**Non-household**	**Total**	**Household**	**Non-household**	**Total**	**Household**	**Non-household**	**Total**
Dudley	125,150	14,727	**139,877**	125,744	14,891	**140,635**	123,423	14,772	**138,196**
Sandwell	126,963	15,193	**142,156**	125,937	13,428	**139,365**	128,526	12,992	**141,518**
Walsall	111,090	10,478	**121,568**	112,088	10,724	**122,812**	109,672	9,956	**119,628**
Wolverhampton	107,918	17,843	**125,761**	110,840	17,666	**128,506**	108,457	19,087	**127,544**
Black Country	471,121	58,241	**529,362**	474,609	56,709	**531,318**	470,078	56,807	**526,886**

Source: Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics (LA regional spreadsheet for each respective year)

Table G2 C&I Arisings

	2015			2016			2017		
Authority	**C&I**	**C&I WMNC**	**Total**	**C&I**	**C&I WMNC**	**Total**	**C&I**	**C&I WMNC**	**Total**
Dudley	25,294	28,026	**53,320**	28,514	29,814	**58,328**	27,928	30,913	**58,841**

	2015			2016			2017		
Authority	**C&I**	**C&I WMNC**	**Total**	**C&I**	**C&I WMNC**	**Total**	**C&I**	**C&I WMNC**	**Total**
Sandwell	24,219	23,511	**47,730**	22,957	26,367	**49,324**	20,472	28,166	**48,637**
Walsall	26,609	21,342	**47,950**	49,351	23,111	**72,462**	51,468	24,662	**76,130**
Wolverhampton	44,187	21,225	**65,412**	32,443	21,579	**54,022**	26,556	24,593	**51,149**
Black Country	120,309	92,403*	**212,712**	133,265	100,870*	**234,135**	126,422	108,060*	**234,482**

Source: 2015, 2016 and 2017 WDI and 2015, 2016 and 2017 Nomis business counts.
WMNC = West Midlands Non Codeable – Waste originating from the West Midlands with no given authority have been apportioned to the Black Country Authorities based on NOMIS business counts
* Total is apportioned to Black Country % which may not be equal to sum of individual authorities

Table G3 CD&EW Arisings

	2015			2016			2017		
Authority	**CD&EW**	**CD&EW WMNC**	**Total**	**C&I**	**CD&EW WMNC**	**Total**	**C&I**	**CD&EW WMNC**	**Total**
Dudley	257,144	106,897	**364,041**	244,084	124,444	**368,527**	269,460	119,949	**389,410**
Sandwell	50,956	60,836	**111,792**	89,248	80,762	**170,010**	113,547	76,577	**190,124**
Walsall	88,949	76,827	**165,776**	86,360	93,187	**179,547**	61,339	94,216	**155,555**
Wolverhampton	347,442	56,838	**404,280**	210,679	87,169	**297,848**	255,694	82,595	**338,289**
Black Country	744,492	301,570*	**1,046,062**	630,371	385,367*	**1,015,738**	700,040	373,130*	**1,073,169**

Source: 2015, 2016 and 2017 WDI and 2015, 2016 and 2017 Nomis business counts.

WMNC = West Midlands Non Codeable – Waste originating from the West Midlands with no given authority have been apportioned to the Black Country Authorities based on NOMIS business counts
* Total is apportioned to Black Country % which may not be equal to sum of individual authorities.

Table G4 Hazardous Waste

Authority	2015	2016	2017
Dudley	13,523	13,036	12,931
Sandwell	42,361	42,912	44,212
Walsall	64,576	61,063	65,000
Wolverhampton	35,136	37,068	44,372
Black Country	**155,596**	**154,079**	**166,515**

Source: 2015, 2016 and 2017 Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator

Table G5 Agricultural Waste

	2015			2016			2017		
Authority	**Agricultural**	**Agricultural WMNC**	**Total**	**Agricultural**	**Agricultural WMNC**	**Total**	**Agricultural**	**Agricultural WMNC**	**Total**
Dudley	3	155	**158**	1	93	**94**	0	41	**41**
Sandwell	13	52	**64**	7,296	31	**7,326**	7,314	14	**7,328**
Walsall	1,820	213	**2,033**	188	124	**312**	1,509	48	**1,558**
Wolverhampton	153	52	**204**	39	46	**86**	457	14	**471**

Authority	2015			2016			2017		
	Agricultural	Agricultural WMNC	Total	Agricultural	Agricultural WMNC	Total	Agricultural	Agricultural WMNC	Total
Black Country	1,989	470	**2,459**	7,524	294	**7,818**	9,281	119	**9,400**

Source: 2015, 2016 and 2017 WDI and 2015, 2016 and 2017 Nomis business counts.

Appendix H
Gazetteer of Sites (Waste Capacity Estimates)

Explanation of Columns

IPPC - not a field in the WDI, although in some cases Waste Permit references are the same as IPPC references. This field has been populated from the EA Public Register of installations.

Accredited Reprocessors - Accreditation Reference/ Classification - not a field in the WDI as Accredited Reprocessors are not included. This field has been populated using information from the Register of Accredited Reprocessors.

Registered Exemptions - not a field in the WDI, although some permitted sites also have Registered Exemptions. This field has been populated using information from the Waste Exemptions Register.

Other Permits/ Licences - not a field in the WDI, although some permitted sites also have Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer Licences or Scrap Metal Dealer Licences. This field has been populated with details of other permits or licences held if the site does not have a Waste Permit.

Site Address - although this is not a field in WDI sometimes parts of addresses are given. This field has been populated using information from operator's websites (where they exist), online directories or Environment Agency Public Register.

2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA - the figures are estimates of operational throughput at each site in 2017. For permitted sites, this was based on rounded average (mean) annual tonnages received 2007 – 2017. Rounded (mean) annual tonnages received over a more recent time-frame has been used where there has been a significant increase or decrease in 'waste received' since 2007. In some cases this appears to have happened in a particular year as a result of a site changing hands or upgrading. For sites with no waste permit which do not have any 'waste received' recorded in the WDI, we have relied on information provided on operators' website (where available) or maximum throughput indicated in a planning application (where provided). No attempt has been made to estimate the capacity of sites for which no information is available. Sites that had been operating up to 2016 but were closed in 2017 is also 0.

Sources used (information used to identify the site) abbreviations: WDI = Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator, OP IN = Environment Agency Operational Incinerators, EPRD = Environmental Permitting Regulations Database, EAPR = Environment Agency Public Register, RAP = Register of Accredited Reprocessors, PP = planning permission.

Table H1 Operational Incinerators[1]

Sources: OP IN, PP

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor - Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Dudley	AP3435SD	AP3435SD				Dudley EfW	MES Environmental Limited	394470	289030	Incinerator	Incinerator	105,000	95,000
Sandwell	AP3337TQ					Cradley Heath Power (Closed)	Intervate Renewable Energy Ltd (in liquidation)	394510	285580	Incinerator	Incinerator	30,000	0
Sandwell	BS4316IV	BS4316IV				Robinson Brothers	Robinson Brothers	398665	291750	Incinerator	Incinerator	6,880	1,500
Sandwell	GP3739VR	GP3739VR				Union Road Gasification Plant	Innovative Environmental Solutions (UK) Ltd	398310	290855	Incinerator	Incinerator	180,000	10,000
Sandwell	WP3730EP					Wednesbury Advanced Conversion Plant	Broadcrown Limited	398082	294992	Incinerator	Incinerator	30,000	10,000
Sandwell	BJ9878IQ	BJ9878IQ				West Bromwich Silver Refinery	West Bromwich Silver Refinery	398908	290905	Incinerator	Incinerator	4,999	4,000
Wolverhampton	AP3835SM	AP3835SM				Wolverhampton EfW	MES Environmental Limited	391690	299942	Incinerator	Incinerator	118,000	115,000
Incinerators - Sub-Total												**474,879**	**235,500**

Table H2 Landfill Sites

Sources: WDI, EAPR

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor - Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Dudley	FB3230DV (103912)					Former Ketley Quarry Landfill (Closed)	Ketley Quarries And Recycling Limited	389937	289187	Landfill	Inert LF	200,000	0
Dudley	BV7265IS	BV7265IS				Himley Quarry Landfill Site	Enovert Ltd	389600	290240	Landfill	Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	500,000	150,000
Dudley	UP3830NT, VP3838YZ, DB3909MM	DB3909MM		EPR/ZF0700WR/ A001 (U1), EPR/ZF0100WG/ A001 (U1), EPR/NF0800WT/ A001 (U1), EPR/NF0900WF/ A001 (U1), EPR/SF0600WH/ A001 (U1), EPR/NF0400WB/ A001 (U1)		Former Oak Farm Quarry Landfill (Closed)	Himley Environmental Limited	390150	290758	Landfill	Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	500,000	300,000
Sandwell	BU0834IP	BU0834IP				Edwin Richards Landfill Site EPR/BU0834IP	Waste Recycling Group (Central) Limited	396500	288200	Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	550,000	250,000

[1] Two other permitted waste sites in the Black Country (ELG Carbon Fibre in Dudley and Robert Hopkins Environmental in Sandwell) have small pyrolysis plants which are covered by existing environmental permits, and are not recorded separately in the Environment Agency listings of Operational Incinerators.

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor - Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Walsall	FB3105LU (42901)					Former Aldridge (Birch Lane) Quarry[2]	Cemex U K Materials Limited	406700	302700	Landfill	Inert LF	0	0
Walsall	BP3496FV (40722)					Former Branton Hill Quarry Landfill Site (Closed)[3]	Jack Moody Ltd	406575	300188	Landfill	Inert LF	0	0
Walsall	BV2999IJ					Former Vigo Utopia Landfill Site (Closed)[4]	Cory Environmental (Central) Ltd	404700	302600	Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	1	0
Walsall	NP3135SL					Highfields South Landfill Site	Cory Environmental (Central) Limited	404200	302500	Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	300,000	130,000
Landfill - Sub-Total												**2,050,001**	**830,000**

[2] This site is pre-operational, it is a former sand and gravel quarry required to be restored by infilling with inert waste but restoration has not started

[3] The landfill at the former quarry is now closed, but permission has been granted for a quarry extension and once working commences this will become a new inert-only landfill in accordance with the approved restoration programme. The site changed hands in 2019 and the operator is now Paul McGowan Grab Hire.

[4] The landfill is closed and the site has been restored, but the landfill gas plant and leachate treatment plant to the south of the former landfill are still operational.

Table H3 MRS

Sources: WDI, WMW, PP, EAPR, RAP

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor - Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Dudley	AB3900CY (400908)					A B H Metals	A B H Metals Limited	393556	289247	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,999	400
Dudley	DB3339RP (42195)					Blackheath Car & Commercial Breaker Ltd	Blackheath Car & Commercial Breaker Ltd	398018	286395	MRS	Car Breaker	5,000	300
Dudley	GP3399CJ (46077)					Blair Metals Ltd M R S	Blair Metals Ltd	392399	288114	MRS	Metal Recycling	25,000	1,000
Dudley					CBDU84148 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	D & W Metals	D & W Metals	392910	284372	MRS	Metal Recycling (CBD)	0	1,000
Dudley	DB3306GM (402719)		EX182015144 (L, Aluminium, R4)	EPR/MF0009CN/A001 (S2|T9)		Dartmouth Global Trading	Dartmouth Global Trading Co. Limited	392994	288037	MRS	Metal Recycling	49,999	20,000
Dudley	VP3599CW (46186)					E L V Recycling (Midlands) Ltd	E L V Recycling (Midlands) Ltd	390632	287579	MRS	Car Breaker	4,999	600
Dudley	UP3499CN (46062)					E Milard Metals Ltd M R S	E Millard Metals Ltd	392433	288094	MRS	Metal Recycling	4,999	300
Dudley	EB3536AX (103804)					F And J Exports Ltd	F And J Exports Ltd	393464	289200	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	74,999	6,000
Dudley	EB3033RG (103715)					G S A Autosalvage & Spares	Gul Nazar	393340	289130	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	5,000	25
Dudley	JB3135AB (42504)					Geo Johnson (Metals) Ltd	Geo. Johnson (Metals) Ltd	394076	294677	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	10,000
Dudley	XP3999CL (46069)					H O Thompson & Son M R S	Thompson Mr H O	393647	289838	MRS	Metal Recycling	4,999	500
Dudley	FB3001TL (403924)			WEX081547 (S2|T9), WEX143022 (S2|T9)		Hawkmet Limited	Hawkmet Limited	393253	284785	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,999	1,500
Dudley	XP3599CR (46070)			WEX113185 (S2|U1)		Hudsons Of Dudley M R S	Hudsons Of Dudley Ltd	392376	288159	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,999	2,700
Dudley	CB3200LA (401881)			WEX057272 (S2|T4|T9), WEX091392 (S2|T4|T9)		Mason Metals Ltd	Mason Metals Limited	392511	286407	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	29,999	7,000
Dudley	CP3996FL (42015)					Metro Alloys & Residues Ltd	Metro Alloys & Residues Ltd	398049	286420	MRS	Metal Recycling	9,650	2,000
Dudley	TP3799CR (46107)					Midland Metals Recycling	Mr Naheir Iqbal & Mr Zaheer Iqbal	393004	288560	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	25,000	100
Dudley	VP3399CZ (46182)					Nine Locks (Vehicle Dismantlers) Limited	Nine Locks (Vehicle Dismantlers) Limited	390935	286159	MRS	Car Breaker	4,999	
Dudley	CB3302XC (401957)					Platinum Batteries	Platinum Batteries (Europe) Limited	397441	285855	MRS	Metal Recycling	249,999	200
Dudley	XP3192EQ (102700)			WEX080554 (S2|T9|T10)		R Davies Metals & Sons Ltd	R Davies Metals & Sons Limited	389150	290550	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	30,000	10,000
Dudley	BP3499CR (46019)					Shakespeares MRS	B Shakespeare & Co Ltd	390072	290475	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,999	40,000
Dudley	UP3899CJ (46061)			WEX138731 (S2)		Sims Group MRS	Sims Group U K Ltd	393255	284948	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,999	35,000

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor - Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Dudley	EP3199CV (46180)					Stallings Lane Car Spares	Stallings Lane Car Spares Limited	389792	290021	MRS	Car Breaker	4,999	30
Dudley	VP3699CR (46190)					The Transit Centre	Raybold Roy Joseph	393366	289211	MRS	Car Breaker	2,499	500
Dudley	SP3991FT (42301)					Wades Of Wednesbury Ltd	Wades Of Wednesbury Ltd	394481	294431	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	20,000
Sandwell	ZP3192FS (40182)					A & A Auto Dismantlers	Laing Atkinson Claudia	403819	288614	MRS	Car Breaker	2,499	700
Sandwell	HP3198ER (100380)			EPR/MF0601NY/A001 (S2|T9)		Alutrade Ltd	Alutrade Ltd	399680	288701	MRS	Car Breaker	50,000	24,000
Sandwell			EX182014138 (L, Aluminium, R4), EX182014139 (L, Steel, R4)	EPR/MF0601NY/A001 (S2|T9)		Alutrade Ltd	Alutrade Ltd	399680	288701	MRS	Metal Recycling (AR)	0	5,000
Sandwell	BB3404XW (401664)			WEX110876 (S2|T4|T9|S1|T5|T6)		Alwin Limited	Alwin Limited	395913	286983	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	6,000
Sandwell	BB3804KC (401599)					Audi Parts West Midlands	Audi Parts West Midlands Limited	395898	287392	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	5,000	10
Sandwell	FB3009TR (403985)					B J Car Salvage Ltd	B J Car Salvage Ltd	395262	294491	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	4,999	200
Sandwell	JP3092FK (40301)					C M S Salvage	Turbutt Martin John	398657	291904	MRS	Car Breaker	2,500	1,200
Sandwell	FP3396SG (42142)					Consolidated Stainless Recycling	E L G Haniel Metals Ltd	397844	286594	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	20,000
Sandwell	UP3599CV (46060)			WEX102663 (S2), WEX006319 (T9)		Cradley Metal Recycling Centre	Metal And Waste Recycling Ltd	396088	286933	MRS	Metal Recycling	999,999	165,000
Sandwell	AB3503FJ (400660)					E M R Smethwick - Baler Yard	European Metal Recycling Ltd	403183	289273	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,999	12,500
Sandwell	LP3597FX (42634)					European Metal Recycling Limited - Smethwick	European Metal Recycling Ltd	403117	289363	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,999	60,000
Sandwell	CB3902TD (402382)			EPR/KF0806ZY/A001 (S2)		H L Thorne & Co	H. L. Thorne & Co. Limited	398616	290624	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,999	12,000
Sandwell				WEX115660 (U16|T9)		IGN (West Midlands) Ltd	IGN (West Midland) Ltd	397111	292267	MRS	Car Breaker (Exempt)	0	
Sandwell				WEX131922 (S2)		J & P Lewis (Metals) Ltd	J & P Lewis (Metals) Ltd	399637	289474	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	
Sandwell				WEX138644 (S2|T4|T9)		J Nash (Scrap Merchant) Ltd	J Nash (Scrap Merchant) Ltd	394578	286137	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	500
Sandwell	CP3492FT (40164)					Keltruck Ltd	Keltruck Ltd	401753	290064	MRS	Car Breaker	2,499	500
Sandwell				WEX076175 (S2|T9|S1)		Levi Walters Metal Merchants Ltd	Levi Walters Metal Merchants Ltd	395115	292950	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	
Sandwell	BB3804GK (401598)					M & K Salvage	M & K Auto Solutions Limited	398229	293116	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	4,999	1,000
Sandwell	DB3300UX (46178)					Macron Salvage	Mukhtar Fareena	395960	286750	MRS	Car Breaker	5,000	100
Sandwell	PP3597FH (42602)					Maids Metals Ltd	Cartwright Mr H T	398289	293319	MRS	Metal Recycling	5,000	100

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor - Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Sandwell				WEX097105 (S2|S1)		Maize Metals Ltd	Maize Metals Ltd	398166	293403	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	
Sandwell				WEX110431 (S2|T4)		Metal And Waste Recycling Ltd	Metal And Waste Recycling Ltd	395625	287250	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	25,000
Sandwell	VP3192FJ (40225)					Midland Citroen & Peugeot	Garmston Colin	398672	294509	MRS	Car Breaker	4,999	40
Sandwell				NC2/061207 (T11), WEX022960 (S2|T4|T9)		Midland Industrial Metals Ltd	Midland Industrial Metals Ltd	400589	290492	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	12,000
Sandwell	CB3009MT (401803)					Midlands Auto Spares Ltd	Midlands Auto Spares Limited	402880	288869	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	5,000	20
Sandwell	BB3804CM (40293)					Midlands Autobreakers Smethwick Ltd	Midland Autobreakers Smethwick Limited	402732	288921	MRS	Car Breaker	2,500	1,500
Sandwell	BB3805TQ (401616)					Part Shop U K Limited	Part Shop U K Limited	398527	291380	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	4,999	100
Sandwell				WEX135411 (T9), WEX063822 (T9), WEX077605 (T9), NCC/060532 (T11)	CBDU215679 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	Pleasant Street Scrapyard	Black Country Metal Recycling Ltd/ G & S Recycling Ltd	400523	290761	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	5,000
Sandwell	EB3105MU (402868)					Raven Global Limited	Raven Global Limited	398395	291582	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	5,000	400
Sandwell	MP3397FL (42641)					Richards & Jerrom Ltd	Richards & Jerrom Ltd	395230	293723	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	20,000
Sandwell	DP3995VA (101029)					Sims Group (Crown Works)	Sims Group U K Ltd	403400	289200	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	20,000
Sandwell	DP3791EZ (42608)					Sims Group (Unit 60)	Sims Group U K Limited	403657	289138	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	20,000
Sandwell	ZP3032WF	ZP3032WF				Sims Group UK Ltd - Rabone Lane	Sims Group UK Limited	403260	288950	MRS	Metal Recycling	449,998	200,000
Sandwell	PP3098EB (100219)					Supernovas	Iqbal Hazhar	399547	289545	MRS	Car Breaker	2,500	10
Sandwell	NP3292FV (40194)					T J Metals	T J Metals Ltd	398365	290692	MRS	Metal Recycling	24,999	10,000
Sandwell	BB3908UK (401711)			WEX106367 (U16)		V N V Auto	V N V Auto Limited	400421	289955	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	4,999	15
Walsall	WP3092FY (40228)					A 2 B Vauxhall Spares Ltd	A 2 B Vauxhall Spares Ltd	396796	299701	MRS	Car Breaker	2,500	50
Walsall	NP3296FP (42125)				36 (WMBC Part B)	A G S Zinc Alloys Ltd	A G S Zinc Alloys Ltd	400589	298843	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	0
Walsall	JP3496FP (42243)					A J S Metals Ltd	Stanton Anthony John	397187	298023	MRS	Metal Recycling	4,999	5,000
Walsall	VP3792FH (40226)				18 (WMBC Part B)	A J S Metals Ltd	A J S Metals Ltd	397255	298056	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	2,500	500
Walsall					178 (WMBC Part B), CBDU254190 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	A P A Metals	A P A Metals	400490	290803	MRS	Metal Recycling (CBD)	0	2,000
Walsall	JP3296FD (42244)					A S P S Recycling	A S P S Recycling Ltd	397100	298038	MRS	Metal Recycling	5,000	300
Walsall	LP3497FM (42636)			WEX145059 (S2|T9)		Alexander Brothers	Mr K J Alexander & Mr S	396781	299462	MRS	Car Breaker	5,000	1,000

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							Alexander & Mr V Alexander						
Walsall	HP3191FX (42418)					Autobits	Harris Darren John	397344	299385	MRS	Car Breaker	4,999	4,000
Walsall					CBDU61401 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	B J D Recycling Ltd	B J D Recycling Ltd	397885	297670	MRS	Car Breaker (CBD)	0	5,000
Walsall	WP3592FG (40231)					Best of British Rover Spares	Ronald Mills & Carol Harris	397746	296498	MRS	Car Breaker	2,500	15
Walsall				WEX117973 (S2|T9)	CBDU86411 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	C Fullard Metals Storage Unit	C Fullard Metals Ltd	397202	298117	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	
Walsall	AB3709MY (400849)			WEX120904 (S2|T4|T9|S1|T10)		Cable & Alloys (Willenhall) Ltd	Cable And Alloys (Willenhall) Limited	396844	299449	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,999	14,000
Walsall	CP3890VU (42637)					Cable & Alloys (Willenhall) Ltd	Andrew Alexander	396756	299456	MRS	Metal Recycling	5,000	
Walsall						Cash 4 Scrap	Cash 4 Scrap	396725	299415	MRS	Metal Recycling (No Permits)	0	15,000
Walsall	AB3401MQ (400581)				CBDU84529 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	Chas B Pugh (Walsall) Ltd	Chas B Pugh (Walsall) Limited	398484	297557	MRS	Metal Recycling	24,999	18,000
Walsall	PB3231AB (400166)					E L G Haniel Metals Ltd	E L G Haniel Metals Limited	398546	297264	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	13,000
Walsall	LP3492FA (40041)					European Metal Recycling Limited - Darlaston	European Metal Recycling Ltd	398038	297831	MRS	Metal Recycling	300,000	260,000
Walsall	QP3296FL (42258)					Former C Fullard Metals Scrapyard	C Fullard Metals Ltd	399108	297522	MRS	Metal Recycling	4,999	0
Walsall	QP3996FW (42253)					Green Lane Motor Salvage	Green Lane Motor Salvage Ltd	399436	301003	MRS	Car Breaker	4,999	1,500
Walsall	EP3991FR (42488)					High Street Metals	Robert Frederick Fullard & Anthony Stephen Fullard	404687	303159	MRS	Metal Recycling	30,000	
Walsall	BP3091FJ (42285)					Hodsons Of Bloxwich Ltd	Hodsons Of Bloxwich Ltd	400702	300622	MRS	Metal Recycling	24,999	1,500
Walsall	VP3496FC (42156)					J Lawrence Metals	Lawrence J	400632	299626	MRS	Metal Recycling	4,999	1,600
Walsall	MP3297FB (42647)					John Hill & Sons Walsall Ltd	John Hill & Sons Walsall Ltd	399442	298821	MRS	Metal Recycling	5,000	500
Walsall	BB3707XU (102901)					Just Renaults	Just Renaults Limited	400926	298173	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	4,999	10
Walsall	JP3896FK (42242)			WEX137392 (T9)		L & J Lonsdale Metal Merchants (Walsall) Limited	L & J Lonsdale Metal Merchants (Walsall) Limited	400383	299938	MRS	Metal Recycling	25,000	1,500
Walsall				WEX083153 (T4|T9)		M & S Metals Ltd	M & S Metals Ltd	399574	301748	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor - Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Walsall	WP3796FR (42173)					Metal And Waste Recycling Ltd	Metal And Waste Recycling Ltd	400523	298476	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	30,000
Walsall	FB3405LF (404235)					Motox 1911 Ltd	Motox 1911 Ltd	396360	298258	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	4,999	20
Walsall				WEX116709 (S2|T9)		Pitford Ltd	Pitford Ltd	405482	306170	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	
Walsall	EB3002TM (403180)					Prestige Auto Salvage Ltd	Prestige Auto Salvage Ltd	401504	302069	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	4,999	15
Walsall				WEX025641 (T9)	CBDU185475 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	R & R Developments	R & R Developments	396754	299415	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	
Walsall	FB3201LQ (404067)					Recycling Lives Ltd	Recycling Lives Limited	398316	297431	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	75,000	6,000
Walsall		QP3237YA				Scanmetals (UK) Ltd	Scanmetals (UK) Ltd	397100	298200	MRS	Metal Recycling	0	56,000
Walsall	MP3997FE (42643)					Short Heath Iron & Steel Ltd	Short Heath Iron And Steel Ltd	397344	300564	MRS	Metal Recycling	25,000	800
Walsall	NP3891FS (42477)					T L Harvey Limited	T L Harvey Limited	398316	297431	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	75,000	2,000
Walsall	BB3607FT (401465)					Tandom Metallurgical	Tandom Metallurgical (Midlands) Limited	403300	305100	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,950	25,000
Walsall	SP3692FU (40032)				CBDU85752 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	W & J Smith Metal Stockists Ltd	W & J Smith Metal Stockists Ltd	396965	299564	MRS	Metal Recycling	4,999	500
Wolverhampton	QP3192EZ (102156)					Cabcraft Ltd	Cabcraft Ltd	390629	298084	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	5,000	25
Wolverhampton	BB3503MX (100212)					Crown Car Dismantlers	1st Choice Motor Spares Ltd	391570	299757	MRS	Car Breaker	2,500	200
Wolverhampton				WEX107816 (T9)		Crown Street Metals	Moore Street & Crown Street Metals	391708	299823	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	
Wolverhampton	BB3830DP (103306)					E M R Wolverhampton	European Metal Recycling Ltd	392862	297547	MRS	Metal Recycling	74,999	12,000
Wolverhampton	FP3792FA (40158)					Equicar Ltd	Equicar Ltd	393776	294766	MRS	Car Breaker	2,499	200
Wolverhampton	QP3892FG (40314)					European Metal Recycling Limited - Parkfield Works	European Metal Recycling Ltd	392917	297579	MRS	Car Breaker	25,000	1,500
Wolverhampton	BB3338AL (401502)					G E S Recycling Ltd	G E S Recycling Limited	391569	300690	MRS	Metal Recycling	75,000	10,000
Wolverhampton				WEX133074 (S2|U16|T9|S1)		Genuine Car Parts Ltd	Genuine Car Parts Ltd	393248	297600	MRS	Car Breaker (Exempt)	0	
Wolverhampton	CB3300TM (401941)			WEX060121 (S2|T9)		J T W Metals Ltd	J T W Metals Limited	392966	297178	MRS	Metal Recycling	24,999	10,000
Wolverhampton	QP3292FR (40317)					Joe's Dismantlers	Singh Joginder	394222	295308	MRS	Car Breaker	2,500	250
Wolverhampton	TP3691FM (42399)					Kris Motor Spares	Kris Motor Spares Limited	394247	295197	MRS	Car Breaker	4,999	1,500

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Wolverhampton	EB3509KR (403602)					Mainline Salvage & Recovery Ltd	Mainline Salvage and Recovery Ltd	392796	272540	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	5,000	2,500
Wolverhampton	CB3407HK (402061)			WEX064653 (S2)		Metals And Catalysts Recycling Limited	Metals & Catalysts Recycling Limited	393059	299276	MRS	Metal Recycling	25,000	6,000
Wolverhampton	FB3202LB (100597)					Midland Car Breakers	Midland Car Breakers Ltd	393319	297474	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	5,000	800
Wolverhampton	DB3605XB (402916)					Monmore Green Auto Spares	Daoud Mohammad	393350	297434	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	4,999	100
Wolverhampton	CB3007SF (401793)				CBDU120298 (Carrier/ Dealer)	Monmore Recycling	Monmore Recycling Limited	393261	297572	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	25,000	1,500
Wolverhampton				WEX004890 (T9)		Moore Street Metals	Moore Street & Crown Street Metals	392804	298341	MRS	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	
Wolverhampton	QP3496FG (42257)					Motor Salvage F C Ltd	Motor Salvage F C Ltd	393733	296227	MRS	Car Breaker	4,999	50
Wolverhampton	BB3207MK (401187)					Old Power House Commercial Road	Noor Motors Ltd	392350	298232	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	4,999	0
Wolverhampton	EB3002UU (403181)					S M G Parts Ltd	S M G Parts Ltd	392228	284220	MRS	Vehicle Depollution Facility	5,000	100
Wolverhampton	JP3996FH (42238)					Smillie Metallics Midlands Ltd	Smillie Metallics Midlands Ltd	392454	297550	MRS	Metal Recycling	24,999	6,000
Wolverhampton	EB3000LV (100378)					Smithy's	Smith Jamie	394226	295330	MRS	Car Breaker	5,000	500
Wolverhampton	DP3396FV (42203)					Stone Bros	Stone Albert & David & Robert	394232	295441	MRS	Metal Recycling	5,000	50
MRS - Sub-Total												**4,604,551**	**1,300,135**

Table H4 Transfer Sites

Sources: WDI, EAPR, PP

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor - Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Dudley	KP3299CP (46094)					A F North Skip Hire Transfer Station	North Mr Arthur Frank	392030	284857	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	4,999	1,200
Dudley	FP3899CG (46122)					A Skip Hire Transfer Station	Davis Mr T A & Davis Mr S	392043	284871	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	5,000	2,000
Dudley	GP3697FL (42813)					Biffa The Foxyards	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	394582	292841	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	74,999	6,000
Dudley				WEX046128 (S2|T4|T9|S1|T10|T15)		Blowers Green Recycling Depot	Dudley MBC	393825	289270	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	40,000
Dudley	EP3798SA (42700)					Budden Road Waste Transfer Station	Enablelink Ltd	394803	293258	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	24,500	20,000
Dudley				WEX085155 (S2|T4|T9|T10)	CBDU226912 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	Century Recycling Services Ltd	Century Recycling Services Ltd	390198	289098	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	
Dudley	ZP3996FS (42107)					E Stone Scrap Metal	Jack, James, Terrence & Russell Stone	394704	293561	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	5,000	3,500
Dudley	CP3599CJ (46131)					Environmental Contracts Limited	E C L Skips	394075	289551	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	50,000	20,000
Dudley	FP3199CW (46126)					Envirosol Ltd Transfer Station	Envirosol Ltd	393621	289173	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	15,000	1,000
Dudley	PB3733AE (400221)					Green Waste Transfer Facility	Dudley MBC	394420	288960	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	74,999	20,000
Dudley				WEX097017 (S2)		Green World Recycling Ltd	Green World Recycling Ltd	393184	284748	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	
Dudley	KP3699CK (46095)					Hammond Chemicals Limited	Hammond Chemicals Ltd	392263	288112	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	4,999	100
Dudley	CP3099CC (46129)					Lister Road Depot	M E S Environmental Ltd	394475	289110	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	75,000	3,500
Dudley				WEX121337 (S2), WEX120514 (T4), EPR/LF0407CW/A001 (T12)		Paint 360 Limited	Paint 360 Limited	393550	289132	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	0
Dudley	VP3199CT (46191)					Speedlink Waste Services	Mr Craig William Allen And Mr Christopher David Trice	392808	284822	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	24,999	60,000
Dudley	JB3332AQ (46117)					Stourbridge Household Waste Recycling Centre	MES Environmental Limited	390605	284506	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	40,000	20,000
Dudley	CP3399CA (46128)					The Leys Depot	Dudley MBC	390652	287617	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	4,980	0
Sandwell	SP3339EX	CP3938JU				Biffa Tipton Waste Transfer Station	A Smith & Sons (Waste Disposal) Limited	397920	292930	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	546,000	65,000
Sandwell	CB3808KY (402347)	CB3808KY				Bull Lane Works Waste Treatment	Midland Waste Treatment Ltd (AB Waste	399020	291000	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	400,000	200,000

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						and Transfer Station	Management Ltd)						
Sandwell						Former Bull Lane Works WTS[5]	A B Waste Management Ltd	399015	290942	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	0	0
Sandwell	MB3937RW (40240)					Cannon Hygiene (Birmingham)	O C S Group U K Ltd	398628	290330	Transfer	Clinical Waste Transfer	4,999	1,750
Sandwell	WP3992EN (102693)					Eagle Recovery And Transfer Hub	Serco Limited	398202	293539	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	200,000	140,000
Sandwell				WEX135607 (T9|T2|S1|T10)	CBDL164091 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	Eco Recycling Group Ltd	Eco Recycling Group Ltd	398087	295037	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	
Sandwell				WEX110894 (S2|T4|T9|S1|T12), WEX131865 (S2|T4|T9|S1|T10|T12), WEX090598 (T12|S1|T10)		Fire Protection Recycling Ltd	Fire Protection Recycling Ltd	399700	288663	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	
Sandwell	GP3792FR (40103)			WEX134319 (S2), WEX073851 (T9), WEX116412 (S2)		Goldshill Metals	Sandra Halloran, Allan Halloran	398164	293389	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	4,999	3,000
Sandwell	DP3696FJ (42214)					Grinsells Skip Hire	Mr P Grinsell	402816	289367	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	24,999	15,000
Sandwell	LP3298EB (100270)			WEX139672 (D6), WEX084885 (S2|D7|T10), WEX013392 (S2|T12|T6), WEX095672 (S2|D7)		Hainge Road Transfer Station	A J B Skip Hire Ltd	397000	290500	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	25,000	1,200
Sandwell	NP3291FN (42480)			EPR/FF0702WL/A001 (S2), NC2/061102 (T11)		Haz Waste Services Ltd	Haz Industrial Services Ltd	400494	289993	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	4,999	3,500
Sandwell	CP3491FG (42443)			WEX033808 (S2)		Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd	399984	292592	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	4,999	1,000
Sandwell				WEX124661 (S2|T4|S1|T10|T6)		Recyclapak Ltd	Recyclapak Ltd	394621	286348	Transfer	Metal Recycling (Exempt)	0	
Sandwell	AB3406LK (400622)			WEX105079 (S2|T4|T1|U8|U1|T5)		Union Road Inert Waste Facility	Recycled Aggregate Services Midlands Limited	398702	290463	Transfer	Inert Waste Transfer	200,000	40,000
Sandwell	ZP3537SL					Robert Hopkins Environmental Ltd	Robert Hopkins Environmental Services Limited	400400	290000	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	40,000	16,000
Sandwell	PP3596FK (40325)					Russells Waste Management Ltd	Russells Waste Management Ltd	398353	292222	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	25,000	800
Sandwell	JP3396FJ (42234)			WEX049770 (S2|T4)		S & B Waste Management & Recycling Ltd	S & B Waste Management & Recycling Ltd	402929	289498	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	75,000	5,000
Sandwell	LP3892FS (40040)			WEX038385 (S1), WEX004598 (S2)		Safetykleen U K	Safety- Kleen U. K. Limited	399768	289988	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	7,160	2,000
Sandwell	TP3699VC (100211)					Sandwell Household Waste & Recycling Centre	Serco Ltd	398373	289209	Transfer	CA Site	24,999	20,000

[5] This site was previously occupied by A B Waste and operated with the main Bull Lane Works site (still operational, see above), but closed in 2017. It has since been taken over by No. 1 Skip Hire who have relocated here from a site in Smethwick which had a temporary permission. No. 1 Skip Hire has a Waste Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer (CBD) licence only and has no Waste Permit.

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Sandwell	ZP3693VX (40234)					Sims Group UK Ltd - Foundry Lane	Sims Group U K Ltd	403368	289105	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	120,000	50,000
Sandwell	QP3493VW (40034)					Taylors Lane Waste Transfer Station	Serco Ltd	398375	289216	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	74,999	3,000
Sandwell				WEX097581 (S2)		URM (UK) Ltd	URM (UK) Ltd	396962	290941	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	20,000
Sandwell	XP3631SE	XP3631SE				Wednesbury Treatment Centre	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	398550	294560	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	0	5,000
Sandwell	BJ9878IQ	BJ9878IQ				West Bromwich Silver Refinery	West Bromwich Silver Refinery	398940	290490	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	4,999	0
Walsall	EB3207FM (42283)					A B C Skip Hire	A B C Skip Hire Limited	399393	302050	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	24,999	8,000
Walsall	PP3896FN (40326)					Aldridge Waste Transfer Station	Biffa G S Environmental Limited	404182	300876	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	300,000	160,000
Walsall	DB3007HB (402483)					All Clear Services Ltd	All Clear Services Limited	394800	297400	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	3,650	70
Walsall	CB3005UT (401776)					Asbestos Abatement Services	Asbestos Abatement Services Limited	401386	299443	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	3,650	40
Walsall	DB3233DD (103571)					Aspect Contacts Limited	Aspect Contracts Limited	404806	300984	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	3,650	70
Walsall	EB3400HD (40199)					Brownhills Skip Hire	Brownhills Skip Hire Ltd	403355	305255	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	24,999	5,000
Walsall	MP3530GC (100750)	MP3530GC				Envirosol Environmental Management Facility Brownhills	Envirosol Ltd	403500	305200	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	50,000	15,000
Walsall	BB3202MJ (42369)					Fryers Road Household Waste Site & Transfer Station	Suez Recycling And Recovery U K Ltd	399501	300985	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	75,000	100,000
Walsall	BB3202MJ (42369)					Fryers Road Household Waste Site & Transfer Station	Suez Recycling And Recovery U K Ltd	399501	300985	Transfer	CA Site	75,000	12,000
Walsall	DB3704GK (103950)					Ecobat Logistics - Unit 8	Ecobat Group[6]	397712	297982	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	74,999	1,500
Walsall	VP3692FK (40224)					G W Skip Hire	Mr Robert Wesson And Mr Terence Wesson	403744	300799	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	4,999	2,500
Walsall	YP3992FW (40289)				120 (WMBC Part B)	Intercoat Industrial Paints Ltd	Intercoat Industrial Paints Ltd	400933	298377	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	4,999	250
Walsall	LP3890VN (101905)				184 (WMBC Part B)	Interserve Site Services[7]	Interserve Construction Ltd	404500	302390	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	74,999	40,000

[6] G & P Batteries is part of the Ecobat Group and the Walsall site was re-branded as 'Ecobat Logistics' in June 2019.

[7] In 2019 this site was taken over by haulage contractor D E O' Reilly who occupy the adjacent Former Bace Groundworks site. It is now a general non-hazardous WTS and no longer specialises in recovery of aggregates from construction and demolition waste. Operator's website indicates that the new facility has an annual throughput capacity of up to 250,000 TPA, which is significantly higher than the Interserve facility. A press report in October 2019 indicates that it will be sorting and segregating cardboard, plastic and polythene for recycling, and the residual waste will be used for 'biofuel.' The operator's website also mentions hardcore recycling and aggregate sales, indicating that some aggregates recycling is still taking place

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor - Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Walsall	BB3203ZZ (42370)					Merchants Way Household Waste Site	Suez Recycling And Recovery U K Ltd	405177	301400	Transfer	CA Site	75,000	10,000
Walsall				WEX119227 (T8|U2|T9)		The Tyre Yard	Tirec Limited	398725	297413	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	
Walsall	EB3903XM (403854)					Viking Skips	Barry Taylor, Neil Green, Carl Green	399471	300899	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	75,000	5,000
Walsall						Walsall Council Environmental Depot	Walsall Council	403273	305056	Transfer	Waste Depot (No Permits)	0	2,700
Walsall	QP3137MM	QP3137MM		WEX115621 (S2|T9|S1)		Walsall Oil Treatment Plant	Central Waste Oil Collections Ltd	400630	298160	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	50,000	40,000
Walsall	XP3692FH (40082)	UP3037YA				Wastecare - Birmingham	Wastecare Limited	398240	300180	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	24,999	5,000
Walsall	EP3598SN (101153)			WEX132056 (S2|U2|S1|U1|D5)		Watling Waste Services	Ark Environmental Services Ltd	405487	306140	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	3,650	1,200
Walsall	WP3691FG (42523)					Wayne Perry Skips	L & J Lonsdale Metal Merchants (Bromsgrove) Ltd & Wayne Perry Skips (U K) Ltd	399517	301208	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	24,999	4,000
Wolverhampton	PP3897FV (42603)					Anchor Lane Household Waste Site	Enterprise Plc	390629	298084	Transfer	CA Site	25,000	10,000
Wolverhampton	JP3991FP (42579)			EPR/LF0007CT/A001 (T9)		Black Country Skips	Stone Mr A	394235	295342	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	25,000	10,000
Wolverhampton				EPR/AF0002WK/A001 (S2|T10|T9)	CBDU83328 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	Blitz Recycling Limited	Blitz Recycling Limited	392676	299741	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	
Wolverhampton	DP3492FH (40279)					Castle Skip Hire And Groundworks Ltd	Castle Skip Hire And Groundworks Ltd	394264	295439	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	4,999	1,700
Wolverhampton	CB3135RF (100431)					Former Cooksey Reclamation Ltd (Closed)[8]	Cookesey Reclamation Ltd	396300	296450	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	25,000	0
Wolverhampton	CB3832AS (103502)					Crown Street Transfer Station	Enterprise Managed Services Limited	391600	299880	Transfer	CA Site	74,999	20,000
Wolverhampton	BP3697LM (100576)					Former Goodyear Dunlop Tyres (Closed)	Goodyear Dunlop Tyres U K Ltd	391410	301590	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	0	0
Wolverhampton	QP3993VL (102208)					Hickman Avenue Waste And Recycling Depot	Enterprise Managed Services Ltd	393124	298333	Transfer	CA Site	6,230	0
Wolverhampton				EPR/UF0600EA/A001 (S2|S1|T10)	CBDU100526 (Carrier/ Dealer)	J M E Glass Ltd	J M E Glass Ltd	394694	299156	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	
Wolverhampton	NP3696FK (42126)					J Smith Metals Ltd	J Smith Metals Ltd	393029	296524	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	74,999	3,000
Wolverhampton				WEX079676 (T4)		JMP Wilcox & Company Ltd	JMP Wilcox & Company Ltd	395177	296963	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	

[8] The WTS facility is now closed and the unit is occupied by a building contractor, although the waste permit has not been surrendered.

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor - Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Wolverhampton	CB3034RG (103355)			WEX085234 (T6), WEX102991 (S2|S1)		Jones Skip Hire	Jones Skip Hire (Wolverhampton) Ltd	392840	298162	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	49,999	6,000
Wolverhampton	YP3592FT (40291)				CBDU215687 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	Midland Tyre Control Ltd	Midland Tyre Control Ltd	394399	295701	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	24,950	8,000
Wolverhampton	EB3708XH (42805)					Neachells Lane Transfer Station	Suez Recycling And Recovery Uk Ltd	394771	299201	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	75,000	25,000
Wolverhampton	RP3496FK (42194)					P E Metals Ltd	P E Metals Ltd	396171	296376	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	50,000	3,000
Wolverhampton	GP3897FG (42806)			WEX062847 (S2|T4|T6), WEX111371 (S2|S1|T10|T12|T5|T6)		Purbrook Road WTS	S & B Waste Management & Recycling Limited	393128	297897	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer	25,000	25,000
Wolverhampton	HP3299CY (46114)					Severn Trent Water Ltd Tettenhall Transfer Station	Severn Trent Water Ltd	388201	300102	Transfer	Inert Waste Transfer	24,999	600
Wolverhampton	FP3099CE (46119)					Shaw Road C A Site	Enterprise Plc	391544	300958	Transfer	CA Site	24,999	10,000
Wolverhampton	MP3792FB (40060)					Stitchacre Ltd	Mccauliffe Civil Engineering Limited	395373	295880	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	75,000	15,000
Wolverhampton	BP3291FS (42292)					T J Boden & Son	Boden Mr T J	392490	297470	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	4,999	2,500
Wolverhampton	PP3399CG (46000)			EPR/DF0906ZV/A001 (S2|T4|T9|S1|T6)		Timmins Waste Services Transfer Station	Timmins Waste Services Ltd	390860	297965	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	194,048	17,000
Wolverhampton				WEX097540 (T4)		V K Recycling Ltd	V K Recycling Ltd	394644	298909	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	
Wolverhampton	CP3999CX (46130)					Wolverhampton Skip Hire Transfer Station	Mr Bruce Saunders, Mr Brian Saunders And Mr Neil Saunders	392525	300145	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	25,000	15,000
Transfer - Sub-Total												**3,977,440**	**1,373,680**

Table H5 Treatment Sites

Sources: WDI, EAPR, PP

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor – Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Dudley	CB3803UY (402324)					Bell Recycling Centre	Bell Recycling Ltd	389416	290405	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	75,000	5,000
Dudley	EB3904TS (42483)			WEX081051 (S2|T4|T9|T5)		Bloomfield Recycling	A B Waste Management Ltd	394839	293018	Treatment	Physical Treatment	150,000	45,000
Dudley	NP3937GF (400072)					Dudley Carbon Recovery Plant	E L G Carbon Fibre Limited	394270	294430	Treatment	Physical Treatment	5,000	300
Dudley	BB3707US (401545)					Former Ecology Waste Solutions (Closed)	Ecology Waste Solutions Limited	392366	284676	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	0	0
Dudley	PP3437SE	PP3437SE				Envirosol Waste Transfer Station Dudley	Envirosol Limited	393600	289150	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	24,950	1,000
Dudley	KP3999CN (46090)					H W Stockley & Sons Limited M R T F	H W Stockley & Sons Ltd	394623	287609	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	5,000	2,500
Dudley	FB3006GP (403964)					M T Skips Limited	M T Skips Limited	394153	289586	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer/ Treatment	74,999	1,000
Dudley	GP3135SD	GP3135SD				Midlands Oil Refinery Ltd	Midland Oil Refinery Ltd	396150	284840	Treatment	Physical Treatment	999,999	5,000
Dudley	EB3500HJ (403539)					Pegasus Grab Hire	Pegasus Grab Hire Limited	391835	284814	Treatment	Physical Treatment	99,000	15,000
Dudley						Recyclapak Ltd	Recyclapak Ltd	393220	285455	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	0	
Dudley				WEX017906 (S2|T4)	CBDU222064 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	Recycled UK Ltd	Recycled UK Ltd	394281	294380	Treatment	Physical Treatment (Exempt)	0	
Dudley	BB3801CJ (401574)			WEX136109 (S2)		Regen R8 Limited	Regen R8 Limited	391684	284717	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	74,999	10,000
Dudley	VP3432FJ (400073)					Tipton Carbon Regeneration Plant	Chemviron Carbon Limited	394530	292980	Treatment	Physical Treatment	999,999	10,000
Dudley	BB3109LT (46202)	HP3737WW		WEX075523 (S2)		West Midlands Recycling Centre	Environcom (North West) Limited	391777	284532	Treatment	Physical Treatment	44,999	5,000
Dudley	BB3404HB (401290)					Oak Lane CBM Site (Yard 2 Oak Farm Brickworks) Brickworks	S W Jackson Aggregates Limited	389865	290542	Treatment	Physical Treatment	74,999	10,000
Sandwell	DB3408LE (40170)					A1 Sandwell Skip Hire	Singh Kuldeep	401544	289370	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	75,000	3,000
Sandwell			ER182018143 (L, Plastic, R3)			All Express Industry Ltd	All Express Industry Ltd	395625	287250	Treatment	Physical Treatment (AR)	0	
Sandwell				WEX090942 (S1|S2|T10|T4|T5|T9|U1|U8|U9)	CBDU195919 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	Arrow Recycling	Arrow Recycling Limited	402989	289108	Treatment	Physical Treatment (Exempt)	0	21,840
Sandwell	RP3638DK	RP3638DK				Bull Lane Works Waste Treatment & Transfer Station	A B Recycling Services Ltd	399020	291000	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	74,999	10,000
Sandwell				EPR/QE5240VX/A001 (S2|T4)		D & P Waste Paper and	D & P Waste Paper and Plastic Recycling Ltd	400572	289940	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer (Exempt)	0	8,500

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor – Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Sandwell	BP3692FC (40019)					Plastic Recycling Ltd Drumcare Ltd	Drumcare Ltd	397327	293231	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	4,999	1,000
Sandwell	HP3632RP	HP3632RP				Edwin Richards Quarry EPR/HP3632RP	Waste Recycling Group (Central) Ltd	396500	288200	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	179,999	75,000
Sandwell	CP3696FY (42100)					Elimpic Ltd	Elimpic Ltd	395182	294575	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	24,999	250
Sandwell			EX182016116 (L, Plastic, R3)	WEX006224 (S1|S2|T4)		Envira Ltd	Envira Ltd	400115	290020	Treatment	Physical Treatment (AR)	0	50,000
Sandwell	KP3433UM	KP3433UM				Exchange Works	Arrow Environmental Services Ltd.	399720	290310	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	36,500	20,000
Sandwell	EB3702LH (42139)		ER182017109 (L, Wood, R3)	WEX101555 (S2|T6)		Giffords Recycling Ltd	Giffords Recycling Limited	400341	290116	Treatment	Physical Treatment	102,000	20,000
Sandwell				WEX105098 (T12)		Harriet Enterprises Ltd	Harriet Enterprises Ltd	398308	292105	Treatment	Physical Treatment (Exempt)	0	
Sandwell	MB3931RU (104984)					J & A Young (Leicester) Ltd	J & A Young (Leicester) Ltd	402087	289453	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	100,000	70,000
Sandwell	BB3300HE (101468)			WEX117877 (S2)		PHS West Bromwich	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd	400217	289870	Treatment	Physical Treatment	42,000	3,500
Sandwell	AB3901KG (400924)			WEX098452 (T4)		Morris Recycling Ltd	Morris Recycling Ltd	395785	290980	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	74,999	15,000
Sandwell	EP3136MN	EP3136MN				MTB (Midlands) Ltd	MTB (Midlands) Ltd	396170	285940	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	48,250	12,000
Sandwell	XP3892FN (40078)					Network Rail Bescot Sidings	Network Rail Infrastructure Limited	401590	295474	Treatment	Inert Waste Transfer / Treatment	250,000	150,000
Sandwell	WP3993VT (102688)					Former No1 Skip Hire Limited (Closed)[9]	No1 Skip Hire Limited	400359	289555	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	74,999	0
Sandwell	CB3009KG (401799)			WEX102701 (T4|U1|T5)		Oldfields Inert Recycling Facility	S G M 2003 Ltd	394863	285872	Treatment	Physical Treatment	74,999	20,000
Sandwell	BB3808MJ (42316)					Ramsden & Whale Ltd	Ramsden And Whale Ltd	397400	293134	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	4,999	2,000
Sandwell	BB3002HZ (400997)			WEX105079 (S2|T4|T1|U8|U1|T5)		Union Road Inert Waste Facility	Recycled Aggregates Midlands Limited	400519	289898	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	74,999	3,000
Sandwell				NC2/061180 (T11)		Re-pc Ltd	Re-pc Ltd	398200	292233	Treatment	WEEE treatment facility (Exempt)	0	
Sandwell	FP3435RP	FP3435RP				St Georges Works EPR/FP3435RP	Aurelius Environmental Limited	395180	293740	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	999,999	4,000
Sandwell	DB3204CA (102040)					The Appliance Recycling Group	Weeebuyanyappliance .com Limited	398136	293123	Treatment	WEEE treatment facility	74,999	4,000
Sandwell	YP3236LF	YP3236LF				Tipton Waste Oil Transfer Facility	Elimpic Ltd	395210	294560	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	75,000	3,500

[9] No1 Skip hire relocated in 2019 to a site at Bull Lane, West Bromwich near to Bull Lane Works (AB Waste).

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor – Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Sandwell	UP3590VW (102500)			WEX073672 (S2|S1|T9|T10|T12|T5|T6)		Trinity Street Materials Recycling Facility	Weir Waste Services Ltd	399362	288796	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	400,000	60,000
Sandwell	TP3938ZN	TP3938ZN				Union Road MRF	European Metal Recycling Ltd	398290	290880	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	416,000	150,000
Sandwell	GP3791SX (40114)					Waste Tyre Solutions	Sapphire Energy Recovery Ltd	399477	289228	Treatment	Physical Treatment	127,500	12,000
Sandwell	EB3003XH (403141)			EPR/LE5240EK/A001 (S2|S3|T1|S1|U1|U9|T5)		Wednesbury Aggregates Recycling Facility	Midland Quarry Products Limited	398423	293981	Treatment	Physical Treatment	149,999	35,000
Sandwell	XP3631SE	XP3631SE				Wednesbury Treatment Centre	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	398550	294560	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	407,600	40,000
Walsall	DB3907LQ (403135)				201 (WMBC Part B)	Bescot Triangle South	A B Waste Management Limited	400300	296431	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	250,000	50,000
Walsall	SP3192FR (40033)			WEX004365 (S2)		Credential Environmental Ltd	Credential Environmental Ltd	397105	295468	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	74,999	40,000
Walsall				WEX117926 (T4|T10)		D S Smith Birmingham Recycling Depot	D S Smith	396341	298090	Treatment	Physical Treatment (Exempt)	0	20,000
Walsall	XP3037SE					Empire Treatment Works	Veolia ES (UK) Limited	404300	302300	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	188,100	100,000
Walsall	GP3292FT (40099)					European Metal Recycling - Fridge Destruction	European Metal Recycling Ltd	398226	297648	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	99,998	40,000
Walsall						Former Willenhall Skips	Not Known	396755	299435	Treatment	Physical Treatment (No Permits)	0	15,000
Walsall					157, 158, 161, 216, 225 (WMBC Part B)	G & B G Morris	S G M 2003 Ltd	396198	298155	Treatment	Physical Treatment (Part B)	0	5,000
Walsall	DB3704FG (42701)			EPR/HF0808NH/A001 (S2|S1)		Ecobat Logistics - Crescent Works[10]	Ecobat Group	397711	297983	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	75,000	25,000
Walsall	FB3808UH (404550)					G E M S	Green Environment Management Solutions Limited	396787	299396	Treatment	WEEE treatment facility	74,999	20,000
Walsall				NC1/060837 (T11)		Tech Reclaim Limited	Tech Reclaim Limited	400792	298473	Treatment	WEEE treatment facility (Exempt)	0	
Walsall	GP3394SM (101502)			WEX063350 (S2|T4|T9|S1|T10)		Triple R Solutions Ltd	Triple R Solutions Ltd	396100	298200	Treatment	WEEE treatment facility	74,999	7,000
Walsall				WEX007971 (S2|T4)		Veolia Darlaston	Veolia ES (UK) Limited	397994	297931	Treatment	Physical Treatment (Exempt)	0	35,000
Wolverhampton				NC2/061114 (T11)		ECD	Euro Communications Distribution Limited	395297	300018	Treatment	WEEE treatment facility (Exempt)	0	
Wolverhampton	FB3130DN (103893)					Ettingshall Recycling Facility	Lafarge Tarmac Trading Limited	393523	296078	Treatment	Inert Waste Transfer / Treatment	0	100,000
Wolverhampton	CB3603TV (402177)			WEX142352 (S1|S2|T10|T9|U1)		N R J Consultants Limited	N R J Consultants Limited	391689	299868	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	75,000	12,000

[10] Site is now mainly a transfer operation with limited (if any) treatment. G & P Batteries became part of the Ecobat Group in 2005 and the Walsall site was re-branded as Ecobat Logistics in June 2019.

Authority	Waste Permit	IPPC	Accredited Reprocessor – Accreditation Number/ Classification	Registered Exemptions	Other Permits/ Licences	Site Name	Operator	Easting	Northing	Site Category	Facility Type	Permitted Capacity TPA	2017 Estimated Throughput Capacity TPA
Wolverhampton	EB3705LV (403914)					R J Refurbishments Limited	R J Refurbishments Limited	505725	181060	Treatment	WEEE treatment facility	74,999	200
Wolverhampton	AB3802LK (400863)		ER182014130 (L, Plastic, R3)		CBDU167866 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	Recycled Plastics (U K) Limited	Recycled Plastics (U K) Limited	392630	299000	Treatment	Physical Treatment	12,740	11,000
Wolverhampton	ZP3530EQ	HP3630QR		WEX140347 (S2), WEX138036 (T4), EPR/YE5949NN/A001 (S2)		Slicker Recycling Limited	Slicker Recycling Limited	392290	299090	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	50,000	12,000
Wolverhampton	GP3696FB (41418)	BP3733UB			CBDU80636 (Carrier/ Broker/ Dealer)	Valgrove Limited	Valgrove Limited	394200	295320	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	74,999	15,000
Wolverhampton				EPR/ME5540EE/A001 (S2|S3|T1|S1|U1|U9|T5)		Wolverhampton Aggregates Recycling Facility	Midland Quarry Products Limited	393353	296262	Treatment	Physical Treatment (Exempt)	0	
Wolverhampton	XP3892FN	BP3331DD				Wolverhampton Waste Management Hub	Dunton Contracting Limited	392360	298590	Treatment	Physical-Chemical Treatment	75,000	100,000
Treatment - Sub-Total												**7,729,615**	**1,502,090**

Appendix I
Alternative Estimates of Waste Capacity

Table I1: 5-Year Average (mean) Tonnages of Waste Received at Environment Agency Permitted Sites and Incinerators in the Black Country 2013 – 2017 by Site Category

Site Category	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
Incinerator	93,000	12,000	0	109,000	214,000
MRS	122,000	575,000	277,000	39,000	1,013,000
Transfer	188,000	453,000	361,000	183,000	1,185,000
Treatment	85,000	544,000	239,000	53,000	922,000
Total	**487,000**	**1,584,000**	**884,000**	**421,000**	**3,373,000**
Treatment – Recycling	*54,000*	*366,000*	*85,000*	*37,000*	*543,000*
Treatment - Recovery	*31,000*	*179,000*	*154,000*	*16,000*	*380,000*

Source: Environment Agency Operational Incinerators and Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) – 5-year average (mean) tonnages of waste received by Site Category 2013 – 2017[1]

Notes on Table I1:

1. The figures in this table are based on average (mean) tonnages of waste received at permitted sites and incinerators between 2013 and 2017 by Site Category as recorded in the above sources. To avoid 'spurious precision,' all figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes.

[1] Taken from summary table in Excel workbook 'WDI – BC Inputs 2007 – 2017 (Site Cat) – Corrected with Incinerators v 3 (Sep 2019).

2. Due to rounding, Black Country total figures may not add up exactly to the sum of the figures for each Authority, and Black Country/ Authority Treatment – Recycling and Treatment – Recovery figures may not add up exactly to Treatment figures.

3. Tonnages of waste deposited at 'On/In Land' and 'Use of Waste' sites are not recorded in this table, as these are temporary operations not likely to be indicative of available waste capacity going forward.

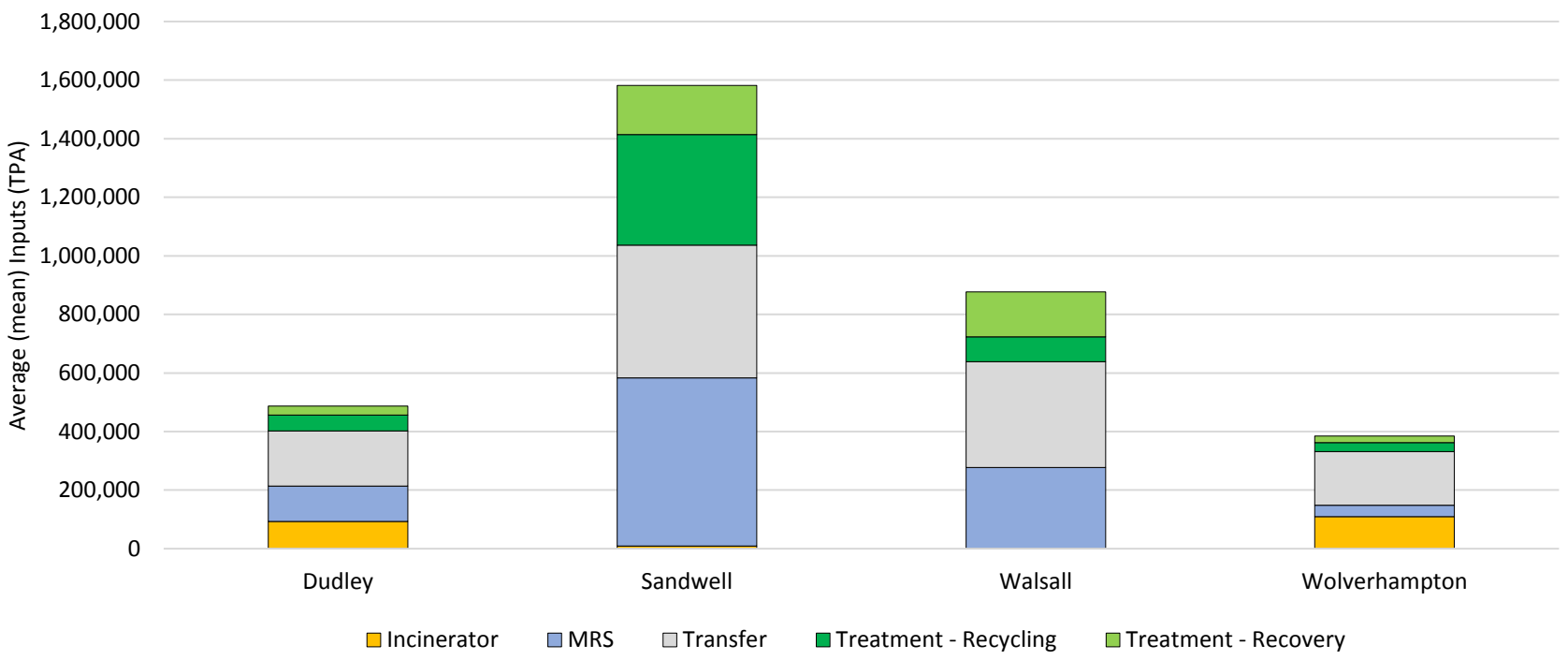
4. Tonnages of waste deposited at 'Landfill' sites are also not included in this table because capacity is finite and is not measured in the same way as other waste management capacity.

5. Although capacity of 'Transfer' sites is included in the table, strictly speaking this is not a waste management process because waste is only held at such sites temporarily for sorting and bulking, and treatment or disposal happens elsewhere. The inclusion of Transfer capacity means that the total capacity figures will include an element of double-counting.

6. The figures for Incinerators and Transfer sites in this table include waste received at Council waste sites whose capacity is summarised separately, so there will be an element of double-counting between the two tables. All of Dudley's and Wolverhampton's Incinerator capacity is at Council sites whereas all of Sandwell's is at commercial sites. The Transfer figures in this table include inputs into Council WTSs and HWRCs which themselves are likely to involve double-counting of waste transferred between sites.

7. Sites falling within the Environment Agency 'Treatment' Site Category have been sub-divided into 'Treatment – Recycling' (= sites whose operations are predominantly preparing for re-use, recycling or composting) and 'Treatment – Recovery' (= sites whose operations are predominantly recovery of waste as fuel or other waste treatment). This is based on analysis of the operations carried out at each 'Treatment' site, using information provided in planning applications and information published on operators' websites.

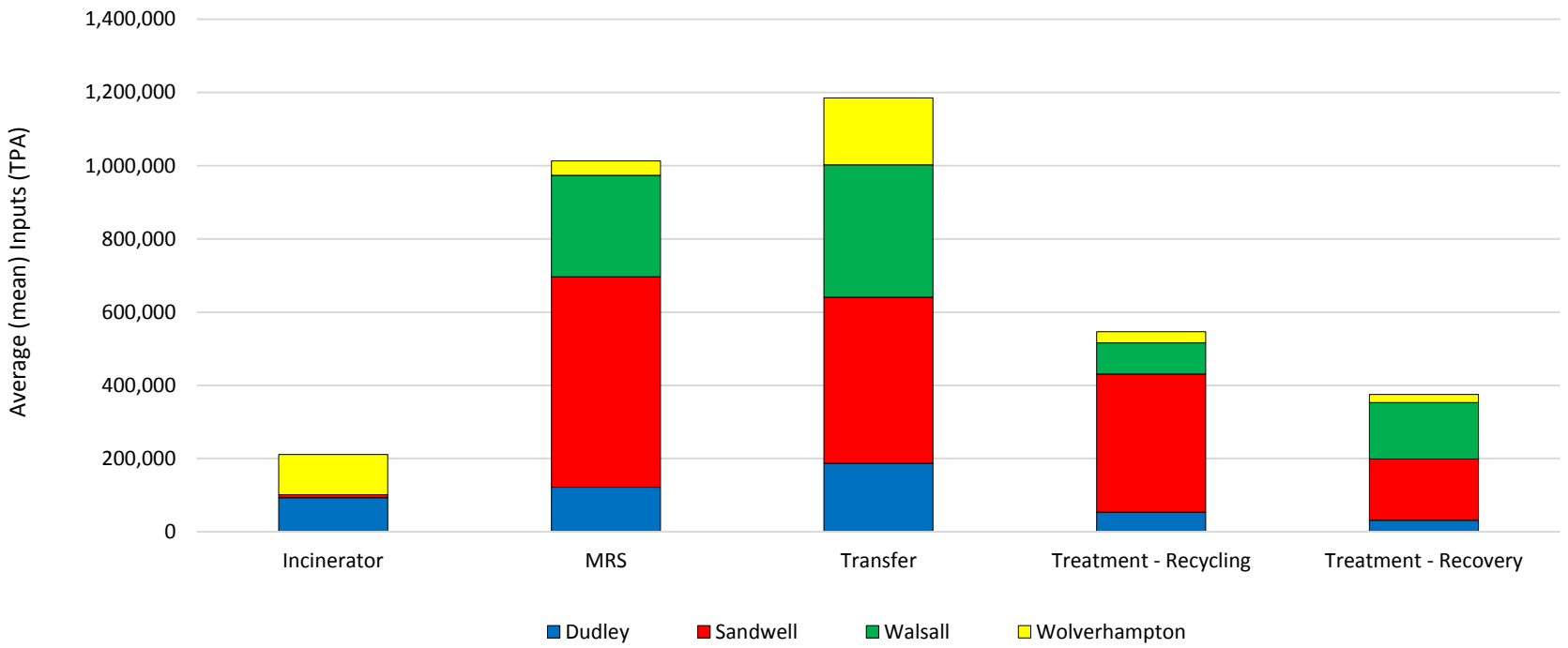
8. Based on the 5-year average 'waste received' 2013 – 2017 by tonnage, it is estimated that around 60% of the Black Country's total 'Treatment' capacity is 'Recycling' and around 40% is 'Recovery.' However, there is considerable variation at individual WPA level. In Sandwell around 70% of 'Treatment' capacity is 'Recycling,' in Dudley and Wolverhampton it is around 60%, similar to the Black Country average, and in Walsall it is only around 36%.



Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2013 - 2017, Environment Agency Operational Incinerators 2013 - 2017

Notes: WDI data has been adjusted to remove sites not in the Black Country and to correct Facility WPA where coded to the wrong Black Country WPA. WDI 'Treatment' Site Category has also been split between sites whose operations are predominantly Recycling (preparing waste for re-use, recycling or composting) and sites whose operations are predominantly Recovery (recovery of waste as fuel or other waste treatment).

5-Year Average (mean) Inputs at Permitted Waste Sites and Incinerators in the Black Country 2013 - 2017 by Site Category (Tonnes Per Annum)



Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2013 - 2017, Environment Agency Operational Incinerators 2013 - 2017

Notes: WDI data has been adjusted to remove sites not in the Black Country and to correct Facility WPA where coded to the wrong Black Country WPA. WDI 'Treatment' Site Category has also been split between sites whose operations are predominantly Recycling (preparing waste for re-use, recycling or composting) and sites whose operations are predominantly Recovery (recovery of waste as fuel or other waste treatment).

Table I2: Estimated Operational Waste Management Capacity in the Black Country by Site Category, 2017 (tonnes per annum)

Site Category	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Black Country
Incinerator	95,000	26,000	0	115,000	236,000
MRS	160,055	618,000	465,000	53,000	1,296,00
Transfer	197,000	392,000	412,000	172,000	1,174,000
Treatment	260,000	964,000	457,000	150,000	1,831,000
Total	**712,000**	**1,999,000**	**1,334,000**	**491,000**	**4,536,000**
Treatment – Recycling	*254,000*	*714,000*	*305,000*	*123,000*	*1,396,000*
Treatment - Recovery	*6,000*	*249,000*	*152,000*	*27,000*	*434,000*

Source: Black Country Waste Sites Database, 2019, Black Country Authorities

Notes on Table I2:

1. The figures in this table are based on estimates of operational capacity at each known waste facility in the Black Country. The estimates are taken from the Black Country Waste Sites Database compiled by the Black Country Authorities during 2018 and 2019. To avoid 'spurious precision,' the total figures in the table have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes.

2. For Environment Agency permitted sites and incinerators the site's operational capacity has been based on average (mean) tonnages of waste received between 2007 and 2017, although in some cases they are based on average tonnages received over a more recent timeframe if there has been a significant change in throughput since 2007.

3. For exempt sites, installations and accredited re-processors, the site's operational capacity has been based on information published on the operator's website or information provided with a planning application where such information is available. Where no information is available there has been no attempt to estimate the site's operational capacity, so it is effectively treated as zero.

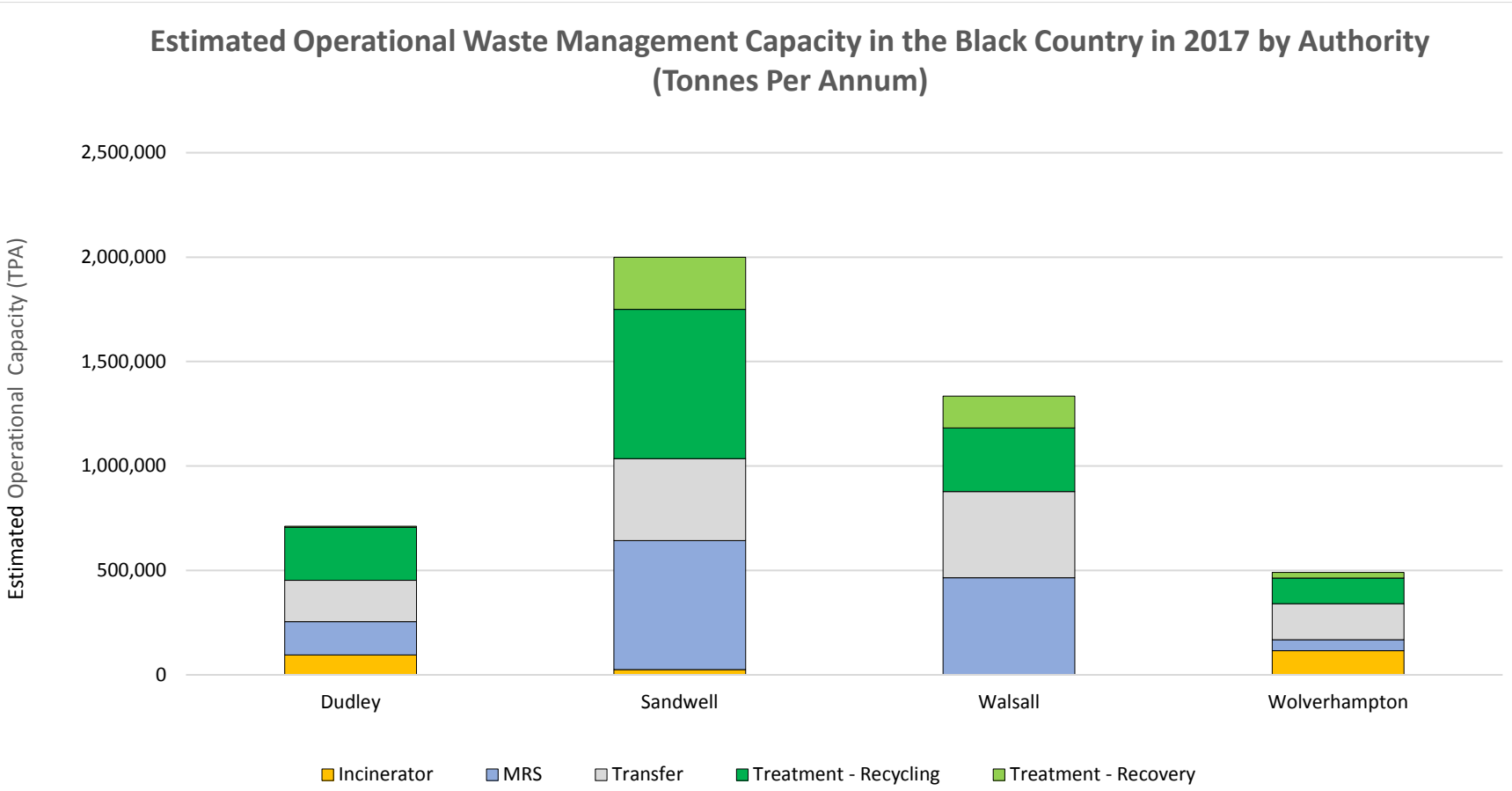
4. Due to rounding, Black Country total figures may not add up exactly to the sum of the figures for each Authority, and Black Country/ Authority Treatment – Recycling and Treatment – Recovery figures may not add up exactly to Treatment figures.

5. Tonnages of waste deposited at 'Landfill' sites are also not included in this table because capacity is finite and is not measured in the same way as other waste management capacity.

6. Although capacity of 'Transfer' sites is included in the table, strictly speaking this is not a waste management process because waste is only held at such sites temporarily for sorting and bulking and treatment or disposal happens elsewhere. The inclusion of Transfer capacity means that the total capacity figures will include an element of double-counting.

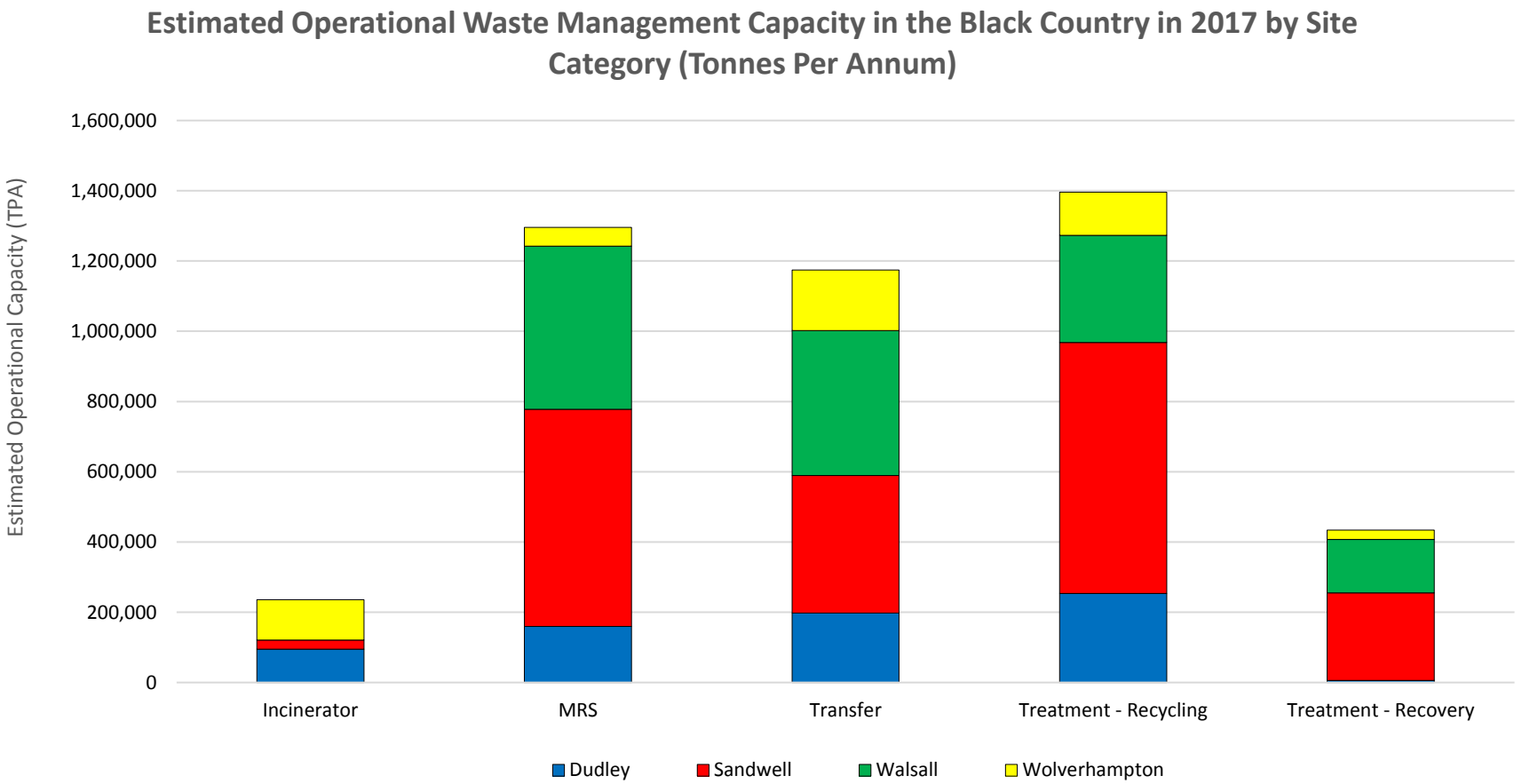
9. The figures for Incinerators and Transfer sites in this table include waste received at Council waste sites whose capacity is summarised separately, so there will be an element of double-counting between the two tables. All of Dudley's and Wolverhampton's Incinerator capacity is at Council sites whereas all of Sandwell's is at commercial sites. The Transfer figures in this table include inputs into Council WTSs and HWRCs which themselves are likely to involve double-counting of waste transferred between sites.

10. Sites falling within the Environment Agency 'Treatment' Site Category have been sub-divided into 'Treatment – Recycling' (= sites whose operations are predominantly preparing for re-use, recycling or composting) and 'Treatment – Recovery' (= sites whose operations are predominantly recovery of waste as fuel or other waste treatment). This is based on analysis of the operations carried out at each 'Treatment' site, using information provided in planning applications and information published on operators' websites.



Source: Black Country Waste Sites Database 2019, Black Country Authorities

Notes: This is based on estimated capacity at individual sites. It is based on average (mean) tonnages of 'waste received' at each site between 2007 and 2017 as recorded in the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) and Operational Incinerators, supplemented by estimated capacity at exempt sites, installations and accredited re-processors where figures are available. Average (mean) 'waste received' has been adjusted where there has been a significant change in recorded throughput in recent years.



Source: Black Country Waste Sites Database 2019, Black Country Authorities

Notes: This is based on estimated capacity at individual sites. It is based on average (mean) tonnages of 'waste received' at each site between 2007 and 2017 as recorded in the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) and Operational Incinerators, supplemented by estimated capacity at exempt sites, installations and accredited re-processors where figures are available. Average (mean) 'waste received' has been adjusted where there has been a significant change in recorded throughput in recent years.

Appendix J
Waste Imported and Exported in 2017 (tonnes) by Basic Waste Category and Region/ Country

Notes on tables in this appendix:

1. All figures in the tables have been rounded to the nearest tonne.

2. The Environment Agency 'Basic Waste Categories' are as follows: Hazardous (self-explanatory), Hhold/ Ind/ Com (= household waste and commercial and industrial (C&I) waste) and Inert/ C&D waste (= inert construction and demolition waste).

3. The 'Site Categories' used in the WDI are as follows: Landfill (= Hazardous Merchant LF, Inert LF, Non Haz (SNRHW) LF), Non Hazardous LF), MRS (= Car Breaker, Metal Recycling, Vehicle Depollution), On/ In Land (= Deposit of waste to land (recovery)), Transfer (= CA Site, Clinical Waste Transfer, Haz Waste Transfer, Inert Waste Transfer, Non-Haz Waste Transfer), Treatment (= Anaerobic Digestion, Biological Treatment, Chemical Treatment, Composting, Haz Waste Transfer/ Treatment, Inert Waste Transfer/ Treatment, Material Recycling Facility, Non-Haz Waste Transfer/ Treatment, Physical Treatment, Physical-Chemical Treatment, WEEE Treatment), Use of Waste (= Construction).

4. The total figures for each year by Site Category and Basic Waste Category may be slightly different due to rounding.

5. The WDI does not record waste sent to Incinerators so the tables do not include this waste. Incinerator returns are published by the Environment Agency separately which include the origin of the waste. The WDI does not record waste received at Incinerators, and the Environment Agency's published Operational Incinerators data only gives the tonnages of waste managed at each site per annum and not the origin of the waste, although this information is information is available from the separate Incinerator Returns.

6. The WDI data has been adjusted where sites that received waste are known to have been coded to the wrong Facility WPA. This affects waste received at the following sites:

    - Unit 5 Bridge Trading Estate in 2015 (in Sandwell but incorrectly coded to Walsall)
    - North Barn Farm Composting in 2015 and 2016 (in West Sussex but incorrectly coded to Sandwell)
    - Bubbenhall Landfill in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (in Warwickshire but incorrectly coded to Coventry)
    - Waste under one of the permits for Aqua Force in 2016 and 2017 (in Staffordshire but incorrectly coded to Wolverhampton)
    - Network Rail, Bescot Sidings in 2016 and 2017 (in Sandwell but incorrectly coded to Walsall)
    - Swancote Farm Composting in 2017 (in Shropshire but incorrectly coded to Wolverhampton).

Imports

Origin Region/Country, Management and Type of Waste Received in the Black Country 2015 - 2017

Table J1 Waste Received at permitted sites in the Black Country in 2017 by origin region and basic waste category (tonnes).

Origin Region	Basic Waste Category			Black Country Total	% Total Waste Received
	Hazardous	Hhold/Ind/Com	Inert/C+D		
East Midlands	33,991	119,335	23,163	**176,489**	**3.73%**
East of England	9,607	40,395	1,071	**51,072**	**1.08%**
London	45,790	49,678	3,493	**98,961**	**2.09%**
North East	4,716	4,877	5,187	**14,780**	**0.31%**
North West	21,960	93,521	5,879	**121,360**	**2.57%**

South East	39,270	52,006	554	**91,830**	**1.94%**
South West	24,516	100,102	3,807	**128,425**	**2.72%**
West Midlands	160,184	2,318,070	1,387,680	**3,865,935**	**81.73%**
Yorks & Humber	24,326	66,196	1,182	**91,705**	**1.94%**
N Ireland	1,141	1,360	534	**3,036**	**0.06%**
Scotland	3,891	2,028	1	**5,919**	**0.13%**
Wales	10,019	31,245	621	**41,884**	**0.89%**
Outside UK	525	2,078	53	**2,655**	**0.06%**
West Midlands Est	48	35,741	173	**35,962**	**0.76%**
TOTAL	**379,984**	**2,916,632**	**1,433,399**	**4,730,015**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017

Table J2a Origin Region/ Country and Waste Management by Site Category of Waste Received in the Black Country, 2016 (tonnes)

Origin Region/ Country	Waste Received by Site Category (tonnes)						Total Waste Received by Origin - Tonnes	Total Waste Received by Origin - %
	Landfill	MRS	On/In Land	Transfer	Treatment	Use of Waste		
East Midlands	59,060	7,465	0	61,833	36,972	0	165,329	3.95%
East of England	5,729	8,787	0	19,765	19,747	0	54,028	1.29%
London	33,014	6,118	0	9,809	33,231	0	82,172	1.97%
North East	369	457	0	929	3,062	0	4,816	0.12%
North West	12,964	6,161	0	71,408	28,425	0	118,958	2.85%
South East	2,694	18,017	0	9,763	40,119	0	70,594	1.69%
South West	4,889	28,484	0	39,329	28,346	0	101,048	2.42%
West Midlands	1,076,017	712,087	320	1,026,386	546,876	0	3,361,687	80.41%
Yorks & Humber	1,752	4,047	0	50,763	20,680	0	77,243	1.85%
N Ireland	0	183	0	68	1,464	0	1,715	0.04%
Scotland	1,142	104	0	694	5,086	0	7,026	0.17%
Wales	853	12,212	0	4,915	16,533	0	34,514	0.83%
Outside UK	0	589	0	375	1,059	0	2,023	0.05%
Origin Not Codeable	0	55,287	0	28,856	15,356	0	99,499	2.38%
TOTAL	**1,198,483**	**859,997**	**320**	**1,324,892**	**796,958**	**0**	**4,180,651**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016

Table J2b Origin Region/ Country and Basic Waste Category of Waste Received in the Black Country, 2016 (tonnes)

Origin Region/ Country	Waste Received by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received by Origin - Tonnes	Total Waste Received by Origin - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
East Midlands	21,425	141,451	2,453	165,329	3.95%
East of England	11,247	41,176	1,605	54,028	1.29%
London	21,152	60,819	201	82,172	1.97%
North East	2,937	1,278	602	4,816	0.12%
North West	17,604	100,087	1,267	118,958	2.85%
South East	37,140	33,129	324	70,594	1.69%
South West	18,892	76,240	5,915	101,048	2.42%
West Midlands	147,873	2,224,210	989,603	3,361,687	80.41%
Yorks & Humber	17,772	58,149	1,322	77,243	1.85%
N Ireland	254	1,461	0	1,715	0.04%
Scotland	2,675	3,126	1,226	7,026	0.17%
Wales	10,494	23,602	418	34,514	0.83%
Outside UK	753	709	562	2,023	0.05%
Origin Not Codeable	427	75,254	23,819	99,499	2.38%
TOTAL	**310,644**	**2,840,690**	**1,029,317**	**4,180,651**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016

Table J3a Origin Region/ Country and Waste Management by Site Category of Waste Received in the Black Country, 2015 (tonnes)

Origin Region/ Country	Waste Received by Site Category (tonnes)						Total Waste Received by Origin - Tonnes	Total Waste Received by Origin - %
	Landfill	MRS	On/In Land	Transfer	Treatment	Use of Waste		
East Midlands	34,221	7,988	0	53,485	43,925	0	139,618	3.54%
East of England	760	6,037	0	5,048	27,060	0	38,906	0.99%
London	6,484	9,982	0	4,328	30,893	0	51,687	1.31%
North East	0	315	0	1,269	4,671	0	6,255	0.16%
North West	10,842	10,528	0	23,423	37,314	0	82,108	2.08%
South East	456	16,016	0	4,523	38,705	0	59,700	1.51%
South West	525	24,959	0	22,862	29,509	0	77,855	1.98%
West Midlands	605,346	920,912	16,114	971,272	823,336	0	3,336,981	84.66%
Yorks & Humber	2,613	2,728	0	27,497	16,996	0	49,834	1.26%
N Ireland	0	33	0	25	545	0	603	0.02%
Scotland	0	216	0	4,011	13,762	0	17,989	0.46%
Wales	10,548	13,855	0	4,633	12,356	0	41,392	1.05%
Outside UK	0	4,332	0	3,115	1,410	0	8,856	0.22%
Origin Not Codeable	0	12,647	0	1,385	15,812	0	29,844	0.76%
TOTAL	**671,796**	**1,030,546**	**16,114**	**1,126,876**	**1,096,294**	**0**	**3,941,626**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015

Table J3b Origin Region/ Country and Basic Waste Category of Waste Received in the Black Country, 2015 (tonnes)

Origin Region/ Country	Waste Received by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received by Origin - Tonnes	Total Waste Received by Origin - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
East Midlands	29,570	85,765	24,283	139,618	3.54%
East of England	18,313	20,551	42	38,906	0.99%
London	21,701	29,942	43	51,687	1.31%
North East	4,442	1,813	0	6,255	0.16%
North West	17,564	63,643	901	82,108	2.08%
South East	33,591	26,022	87	59,700	1.51%
South West	24,349	53,389	117	77,855	1.98%
West Midlands	167,464	2,337,846	831,671	3,336,981	84.66%
Yorks & Humber	13,822	36,006	6	49,834	1.26%
N Ireland	167	436	0	603	0.02%
Scotland	5,709	12,280	0	17,989	0.46%
Wales	12,194	28,917	282	41,392	1.05%
Outside UK	1,522	7,334	0	8,856	0.22%
Origin Not Codeable	388	29,456	0	29,844	0.76%
TOTAL	**350,795**	**2,733,400**	**857,432**	**3,941,627**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015

Origin WPA of Waste Originating in the West Midlands Received in the Black Country 2015 - 2017

Table J4 Waste from the West Midlands Received in the Black Country by Origin WPA, 2017 (tonnes)

Origin WPA	Waste Imported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received from West Midlands - Tonnes	Total Waste Received from West Midlands - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Birmingham	19,082	131,641	154,655	**305,378**	**7.86%**
Coventry	4,558	28,687	2,274	**35,519**	**0.91%**
Solihull	673	763	2,902	**4,339**	**0.11%**
Dudley	3,319	115,645	272,650	**391,613**	**10.08%**
Sandwell	4,715	185,458	87,316	**277,488**	**7.15%**
Walsall	6,147	142,788	17,338	**166,273**	**4.28%**
Wolverhampton	13,936	65,120	79,880	**158,935**	**4.09%**
Herefordshire	722	3,023	62	**3,807**	**0.10%**
Shropshire	8,123	17,108	15,414	**40,645**	**1.05%**
Telford & Wrekin	3,840	20,259	20,124	**44,224**	**1.14%**
Staffordshire	10,366	105,804	13,230	**129,399**	**3.33%**
Stoke-on-Trent	4,488	3,870	295	**8,653**	**0.22%**
Warwickshire	4,416	48,032	239	**52,688**	**1.36%**
Worcestershire	6,624	51,652	17,100	**75,376**	**1.94%**
West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ Est'd	*69,281*	*1,415,569*	*704,375*	***2,189,225***	***56.37%***

Origin WPA	Waste Imported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received from West Midlands - Tonnes	Total Waste Received from West Midlands - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
TOTAL	**160,290**	**2,335,418**	**1,387,853**	**3,883,562**	**100.00%**
WMCA Area	***52,430***	***670,102***	***617,014***	***1,339,546***	***34.49%***
Black Country	***28,116***	***509,011***	***457,183***	***994,310***	***25.60%***

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017

Table J5 Waste from the West Midlands Received in the Black Country by Origin WPA, 2016 (tonnes)

Origin WPA	Waste Imported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received from West Midlands - Tonnes	Total Waste Received from West Midlands - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Birmingham	22,844	47,580	91,772	**162,195**	**4.82%**
Coventry	3,666	44,292	138	**48,096**	**1.43%**
Solihull	482	1,655	840	**2,976**	**0.09%**
Dudley	4,828	136,994	239,353	**381,175**	**11.34%**
Sandwell	4,228	178,651	61,545	**244,424**	**7.27%**
Walsall	4,784	141,203	17,909	**163,896**	**4.88%**
Wolverhampton	16,910	89,263	63,566	**169,739**	**5.05%**
Herefordshire	859	4,049	45	**4,953**	**0.15%**
Shropshire	7,479	14,029	4,260	**25,768**	**0.77%**

Origin WPA	Waste Imported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received from West Midlands - Tonnes	Total Waste Received from West Midlands - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Telford & Wrekin	5,022	16,566	4,403	**25,991**	**0.77%**
Staffordshire	10,514	127,281	17,580	**155,375**	**4.62%**
Stoke-on-Trent	2,872	3,583	144	**6,599**	**0.20%**
Warwickshire	1,977	32,252	2,130	**36,359**	**1.08%**
Worcestershire	7,027	50,547	31,805	**89,380**	**2.66%**
West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ Est'd	*54,382*	*1,336,264*	*454,114*	***1,844,760***	***54.88%***
TOTAL	**147,873**	**2,224,210**	**989,603**	**3,361,687**	**100.00%**
WMCA Area	**57,741**	**639,638**	**475,122**	**1,172,501**	**34.88%**
Black Country	**30,749**	**546,112**	**382,373**	**959,234**	**28.53%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016

Table J6 Waste from the West Midlands Received in the Black Country by Origin WPA, 2015 (tonnes)

Origin WPA	Waste Imported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received from West Midlands - Tonnes	Total Waste Received from West Midlands - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Birmingham	25,452	65,111	28,876	**119,439**	**3.58%**
Coventry	4,138	36,282	30	**40,451**	**1.21%**
Solihull	4,010	3,263	1,814	**9,087**	**0.27%**
Dudley	6,369	111,291	251,213	**368,873**	**11.05%**
Sandwell	7,378	315,596	37,238	**360,212**	**10.79%**
Walsall	6,788	81,159	16,368	**104,314**	**3.13%**
Wolverhampton	29,181	79,269	27,860	**136,310**	**4.08%**
Herefordshire	811	3,045	587	**4,444**	**0.13%**
Shropshire	4,834	15,401	3,155	**23,390**	**0.70%**
Telford & Wrekin	4,808	12,089	368	**17,265**	**0.52%**
Staffordshire	12,883	169,056	14,854	**196,793**	**5.90%**
Stoke-on-Trent	2,684	7,100	20	**9,804**	**0.29%**
Warwickshire	3,870	18,235	1,457	**23,562**	**0.71%**
Worcestershire	11,826	39,908	3,486	**55,220**	**1.65%**
West Midlands WPA Not Codeable/ Est'd	*42,432*	*1,381,041*	*444,344*	***1,867,817***	***55.97%***
TOTAL	**167,464**	**2,337,846**	**831,671**	**3,336,981**	**100.00%**

Origin WPA	Waste Imported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received from West Midlands - Tonnes	Total Waste Received from West Midlands - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
WMCA Area	*83,316*	*691,971*	*363,398*	*1,138,685*	*34.12%*
Black Country	*49,716*	*587,315*	*332,678*	*969,709*	*29.06%*

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015

Exports

Destination Region / Country and Management of Waste Originating in the Black Country 2015 - 2017

Table J7 Waste Received at permitted sites in England and Wales in 2017 (tonnes) – origin Black Country by destination region and basic waste category

Destination Region	Basic Waste Category			Origin Black Country - Destination Total	Origin Black Country - Destination %
	Hazardous	Hhold/Ind/Com	Inert/C+D		
East Midlands	11,221	101,607	2,609	**115,437**	**6.27%**
East of England	1,490	2,316	267	**4,074**	**0.22%**
London	1	8,088	4	**8,093**	**0.44%**
North East	1,647	720	9	**2,376**	**0.13%**
North West	3,148	13,524	418	**17,089**	**0.93%**
South East	1,401	11,806	692	**13,900**	**0.75%**
South West	487	122,866	13	**123,365**	**6.70%**
Wales	1,849	28,176	82	**30,106**	**1.63%**
West Midlands	44,179	756,265	706,438	**1,506,881**	**81.82%**
Yorks & Humber	2,150	7,950	10,342	**20,443**	**1.11%**
TOTAL	**65,723**	**1,025,143**	**720,793**	**1,841,764**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017 and Natural Resources Wales, Welsh Waste Data Interrogator (WWDI) 2017

Table J8a Destination Region/ Country and Waste Management by Site Category of Origin Waste Black Country, 2016 (tonnes)

Destination Region/ Country	Waste Exported by Destination Site Category (tonnes)						Total Codeable Black Country Waste by Destination - Tonnes	Total Codeable Black Country Waste by Destination - %
	Landfill	MRS	On/In Land	Transfer	Treatment*	Use of Waste		
East Midlands	16,453	1,875	0	39,540	54,187	0	112,055	6.44%
East of England	1,011	241	0	25	938	0	2,216	0.13%
London	0	6,008	0	0	9,784	0	15,792	0.91%
North East	49	158	0	0	1,823	0	2,031	0.12%
North West	19,988	1,251	0	783	917	0	22,939	1.32%
South East	173	110	0	10	5,793	0	6,086	0.35%
South West	61	57,615	0	47	11,014	0	68,737	3.95%
West Midlands	466,324	185,353	103,173	453,752	248,380	30	1,457,012	83.70%
Yorks & Humber	310	7,668	0	230	8,105	0	16,314	0.94%
Wales	226	30,861	0	481	6,097	0	37,664	2.16%
TOTAL	**504,595**	**291,141**	**103,173**	**494,869**	**347,038**	**30**	**1,740,846**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016, Natural Resources Wales, Welsh Waste Data Interrogator (WWDI) 2016

*Includes waste received at 'Reprocessing' and 'Treatment' sites in Wales.

Table J8b Destination Region/ Country and Waste Management by Basic Waste Category of Origin Waste Black Country, 2016 (tonnes)

Destination Region/ Country	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Codeable Black Country Waste by Destination - Tonnes	Total Codeable Black Country Waste by Destination - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
East Midlands	11,626	99,076	1,352	112,055	6.44%
East of England	1,080	1,106	29	2,216	0.13%
London	6,006	9,786	0	15,792	0.91%
North East	511	1,470	49	2,031	0.12%
North West	2,227	777	19,934	22,939	1.32%
South East	202	4,677	1,208	6,086	0.35%
South West	145	68,546	46	68,737	3.95%
West Midlands	41,625	805,847	609,540	1,457,012	83.70%
Yorks & Humber	1,373	7,704	7,237	16,314	0.94%
Wales	2,496	34,403	765	37,664	2.16%
TOTAL	**67,291**	**1,033,394**	**640,160**	**1,740,846**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016, Natural Resources Wales, Welsh Waste Data Interrogator (WWDI) 2016

Table J9a Destination Region/ Country and Waste Management by Site Category of Origin Waste Black Country, 2015 (tonnes)

Destination Region/ Country	Waste Exported by Destination Site Category (tonnes)						Total Codeable Black Country Waste by Destination – Tonnes	Total Codeable Black Country Waste by Destination - %
	Landfill	MRS	On/In Land	Transfer	Treatment*	Use of Waste		
East Midlands	16,069	1,897	0	40,261	32,825	0	91,053	4.78%
East of England	188	186	0	59	79	0	512	0.03%
London	0	5	0	6	7,895	0	7,906	0.41%
North East	135	4	0	2	3,159	0	3,301	0.17%
North West	225	576	0	1,542	6,535	0	8,877	0.47%
South East	0	7	0	0	4,647	0	4,654	0.24%
South West	1	86,567	0	9	9,631	0	96,207	5.05%
West Midlands	556,498	201,082	176,194	374,201	337,199	68	1,645,241	86.33%
Yorks & Humber	127	4,796	0	3,576	9,470	0	17,968	0.94%
Wales	1,652	23,946	0	3	4,544	0	30,145	1.58%
TOTAL	**574,895**	**319,065**	**176,194**	**419,658**	**415,984**	**68**	**1,905,864**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015, Natural Resources Wales, Welsh Waste Data Interrogator (WWDI) 2015

*Includes waste received at 'Reprocessing' and 'Treatment' sites in Wales.

Table J9b Destination Region/ Country and Waste Management by Basic Waste Category of Origin Waste Black Country, 2015 (tonnes)

Destination Region/ Country	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Codeable Black Country Waste by Destination - Tonnes	Total Codeable Black Country Waste by Destination - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
East Midlands	9,877	80,929	247	91,053	4.78%
East of England	129	383	0	512	0.03%
London	10	7,896	0	7,906	0.41%
North East	473	2,809	19	3,301	0.17%
North West	2,418	6,346	112	8,877	0.47%
South East	16	2,731	1,907	4,654	0.24%
South West	79	96,128	0	96,207	5.05%
West Midlands	62,407	831,713	751,122	1,645,241	86.33%
Yorks & Humber	1,001	9,567	7,400	17,968	0.94%
Wales	450	25,918	3,777	30,145	1.58%
TOTAL	**76,861**	**1,064,421**	**764,583**	**1,905,865**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015, Natural Resources Wales, Welsh Waste Data Interrogator (WWDI) 2015

Notes on tables J7 – J9b

1. There is only information on Black Country waste received at sites in England and Wales because there are no data sets equivalent to the WDI and WWDI for Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Waste Sites and Capacity Tool published by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) gives details of the annual tonnages of waste received at permitted sites but does not identify the origin of wastes. The Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland) (DOENI) does not publish licensing returns for permitted sites. It is therefore

unknown how much waste from the Black Country ended up in these countries, but given the distances involved it is unlikely to be a significant amount.

2. The WWDI uses the same 'Site Categories' as the WDI except that there is a 'Reprocessing' category which does not occur in the WDI. Waste received at 'Reprocessing' sites in Wales has therefore been added to waste received at 'Treatment' sites to give a combined figure for waste sent for 'Treatment' in Wales.

3. The figures in these tables only relate to waste whose Origin WPA is Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton. A significant tonnage of waste in both WDI and WWDI is 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' or 'West Midlands Estimated,' some of which is likely to have originated in the Black Country.

Destination WPA of Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported within the West Midlands 2015 – 2017

Table J10 Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the West Midlands by Destination WPA, 2017 (tonnes)

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Birmingham	817	24,590	2,624	**28,031**	**1.86%**
Coventry	0	7	128	**135**	**0.01%**
Solihull	0	16,145	91	**16,236**	**1.08%**
Dudley	2,697	110,344	254,749	**367,790**	**24.41%**
Sandwell	10,831	229,776	129,288	**369,895**	**24.55%**
Walsall	12,756	127,477	24,531	**164,764**	**10.93%**
Wolverhampton	1,832	41,413	48,615	**91,861**	**6.10%**
Herefordshire	0	0	0	**0**	**0.00%**
Shropshire	11	5,380	0	**5,391**	**0.36%**
Telford & Wrekin	206	23,701	9,612	**33,519**	**2.22%**
Staffordshire	374	102,752	212,182	**315,307**	**20.92%**
Stoke-on-Trent	411	187	0	**599**	**0.04%**
Warwickshire	13,741	40,906	13,221	**67,867**	**4.50%**
Worcestershire	502	33,586	11,397	**45,485**	**3.02%**
TOTAL	**44,179**	**756,265**	**706,438**	**1,506,881**	**100.00%**

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
WMCA Area	***28,933***	***549,753***	***460,027***	***1,038,712***	***68.93%***
Black Country	***28,116***	***509,011***	***457,183***	***994,310***	***65.98%***

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017

Table J11 Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the West Midlands by Destination WPA, 2016 (tonnes)

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Birmingham	421	28,584	874	**29,879**	**2.05%**
Coventry	0	8	0	**8**	**0.00%**
Solihull	0	15,417	261	**15,678**	**1.08%**
Dudley	2,317	142,444	248,969	**393,731**	**27.02%**
Sandwell	13,729	229,824	101,601	**345,155**	**23.69%**
Walsall	12,889	122,435	23,227	**158,552**	**10.88%**
Wolverhampton	1,814	51,408	8,574	**61,796**	**4.24%**
Herefordshire	8	0	0	**8**	**0.00%**
Shropshire	20	6,803	0	**6,823**	**0.47%**
Telford & Wrekin	2	24,998	2,015	**27,015**	**1.85%**
Staffordshire	2,462	95,589	215,024	**313,074**	**21.49%**

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	**Hhold/ Ind/ Com**	**Inert/ C&D**		
Stoke-on-Trent	659	761	2	**1,421**	**0.10%**
Warwickshire	6,501	41,871	4,462	**52,833**	**3.63%**
Worcestershire	803	45,705	4,531	**51,039**	**3.50%**
TOTAL	**41,625**	**805,847**	**609,540**	**1,457,012**	**100.00%**
WMCA Area	***31,170***	***590,121***	***383,507***	***1,004,799***	***68.96%***
Black Country	***30,749***	***546,112***	***382,373***	***959,234***	***65.84%***

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016

Table J12 Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the West Midlands by Destination WPA, 2015 (tonnes)

Destination WPA	**Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)**			**Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes**	**Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - %**
	Hazardous	**Hhold/ Ind/ Com**	**Inert/ C&D**		
Birmingham	383	24,644	670	**25,697**	**1.56%**
Coventry	2	8	0	**10**	**0.00%**
Solihull	0	13,810	357	**14,167**	**0.86%**
Dudley	2,524	230,900	259,808	**493,232**	**29.98%**
Sandwell	14,087	245,313	39,348	**298,748**	**18.16%**
Walsall	31,944	54,306	23,195	**109,445**	**6.65%**

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received in West Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Wolverhampton	1,161	56,796	10,326	**68,283**	**4.15%**
Herefordshire	20	0	0	**20**	**0.00%**
Shropshire	14	9,944	2	**9,960**	**0.61%**
Telford & Wrekin	5	37,864	10,732	**48,601**	**2.95%**
Staffordshire	1,547	85,429	401,466	**488,442**	**29.69%**
Stoke-on-Trent	901	887	6	**1,795**	**0.11%**
Warwickshire	9,790	28,261	1,961	**40,012**	**2.43%**
Worcestershire	29	43,552	3,250	**46,830**	**2.85%**
TOTAL	**62,407**	**831,713**	**751,122**	**1,645,241**	**100.00%**
WMCA Area	***50,101***	***625,777***	***333,705***	***1,009,582***	***61.36%***
Black Country	***49,716***	***587,315***	***332,678***	***969,709***	***58.94%***

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015

Notes on tables J10-12:

1. The figures in these tables relate to waste coded as Origin Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton only. However, the origin of waste is not always specified in the returns to the Environment Agency and this is not a requirement for waste permits. Consequently, around 6 million tonnes of the waste received at permitted sites in England in and nearly 5 million tonnes of the waste received in 2015 was recorded in the WDI as 'West Midlands WPA Not Codeable' or 'West Midlands Estimated.' Some of this will have almost certainly have arisen in the Black Country but we have no way of knowing how much or how and where it was managed.
2. The West Midlands sites outside the Black Country that received the largest tonnages of Black Country waste during 2015 - 2017 were:

- Saredon Hill Quarry (NRS Aggregates) in Staffordshire, which received nearly 100,000 tonnes of Inert/ C&D waste from Walsall and Wolverhampton in 2016 and nearly 130,000 tonnes in 2017
- Hollybush Farm (Jack Moody) in Staffordshire, which received around 30,000 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/ C&D waste mainly from Walsall and Wolverhampton in 2016 and more than 60,000 tonnes in 2017
- Long Marston MRS (Sims) in Worcestershire, which received nearly 45,000 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind/ Com waste mainly from Sandwell in 2016 and around 33,000 tonnes in 2017
- Acton Composting and Coven Composting (Veolia) in Staffordshire, which together received more than 30,000 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind/ Com waste from Dudley and Wolverhampton in 2016 and more than 25,000 tonnes in 2017
- Brookfields AD Plant (Lower Reule Farm) in Staffordshire, which received nearly 37,000 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind/ Com waste from Wolverhampton in 2015, nearly 39,000 tonnes in 2016 and more than 23,000 tonnes in 2017
- Ettingdon MRF (Pure Recycling) in Warwickshire, which received around 25,000 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind/ Com waste from Sandwell in 2016 and more than 23,000 tonnes in 2017
- Ling Hall Landfill (Veolia) in Warwickshire, which received more than 6,000 tonnes of mostly Hazardous waste from Dudley, Walsall and Wolverhampton and more than 13,000 tonnes in 2017.

Destination WPA of Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the East Midlands 2015 – 2017

Table J13 Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the East Midlands by Destination WPA, 2017 (tonnes)

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Derby	12	1,841	18	1,871	1.62%
Derbyshire	3,331	15,939	2,214	21,484	18.61%
Leicester	4	40,343	1	40,349	34.95%
Leicestershire	264	15,890	0	16,154	13.99%
Lincolnshire	12	4,446	35	4,492	3.89%
Northamptonshire	7,108	492	340	7,939	6.88%
Nottingham	95	81	1	177	0.15%
Nottinghamshire	395	22,575	0	22,969	19.90%
Rutland	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	**11,221**	**101,607**	**2,609**	**115,437**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017

Table J14 Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the East Midlands by Destination WPA, 2016 (tonnes)

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Derby	10	1,383	20	1,412	1.26%
Derbyshire	3,759	3,534	1,171	8,464	7.55%
Leicester	0	36,334	0	36,334	32.42%
Leicestershire	322	16,827	14	17,163	15.32%
Lincolnshire	30	4,079	25	4,134	3.69%
Northamptonshire	7,039	893	0	7,932	7.08%
Nottingham	150	657	0	807	0.72%
Nottinghamshire	316	35,370	123	35,808	31.96%
Rutland	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	**11,626**	**99,076**	**1,352**	**112,055**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016

Table J15 Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the East Midlands by Destination WPA, 2015 (tonnes)

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received in East Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received in East Midlands Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Derby	12	882	0	893	0.98%
Derbyshire	2,483	4,903	247	7,633	8.38%
Leicester	58	11,259	0	11,317	12.43%
Leicestershire	182	23,377	0	23,559	25.87%
Lincolnshire	21	4,473	0	4,494	4.94%
Northamptonshire	6,944	209	0	7,153	7.86%
Nottingham	15	65	0	80	0.09%
Nottinghamshire	162	35,761	0	35,923	39.45%
Rutland	0	0	0	0	0.00%
TOTAL	**9,877**	**80,929**	**247**	**91,053**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015

Notes on Tables J13 – J15:

1. There appears to have been an overall increase in waste exported from the Black Country to the East Midlands between 2015 and 2016. The East Midlands sites that received the largest tonnages of waste from the Black Country during 2015 – 2017 were:

    - Casepak MRF in Leicester, which received around 35,000 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind Com waste (EWC 20: Municipal Waste) from Walsall and Wolverhampton and around 40,000 tonnes in 2017
    - Johnsons Aggregates WTS (Bunny Hill) in Nottinghamshire, which received around 35,000 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind/ Com (EWC 19: Waste and Water Treatment Wastes) from Dudley and Wolverhampton and more than 20,000 tonnes in 2017

- New Albion Landfill (Veolia) in Leicestershire, which received more than 16,000 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind/ Com (EWC 19: Waste and Water Treatment Wastes) from Walsall in 2016 and more than 15,000 tonnes in 2017
- East Northants Resource Management Facility (RMF) (Augean South) in Northamptonshire, which received more than 7,000 tonnes of Hazardous and Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste (mainly EWC 19: Waste and Water Treatment Wastes) from Dudley and Wolverhampton in 2017.

2. Analysis of the exported waste by EWC Sub Chapter shows that the waste exported to Casepak from Walsall and Wolverhampton was 'other municipal waste', which is not surprising given that both authorities had short-term waste contracts to manage dry recyclable waste at this facility. The waste from Dudley and Wolverhampton exported to the Bunny Hill site, and most of the waste exported to the East Northants RMF, was from 'incineration or pyrolysis of waste' suggesting that both authorities had short-term contracts with these sites for recovery of IBA (incinerator bottom ash). The waste exported from Walsall to the New Albion Landfill was from 'physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation - decyanidation - neutralisation)' suggesting this was residues from one of Walsall's hazardous and non-hazardous waste treatment facilities.

Destination WPA of Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the South West 2015 – 2017

Table J16 Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the South West by Destination WPA, 2017 (tonnes)

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Bristol	102	119,474	0	119,575	96.93%
Cornwall	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Devon	2	26	0	28	0.02%
Dorset	31	11	0	41	0.03%
Gloucestershire	318	3,305	13	3,635	2.95%
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0.00%
South Gloucestershire	35	0	0	35	0.03%
Swindon	0	51	0	51	0.04%
TOTAL	**487**	**122,815**	**13**	**123,365**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2017

Table J17 Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the South West by Destination WPA, 2016 (tonnes)

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Bristol	29	65,069	40	65,139	94.77%
Cornwall	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Devon	0	139	0	139	0.20%
Dorset	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Gloucestershire	108	3,242	6	3,356	4.88%
Somerset	0	48	0	48	0.07%
South Gloucestershire	7	1	0	8	0.01%
Swindon	0	47	0	47	0.07%
TOTAL	**144**	**68,546**	**46**	**68,736**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2016

Table J18 Waste Originating in the Black Country Exported to the South West by Destination WPA, 2015 (tonnes)

Destination WPA	Waste Exported by Basic Waste Category (tonnes)			Total Waste Received Origin Codeable Black Country - Tonnes	Total Waste Received Origin Codeable Black Country - %
	Hazardous	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Inert/ C&D		
Bristol	39	93,346	0	93,385	97.07%
Cornwall	1	364	0	365	0.38%
Devon	0	1,138	0	1,138	1.18%
Dorset	6	0	0	6	0.01%
Gloucestershire	25	1,269	0	1,295	1.35%
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0.00%
South Gloucestershire	6	1	0	7	0.01%
Swindon	0	10	0	10	0.01%
TOTAL	**78**	**96,118**	**0**	**96,206**	**100.00%**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2015

Notes on Tables J16 – J18:

1. There appears to have been an overall increase in waste exported from the Black Country to the South West between 2016 and 2017. Nearly all of the waste exported to the South West 2015 – 2017 was received at just three sites:

- Royal Edward Dock MRS (Sims) in Bristol received by far the most waste from the Black Country, more than 116,000 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind/ Com (EWC 20: Municipal Wastes) in 2017, around 57,000 tonnes in 2016 and nearly 100,000 tonnes in 2015, mainly from Sandwell
- Toddington Treatment Centre (William Gilder) in Gloucestershire received more than 2,300 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind/ Com waste (EWC 20: Municipal Wastes) and Inert/ C&D waste (EWC 17: Construction & Demolition Wastes) in 2016 and 2017, mainly from Walsall
- Sims MRS in Exeter (Devon), received more than 1,000 tonnes of Hhold/ Ind/ Com Waste (EWC 16: Wastes Not Otherwise Specified in the List) in 2015, mostly from Wolverhampton.

2. Analysis of the WDI data by EWC Sub Chapter indicates that most of the waste received at the Royal Edward Dock MRS was metal shredding wastes. The waste sent to the Toddington facility from Walsall is known to be street sweeping/ gully waste, because Walsall Council has a short-term contract to manage these wastes at this facility.

Appendix K
Imports Schedule (Imports of Waste in Excess of 10,000 tpa)

This data only provides a 'snapshot' of waste movements in a particular year and may not be typical.

The regions along the top of the table relate to where the imported waste originated from.

Table K1 Imports to Landfill Sites (>10,000 tonnes)

Site	Facility Type	Basic Waste Category	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
Edwin Richards Landfill Site, Sandwell	Non Hazardous LF	Inert/C+D	94,408					395			116,724	280				20		**211,827**
Highfields South Landfill Site, Walsall	Non Hazardous LF	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	551								24	05,954						**106,529**
Himley Quarry Landfill, Dudley	Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	16,066	1,248	19	4		6,540	401	2,462	34,206	57,434	7			1,117		**119,504**
Ketley Quarry Landfill	Inert LF	Inert/C+D	190,362															**190,362**
Oak Farm Quarry Landfill, Dudley	Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	67,143	22,348	1,689	21,131	4,188	7,920	211	1,386	68,357	363,036						**557,409**

Table K2 Imports to MRS (>10,000 tonnes)

Site	Facility Type	Basic Waste Category	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
Alutrade Ltd, Oldbury	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Hhold/Ind/Com										30,335						**30,335**
Tandom Metallurgical (Midlands) Limited, Apex Road, Walsall	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	4,753	1,290	1,509	155	464	1,567	516	1,062	2,596	3,753	1,301	738	116	319	517	**20,656**
Brookes Metals M R S, (Metal & Waste Recycling Ltd) - Cradley Metal Recycling Centre[1]	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	-	1,193	303	1,520	66	541		1,037	10,963	125,966	111			907		**142,607**
Consolidated Stainless Recycling, E L G Haniel Metals Ltd, Rowley Regis	Metal recycling site	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										17,204						**17,204**
E L G Haniel Metals Ltd, Darlaston	Metal recycling site	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										13,806						**13,806**
E M R Darlaston Fridge Plant,	Metal Recycling installation	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										49,335						**49,335**
European Metal Recycling Limited, Darlaston	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com										297,083						**297,083**
E M R Smethwick - Baler Yard	Metal recycling site	Hhold/Ind/Com										16,473						**16,473**
European Metal Recycling Limited - Smethwick	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com										48,026						**48,026**
G E S Recycling Ltd, Wolverhampton	Metal recycling site	Hhold/Ind/Com	1,659								11,585	3,858						**17,102**
Geo Johnson (Metals) Ltd, Dudley	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com										11,565						**11,565**
Chas B Pugh Limited, Heath Road, Darlaston	Metal Recycling Site <25000 tps	Hazardous, Inert/C+D										16,263						**16,263**

[1] N.B. This site is included in the 'divestment package' required by the Competition & Markets Authority as a condition of allowing takeover of MWR by EMR to go ahead.

Site	Facility Type	Basic Waste Category	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
J T W Metals Ltd, Ettingshall, Wolverhampton	Metal Recycling Site <25000 tps	Inert/C+D										13,000						**13,000**
R Davies Metals & Sons Ltd, Dudley	Metal recycling, vehicle storage, depollution	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	10,934	234						10	8,790							**19,968**
Sims Group UK Limited, Rabone Lane, Smethwick	Metal Recycling installation	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	60,716	1,828	3,080	8	29	3,219	9,144	14,507	83,211		33			10,850		**186,625**
Richards & Jerrom Ltd, Tipton	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com		187	3,319			161	5,624	1,625	882	4,126	3,674			533		**20,131**
Shakespeares M R S, Kingswinford	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com	13,446		680				20	45	7,460	4,100						**25,751**
Sims Group U K Limited - M R S, Halesowen	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	17,577	645	271	1	0	29	244	36	7,278		2		1	191		**26,275**
Cable And Alloys (Willenhall) Limited, Springvale Street, Willenhall	Metal recycling site	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	3,182	183	1,252	25		609	2,227	443	4,167	445	93	7		43		**12,676**
T J Metals Ltd, Sandwell	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Inert/C+D										11,868						**11,868**
H. L. Thorne & Co. Limited, Union Road, Oldbury	Metal recycling site	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	2	1,075	228	199	476	955	195	4,253	365	3,071	386	413		494	40	**12,152**
Sims Group U K Ltd, Unit 60 Anne Road, Smethwick	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	5,919	98	185	38	105	602	103	524	3,199		38		25	2,922	206	**13,964**
Wades Of Wednesbury Ltd, Coseley	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D		192	1,458	2,282			3,759	6,083	698	4,357		26		1,115		**19,970**
Dartmouth Global Trading Co. Limited, Woodside Works, Dudley	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	34	40	1,076	1,962	1,333	2,155	7,827	1,663	4,507	222	1,349			27		**22,195**

Table K3 Imports to Transfer Facilities (>10,000 tonnes)

Site	Facility Type	Basic Waste Category	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
Biffa G S Environmental Limited, Aldridge Waste Transfer Station	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	2,785	31,425			1,149	11,193	7,789		81,881		26,552					**162,774**
Anchor Lane Household Waste Site (Enterprise Plc), Wolverhampton*	Household Waste Amenity Site	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	10,828															**10,828**
Biffa Tipton Waste Transfer Station, A Smith & Sons (Waste Disposal) Limited	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D						70			50	65,998						**66,118**
Black Country Skips, Bilston	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										16,790						**16,790**
Enablelink Ltd, Budden Road Waste Transfer Station, Coseley	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										25,261						**25,261**
Midland Waste Treatment Ltd, Bull Lane Works Waste Treatment & Transfer Station, Brandon Way, West Bromwich	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D		19,839	8,177	9,064		33,328	933	20,923	38,020	122,793	18,082					**271,159**
Eagle Recovery And Transfer Hub (Serco Limited), Sandwell*	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	120,867															**120,867**
Environmental Contracts Limited, Dudley	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										20,825						**20,825**
Envirosol Environmental Management Facility Brownhills**	Haz Waste Transfer	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	289	2,090	772	578	793	2,548	1,135	1,375	4,454		1,322	480	1,127			**16,963**
Sims Group U K Holdings Limited, Foundry Lane, Smethwick	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com	16,912	14,190	1,108	642	380	90	61	26,110	1,822		181		147	53		**61,696**
Fryers Road Household Waste Site &	Household, Commercial & Industrial	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/C	101,421															**101,421**

Site	Facility Type	Basic Waste Category	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
Transfer Station (Suez Recycling And Recovery U K Ltd), Walsall*	Waste T Stn + Household Waste Amenity Site	om, Inert/C+D																
Dudley Green Waste Transfer Facility, Lister Road*	HCI Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/Ind/C om	24,053															**24,053**
Grinsells Skip Hire, Smethwick	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/C om, Inert/C+D										16,409						**16,409**
Interserve Site Services (Interserve Construction Ltd), Aldridge	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/C om, Inert/C+D	18,350	698				6	5		28,921					13		**47,992**
Neachells Lane Transfer Station (Suez Recycling And Recovery Uk Ltd), Wolverhampton* *	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/C om	2,380	359				5,859			15,129	2,569						**26,296**
Purbrook Rd Transfer Station (S & B Waste Management & Recycling Limited), Wolverhampton	Haz Waste Transfer Station	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/C om, Inert/C+D										12,366						**12,366**
Recycling Transfer Station (Enterprise Managed Services Limited), Crown Street, Wolverhampton*	Non-hazardous household waste amenity site	Hhold/Ind/C om	14,798															**14,798**
Robert Hopkins Environmental Ltd, West Bromwich**	Haz Waste Transfer	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/C om, Inert/C+D	262	1,882	2,732	156	49	1,212	718	1,465	4,997	4,860	362	25	80	916		**19,716**
Sandwell Household Waste & Recycling Centre (Serco Ltd), Shidas Lane, Oldbury*	Household Waste Amenity Site	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/C om, Inert/C+D	19,891															**19,891**
Shaw Road C A Site (Enterprise Plc), Wolverhampton	Household Waste Amenity Site	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/C om, Inert/C+D	11,350															**11,350**

Site	Facility Type	Basic Waste Category	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
Speedlink Waste Services, Dudley	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com									65,120							**65,120**
Stitchacre Ltd, Mccauliffe Civil Engineering Limited, Bilston**	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Inert/C+D										13,686						**13,686**
Stourbridge Household Waste Recycling Centre (H W Martin Waste Ltd), Dudley*	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com	16,685															**16,685**
Timmins Waste Services Transfer Station, Wolverhampton	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	7,485									6,325						**13,810**
Recycled Aggregate Services Midlands Limited, Union Road, Oldbury[2]	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										45,724						**45,724**

(*) Inputs into transfer stations and HWRCs operated by or on behalf of the Black Country Authorities
(**) Include treatment even though the EA categorises them as 'Transfer'

[2] Operator in 2016 (Recycled Aggregates Midlands) is in liquidation and the site is in the process of being transferred to another operator (Green Blocks Midlands Ltd).

Table K4 Imports to Treatment Facilities (>10,000 tonnes)[3]

Site	Facility Type	Basic Waste Category	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
A B Waste Management Limited, Walsall	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D										73,500						**73,500**
Acumen Oil Treatment Facility (AVISTA OIL Services (UK) Limited), Wolverhampton[4]	Physico-chemical treatment installation	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com	488	428	516	1,054	87	2,210	1,903	2,582	2,658		406		16	384		**12,732**
Bescot Sidings (Network Rail Infrastructure Limited), Walsall	Inert and excavation WTS with treatment	Inert/C+D		18,528								84,536						**103,064**
Bloomfield Recycling (A B Waste Management Ltd), Tipton	Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										77,345						**77,345**
Bull Lane Works (A B Recycling Services Limited), Sandwell	Non-Haz waste treatment installation	Hhold/Ind/Com										4,748	2,601			4,845		**12,194**
Credential Environmental Ltd, Moxley, Wednesbury	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	47	1,758	1,372	72	63	242	1,131	418	1,794	8,710	5,414		3	386		**21,410**
Crescent Works (HJ Enthoven Limited), Walsall	Other Biological Treatment installation	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com		2,742	1,388	2,824	648	2,372	3,792	2,457		4,069	864		1,806	1,278	525	**24,765**
Edwin Richards Quarry - Soil Treatment Centre (Waste Recycling group (Central) Ltd), Sandwell	Physico-chemical treatment installation	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	1,780	3,527	273	27,459	116	2,590	830	5,565	4,723		3,646			1,256		**51,765**
Veolia ES (UK) Limited, Empire Treatment Works, Aldridge[5]	Physico-chemical treatment installation	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	10,883	12,443	2,950	12,175	1,303	3,870	22,711	2,455	19,117	560	14,481	0	904	2,559		**106,411**
Exchange Works (Arrow Environmental Services Ltd.), West Bromwich	MRF Treatment installation	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	1,354	5,386	58	18	13	4,188	312	187	9,545	4,665	2,276	125	29	183		**28,339**

[3] This category of site includes transfer facilities with treatment (as per EA Site Category), with the exception of the four sites identified above under 'Transfer Facilities' which are categorised as such in the WDI.
[4] Now Slicker Recycling – took over parent company (Avista) in April 2018
[5] This facility is now closed (it was a temporary planning permission)

Site	Facility Type	Basic Waste Category	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
Giffords Recycling Ltd, West Bromwich	Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com									20,500							**20,500**
J & A Young (Leicester) Ltd, Smethwick	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com		6,623	4,145	9,737	564	1,178	5,460	12,829	1,943	1,334	712	431	1,204	5,412	1,266	**52,838**
Pegasus Grab Hire Limited, Land At Bott Lane, Dudley	Physical Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D										25,100						**25,100**
Regen R8 Limited, Timmis Road, Stourbridge	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										14,686						**14,686**
N R J Consultants Limited, Crown Street, Wolverhampton	HCI Waste TS + treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										17,708						**17,708**
No1 Skip Hire Limited, Smethwick	HCI Waste TS + treatment	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	20,470															**20,470**
Oldfields Inert Recycling Facility, Cradley Heath	Physical Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D	10,564	20							4,191							**14,775**
Recycled Plastics (UK) Ltd, Wolverhampton	Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com										12,329						**12,329**
Swancote Energy Limited, Swancote Farm, Wolverhampton	Other Biological Treatment installation	Hhold/Ind/Com	224	1,668	2,677			4,983	1,099	1,756	18,170		221		107	250		**31,155**
Tipton Carbon Regeneration Plant (Chemviron Carbon Limited), Dudley	Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com		1,741	2,304	2,037	686	868	1,423	1,267	1,021		825	395	146	246	49	**13,008**
Trinity Street Materials Recycling Facility (Weir Waste Services Ltd), Oldbury	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										73,127						**73,127**
Triple R Solutions Ltd, Walsall	WEEE treatment facility	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D	1,755	1,268	180	1,823	395	309	2,663		1,436	2,347	198	873	588	386		**14,221**
Waste Tyre Solutions (Sapphire Energy Recovery Ltd), Oldbury	Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com						392	2,045	1,143		9,863	307		15			**13,765**

Site	Facility Type	Basic Waste Category	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
Midland Quarry Products Limited, Wednesbury Aggregates Recycling Facility, Sandwell	Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com, Inert/C+D										54,112						**54,112**
Biffa Waste Services Ltd, Wednesbury Treatment Centre	Physico-chemical treatment installation	Hazardous, Hhold/Ind/Com	3,222	7,669	4,746	69	123	1,137	2,790	3,277	14,688	41	1,044		32	312		**39,150**

Table K5 Imports to In/On land (>10,000 tonnes)

Site	Facility Type	EWC Code	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
Railway Cutting East Of Ward Street, Bilston, Wolverhampton	Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	Inert/C+D	40,841															**40,841**

Table K6 Imports to Incinerators (>10,000 tonnes)

Site	Facility Type	EWC Code	Black Country	East Midlands	East of England	London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	West Midlands Not codeable	Yorks & Humber	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Outside UK	Total
Dudley Energy from Waste Facility (MES Environmental Limited)	Municipal Waste Incinerator	200301	86,062								7,062					3,760		**96,884**
Union Road, Sandwell (Innovative Environmental Solutions (UK) Ltd)	Municipal Waste Incinerator	191002, 191004, 191202, 191204, 191210, 200140									10,573							**10,573**
Wolverhampton EfW Facility, (MES Environmental Limited), Crown Street	Municipal Waste Incinerator	200301	73,398	40,053														**113,451**

Appendix L
Waste Growth and Capacity Projections over the Plan Period and Beyond

Table L1a Projected Waste Growth over the Plan Period by Waste Stream (2018 – 2038)

Waste Stream	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Imports	3,023,434	3,043,691	3,064,083	3,084,613	3,105,280	3,126,085	3,147,030	3,168,115	3,189,341	3,210,710	3,232,222	3,253,877	3,275,678	3,297,625	3,319,720	3,341,962	3,364,353	3,386,894	3,409,586	3,432,430	3,455,428
Household	470,078	470,247	470,373	470,458	470,500	470,500	470,458	470,373	470,247	470,078	469,867	469,827	469,748	469,630	469,472	469,275	469,038	468,762	468,447	468,092	467,697
C & I	233,751	235,634	237,492	239,324	241,133	242,916	244,674	246,408	248,149	249,867	251,561	253,230	254,876	256,497	258,094	259,702	261,286	262,847	264,385	266,237	268,062
CD&EW	1,224,161	1,338,333	1,363,611	1,389,365	1,415,607	1,442,344	1,469,585	1,497,342	1,525,622	1,554,437	1,583,796	1,613,710	1,644,188	1,675,242	1,706,883	1,739,121	1,771,969	1,805,436	1,839,536	1,874,279	1,909,679
Agricultural	9,462	9,525	9,589	9,653	9,718	9,783	9,849	9,915	9,981	10,048	10,115	10,183	10,251	10,320	10,389	10,459	10,529	10,599	10,670	10,742	10,814
Hazardous	167,632	168,755	169,885	171,024	172,170	173,323	174,484	175,653	176,830	178,015	179,208	180,408	181,617	182,834	184,059	185,292	186,534	187,783	189,042	190,308	191,583
Total	5,128,518	5,266,185	5,315,034	5,364,437	5,414,406	5,464,950	5,516,080	5,567,806	5,620,171	5,673,155	5,726,769	5,781,236	5,836,359	5,892,149	5,948,617	6,005,811	6,063,709	6,122,323	6,181,666	6,242,088	6,303,263

Table L1b Projected Waste Growth beyond the Plan Period by Waste Stream (2039 – 2048)

Waste Stream	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048
Imports	3,478,579	3,501,886	3,525,348	3,548,968	3,572,746	3,596,683	3,620,781	3,645,040	3,669,462	3,694,048
Household	467,743	467,748	467,712	467,637	467,521	467,364	467,168	466,931	466,653	466,335
C & I	269,861	271,670	273,453	275,211	276,943	278,650	280,331	281,987	283,654	285,298
CD&EW	1,945,748	1,982,498	2,019,942	2,058,093	2,096,964	2,136,570	2,176,924	2,218,040	2,264,825	2,307,761
Agricultural	10,886	10,959	11,033	11,107	11,181	11,256	11,331	11,407	11,484	11,561
Hazardous	192,867	194,159	195,460	196,769	198,088	199,415	200,751	202,096	203,450	204,813
Total	6,365,684	6,428,919	6,492,948	6,557,784	6,623,443	6,689,939	6,757,286	6,825,501	6,899,529	6,969,815

Table L2a Projected Waste Growth for WMS1, by Management Method, over the Plan Period (2018 – 2038)

Management Method	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Recycling	1,847,612	1,869,378	1,882,440	1,895,587	1,908,819	1,922,138	1,935,545	1,949,042	1,962,645	1,976,341	1,990,131	2,004,099	2,018,164	2,032,330	2,046,596	2,060,982	2,075,472	2,090,069	2,104,773	2,119,745	2,134,826
Recovery	1,023,087	1,052,734	1,061,823	1,071,016	1,080,314	1,089,721	1,099,238	1,108,867	1,118,616	1,128,482	1,138,468	1,148,699	1,159,056	1,169,543	1,180,162	1,190,920	1,201,814	1,212,850	1,224,028	1,235,389	1,246,899
Transfer	995,721	1,012,404	1,020,908	1,029,485	1,038,136	1,046,861	1,055,662	1,064,540	1,073,505	1,082,550	1,091,676	1,100,883	1,110,173	1,119,547	1,129,007	1,138,564	1,148,210	1,157,945	1,167,772	1,177,805	1,187,931
Disposal	1,262,097	1,331,670	1,349,862	1,368,349	1,387,137	1,406,230	1,425,635	1,445,357	1,465,405	1,485,782	1,506,494	1,527,556	1,548,966	1,570,729	1,592,852	1,615,346	1,638,212	1,661,459	1,685,093	1,709,150	1,733,608
Total	5,128,518	5,266,185	5,315,034	5,364,437	5,414,406	5,464,950	5,516,080	5,567,806	5,620,171	5,673,155	5,726,769	5,781,236	5,836,359	5,892,149	5,948,617	6,005,811	6,063,709	6,122,323	6,181,666	6,242,088	6,303,263

Table L2b Projected Waste Growth for WMS1, by Management Method, beyond the Plan Period (2039 – 2048)

Management Method	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048
Recycling	2,150,202	2,165,709	2,181,331	2,197,070	2,212,928	2,228,906	2,245,006	2,261,231	2,278,081	2,294,603
Recovery	1,258,834	1,270,928	1,283,179	1,295,591	1,308,167	1,320,910	1,333,823	1,346,910	1,361,311	1,374,819
Transfer	1,198,152	1,208,479	1,218,903	1,229,427	1,240,050	1,250,776	1,261,606	1,272,540	1,284,044	1,295,229
Disposal	1,758,496	1,783,803	1,809,534	1,835,697	1,862,298	1,889,347	1,916,852	1,944,820	1,976,094	2,005,164
Total	6,365,684	6,428,919	6,492,948	6,557,784	6,623,443	6,689,939	6,757,286	6,825,501	6,899,529	6,969,815

Table L3a Projected Waste Growth for WMS2, by Management Method, over the Plan Period (2018 – 2038)

Management Method	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Recycling	1,954,470	2,080,452	2,197,332	2,297,584	2,399,757	2,503,889	2,610,019	2,718,187	2,823,751	2,931,440	3,041,299	3,153,510	3,267,988	3,295,720	3,323,741	3,352,080	3,380,718	3,409,661	3,438,916	3,468,705	3,498,814
Recovery	1,082,399	1,128,090	1,152,790	1,197,250	1,242,990	1,290,043	1,338,443	1,388,225	1,444,129	1,501,482	1,560,319	1,620,744	1,682,722	1,701,981	1,721,524	1,741,361	1,761,491	1,781,922	1,802,658	1,823,742	1,845,142
Transfer	922,378	895,424	859,747	823,448	786,519	748,954	710,746	671,887	632,377	592,200	551,350	509,818	467,596	471,933	476,316	480,748	485,228	489,754	494,329	499,006	503,731
Disposal	1,169,270	1,162,218	1,105,164	1,046,156	985,140	922,064	856,871	789,506	719,914	648,033	573,801	497,165	418,053	422,515	427,036	431,623	436,272	440,985	445,763	450,636	455,576
Total	5,128,518	5,266,185	5,315,034	5,364,437	5,414,406	5,464,950	5,516,080	5,567,806	5,620,171	5,673,155	5,726,769	5,781,236	5,836,359	5,892,149	5,948,617	6,005,811	6,063,709	6,122,323	6,181,666	6,242,088	6,303,263

Table L3b Projected Waste Growth for WMS2, by Management Method, beyond the Plan Period (2039 – 2048)

Management Method	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048
Recycling	3,529,561	3,560,661	3,592,098	3,623,877	3,656,006	3,688,489	3,721,333	3,754,545	3,790,113	3,824,205
Recovery	1,867,011	1,889,211	1,911,746	1,934,621	1,957,842	1,981,416	2,005,349	2,029,648	2,056,526	2,081,694
Transfer	508,507	513,339	518,222	523,158	528,148	533,192	538,292	543,448	548,945	554,236
Disposal	460,606	465,708	470,882	476,128	481,447	486,842	492,312	497,860	503,945	509,679
Total	6,365,684	6,428,919	6,492,948	6,557,784	6,623,443	6,689,939	6,757,286	6,825,501	6,899,529	6,969,815

Table L4a Projected Waste Growth for WMS3, by Management Method, over the Plan Period (2018 – 2038)

Management Method	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Recycling	1,911,278	1,989,764	2,058,804	2,129,397	2,201,578	2,275,384	2,350,854	2,428,025	2,506,956	2,587,670	2,670,210	2,754,722	2,841,153	2,872,361	2,903,868	2,935,697	2,967,833	3,000,279	3,027,151	3,054,519	3,082,197
Recovery	1,056,095	1,108,433	1,139,792	1,172,048	1,205,224	1,239,344	1,274,434	1,310,519	1,347,628	1,385,785	1,425,016	1,465,449	1,507,010	1,518,941	1,531,116	1,543,547	1,556,233	1,569,182	1,587,046	1,605,215	1,623,656
Transfer	967,207	966,444	957,239	947,814	938,168	928,298	918,202	907,876	897,326	886,541	875,517	864,253	852,744	858,823	864,951	871,135	877,371	883,658	891,240	898,978	906,790
Disposal	1,193,937	1,201,543	1,159,198	1,115,179	1,069,437	1,021,924	972,591	921,386	868,261	813,159	756,025	696,812	635,453	642,024	648,682	655,432	662,272	669,203	676,228	683,376	690,620
Total	5,128,518	5,266,185	5,315,034	5,364,437	5,414,406	5,464,950	5,516,080	5,567,806	5,620,171	5,673,155	5,726,769	5,781,236	5,836,359	5,892,149	5,948,617	6,005,811	6,063,709	6,122,323	6,181,666	6,242,088	6,303,263

Table L4b Projected Waste Growth for WMS3, by Management Method, beyond the Plan Period (2039 – 2048)

Management Method	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048
Recycling	3,110,454	3,139,054	3,167,981	3,197,242	3,226,841	3,256,787	3,287,083	3,317,738	3,350,734	3,382,245
Recovery	1,642,568	1,661,767	1,681,253	1,701,032	1,721,109	1,741,490	1,762,181	1,783,187	1,806,477	1,828,238
Transfer	914,677	922,648	930,696	938,822	947,028	955,315	963,683	972,136	981,046	989,696
Disposal	697,984	705,450	713,018	720,689	728,465	736,348	744,339	752,441	761,272	769,636
Total	6,365,684	6,428,919	6,492,948	6,557,784	6,623,443	6,689,939	6,757,286	6,825,501	6,899,529	6,969,815

Table L5a Projected Waste Capacity over the Plan Period by Site Category (2018 – 2038)

Waste Stream	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Recycling	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156
Recovery	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131
Transfer	1,185,267	1,185,267	1,185,267	1,185,267	1,185,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267
Disposal	10,120,394	9,590,394	9,060,394	8,617,863	8,237,863	7,857,863	7,477,863	7,170,863	6,920,863	6,670,863	6,420,863	6,170,863	5,920,863	5,670,863	5,420,863	5,170,863	4,920,863	4,670,863	4,420,863	4,170,863	3,920,863
Total	13,453,947	12,923,947	12,393,947	11,951,417	11,571,417	11,256,417	10,876,417	10,569,417	10,319,417	10,069,417	9,819,417	9,569,417	9,319,417	9,069,417	8,819,417	8,569,417	8,319,417	8,069,417	7,819,417	7,569,417	7,319,417

Table L5b Projected Waste Capacity beyond the Plan Period by Site Category (2039 – 2048)

Waste Stream	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048
Recycling	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156	1,559,156
Recovery	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131	589,131
Transfer	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267	1,250,267
Disposal	3,670,863	3,420,863	3,170,863	2,920,863	2,670,863	2,420,863	2,170,863	1,920,863	1,670,863	1,420,863
Total	7,069,417	6,819,417	6,569,417	6,319,417	6,069,417	5,819,417	5,569,417	5,319,417	5,069,417	4,819,417

Table L6a Projected Capacity Gaps/surpluses under each WMS over the Plan Period, by Site Category

Site Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Recycling																					
WMS1	-288,457	-310,222	-323,285	-336,431	-349,663	-362,982	-376,389	-389,886	-403,489	-417,186	-430,976	-444,943	-459,009	-473,174	-487,440	-501,826	-516,316	-530,913	-545,618	-560,589	-575,670
WMS2	-395,314	-521,297	-638,176	-738,428	-840,602	-944,734	-1,050,864	-1,159,032	-1,264,596	-1,372,285	-1,482,144	-1,594,354	-1,708,833	-1,736,565	-1,764,586	-1,792,924	-1,821,562	-1,850,506	-1,879,760	-1,909,550	-1,939,659
WMS3	-352,123	-430,608	-499,649	-570,242	-642,423	-716,229	-791,698	-868,870	-947,800	-1,028,515	-1,111,054	-1,195,567	-1,281,997	-1,313,205	-1,344,713	-1,376,542	-1,408,678	-1,441,124	-1,467,996	-1,495,363	-1,523,041
Recovery																					
WMS1	-433,956	-463,603	-472,692	-481,885	-491,184	-500,590	-510,107	-519,737	-529,485	-539,351	-549,337	-559,568	-569,926	-580,412	-591,031	-601,789	-612,684	-623,719	-634,897	-646,258	-657,768
WMS2	-493,269	-538,959	-563,659	-608,119	-653,859	-700,912	-749,312	-799,094	-854,998	-912,351	-971,188	-1,031,613	-1,093,591	-1,112,850	-1,132,393	-1,152,230	-1,172,361	-1,192,791	-1,213,527	-1,234,611	-1,256,011
WMS3	-466,964	-519,302	-550,661	-582,917	-616,093	-650,213	-685,303	-721,388	-758,497	-796,654	-835,886	-876,318	-917,879	-929,810	-941,986	-954,416	-967,102	-980,051	-997,916	-1,016,085	-1,034,525
Transfer																					
WMS1	189,546	172,864	164,359	155,782	147,131	203,406	194,605	185,727	176,762	167,717	158,592	149,384	140,094	130,720	121,260	111,703	102,057	92,322	82,496	72,462	62,336
WMS2	262,889	289,843	325,520	361,819	398,748	501,313	539,521	578,380	617,890	658,067	698,917	740,450	782,671	778,334	773,951	769,519	765,039	760,513	755,938	751,261	746,536
WMS3	218,060	218,823	228,028	237,453	247,099	321,969	332,065	342,391	352,941	363,726	374,750	386,014	397,523	391,444	385,316	379,132	372,896	366,609	359,027	351,289	343,477
Disposal																					
WMS1	8,858,296	8,258,724	7,710,532	7,249,514	6,850,727	6,451,633	6,052,228	5,725,506	5,455,458	5,185,081	4,914,370	4,643,307	4,371,898	4,100,134	3,828,011	3,555,518	3,282,651	3,009,404	2,735,770	2,461,713	2,187,255
WMS2	8,951,123	8,428,175	7,955,229	7,571,707	7,252,723	6,935,799	6,620,992	6,381,357	6,200,949	6,022,831	5,847,063	5,673,698	5,502,810	5,248,349	4,993,827	4,739,241	4,484,591	4,229,878	3,975,100	3,720,228	3,465,288
WMS3	8,926,457	8,388,850	7,901,195	7,502,685	7,168,427	6,835,940	6,505,273	6,249,477	6,052,602	5,857,704	5,664,838	5,474,051	5,285,410	5,028,839	4,772,181	4,515,431	4,258,591	4,001,660	3,744,635	3,487,487	3,230,243

Table L6b Projected Capacity Gaps/surpluses under each WMS beyond the Plan Period, by Site Category

Site Category	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048
Recycling										
WMS1	-591,047	-606,554	-622,176	-637,915	-653,772	-669,750	-685,850	-702,075	-718,925	-735,447
WMS2	-1,970,405	-2,001,505	-2,032,942	-2,064,722	-2,096,850	-2,129,333	-2,162,178	-2,195,390	-2,230,957	-2,265,049

Site Category	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048
WMS3	-1,551,299	-1,579,898	-1,608,826	-1,638,086	-1,667,686	-1,697,631	-1,727,928	-1,758,582	-1,791,579	-1,823,090
Recovery										
WMS1	-669,703	-681,797	-694,048	-706,460	-719,036	-731,779	-744,692	-757,780	-772,180	-785,688
WMS2	-1,277,880	-1,300,081	-1,322,615	-1,345,490	-1,368,711	-1,392,285	-1,416,218	-1,440,517	-1,467,395	-1,492,564
WMS3	-1,053,438	-1,072,636	-1,092,122	-1,111,901	-1,131,978	-1,152,359	-1,173,050	-1,194,056	-1,217,346	-1,239,107
Transfer										
WMS1	52,115	41,788	31,364	20,840	10,217	-509	-11,338	-22,273	-33,777	-44,962
WMS2	741,760	736,929	732,045	727,109	722,119	717,075	711,975	706,819	701,322	696,031
WMS3	335,590	327,619	319,571	311,445	303,239	294,953	286,584	278,131	269,221	260,571
Disposal										
WMS1	1,912,368	1,637,060	1,361,329	1,085,167	808,565	531,516	254,012	-23,957	-305,230	-584,301
WMS2	3,210,258	2,955,155	2,699,981	2,444,735	2,189,416	1,934,022	1,678,551	1,423,003	1,166,918	911,184
WMS3	2,972,879	2,715,413	2,457,845	2,200,174	1,942,398	1,684,516	1,426,524	1,168,423	909,591	651,227

Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Bloomfield Road / Budden Road, Coseley

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The site is brownfield land with longstanding industrial buildings some of which are underused.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The site is characterised by heavy industry, open storage, scrap yards and aggregate recycling. Part of the site (approximately 12 hectares) is identified as a Local Employment Area (E16.2 in the Dudley Borough Development Strategy (DBDS).
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	B	There are three scrapyards on the site. There is further scope for waste development if land is available.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the heavy industrial uses, the site will be served by sewerage and potentially a grid connection.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for rail to serve the site.
		Proximity to motorway junctions	In excess of 10 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	To locate facilities within 5 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	C	The site is just over 10 minutes drive time from Junction 10 of the M6 at off peak times.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	Site is around 28.1 hectares.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The configuration and levels on the site are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The site is not apparently constrained by existing infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The site overlies an area of shallow coal which may have implications for development. No evidence of subsidence was observed. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	Waste would be suitable associated with heavy industrial character of the site.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	There is adequate unconstrained frontage from Bloomfield Road and Budden Road.
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		B	Access to the site is on good already well-trafficked roads through residential areas in Tipton and Coseley. Impact would likely be limited.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	D	There are residential properties off Lilac Avenue and Bloomfield Terrace approximately 50 m from the site to the east. There is interest in promoting housing to the south west beyond the canal and at the northern extent of the site. Further proposals to the south east would encroach onto a small area of the site east of Bloomfield Road.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	C	Development would need to respect the SINC associated with the canal to the west.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		A	Despite the presence of nearby residential receptors, waste development would not alter the heavy industrial character of the site.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		A	The site is not prominent and views onto the site are filtered from surrounding publicly accessible areas.

Summary Assessment

A significant area of brownfield land characterised by heavy industry, open storage, scrap yards and aggregate recycling.

The area is under pressure from housing proposals with significant areas of interest to the north east and south west. One SHLAA site encroaches into the assessment area east of Bloomfield Road. These areas of interest together with existing housing across Bloomfield Road and Central Drive may present a challenge to the development of further waste uses.

Site access is unproblematic and the local highway network comprises already well-trafficked roads through residential areas in Tipton and Coseley. Traffic impacts would likely be limited.

Although in an area of residential development pressure, the area retains good potential for additional waste uses subject to highway network considerations and the mitigation of amenity effects upon existing and any new housing consented close to the site boundary.

Suitable Uses

Energy from Waste
Transfer Station
Treatment Facility
Materials Recycling

394200 394300 394400 394500 394600 394700 394800 394900 395000 395100 395200 395300 395400 395500 395600 395700

293800 293700 293600 293500 293400 293300 293200 293100 293000 292900 292800 292700 292600 292500

N

Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.1
Bloomfield Road, Coseley

Site area (ha): 32.1
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 28.1

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Lower Gornal Wastewater Treatment Works

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The site is an operational sewage treatment works.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	E	The site itself is isolated away from other developed areas. The surrounding area of the site is open Green Belt with more distant residential areas.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	The site is an operational sewage treatment works. However, it is understood that it is due to close in 2020, and it has been put forward by Severn Trent for redevelopment in response to the Black Country Plan 'Call for Sites'.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	C	Given its existing use, the site will be served by sewerage. It is unclear whether the entire site is available.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for rail to serve the site.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	E	The site is remote and well beyond a 10-minute drive (likely nearly 20 minutes) from any motorway junction.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The size is physically large enough to accommodate facilities, the site area is approximately 10.5 hectares.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape of the site would not affect development potential.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		C	The site is constrained by overhead power cables and existing sewerage infrastructure. It is unclear whether the entire site is available.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		C	The site overlies an area of shallow coal which may have implications for development. No evidence of subsidence was observed.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	As an isolated sewage works, there are no detrimental impacts upon employment opportunities.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		D	The site has a difficult highway frontage to a narrow lane that would appear to be unadopted. A use only generating traffic at similar levels to the current works is likely to be acceptable.
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		C	There will be some conflict with traffic or pedestrians associated with the Crooked House pub. The B4176 and wider local highway network comprises already well-trafficked through residential areas in Gornalwood.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	D	There are residential properties close to the site boundary on Oakland Drive and Guys Lane. Further housing has recently been built off Oak Lane / Stallings Lane 200m to the south.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	E	Aside from the operational structures, the site is a designated SINC. Development would need to respect the SINC and mitigate any loss or potential effects.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		A	The site is largely hidden by trees and vegetation. Low development is likely to be visible only from the PROW to the south.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		A	The site is largely hidden by trees and not prominent.

Summary Assessment

A 10.5 area partly occupied by a sewage treatment works and be woodland.

The site lies entirely within the Green Belt and partly within a wider designated SINC that extends to encompass Barrow Hill Local Nature Reserve.

Site access from the B4176 is narrow but likely to be acceptable for traffic movements comparable to the existing works, If the site were to generate traffic outside of normal working hours or at weekends there would be some conflict with traffic or pedestrians on the unadopted road/footpath to the Crooked House pub. The local highway network comprises already well-trafficked roads through residential areas in Gornalwood but as the site is nearly 20 minutes from a motorway junction, waste uses would likely serve a very localise need.

Without the revision of Green Belt boundaries, the site has no realistic potential to accommodate buildings or other structures that would compromise the openness of the area. Any development would need to mitigate effects upon the designated SINC.

Suitable Uses

All subject to Green Belt considerations:

Transfer Station

Treatment Facility

Materials Recycling Facility

389700 389800 389900 390000 390100 390200 390300 390400 390500 390600 390700 390800 390900 391000 391100 391200

291300 291200 291100 291000 290900 290800 290700 290600 290500 290400 290300 290200 290100

N

Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Mineral Areas of Search

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.2
Lower Gornal Wastewater Treatment Works

Site area (ha): 10.5
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 10.5

January 2020

wood.

H:\Projects\41183 Black Country Waste Study\GIS\MXD\41183-Shr021a.mxd Originator: jacqui.parkin

Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Mucklow Hill Trading Estate, Halesowen

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The site is brownfield land with some longstanding industrial buildings some of which are underused.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The site is characterised by large industrial uses together with a large former forge. The site is identified as a High Quality Employment Area (E14.1) in the Dudley Borough Development Strategy (DBDS).
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	E	There are no existing waste management facilities within the study area.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the heavy industrial uses, the site will be served by sewerage and potentially a grid connection.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for rail to serve the site.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The study area is within approximately a 5-10-minute drive of the M5. The likely route would be along suitable A roads (A458 and A459).

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The study area is approximately 74.8 hectares.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape of the study area does not limit development potential.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	No constraints have been identified
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The site overlies an area of shallow coal which may have implications for development. No evidence of subsidence was observed. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		E	There are presently no waste uses within the estate. Waste development could have a detrimental impact.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	There is adequate unconstrained frontage at a number of points off the A458 and A459.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		A	The local highway network is well trafficked with some HGVs. Unconstrained access to the M5 is available via the A458.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	A	Part of the site has been identified as a noise action plan important area. There are no sensitive land uses within 250m that would be impacted by odour associated with developments within the study area. There is some interest in promoting housing on nearby gap sites but this does not present a significant threat to the estate.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	A	Development would need to respect and mitigate effects upon the SINC to the Dudley Canal.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		A	The study area makes up part of a wider industrial zone, development within the study area would not alter the heavy industrial character of the site.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		A	The site is not prominent and views onto the site are filtered from surrounding publicly accessible areas.

Summary Assessment

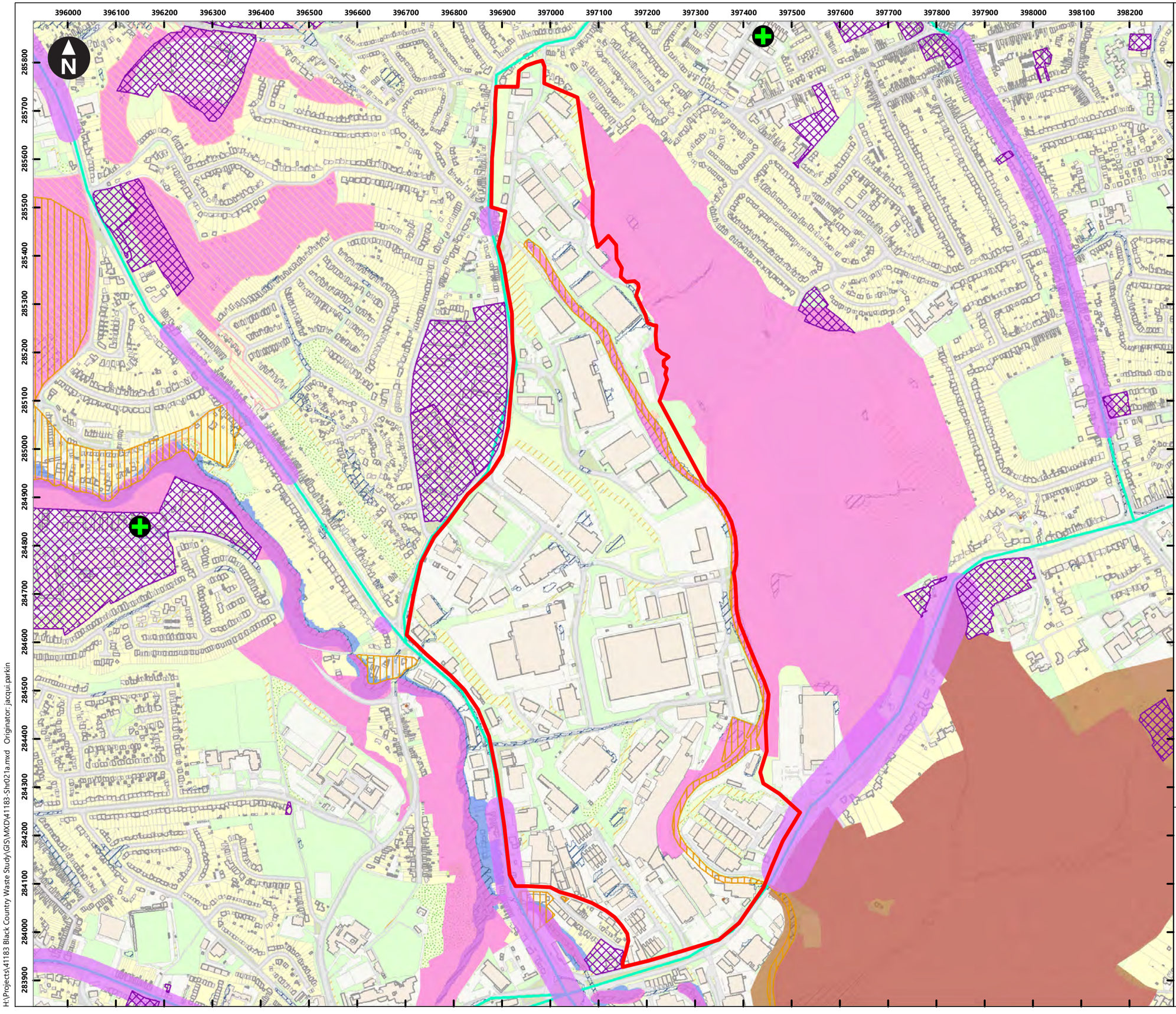
A significant industrial estate including a large former forge but with no history of waste uses. The estate is well occupied with site options restricted to the former forge.

Site access is unproblematic from with the A458 or A459, and the local highway network comprises already well-trafficked roads through residential areas in Halesowen and with swift access to the M5.

Although very suitable for its existing uses, the estate is of a quality that would be inappropriate for waste uses.

Suitable Uses

Not applicable



Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 m

Scale at A3: 1:7,500

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.3
Mucklow Hill Trading Estate, Halesowen

Site area (ha): 76.3
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 74.8

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Cornwall Road and Parkrose Industrial Estates, Soho

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	A large traditional industrial area dating from at least the 19th century with a range of brownfield sites and under used buildings.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The site is characterised by a mix of heavy industry uses, storage areas, and waste sites.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	There are about ten operational waste sites within the assessment area. Some of these uses are underused or subject to redevelopment proposals.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the industrial and residential uses, sites within the study area will be served by sewerage and potentially a grid connection.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for rail to serve the site.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	A	The study area is within 5 minutes drive time from Junction 1 of the M5.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	There are a number of vacant or potentially available development plots in excess of 1 hectare.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The configuration and levels on the site are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The assessment area is unconstrained by infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The study area overlies an area of deep coal and fireclay. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	The area is characterised by heavy industry and waste uses. It is appropriate for further waste development.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	Frontages within the study area possess good visibility.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		A	Access to the study area from the wider area is on good already well-trafficked roads and is connected by dual carriageway to the M5 via the A457 and A4252.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	B	The assessment area appears to be secure from direct encroachment. However, new housing to the south and west and further proposals on Rolfe Street may constrain the potential of these boundaries to accommodate further waste uses.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	A	There are no apparent areas of habitat value on the site although there is some potential on unmaintained scrub or in buildings for bat roosts.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		A	Despite the presence of nearby residential receptors, waste development would not alter the heavy industrial character of the site.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		A	Industrial plots within the study area are not prominent and views onto the plots are filtered from surrounding publicly accessible areas.

Summary Assessment

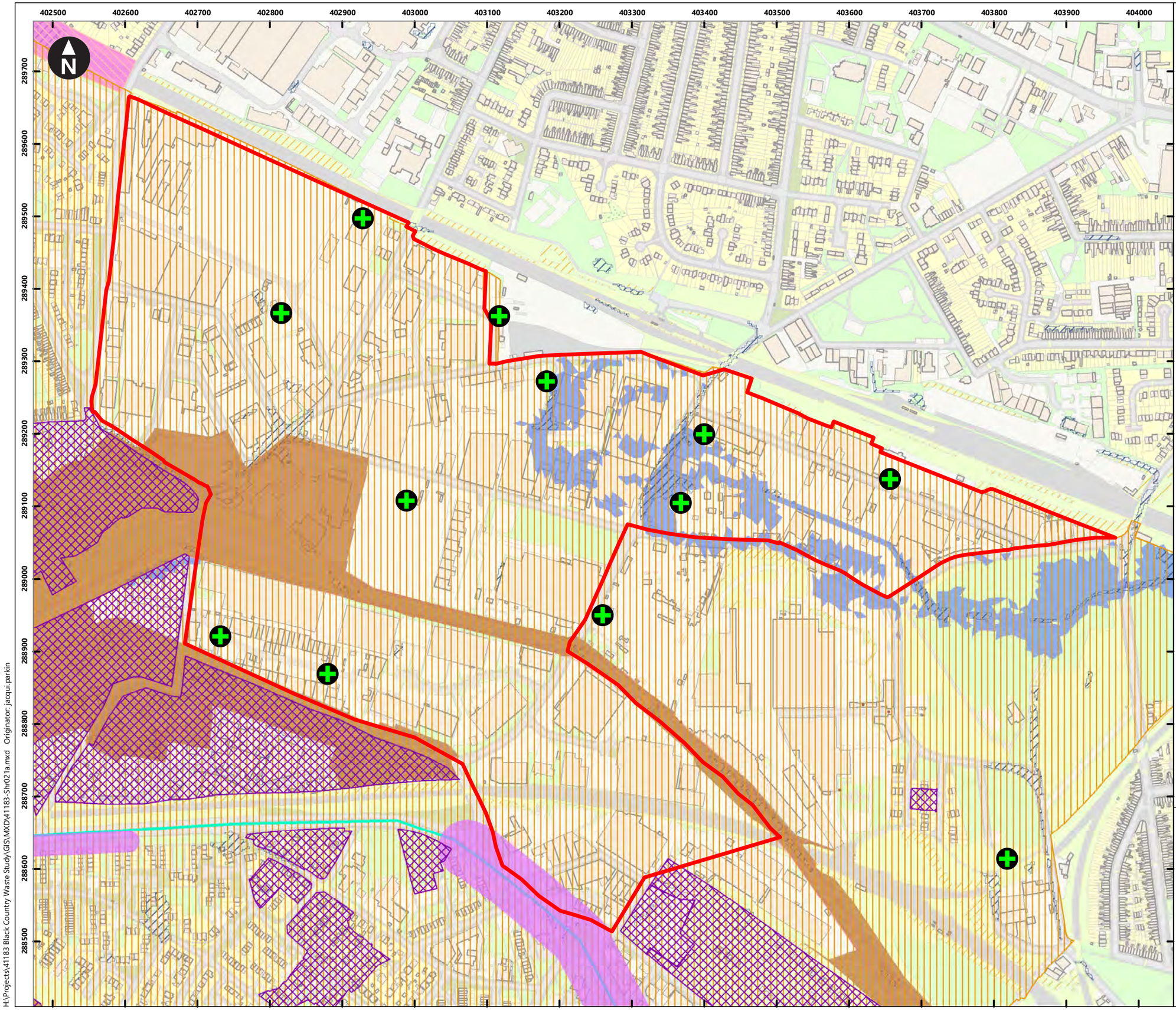
A significant area of brownfield land characterised by a mix of traditional and more modern employment uses including heavy industry, storage areas, and waste sites.

The site is very well related to the motorway network being under 5 minutes drive time from the M5 and accessible via the A456 and A4252 dual carriageways. The internal roads possess straight frontages with good visibility. The highway effects of additional development in this area should not be significant.

There has been some recent housing development to the south and west of the site and further proposals at its southern boundary on Rolfe Street. Although these are close to some existing waste uses and may constrain the potential of these boundaries to accommodate further waste uses, the majority of the area is unaffected and a safeguarding policy will ensure that its potential to accommodate a wide range of facilities remains secure.

Suitable Uses

Energy from Waste
Transfer Station
Treatment Facility
Materials Recycling



Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.4
Cornwall Road and Parkrose Industrial Estates, Soho

Site area (ha): 61.0
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 60.1

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Tat Bank, Langley

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The assessment area is made up of brownfield land and active industrial units.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The area is characterised by some modern industrial units, heavy industry, open storage, scrap yards and other operational waste uses.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	There are four operational waste facilities within but towards the fringes of the assessment area.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the industrial uses, the study area will be served by sewerage and a grid connection.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for rail to serve the site.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 10 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	A	The area is within 5 minutes drive time from Junction 2 of the M5 along the A4034 and A457 dual carriageways.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	There are no apparently vacant plots although some in excess of 1 ha that may potentially become available.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The configuration and levels on the site are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The assessment area is unconstrained by infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		C	Parts of the assessment area overlay an area of shallow coal which may have implications for development. No evidence of subsidence was observed. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		B	Currently the study area comprises of many active industrial business units. Waste uses would be generally compatible subject to their specific location.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	The frontages in the assessment areas are largely straight and site access would be unproblematic.
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		A	Access from Junction 2 of the M5 is via dual carriageway and past a very small residential area on Stone Street.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	A	There are very few nearby residential areas – the nearest being on Stone Street to the west, Wellesley Road to the east and along the Birmingham Road to the north. There are a number of housing proposals close to the boundaries of the area but these are separated by major roads and infrastructure. The centre of the assessment area is approximately 400m from any boundary.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	A	There are no designated sites within the assessment area. There are no apparent areas of habitat value on the site although there is some potential on unmaintained scrub or in buildings for bat roosts.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		D	Despite some housing within 250m of the boundary, the area is not readily apparent to a significant number of residential receptors. However the majority of the area is highly visible from the elevated M5.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		B	Although highly visible from the elevated M5, waste development would conform to the existing heavy industrial character of the area.

Summary Assessment

A significant area of industrial activity characterised by modern units, heavy industry, open storage, scrap yards and operational waste facilities.

Site access is unproblematic. The site is located within 5 minutes drive time from Junction 2 of the M5 largely by the A4034 and A457 dual carriageways dual carriageway and local estate roads with few residential receptors. Traffic impacts are likely to be limited.

There is some development pressure for housing in the surrounding area. None of the proposed sites encroach on the area and all are separated from it by major roads or railways and do not represent a significant threat.

Although no obvious development plots were identified and some employment uses may be sensitive, the area is generally suitable for waste and large enough to accommodate a significant facility well away from sensitive receptors.

A safeguarding policy would be appropriate to preserve the potential of the area.

Suitable Uses

Transfer Station

Treatment Facility

Materials Recycling

399000 399100 399200 399300 399400 399500 399600 399700 399800 399900 400000 400100 400200 400300 400400 400500

289500 289400 289300 289200 289100 289000 288900 288800 288700 288600 288500 288400 288300

N

Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.5
Tat Bank, Langley

Site area (ha): 54.1
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 53.1

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Charles Street Enterprise Park and Queens Court Trading Estate, Swan Village

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The assessment area accommodates long-standing industrial uses and open areas of previously developed land.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The site is characterised by a mix of employment uses including some heavy industry, open storage areas and waste sites.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	There are seven operational waste sites within, adjoining or close to the assessment area.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given existing industrial uses the assessment area will be served by sewerage and potentially a grid connection.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for rail to serve the site.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The study area is just over 5 minutes drive time from Junction 1 of the M5.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	There are no apparently vacant plots although some in excess of 1 ha that may potentially become available.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The configuration and levels on the site are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The assessment area is unconstrained by infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		C	The assessment area overlies an area of deep coal and fireclay. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	The area accommodates some heavy industry and waste uses. It is appropriate for further waste development.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	Frontages within the study area possess good visibility.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		B	Access to the study area from the wider area is via the A41 dual carriageway although passing through some residential areas on Phoenix Street.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	D	Aside from some existing residential properties within 50m on Greets Green Road and Ivan Avenue, there is significant pressure on the assessment area from housing proposals. The former Liberty Drawn Tubes site is being redeveloped for 128 dwellings and there are further proposals that would extinguish two waste uses either side of Charles Street in the north west area of the area. A further housing proposal abuts the southern boundary.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	B	The canal corridor has been designated a SINC which would need to be acknowledge by any development proposal. There are no apparent areas of habitat value on the site although there is some potential on unmaintained scrub or in buildings for bat roosts.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		C	New residential receptors will mean that significant parts of the site would be far more visible than previously. The degree to which this would be acceptable will depend upon the nature of any new proposal.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		B	Industrial plots within the study area are not prominent and views onto the plots are filtered from surrounding publicly accessible areas.

Summary Assessment

A significant area of brownfield land characterised by a mix of employment uses including some heavy industry, storage areas, and waste sites.

Highway access is unproblematic. Frontages are generally straight access from the M5 is via the A41 dual carriageway although passing through some residential areas on Phoenix Street.

Although largely free of on-site constraints, the area is under significant pressure from housing proposals. At its north eastern extent, the former Liberty Drawn Tubes site is being redeveloped for 128 dwellings. Further proposals would encroach and extinguish two waste uses either side of Charles Street in the north west area of the area. A further proposal still on the Brandon Way Industrial Estate to the south east could also threaten the potential of the Queens Court Trading Estate.

Taken together, and if implemented, the assessment area would retain potential for waste development but this would likely be most feasible in a core area around Charles Street north of Ryders Green Road and away from its boundaries.

Suitable Uses

Transfer Station
Treatment Facility
Materials Recycling

397800 397900 398000 398100 398200 398300 398400 398500 398600 398700 398800 398900 399000 399100 399200 399300

292300 292200 292100 292000 291900 291800 291700 291600 291500 291400 291300 291200 291100

N

Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.6
Charles Street Enterprise Park and Queens Court Trading Estate, Swan Village

Site area (ha): 43.3
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 42.7

January 2020

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Hill Top and Bilport Lane Industrial Estates, Wednesbury

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The site is brownfield land with some longstanding industrial buildings some of which are underused.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The site is characterised by large employment uses with heavy industry (Tangorail) to the north of the Tame Valley Canal.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	E	There are no existing waste management facilities within the study area.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the heavy industrial uses, the site will be served by sewerage and potentially a grid connection.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for rail to serve the site.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	A	The study area is approximately 5 miinutes drive of Junction 9 of the M6 via the partly dualled A461 and the A4196.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The site is mostly occupied with a vacant area at its northern extent comprising just over 2 hectares.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape of the study area does not limit development potential.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	A high voltage overhead line crosses the site between two pylons adjacent to the vacant area. This should not constrain development.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The site overlies an area of shallow coal which may have implications for development. No evidence of subsidence was observed. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		C	There are presently no waste uses within the Hill Top Estate. There is a waste use adjacent to the Bilport Lane Estate which is more suitable.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	There is adequate unconstrained access via a ghost lane junction with the A4196 and off Bilport Lane itself.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		C	The local highway network is well trafficked and the A461 from the M6 passes residential areas for much of its route to the M6. High Top Estate is far more constrained in this respect.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	B	Both estates are away from residential areas. Housing on the A461 to the east lies beyond a railway embankment.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	B	Development would need to respect and mitigate effects upon the SLINC to the railway embankment.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		A	The study area is well hidden and screened to by an embankment to its eastern boundary.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		A	The site is not prominent.

Summary Assessment

A significant industrial area divided in to two distinct areas by the Tame Valley Canal. The Hill Top Estate is well occupied and of a quality that is unsuitable for waste development. There are no waste uses in this area and access passes through residential areas.

Bilport Lane has more potential. It is industrial in nature, adjacent to a waste use and located 5 minutes drive time from Junction 9 of the M6 along well trafficked roads although through some residential areas adjoining the A461. Site access is unproblematic from Bilport Lane which has a ghost lane junction to the A4196.

An area of vacant land is located to the north of Tangorail and is probably within that company's control. It is not known whether the site is available.

The site is well away and screened from existing residential areas and there are no non-employment proposals nearby. Overall, and it available, the Bilport Lane Estate has some potential for waste uses and this would be secured through a safeguarding policy.

Suitable Uses

Transfer Station
Treatment Facility
Materials Recycling

397800 397900 398000 398100 398200 398300 398400 398500 398600 398700 398800 398900 399000 399100 399200 399300

294500 294400 294300 294200 294100 294000 293900 293800 293700 293600 293500 293400 293300 293200

N

Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.7
Hill Top and Bilport Lane Industrial Estates, Wednesbury

Site area (ha): 20.2
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 19.9

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Powke Lane and Waterfall Lane Trading Estate, Rowley Regis

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The study area is made up of brownfield land and active industrial units.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The area is characterised by some modern industrial units, heavy industry, open storage and some waste uses.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	There are five operational waste facilities within the assessment area all located in the area north of Garratts Lane.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the industrial uses, the study area will be served by sewerage and a grid connection.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for rail to serve the site.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The area is between 5 and 10 minutes drive time from Junction 2 of the M5

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The area is around 46 hectares with some plots in excess of 1 ha that are vacant or may potentially become available.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The configuration and levels in the area are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The site is not apparently constrained by existing infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		C	The study area overlies an area of deep coal and fireclay. No evidence of subsidence was observed. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	The area is characterised by mixed employment uses including some heavy industry and waste. It is appropriate for further waste development.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	The area has good unconstrained highway frontage to Powke Lane and Garratts Lane.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		C	Access from the M5 passes through residential areas but uses the good quality A4100 Powke Lane and A4034 Oldbury Road. These roads are well trafficked roads and impacts would likely be limited.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	C	The area is extensive but relatively narrow – with very little of the site more than 150m from housing. The potential for additional waste uses is likely to be constrained across the site varying according to its nature, detailed siting and intervening buildings. Proposals for housing at its northern and southern extents will no add significant constraints.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	B	Development would need to respect the SINC's to the area boundaries. There are no apparent areas of habitat value on the site although there is some potential on unmaintained scrub or in buildings for bat roosts.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		A	Developing sites within the study area would not alter the current character of the views or create unacceptable visual impacts.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		A	There are sites within the study area that are not prominent and would be filtered from publicly accessible areas.

Summary Assessment

A significant area of brownfield land characterised by a mix of traditional and more modern employment uses including heavy industry, storage areas, and waste sites.

The site is reasonably accessible being located 5 to 10 minutes from the M5. This route passes through residential areas but uses the good quality A4100 Powke Lane and A4034 Oldbury Road. These roads are well trafficked roads and impacts would likely be limited. Within the site, Powke Lane is on good standard and access to individual sites should be unproblematic.

There are no housing proposals within the study area

The area is narrow and constrained by existing housing to the boundaries. Existing waste uses are well located in this respect although further waste development is likely to be restricted to defined areas. There are some proposals for housing at the areas northern and southern extents but these do not constitute a significant additional constraints.

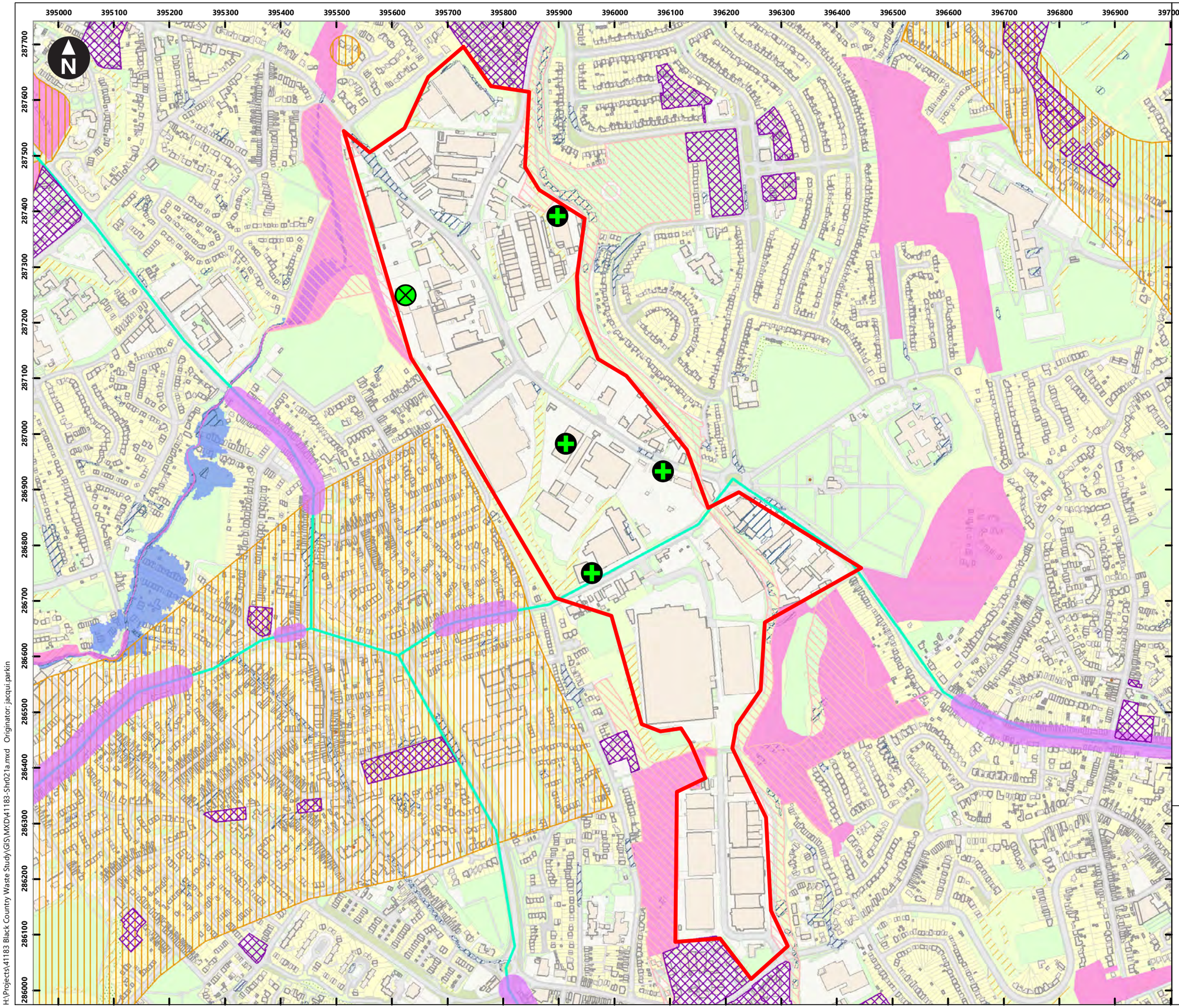
Overall the area retains some potential for small additional waste uses and this would be secured through a safeguarding policy.

Suitable Uses

Transfer Station

Treatment Facility

Materials Recycling



Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 m

Scale at A3: 1:6,500

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.8
Powke Lane and Waterfall Lane Trading Estates, Rowley Regis

Site area (ha): 46.3
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 46.1

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Dartmouth Road, Sandwell

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	A large employment area.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	D	The site is mixed employment but of good quality characterised light industry, dealerships, some B8 use and a single waste site.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	D	There are no obvious opportunities to extend or co-locate with existing waste uses.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given current employment uses the study area will be served by sewerage and potentially a grid connection.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for rail to serve the site.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	A	The study area is within 2 minutes drive time from Junction 1 of the M5.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		E	There are no apparent development plots in excess of 1 hectare.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The configuration and levels on the site are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The assessment area is unconstrained by infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The study area overlies an area of deep coal. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		D	The area is characterised by high quality employment and not industrial or waste uses
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	Frontages within the study area possess good visibility.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		A	Access from the M6 is of high quality and avoids residential areas.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	B	The assessment area appears to be secure from encroachment. There is existing housing adjacent to the site on Great Arthur Street but otherwise no non-employment proposals close to its boundary.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	A	There are no apparent areas of habitat value on the site although there is some potential on unmaintained scrub or in buildings for bat roosts.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		A	Despite the presence of nearby residential receptors, development would not alter the character of the site.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		A	Industrial plots within the study area are not prominent and views onto the plots are filtered from surrounding publicly accessible areas.

Summary Assessment

A significant area very well related to the motorway network being well within 5 minutes drive time from the M5 and accessible via high quality distributor and estate roads.

The area generally comprises high quality employment uses within a good maintained environment characterised by light industry, dealerships and some B8 use. There is a single waste site (Jayplas Recycling Centre) but this does not significantly detract from the general quality of the environment.

Although some sites could come forward, these are considered to offer limited potential for waste uses.

Suitable Uses

Unsuitable for further waste development

401300 401400 401500 401600 401700 401800 401900 402000 402100 402200 402300 402400 402500 402600 402700 402800

290100 290000 289900 289800 289700 289600 289500 289400 289300 289200 289100 289000 288900

N

Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.9
Dartmouth Road, Sandwell

Site area (ha): 26.2
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 26.2

January 2020

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Ashmore Lake Industrial Estate, Willenhall

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The study area is brownfield land.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The majority of the site is characterised by heavy industry, of some longstanding, open storage and scrap yards.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	There are ten operational mostly small, open waste facilities and scrapyards within the study area. Most of these are clustered clustered around Springvale Road and Sharesacre Street
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	There is potential to utilise existing infrastructure.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for sites within the study area to be served by rail.
		Proximity to motorway junctions	In excess of 10 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	To locate facilities within 5 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The study area is approximately 5 minutes away from Junction 10 of the M6.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	There are large areas of open storage and under used land in excess of 1 hectare that could become available.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape and levels of the site are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The assessment area is unconstrained by infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The study area overlies an area of shallow coal, brick and fireclays. The legacy of current and previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		B	Part of the area is characterised by industry and waste uses. Although recent development has been of higher quality and sensitivity, the area retains potential for further waste development.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		C	Quality of access varies. Although generally acceptable, some roads (Sharesacre, Springvale and Ann Streets) are narrow and HGV movements difficult.
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		D	The estate lies within a residential area and all routes from the M6 pass sensitive receptors. The perimeter roads of Charles Street, Stringes Lane and St Annes Road are unsuitable for significant HGV traffic.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	C	There are pockets of housing to the site boundary and there has been recent encroachment off Spring Lane to the north and St Annes Road to the south-west. There is also a withdrawn planning application on Charles Street
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	A	There are no apparent areas of habitat value on the site although there is some potential on unmaintained scrub or in buildings for bat roosts.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		C	Despite the presence of residential receptors, waste development would not alter the largely industrial character of the site.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		C	The estate is not prominent being somewhat hidden within the urban area.

Summary Assessment

A significant area of brownfield land characterised by heavy industry, open storage and a cluster of scrapyards in its southwestern area. Some recent development has served to improve the wider estate with some higher quality and sensitive land uses (Müller) and modern premises.

Although large, the estate is surrounded by, and to some extent concealed within a residential area. All routes from the M6 are of a good standard but are well trafficked and pass sensitive receptors for significant distances through the Bentley and County Bridge areas of Willenhall. The perimeter roads of Charles Street, Stringes Lane and St Annes Road are unsuitable for significant HGV traffic and Sharesacre, Springvale and Ann Streets are narrow making HGV movements difficult.

The estate has experienced significant pressure from non-employment uses in recent years. Pockets of new housing have encroached from Spring Lane in the north and from St Annes Road to the south-west.

Taken together, the estate is under some threat from other uses its ongoing potential for waste uses could be threatened if this trend continues. Areas of potential exist but will depend upon the specifics of each site in terms of occupancy, ground condition, proximity to housing and access – most notably at the junction of Monmer Road and St Annes Road - although further uses off Sharesacre Street are unlikely to be able to be accommodated acceptably. A safeguarding policy would ensure that its ability to retain this potential remains.

Suitable Uses

Transfer Station
Treatment Facility
Materials Recycling

396200 396300 396400 396500 396600 396700 396800 396900 397000 397100 397200 397300 397400 397500 397600 397700

300100 300000 299900 299800 299700 299600 299500 299400 299300 299200 299100 299000 298900

N

Key

Site boundaries

Open Spaces

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Site promoted through SHLAA

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.10
Ashmore Lake Industrial Estate, Willenhall

Site area (ha): 40.0
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 40.0

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Holland Industrial Park, Heath Road and Environs, Darlaston

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	A large traditional industrial area dating from at least the 19th century with a range of brownfield sites and under used buildings.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The site is characterised by a mix of heavy industry uses, storage areas, and waste sites.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	There are about ten operational waste sites within the assessment area, including EMR Darlaston (in terms of site area, one of the largest waste sites in the Black Country), Veolia Recycling and Ecobat Technologies (formerly G&P Batteries). However, some of the other sites appear underused and may offer potential for further co-located development.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the industrial and residential uses, sites within the study area will be served by sewerage and potentially a grid connection.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	C	Rail access is technically feasible following works to strengthen a weak bridge.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	A	The study area is within 5 minutes drive time from Junction 10 of the M6.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	There are large areas of open storage and under used land in excess of 1 hectare that could become available.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The configuration and levels on the site are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The assessment area is unconstrained by infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The study area overlies an area of shallow coal, brick and fireclays. The legacy of current and previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	The area is characterised by heavy industry and waste uses. It is appropriate for further waste development.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	Frontages within the study area possess good visibility.
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		A	Access to the study area from the wider area is on good already well-trafficked roads and is connected to the M6 by the A454 dual carriageway and Bentley Road South.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	A	Existing housing border parts of the southern and western boundaries which will constrain adjacent areas. However, there are significant areas well away from housing that hold good potential for further waste development. There are no nearby non-employment proposals that threaten the site.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	A	There are no apparent areas of habitat value on the site although there is some potential on unmaintained scrub or in buildings for bat roosts.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		A	Despite the presence of some residential receptors, the site is not widely visible locally nor from the A454 and the M6.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		A	Industrial plots within the study area are not prominent and views onto the plots are filtered from surrounding publicly accessible areas.

Summary Assessment

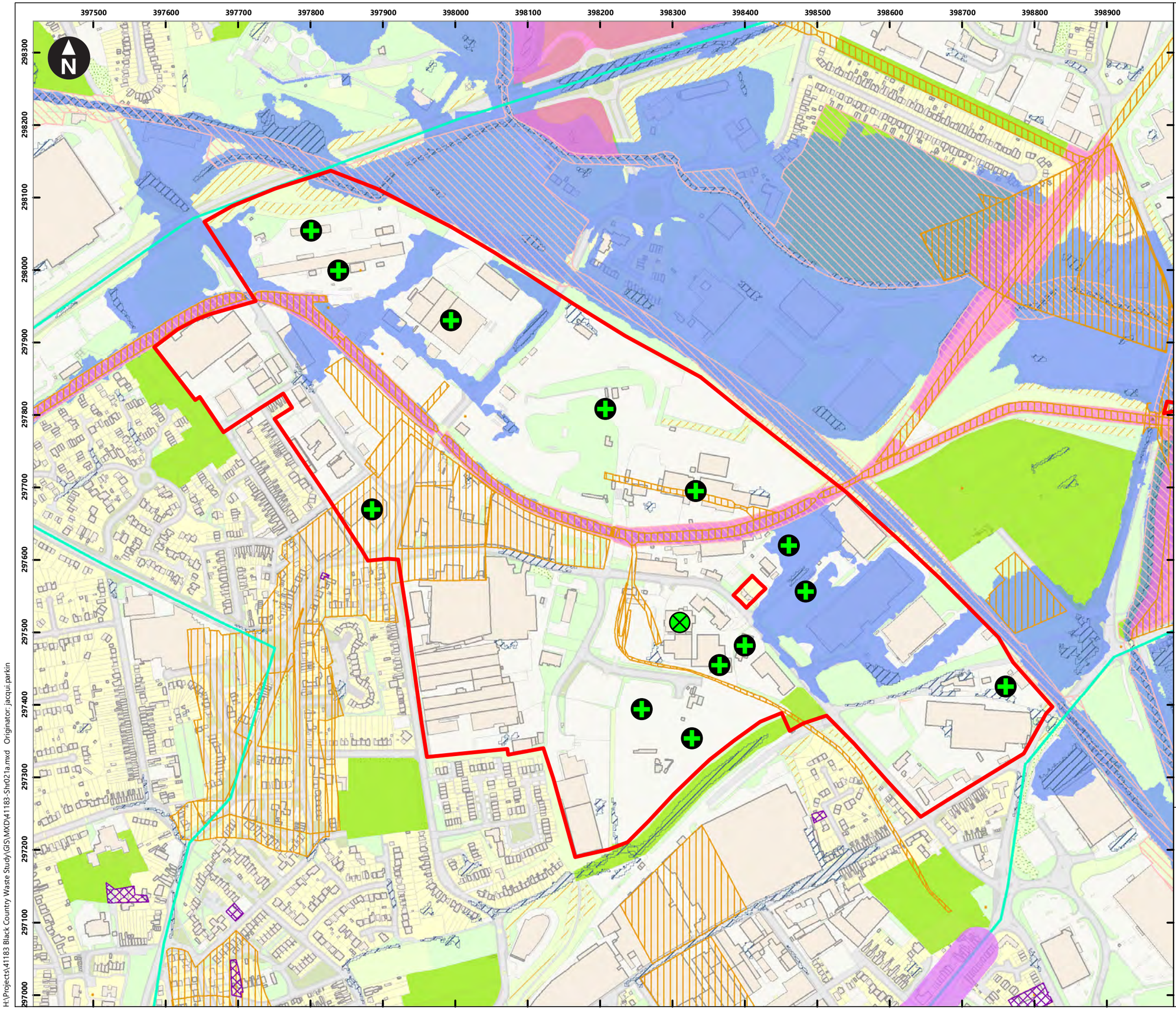
A significant area of brownfield land characterised by a mix of heavy industry, open storage areas, some significant waste sites and some underused land.

The site is very well related to the motorway network being under 5 minutes drive time from Junction 10 of the M6 and accessible via the A454 dual carriageway and good local roads. The internal roads possess straight frontages with good visibility. The highway effects of additional development in this area should not be significant. Rail access is also technically feasible following works to strengthen a weak bridge although there are no firm proposals to take this forward.

Both estates appear secure. There are no housing proposals that would directly or indirectly affect the potential of the site which may hold significant future opportunities. A safeguarding policy will ensure that its potential to accommodate a wide range of facilities remains.

Suitable Uses

Energy from Waste
Transfer Station
Treatment Facility
Materials Recycling



Key

Site boundaries

Open Spaces

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Site promoted through SHLAA

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.11
Holland Industrial Park / Heath Road and Environs, Darlaston

Site area (ha): 53.9
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 52.4

January 2020

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Phoenix 10, off Darlaston Road, Pleck

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	Brownfield sites formerly a copper works (the James Bridge Site) cleared between 1993 and 2003 with some remaining vacant buildings. Other areas comprise the Alumwell and Storage Lagoon sites which are both former tips.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The area surrounding the sites is characterised by heavy industry, car works, industrial offices and metal works.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	E	There are no immediately proximate waste uses.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	There is potential to utilise existing sewerage infrastructure and potentially a grid connection associated with former industry.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for the sites to be served by rail.
		Proximity to motorway junctions	In excess of 10 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	To locate facilities within 5 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The study area is just over 5 minutes drive time from Junctions 9 and 10 of the M6.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	Sites comprises about 17.0 hectares of open hardstanding, restored tips with an abandoned building adjacent to Reservoir Place.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	It is not envisaged that the form of levels of plots across the area will constrain development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The assessment area does not appear to be constrained by infrastructure.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		C	The sites are affected by previous coal mining and spoil tipping/ infilling no evidence of subsidence was observed. Contamination from the previous use of the 'James Bridge' site as a copper works is known to be severe. Assessment reflects a strategy for remediation identified by the land owners (Walsall Council and Homes England) and is being supported by the WMCA and Black Country LEP.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		D	As the sites are vacant there are no employment uses within them that would be detrimentally affected by waste development. However, Phoenix 10 is one of the key projects that will benefit from the Black County LEP's Land and Property Investment Fund, aimed at remediating derelict sites and is expected to provide B1, B2 and B8 floor space to deliver 1,100 full time jobs. Only a Materials Recycling facility could fall within Class B2 and may be considered acceptable. The assessment also reflects the implications for the employment uses adjacent to the 'James Bridge' site off Reservoir Road and Woodwards Road.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	Reservoir Place is served by a ghost lane on Darlaston Road and is of a good standard, straight and the site access is suitable. A further access off Darlaston Road could also be suitable although its adjacency to housing and the M6 flyover would need further assessment. This access would also require a bridge to the Walsall Canal to open up the area.
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		B	Access from Junction 9 of the M6 would be best secured via the B4200 to the rear of the Gallagher Retail Park. This would avoid impacts upon the residents along the A4148 Bescot Road and the A4038 Darleston Road through Pleck.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	B	Residential areas are located away from the sites boundaries beyond intervening industrial uses the Walsall Canal corridor and a substantial are of vegetated former tip. West Walsall Academy lies to the north which will constrain waste uses in this area.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	D	Habitats present on the former tips will need to be assessed. Development would also need to respect the canal designated as a SINC and wildlife corridor.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		C	With the exception of the former tips, waste development would not alter the largely industrial character of the site.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		B	The sites are not prominent and views into them are filtered from surrounding publicly accessible areas.

Summary Assessment

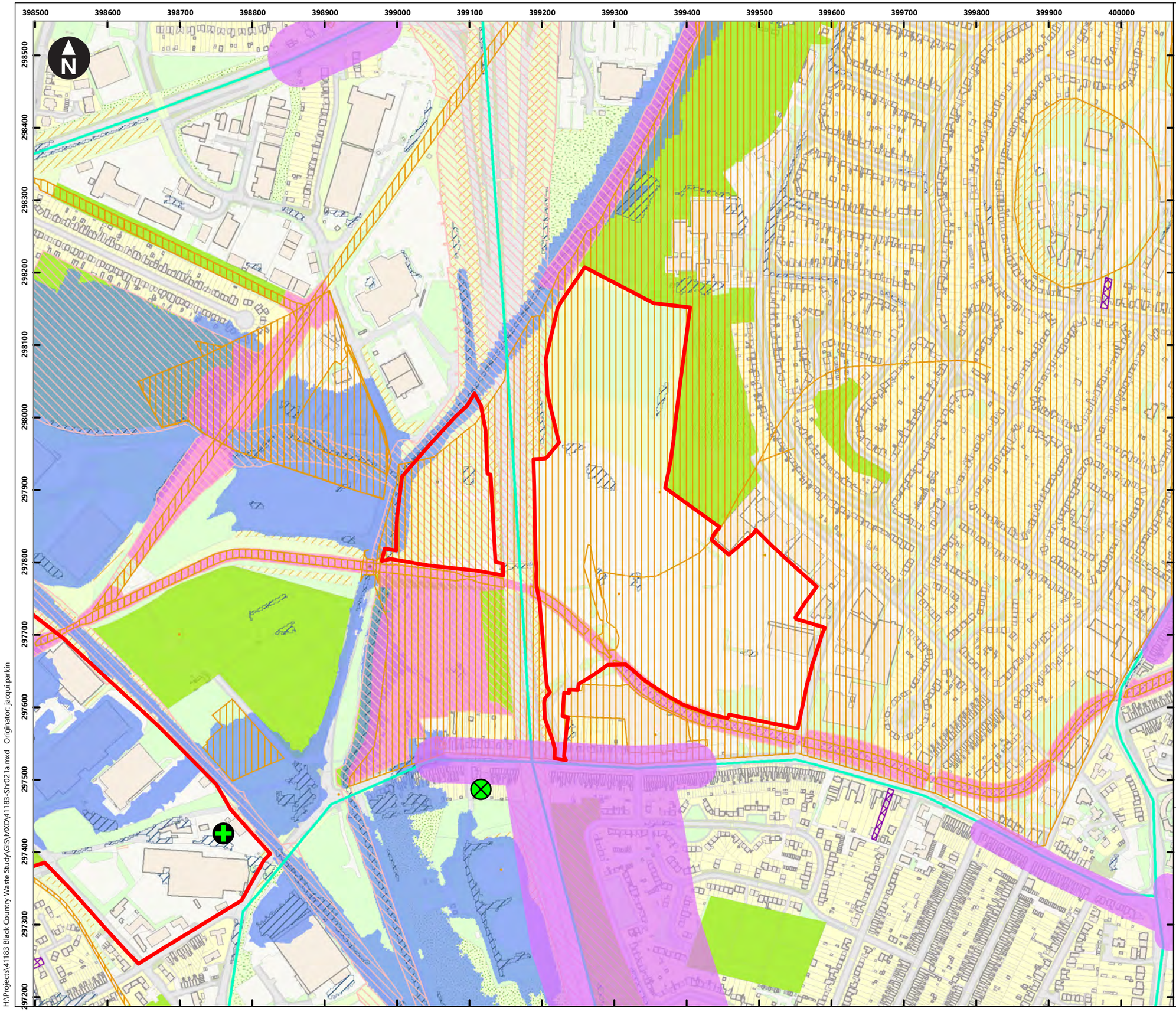
The significant largely cleared brownfield James Bridge site was formerly a copper works with associated tips. The area retains a largely industrial feel and waste would not be presently inconsistent. However Phoenix 10 is one of the key projects that will benefit from the Black County LEP's Land and Property Investment Fund, aimed at remediating derelict sites. An agreement is in place between the WMCA, Walsall Council, Homes England, the Black Country LEP and Henry Boot Developments to remediate and develop the site, specifically to address the shortage in supply of land for industry and distribution in the Black Country. It is expected to provide around 620,000 sq. ft. of industrial and distribution floor space (around 57,000 sq. m.) and to deliver 1,100 full time jobs. Providing opportunities for new waste infrastructure is therefore not a specific objective of the Phoenix 10 project, and is not likely to generate as many jobs as the general employment uses being promoted. While we cannot rule out that a Materials Recycling facility could fall within Class B2 and may be considered acceptable on part of the site, this is not the case for the other types of facility identified.

The sites are located within 5 minutes from Junction 9 of the M6 and access avoiding residential areas would be best secured via the B4200 to the rear of the Gallagher Retail Park. There is an existing suitable access off Reservoir Place and a further existing access off Darlaston Road may also hold some potential subject to assessment.

Given the proposed redevelopment plans, the sites have only limited potential for waste uses.

Suitable Uses

Materials Recycling



Key

Site boundaries

Open Spaces

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Site promoted through SHLAA

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.12
Phoenix 10, off Darlaston Road, Pleck

Site area (ha): 17.1
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 17.0

January 2020

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Leamore and Newfield Close Industrial Estates, Bloxwich

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The assessment area is brownfield land.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The Leamore and Bloxwich estates are characterised by predominantly light industry but with some heavy industry and scrapyards. The area off Green Lane is also industrial in nature but with large B8 uses and a car auction.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	There are four operational waste facilities clustered to the east of Fryers Road south of the Wyrley and Essington Canal. These include Walsall Council's Fryers Road WTS and HWRC There is also a scrapyard off Newfield Close off Green Lane. Another site west of Fryers Road has planning permission for an EfW, and an industrial unit at Willenhall Lane has a CLOPUD confirming that a pyrolysis plant is permissible.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	There is potential to utilise existing sewerage infrastructure and potentially a grid connection associated with former industry.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	C	An extinguished rail head serves the northern extent of the northern site. It is not clear whether there is potential for its reinstatement.
		Proximity to motorway junctions	In excess of 10 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	To locate facilities within 5 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The study area is just over 5 minutes drive time from Junction 10 of the M6.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	There are areas of vacant or under used land and buildings in excess of 1 hectare across all areas that could become available for re-use.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	It is not envisaged that the form of levels of plots across the area will constrain development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The assessment area does not appear to be constrained by infrastructure.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The study area overlies an area of shallow coal, brick and fireclays. The legacy of current and previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		B	Dependent upon location, there are a number of opportunities for further waste uses that would not impact upon the more recent, higher quality development such as the Lidl distribution centre.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	Quality of access is unproblematic off straight estate roads with good visibility.
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		B	Access from the M6 to the southern Green Lane area is via Bloxwich Lane and Reedswood Way which generally avoid residential areas. The more distant northern area relies on access via Leamore Lane which passes only scattered areas of housing.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	B	Some housing has encroached to the west of the Wyrley and Essington Canal north of Leamore Lane. The layout of this development does not imply further encroachment. There are no other proposals within or adjacent to the site.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	A	There are no apparent areas of habitat value on the site although there is some potential on unmaintained scrub or in vacant buildings for bat roosts.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		C	Despite the presence of residential receptors, waste development would not alter the largely industrial character of the site.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		C	The estate is not prominent being located well within the urban area.

Summary Assessment

Two significant areas of brownfield land characterised by largely light industrial uses but with some heavy industry, open storage and a cluster of scrapyards to the east of Fryers Lane and a further waste use off Newfield Close.

The site is well related to the motorway network and accessible within 5 to 10 minutes of Junction 10 to the M6 via the good local distributors of Bloxwich Lane and Reedswood Way that mostly avoid residential areas.

Despite some recent housing development off Leamore Lane and east of the canal, the estates would appear to be secure with no evidence of a threat of further encroachment.

There are a number of opportunities across both areas. In the north a largely vacant heavy industrial use is served by an abandoned rail siding that together with an area consented for an energy from waste facility offers a significant opportunity. Around Green Lane, there are a number of large vacant buildings on the market as well as underused areas of hard standing and vacant land.

Areas of potential exist within the assessment area and a safeguarding policy would ensure that its ability to retain this potential remains.

Suitable Uses

Energy for Waste
Transfer Station
Treatment Facility
Materials Recycling

398900 399000 399100 399200 399300 399400 399500 399600 399700 399800 399900 400000 400100 400200 400300 400400 400500 400600 400700 400800 400900

301800 301700 301600 301500 301400 301300 301200 301100 301000 300900 300800 300700 300600 300500 300400 300300 300200 300100

N

Key

Site boundaries

Open Spaces

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Site promoted through SHLAA

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 m

Scale at A3: 1:6,500

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.13
Leamore and Newfield Close Industrial Estates, Bloxwich

Site area (ha): 81.3
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 80.4

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Lynx / Beatwaste Site, Bentley

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	A tipped and restored former extraction site. As of June 2019 the land is vacant grass land in the Green Belt with no built development.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	E	The study area is not within an industrial area and the nearest industrial use is 850m away across the M6.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	A tipped and restored former extraction site.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	E	There is unlikely to be any existing infrastructure of value. Those serving nearby residential uses are unlikely to be suitable.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential the study area to be served by rail.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	A	The study area within 5 minutes drive time from Junction 10 of the M6.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The study area is approximately 12.1 hectares.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape and levels of the study area do not affect the development potential of the site.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The study area is not constrained by existing infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The study area lies on an area of shallow coal which together with a history of tipping may imply ground instability and contamination.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	There are no nearby employment uses.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	There is unconstrained frontage to Bentley Lane and an existing access at its western extent would satisfactorily serve the site.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		B	Access from the M6 is via Bloxwich Lane and Bentley Lane. This route passes the residential area of Beechdale where but few properties would be effected.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	E	The site is within 50m of a residential area to the south and the grounds of three schools – Willenhall E-ACT Academy, Old Hall School and Lodge Farm Primary School adjoin the site.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	C	The site lies between two SINC's to the north and south and, Bentley Road notwithstanding, forms part of a green network. Having been restored for upward of ten years, habitats of value may have developed.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		D	Development would be readily apparent from the adjoining residential area, schools and users of Bentley Lane. It is not however visible from the M6.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		D	The site forms a gateway to road users crossing the M6. Development would be obtrusive.
Summary Assessment A 12.5 hectare area of open space in the Green Belt comprising a tipped and restored former extraction site. Site access is unproblematic and there are good linkages to the M6 under 5 minutes away. Although a former waste site, the site is not otherwise suitable for waste. As the site has been restored to open space standard only, it would not be capable of supporting any built development without further land remediation. It is adjacent, or close, to sensitive educational and residential receptors, forms a prominent gateway site and arguably forms part of the green network linking two SINCs and may now accommodate wildlife habitats. **Suitable Uses** Not applicable						

398100 398200 398300 398400 398500 398600 398700 398800 398900 399000 399100 399200 399300 399400 399500

300600 300500 300400 300300 300200 300100 300000 299900 299800 299700 299600 299500 299400

N

Key

Site boundaries

Open Spaces

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Site promoted through SHLAA

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.14
Lynx/Beatwaste Site, Bentley

Site area (ha): 12.5
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 12.1

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: York's Bridge, Lichfield Road, Pelsall

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	E	The site is wholly undeveloped agricultural land in the Green Belt.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	E	The site is not within or adjacent to an industrial area.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	E	The site is not a former waste site.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	E	There is unlikely to be any existing infrastructure of value. Those serving nearby residential uses are unlikely to be suitable.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential the study area to be served by rail.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The study area is nearly 10 minutes away from Junction T6 of the M6 Toll.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The site comprises 21.0 hectares
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape and levels of the site do not affect the development potential.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The site is not constrained by existing infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		C	The site forms part of a Minerals Safeguarding Area for coal, brick clay and fireclay. Shallow coal deposits may have implications for development. As no development exists, no evidence of subsidence can be observed.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	Within the study area there are no employment uses.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	The study area has long unconstrained frontage to the A4124.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		D	There are residential properties on the A4124 opposite the site. Unless gained from the M6 Toll and A5 to the northeast, access would be through high quality residential areas in Pelsall. Assessment reflects the reluctance of operators to use the M6 Toll.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	E	There are residential receptors within Pelsall bordering the site to the south and south east. The area is under significant pressure for housing development, evidenced by the entire site being promoted through the SHLAA.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	C	Being under arable agriculture, the site is unlikely to be of significant habitat value. However, the potential to accommodate species from the directly adjacent Pelsall North Common Nature Reserve will require assessment.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		E	There are a number of nearby residential receptors within Pelsall as well as the users of Lichfield Road. Any development that extends the urban area would have significant visual impact.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		E	The site forms a gateway to users of the A4124 and the B4154 from Wyrley Common. Development would be obtrusive.

Summary Assessment
An area of agricultural land in the Green Belt. The site does not relate well to the Black Country and is most obviously best accessed from the M6 Toll and the A5 in Staffordshire although there is a reluctance of operators to use the M6 Toll.
For any development to take place, the site will need to be removed from the Green Belt and possess defensible boundaries that this site does not. It is accessible from the A4124 but forms a prominent gateway site that may have some habitat value linked to the adjacent Pelsall North Common Nature Reserve.
Regardless of its potential for housing, the site is unsuitable for waste uses.
Suitable Uses
Not applicable

401800 401900 402000 402100 402200 402300 402400 402500 402600 402700 402800 402900 403000 403100 403200 403300

305300 305200 305100 305000 304900 304800 304700 304600 304500 304400 304300 304200 304100 304000

N

Key

Site boundaries

Open Spaces

Agricultural land grades 1, 2 & 3a

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Site promoted through SHLAA

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

Mineral Areas of Search

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.15
York's Bridge, Lichfield Road, Pelsall

Site area (ha): 17.8
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 17.8

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Home Farm, Sandhills, Brownhills

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	E	The site an undeveloped agricultural land in the Green Belt with two groups of agricultural buildings.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	E	The site is not within or adjacent to an industrial area. An active quarry is located some distance to the south east.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	E	The site is not a former waste site.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	E	There is unlikely to be any existing infrastructure of value. Those serving nearby residential uses are unlikely to be suitable.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential the study area to be served by rail.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The study area is 5-10 minutes drive time from Junctions T5 and T6 of the M6 Toll.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The site comprises 84.1 hectares
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape and levels of the site do not affect the development potential.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The site is not constrained by existing infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		A	The site forms part of a Minerals Safeguarding Area for sand and gravel. The nearby Shire Oak sand and gravel quarry is required to cease extraction in 2025 and recycling operations to cease in 2028
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		E	The site is actively farmed and there are two groups of agricultural buildings.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	The study area has long unconstrained frontage to the A461.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		D	There are residential properties on the A4124 opposite the site. Unless gained from the M6 Toll and A5 to the northeast, access would be through high quality residential areas in Brownhills or Walsall Wood. Assessment reflects the reluctance of operators to use the M6 Toll.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	E	There are residential receptors on Lichfield Road and Chester Road bordering the site to the south east and south west. The area is under significant pressure for housing development, evidenced by the entire site being promoted through the SHLAA.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	B	Being under arable agriculture, the site is unlikely to be of significant habitat value. However, trees, hedgerows and other vegetation has the potential to provide habitats for protected species.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		E	There are a number of nearby residential receptors within Sandhills as well as the users of Lichfield Road. Any development that extends the urban area would have significant visual impact.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		E	The site forms a gateway to users of the A461 Lichfield Road from the north east. Development would be obtrusive.
Summary Assessment An very area of agricultural land in the Green Belt. The site does not relate well to the Black Country and is most obviously best accessed from the M6 Toll and the A5 in Staffordshire although there is a reluctance of operators to use the M6 Toll. For any development to take place, the site will need to be removed from the Green Belt and possess defensible boundaries that this site does not. It is accessible from the A461 but forms a prominent gateway site. Regardless of its potential for housing, the site is unsuitable for waste uses. **Suitable Uses** Not applicable						

405000 405100 405200 405300 405400 405500 405600 405700 405800 405900 406000 406100 406200 406300 406400 406500 406600 406700 406800

305800 305700 305600 305500 305400 305300 305200 305100 305000 304900 304800 304700 304600 304500 304400 304300

N

Key

Site boundaries

Open Spaces

Agricultural land grades 1, 2 & 3a

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Locally Listed Buildings
HER Mon Records
Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Site promoted through SHLAA

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

Mineral Areas of Search

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 m

Scale at A3: 1:6,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.16
Home Farm, Sandhills, Brownhills

Site area (ha): 84.1
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 84.1

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Shaw Road, Dunstall

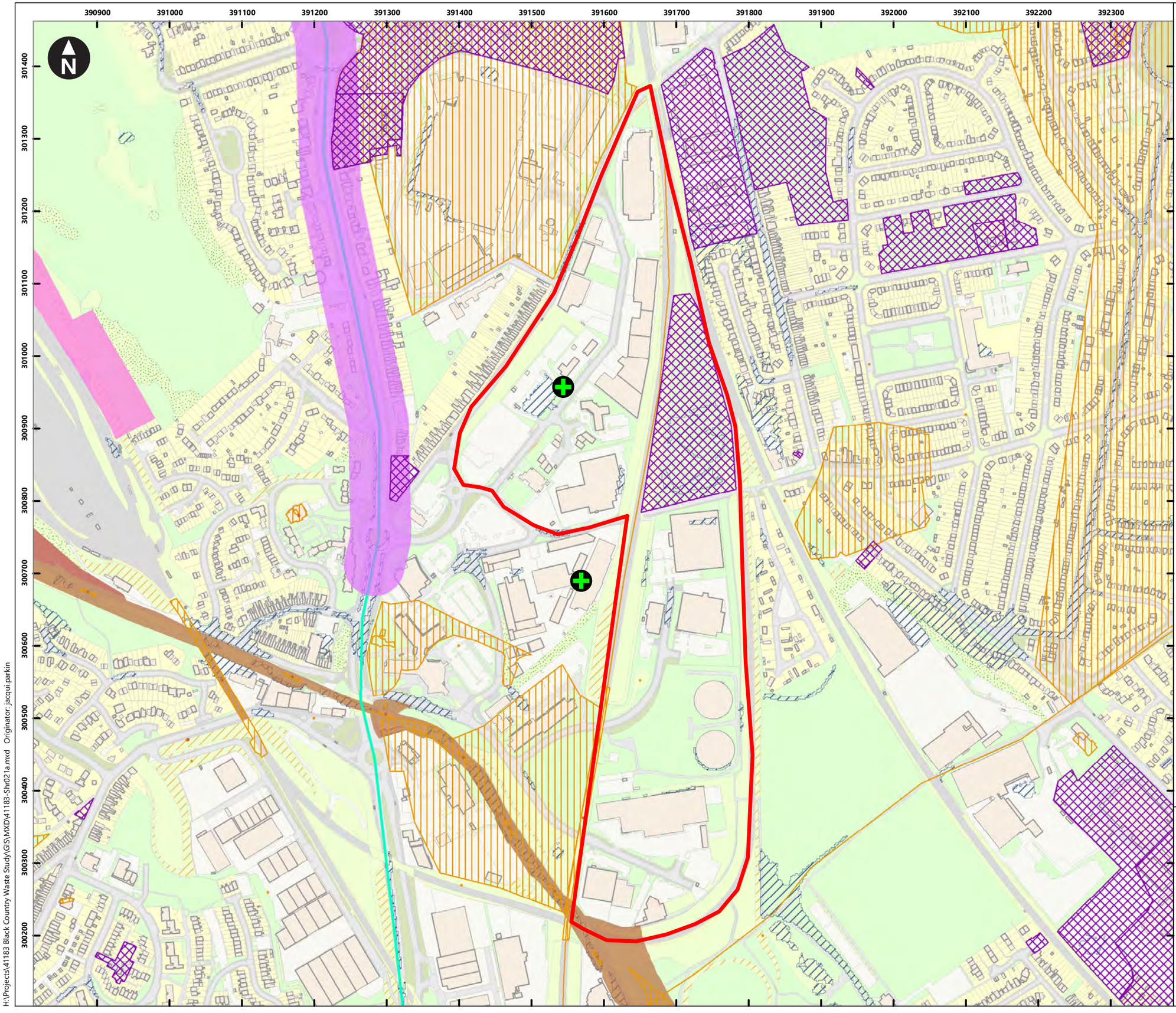
Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The assessment area is brownfield land
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	B	The site is a mixed employment area including some heavy industry, more recent high quality B2 uses, a small business park, trade counters, and a household recycling site. There are areas of vacant land most notably in the south associated with two gasometers.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	B	A household recycling site fronts Shaw Road. There are no other on-site waste uses.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the developed uses within the study are, there is potential to utilise existing infrastructure.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for the site to be served by rail.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The study area is approximately 10 minutes away from Junction 2 of the M54.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		C	The study area is approximately 24.6 hectares. There are vacant plots of at least 1 hectare within the study area.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape and levels of the area are unlikely to constrain development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The assessment area does not appear to be constrained by infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		C	The site overlies deep coal and subsidence is unlikely. The legacy of current and previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated. The gasometers are known to be subject of proposals for remediation.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		D	A number of businesses are of good quality and the area is close to Wolverhampton Science Park. A waste use would detract from an improving and regenerating area.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	Quality of access is unproblematic off straight estate roads with good visibility.
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		D	Vehicles accessing the study area from Junction 2 of the M54 via A449 would pass through residential areas along its route.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	C	The site is presently away from housing aside from those screened on Bushbury Lane and a travellers' park concealed beyond a railway embankment. The area is however under pressure to provide further non-employment development with a food outlet proposed adjacent to the HWRC and significant housing proposed off Showell Road. The gasometers are to be demolished prior to redevelopment – and this is unlikely to be for a waste use.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	A	There are no apparent areas of habitat value on the site although there is some potential on unmaintained scrub or in vacant buildings for bat roosts.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		C	Development in the northern part of the area would significantly change views for users of Stafford Road and the railway.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		B	The area is not especially prominent and does not form a gateway.
Summary Assessment An area of brownfield land north of, but well away from the City centre. It is accessible from the M54 via the A449 which is predominantly residential in nature. Despite the presence of some heavy industry and a household waste recycling site, the area has been subject to significant regeneration activity in recent years. The area contains some good quality B2 uses, trade counters and a small high quality business park. There are proposals for housing and a food outlet proposed adjacent to the HWRC and significant housing proposed off Showell Road. The gasometers are consented to be demolished prior to redevelopment. This is unlikely to be available for a waste use. **Suitable Uses** Not applicable						



Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.17
Shaw Road, Dunstall

Site area (ha): 24.7
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 24.6

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Corner of Wolverhampton / Ettingshall Corridor

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	A cleared brownfield site. Former industrial uses were cleared in around 2005.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The site forms part of the Vulcan Centre – Central Trading Estate and west of the Monmore Business Park both comprising large industrial uses. There is a recreational parkland area to the west and a residential area to the south west.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	E	There are no waste uses on or adjacent to the site. Previous uses appear to have been industrial.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	B	As the site is within a major built up area there will be potential to utilise existing sewerage. Planning consent for a standby gas facility implies that the site has gas supply. There is no evidence of any other services.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for rail to serve the site.
		Proximity to motorway junctions	In excess of 10 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	To locate facilities within 5 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	C	The site is within 10 minutes drive time from Junction 10 of the M6 at off peak times.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The site comprises approximately 2.7 hectares. Two unimplemented planning consents for a for a training facility and a standby gas facility would reduce the developable area to around 1.5 hectares
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		B	The levels of the site are suitable for development. Configuration could be complex if planning consents are implemented.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The site is not apparently constrained by existing infrastructure. The consented standby gas facility would remove about 0.1 hectares from the site.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The site overlies an area of shallow coal which may have implications for development. No evidence of subsidence was observed. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	The site is cleared and located south and west of large industrial uses.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		C	The site has adequate unconstrained frontage to Dixon Street and Major Street. Access to the A41 passes under a single track railway bridge with a 3.5m height restriction
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		C	Access the site is on good already well-trafficked roads through residential areas in Parkfields from the A4123. Access to the A41 is unconstrained by residential uses.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	D	There are approximately 40 dwellings between 10m and 100m on Dixon Street and beyond. Development would need to take account of and mitigate the effects upon these receptors. Further housing is being promoted to the south east that would extend the residential frontage to the south of Dixon Road.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	B	Unlikely to be of value but will need assessment given that the site is adjacent to a canal and has been cleared for about 15 years
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		B	Receptors are limited to residents on Dixon Street and recreational receptors on parkland to the west of the site. Waste development would not be inconsistent with the industrial character of these views.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		C	. A corner site with some local prominence on Dixon Street. This corner is landscaped and this should be retained or treated sensitively as part of any re-development.

Summary Assessment

A cleared brownfield site previously used for industry and adjacent to large industrial uses.

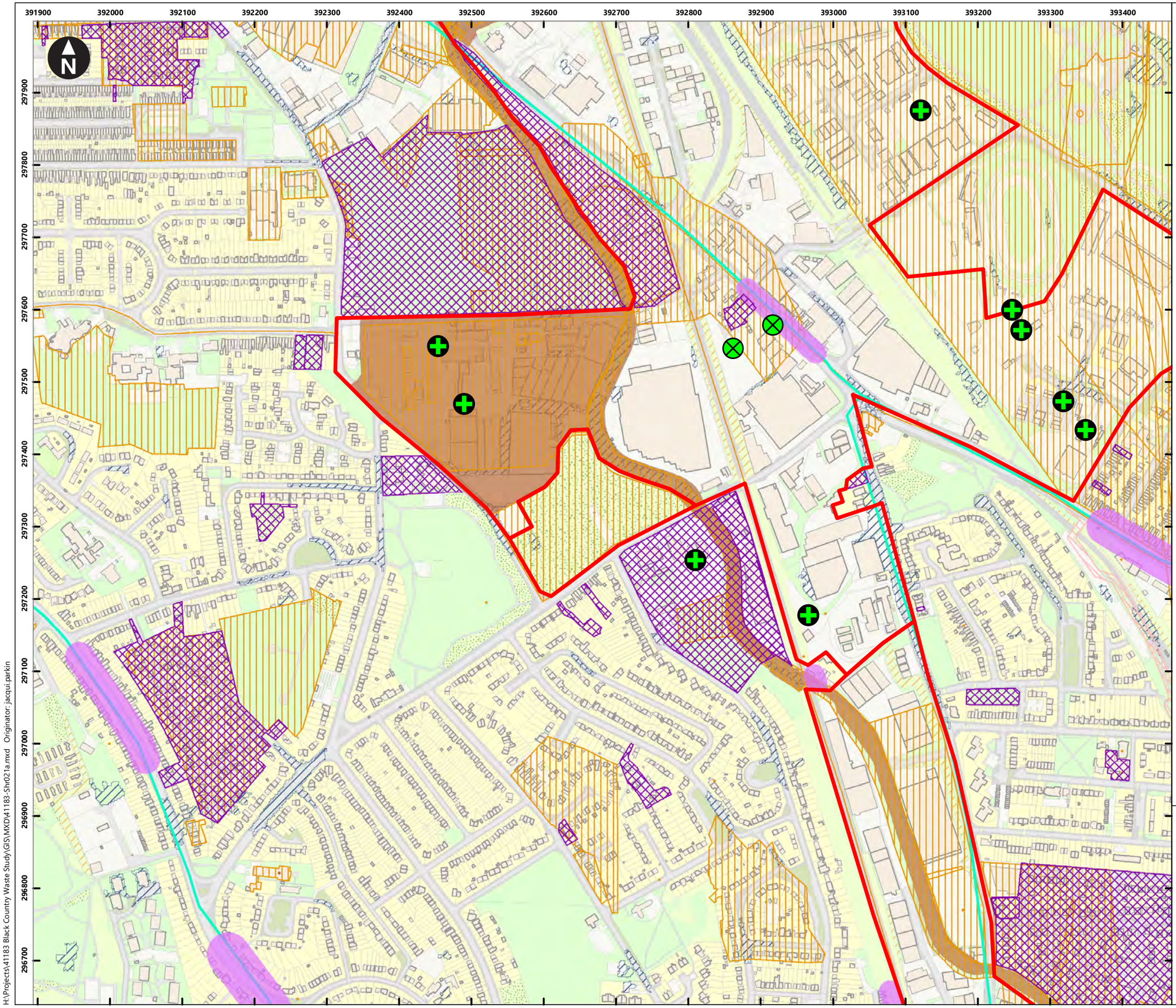
It is in a zone of transition opposite a residential area and a recreation ground. Areas of the site are subject to unimplemented planning consents for a training facility for construction industry and a gas powered standby facility and associated infrastructure that if implemented would produce an irregular site of 1.5 hectares.

Access from the A41 is constrained by a narrow railway bridge with a 3.5m height restriction. Access on and from the A4123 used well trafficked roads but through predominantly residential areas.

Given a location on the edge of an industrial area and proximity to existing dwellings on Dixon Road and further housing proposed to extend the residential frontage to the south east, this site is not considered to be suitable for waste.

Suitable Uses

Not applicable



Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.18
Corner of Wolverhampton / Ettingshall Corridor

Site area (ha): 2.7
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 2.7

January 2020

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Wolverhampton to Ettingshall Corridor (North)

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	There are brownfield sites and vacant industrial buildings within the study area.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The study area is characterised by heavy industry, storage areas, scrap yards and other waste uses.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	There are nine operational waste facilities within the study area and there may be opportunities to extend or co-locate.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the industrial use of the area there is potential to utilise existing infrastructure.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for the area to be served by rail.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	C	The site is approximately 10-15 minutes drive time from Junction 10 of the M6.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The site comprises 88.5 hectares.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	Generally the form and levels of industrial plots within the area are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	No particular constraints were identified from site observations. Vacant plots may be suitable for waste developments.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The area overlies shallow coal deposits which may impact development. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	A waste development would be in character associated with existing heavy industry within the area.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	Vacant identified plots within the study area have adequate highway frontage.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		C	Much depends upon the source of traffic. However, there are residential areas of Bilston and Prestfield along the A41 and routes to the city centre ring road would pass residential areas on all the radial routes (A449, A454, A460 etc).
Amenity	11. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	C	The area west of the railway main line is subject to significant pressure for non-employment uses. This poses a threat to the potential of this area and existing uses. The area to the east is less threatened.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	B	There are no nearby designations. Although valuable habitat is felt unlikely, areas of scrub and vacant buildings would need to be evaluated.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		B	Waste development would not alter the industrial character of the area. However pressure for housing west of the railway would alter this assessment.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		A	Identified opportunity sites identified are not in prominent locations and views onto the site are filtered from surrounding publicly accessible areas.

Summary Assessment

A very large area of brownfield land characterised by heavy industry, metallurgical uses, scrap yards and other waste uses.

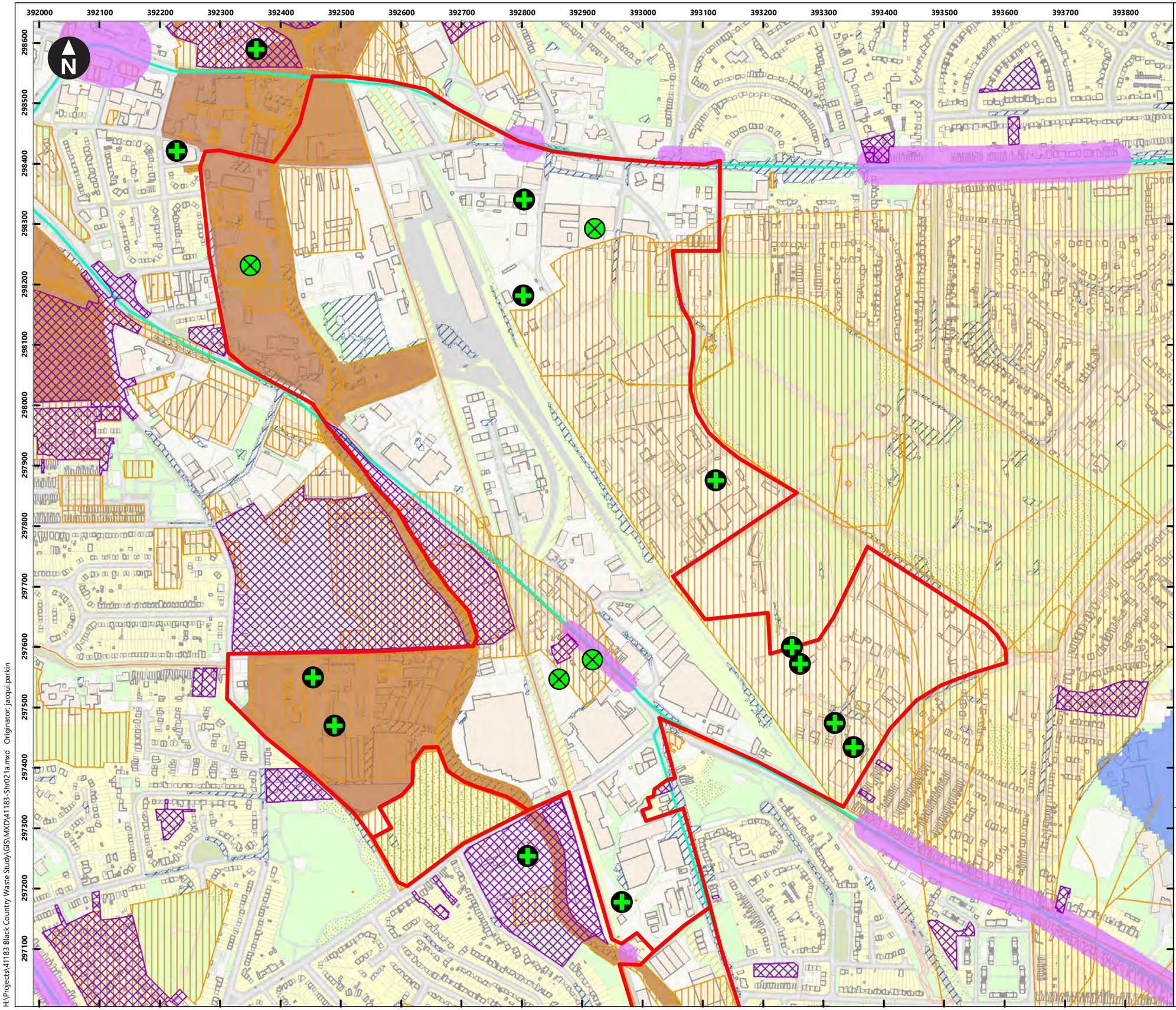
The area is reasonably accessible within 10 to 15 minutes drive time from the M6. The local highway network comprises already well-trafficked roads through residential areas in Park Fields and Monmore Green.

The area is under some pressure from non-employment uses to the west of the railway line and this poses a significant threat to the potential of this area and possibly to existing uses. The area to the east of the railway is less threatened.

The area has good potential for additional waste uses subject to highway network considerations. There are some vacant and apparently underused site, and area – with a particular focus to the east of the railway – would benefit from a safeguarding policy to retain its future potential.

Suitable Uses

Energy from Waste
Transfer Station
Treatment Facility
Materials Recycling



Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 m

Scale at A3: 1:6,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.19
Wolverhampton/Ettingshall Corridor (North)

Site area (ha): 89
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 88.5

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Wolverhampton to Ettingshall Corridor (South)

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The study area comprises brownfield land with longstanding industrial buildings, some of which are vacant or under used.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The study area is characterised by light and heavy industry, automotive uses, waste facilities and wholesale retail outlets.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	A	There are two waste treatment sites and a metal recycling site within the study area.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the industrial uses of the area, there is potential to utilise existing infrastructure.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no opportunity for the area to be served by rail.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The study area is approximately 10 minutes drive time from Junction 10 of the M6.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The study area is approximately 74.5 hectares.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape and levels of plots within the area are unlikely to constrain development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	No particular constraints were identified from site observations. Vacant plots may be suitable for waste developments.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The area overlies shallow coal deposits which may impact development. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	A waste development would be in character associated with existing heavy industry within the area.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		B	Plots within the Spring Road Industrial Estate have good highway frontage.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		B	Vehicles accessing the western area from the nearest motorway junction via A463 would mostly avoid residential areas. The A4123 serving the Hilton Road Trading Estate is mostly dualled but passes through residential areas. Needwood Drive and Inverclyde Drive are unsuitable for HGVs.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	C	The area is generally unconstrained by existing housing. However there a threat of encroachment by housing around the Hilton Road Trading Estate that will reduce the potential for waste uses in this area. To the east, a very significant proposal would introduce housing to the boundary across the Birmingham Canal.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	B	There are no nearby designations. Although valuable habitat is felt unlikely, areas of scrub and vacant buildings would need to be evaluated.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		B	Waste development would not generally alter the industrial character of areas. Development within the Hilton Road Trading Estate would be more sensitive in an area of additional pressure for housing development.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		C	The area is not particularly prominent and views of potential sites are filtered from surrounding publicly accessible areas.

Summary Assessment

A very large area of brownfield land characterised by heavy industry, metallurgical uses and waste uses as well as a wholesale retail outlet and some vacant sites.

The area is reasonably accessible within 10 to 15 minutes drive time from the M6. The local highway network is of good standard, already well-trafficked roads although there is the potential to impact upon some residential areas in Millfields. Of more sensitivity would be the area around Hilton Road Trading Estate where access can only be gained through residential areas.

The area is under pressure from housing proposals with significant areas of interest to the north eastern and western boundaries and these could present a threat to potential in these areas. However, the main area of waste use around Manor Road and Millfields Road would not be affected.

Nevertheless, and with a particular focus to the east of the railway, the area would benefit from a safeguarding policy to retain its future potential.

Suitable Uses

Energy from Waste
Transfer Station
Treatment Facility
Materials Recycling

392300 392400 392500 392600 392700 392800 392900 393000 393100 393200 393300 393400 393500 393600 393700 393800 393900 394000 394100

297200 297100 297000 296900 296800 296700 296600 296500 296400 296300 296200 296100 296000 295900 295800 295700

N

Key

Site boundaries

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 m

Scale at A3: 1:6,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.20
Wolverhampton/Ettingshall Corridor (South)

Site area (ha): 74.9
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 74.5

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Land adjacent to Tata Steel, Wednesfield

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The site is a cleared brownfield site.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The area surrounding the site is characterised by a mix of long standing and modern employment with some heavy industry and metallurgical uses.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	E	No potential. There is a single small waste use some 100m away.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	B	Given the industry in the surrounding area there is sewer and grid connection nearby.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for the site to be severed by rail.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 10 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')		The study area is approximately 5-10 minutes away from Junction 10 of the M6.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The site comprises 4.8 hectares.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape and levels of the site are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The site is not constrained by existing infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The site overlies an area of shallow coal which may have implications for development. No evidence of subsidence was observed. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		D	Surrounding business are high quality, clean higher end industrial business.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		A	There is adequate unconstrained frontage to Steel Park Way.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		B	Vehicles accessing the site via the A454 dual carriageway and Neachells Lane would drive past residential areas in Portobello.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	C	There are residential receptors on Hart road approximately 70m to the north west. A large site is being promoted for housing 250m to the north.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	A	There is likely to be no significant wildlife value on the site although the planted boundaries should be maintained.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		A	Despite the presence of nearby residential receptors, waste development would not alter the character of the area as a location for large employment uses.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		A	The site is not prominent and views onto the site are filtered from surrounding publicly accessible areas by trees to the site boundary.
Summary Assessment A cleared brownfield site within a high quality industrial area accessible from Junction 10 of the M6 but close to areas of housing. It there may be some potential for waste use, this would be inconsistent with the wider area and is hence discarded from further consideration. **Suitable Uses** Not applicable**Summary Assessment** A cleared brownfield site within a high quality industrial area accessible from Junction 10 of the M6 but close to areas of housing. It there may be some potential for waste use, this would be inconsistent with the wider area and is hence discarded from further consideration. **Suitable Uses** Not applicable						

394400 394500 394600 394700 394800 394900 395000 395100 395200 395300 395400 395500 395600 395700 395800

300400 300300 300200 300100 300000 299900 299800 299700 299600 299500 299400 299300 299200

N

Key

Site boundaries

Open Spaces

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.21
Land adjacent to Tata Steel, Wednesfield

Site area (ha): 4.8
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 4.8

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Deans Road, Neachells Lane

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	Apparently greenfield but likely to be a brownfield restored tip.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	E	The site is within a residential area close to industrial areas but is separated from these by railway lines.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	D	Although likely to be a restored tip, the site is otherwise remote from waste uses.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	B	The site will be close to sewerage but is unlikely to be directly connected.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	The site adjoins a railway line but there is no potential to secure access.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	C	The study area is approximately 5-10 minutes away from a Junction 10 of the M6.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The site comprises 12 hectares.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape and levels of the site are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The site is not constrained by existing infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	Aside from previous uses, the site overlies an area of shallow coal which may have implications for development. The legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	There is currently no employment adjacent to the site.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		C	There are limited options. Highway frontage would be onto the busy Neachells Lane and be constrained by a narrow humpback bridge to the north.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		B	Vehicles accessing the site via the A454 dual carriageway would drive past residential areas in Portobello.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	E	Existing housing on Deans Gate and Bowker Street border the site to the south, Deansfield Community School lies to the west. Further housing is being promoted at the sites southern boundary.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	E	The entire site is designated a SINC and forming part of a wildlife corridor. This would be compromised by any development.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		E	The character of the views could significantly change for local residential receptors if the site were developed.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		E	The site is currently recreational land, with strong connectivity to the residential area to the south. Waste use would be out of character.
Summary Assessment The site is not suitable for a proposed waste development. It is a recreational assess, borders many sensitive receptors, is of ecological value and forms part of a wider green network. This would be lost or compromised by any development. **Suitable Uses** Not applicable						

393700 393800 393900 394000 394100 394200 394300 394400 394500 394600 394700 394800 394900 395000 395100 395200

299300 299200 299100 299000 298900 298800 298700 298600 298500 298400 298300 298200 298100

N

Key

Site boundaries

Open Spaces

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Black Country Waste Study

Figure M.22
Deans Road, Neachells Lane

Site area (ha): 12.0
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 12.0

January 2020

wood.

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Waste Site Assessment Proforma: Dales Street, Loxdale, Bilston

Stage 4 – Positive Locational Objectives

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Land Use	1. To maximise the use of 'brownfield' land and redundant buildings	Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings		Opportunities to reuse land and buildings	A	The area comprises developed and vacant brownfield land with some vacant plots.
	2. To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	Location of industrial areas		To locate facilities within or adjacent to industrial areas	A	The area is characterised by industrial and automotive uses, open storage and scrap yards.
	3. To seek to better utilise existing and former waste management facilities	Existing and former waste management facilities		Potential to extend/maximise the use of existing facilities	B	There are two operational waste facilities in the area and a vacant former sewage treatment works.
	4. To seek to better utilise existing infrastructure	Existing infrastructure		Potential to use of existing infrastructure e.g. grid connection, sewers	A	Given the surrounding industrial uses there is potential to utilise sewer and grid connection.
Traffic and Transportation	1. To promote sites with good access to the rail freight network or major junctions in road network	Proximity to freight railway line and rail heads or rail sidings		Potential for site to be rail served	E	There is no potential for the site to be served by rail.
		Proximity to motorway junctions		To locate facilities within 15 minute drive time to motorway junctions (am peak, pm peak, off peak and 'free flow')	B	The site is 5-10 minutes drive time from Junction 10 of the M6 along the A454.

Stage 5 – Detailed Non-Spatial Assessment of Sites

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Site Constraints	1. To ensure site is physically large enough to accommodate facilities	Land available for development – preferably previously developed or existing redundant buildings of at least 1 hectare	Size of 1 hectare		A	The area is approximately 26.6 hectares of which 6 hectares lies within Flood Zone 3.
	2. To ensure site is likely to be capable of being developed	Shape/ configuration of site and site levels	Irregular shaped site, differential levels within site		A	The shape and levels of the area and vacant sites are suitable for development.
		Site constrained by other existing infrastructure	Site includes overhead power line, sub-station, underground cables, drains, flood alleviation system etc.		A	The site is not apparently constrained by infrastructure.
		Significant remediation required to deal with ground contamination and/ or mining 'legacy'	History of previous mining/ contaminative activities		D	The study area overlies areas of shallow coal, this may impact development. No subsidence was observed the legacy of previous industrial uses will need to be evaluated.
Economic	1. To avoid detrimental impact on existing employment uses	High Quality Employment Land, general nature and character of existing employment uses	Any direct/indirect effects		A	Dependent upon the specific site, there are opportunities to co-locate new waste development with existing waste uses or complementary industry.

Subject Area	Objectives	Indicators	Thresholds of Concern	Opportunities	Grading	Rationale
Traffic and Transportation	1. To ensure site is physically accessible to a standard likely to be acceptable to the highway authority	Adequate unconstrained highway frontage	No site access/ difficult to provide access		C	The area has adequate unconstrained frontage to Vulcan Road and Dale Street although the latter is narrow and impedes movement for HGVs.
	2. To promote sites in locations that avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Residential areas and sensitive land-uses	Any direct/indirect impacts		A	Vehicles accessing the site from the A454 and A463 would avoid residential areas.
Amenity	1. To minimise potential detrimental impacts of • noise/vibration • odour • nuisance (vermin, pests, litter, lighting) • dust and emissions	Location of sensitive land uses (e.g. residential, schools, hospitals) <250m	Any direct/indirect impacts	General amenity exclusion zone	C	Existing housing is at the south eastern boundary on Hughes Road. Further housing is proposed at its southern boundary approximately 50m to the west.
Nature Conservation	1. To minimise impacts upon sites likely to comprise priority habitats or accommodate protected species	Likely presence of protected species and/ or priority habitats	Any direct/indirect impacts on mature trees, ponds wild areas	Avoid areas used by protected species, enhancement of habitat	B	There are no nearby designations. Although valuable habitat is felt unlikely, cleared green areas would need to be evaluated.
Landscape and Visual	1. To prevent the creation of unacceptable visual impacts	Magnitude and sensitivity of potential receptors	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from residential/public open space/right of way		B	Despite the presence of nearby residential receptors, waste development would not alter the heavy industrial character of the site.
	2. To ensure development quality on prominent or gateway sites	Sensitivity and location of site	Many viewers affected and moderate/serious change in view from highways/public open space/right of way		B	The area is not generally prominent although there may be some sensitivity where its northern and eastern boundaries abut the A463 and the A4444 respectively.

Summary Assessment

A brownfield area of employment uses but largely characterised away from its boundaries by heavy industry, open storage and scrap yards. Further waste uses would not be inconsistent with much of the area. There are two site opportunities of around 1 hectare although one has consent to extend the operations of the Wiggle/Citadel Logistics Centre

The area is accessible within 5 to 10 minutes drive time from the M6 and is directly accessible from the A454 without any impact upon residential areas.

There are no environmental sensitivities on the site aside from some areas of flood risk and resilience measures would need to be incorporated into any proposal.

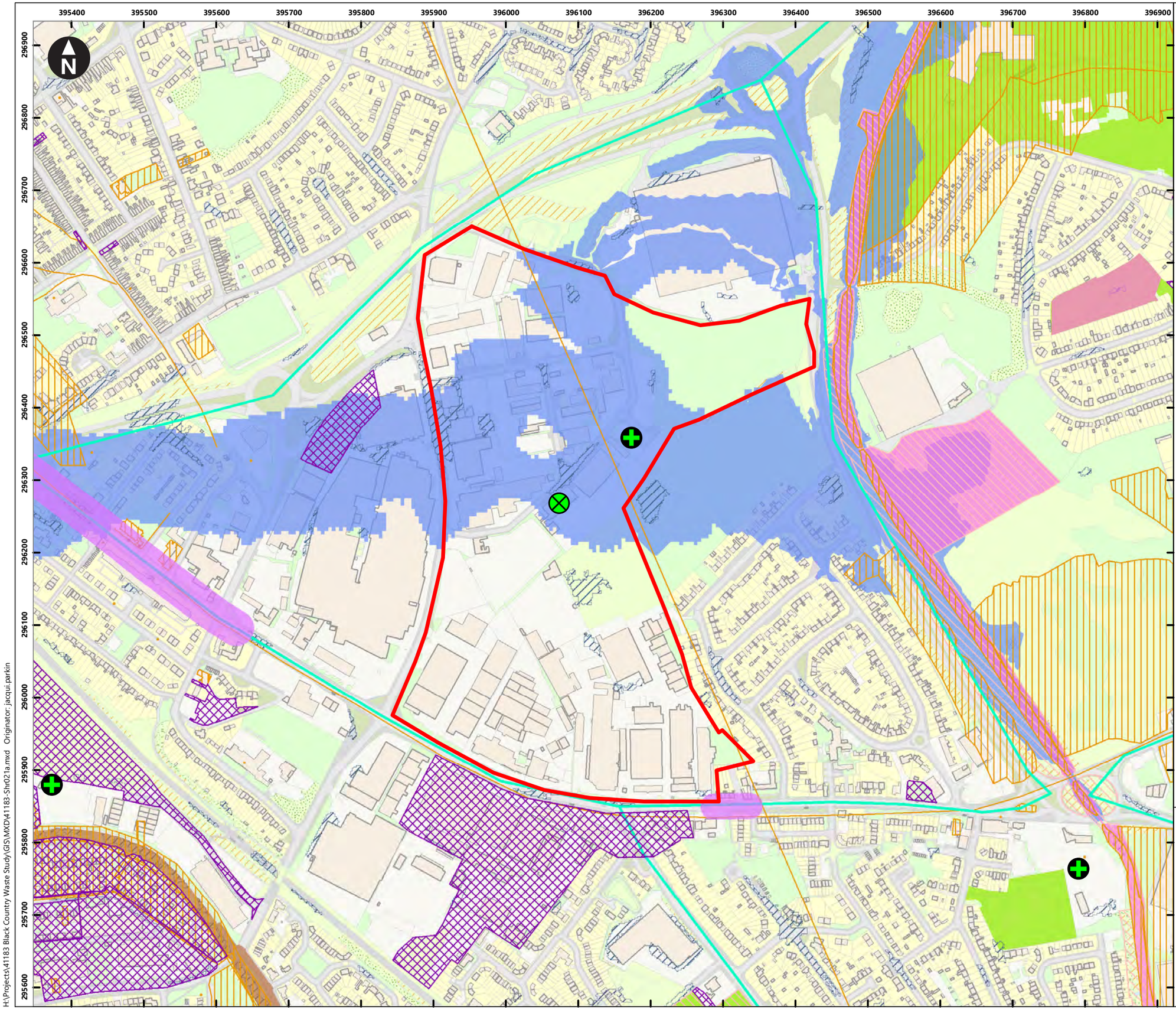
The area is under some pressure form housing development at its southern boundary. A safeguarding policy would support its potential to accommodate future waste uses.

Suitable Uses

Transfer Station

Treatment Facility

Materials Recycling



Key

Site boundaries

Open Spaces

Water Environment

Flood Zone 2
SPZ2 Outer Zone

Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Extent - 1 in 30 year event

Nature Conservation

Local Nature Reserve
SLINC
SINC

Wildlife Corridor

Cultural Heritage

Historic Parks & Gardens II
Listed Buildings II
Conservation Areas

Development Pressures

Planning Permission for Non-Employment Uses

Site promoted through SHLAA

Waste Uses

Operational

Former

STW

Other

Noise Action Plan Important Areas

Air Quality NO_2 Exceedance Areas

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Scale at A3: 1:5,000

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Figure M.23
Dale Street, Loxdale, Bilston

Site area (ha): 26.6
Site area minus exclusionary criteria (ha): 20.6

January 2020

wood.

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