

BOARD OF TRADE

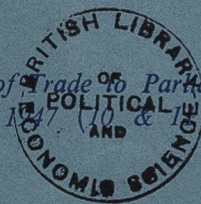
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*The Report on the
Census of Production
for 1954*

Volume 1: Industry B

NON-METALLIFEROUS MINES AND QUARRIES
(OTHER THAN COAL, SALT AND SLATE)

Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in pursuance of the
Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (10 & 11 Geo. 6 Ch. 39, Sec. 7)



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The Report on the Census of Production for 1954

VOLUME 1 INDUSTRY B

NON-METALLIFEROUS MINES AND QUARRIES (OTHER THAN COAL, SALT AND SLATE)

THIS REPORT relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the mining and quarrying of non-metalliferous minerals (other than coal, salt and slate) and such ancillary operations as cleaning, washing, grading, etc. normally carried out at mines and quarries. Establishments similarly engaged in oil mining, oil shale mining and oil shale retorting are included.

Quarries producing brick-earth, clay, etc., owned by firms manufacturing brick and fireclay products were, in the main, returned in the Brick and Fireclay Industry. Some firms, however, made separate returns for their different undertakings. There were similar differences in the treatment of quarries owned by firms manufacturing china and earthenware and cement.

The mining and quarrying industries were excluded from the censuses for 1951 and 1954 taken in Northern Ireland, and no census was taken there for 1948.

This industry corresponds to minimum list headings 12, 14, 19(3) and 19(4) in the Standard Industrial Classification.

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IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the next page. In interpreting the data in the tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

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The following notes describe terms in general use in the tables of the report. More detailed explanations of the terms used and a description of the scope and method of taking the census are given in the separate booklet entitled 'The Report on the Census of Production for 1954 - Introductory Notes' (price 1s. 6d. net).

Industrial Classification: Establishments are classified to industries according to the nature of their output and, as far as possible, in conformity with the Standard Industrial Classification. Certain products are identified as the principal products of individual industries, the principal products for a given industry being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. The principle of classification normally followed is that an establishment is classified to an industry if its output of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did its output of the principal products of any other industry.

Specialist producers normally comprise those establishments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is accounted for by the characteristic products of the specialist group.

Intermediate products: For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of intermediate products, i.e., products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced.

Larger establishments: The information given in the report relates mainly to 'larger establishments', i.e., establishments of firms employing on the average more than 10 persons. In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g., a mine or factory). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are not regarded as separate establishments and are included in the return for the works.

Small firms are those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons.

The estimates for the industry as a whole given in Table 1 are normally obtained by increasing the other items shown in the same proportion as total employment.

Gross output (production) is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year; it is obtained by adjusting the value of sales and work done during the year for changes in the value of stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress.

Net output is the amount left after deducting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used, the amount paid for work given out, and, for 1951 and 1954, any transport payments made. This represents the value added to materials by the process of production, and constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits.

Sales means sales during the year of goods made in the establishment covered by the return or made on commission for it, whether produced in the year or not. The value of sales is the net selling value, i.e., the amount charged to customers, whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, and net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc. For goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, firms were required to give the f.o.b. value.

Materials and fuel: The total cost of materials and fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year of materials for use in production, and of fuel (includ-

ing oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes; packing materials, including the full cost of returnable cases when first purchased; workshop and office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by firms' own work-people included in their returns; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchanting are excluded. The cost of materials and fuel used, given in Table 2, is obtained by adjusting purchases for changes during the year in the value of stocks.

Stocks: Firms were required to give stocks of materials and fuel, products on hand for sale, and work in progress, at income tax values.

Customs and Excise Duty paid on materials purchased is normally included in the cost of materials. Finished goods are similarly valued as they were sold, duty-paid or duty-free. The net amount of any duty paid is deducted in arriving at net output.

Employment: Total employment includes working proprietors, administrative, technical and clerical employees, and operatives, but excludes outworkers, canteen employees and persons engaged in merchanting or any other activity not covered by a firm's return, who are shown separately as excluded employees. Employees are persons on the pay-roll (i.e., persons whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether employed full-time or part-time.

Working proprietors are proprietors of businesses other than limited companies, together with members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded. For Northern Ireland directors of limited companies (other than those paid by fee only) are also included.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include directors, other than those paid by fee only (except in Northern Ireland); managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, i.e., broadly speaking, all manual workers.

Outworkers are persons employed by the firm who work on materials supplied by the firm in their own homes.

Wages and salaries include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions without any deductions for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions etc. They exclude payments to working proprietors.

Capital expenditure includes expenditure on new building work, and on plant, machinery and vehicles, charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation costs involved. It includes expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain which had not begun production before the end of the year (which has not previously been included in the Census of Production reports for individual industries).

Symbols used:

.. for not available

- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown).

Where figures are rounded, e.g., given to the nearest £ thousand, there may be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of constituent items and the totals shown. In some cases, figures have been combined with others of a similar nature where publication of separate details might disclose information relating to an individual undertaking.

Industry summary

Estimates for the industry as a whole

TABLE 1

	Great Britain			Scotland	Wales
	1948	1951	1954	1954	1954
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
Gross output (production)	47.1	75.4	89.8	12.75	6.20
Net output	33.4	40.6	48.0	6.21	3.50
Total stocks and work in progress					
At beginning of year	2.6	4.8	6.1	0.52	0.51
Change during year	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.03	-
Capital expenditure less disposals (a)	4.2	4.6	6.0	0.50	0.48
Wages and salaries	17.4	20.8	24.3	3.76	2.03
Total employment (including working proprietors)	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
	51.5	51.0	49.0	8.22	4.31

(a) Capital expenditure on new building work, plant, machinery and vehicles, less amounts received for plant, machinery and vehicles disposed of.

Summary of returns received

TABLE 2

	Unit	Great Britain			
		1948	1951	1954	
FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE MORE THAN 10 PERSONS					
Number of establishments	No.	1,066	1,035	1,078	
Total value of sales and work done (a)	£'000	38,737	50,993	58,480	
Value of outward transport on goods sold carried out by outside transport organisations	"	..	11,883	14,807	
Value of transport of quarry products carried out by firms' own employees	"	2,400(b)	3,774	4,424	
Products on hand for sale	{ at beginning of year	863	1,546	1,786	
and work in progress	{ change during year	+ 418	- 6	+ 137	
Gross output (production) (c)	"	41,440	66,644	77,849	
Purchases of materials and fuel	"	12,305	19,371	20,727	
Stocks of materials and fuel	{ at beginning of year	1,467	2,725	3,492	
	{ change during year	+ 442	+ 787	+ 59	
Cost of materials and fuel used	"	11,864	18,584	20,668	
Payment for work done on materials given out	"	165	170	265	
Payment for transport (d)	"	115	12,007(e)	15,295	
Net output	"	29,412	35,884	41,620	
Average number of employees	{ operatives	No.	40,077	39,770	36,951
	{ others	"	5,157(f)	5,263	5,485
Total employment (g)	"	45,367	45,130	42,511	
Net output per person employed (g)	£	648	795	979	
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	13,091	15,680	17,840
	{ of others	"	2,229	2,714	3,266
Capital expenditure					
New building work	"	228	355	412	
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	3,108	3,160	4,145
	{ disposals	"	216	204	233
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	677	860	977
	{ disposals	"	66	115	114
FIRMS EMPLOYING ON AVERAGE 10 OR FEWER PERSONS					
Number of returns	No.	1,014	1,036	1,076	
Total employment, including working proprietors	"	5,529	5,591	5,938	

(a) Sales of products were collected at ex-quarry prices and the cost of transport, whether carried out by firms' own employees or by other firms, is excluded and shown separately.

(b) Estimated.

(c) For 1948 payments for outward transport carried out by outside transport organisations were excluded. For subsequent years gross output includes payments to other transport organisations and the value of transport of quarry products carried out by the firms' own employees.

(d) For 1948 payments for transport by other firms in connection with work done only are included; payments for transport by other firms of goods sold were not ascertained. For 1951 and 1954 the payments made to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations cover the transport of both goods sold and materials and fuel purchased.

(e) Including £124,000 for transport payments in connection with contract work.

(f) Number in week ended September 25, 1948.

(g) Including working proprietors.

Analysis by size, 1954

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 3

Average number employed (a)	Estab-lish-ments	Gross output	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (b)	Net output per person employed (a)
				Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
11 - 24(c)	535	15,700	8,887	6,876	1,210	3,271	655	1,196	1,093
25 - 49	337	21,466	11,796	9,966	1,437	4,851	832	1,355	1,032
50 - 99	137	16,882	9,084	8,253	1,150	4,039	698	1,053	966
100 - 199	52	12,817	6,600	6,335	805	3,153	494	1,113	924
200 - 299	11	4,671	1,585	2,374	248	1,047	108	142	604
300 and over	6	6,313	3,669	3,147	635	1,480	479	675	973
Total	1,078	77,849	41,620	36,951	5,485	17,840	3,266	5,534	979

(a) Including working proprietors.
 (b) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles.
 (c) Including a small number of establishments with fewer than 11 persons employed, particulars of which were included with those for larger establishments on a single return.

Analysis according to specialisation within the industry, 1954

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 4

	Unit	Specialist producers of						Re-mainder of the industry	Total
		Granite	Other igneous rocks	Lime-stone and dolo-mite	Sand-stone and quart-zite inc. ganister	Sand and gravel	Clay, brick-earth, marl and shale		
Number of establishments	No.	86	128	243	85	318	138	80	1,078
Total value of sales and work done (a)	£'000	5,611	5,542	15,362	2,544	12,897	7,756	8,769	58,481
Value of outward transport on goods sold carried out by outside transport organisations	"	1,930	1,065	4,672	579	4,887	985	690	14,808
Value of transport of quarry products carried out by firms' own employees	"	344	315	1,239	265	2,040	131	89	4,409
Sales of characteristic products	"	5,498	5,190	13,125	2,331	12,331	6,805		
Products on hand for sale and work in progress	{ at beginning of year	245	192	299	77	132	741	99	1,786
	{ change during year	+ 31	- 16	+ 49	+ 8	+ 59	- 13	+ 19	+ 130
Gross output (production)	"	7,915	6,906	21,323	3,397	19,883	8,859	9,567	77,849
Purchases of materials and fuel	"	2,131	2,321	5,767	773	3,828	2,193	3,714	20,781
Stocks of materials and fuel	{ at beginning of year	590	217	868	72	635	523	586	3,441
	{ change during year	+ 3	+ 24	+ 30	- 2	- 7	- 20	+ 31	+ 10
Cost of materials and fuel used	"	2,127	2,298	5,737	775	3,835	2,213	3,683	20,681
Payment for work done on materials given out	"	-	-	14	-	34	17		28
Payment for transport	"	1,953	1,142	4,815	591	4,934	1,149	913	15,297
Net output	"	3,835	3,467	10,757	2,030	11,080	5,481	4,970	41,620
Average number of employees	{ operatives	3,795	3,772	9,264	2,451	6,207	5,641	5,821	36,951
	{ others	564	440	1,530	274	1,313	770	594	5,485
Total employment (b)	"	4,363	4,222	10,809	2,737	7,547	6,416	6,417	42,500
Net output per person employed (b)	"	879	821	995	742	1,468	854	775	979
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	1,749	1,683	4,662	1,130	3,144	2,721	2,752	17,840
	{ of others	305	244	1,016	170	789	414	327	3,266
Capital expenditure	"	22	24	102	10	112	112	30	44
New building work	"	297	391	1,467	169	1,019	423	378	4,111
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	10	23	51	10	101	13	25	22
	{ disposals	93	71	323	67	358	23	42	99
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	4	9	30	10	53	4	4	11
	{ disposals								

(a) Sales of products were collected at ex-quarry prices and the cost of transport whether carried out by firms own employees or by other firms, is excluded and shown separately.
 (b) Including working proprietors.

Minerals raised and either sold or used in manufactured products, including sales of these minerals by establishments classified to other industries (a)

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 5

	1951		1954		Entries
	Quantity	Value (b)	Quantity	Value (b)	
Igneous rocks	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000	Number
For use as building stone (including monumental stone)					
Granite	64	375	40	183	22
Other			46	64	
For use as kerbs and setts					
Granite	37	140	8	51	13
Other			22	121	
For use as roadstone (including chippings) and ballasting					
Dry					
Granite	7,530	4,662	4,246	3,122	77
Other			3,442	2,223	
Coated (c)					
Granite	2,277	3,237	1,235	2,002	47
Other			1,656	2,592	
For all other purposes					
Granite	775	508	307	207	16
Other			929	308	
Total igneous rocks	10,683	8,921	11,931	10,873	..
Limestone or dolomite					
For fluxing in blast furnaces	2,789	1,172	3,605	1,603	82
For use as refractory materials	1,056	1,604	452	190	10
			357		
For the manufacture of lime	3,510	1,333	3,086	1,362	87
For the manufacture of cement	570	131	630	183	9
For use as building stone (including monumental stone)	263	427	297	394	36
For use as roadstone (including chippings) and ballasting					
Dry	4,731	2,477	5,166	2,795	197
Coated (c)	2,416	3,213	2,463	3,594	104
For the manufacture of glass	..	..	194	143	12
For agricultural purposes	1,362	1,446	1,491	1,592	124
For all other purposes	4,632	2,728	4,204	2,423	107
Total limestone or dolomite	21,328	14,531	21,589	14,280	..
Sandstone and quartzite (including ganister)					
For refractory purposes (including ganister, silica rock, silica stone and silica sand)	436	383	685	627	28
For use as building stone (including monumental stone)	64	433	65	392	34
			91		
For use as kerbs, setts, flags and pavings	36	126	23	133	19
For use as roadstone (including chippings) and ballasting	1,435	927	1,450	973	61
For all other purposes	519	375	406	320	31
Total sandstone and quartzite	2,490	2,245	2,630	2,445	..

TABLE 5 (contd.)

	1951		1954		
	Quantity	Value (b)	Quantity	Value (b)	Entries
	Th.tons	£'000	Th.tons	£'000	Number
Sand and gravel					
Moulding and pig-bed sand	583	281	627	420	24
Glass making sand	547	434	458	359	5
Sand and gravel for all other purposes, including building sand and gravel	29,012	9,200	31,117	12,018	278
Total sand and gravel	30,142	9,915	32,202	12,797	..
Clay, brick-earth, marl and shale					
Fireclay (including sagger marl)	1,008	1,004	796	1,035	49
Potters' clay	..	..	84	147	5
Ball clay	352	936	277	761	8
China clay	886	4,336	983	4,916	18
All other clay, brick-earth, marl and shale other than oil shale	402(d)	423(d)	630	416	35
..			150	150	
Total clay, brick-earth, etc.	2,648	6,700	2,770	7,275	..
Chalk	1,222	462	1,399	498	41
Fluorspar	56	412	67	545	13
Earytes and witherite	87	546	71	524	15
Gypsum, not calcined, and anhydrite	1,018	1,016	1,628	1,782	11
Other non-metalliferous minerals (including Fullers earth, oil shale, crude petroleum and crude oil)	3,577	4,462	1,676	4,580	61
..		452	..	743	
Total	..	49,662	..	57,001	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 6)		2,197		2,698	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		47,466		54,304	887

(a) Excluding minerals raised and either sold as such or used in the manufacture of bricks, cement, etc. by firms classified to the Brick and Fireclay Industry (Volume 1, Industry F) and the Cement Industry (Volume 1, Industry J) who did not make separate quarry returns. In 1954, such production was recorded as follows:

Brick and Fireclay Industry		Cement Industry	
	Th.tons		Th.tons
Fireclay	1,117	Chalk	11,412
Other clays		Limestone	3,020
Brick-earth and clay	21,891	Clay	3,260
Shale and marl		Other kinds	1,184
Sand	231		
Other kinds	276		
Silica stone	56		

(b) At 'ex-mine' or 'ex-works' prices.

(c) The quantities shown for each year represent the weight of stone prior to the addition of tar, bitumen, etc.

(d) Including potters' clay.

Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries (a)

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 6

	1954			Principal industries in which produced (b)
	Quantity	Value	Entries	
	Th.tons	£'000	Number	
Igneous rocks for all purposes	..	90	5	1J, 1L, 12A
Limestone or dolomite				
For fluxing in blast furnaces	240	85	18	1L
For the manufacture of lime	1,550	620	43	1L
For use as roadstone (including chippings) and ballasting	272	146	25	1L
For agricultural purposes	214	233	22	1L
For all other purposes, including for use as building stone and monumental stone	400	206	29	1E, 1L
Sand and gravel, other than moulding and pig-bed sand and sand for glass making	267	86	14	1E, 1L, 12A
..	..	162		
Clay, brick-earth, marl and shale other than potters' clay, ball clay, china stone, china clay and oil shale	34	33	9	1F, 1L, 3C, 12A
..	..	187		
Chalk	567	219	22	1L
Other non-metalliferous minerals including sandstone and quartzite for refractory purposes; fluorspar; Fullers earth; gypsum not calcined, and anhydrite	497	630	15	1E, 1L, 2E
Total		2,698	..	

(a) Excluding minerals raised and sold by firms classified to the Brick and Fireclay Industry and the Cement Industry (see footnote (a) to Table 5).

(b) The volume number and industry references given are to the industries shown in the list at the back of this report.

Sales in the industry of other than principal products

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 7

	1954	
	Quantity	Value
	Th.tons	£'000
Quicklime	487	1,311
Hydrated lime	201	746
Whiting and other prepared chalk	28	59
Manufactures of concrete	184	739
..	..	210
Other goods	..	1,017
Electricity and steam sold	..	88
Work done (a)		
Roadmaking		633
Other work		381
Total		5,183
Less value of minerals used in manufacture and in the work done and recorded as output in Table 5		1,007
Total		4,176

(a) Amount charged.

TABLE 8 - Total make of intermediate products

Larger establishments in Great Britain

This table is not applicable to the industry.

Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 9

	Quantity	Cost
	Th.lb.	£'000
Materials		
Explosives for blasting	9,432.7	810
Timber (excluding timber for packing and plywood blockboard, laminboard and batten board)	..	108
	Th.cu.ft.	
Hardwood	129.8	38
Softwood	689.6	107
	..	14
	Th.tons	
Iron and steel in all forms (other than finished parts and scrap)	6.2	167
Minerals purchased for grinding, dressing, calcining, etc.	410.9	264
	..	82
Tar and pitch	151.2	624
	..	268
Bitumen	303.4	1,134
	..	387
Consumable tools (picks, shovels, etc.) bought as replacements	..	326
Replacement parts for firms' own machinery, plant and vehicles	..	4,830
Packing materials		
Paper and paper bags	..	654
Other	..	206
All other purchased materials	..	4,002
Fuel and electricity		
Coal	498	1,804
Coke	64	330
Liquid fuel (including creosote/pitch mixtures)		
For use in internal combustion engines		
	Th.gal.	
Motor spirit (petrol) for use in road vehicles and deriv. fuel	8,808.2	1,587
	..	241
Other	5,327.0	376
	..	78
For burning in furnaces, boilers, kilns, etc.	6,485.3	335
Gas purchased		
	Th.therms	
From Gas Boards and other sources, including other departments of the same firms	87.9	3
Electricity purchased (a)		
	Th.kWh.	
From Electricity Boards	252,574	1,488
	..	329
From other sources, including other departments of the same firms	22,808	85
All other purchased fuel		37
Total cost		20,727

(a) The total quantity of electricity generated in firms' own establishments in this industry in 1954 was 67,013 Th.kWh.

Average number of employees and wages, salaries and superannuation payments (a)

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 10

	1951	1954
	Number	Number
Average number of employees		
Operatives	39,770	36,951
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	5,263	5,485
Total	45,033	42,436
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries paid to		
Operatives	15,680	17,840
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	2,714	3,266
Total	18,393	21,106
	£	£
Wages and salaries per head		
Operatives	394	483
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	516	595
		£'000
Superannuation and other pension funds for employees and dependents		
Employers' contributions	..	335
		Number
Employees covered	..	9,866
		£'000
Pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents	..	78

(a) The following persons, not included above, were also employed by larger establishments in this industry ('other workers' includes for example, employees engaged in merchanting). No outworkers were recorded for this industry:

	1951	1954
	Number	Number
Canteen workers		
Male	17	46
Female	89	81
Total	106	127
Other workers		
Male	377	534
Female	37	42
Total	414	576

Employment in a specified week (a)

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 11

	1951			1954		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Working proprietors	92	5	97	71	4	75
Operatives	40,046	104	40,150	36,957	82	37,039
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	4,035	1,281	5,316	4,080	1,398	5,478
Total employees	44,081	1,385	45,466	41,037	1,480	42,517

(a) Week ended September 22, 1951, or October 30, 1954.

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS

VOLUME 1

- A. Coal Mines
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