North East Aggregates Working Party

ANNUAL AGGREGATES MONITORING REPORT 2010

Produced by
Northumberland County Council

on behalf of the
North East Aggregates Working Party

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ANNUAL AGGREGATES MONITORING REPORT 2010

This report has been prepared by the North East Aggregates Working Party. It presents statistical information on sales and reserves of aggregate minerals in North East England for 2010. This report also includes information on sales of recycled and secondary aggregates, details of planning applications for the extraction of primary aggregates and an update of progress with the preparation of minerals development plans.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared by the North East Aggregates Working Party and presents statistical information on sales of aggregate minerals from North East England in 2010 and the permitted reserves of aggregate minerals at 31 December 2010. The report also provides information on planning applications relating to the extraction of minerals for aggregate use and sales of recycled and secondary aggregates.

Guidelines for the provision of aggregates

Revised national and regional guidelines for the provision of aggregates in England over the 16-year period from 2005 to 2020 were published in June 2009. The guidelines for the provision of land-won aggregates from North East England over this period are 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 (20 million tonnes) and from recycled and secondary aggregates (50 million tonnes).

To take the national and regional guidelines into account in the preparation of development plans the guidelines need to be broken down, as far as possible, to Mineral Planning Authority areas. Work was carried out in late 2009 and early 2010 by the North East Aggregates Working Party to provide technical advice on how the regional guideline figure for North East England should be apportioned to the Mineral Planning Authorities. This work involved the development of different apportionment scenarios and the appraisal of these scenarios to identify their suitability in terms of environmental, social and economic impacts. The recommended apportionment of the regional guideline recommended by the North East Aggregates Working Party is shown in the table below. Due to the nature of the aggregates industry in North East England and the confidentiality issues associated with monitoring sales and reserves in some of the Mineral Planning Authority areas the regional guideline has been apportioned to the four sub-regional areas of Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear.

Recommended sub-regional apportionment for the provision of aggregates from North East England, 2005 to 2020 (million tonnes)

	Crushed rock	**Sand and gravel**
Durham	59.4	5.0
Northumberland	33.6	13.1
Tees Valley	3.0	2.8
Tyne and Wear	3.0	3.1
North East England	**99.0**	**24.0**

Primary aggregate sales and reserves

Sales of primary aggregates from North East England in 2010 were 4.9 million tonnes (see table below). Sales included 3.5 million tonnes of crushed rock, 757,000 tonnes of land-won sand and gravel and 678,000 tonnes of marine-dredged sand and gravel. Sales of primary aggregates from North East England in 2010 have decreased by 40% when compared with sales 2005. This includes a 40% decrease in sales of crushed rock, a 44% decrease in sales of land-won sand and gravel and a 35% decrease in sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel. This decrease is considered to be mainly as a result of the economic downturn and the resulting reduction in demand for primary aggregates. It does, however, appear that the level of sales have stabilised somewhat following significant declines from 2007 to 2009.

Aggregates sales from North East England, 2005 to 2010 (thousand tonnes)

	Land won sand and gravel	Marine dredged sand and gravel	Crushed rock	**Total Aggregates**
2005	1,360	1,049	5,740	**8,149**
2006	1,325	1,142	5,652	**8,119**
2007	1,037	1,132	5,689	**7,858**
2008	926	998	5,079	**7,003**
2009	757	563	3,379	**4,699**
2010	757	678	3,469	**4,904**

At 31 December 2010, North East England had 16.5 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves and 216.5 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserves. This equated to a landbank of 11.0 years for sand and gravel and a landbank of 35.0 years for crushed rock[1]. This is above the landbank indicator of 7 years for sand and gravel and the landbank indicator of 10 years for crushed rock that is set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Planning Statement 1.

Permitted reserves and landbank of primary aggregates in North East England at 31 December 2010

	Permitted reserves	**Landbank**
Sand and gravel	16.5 million tonnes	11.0 years
Crushed rock	216.5 million tonnes	35.0 years

[1] Landbank calculated using the guidelines for aggregates provision for the period from 2005 to 2020.

Planning applications for the extraction of primary aggregates

Seven planning applications for the extraction of additional primary aggregates reserves were granted planning permission in North East England during 2010. These applications involve the proposed extraction of 2.6 million tonnes of crushed rock and 2.6 million tonnes of sand and gravel. No planning applications for the extraction of sand and gravel for aggregate use were refused planning permission during 2010. Applications potentially involving the extraction of 36.7 million tonnes of crushed rock and 10.9 million tonnes of sand and gravel were pending determination at 31 December 2010.

Quantities of primary aggregates subject to planning applications in North East England in 2010 (thousand tonnes)

	Crushed rock			Sand and gravel		
	Approved	**Refused**	**Pending**	**Approved**	**Refused**	**Pending**
Durham	100	0	26,200	70	0	4,392
Northumberland	2,520	0	0	2,524	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	4,540	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,550
North East England	**2,620**	**0**	**36,740**	**2,594**	**0**	**10,942**

Recycled and secondary aggregates sales

The 2010 survey of fixed construction and demolition recycling facilities and secondary aggregates producers found 1.3 million tonnes of recycled and secondary aggregate were sold from North East England in 2010. This figure should, be treated with some degree of caution as not all producers in North East England responded to the survey and have thus not been included in the figures. In addition, the survey does not include mobile crushers and screens which are known to make a significant contribution in terms of the quantities of construction and demolition waste recycled for aggregate uses. More comprehensive surveys of the arisings and use of construction, demolition and excavation waste and other materials used as alternatives to primary aggregates in England were undertaken by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2005. These surveys estimated that in North East England 1.7 million tonnes of recycled aggregates were produced from construction, demolition and excavation waste and 0.43 million tonnes of aggregate was produced from other materials.

1. INTRODUCTION

The North East Aggregates Working Party

1.1 This report has been prepared by the North East Aggregates Working Party. The North East 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 and the reserves covered by valid planning permissions. The North East Aggregates Working Party covers North East England and the area encompasses County Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear (Figure 1.1). This area has thirteen Mineral Planning Authorities:

- Durham County Council
- Northumberland County Council
- Northumberland National Park Authority
- Tees Valley authorities of Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Borough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and Stockton on Tees Borough Council
- Tyne and Wear authorities of Gateshead Council, Newcastle City Council, North Tyneside Council, South Tyneside Council and Sunderland City Council

Figure 1.1: North East England

1.2 The membership of the North East Aggregates Working Party is drawn from the Mineral Planning Authorities in North East England, the Department for Communities and Local Government 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 councils) are currently represented by Stockton on Tees Borough Council. The current membership of the North East Aggregates Working Party is detailed in Appendix 5.

Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2010

1.3 This report presents information for North East England on sales of primary aggregates in 2010, permitted reserves of primary aggregates as at 31 December 2010 and the quantity of aggregate minerals granted and refused planning permission in 2010. Information relating to the production and use of recycled and secondary aggregates is also provided. Detailed information from the previous aggregates monitoring surveys covering North East England can be found in previous Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports produced by the North East Aggregates Working Party (see Appendix 6). This report also provides an update of progress with the preparation of development plans applicable to minerals.

1.4 The Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2009 was part of a more comprehensive national survey that is undertaken every four years by the Department for Communities and Local Government. The aim of the survey was to provide an in-depth and up-to-date understanding of regional and national sales, inter-regional flows, transportation and permitted reserves of primary aggregates. A report collating the results of the national survey is available to view on the website of the Department for Communities and Local Government.

2. GUIDELINES FOR AGGREGATE PROVISION

National and regional guidelines for aggregate provision

2.1 National and regional guidelines for the provision of aggregates in England over the 16-year period from 2005 to 2020 were issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government in June 2009 (Table 2.1). The guidelines for land-won provision from North East England over the period from 2005 to 2020 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 aggregates supply will be met from alternative materials. These guidelines supersede those issued in June 2003 for the period from 2001 to 2016 and have increased the guideline for the provision of land-won sand and gravel from North East England by 4 million tonnes but have also decreased the guideline for the provision of crushed rock from North East England by 20 million tonnes. In addition, the guidelines assume that a greater amount of the provision of aggregates from North East England will be met from marine-dredged sand and gravel 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 England	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 England	85	412	12	142	5
North West England	52	154	15	117	55
Yorkshire Humber	78	212	5	133	3
North East England	24	99	20	50	0
England	**1,028**	**1,492**	**259**	**993**	**136**

Sub-regional apportionment

2.3 To take the national and regional guidelines into account in the preparation of development plans the guidelines need to be broken down, as far as possible, to Mineral Planning Authority areas. In North East England these regional guidelines are 'apportioned' to the four sub-regional areas of Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear to reflect the nature of the aggregates industry and the confidentiality issues associated with the monitoring of sales and reserves in some of the Mineral Planning Authority areas.

2.4 Technical work was carried out in late 2009 and early 2010 by the North East Aggregates Working Party to provide technical advice on what the sub-regional apportionment should be. This work involved the development of different apportionment scenarios and the appraisal of these scenarios to identify their suitability in terms of environmental, social and economic impacts. The North East Aggregates Working Party's recommended sub-regional apportionments for North East England are presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Recommended sub-regional apportionment for the provision of aggregates from North East England, 2005 to 2020 (million tonnes)

	Crushed Rock	**Sand and Gravel**
Durham	59.4	5.0
Northumberland	33.6	13.1
Tees Valley	3.0	2.8
Tyne and Wear	3.0	3.1
North East England	**99.0**	**24.0**

Notes:
This is the sub-regional apportionment recommended by the North East Aggregates Working Party.

2.5 The Regional Spatial Strategy for North East England includes sub-regional guidelines for aggregates provision in North East England. These sub-regional guidelines are based on the now superseded national and regional aggregates provision guidelines for 2001 to 2016 issued in June 2003 which were rolled forward to 2021 in the Regional Spatial Strategy to ensure they covered the same period as

the plan. The sub-regional apportionment in the Regional Spatial Strategy is shown below in Table 2.3. It is the intention of the Government to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies and the powers needed to revoke them are provided in the Localism Act 2011. The revocation of the North East England Regional Spatial Strategy is expected to happen during 2012.

Table 2.3: Regional Spatial Strategy sub-regional apportionment for aggregates provision from North East England, 2001 to 2021 (million tonnes)

	Crushed Rock	**Sand and Gravel**
Durham	99.5	8.0
Northumberland	47.8	14.6
Tees Valley	2.9	0.2
Tyne and Wear	6.0	3.5
North East England	**156.2**	**26.3**

3. SAND AND GRAVEL

Overview

3.1 This chapter sets out information on sales and permitted reserves of sand and gravel in North East England. Information is also presented on planning applications for sand and gravel extraction.

Sand and gravel sales

3.2 Information on sales of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel from quarries and wharfs in North East England in 2010 is provided in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Sales of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England, 2010 (tonnes)

	Land Won	Marine Dredged
Durham	163,704	0
Northumberland	402,480	0
Tees Valley	#	#
Tyne and Wear	#	#
North East England	**757,400**	**677,551**

Notes:
 # Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England

3.3 A comparison of sand and gravel sales from North East England in the years from 2005 to 2010 is shown in Table 3.2. Sales of land-won sand and gravel decreased by 44% between 2005 (1,360,000 tonnes) and 2010 (757,000 tonnes). This decrease is considered to be mainly a result of the economic downturn and a resulting reduction in demand for primary aggregates. Despite a decrease in sales from Durham and Northumberland sales between 2009 and 2010 for North East England as a whole remained stable.

Table 3.2: Sales of land-won sand and gravel from North East England, 2005 to 2010 (thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Durham	431†	391†	221†	183	199	164
Northumberland	576	505	574	515	425	402
Tees Valley	*	*	*	#	#	#
Tyne and Wear	353	409	241	#	#	#
North East England	**1,360**	**1,305**	**1,037**	**926**	**757**	**757**

Notes:

** Confidential figure included in Durham figure*
 # Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England
† Includes production figures for Tees Valley

3.4 Sales of sand and gravel from marine wharfs in North East England at which marine-dredged sand and gravel was landed and processed was 678,000 tonnes in 2010 (Table 3.3). This represents a 35% decrease when compared with sales from 2005. Table 3.3 shows there was a significant decrease in sales between 2007 and 2009 but sales for 2010 did increase when compared to the previous two monitoring periods. As with sales of land-won sand and gravel, this overall decrease is considered to be mainly as a result of the economic downturn and a resulting reduction in demand for primary aggregates. It does, however, appear that sales have stabilised following significant declines from 2007 to 2009.

Table 3.3: Sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from North East England, 2005 to 2010 (thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
North East England	1,049	1,142	1,132	998	563	678

3.5 The sales of sand and gravel by broad end-use product categories are shown in Table 3.4. These end-use figures should be treated with some caution as, although operators know what products they sell, they cannot always be certain what the products will ultimately be used for. Concreting sand was the largest product for sand and gravel sales in 2010, accounting for 52% of sand and gravel sales for aggregate

use (73% of marine dredged sand and gravel and 33% of land won sand and gravel). The other main products were sand for use in mortar (18%) and gravel for concrete aggregate (15%). The majority of sand for use in mortar came from quarries and accounted for 33% from land-won sources.

Table 3.4: Sales of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel for aggregates by end-use from North East England in 2010 (tonnes)

End-Use	Land-won	Marine-dredged	Total sand and gravel
Sand for asphalt	46,661	0	46,661
Sand for use in mortar	250,868	5,802	256,670
Concreting and sharp sand	250,916	493,365	744,281
Gravel for asphalt	124	0	124
Gravel for concrete aggregate	59,402	156,447	215,849
Other screened/graded gravel	62,489	0	62,489
Other sand and gravel	26,489	231	26,720
Sand and gravel with unknown end-use	60,891	21,706	82,597
Total sand and gravel	**757,400**	**677,551**	**1,434,951**

Permitted reserves of sand and gravel

3.6 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel in North East England at 31 December 2010 were 16.5 million tonnes (Table 3.5). This represents an increase in the permitted reserves of just under 2.6 million tonnes from 31 December 2009. The reserves increased due to planning permission being granted for the extraction of additional reserves at Crime Rigg in County Durham and at Hedgeley Quarry, Hollings Hill Quarry, Lanton Quarry in Northumberland.

Table 3.5: Comparison of permitted reserves of sand and gravel in North East England at 31 December 2005 to 2010 (thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Durham	5,371[†]	2,752	2,296	2,093	3,715	3,483
Northumberland	9,246	9,629	8,913	8,551	8,051	9,538
Tees Valley	*	2,500	2,278	#	#	#
Tyne and Wear	2,278	1,429	1,199	#	#	#
North East England	**16,895**	**16,310**	**14,686**	**13,705**	**15,323**	**16,507**

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 The landbank for sand and gravel has been calculated by using the permitted reserves at 31 December 2010 and the average annual sales required to meet the apportionment. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the 16 year apportionment period (2005 to 2020). '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.

3.8 The landbank for sand and gravel in North East England at 31 December 2010 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 3.6. The landbank figure for North East England has been calculated using the regional guideline for land won sand and gravel production from North East England over the period from 2005 to 2020. At 31 December 2010, North East England had a sand and gravel landbank of 11.0 years. This is 4 years above the landbank indicator of at least 7 years as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1. Landbanks for the four sub-regions have been calculated using the North East Aggregates Working Party's

recommended sub-regional apportionment of the national and regional aggregates provision guidelines for 2005 to 2020 and are also shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves for aggregate use in North East England at 31 December 2010

	Reserves at 31 December 2010 (tonnes)	Sub-regional Apportionment 2005 to 2020 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2010 (years)
Durham	3,482,900	5,000,000	312,500	11.1
Northumberland	9,538,003	13,100,000	818,750	11.6
Tees Valley	*	2,800,000	175,000	*
Tyne and Wear	*	3,100,000	193,750	*
Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear*	3,486,307	5,900,000	368,750	9.5
North East England	**16,507,210**	**24,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**11.0**

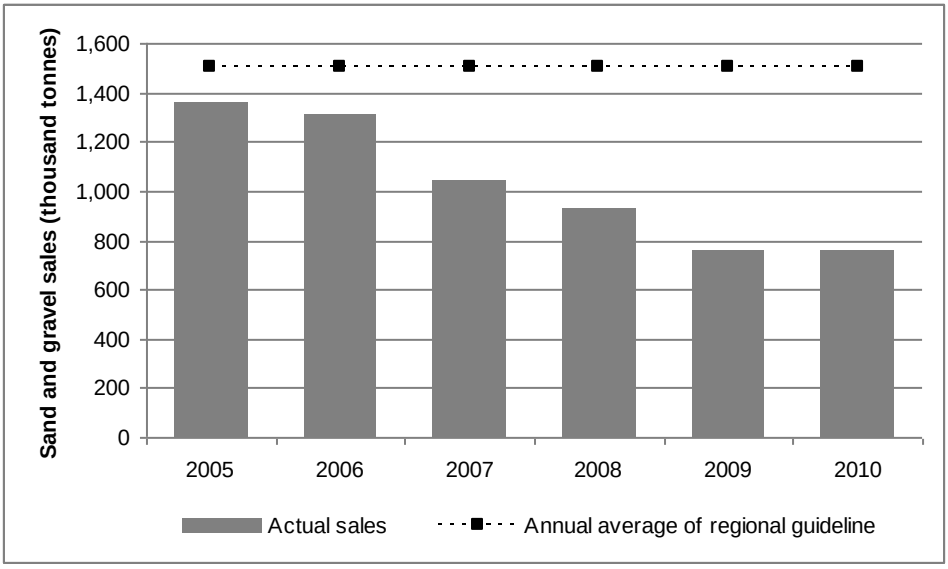
Notes:

** The reserves and landbanks for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have been combined to ensure commercially confidential information is not disclosed*
The landbank for North East England has been calculated using the 2005 to 2020 regional guideline for aggregates provision. The landbanks for the sub-regions have been calculated using the sub-regional apportionment of these guidelines recommended by the North East Aggregates Working Party.

Meeting the aggregates provision guidelines for sand and gravel

3.9 The guideline for land won sand and gravel provision from North East England from 2005 to 2020 is 24 million tonnes. The sand and gravel sales from 2005 to 2010 and a comparison with the average annual sales required to meet the guideline for provision of sand and gravel from North East England over the 16-year period is shown in Figure 3.7. Sales of sand and gravel from 2005 to 2010 have been below the annual average required to meet the guideline for North East England. As sales of sand and gravel have decreased from 2005 to 2010, the gap between actual sales and the sales required to meet the provision guideline for North East England has increased to over 700,000 tonnes in 2009 and 2010.

Figure 3.7: Comparison of actual sales of land-won sand and gravel from 2005 to 2010 and the average annual sales required to meet the guideline for provision from North East England for 2005 to 2020



Planning applications for sand and gravel extraction

3.10 The North East Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in North East England on an annual basis. Table 3.8 details the quantities of primary aggregates subject to planning applications during 2010. It shows the quantities of sand and gravel granted or refused permission between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010 and the quantities subject to planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2010. Further details of each of the planning applications are shown in Appendix 3.

3.11 The total reserves of sand and gravel for aggregate use granted planning permission in 2010 was 2.6 million tonnes. This figure relates to an extension to Crime Rigg Quarry in County Durham (70,000 tonnes), a new site at Hedgeley in Northumberland (1,004,000 tonnes), an extension to Hollings Hill Quarry in Northumberland (450,000 tonnes) and an extension to Lanton Quarry in Northumberland (1,000,000 tonnes). At 31 December 2010, five planning applications were pending determination, which involve the potential extraction of 10.9 million

tonnes of sand and gravel for aggregate uses. No planning applications for sand and gravel extraction were refused planning permission in North East England during 2010.

Table 3.8: Quantities of sand and gravel subject to planning applications in North East England during 2010 (thousand tonnes)

	Approved	**Refused**	**Pending**
Durham	70	0	4,392
Northumberland	2,524	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	6,550
North East England	**2,594**	**0**	**10,942**

Notes:

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

4. CRUSHED ROCK

Overview

4.1 This chapter sets out information on sales and permitted reserves of crushed rock in North East England. Information is also presented on planning applications for crushed rock extraction.

Crushed rock sales

4.2 Information on sales of crushed rock from quarries and wharfs in North East England in 2010 is provided in Table 4.1. Sales of crushed rock decreased by 40% between 2005 (5.7 million tonnes) and 2010 (3.5 million tonnes). Sales from 2009 to 2010 did, however, increase slightly by around 83,000 tonnes, which indicates sales may have stabilised following the significant declines in previous years. The overall decrease between 2005 and 2010 is considered to be mainly as a result of the economic downturn and a resulting reduction in demand for crushed rock for aggregate use.

Table 4.1: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England, 2001 to 2010 (thousand tonnes)

	2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Durham	3,777	3,384	3,559	3,036	1,920	2,056
Northumberland	1,696	1,796	1,676	1,664	1,153	1,188
Tees Valley	83	#	#	#	#	#
Tyne and Wear	184	#	#	#	#	#
North East England	**5,740**	**5,652**	**5,689**	**5,079**	**3,379**	**3,462**

Note:

 # Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England

4.3 The sales of crushed rock by broad end-use product categories and mineral type are shown in Table 4.2. These end-use figures should be treated with some caution as, although operators known what products they sell, they cannot always be certain what the products will ultimately be used for. The crushed rock extracted in North East England has a wide range of end-uses and this can vary depending on mineral type. Coated roadstone (16%), uncoated roadstone (23%), concrete aggregate (7%), other screened and graded aggregates (14%) and other constructional use (17%) represent the main end-uses for aggregates from quarries and wharfs in North East England. Table 4.2 also shows that a specific end-use was not identified for 22% of crushed rock sales, although it is known that this material had an aggregate end-use.

Table 4.2: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use in North East England by mineral resource and end-use, 2010 (tonnes)

	Carboniferous limestone	Magnesian limestone	Igneous rock	Total crushed rock
Coated roadstone*	2,416	43,196	519,003	564,615
Uncoated roadstone^	12	437,944	355,221	793,177
Concrete aggregate	7,780	86,798	70,489	258,097
Rail ballast	0	0	3,175	3,175
Other screened/graded	504	314,623	157,195	474,728
Armour/gabion stone	0	1,844	25,202	27,219
Other constructional use	72	491,828	90,411	595,966
Unknown end-use	633,480	3,410	109,008	745,898
Total	**641,836**	**1,379,643**	**1,329,704**	**3,462,875**

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

4.5 The permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England at 31 December 2010 were nearly 216.5 million tonnes (Table 4.3). Despite planning permission being granted for two extensions to existing sites there was an overall decrease in permitted reserves in North East England. This was principally due to the level of sales being higher than the quantity of new reserves permitted.

Table 4.3: Permitted reserves of crushed rock for aggregate use in North East England from 31 December 2005 to 31 December 2010 (thousand tonnes)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Durham	144,875	174,647	140,563	136,326	137,893	135,205
Northumberland	76,056	79,986	78,385	78,422	76,433	79,098
Tees Valley	4,100	#	#	#	#	#
Tyne and Wear	3,918	#	#	#	#	#
North East England	**228,950**	**257,298**	**221,506**	**216,986**	**216,555**	**216,469**

Note:

 # Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England

Crushed rock landbank

4.6 The landbank for crushed rock has been calculated by using the permitted reserves at 31 December 2010 and the average annual sales required to meet the apportionment. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the 16 year apportionment period (2005 to 2020). '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.

4.7 The landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in North East England at 31 December 2010 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 4.4. The landbank figure for North East England has been calculated using the revised

regional guideline for crushed rock sales over the period from 2005 to 2020. At 31 December 2010, North East England had a crushed rock landbank of 35.0 years. This is 25 years above the landbank indicator of 10 years as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1.

4.8 Landbanks for the four sub-regions with North East England have been calculated using the North East Aggregates Working Party's recommended sub-regional apportionment of the national and regional aggregates provision guidelines for 2005 to 2020 and are also shown in Table 4.4. The landbanks of permitted reserves in County Durham and Northumberland are 37.7 years and 36.4 years respectively. The reserve and landbank figures for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have been combined in Table 4.4 to ensure confidential information for individual sites is not disclosed. The combined landbank for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear at 31 December 2010 was 5.8 years and is thus below the landbank indicator of at least 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.

Table 4.4: Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in North East England as at 31 December 2010

	Reserves at 31 December 2010 (tonnes)	**Sub-regional apportionment 2005 to 2020 (tonnes)**	**Annual average of sub-regional apportionment (tonnes per annum)**	**Landbank at 31 December 2010 (years)**
Durham	135,204,550	59,400,000	3,712,500	36.4
Northumberland	79,098,194	33,600,000	2,100,000	37.7
Tees Valley	*	3,000,000	187,500	*
Tyne and Wear	*	3,000,000	187,500	*
Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear†	2,167,200	6,000,000	375,000	5.8
North East England	**216,469,944**	**99,000,000**	**6,187,500**	**35.0**

Notes:

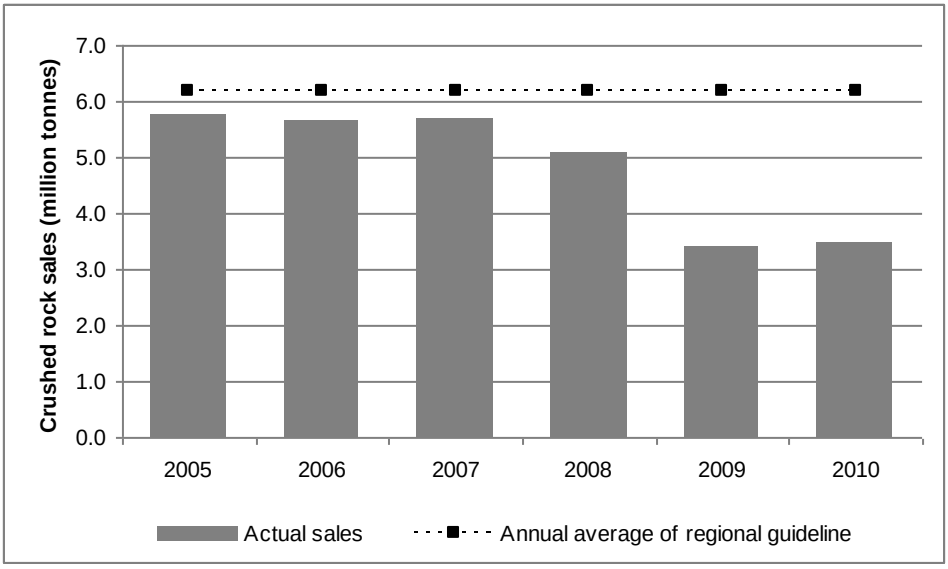
** The reserves and landbanks for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have been combined to ensure commercially confidential information is not disclosed*

† Includes combined reserves, landbank and apportionment for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear Landbank for the North East has been calculated using the 2005 to 2020 regional guideline for aggregates provision. The landbanks for the sub-regions have been calculated using the sub-regional apportionment recommended by the North East Aggregates Working Party.

Meeting the aggregates provision guidelines for crushed rock

4.9 The guideline for crushed rock provision from North East England over the period from 2005 to 2020 is 99 million tonnes. The crushed rock sales from 2005 to 2009 and a comparison with the average annual sales required to meet the guideline for provision of crushed rock from North East England over the 16-year period from 2005 to 2020 is shown in Figure 4.5. Sales of crushed rock from 2005 to 2009 have been below the annual average required to meet the guideline for North East England. As sales of crushed rock for aggregate use have decreased overall from 2005 to 2010, the gap between actual sales and the sales required to meet the provision guideline for North East England was over 2.6 million tonnes in 2010. This gap is considered to be due to market demand rather than a shortage of reserves with planning permission for extraction.

Figure 4.5: Comparison of actual crushed rock sales from 2005 to 2010 and the average annual sales required to meet the guideline for provision from North East England for 2005 to 2020



Planning applications for crushed rock extraction

4.10 The North East Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in North East England on an annual

basis. Table 4.6 details the quantities of primary aggregates subject to planning applications during 2010 and shows the quantities of crushed rock granted or refused permission between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010 and the quantities subject to planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2010. Details of each of the planning applications are shown in Appendix 3.

4.11 Total reserves of crushed rock for aggregate use granted planning permission in 2010 was 2.62 million tonnes. This figure relates to an extension to Crime Rigg Quarry in County Durham (100,000 tonnes of magnesian limestone), the reactivation of a dormant planning permission at Brunton and Cocklaw Quarry in Northumberland (520,000 tonnes of Carboniferous limestone) and an extension to Howick Quarry in Northumberland (2,000,000 tonnes of igneous rock). At 31 December 2010, six planning applications were pending determination involving the potential extraction of 36.7 million tonnes of rock for aggregate uses. No planning applications for crushed rock extraction were refused planning permission during 2010 in North East England.

Table 4.6: Quantities of crushed rock subject to planning applications in the North East England during 2010 (thousand tonnes)

	Approved	Refused	Pending
Durham	100	0	26,200
Northumberland	2,520	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	4,540
Tyne and Wear	0	0	6,000
North East England	**2,620**	**0**	**36,740**

Notes:

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

5. RECYCLED AND SECONDARY AGGREGATES

5.1 National planning 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 the provision of aggregates over 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 (see Table 2.1). North East England 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 recycled and secondary aggregates in North East England.

Arisings of alternatives to primary aggregates – 2005 survey

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 North East England in 2005.

Table 5.1: Estimated production of recycled aggregates from construction, demolition and excavation waste by crushers and/or screens in North East England in 2005 (tonnes)

	Estimated production of recycled graded aggregates	Estimated production of recycled ungraded aggregates	Total estimated production of recycled aggregates
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	518,362	353,827	872,189
County Durham and Tees Valley	434,765	400,863	835,628
North East England	**953,127**	**754,650**	**1,707,817**

Source: DCLG – Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates, 2005

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 in 2005.

Table 5.2: Estimates of arisings and use of other materials as aggregates from North East England in 2005 (million tonnes)

	Northumberland and Tyne & Wear		Durham and Tees Valley		North East England	
	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: DCLG – Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates, 2005

North East survey of recycled and secondary aggregates 2010

5.4 The 2010 aggregates monitoring survey collected data on sales of recycled and secondary materials for aggregate use. This involved surveying the operators of 'fixed' construction and demolition recycling sites and recycling producers in North East England. The figures should, be treated with some degree of caution as not all producers in North East England responded to the survey and have thus not been included in the figures. In addition, the survey does not include mobile crushers and screens which are known to make a significant contribution in terms of the quantities of construction and demolition waste recycled for aggregate uses.

5.5 The survey found that North East England produces recycled aggregates from construction and demolition projects and secondary aggregates 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 materials originating from the steelworks at Redcar. Table 5.3 records recycled and secondary aggregate sales in North East England of 1.3 million tonnes in 2010.

Table 5.3: Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in North East England, 2010 (thousand tonnes)

	Durham	North'land	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East**
Construction and Demolition Waste*	88.3	55.1	48.4	465.8	**657.6**
Furnace Bottom Ash (Power Stations)	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	**33.5**
Pulverised Fuel Ash (Power Stations)	0.0	44.3	0.0	0.0	**44.3**
Incinerator Bottom Ash (Energy from Waste)	0.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	**75.3**
Slag: Blast Furnace (Iron)	0.0	0.0	223.8	0.0	**223.8**
Slag: Basic Oxygen Furnace (Steel)	0.0	0.0	252.2	0.0	**252.2**
Spent Foundry Sand	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	**1.7**
Other	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	**0.2**
Total	88.3	133.6	599.8	465.8	**1,287.5**

Notes:
** The construction and demolition waste category incorporates spent road planings*

6. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Regional Spatial Strategy for North East England

7.1 The Regional Spatial Strategy for North East England, issued by the Secretary of State in July 2008, contains three minerals policies, including a policy dealing with the provision of aggregate minerals (Policy 43). This policy includes sub-regional guidelines for aggregates provision for a 20-year period from 2001 to 2021 and is based on the now superseded national and regional aggregates provision guidelines issued in June 2003. Policy 43 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.

7.2 Following the General Election in May 2010 the Government committed to abolishing all Regional Spatial Strategies. The Localism Act 2011 has put in place the legislation that will allow the Government to revoke the Regional Spatial Strategies. It is expected that the abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategies will be completed during 2012 thus meaning the Regional Spatial Strategy for North East England will no longer form part of the statutory development plan.

Local Development Plans

7.3 At the local level, Minerals Local Plans (and Unitary Development Plans) are being replaced with Local Development Framework documents as a result of reforms to the planning system in 2004. The Core Strategy is the key Local Development Framework document and it includes the spatial strategy for an area. Progress with the preparation of Core Strategies and other relevant Local Development Frameworks varies across North East England. This is discussed in more detail below and the key milestones for preparation of plans are shown in Appendix 4.

County Durham

7.4 On 1 April 2009 a new single unitary council for County Durham came into existence and replaced the former district councils and county council. The new council has taken over responsibility for development plan preparation and has been preparing a Local Development Framework for County Durham, which will incorporate policies on minerals extraction. Initial work has concentrated on preparing a Core Strategy. Consultation on an issues paper took place in October and November 2009 and on an issues and options paper between June and August 2010. Consultation on four minerals documents which will inform the Core Strategy took place between December 2010 and February 2011. Durham County Council are now reviewing the scope of the Core Strategy following the publication of the draft National Planning Policy Framework.

Northumberland

7.5 In Northumberland, a new single unitary council for Northumberland also came into existence on 1 April 2009 and replaced the former district councils and county council. The new unitary authority has responsibility for preparing a Local Development Framework for its area and, as a result, work to prepare the Northumberland Minerals and Waste Development Framework has ceased. Policies on minerals extraction will be incorporated into the Local Development Framework and the preparation of the Core Strategy is currently being progressed. A consultation on Core Strategy issues and options is programmed for spring 2012 and it is anticipated that adoption will be in late 2013/early 2014. The Northumberland National Park Authority is also responsible for preparing a Local Development Framework for the Northumberland National Park area. The Core Strategy was adopted in March 2009 and includes a policy on mineral extraction.

Tees Valley authorities

7.5 The five Tees Valley authorities have produced Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents for the Tees Valley area. 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 adopted in September 2011.

Tyne and Wear authorities

7.6 In the Tyne and Wear area, Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council are preparing a Joint Core Strategy. Consultation documents were published in January 2011 and October 2011. South Tyneside Council adopted a Core Strategy in June 2007 and adopted a document containing criteria-based policies for development management in December 2011. South Tyneside Council is also preparing a Site Allocations document and it is anticipated that this will be adopted in March 2012. Sunderland and North Tyneside councils are currently preparing their Core Strategies. North Tyneside Council published a Core Strategy Preferred Options for consultation in July 2010 and it is anticipated that Sunderland City Council will now publish a revised Core Strategy Preferred Options report for consultation in 2012.

Appendix 1:
List of primary aggregates producing sites included in the Monitoring Report

This appendix details the sites that have been included in the aggregates sales and/or reserve figures in this report. The sites included are those that were active during 2010 (i.e. were in production during 2010) or were inactive during 2010 (i.e. not in production during 2010 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. The planning status of the quarries can be summarised as follows:

- Active: In production, including from stockpiles, at some point during 2010
- Inactive: Not in production during 2010 but has either been worked in the past or has yet to be worked and has a valid planning permission for extraction

This appendix also details selected designations that either wholly or partially overlap with the quarry or wharf sites. The designations included are National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Green Belt.

QUARRIES

County Durham quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Planning status in 2010	Designations
Aycliffe East Quarry	Aycliffe NZ 290 222	Stonegrave Aggregates	Magnesian limestone	Active	
Bishop Middleham Quarry	Ferryhill NZ 328 326	W & M Thompson	Magnesian limestone	Active	SSSI
Broadwood Quarry	Frosterley NZ 035 365	Sherburn Stone	Carboniferous limestone	Active	AONB
Cornforth Quarry	West Cornforth NZ 325 344	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	Inactive	
Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry	Coxhoe NZ 347 352	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	Active	SSSI
Crime Rigg Quarry	Sherburn Hill NZ 346 416	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active	SSSI
Heights Quarry	Westgate NY 925 388	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous limestone	Active	AONB
Hulands Quarry	Bowes NZ 016 140	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Kilmond Wood Quarry	Bowes NZ 024 134	Cemex	Carboniferous limestone	Active	

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Planning status in 2010	Designations
Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry	Middleton NY 872 282	Cemex	Igneous rock	Active	AONB, SAC, SPA, SSSI
Newlandside Quarry	Stanhope NY 984 377	Indigo Pacific	Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Old Quarrington Quarry	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone and Permian Sand	Active	
Running Waters Quarry	Bowburn NZ 334 403	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian limestone	Inactive	
Thrislington Quarry	Ferryhill NZ 317 322	Lafarge	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active	
Witch Hill Quarry	Bowburn NZ 345 397	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian limestone	Active	

Northumberland quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Planning status in 2010	Designations
Barrasford Quarry	Barrasford NY 913 743	Tarmac	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Belford Quarry	Belford NU 130 343	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Inactive	
Broadoak Quarry	Ebchester NZ 098 547	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Inactive	Green Belt
Caistron Quarry	Thropton NU 007 016	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	Active	
Cragmill Quarry	Belford NU 108 346	Cemex	Igneous rock	Active	
Divethill Quarry	Great Bavington NY 978 795	Cemex	Igneous rock	Active	
Haughton Strother Quarry	Humshaugh NY 897 740	W & M Thompson	Sand and gravel	Active	
Harden Quarry	Biddlestone NY 959 086	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Active	National Park
Hedgeley Quarry	Powburn NZ 068 180	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	Inactive	SSSI, SAC
Hemscott Hill Beach	Widdrington NZ 931 703	Mr W Bell	Sand and gravel	Active	SSSI

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Planning status in 2010	Designations
Hollings Hill Quarry	Ebchester NZ 098 574	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	Green Belt
Howick Quarry	Longhoughton NU 238 169	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Active	
Keepershield Quarry	Humshaugh NY 895 727	Hanson	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active	SSSI
Lanton Quarry	Milfield NT 954 311	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Inactive	
Longhoughton Quarry	Longhoughton NU 232 153	Aggregate Industries UK (until November 2010)	Igneous rock	Active	SSSI
Merryshields Quarry	Stocksfield NZ 063 617	SITA UK	Sand and gravel	Inactive	Green Belt
Mootlaw Quarry	Matfen NZ 018 755	North Tyne Roadstone	Carboniferous limestone	Inactive	
Swinburne Quarry	Colwell NZ 021 791	Hanson	Igneous rock	Inactive	
Woodbridge Quarry	Milfield NT 944 324	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Closed	
Wooperton Quarry	Wooperton NU 048 204	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Inactive	

Tees Valley quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Planning status in 2010	Designations
Hart Quarry	Hartlepool NZ 475 345	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian limestone	Active	
Hartlepool Beach	Hartlepool NZ 540 270	Cemex	Sand	Active	
Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry	Stockton NZ 415 245	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Inactive	

Tyne and Wear quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Planning status in 2010	Designations
Blaydon Quarry	Gateshead NZ 159 628	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	Green Belt
Crawcrook Quarry	Gateshead NZ 128 638	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Inactive	Green Belt
Marsden Quarry	Whitburn NZ 406 642	Owen Pugh	Magnesian limestone	Active	Green Belt
Eppleton Quarry	Hetton-le-Hole NZ 360 482	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian limestone and sand	Active	

MARINE WHARFS

Tees Valley marine wharfs

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2010	Designations
Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 509 202	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	
Billingham (Able) Wharf	Billingham NZ 479 214	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Active	

Tyne and Wear marine wharfs

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2010	Designations
Howdon Wharf	North Shields NZ 351 617	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	
Gateshead Wharf	Gateshead NZ 306 609	Lafarge	Sand and gravel	Active	
Sunderland Wharf	Sunderland NZ 409 579	Northumbrian Roads	Sand and gravel and igneous rock	Active	
Jarrow Wharf	South Shields NZ 335 657	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Active	

Appendix 2:
Recycled and secondary aggregates sites in North East England

The fixed recycled and secondary aggregates sites included in the recycled and secondary aggregates figures from the 2010 aggregates monitoring survey are detailed below.

Area	Site Name	Location	Operator
Durham:	Aycliffe Quarry	Aycliffe	Stonegrave Aggregates
	Joint Stocks Quarry	Coxhoe	Premier
	Old Quarrington Quarry	Bowburn	Tarmac
	Constantine Farm	Crook	W Marley
	Old Brickworks	Tanfield	Ken Thomas
Northumberland:	Prestwick Pit	Ponteland	Holystone
	Barrington Industrial Estate	Bedlington	JBT Waste Services
	Thornbrough Quarry	Corbridge	W & M Thompson
	Lynemouth Power Station	Lynemouth	RioTinto Alcan
	West Sleekburn Industrial Est	Bedlington	HFF Groundworks
Tees Valley:	Dockside Road	Middlesbrough	Eppleton Quarry Products
	Haverton Hill EfW Facility	Stockton on Tees	SITA UK
	Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough	Tarmac
	Haverton Hill Road	Stockton on Tees	Tonks
	Teesport	Redcar	Tarmac
Tyne and Wear:	Blaydon Quarry	Blaydon	Tarmac
	Eppleton Quarry	Hetton le Hole	Eppleton Quarry Products
	Hayhole Road	North Shields	Owen Pugh
	Hudson Dock	Sunderland	Northumbrian Roads
	Springwell Quarry	Washington	W & M Thompson
	Stephenson Street	Willington Quay	G O'Brien
	Deptford Transfer Station	Sunderland	Alex Smiles

Appendix 3:
Planning applications for primary aggregates extraction

The planning applications granted, refused or withdrawn in North East England during 2010 and the planning applications undetermined at 31 December 2010 are detailed below.

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 2010
Thrislington West Cornforth (NZ 328 334)	Lafarge Aggregates	Magnesian limestone	17,650,000	Extension to existing site	02 March 2006	Pending at 31 December 2010
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 2010
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 2010
Crime Rigg Shadforth (NZ 293 549)	Sherburn	Magnesian limestone; and sand	100,000 70,000	Extension to existing site	12 December 2008	Granted 22 September 2010
Low Harperley Wolsingham (NZ 411 535)	Sherburn	Sand and gravel	2,500,000	New site	31 July 2009	Pending at 31 December 2010

Site Name and Location	Operator/Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
Cold Knuckle Bowburn (NZ 330 380)	Tarmac	Sand	1,092,000	Extension to existing site	6 May 2009	Pending at 31 December 2010
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
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 2009
Howick Longhoughton (NZ 236 168)	Tarmac	Whinstone	2,000,000	Extension to existing site	20 June 2008	Granted 17 March 2010
Lanton Wooler (NT 954 311)	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	1,000,000	Extension to existing site	10 August 2009	Pending at 31 December 2009
Hollings Hill Ebchester (NZ 093 561)	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	450,000	Extension to existing site	12 November 2009	Pending at 31 December 2009
Hedgeley Powburn (NZ 068 180)	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	1,004,000	New site	1 March 2010	Granted 23 September 2010
TEES VALLEY:						
Hart Hartlepool (NZ 476 344)	Hart Aggregates	Magnesian limestone	4,540,000	Extension to existing site	3 September 2009	Pending at 31 December 2010

Site Name and Location	Operator/Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
TYNE AND WEAR:						
Crawcrook Gateshead (NZ 138 637)	SITA UK and Cemex	Sand and gravel	550,000	Extension to existing site	26 September 1997	Pending at 31 December 2010
Eppleton Sunderland (NZ 359 482)	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian Limestone and Permian Sand	Magnesian Limestone - 6,000,000; Permian Sand – 6,000,000	Extension to existing site	19 December 2007	Pending at 31 December 2010

Appendix 4:
Key milestones and progress with local development plan documents

The key milestones for the preparation of Local Development Framework documents in North East England, as at 31 March 2011, are detailed below. This is based on the latest information supplied by the Mineral Planning Authorities and in a number of cases the milestones are subject to final agreement.

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement (Regulation 25)	Publication (Regulation 27)	Submission (Regulation 30)	Examination (Regulation 34)	Adoption (Regulation 36)	Comments
Durham County	Local Plan document (previously Core Strategy)	Issues and options – June 2010; Preferred options – September 2012	Spring 2013	Autumn 2013	Spring 2014	Summer 2014	The milestones shown are indicative and could be subject to change. A revised Local Development Scheme will be published in April/May 2012 to take account of changes to the planning system
	Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	Autumn 2015	
Northumberland County	Core Strategy	Issues and options – May 2011; Preferred options – to be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	Timetable beyond the consultation on issues and options is under review and has yet to be confirmed.
Northumberland National Park	Core Strategy	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete (March 2009)	The Core Strategy was adopted in March 2009.

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement (Regulation 25)	Publication (Regulation 27)	Submission (Regulation 30)	Examination (Regulation 34)	Adoption (Regulation 36)	Comments
Tees Valley authorities (Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees)	Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	Complete (Issues and Options – May 2007; Preferred Options – February 2008)	Complete (August 2009 and August 2010)	Complete (November 2010)	Complete (February 2011)	Complete (September 2011)	Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs have been prepared by the five Mineral Planning Authorities in Tees Valley. These DPDs were adopted in September 2011
	Joint Minerals and Waste Site Allocations	Complete (Issues and Options – May 2007; Preferred Options – February 2008)	Complete (August 2009 and August 2010)	Complete (November 2010)	Complete (February 2011)	Complete (September 2011)	
Gateshead and Newcastle	Joint Core Strategy	Early engagement – January 2011 and September 2011	November 2012	March 2013	July 2013	December 2013	Gateshead and Newcastle Council are preparing a joint Core Strategy.
North Tyneside	Core Strategy	Issues and Options – December 2006; Preferred Options – July 2010	January 2012	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	Regulation 27 milestone has been slipped to January 2012. Remaining milestones are being reviewed.
South Tyneside	Core Strategy	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete (June 2007)	The Core Strategy was adopted in June 2007 The Development Management Policies DPD was adopted in December 2011
	Development Management Policies	Complete (June 2009)	Complete (June 2010)	Complete (December 2010)	Complete (June 2011)	Complete (December 2011)	
	Site Specific Allocations	Complete (June 2010)	Complete (January 2011)	Complete (June 2011)	Complete (October 2011)	March 2012	

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement (Regulation 25)	Publication (Regulation 27)	Submission (Regulation 30)	Examination (Regulation 34)	Adoption (Regulation 36)	Comments
Sunderland	Core Strategy	Alternative options – September 2009; Revised Preferred Options – 2012	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	Timetable beyond the consultation on the revised preferred options is under review and has yet to be confirmed.

Source: Mineral Planning Authorities

Appendix 5:
North East Aggregates Working Party – List of Members

Secretary:

Kevin Tipple, Northumberland County Council

Mineral Planning Authority Representatives:

Jason Mckewon, Durham County Council

Chris Carr, Gateshead Council

Ben Stubbs, South Tyneside Council

Linzi Milley, Sunderland City Council

Jane Palmer, Stockton on Tees Council

Northumberland County Council is represented by the Secretary

Central Government Representatives

Mark Plummer, Department for Communities and Local Government

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)

Mark Kelly, CEMEX UK Operations Limited (Mineral Products Association member)

Michael Hodges, Sherburn Stone Company Limited (British Aggregates Association representative)

Mike Young, Tarmac Northern Limited (Mineral Products Association member)

John Thompson, W & M Thompson (Quarries) Limited

Membership as at 31 March 2012

Appendix 6:
North East Aggregates Working Party – Published Reports

The following reports have been published by the North East 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 Report 2009 (£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 Aggregates Working Party. Cheques should be made payable to 'Northumberland County Council'.