NORTH EAST REGION AGGREGATES WORKING PARTY

ANNUAL AGGREGATES MONITORING REPORT 2008

North East Region Aggregates Working Party

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Produced by
Northumberland County Council

on behalf of the
North East Region Aggregates Working Party

North East Region Aggregates Working Party

ANNUAL AGGREGATES MONITORING REPORT 2008

This report has been prepared by the North East Region Aggregates Working Party It presents statistical information on production and reserves of aggregate minerals in the North East Region for 2008. This report also briefly describes the activities of the North East Region Working Party since 1 January 2008.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North East Region Aggregates Working Party collects information on the production and reserves of aggregate minerals from land-won and marine-dredged sources for the North East Region on an annual basis.

This report presents statistical information on production from the North East Region in 2008 and the permitted reserves of aggregate minerals at 31 December 2008.

Guidelines for Aggregate Provision

National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision

Revised national and regional guidelines for aggregate provision in England over the 16-year period from 2005 to 2020 were published in June 2009. The guidelines for land-won aggregate production from the North East Region over this period are for 24 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 99 million tonnes of crushed rock. Assumptions have been made about the quantities of aggregates that will be produced from marine-dredged sources and from alternative materials to primary aggregates.

Sub-regional Apportionment

The guideline figure for aggregate production from the North East Region will be apportioned to sub-regional area by the Regional Planning Body, taking into account advice from the North East Region Aggregates Working Party and the Mineral Planning Authorities. Work to apportion the 2005 to 2020 guidelines is well advanced and it is expected to be completed during spring 2010. The previous guidelines for aggregates provision covered the period from 2001 to 2016 and the agreed sub-regional apportionment of these guidelines was as follows:

	Crushed Rock (million tonnes)	**Sand and Gravel** (million tonnes)
Durham	75.8	6.1
Northumberland	36.4	11.1
Tees Valley	2.2	0.16
Tyne and Wear	4.6	2.7
North East Region	**119**	**20**

Aggregate Production and Reserves

Sand and Gravel

In 2008, production of land-won sand and gravel from the North East Region was 926,480 tonnes, while production from marine-dredged sources was 998,000 tonnes.

Sand and Gravel Production for Aggregate Use in the North East Region, 2001 to 2008 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**
Land-Won	1,179	1,119	1,205	1,315	1,360	1,325	1,037	926
Marine-Dredged	985	1,149	1,108	1,110	1,049	1,142	1,132	998

As a result of the economic downturn, production of land-won sand and gravel from the North East Region decreased by around 111,000 tonnes from 2007 to 2008. Production of marine-dredged sand and gravel decreased by 134,000 tonnes from 2007 to 2008 also as a result of the economic downturn.

At 31 December 2008, the North East Region had around 13.7 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves. This equated to a landbank of 9.1 years[1], which is above the landbank indicator of 7 years that is set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Planning Statement 1. Northumberland had a landbank of 12.3 years at 31 December 2008 but Durham had a landbank of 5.5 years[2], which is below the landbank indicator.

[1] Landbank for the North East Region was calculated using the revised regional guidelines for the period from 2005 to 2020.
[2] Landbank for the sub-regions was calculated using the agreed sub-regional apportionment of the regional guidelines for aggregates provision for the period from 2001 to 2016.

Crushed Rock

Production of crushed rock in 2008 was 5.08 million tonnes. This included 1.2 million tonnes of Carboniferous limestone, 2.4 million tonnes of magnesian limestone and 1.5 million tonnes of igneous rock. This represents a slight decrease in production from 2007, which is mainly a result of the economic downturn.

Crushed Rock Production for Aggregate Use in the North East Region, 2001 to 2008 (thousand tonnes)

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
5,456	5,760	6,691	6,512	5,740	5,652	5,689	5,079

At 31 December 2008, the permitted crushed rock reserve for aggregate use in the North East Region was 217 million tonnes. This represented a decrease in permitted reserves from 2007, which broadly reflects the depletion in reserves from production during 2008. This reserve equated to a regional landbank of 35.1 years for crushed rock, which is well above the landbank indicator of 10 years that is set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Planning Statement 1. Durham and Northumberland have landbanks of 28.8 years and 34.5 years respectively, but the combined landbank figure for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear was 5.3 years, which is below the landbank indicator.

Planning Applications for the Extraction of Primary Aggregates

One planning application for the extraction of additional aggregate minerals reserves was granted planning permission in 2008. This application involved the proposed extraction of 1.6 million tonnes of crushed rock from an extension to an existing site in Northumberland. No planning applications for the extraction of sand and gravel for aggregate use were determined during 2008. Applications involving the extraction of 39.0 million tonnes of crushed rock and 4.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel were pending determination at 31 December 2008.

1. INTRODUCTION

The North East Region Aggregates Working Party

1.1 This report has been prepared by the North East Region Aggregates Working Party (NERAWP). The North East Region Aggregates Working Party is one of a number of similar working parties throughout England and Wales originally established in the 1970s in order to collect data on the production of aggregates, the reserves covered by valid planning permissions and the landbanks of reserves. The area covered by the North East Region Aggregates Working Party is consistent with that of the North East Planning Region and encompasses County Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear (Figure 1).

Figure 1: The North East Region

1.2 The membership of the North East Region Aggregates Working Party is drawn from the thirteen Mineral Planning Authorities in the region, the Department for Communities and Local Government, Government Office for the North East, the North East Planning Body and the aggregates industry. The Northumberland National Park Authority is represented by Northumberland

County Council, the Tyne and Wear Authorities are represented by Gateshead, South Tyneside and Sunderland Councils and the Tees Valley authorities (Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees) are represented by the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit. The current membership of the North East Region Aggregates Working Party is detailed in Appendix 2.

Annual Monitoring Report 2008

1.3 This report includes the results of the Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2008, which was undertaken by the North East Region Aggregates Working Party. It presents information on primary aggregate production from the North East Region in 2008, reserves of primary aggregates as at 31 December 2008 and the outcome of planning applications involving the extraction of aggregates that were determined during 2008. Information relating to the production and use of recycled and secondary aggregates is also provided. In addition, the report provides up-to-date information (as at 28 February 2010) on progress with development plan production and the work to apportion to the sub-regions the revised regional guidelines for aggregates provision that were issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government in June 2009.

1.4 The Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2005 was part of a comprehensive national survey undertaken every four years by the Department for Communities and Local Government. Detailed information on this and earlier monitoring surveys can be found in previous Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports produced by the North East Region Aggregates Working Party (see Appendix 3). A similar national survey will be undertaken for 2009.

North East Region Aggregates Working Party Meetings

1.5 The North East Region Aggregates Working Party has met twice since 1 January 2008. The main topics of discussion were:

- The Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report;
- The consultation on the proposed revised national and regional guidelines for aggregates production;
- The apportionment of the final regional guidelines for aggregates production to the sub-regions, including the setting up of a steering group to oversee this work; and
- Updates of progress on Local Development Frameworks, the Regional Strategy and research relating to aggregates.

1.6 The programme of work during 2008 included the organisation of the monitoring survey of primary aggregates production, reserves and planning applications for 2008. The results of this survey are published in this report. In 2009 work on the sub-regional apportionment of the revised aggregates provision guidelines has been progressed.

2. GUIDELINES FOR AGGREGATE PROVISION

National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision

2.1 Revised national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the 16-year period from 2005 to 2020 were published in June 2009 (Table 2.1). The guidelines for land won production in the North East Region from 2001 to 2016 are 24 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 99 million tonnes of crushed rock. The guidelines assume that 20 million tonnes of sand and gravel will be provided from marine-dredged sources and that 50 million tonnes of aggregate supply will be met from alternative materials. These revised guidelines have increased the provision of land-won sand and gravel by 4 million tonnes but have also reduced the guideline for the provision of crushed rock by 20 million tonnes. In addition, the revised guidelines assume a greater amount of marine-dredged sand and gravel will be provided and that a lesser amount will be supplied from alternative sources.

Table 2.1: National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2005 to 2020 (million tonnes)

	Guidelines for Land-won Production		Assumptions		
	Sand and Gravel	Crushed Rock	Marine-dredged Sand and Gravel	Alternative Materials	Net Imports to England
South East	195	25	121	130	31
London	18	0	72	95	12
East of England	236	8	14	117	7
East Midlands	174	500	0	110	0
West Midlands	165	82	0	100	23
South West	85	412	12	142	5
North West	52	154	15	117	55
Yorkshire Humber	78	212	5	133	3
North East	24	99	20	50	0
England	**1,028**	**1,492**	**259**	**993**	**136**

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (2009)

2.2 The guidelines shown in Table 2.1 replace the national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the 16-year period from 2001 to 2016 which were published in June 2003 (Table 2.2). The guidelines for land won production in the North East Region from 2001 to 2016 were 20 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 119 million tonnes of crushed rock. The guidelines assumed that 9 million tonnes of sand and gravel would be provided from marine-dredged sources and that 76 million tonnes of aggregate supply would be met from alternative materials in the North East Region.

Table 2.1: National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001 to 2016 (million tonnes)

	Guidelines for Land-won Production		Assumptions		
	Sand and Gravel	**Crushed Rock**	**Marine-dredged Sand and Gravel**	**Alternative Materials**	**Net Imports to England**
South East	212	35	120	118	85
London	19	0	53	82	6
East of England	256	8	32	110	8
East Midlands	165	523	0	95	0
West Midlands	162	93	0	88	16
South West	106	453	9	121	4
North West	55	167	4	101	50
Yorkshire Humber	73	220	3	128	0
North East	20	119	9	76	0
England	**1068**	**1618**	**230**	**919**	**169**

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2003)

Sub-regional Apportionment

2.3 To take the national and regional guidelines into account in the planning process the guidelines need to be broken down, as far as possible, to Mineral Planning Authority areas. In North East England, previous apportionments have been to the four sub-regions, Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear, reflecting the nature of the industry in Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear and confidentiality factors. The apportionment of the regional guidelines to sub-regional areas is the responsibility of the Regional Planning Body, taking into account advice from the North East Region Aggregates Working Party and the Mineral Planning Authorities.

2.4 Work is currently being carried out by the Regional Planning Body in conjunction with the North East Region Aggregates Working Party to apportion the revised regional guidelines for aggregates provision to the sub-regions. This work involves the identification of different apportionment scenarios and the appraisal of these scenarios to identify their suitability in terms of environmental, social and economic impacts. At the time of writing this report (February 2010), work was well advanced and it is expected that the advice of the North East Regional Aggregates Working Party to the Regional Planning Body on the sub-regional apportionment will be finalised in spring 2010. Until the revised sub-regional apportionment has been approved, the sub-regional apportionment of the guidelines for aggregates provision issued in June 2003 will be used for monitoring purposes. The sub-regional apportionment agreed by the Regional Planning Body in January 2004 is set out in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Sub-regional Apportionment for Aggregates Provision in the North East Region, 2001 to 2016 (million tonnes)

	Crushed Rock	**Sand and Gravel**
Durham	75.8	6.1
Northumberland	36.4	11.1
Tees Valley	2.2	0.16
Tyne and Wear	4.6	2.7
North East Region	**119**	**20**

2.5 The Regional Spatial Strategy extends the time period for the aggregates provision guidelines to 2021 to ensure these guidelines cover the same period as the Regional Spatial Strategy. The guidelines for 2001 to 2016 have been extended forward at a constant value from 2016 to 2021 (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Sub-regional Apportionment in the Regional Spatial Strategy for Aggregates Provision in the North East Region, 2001 to 2021 (million tonnes)

	Crushed Rock	**Sand and Gravel**
Durham	99.50	8.00
Northumberland	47.80	14.60
Tees Valley	2.90	0.21
Tyne and Wear	6.00	3.50
North East Region	**156.20**	**26.31**

Source: Regional Spatial Strategy

3. SAND AND GRAVEL

Overview

3.1 This chapter sets out information on production and permitted reserves of sand and gravel in the North East Region.

Sand and Gravel Production

3.2 Table 3.1 provides information on production of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel from quarries and wharfs in the North East Region in 2008. The production information for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear is not shown to avoid disclosing individual site information and thus protect commercial confidentiality.

Table 3.1: Production of Land Won and Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel for Aggregate Use, 2008 (tonnes)

	Land Won	Marine Dredged
Durham	182,919	0
Northumberland	514,629	0
Tees Valley	*	*
Tyne and Wear	*	*
North East Region	**926,480**	**998,298**

Notes:

** Confidential figure included in regional figure*

3.3 Table 3.2 gives a comparison of sand and gravel production in 2008 with production from previous years for land-won sand and gravel and marine-dredged sand and gravel. Production has decreased between 2005 and 2008 (Table 3.2). This includes a decrease in production of around 111,000 tonnes from 2007 to 2008, which is considered to be mainly a result of the economic downturn.

Table 3.2: Production of Land Won Sand and Gravel, 2005 to 2008 (thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Durham	431†	391†	221†	183
Northumberland	576	505	574	515
Tees Valley	*	*	*	#
Tyne and Wear	353	409	241	#
North East Region	**1,360**	**1,305**	**1,037**	**926**

Notes:

** Confidential figure included in Durham figure*
 # Confidential figure included in the regional figure
† Includes production figures for Tees Valley

3.4 Production of sand and gravel from marine-dredged sources decreased by from 1,132,000 tonnes in 2007 to 998,000 tonnes in 2008 (Table 3.3). This is a decrease in production of around 134,000 tonnes and, as with production of land-won sand and gravel, this decrease is mainly as a result of the economic downturn. However, over the period from 2005 to 2008 the annual production of marine-dredged sand and gravel from the North East Region has remained fairly constant at between just below 1 million tonnes and 1.14 million tonnes.

Table 3.3: Production of Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel, 2005 to 2008 (thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
North East Region	1,049	1,142	1,132	998

3.5 Table 3.4 sets out details of production of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel in 2008 by end-use.

Table 3.4: Production of Land-Won and Marine-Dredged Sand and Gravel for Aggregates by End-Use in 2008 (tonnes)

End-Use	Land-won	Marine-Dredged	Total
Sand for asphalt	59,766	0	59,766
Sand for use in mortar	334,405	61	334,466
Concreting and sharp sand	284,449	666,707	951,156
Gravel for asphalt	1,772	0	1,772
Gravel for concrete aggregate	65,244	186,385	251,629
Other screened/graded gravel	89,871	55,227	145,098
Other Sand and Gravel	33,777	1,464	35,241
Sand and Gravel with unknown end-use	57,196	88,424	145,620
Total Sand and Gravel	**926,480**	**998,268**	**1,924,748**

Permitted Reserves

3.6 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel in the North East Region at 31 December 2008 are shown in Table 3.5. The table also provides a comparison with permitted reserves for previous years. At 31 December 2008, the permitted sand and gravel reserves in the North East Region were 13.7 million tonnes. This represents a decrease of around 1 million tonnes from 2007 to 2008 which is, generally, in line with production.

Table 3.5: Comparison of Permitted Reserves of Sand and Gravel at 31 December 2005 to 2008 (thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Durham	5,371[†]	2,752	2,296	2,093
Northumberland	9,246	9,629	8,913	8,551
Tees Valley	*	2,500	2,278	#
Tyne and Wear	2,278	1,429	1,199	#
North East Region	**16,895**	**16,310**	**14,686**	**13,705**

Notes:

** Confidential figure included in Durham figure*
 # Confidential figure included in the regional figure
[†] Includes reserve figure for Tees Valley

Sand and Gravel Landbank

3.7 'Annex 1: Aggregates' of 'Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals' states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in their area to determine when new permissions for aggregates extraction are likely to be needed. It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 7 years for sand and gravel. The landbank is calculated in line with the method set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1, which uses the reserves and the annual production required to meet the apportionment. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the 16 year apportionment period.

3.8 The landbank of sand and gravel in the North East Region at 31 December 2008 is shown in Table 3.6. The landbank figure in Table 3.6 has been calculated using the revised regional guideline for land won sand and gravel production over the period from 2005 to 2020. At 31 December 2008, the North East Region had a sand and gravel landbank of 9.1 years. This is just over 2 years above the landbank indicator of 7 years as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1.

Table 3.6: Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Sand and Gravel at 31 December 2008 based on the Regional Apportionment of the 2005 to 2020 guidelines for aggregates provision

	Reserves at 31 December 2008 (tonnes)	Regional Apportionment 2005-2020 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2008 (years)
North East Region	13,705,414	24,000,000	1,500,000	9.1

3.9 The apportionment of the revised regional guidelines for the period from 2005 to 2020 to Mineral Planning Authority level in the North East Region is not available at the time of writing this report. Therefore, the sub-regional apportionment of the 2001 to 2016 aggregates provision guidelines has been used to assess the landbanks of remaining reserves in each of the sub-regions. Table 3.7 shows that Northumberland has a sand and gravel landbank of 12.3 years. However, the landbank in Durham is 5.5 years which is below the landbank indicator. Individual landbank figures for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have not been published to ensure that commercially confidential individual site and operator information is not disclosed.

Table 3.6: Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Sand and Gravel at 31 December 2008 based on the Regional and Sub-Regional Apportionment of the 2001 to 2016 guidelines for aggregates provision

	Reserves at 31 December 2008 (tonnes)	Sub-regional Apportionment 2001-2016 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2008 (years)
Durham	2,093,800	6,100,000	381,250	5.5
Northumberland	8,550,779	11,100,000	693,750	12.3
Tees Valley	*	160,000	10,000	*
Tyne and Wear	*	2,700,000	168,750	*
North East Region	**13,705,414**	**20,060,000**	**1,253,750**	**10.9**

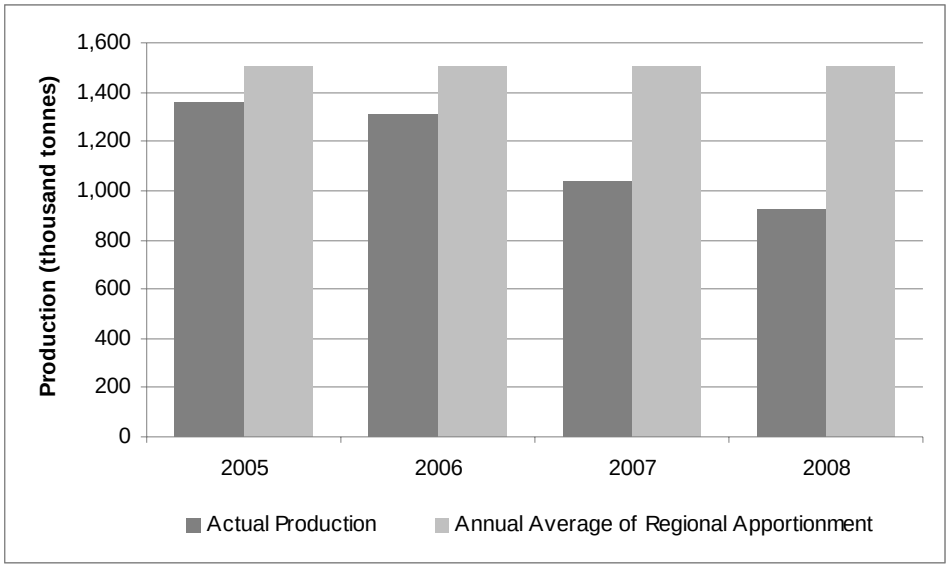
Notes:

** Confidential figure included in the regional figure*

Meeting the Apportionment

3.10 In June 2009 revised national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the 16-year period from 2005 to 2020 were published. The guideline for land won sand and gravel production in the North East Region from 2005 to 2020 is 24 million tonnes. Figure 3.7 sets out the production of sand and gravel from 2005 to 2008 and compares actual production with the annual average required to meet the regional apportionment over the 16-year period. It shows that production of sand and gravel from 2005 to 2008 was below the annual average production required to meet the apportionment for the North East Region. In 2005, actual production was 140,000 tonnes below the annual average of the apportionment but the deficit grew to 574,000 tonnes in 2008. The increased deficit in 2008 relates to a decrease in overall demand for sand and gravel for aggregates uses from the North East Region as a result of the economic downturn.

Figure 3.7: Comparison of Actual Production of Land Won Sand and Gravel and the Annual Average Production required to meet the Regional Apportionment for 2005 to 2020



4. CRUSHED ROCK

Overview

4.1 This Chapter sets out information on production and permitted reserves of crushed rock in the North East Region.

Crushed Rock Production

4.2 Table 4.1 shows total crushed rock production from the North East Region for aggregate use from 2005 to 2008. Total production decreased by over 600,000 tonnes from 2007 to 2008. The decrease is mainly a consequence of the economic downturn.

Table 4.1: Production of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use, 2001 to 2008 (thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Durham	3,777	3,384	3,559	3,036
Northumberland	1,696	1,796	1,676	1,664
Tees Valley	83	*	*	*
Tyne and Wear	184	*	*	*
North East Region	**5,740**	**5,652**	**5,689**	**5,079**

Note:

** Confidential figure included in the regional figure*

4.3 The aggregates monitoring survey also collects information on the production of crushed rock by end-use. Table 4.2 sets out details of crushed rock production by type of material and by end-use for the North East Region in 2008.

Table 4.2: Production of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use in the North East Region by Minerals Resource and End-Use, 2008 (tonnes)

	Carboniferous Limestone	Magnesian Limestone	Igneous
Coated Roadstone*	11,659	96,934	626,249
Uncoated Roadstone^	77,501	959,169	203,141
Concrete Aggregate	232,887	27,467	128,130
Rail Ballast	0	0	7,499
Other Screened/Graded	37,255	609,567	222,693
Armour/Gabion Stone	6,440	942	20,192
Other Constructional Use	139,031	202,899	188,304
Unknown End Use	736,528	468,078	76,921
Total	**1,241,301**	**2,365,056**	**1,453,674**

Notes:

** Coated roadstone includes crushed rock used for asphalt manufacture on and off site*
^ Uncoated roadstone includes surface chippings and Type 1 and Type 2

Crushed Rock Reserves

4.4 Details of the permitted reserves of crushed rock at 31 December 2008 are shown in Table 4.3 which also provides a comparison with permitted reserves in previous years. The reserve figures do not include reserves at dormant sites or sites that do not have a valid planning permission for extraction.

4.5 At 31 December 2008, the permitted crushed rock reserve for aggregate uses in the North East Region was 217 million tonnes. This represents a decrease in the permitted reserves of crushed rock for aggregate use from the previous

year and broadly reflects the depletion in reserves as a result of production during 2008.

Table 4.3: Permitted Reserves of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use from 31 December 2005 to 31 December 2008 (thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Durham	144,875	174,647	140,563	136,326
Northumberland	76,056	79,986	78,385	78,422
Tees Valley	4,100	*	*	*
Tyne and Wear	3,918	*	*	*
North East Region	**228,950**	**257,298**	**221,506**	**216,986**

Note:

** Confidential figure included in the regional figure*

Crushed Rock Landbank

4.6 'Annex 1: Aggregates' of 'Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals' states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in their area to determine when new permissions for aggregates extraction are likely to be needed. It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 10 years for crushed rock. The landbank is calculated by using the annual production required to meet the sub-regional apportionment over the plan period in line with the method set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the apportionment period.

4.7 The landbank figures for crushed rock in the North East Region at 31 December 2008 are shown in Table 4.4. The landbank figure in Table 4.4 has been calculated using the revised regional guideline for land won sand and gravel production over the period from 2005 to 2020. At 31 December 2008, the North East Region had a crushed rock landbank of 29.9 years. This is well above the landbank indicator of 10 years as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1.

Table 4.4: Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Crushed Rock at 31 December 2008 based on the Regional Apportionment of the 2005 to 2020 guidelines for aggregates provision

	Reserves at 31 December 2008 (tonnes)	Regional Apportionment 2005-2020 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2008 (years)
North East Region	216,986,122	99,000,000	6,187,500	35.1

4.8 The apportionment of the revised regional guidelines for the provision of aggregates over the period from 2005 to 2020 to the Mineral Planning Authorities in the North East Region was not available at the time of writing this report. Therefore, the sub-regional apportionment of the 2001 to 2016 aggregates provision guidelines has been used to assess the landbanks of remaining reserves in each of the sub-regions. At 31 December 2008, Durham and Northumberland had landbanks of 28.8 years and 34.5 years respectively. However, the combined landbank figure for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear was only 5.3 years, which is below the landbank indicator of 10 years. The landbank figure for the Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear areas has declined due to a lack of new reserves being permitted within these areas during a period when there has continued to be a strong level of production from these areas.

Table 4.5: Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Crushed Rock at 31 December 2008 based on the Regional and Sub-Regional Apportionment of the 2001 to 2016 guidelines for aggregates provision

	Reserves at 31 December 2008 (tonnes)	Sub-regional Apportionment 2001-2016 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2008 (years)
Durham	136,326,126	75,800,000	4,737,500	28.8
Northumberland	78,422,226	36,400,000	2,275,000	34.5
Tees Valley	*	2,200,000	137,500	*
Tyne and Wear	*	4,600,000	287,500	*
Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear	2,237,700	6,800,000	425,000	5.3
North East Region	**216,986,122**	**119,000,000**	**7,437,500**	**29.2**

Notes:

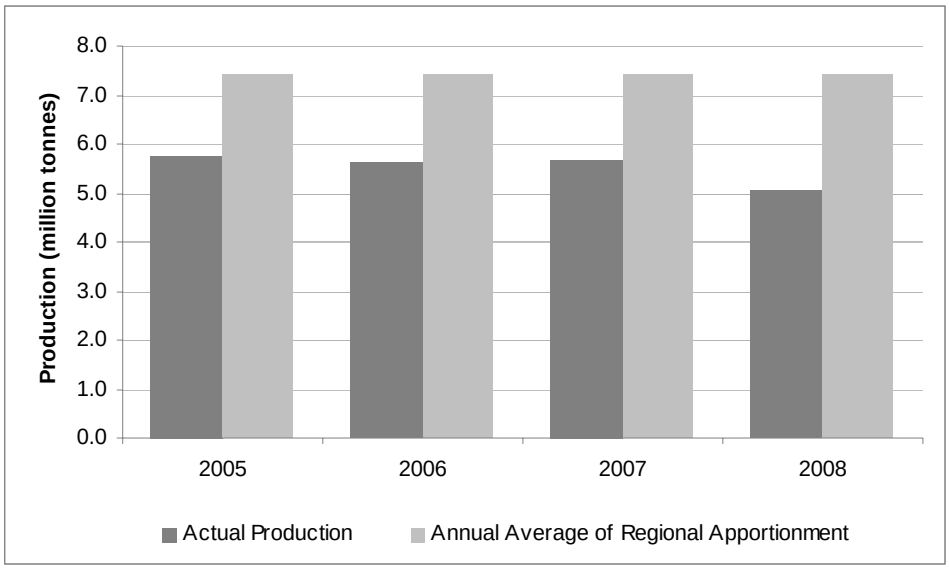
** Figures for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have been combined for reasons of confidentiality*

Meeting the Apportionment

4.9 In June 2009 revised national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the 16-year period from 2005 to 2020 were published. The guideline for crushed rock production in the North East Region from 2005 to 2020 is 99 million tonnes. Figure 4.1 sets out the production of crushed rock from 2005 to 2008 and compares actual production with the annual average production required to meet the regional apportionment over the 16-year period.

4.10 Figure 4.6 shows production of crushed rock from 2005 to 2008 was below the annual average production required to meet the apportionment for the North East Region. In 2008, actual production was 2.4 million tonnes below the annual average of the apportionment. The reserve and landbank information (Table 4.3 and Table 4.5) indicates that this deficit is not due to a shortage in reserves with planning permission for extraction. The deficit is, therefore, more likely to relate to the overall demand for crushed rock for aggregates uses from the North East Region.

Figure 4.6: Comparison of crushed rock production from the North East Region from 2005 to 2008 and the average annual production required to meet the regional apportionment for 2005 to 2020



5. RECYCLED AND SECONDARY AGGREGATES

5.1 Government Policy, as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1, is to encourage the greatest possible use of alternatives to primary aggregates. The Guidelines for Aggregate Provision for the period from 2005 to 2020, published in June 2009, assume a significant portion of the supply will be met from recycled and secondary aggregates. The North East Region produces various types of recycled and secondary materials suitable for aggregate use including power station waste, recycled roadstone and construction and demolition waste. This section sets out information on the production of secondary aggregates in the North East Region, based on a national survey undertaken during 2005.

Arisings of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates

5.2 The Department for Communities and Local Government commissioned surveys to establish estimates for the arisings and use as aggregate of construction and demolition waste in England in 2005. The aim was to survey and report on arisings and use of alternatives to primary aggregates for 2005 (including materials such as concrete, bricks, tiles, soil and rock but excluding other materials which would also arise on construction and demolition sites but have no potential use as aggregate). Table 5.1 provides a general estimate of the total arisings of construction, demolition and excavation waste for the North East Region in 2005.

Table 5.1: Estimates of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste recycled by crushers and/or screens, used/disposed of at landfills and spread on exempt sites in 2005 (tonnes)

	Recycled by crushers / screens	Used / disposed of at Landfills	Spread on registered exempt sites	Total
Northumberland and Tyne & Wear	971,315	976,285	448,843	2,396,443
County Durham and Tees Valley	909,625	1,153,835	354,800	2,418,260
North East	**1,880,940**	**2,130,120**	**803,643**	**4,814,703**

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

5.3 The Department for Communities and Local Government project also involved a study on 'other materials' that are used as alternatives to primary aggregates. Table 5.2 gives an estimation of the arisings and use of other materials as aggregates.

Table 5.2: Estimates of Arisings and Use of Other Materials as Aggregates in the North East Region in 2005 (million tonnes)

	Northumberland and Tyne & Wear		Durham and Tees Valley		North East	
	Arisings	Aggregate Use	Arisings	Aggregate Use	Arisings	Aggregate Use
Furnace Bottom Ash (Power Stations)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
Incinerator Bottom Ash (Energy from Waste Plants)	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02
Pulverised Fuel Ash	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.02
Slag: Blast Furnace (Iron)	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.25
Slag: Basic Oxygen Furnace (Steel)	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.12	0.25	0.12
Total	**0.11**	**0.02**	**1.33**	**0.41**	**1.44**	**0.43**

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

5.4 The North East Region Aggregates Working Party also undertakes an annual survey of the major recycled and secondary aggregates producers in the Region. The North East Region produces recycled aggregates from construction and demolition projects and secondary aggregates are produced from industrial by-products. Secondary aggregates are produced from pulverised fuel ash and furnace bottom ash at the Lynemouth Power Station in Northumberland, ash from the Energy for Waste Plant at Haverton Hill on Teesside and slag from a site at Teesport. The figures shown in Table 5.3 should, however, be treated with a degree of caution as not all producers in the

North East Region responded to the survey and have thus not been included in the figures.

Table 5.3: Production of Recycled and Secondary Aggregates in the North East Region, 2008

	Production (tonnes)
County Durham	89,570
Northumberland	154,293
Tees Valley	1,204,504
Tyne and Wear	145,816
North East Region	**1,594,183**

6. PLANNING APPLICATIONS

6.1 The North East Region Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in the North East Region on an annual basis. The planning applications involving the extraction of aggregates that were determined during 2008 or were still awaiting determination at 31 December 2008 are listed in Table 6.2.

6.2 In 2008, one planning application for the extraction of 1.6 million tonnes of crushed rock reserves was granted planning permission (Table 6.1). At 31 December 2008, fifteen planning applications were pending determination, involving over 39.0 million tonnes of additional crushed rock reserves and 4.1 million tonnes of additional sand and gravel reserves. No planning applications were refused planning permission during 2008.

Table 6.1: Aggregate reserves subject to planning applications in the North East Region during 2008 (thousand tonnes)

	Crushed Rock			Sand and Gravel		
	Approved	**Refused**	**Pending**	**Approved**	**Refused**	**Pending**
Durham	0	0	30,090	0	0	870
Northumberland	1,600	0	2,920	0	0	2,200
Tees Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	6,000	0	0	1,011
North East Region	**1,600**	**0**	**39,010**	**0**	**0**	**4,081**

Notes:

Reserve information collected from planning application submissions
Does not include reserves subject to applications to extend the time period for extraction

Table 6.2: Planning Applications for Aggregates Extraction in the North East Region in 2008

Site Name and Location	Operator/Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
COUNTY DURHAM:						
Hawthorn Seaham (NZ 435 464)	Tarmac	Magnesian Limestone	4,000,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	10 May 2000	Pending at 31 December 2008
Thrislington West Cornforth (NZ 328 334)	Lafarge Aggregates	Magnesian Limestone	17,650,000	Extension to existing site	02 March 2006	Pending at 31 December 2008
Hummerbeck West Auckland (NZ 193 258)	Hall Construction Services	Sand and Gravel	800,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	25 April 2006	Pending at 31 December 2008
Harrow and Ashy Bank Eastgate (NY 956 395)	Tarmac	Carboniferous Limestone	3,750,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	24 May 2007	Pending at 31 December 2008
Hulands Bowes (NZ 017 141)	Aggregate Industries	Carboniferous Limestone	4,590,000	Consolidation and extension to existing site	31 March 2008	Pending at 31 December 2008
Crime Rigg Shadforth (NZ 293 549)	Sherburn	Magnesian Limestone; and Permian Sand	100,000 70,000	Extension to existing site	12 December 2008	Pending at 31 December 2008
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Plenmeller Haltwhistle (NY 722 635)	Cemex	Sand and gravel	No additional reserve but would allow the extraction of remaining reserve for which planning permission has now expired	Extension of time	16 October 2002	Pending at 31 December 2008

Site Name and Location	Operator/Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
Divethill Great Bavington (NU 113 346)	Cemex	Whinstone	1,600,000	Extension to existing site	18 October 2007	Granted 9 September 2008
Caistron Thropton (NT 996 012)	North East Concrete	Sand and Gravel	Not applicable	Periodic review	17 July 2007	Granted 15 February 2008
Brunton and Cocklaw Wall (NZ 931 701)	Tynedale Roadstone	Carboniferous Limestone	520,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	5 November 2007	Pending at 31 December 2008
Broadoak Ebchester (NZ 098 547)	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	2,200,000	Extension to extraction area, extension of time and consolidation of two permissions	2 May 2008	Pending at 31 December 2008
Howick Longhoughton (NZ 236 168)	Tarmac	Whinstone	2,000,000	Extension to existing site	20 June 2008	Pending at 31 December 2008
Longhoughton Longhoughton (NU 232 153)	Aggregate Industries	Whinstone	No additional reserve but would allow the extraction of 145,000 tonnes of whinstone	Extension of time	3 November 2008	Pending at 31 December 2008
Longhoughton Longhoughton (NU 232 153)	Aggregate Industries	Whinstone	400,000	Determination of modern conditions	3 November 2008	Pending at 31 December 2008
TYNE AND WEAR:						
Blaydon Gateshead (NZ 159 628)	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	611,000	Extension to existing site	24 August 2006	Pending at 31 December 2008

Site Name and Location	Operator/Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
Eppleton Sunderland (NZ 359 482)	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian Limestone and Permian Sand	1,250,000	Extension of time	19 December 2007	Pending at 31 December 2008
Eppleton Sunderland (NZ 359 482)	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian Limestone and Permian Sand	Magnesian Limestone - 6,000,000; Permian Sand - 400,000	Extension to existing site	19 December 2007	Pending at 31 December 2008

7. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East

7.1 Following the Regional Spatial Strategy Examination in Public in March and April 2006 and the publication of the Examination in Public Panel Report in July 2006, the Government Office for the North East published the Secretary of State's proposed changes in May 2007. A further set out proposed changes were published in February 2008 and these changes proposed to extend the time period for the aggregates provision guidelines to 2021 to ensure these guidelines cover the same period as the Regional Spatial Strategy. The guidelines have been extended forward at a constant value from 2016 to 2021. These changes were incorporated into the final Regional Spatial Strategy which was issued by the Secretary of State in July 2008.

7.2 The Regional Spatial Strategy contains three minerals policies, including a policy dealing with the provision of aggregate minerals (Policy 43). This policy sets out an apportionment to the sub-regions for aggregates provision for a 20-year period from 2001 to 2021. It also states that local development documents should encourage the use of recycled/secondary aggregates, ensure construction projects use recycled/secondary aggregates wherever practicable and safeguard wharves for the importation of marine-dredged aggregates.

Local Development Frameworks

7.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Planning Authorities to prepare Local Development Frameworks, which will comprise a portfolio of documents to deliver the planning strategy for the area. The Local Development Framework will incorporate policies on mineral extraction at the local level. Table 7.1 details the key dates for the preparation of Local Development Framework documents in the North East Region.

7.4 On 1 April 2009 new single unitary councils for Northumberland and County Durham came into existence and replaced the former district and county councils in each of these areas. These authorities have taken over

responsibility for development plan preparation and are producing Local Development Frameworks for their respective areas. These Local Development Frameworks will incorporate policies on minerals extraction. As a consequence work to prepare Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks by the former Durham and Northumberland County Councils has now ceased. In Northumberland, the National Park Authority is also responsible for preparing its own Local Development Framework. Northumberland County Council had previously proposed to prepare a separate Minerals and Waste Core Strategy as part of its Local Development Framework but this will now be incorporated into the main Core Strategy. Similarly Durham County Council is preparing a single Core Strategy. Durham County Council is in the process of revising its Local Development Scheme and it is anticipated that a revised Local Development Scheme will come into effect in summer 2010. In addition to the Core Strategy, the revised Local Development Scheme will include a Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites Development Plan Document. Work on this document is currently expected to commence in January 2011.

7.5 In the Tyne and Wear area, Gateshead undertook a review of the Unitary Development Plan and the Replacement Plan was adopted in spring 2007. Gateshead Council are now progressing a Local Development Framework and it is now proposed that a Joint Core Strategy is produced with Newcastle City Council. South Tyneside Council adopted a Core Strategy in June 2007 and is now preparing a Site Allocations document and a document containing criteria-based policies for development management. Sunderland and North Tyneside Councils are currently preparing their Core Strategies.

7.6 The five Tees Valley authorities are preparing Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents for the Tees Valley area. Preparation commenced at the end of 2006. The Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document and the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites Development Plan Document were published in August 2009 prior to their proposed submission to the Secretary of State in November 2009. However, following the public consultation and informal meetings with some of the organisations that made representations, the Tees Valley authorities have decided to consult formally on some amendments to the two Development Plan Documents prior to their submission. It is now expected that the Development Plan Documents will not now be submitted until after May 2010.

Table 7.1: Progress with Preparation of Local Development Frameworks in the North East Region, as at 31 January 2010

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Issues and Options (Regulation 25)	Publication (Regulation 27)	Submission (Regulation 30)	Examination (Regulation 34)	Adoption (Regulation 36)	Comments
County Durham	Core Strategy	January 2009 to April 2010	June 2010	November 2010	March 2011	September 2011	A new Local Development Scheme is expected to be agreed in summer 2010. This will set out new milestones for the Core Strategy and a Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD.
Northumberland County	Core Strategy	July 2009 to July 2010	December 2010	April 2011	July 2011	December 2011	The previously proposed Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will now be incorporated into the main Core Strategy.
Northumberland National Park	Core Strategy	-	-	-	-	-	The Core Strategy was adopted in March 2009.
Tees Valley	Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	May 2007	August 2009	November 2009	March 2010	July 2010	Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs are being prepared for the five Councils in the Tees Valley. Submission milestone not met. Timetable to be amended.
	Joint Minerals and Waste Site Allocations	May 2007	August 2009	November 2009	March 2010	July 2010	

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Issues and Options (Regulation 25)	Publication (Regulation 27)	Submission (Regulation 30)	Examination (Regulation 34)	Adoption (Regulation 36)	Comments
Gateshead	Core Strategy	February 2008	November 2008	July 2009	February 2010	September 2010	Regulation 27 milestone not met. Now intend to prepare a joint Core Strategy with Newcastle City Council. Dates to be confirmed.
Newcastle	Core Strategy	-	-	-	-	-	Withdrawn in 2008. Now intend to prepare a joint Core Strategy with Gateshead Council. Dates to be confirmed.
North Tyneside	Core Strategy	December 2006	-	-	-	-	Regulation 27 milestone not met. Timetable is being reviewed.
South Tyneside	Core Strategy	-	-	-	-	June 2007	The Core Strategy was adopted in June 2007
	Site Specific Allocations	April 2010	January 2011	June 2011	October 2011	April 2012	Latest work programme shows Regulation 25 consultation has been delayed until Summer 2010.
	Development Management Policies	May 2009	July 2010	November 2010	March 2011	September 2011	
Sunderland	Core Strategy	July 2009 to February 2010	October 2010	February 2011	February 2011 to September 2011	November 2011	

Source: Approved Local Development Schemes (as at 31 January 2010)

Appendix 1:
List of Aggregates Sites included in the Monitoring Report

This appendix details the aggregates sites that have been included in the production and reserve figures in this report. The sites included are those that were active during 2008 (i.e. were in production during 2008) or were inactive (i.e. not in production during 2008 but have a valid planning permission for extraction). Dormant sites or sites that do not have a valid planning permission are not included and have not been included in the figures in this report.

CRUSHED ROCK QUARRIES

County Durham

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2008*
Aycliffe East	Aycliffe NZ 290 222	Stonegrave Aggregates	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Bishop Middleham	Ferryhill NZ 328 326	W & M Thompson	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Broadwood	Frosterley NZ 035 365	Sherburn Stone	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Cornforth	Cornforth NZ 325 344	Tarmac	Magnesian Limestone	Inactive
Coxhoe (Raisby)	Coxhoe NZ 347 352	Tarmac	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Crime Rigg†	Sherburn Hill NZ 346 416	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Middleton (Force Garth)	Middleton NY 872 282	Cemex	Dolerite	Active
Heights	Westgate NY 925 388	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Hulands	Bowes NZ 016 140	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Kilmond Wood	Bowes NZ 024 134	Cemex	Carboniferous Limestone	Active

Newlandside	Stanhope NY 984 377	Premier	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Old Quarrington†	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Tarmac	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Running Waters	Bowburn NZ 334 403	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian Limestone	Inactive
Thrislington†	Ferryhill NZ 317 322	Lafarge	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Witch Hill	Bowburn NZ 345 397	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian Limestone	Active

Northumberland

Site	**Location and Grid Reference**	**Operator**	**Mineral**	**Status in 2008***
Belford	Belford NU 130 343	Tarmac	Whinstone	Inactive
Barrasford	Barrasford NY 913 743	Tarmac	Whinstone and C. Limestone	Active
Cragmill	Belford NU 108 346	Cemex	Whinstone	Active
Divethill	Great Bavington NY 978 795	Cemex	Whinstone	Active
Harden	Biddlestone NY 959 086	Tarmac	Whinstone	Active
Howick	Longhoughton NU 238 169	Tarmac	Whinstone	Active
Keepershield	Humshaugh NY 895 727	Hanson	Whinstone and C. Limestone	Active
Longhoughton	Longhoughton NU 232 153	Aggregate Industries UK	Whinstone	Active
Mootlaw	Matfen NZ 018 755	North Tyne Roadstone	Limestone	Active
Swinburne	Colwell NZ 021 791	Hanson	Whinstone	Inactive

Tees Valley

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2008*
Hart Quarry	Hartlepool NZ 475 345	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian Limestone	Active

Tyne and Wear

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2008*
Marsden Quarry	Whitburn NZ 406 642	Owen Pugh	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Eppleton Quarry†	Hetton-le-Hole NZ 360 482	Hall Construction	Magnesian Limestone	Active

SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRIES

County Durham

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2008*
Crime Rigg#	Sherburn Hill NZ 346 316	Sherburn Stone	Permian Sand	Active
Old Quarrington#	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Tamac	Permian Sand	Active
Thrislington#	Ferryhill NZ 317 332	Lafarge	Permian Sand	Active

Northumberland

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2008*
Broadoak	Ebchester NZ 098 547	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Inactive
Caistron	Thropton NU 007 016	North East Concrete	Sand and Gravel	Active
Haughton Strother	Humshaugh NY 897 740	W & M Thompson	Sand and Gravel	Active

Hollings Hill	Ebchester NZ 098 574	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Active
Lanton	Milfield NT 954 311	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Inactive
Merryshields	Stocksfield NZ 063 617	SITA UK	Sand and Gravel	Inactive
Woodbridge	Milfield NT 944 324	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Active
Wooperton	Wooperton NU 048 204	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Inactive

Tees Valley

Site	**Location and Grid Reference**	**Operator**	**Mineral**	**Status in 2008***
Hartlepool Beach	Hartlepool NZ 540 270	Cemex	Beach Sand	Active
Thorpe Thewles	Stockton NZ 415 245	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Inactive

Tyne and Wear

Site	**Location and Grid Reference**	**Operator**	**Mineral**	**Status in 2008***
Eppleton Quarry[#]	Hetton-le-Hole NZ 360 482	Hall Construction	Sand and Gravel	Active
Blaydon Quarry	Gateshead NZ 159 628	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Active
Crawcrook Quarry	Gateshead NZ 128 638	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Closed

MARINE WHARFS

Tees Valley

Site	**Location and Grid Reference**	**Operator**	**Mineral**	**Status in 2008***
Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 509 202	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Active
Able Wharf	Billingham NZ 479 214	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Active

Tyne and Wear

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2008*
Howdon Wharf	North Shields NZ 351 617	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Active
Gateshead Wharf	Gateshead NZ 306 609	Lafarge	Sand and Gravel	Active
Jarrow Wharf	South Shields NZ 335 657	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Active

Notes on Appendix 1

* Refers to status during 2008:

- Active: In production, including from stockpiles, during 2008
- Inactive: Not in production during 2008
- Dormant sites (as identified under the Environment Act 1995) are not included
- Closed: Production ceased and permitted reserves worked out

† Site also produces or contains reserves of Permian Sand

Site also produces or contains reserves of Magnesian Limestone

Appendix 2:
North East Region Aggregates Working Party – List of Members

Chairman:

Gordon Halliday, Northumberland County Council

Secretary:

Kevin Tipple, Northumberland County Council

Mineral Planning Authority Representatives:

Jason Mckewon, Durham County Council
Chris Carr, Gateshead Council
Ben Stubbs, South Tyneside Council
Andrew Meara, Sunderland City Council
Andrew Craig, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit
Northumberland County Council is represented by the Secretary

Central Government and Regional Planning Body Representatives

Mark Plummer, Department for Communities and Local Government
Gerry Carpenter, Government Office for the North East
Claire Megginson, Association of North East Councils (North East Planning Body)

Aggregates Industry Representatives:

Ken Hobden, Mineral Products Association (MPA)
Geoff Storey, Aggregates Industries UK Limited (Mineral Products Association member)
Tom Brown, Hanson Aggregates (Mineral Products Association member)
Graham Singleton, CEMEX UK Marine Limited (Mineral Products Association member)
Keith Frost, CEMEX UK Operations Limited (Mineral Products Association member)
Paul Allison, Sherburn Stone Company Limited (British Aggregates Association representative)
Rob Moore, Tarmac Northern Limited (Mineral Products Association member)
John Thompson, W & M Thompson (Quarries) Limited

Appendix 3:
North East Region Aggregates Working Party – Published Reports

The following reports have been published by the North East Region Aggregates Working Party:

- Annual Report 2000/Aggregates Monitoring 1999 (£10.00)
- Annual Report 2001/Aggregates Monitoring 2000 (£10.00)
- Annual Report 2002/Aggregates Monitoring 2001 (£10.00)*
- Annual Report 2003/Aggregates Monitoring 2002 (£10.00)*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2003 (£10.00)*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2004 (£10.00)*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2005 (£10.00)*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2006 (£10.00)*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2007 (£10.00)*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2008 (£10.00)*

*Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports from 2001 onwards are available from the website of the Department of Communities and Local Government (www.communities.gov.uk).

Reports which are still in print may be purchased from the Secretary of the North East Region Aggregates Working Party. Cheques should be made payable to 'Northumberland County Council'.