North East England

Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report

2012

Published

December 2013

North East Aggregates Working Party

County Durham | Northumberland | Tees Valley | Tyne and Wear

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Published by Northumberland County Council
on behalf of the North East Aggregates Working Party

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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 2012 and the permitted reserves of aggregate minerals at 31 December 2012. The report also provides information on planning applications relating to the extraction of minerals for aggregate use and sales of recycled and secondary aggregates.

The North East Aggregates Working Party

- The North East Aggregates Working Party covers a cluster of thirteen Mineral Planning Authorities in North East England over the sub-regional areas of County Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear.

- The North East Aggregates Working Party is one of a number of similar groups throughout England and Wales. Its membership is made up of the Mineral Planning Authorities in North East England and the aggregates industry. The Aggregates Working Party has a role in helping to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals through providing data on sales, reserves and planning permissions for aggregate minerals and providing technical advice on the supply and demand for aggregates from their areas.

Primary aggregate sales and reserves

- Sales of primary aggregates from North East England in 2012 were 4.4 million tonnes (see table below). Sales included 3.2 million tonnes of crushed rock, 713,000 tonnes of land-won sand and gravel and 491,000 tonnes of marine-dredged sand and gravel.

- Sales of primary aggregates from North East England in 2012 have decreased by 44% when compared with sales in 2007. This includes a 44% decrease in sales of crushed rock, a 31% decrease in sales of land-won sand and gravel and a 57% 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 the significant decline in the period from 2007 to 2009.

Primary aggregates sales from North East England, 2003 to 2012 (thousand tonnes)

Year	Crushed rock	Land won sand and gravel	Marine dredged sand and gravel	**Total Primary Aggregates**
2003	6,691	1,205	1,108	**9,004**
2004	6,512	1,315	1,110	**8,937**
2005	5,740	1,360	1,049	**8,149**
2006	5,652	1,325	1,142	**8,119**
2007	5,689	1,037	1,132	**7,858**
2008	5,079	926	998	**7,003**
2009	3,379	757	563	**4,699**
2010	3,469	757	678	**4,904**
2011	3,433	869	509	**4,812**
2012	3,181	713	491	**4,385**

- At 31 December 2012, North East England had 16.6 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves and 214.5 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserves.

- This equated to a landbank of 16.1 years for sand and gravel and a landbank of 43.9 years for crushed rock when calculated using the annual average sales over the previous ten years. These landbank figures are 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 the National Planning Policy Framework.

Permitted reserves and landbank of primary aggregates in North East England at 31 December 2012

	Permitted reserves	**Landbank**[1]
Sand and gravel	16.6 million tonnes	16.1 years
Crushed rock	214.5 million tonnes	43.9 years

[1] Landbank calculated using the annual average of sales of the ten year period from 2003 to 2012.

Planning applications for the extraction of primary aggregates

- No additional reserves of primary aggregates were granted or refused planning permission for extraction in North East England during 2012.

- Planning applications potentially involving the extraction of 13.7 million tonnes of crushed rock and 9.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel were pending determination at 31 December 2012.

Quantities of primary aggregates subject to planning applications in North East England in 2012 (thousand tonnes)

	Crushed rock			Sand and gravel		
	Approved	Refused	Pending	Approved	Refused	Pending
Durham	0	0	7,750	0	0	2,500
Northumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,550
North East England	**0**	**0**	**13,750**	**0**	**0**	**9,050**

Recycled and secondary aggregates sales

- The 2012 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 2012.

- Sources of recycled and secondary aggregates included construction and demolition waste, spent road planings, ash from the Lynemouth Power Station in Northumberland and the Haverton Hill Energy from Waste Plant on Teesside and materials originating from the steelworks at Redcar.

- This recycled and secondary aggregates sales figure for 2012 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.

1. Introduction

The North East Aggregates Working Party is one of a number of similar working parties throughout England and Wales originally established in the 1970s to collect data and monitor the production and supply of aggregate minerals, the reserves of aggregate minerals covered by valid planning permissions and provide technical advice on the supply and demand for aggregates from their areas. The aggregates working parties are a joint local government, central government and industry body. Funding for the secretariat is provided by Department for Communities and Local Government but the members of the Aggregates Working Party provide their time on a voluntary basis.

There are thirteen mineral planning authorities in North East England Aggregates Working Party cluster area (see Figure 1.1). This includes seven unitary authorities, five metropolitan borough authorities and one National Park authority in four sub-regional clusters:

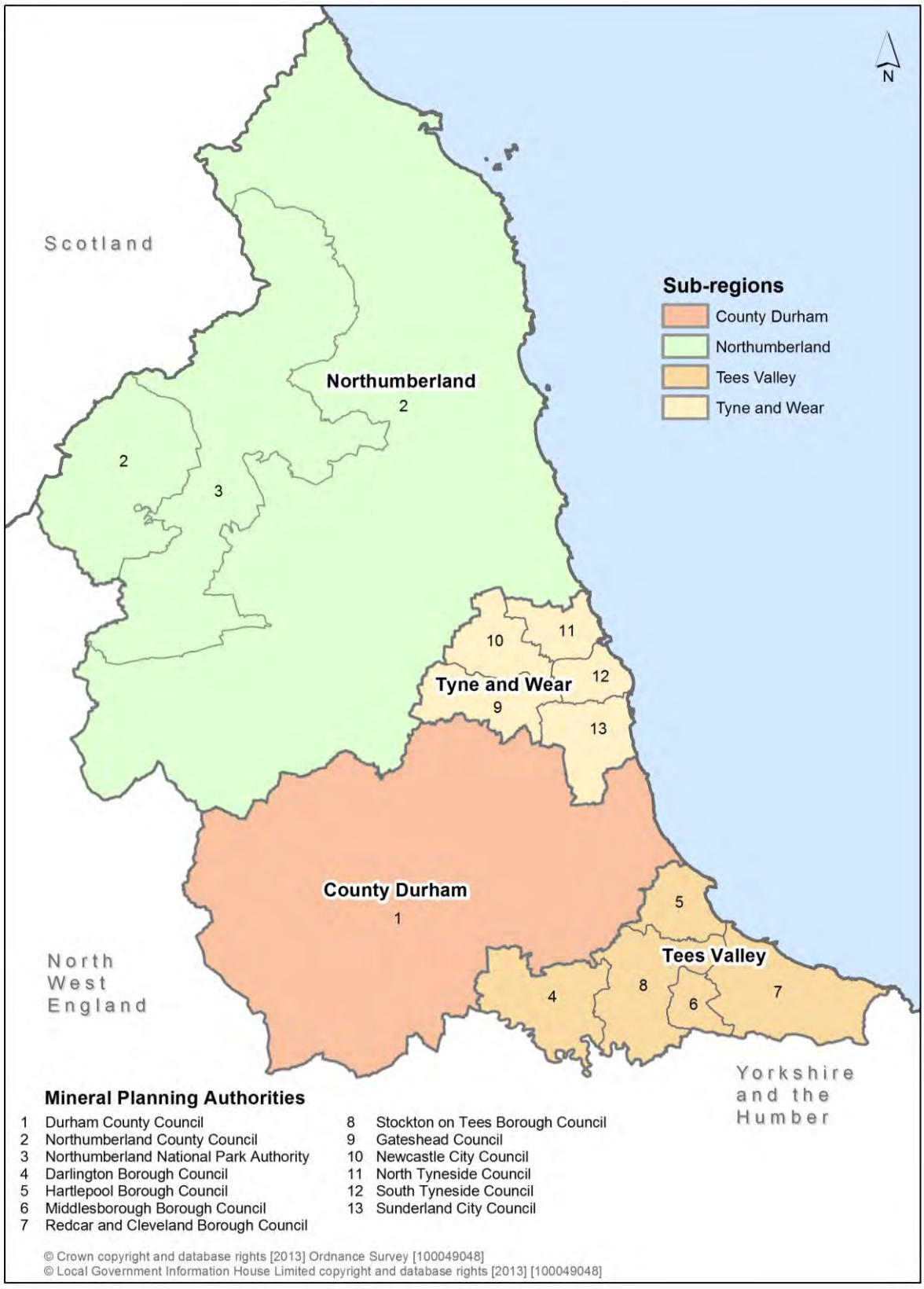
- County Durham (Durham County Council);
- Northumberland (Northumberland County Council and Northumberland National Park Authority);
- Tees Valley (Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and Stockton on Tees Borough Council);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

The North East England Aggregates Working Party cluster covers around 850,000 hectares between the Scottish Borders to the north, North West England to the west, Yorkshire and Humber to south and the North Sea to the east. The area has a population of over 2.5 million, primarily concentrated in the two conurbations of Tyne and Wear and Tees Valley. The remainder of North England is mostly rural in character and sparsely populated.

The distinctiveness and special nature of the environment and landscape is recognised with a number of national designations. This includes the Northumberland National Park, Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

In North East England a wide variety of mineral resources are found and are extracted. The most important primary aggregate resources are Carboniferous limestone, magnesian limestone, igneous rock, Permian sand and glacial and fluvial sand and gravel.

Figure 1.1: North East Aggregates Working Party area



This report presents information for North East England on sales of primary aggregates in 2012, permitted reserves of primary aggregates as at 31 December 2012 and the quantity of aggregate minerals granted and refused planning permission in 2012. Information relating to the production and use of recycled and secondary aggregates is also provided. This report also provides an update of progress with the preparation of development plans applicable to minerals.

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). The Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2009 was part of a more comprehensive national survey that usually 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. The next national survey of this nature will be undertaken for 2014.

2. Planning policy context

Planning policy for aggregate minerals is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012). The NPPF recognises that minerals are essential to economic growth and quality of life and that it is important that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to deliver the infrastructure and buildings the country needs.

The approach to planning for aggregate minerals is underpinned by a Managed Aggregates Supply System (MASS). This seeks to ensure there is a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals to meet the needs of the construction and ensure the geographical imbalances in between the occurrence of suitable aggregates and the areas where most demand arises are appropriately addressed at the local level. For example, in North East England, County Durham and Northumberland are net exporters of aggregates to the more urban areas of Tyne and Wear and Tees Valley, where suitable aggregate mineral resources are less abundant.

One of the key elements of the MASS involves the preparation of a Local Aggregate Assessment by the each Mineral Planning Authority. The Local Aggregate Assessments are expected to forecast demand based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data, supply options, the balance between supply and demand and the environmental and economic constraints and opportunities that could influence supply. The Local Aggregate Assessment should is also to indicate whether there is a surplus or shortage of supply and if there is a shortage how this is being addressed.

National and sub-national guidelines for the provision of aggregate minerals are also published by central government to provide an indication of the total amount of aggregate the mineral planning authorities within each AWP cluster should seek to provide. There is, however, no expectation that each AWP should meet the guidelines particularly if the environmental cost of doing so is likely to be unacceptable. The most up-to-date guidelines for aggregates provision were published in June 2009 and are shown in Table 2.1.

This current approach differs from way the MASS has previously operated. Previously the MASS had more of a ‘top-down’ approach and involved central Government issuing national and sub-national guidelines for aggregates provision, based on forecasts of demand for aggregate minerals with the aggregate working party then providing technical advice on how these guidelines should be apportioned to each mineral planning authority in their area. The mineral planning authorities were then expected to make provision for this apportionment in their local development plan. The approach to MASS was amended to reflect the Government’s more localist approach to planning matters. The sub-regional apportionment of the guidelines for land-won production from North East England recommended by the North East Aggregates Working Party is shown in Table 2.2.

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**

Table 2.2: Recommended sub-regional apportionment for land won primary aggregates production 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 of the guidelines for North East England for the period 2005 to 2020 recommended by the North East Aggregates Working Party.

3. Production and reserves of primary aggregates: Crushed rock

Overview

3.1 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 for aggregate use.

Sites producing crushed rock

3.2 There were nineteen quarries producing crushed rock aggregate in North East England in 2012 (see Table 3.1 below). In addition to these active sites, a further nine quarries were 'inactive'[2]. This includes quarries that have been mothballed or have gained planning consent for extraction but extraction has yet to commence. Further details of both the active and inactive sites are provided in Appendix 1.

Table 3.1: Crushed rock aggregate sites in North East England, 2012

Sub-area	Active sites in 2012	Inactive sites in 2012
County Durham	• Aycliffe Quarry (1) • Bishop Middleham Quarry (7) • Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry (6) • Crime Rigg Quarry (12) • Heights Quarry (14) • Hulands Quarry (4) • Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry (10) • Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Quarry (11) • Thrislington Quarry (8)	• Broadwood Quarry (9) • Cornforth Quarry (13) • Kilmond Wood Quarry (5) • Running Waters Quarry (2) • Witch Hill Quarry (3)
Northumberland	• Barrasford Quarry (15) • Cragmill Quarry (16) • Divethill Quarry (20) • Harden Quarry (18) • Howick Quarry (23) • Keepershield Quarry (21) • Longhoughton (Ratcleugh) Quarry (22)	• Belford (Easington) Quarry (17) • Cocklaw Quarry (25) • Mootlaw Quarry (24) • Swinburne Quarry (19)
Tees Valley	• Hart Quarry (28)	
Tyne and Wear	• Eppleton Quarry (26) • Marsden Quarry (27)	

Notes: (1) – Numbers relate to the corresponding numbers shown on the map in Figure 3.2

[2] The definition of 'inactive' sites only includes sites that have a valid planning permission and does not include dormant sites or sites that do not have a valid planning permission.

Figure 3.2: Crushed rock aggregate quarries in North East England

Crushed rock sales

3.3 Information on sales of crushed rock from quarries in North East England in 2012, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 3.3. Sales from North East England in 2012 were 3.1 million tonnes. 54% of sales were from quarries in County Durham, 39% were from quarries in Northumberland and the remaining 8% of sales was from sites in Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear.

3.4 Sales of crushed rock decreased by 44% between 2007 (5.7 million tonnes) and 2012 (3.2 million tonnes). This decrease is considered to be mainly a result of the economic downturn and a resulting reduction in demand for primary aggregates. Following a significant decrease in sales in 2009, sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England have remained at a similar level in the period from 2009 to 2012 reflecting the economic conditions.

Table 3.3: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England, 2003 to 2012 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tyne and Wear	Tees Valley	**North East England**
2003	4,310†	2,381	*	*	**6,691**
2004	3,841†	2,281	*	*	**6,512**
2005	3,777	1,696	83	184	**5,740**
2006	3,384	1,796	#	#	**5,652**
2007	3,559	1,676	#	#	**5,689**
2008	3,036	1,664	#	#	**5,079**
2009	1,920	1,153	#	#	**3,379**
2010	2,056	1,188	#	#	**3,462**
2011	1,955	1,230	#	#	**3,433**
2012	1,696	1,233	#	#	**3,181**

Note;
 # Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England
** Confidential figure included in the figure for County Durham*
† Includes sales from Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear

3.5 The sales of crushed rock by broad end-use product categories and mineral type 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. 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 (11%), concrete aggregate (13%), other screened and graded aggregates (19%) and other constructional use (24%) represent the main end-uses for aggregates from quarries in North East England. Table 3.4 also shows

that a specific end-use was not identified for 14% of crushed rock sales, although it is known that this material had an aggregate end-use.

Table 3.4: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use in North East England by mineral resource and end-use, 2012 (tonnes)

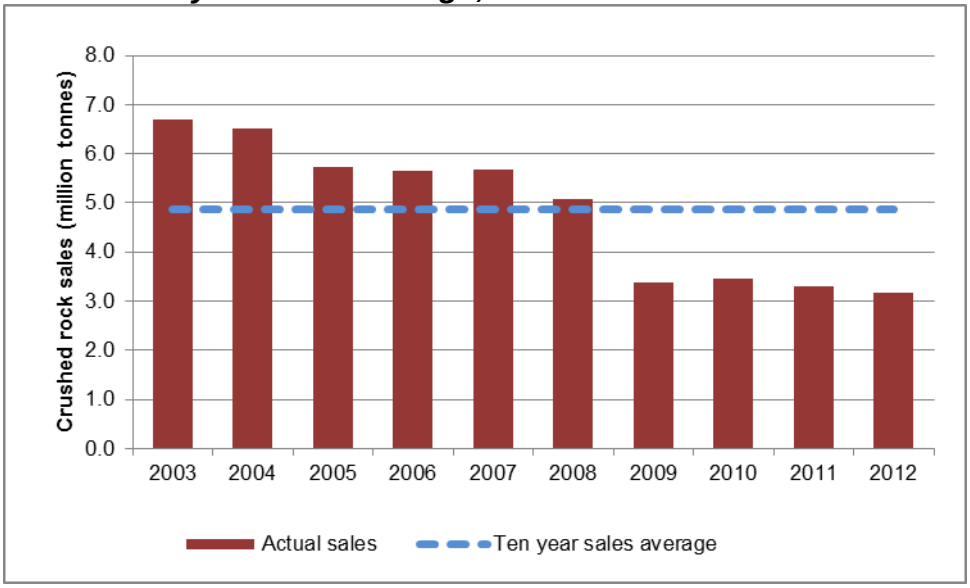
	Carboniferous limestone	Magnesian limestone	Igneous rock	Total crushed rock
Coated roadstone*	5,288	31,914	319,710	356,912
Uncoated roadstone^	52	462,883	175,703	638,638
Rail ballast	0	0	4,842	4,842
Concrete aggregate	17,623	178,567	226,100	422,290
Other screened/graded	1,045	339,239	263,616	603,900
Armour/gabion stone	43	9,418	18,941	28,402
Other constructional use	0	363,526	318,557	682,083
Unknown end-use	444,005	0	0	444,005
Total	**468,056**	**1,385,547**	**1,327,469**	**3,181,072**

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

3.6 A comparison between actual sales of crushed rock from North East England and the ten year sales average is shown in Figure 3.5. The ten year sales average for crushed rock from North East England is 4,869,100 tonnes. Sales of crushed rock over the period between 2008 and 2012 are below this ten year sales average, following a significant reduction in sales compared to sales prior to 2008. As stated above, it is considered that sales have fallen below the ten year sales average in recent monitoring periods due to the economic downturn and a reduction in construction activity.

Figure 3.5: Comparison of actual sales of crushed rock from North East England and the ten year sales average, 2003 to 2012



Crushed rock reserves

3.7 The permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England at 31 December 2012 were 214.5 million tonnes (Table 3.6). This represents a decrease in permitted reserves from 2011 that is broadly in line with sales during 2012. A large proportion of the permitted reserves of crushed rock in North East England are found at quarries in County Durham (62.5%) and Northumberland (36.0%), with only a small proportion found at sites in Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear (1.5%).

Table 3.6: Permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England, 2003 to 2012 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
2003	161,587†	82,069	*	2,037	**245,693**
2004	136,646†	80,270	*	1,955	**214,672**
2005	144,875	76,056	4,100	3,918	**228,950**
2006	174,647	79,986	#	#	**257,298**
2007	140,563	78,385	#	#	**221,506**
2008	136,326	78.422	#	#	**216,986**
2009	137,893	76,433	#	#	**216,555**
2010	135,205	79,098	#	#	**216,469**
2011	136,734	78,004	#	#	**218,249**
2012	134,065	77,264	#	#	**214,528**

Notes:
 # Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England
** Confidential figure included in County Durham figure*
† Includes reserve figure for Tees Valley

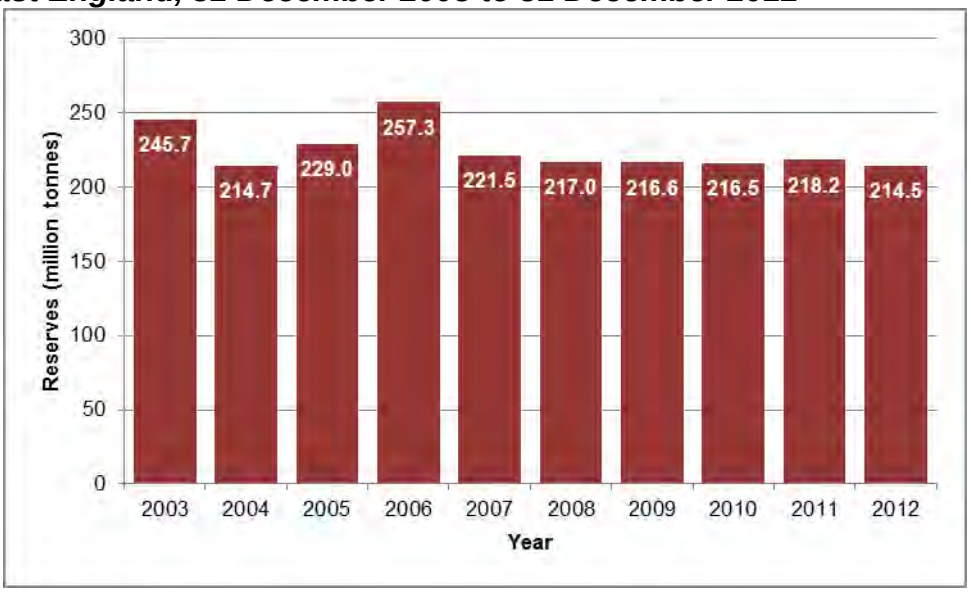
3.8 The permitted reserves of crushed rock in North East England by resource type are shown in Table 3.7. The most significant resources in terms of their contribution to the total permitted reserves in North East England are magnesian limestone (50.8%) and igneous rock (40.5%). The remaining permitted reserves are Carboniferous limestone (8.7%). The reserves of magnesian limestone are mainly concentrated in County Durham, while the reserves of igneous rock are mainly concentrated in Northumberland.

Table 3.7: Permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England by mineral resource, at 31 December 2012 (tonnes)

Carboniferous limestone	Magnesian limestone	Igneous rock	Total crushed rock
18,651,000	108,920,010	87,047,000	214,528,010

3.9 A comparison of the level of permitted over the last ten monitoring periods is shown in Figure 3.8. There has been a general decline in the level of permitted reserves at quarries in North East England since 2003 and beyond.

Figure 3.8: Comparison of permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England, 31 December 2003 to 31 December 2012



Crushed rock landbank

3.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 145) states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in their area to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregates extraction. It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 10 years for crushed rock.

3.11 The landbank for crushed rock has been calculated using the ten years' sales average. The landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in North East England at 31 December 2012 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 3.9. North East England had a crushed rock landbank of 43.9 years at 31 December 2012. This is 33.9 years above the landbank indicator of 10 years as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

3.12 In using this method to assess the demand for aggregates, it should be borne in mind that sales have been at a significantly lower level since 2008 due to the economic downturn and a reduction in construction activity.

Table 3.9: Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in North East England as at 31 December 2012

	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
Reserves at 31 December 2012 (tonnes)	134,065,120	77,264,000	#	#	**214,528,010**
Ten year sales average, 2003 to 2012 (tonnes)	2,869,000	1,629,800	#	#	**4,881,800**
Landbank at 31 December 2012 based on ten year sales average (years)	46.7	47.4	#	#	**43.9**

Notes:

 # - Reserve and landbank figures for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have not been published due to the small number of sites in these areas and the requirement not to disclose confidential individual site information. The combined reserve figure for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear at 31 December 2012 was 3.1 million tonnes, which based on a joint ten year sales average of 236,800 tonnes, equates to a landbank of 7.6 years. This is below the landbank of 10 years as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Planning applications for crushed rock extraction

3.13 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 3.10 details the quantities of crushed rock granted or refused planning permission for extraction between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012 and the quantities subject to planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2012. Further detail on each of the planning applications is shown in Appendix 3.

3.14 Between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012 there were no additional reserves of crushed rock granted planning permission for extraction. At 31 December

2012, three planning applications were pending determination involving the potential extraction of 13.75 million tonnes of rock for aggregate uses. This includes an application for an extension at Eppleton Quarry within the Tyne and Wear sub-area (6 million tonnes of magnesian limestone) and two applications for the reactivation of dormant planning permissions at quarries in County Durham (4 million tonnes of Carboniferous limestone and 3.75 million tonnes of magnesian limestone). No planning applications for crushed rock extraction were refused planning permission during 2012 in North East England.

Table 3.10: Quantities of crushed rock subject to planning applications in the North East England during 2012 (thousand tonnes)

	Approved	Refused	Pending
Durham	0	0	7,750
Northumberland	0	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	6,000
North East England	**0**	**0**	**13,750**

Notes:

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

4. Production and reserves of primary aggregates: land won sand and gravel

Overview

4.1 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 for aggregate use.

Sites producing sand and gravel

4.2 In 2012 there were ten quarries in North East England producing land-won sand and gravel for aggregate use (see Table 4.1 below). In addition to these active sites, a further five quarries were 'inactive'[3] in 2012. This includes quarries that have been mothballed or have gained planning consent for extraction but extraction has yet to commence. Further details of the both active and inactive sites are provided in Appendix 1. The reserves at Caistron Quarry in Northumberland have now been exhausted and production from this site ceased production during 2012.

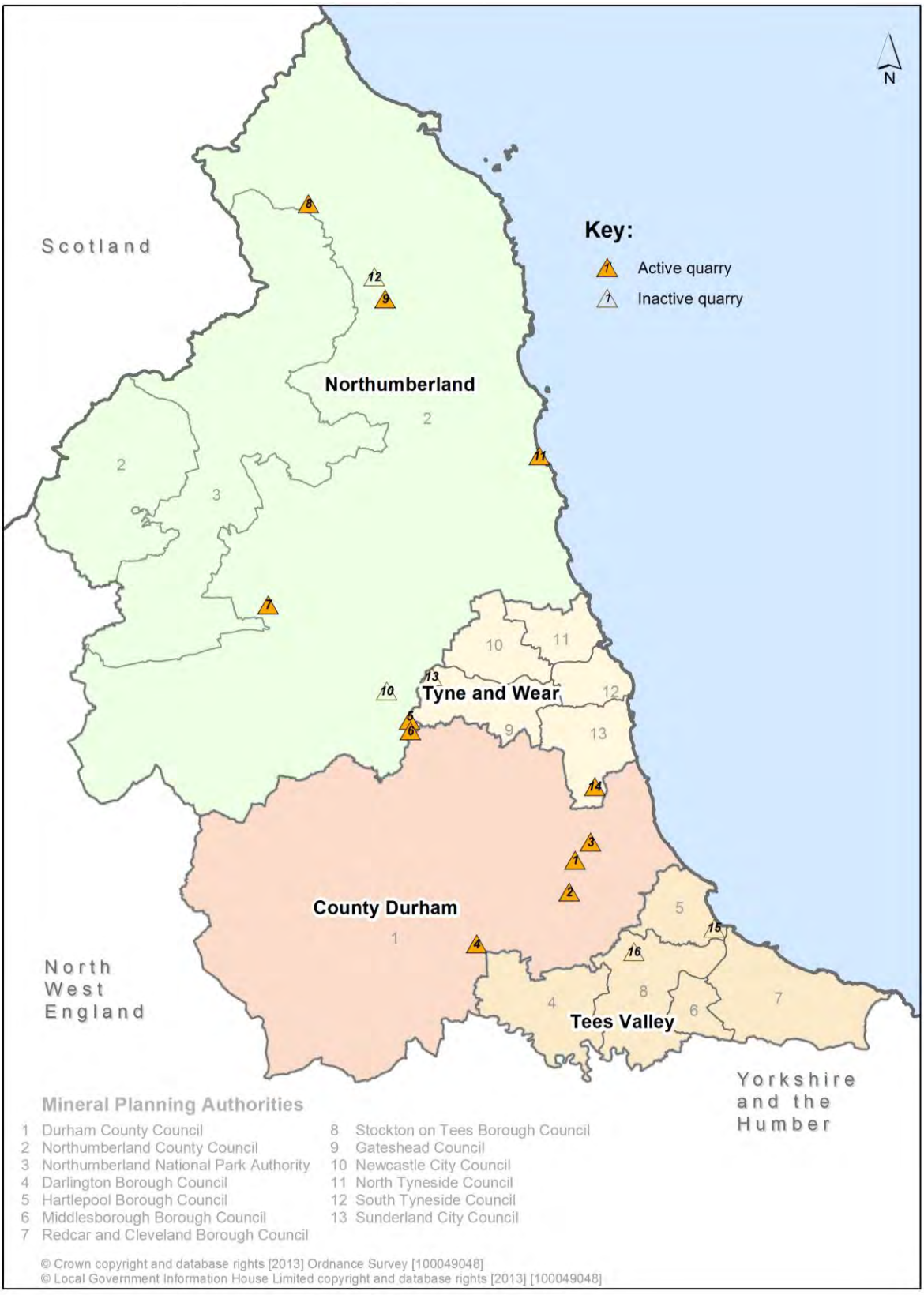
Table 4.1: Sand and gravel aggregate quarries in North East England, 2012

Sub-area	Active sites in 2012	Inactive sites in 2012
County Durham	• Crime Rigg Quarry (3) • Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Quarry (1) • Thrislington Quarry (2)	• Hummerbeck Quarry (4)
Northumberland	• Broadoak Quarry (6) • Haughton Strother Quarry (7) • Hedgeley Quarry (9) • Hemscott Hill Beach (11) • Hollings Hill Quarry (5) • Lanton (Cheviot) Quarry (8)	• Merryshields Quarry (10) • Wooperton Quarry (12)
Tees Valley		• Hartlepool Beach (15) • Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry (16)
Tyne and Wear	• Eppleton Quarry (14)	

Notes: (1) – Numbers relate to the corresponding numbers shown on the map in Figure 4.2

[3] The definition of 'inactive' sites only includes sites that have a valid planning permission and does not include dormant sites or sites that do not have a valid planning permission.

Figure 4.2: Sand and gravel aggregate quarries in North East England



Sand and gravel sales

4.3 Information on sales of land-won sand and gravel from quarries in North East England in 2012, along with sales from previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 4.3. Sales of land-won sand and gravel decreased by 48% between 2005 (1,360,000 tonnes) and 2012 (713,000 tonnes). This decrease is considered to be mainly a result of the economic downturn and a resulting reduction in demand for primary aggregates. Following a significant decrease in sales in between 2007 and 2009, sales of land-won sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England have remained at a similar level in the period from 2009 to 2012 reflecting current economic conditions.

Table 4.3: Sales of sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England, 2003 to 2012 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
2003	283	610	*	395	**1,205**
2004	395	638	*	638	**1,315**
2005	431†	576	*	353	**1,360**
2006	391†	505	*	409	**1,305**
2007	221†	574	*	241	**1,037**
2008	183	515	#	#	**926**
2009	199	425	#	#	**757**
2010	164	402	#	#	**757**
2011	237	450	#	#	**869**
2012	199	349	#	#	**713**

Note;
 # Confidential figure included in the sales figure for North East England
** Confidential figure included in the sales figure for County Durham figure*
† Includes sales from Tees Valley

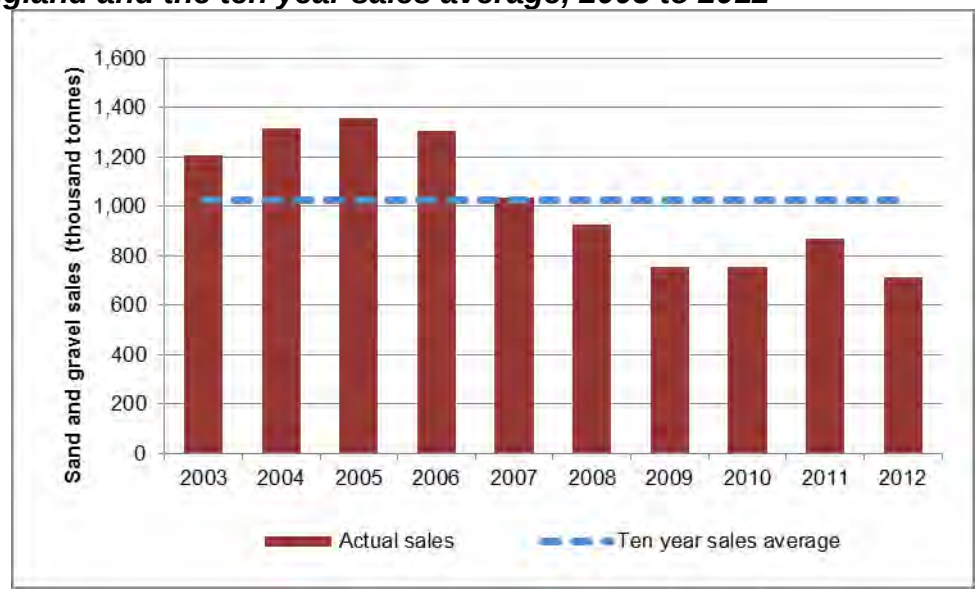
4.4 The sales of land-won sand and gravel by broad end-use product categories are shown in Table 4.4. These end-use figures should be treated with some caution as, although operators know what products they sell, they cannot always be certain what the products will ultimately be used for. Concreting sand and sand for use in mortar were the largest products for land won sand and gravel sales in 2012, accounting for 36% and 32% of sales for aggregate use respectively.

Table 4.4: Sales of land-won sand and gravel for aggregates by end-use from North East England in 2012 (tonnes)

End-use	Land won sand and gravel sales (tonnes)
Sand for asphalt	63,404
Sand for use in mortar	256,932
Concreting and sharp sand	230,011
Gravel for asphalt	0
Gravel for concrete aggregate	87,475
Other screened/graded gravel	38,914
Other sand and gravel	20,348
Sand and gravel with unknown end-use	16,250
Total sand and gravel	**713,334**

4.5 A comparison between actual sales of land-won sand and gravel in North East England and the ten year sales average is shown in Figure 4.5. The ten year average sales of land-won sand and gravel from North East England for the period from 2003 to 2012 is 1.024 million tonnes. Sales in 2012 were 713,334 tonnes, which is below the ten year sales average by around 311,000 tonnes. Sales of land-won sand and gravel over the period between 2008 and 2012 are below the ten year sales average, following a significant reduction in sales over this period in comparison with sales prior to 2008. Sales have fallen below the ten year sales average due to a reduction in demand as a result of the economic downturn and a reduction in construction activity.

Figure 4.5: Comparison of actual sales of land-won sand and gravel from North East England and the ten year sales average, 2003 to 2012



Permitted reserves of sand and gravel

4.5 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel in North East England at 31 December 2012 were 17.5 million tonnes (Table 4.6). This represents an increase in permitted reserves of nearly 1.4 million tonnes from 31 December 2012 resulting from additional reserves granted planning permission for extraction during 2012[4] and a reassessment of reserves at Thrislington Quarry in County Durham.

Table 4.6: Permitted reserves of sand and gravel at quarries in North East England, 2003 to 2012 (thousand tonnes)

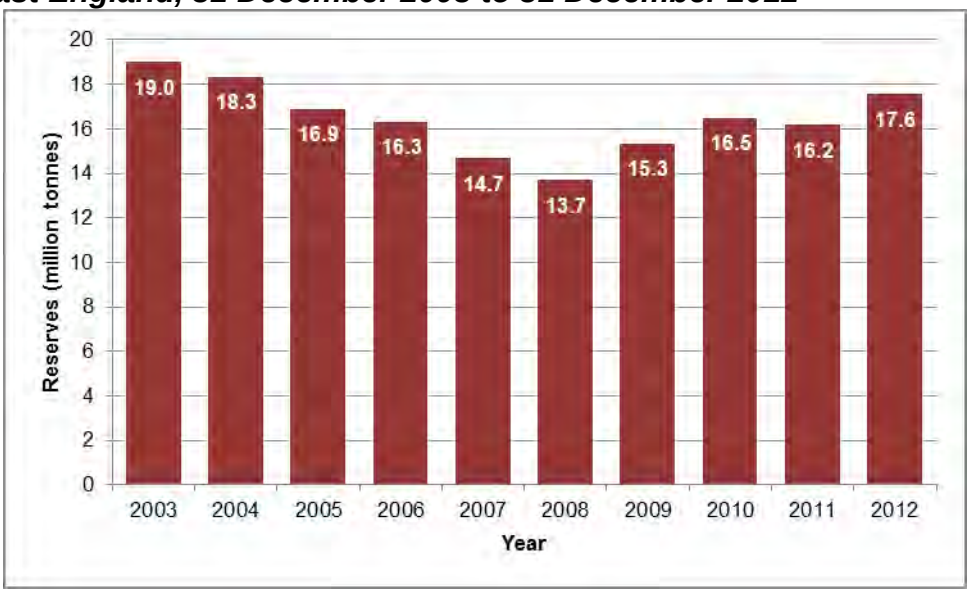
Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
2003	7,139†	9,113	*	2,743	**18,995**
2004	6,021†	9,755	*	2,545	**18,321**
2005	5,371†	9,246	*	2,278	**16,895**
2006	2,752	9,629	2,500	1,429	**16,310**
2007	2,296	8,913	2,278	1,199	**14,686**
2008	2,093	8,551	#	#	**13,705**
2009	3,715	8,051	#	#	**15,323**
2010	3,483	9,538	#	#	**16,507**
2011	4,607	8,969	#	#	**16,173**
2012	6,679	8,331	#	#	**17,551**

Notes:
 # Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England
** Confidential figure included in Durham figure*
† Includes reserve figure for Tees Valley

4.6 A comparison of the level of permitted over the last ten monitoring periods is illustrated in Figure 4.7. There has been a general decline in level of permitted reserves at quarries in North East England since 2003 and beyond. It is also observed that reserves have increased from a low of 13.7 million tonnes in 2008 and from 2010 to 2012 reserves have been consistently in excess of 16 million tonnes.

[4] This includes the approval of an extension to Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Quarry near Bowburn in County Durham (415,800 tonnes) and the approval of new working and restoration conditions at this quarry following the periodic review (1,688,400 tonnes in total).

Figure 4.7: Comparison of permitted reserves of sand and gravel at quarries in North East England, 31 December 2003 to 31 December 2012



Sand and gravel landbank

4.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 145) states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in their area to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregates extraction. It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 7 years for sand and gravel.

4.8 The landbank for sand and gravel has been calculated using the ten years' sales average. The landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in North East England at 31 December 2012 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 4.8. North East England had a sand and gravel landbank of 17.1 years at 31 December 2012. This is 9.1 years above the landbank indicator of 7 years as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

4.9 In using this method to assess the demand for aggregates, it should be borne in mind that sales have been at a significantly lower level since 2008 due to the economic downturn and a reduction in construction activity.

Table 4.8: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves in North East England as at 31 December 2012

	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
Reserves at 31 December 2012 (tonnes)	6,679,845	8,331,000	#	#	**17,550,845**
Ten year sales average, 2003 to 2012 (tonnes)	260,300	504,400	#	#	**1,024,400**
Landbank at 31 December 2012 based on ten year sales average (years)	25.7	16.5	#	#	**17.1**

Notes:

 # - Reserve and landbank figures for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have not been published due to the small number of sites in these areas and the requirement not to disclose confidential individual site information. The combined reserve figure for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear at 31 December 2012 was 2.54 million tonnes, which based on a joint ten year sales average of 259,700 tonnes, equates to a landbank of 9.8 years.

Planning applications for sand and gravel 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 4.9 details the quantities of sand and gravel granted or refused planning permission for extraction between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012 and the quantities subject to planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2012. Further detail on each of the planning applications is shown in Appendix 3.

4.11 Between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012 there were no additional reserves of sand and gravel granted planning permission for extraction. At 31 December 2012, three planning applications were pending determination involving the potential extraction of 9.05 million tonnes of sand and gravel for aggregate uses. This figures relates to Low Harperley Quarry in County Durham (2,500,000 tonnes)[5], Eppleton Quarry in Sunderland (6,000,000)[6] and Crawcrook Quarry in Gateshead

[5] Low Harperley Quarry: Durham County Council Members resolved to grant planning permission for the extraction of 2.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel extraction at Low Harperley in July 2010. The planning permission was issued on 19 August 2013.

[6] Eppleton Quarry: Planning permission for an extension to Eppleton Quarry is expected to be issued by Sunderland City Council following the completion of a legal agreement.

(550,000 tonnes)[7]. No planning applications for sand and gravel extraction were refused planning permission in North East England during 2012.

Table 4.9: Quantities of sand and gravel subject to planning applications in the North East England during 2012 (thousand tonnes)

	Approved	Refused	Pending
Durham	0	0	2,500
Northumberland	0	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	6,550
North East England	**0**	**0**	**9,050**

Notes:

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

[7] Crawcrook Quarry: It is understood that the applicant will no longer be proceeding with an application to extend Crawcrook Quarry. A decision on this has yet to be confirmed formally.

5. Production of primary aggregates: Marine sand and gravel

Overview

5.1 This chapter sets out information on sales of marine dredged sand and gravel landed at wharfs in North East England.

Sand and gravel wharfs

5.2 In 2012 there were four wharfs in North East England producing land-won sand and gravel for aggregate use (see Table 5.1 below). In addition to these active wharfs, two sites, Billingham Wharf and Gateshead Wharf, are currently mothballed and were inactive during 2012. Further details of the both active and inactive sites are provided in Appendix 1. There are no active wharfs importing sand and gravel for aggregate use in County Durham or Northumberland.

Table 5.1: Wharfs in North East England for the importation of sand and gravel aggregate sites, 2012

Sub-area	Active sites in 2012	Inactive sites in 2012
Tees Valley	• Cochranes Wharf	• Billingham (Able) Wharf
Tyne and Wear	• Howdon Wharf • Jarrow Wharf • Sunderland (Greenwells Quay) Wharf	• Gateshead Wharf

Figure 5.2: Wharf sites in North East England

Marine sand and gravel sales

5.3 Information on sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from wharfs in North East England in 2012, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 5.3.

5.4 Sales of sand and gravel from marine wharfs in North East England at which marine-dredged sand and gravel was landed and processed was 491,034 tonnes in 2012. This represents a decrease in sales of 57% when compared with sales from marine wharfs in 2007 (1,132,000 tonnes). This decrease in sales from 2007 is considered to be mainly a result of the economic downturn and a resulting reduction in demand for primary aggregates. Following a significant decrease in sales in 2009, sales of marine dredged sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England have remained at a similar level in the period from 2009 to 2012 reflecting current economic conditions. The economic conditions have resulted in Billingham Wharf on the River Tees and Gateshead Wharf on the River Tyne being mothballed by their operators. Both of these sites were inactive during 2012 and this has also had an effect on sales of marine sand and gravel.

Table 5.3: Sales of marine dredged sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England, 2003 to 2012 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
2003	0	0	#	#	**1,108**
2004	0	0	#	#	**1,110**
2005	0	0	#	#	**1,049**
2006	0	0	#	#	**1,142**
2007	0	0	#	#	**1,132**
2008	0	0	#	#	**998**
2009	0	0	#	#	**563**
2010	0	0	#	#	**678**
2011	0	0	#	#	**509**
2012	0	0	#	#	**491**

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

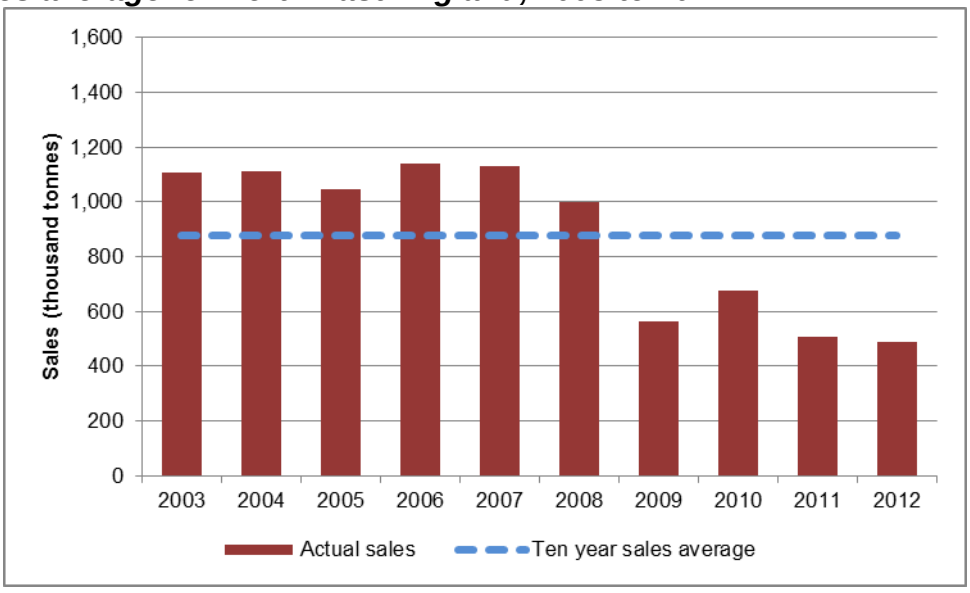
5.5 The sales of marine sand and gravel by broad end-use product categories are shown in Table 5.4. These end-use figures should be treated with some caution as, although operators know what products they sell, they cannot always be certain what the products will ultimately be used for. Concreting sand was the largest product for marine dredged sand and gravel sales in 2012, accounting for 95.8% of sales for aggregate use. The other main products were sand for asphalt (1.6%) and other screened or graded gravel (1.9%).

Table 5.4: Sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from North East England for aggregate use by end-use in 2012 (tonnes)

End-use	Marine sand and gravel sales (tonnes)
Sand for asphalt	7,700
Sand for use in mortar	340
Sand for concreting and sharp sand	470,194
Gravel for asphalt	0
Gravel for concrete aggregate	255
Other screened/graded gravel	9,064
Other sand and gravel	0
Sand and gravel with unknown end-use	3,481
Total marine sand and gravel	**491,034**

5.6 A comparison between the ten year sales average and actual sales is shown in Figure 5.5. The ten year marine sand and gravel sales average from North East England is 878,000 tonnes. Sales of marine sand and gravel over the period between 2009 and 2012 are below the ten year sales average, following a significant reduction in sales compared to pre-2009. Sales have fallen below the ten year sales average due to a reduction in demand as a result of the economic downturn and a reduction in construction activity. While sales continue to be below average sufficient capacity exists at the wharf sites to increase the quantities of marine sand and gravel landed, particularly given that two of the wharfs in North East England remained mothballed in 2012.

Figure 5.5: Comparison of actual sales of marine sand and gravel and the ten year sales average for North East England, 2003 to 2012



6. Recycled and secondary aggregates

6.1 National planning policy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, is to encourage the 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).

6.2 The 2012 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 secondary aggregates 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.

6.3 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 6.1 records recycled and secondary aggregate sales in North East England of 1.3 million tonnes in 2012.

6.4 Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates from North East England in 2012 are at a similar level to those in the previous monitoring periods and this reflects a lower level of sales due to the economic downturn and the prevailing economic conditions. These economic conditions, including the reduction in construction activity, have also resulted in a number of sites across North East England ceasing the production of recycled and secondary aggregates. The deficiencies with data make it difficult to analyse these trends in detail.

Table 6.1: Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in North East England, 2012 (thousand tonnes)

	Durham	North'land	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
Construction and Demolition Waste	128.2	66.7	31.0	450.1	**676.1**
Road Planings	0.0	5.0	0.0	46.2	**51.2**
Colliery Spoil	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	**46.4**
Furnace Bottom Ash (Power Stations)	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	**33.5**
Pulverised Fuel Ash (Power Stations)	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	**15.8**
Incinerator Bottom Ash (Energy from Waste)	0.0	0.0	78.5	0.0	**78.5**
Slag: Blast Furnace (Iron)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Slag: Basic Oxygen Furnace (Steel)	0.0	0.0	413.5	0.0	**413.5**
Spent Foundry Sand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Total	128.2	121.9	523.0	545.8	**1,318.1**

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

7. Development Plans

Regional Spatial Strategy for North East England

7.1 Following the General Election in May 2010 the Government committed to abolishing all Regional Spatial Strategies. Through the Localism Act 2011 the Government put in place the legislation that allowed the Regional Spatial Strategies to be revoked. The Regional Spatial Strategy for North East England was revoked on 15 April 2013 and now no longer forms part of the statutory development plan for the Mineral Planning Authority areas in North East England.

Local Plans

7.2 Local Planning Authorities are required to prepare 'Local Plans' for their areas, which set out the planning policies to guide and assess development proposals. This includes policies for minerals development prepared by these authorities in their role as a Mineral Planning Authority. Progress with the preparation local development plan documents in North East England is discussed in more detail below and the key milestones for preparation of plans are shown in Appendix 4.

County Durham

7.3 Durham County Council, a unitary authority, is preparing a Local Plan for County Durham. This plan will incorporate strategic policies on minerals extraction and strategic mineral site allocations. Consultation on Preferred Options document took place between 10 September 2012 and 26 November 2012 and consultation on the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan took place between 14 October and 6 December 2013. It is expected that the Plan will be submitted to the Secretary of State in Spring 2014 and an examination held by a Government appointed Planning Inspector in Summer 2014. Subject to the outcome of the examination adoption of the Local Plan is envisaged by the end of 2014. A Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document is also to be prepared. This document will contain detailed development management policies for minerals and potentially non-strategic mineral site allocations. Work on this document is due to start in 2014 and it is anticipated that adoption will be in late 2016.

Northumberland

7.4 There are two Mineral Planning Authorities in the Northumberland sub-area. The Northumberland National Park Authority is the Mineral Planning Authority for the Northumberland National Park area and Northumberland County Council, a unitary authority, is the Mineral Planning Authority for the area of Northumberland outside the Northumberland National Park. These authorities have responsibility for preparing a Local Plan for their respective areas, which will incorporate policies on minerals extraction.

7.6 The Northumberland National Park Authority adopted a Core Strategy and Development Policies document in March 2009. This document includes a policy on mineral extraction.

7.7 Northumberland County Council is currently preparing a Core Strategy, which will contain strategic minerals policies. Consultation on the Core Strategy Issues and Options document took place between May 2012 to August 2012 and consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options took place between 6 February 2013 and 20 March 2013. Consultation on a draft plan is programmed for spring 2014 and it is anticipated that adoption will be in early 2015.

Tees Valley

7.5 The five mineral planning authorities in the Tees Valley sub-area (Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Borough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and Stockton on Tees Borough Council) 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

7.6 The Tyne and Wear sub-area contains five metropolitan borough councils (Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland), which are the Mineral Planning Authorities for their respective areas. A summary of progress with Local Plans for each of these authorities is provided below:

- Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council are preparing a Joint Core Strategy document. Consultation documents were published in January 2011 and October 2011 and a further consultation on major proposed changes took place from June to September 2012. Consultation on a publication document took place from September 2013 to October 2013. This will be followed by submission of the document to the Secretary of State in February 2014 with the examination taking place in summer 2014. Adoption is expected to be in November 2014.

- North Tyneside Council is preparing a Core Strategy document. A Core Strategy Preferred Options document was published for consultation in July 2010 and a consultation draft document will be published in November 2013.

- South Tyneside Council adopted a Core Strategy in June 2007, a document containing criteria-based policies for development management in December 2011 and a Site Allocations document in April 2012. Work is now underway to review these documents as part of a new-style Local Plan. Consultation on key issues and options took place between February and April 2013.

- Sunderland City Council is preparing a Core Strategy document and a separate Allocations document as part of their Local Plan. Work is currently concentrated on the Core Strategy, which will set out the strategic planning policies for Sunderland. A revised Core Strategy Preferred Options report was published for consultation in August 2013 and it is anticipated that consultation on a pre-submission document will take place in spring 2014. Final adoption of the Core Strategy is expected to be in spring 2015.

8. Local Aggregate Assessments

8.1 The publication of the National Planning Policy Framework in 2012 introduced a requirement for all Mineral Planning Authorities to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment. The principal purpose of a Local Aggregate Assessment is to set out the current and future aggregates supply position in a particular area. Local Aggregate Assessments use a rolling average of sales over a ten year period as the means of forecasting demand for aggregates in their areas. This section of the monitoring report reports the status of the LAAs for each of the MPAs in North East England and the provision for aggregates currently being made.

8.2 Local Aggregate Assessments can be prepared individually or jointly with other Mineral Planning Authorities. A summary of progress with the preparation of Local Aggregate Assessments in North East England is provided in Table 8.1. As at 31 December 2013 there was not complete coverage of Local Aggregate Assessments in North East England, with only 62% of the Mineral Planning Authorities having a Local Aggregate Assessment. The Mineral Planning Authorities in County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear have worked together to produce a Joint Local Aggregate Assessment but none of the five Tees Valley authorities have yet to produce a Local Aggregate Assessment. It is anticipated that Local Aggregate Assessments for the five Tees Valley authorities will be produced in 2014.

8.3 The provision for aggregates that is detailed in the Local Aggregate Assessments is summarised in Table 8.1 below. For the Mineral Planning Authorities in County Durham, Northumberland and Tees Valley the suggested provision has been based on the ten year sales average. Sales data over the period from 2002 to 2011 has been used as this was the most up to date data that was available at the time of publication. It is anticipated that these LAAs will be refreshed with 2012 data in due course.

Table 8.1: Local Aggregate Assessment progress and provision for aggregates supply in North East England

Sub-area	Mineral Planning Authority	LAA date	LAA figure		Calculation method
			Crushed rock	Sand and gravel	
County Durham	Durham County Council	April 2013	3,036,700 tonnes	270,600 tonnes	10 year sales average (2002 to 2011)
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	April 2013	1,702,200 tonnes	527,700 tonnes	10 year sales average (2002 to 2011)
	Northumberland National Park Authority	April 2013			
Tees Valley	Darlington Borough Council	None	Not available	Not available	-
	Hartlepool Borough Council	None	Not available	Not available	-
	Middlesbrough Borough Council	None	Not available	Not available	-
	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	None	Not available	Not available	-
	Stockton on Tees Borough Council	None	Not available	Not available	-
Tyne and Wear	Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council	April 2013	276,400 tonnes	245,200 tonnes	10 year sales average (2002 to 2011)
	Newcastle City Metropolitan Borough Council	April 2013			
	North Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council	April 2013			
	South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council	April 2013			
	Sunderland City Metropolitan Borough Council	April 2013			

9. Major developments that have a greater than local influence on aggregates demand

9.1 The purpose of this section of the report is to identify major construction projects and significant developments that will have a significant influence on the demand for primary aggregates and recycled and secondary aggregates from sites in North East England.

9.2 During 2012 there were no significant projects or developments taking place in North East England that were considered to have a significant impact on the supply of aggregates over and above those experienced in previous years. In addition, no significant future developments have been identified that are envisaged that will require an increase in the supply of aggregates over that experienced in the years prior to the economic downturn, which began in 2008.

9.3 Outside of North East England, a 12 mile section of dual carriageway on the A1 road between Leeming and Barton in North Yorkshire is to be replaced with a new three lane motorway. Construction work is expected to commence in 2014 and be completed by mid-2017. This major road scheme could have an influence on supply from quarries and wharfs in North East England, particularly the sites in the south of County Durham and Tees Valley that are geographically close to North Yorkshire.

Appendix 1: 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 2012 (i.e. were in production during 2012) or were inactive during 2012 (i.e. not in production during 2012 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 2012
- 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.

The site operator details are correct as at 31 December 2012.

QUARRIES

County Durham quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2012	Mineral	Planning status in 2012	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	Inactive	AONB
Cornforth Quarry	West Cornforth NZ 325 344	Lafarge Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	Inactive	
Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry	Coxhoe NZ 347 352	Hope Construction Materials	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	
Hummerbeck Quarry	West Auckland NZ 194 259	Hall Construction	Sand and gravel	Inactive	
Kilmond Wood Quarry	Bowes NZ 024 134	Cemex	Carboniferous limestone	Active	

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2012	Mineral	Planning status in 2012	Designations
Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry	Middleton in Teesdale NY 872 282	Cemex	Igneous rock	Active	AONB, SAC, SPA, SSSI
Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Quarry	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Lafarge 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 Tarmac	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active	
Witch Hill Quarry	Bowburn NZ 345 397	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian limestone	Inactive	

Northumberland quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2012	Mineral	Planning status in 2012	Designations
Barrasford Quarry	Barrasford NY 913 743	Lafarge Tarmac	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Belford (Easington) Quarry	Belford NU 130 343	Lafarge Tarmac	Igneous rock	Inactive	
Broadoak Quarry	Ebchester NZ 098 547	Lafarge Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	Green Belt
Caistron Quarry	Thropton NU 007 016	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	Closed	
Cocklaw Quarry	Wall NY 931 701	Tynedale Roadstone	Carboniferous limestone	Inactive	
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	Lafarge Tarmac	Igneous rock	Active	National Park
Hedgeley Quarry	Powburn NZ 068 180	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	Active	SSSI, SAC

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2012	Mineral	Planning status in 2012	Designations
Hemscott Hill Beach	Widdrington NZ 931 703	Mr W Bell	Sand and gravel	Active	SSSI
Hollings Hill Quarry	Ebchester NZ 098 574	Lafarge Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	Green Belt
Howick Quarry	Longhoughton NU 238 169	Lafarge Tarmac	Igneous rock	Active	
Keepershield Quarry	Humshaugh NY 895 727	Hanson	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active	SSSI
Lanton (Cheviot) Quarry	Milfield NT 954 311	Lafarge Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	
Longhoughton Quarry	Longhoughton NU 232 153	Purvis	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	
Wooperton Quarry	Wooperton NU 048 204	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Inactive	

Tees Valley quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2012	Mineral	Planning status in 2012	Designations
Hart Quarry	Hartlepool NZ 475 345	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian limestone	Active	
Hartlepool Beach	Hartlepool NZ 540 270	Cemex	Sand	Inactive	
Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry	Stockton NZ 415 245	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Inactive	

Tyne and Wear quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2012	Mineral	Planning status in 2012	Designations
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 in 2012	Mineral	Status in 2012	Designations
Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 509 202	Lafarge Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	
Billingham (Able) Wharf	Billingham NZ 479 214	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Inactive	

Tyne and Wear marine wharfs

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2012	Mineral	Status in 2012	Designations
Howdon Wharf	North Shields NZ 335 661	Lafarge Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	
Gateshead Wharf	Gateshead NZ 265 638	Lafarge Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Inactive	
Sunderland (Greenwells Quay) 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: List of fixed sites producing recycled and secondary aggregates

The fixed recycled and secondary aggregates sites included in the recycled and secondary aggregates figures from the 2012 aggregates monitoring survey are detailed below.

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2012	Status in 2012	Materials
County Durham:	Aycliffe Quarry	Aycliffe NZ 290 222	Stonegrave Aggregates	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Constantine Farm	Crook NZ 172 336	W Marley	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Fallow Field Yard	South Hetton NZ 383 449	Burn Hewitt	Closed	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Joint Stocks Quarry	Coxhoe NZ 328 363	Premier	Inactive	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Old Brickworks	Tanfield NZ 194 548	Ken Thomas	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Old Quarrington Quarry	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Lafarge Tarmac	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Thrislington Quarry	West Cornforth NZ 317 322	Lafarge Tarmac	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
Northumberland:	Barrington Industrial Estate	Bedlington NZ 264 836	JBT Waste Services	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Linton Transfer Station	Linton NZ 262 914	Thornton	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2012	Status in 2012	Materials
	Longhoughton (Ratcleugh) Quarry	Longhoughton NU 232 153	Purvis	Inactive	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Lynemouth Power Station	Lynemouth NZ 305 901	RioTinto Alcan	Active	Power station waste – furnace bottom ash and pulverised fuel ash
	Prestwick Pit	Ponteland NZ 182 712	Holystone	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Thornbrough Quarry	Corbridge NZ 008 635	W & M Thompson	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	9 West Sleekburn Industrial Estate	Bedlington NZ 277 847	HFF Civil Engineering	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
Tees Valley:	Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 515 527	Lafarge Tarmac	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Dockside Road	Middlesbrough NZ 527 212	Eppleton Quarry Products	Active	Blast furnace slag
	Haverton Hill EfW Facility	Stockton on Tees NZ 480 225	SITA UK	Active	Incinerator bottom ash
	Haverton Hill Road	Stockton on Tees NZ 483 226	Tonks	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Teesport	Redcar NZ 538 228	Lafarge Tarmac	Active	Blast furnace slag
Tyne and Wear:	Eppleton Quarry	Hetton le Hole NZ 360 482	Eppleton Quarry Products	Active	Colliery spoil

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2012	Status in 2012	Materials
	Deptford Transfer Station	Sunderland NZ 387 580	Alex Smiles	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Hayhole Road	North Shields NZ 343 665	Owen Pugh	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Hudson Dock	Sunderland NZ 414 572	Northumbrian Roads	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste; Road planings
	Newburn	Newcastle NZ 185 643	MGL Group	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Springwell Quarry	Washington NZ 283 586	W & M Thompson	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Stephenson Street	Willington Quay NZ 324 661	G O'Brien	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Appendix 3: Planning applications for primary aggregates extraction

The planning applications granted, refused or withdrawn in North East England during 2012 and the planning applications awaiting a decision at 31 December 2012 are detailed below.

Site Name and Location	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator / Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
County Durham:							
Hawthorn Seaham (NZ 435 464)	Durham County Council	Lafarge Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	4,000,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	10 May 2000	Pending at 31 December 2012
Harrow and Ashy Bank Eastgate (NY 956 395)	Durham County Council	Lafarge Tarmac	Carboniferous limestone	3,750,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	24 May 2007	Pending at 31 December 2012
Low Harperley Wolsingham (NZ 411 535)	Durham County Council	Sherburn Stone	Sand and gravel	2,500,000	New site	31 July 2009	Pending at 31 December 2012
Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Bowburn (NZ 330 380)	Durham County Council	Lafarge Tarmac	Sand and gravel	415,800	Extension to existing site	6 May 2009	Granted 8 August 2013
Other applications of note in County Durham: New working and restoration conditions for Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Quarry were issued on 8 August 2012 following a periodic review. There were two periodic reviews pending determination at 31 December 2012. These periodic reviews are for Aycliffe Quarry (submitted April 2010) and for Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry (submitted November 2011).							
Northumberland:							

Site Name and Location	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator / Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
No relevant planning applications granted, refused or pending consideration in 2012. A periodic review for Merryshields Quarry at Stocksfield was submitted to Northumberland County Council on 7 July 2011 and was approved on 20 August 2012. The site has a sand and gravel reserve of 85,000 tonnes.							
Tees Valley:							
No relevant planning applications granted, refused or withdrawn in 2012 or pending consideration at 31 December 2012.							
Tyne and Wear:							
Crawcrook Gateshead (NZ 138 637)	Gateshead Council	SITA UK and Cemex	Sand and gravel	550,000	Extension to existing site	26 September 1997	Pending at 31 December 2012
Eppleton Sunderland (NZ 359 482)	Sunderland City Council	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian Limestone and Permian Sand	Mag. Limestone - 6,000,000; Permian Sand – 6,000,000	Extension to existing site	19 December 2007	Pending at 31 December 2012

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 2013, 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	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption	Comments
Durham County	Local Plan document (previously Core Strategy)	Issues and options – June 2010; Preferred options – September 2012	October 2013	Spring 2014	Summer 2014	Late 2014	A revised Local Development Scheme was published in July 2012. The dates in this table supersede those in the Local Development Scheme and reflect a more up to date position of the timescale for meeting each milestone.
	Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations	Issues and options – August 2014; Preferred options – October 2014	November 2015	March 2016	July 2016	December 2016	
Northumberland County	Core Strategy	Issues and Options – May 2012; Preferred Options 1 – February 2013; Preferred Options 2 – October 2013; Draft plan – Spring 2014.	Summer 2014	Autumn 2014	Winter 2014	Spring 2015	

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption	Comments
Northumberland National Park	Core Strategy and Development Policies	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete (March 2009)	The Core Strategy and Development Policies document was adopted in March 2009.
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, September 2011 and June 2012.	September 2013	February 2014	July 2014	November 2014	Gateshead and Newcastle councils are preparing a joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan. Strategic policies for minerals will be included in this document.

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption	Comments
North Tyneside	Core Strategy	Issues and Options – December 2006; Preferred Options – July 2010; Consultation draft – July 2013.	November 2014	February 2015	May 2015	November 2015	Revised timetable agreed 8 April 2013.
South Tyneside	Local Plan - Strategic Development Plan Document	Issues and Options – February 2013	circa 2014	circa 2014/2015	circa 2015/2016	circa 2016	The Core Strategy was adopted in June 2007, the Development Management Policies DPD was adopted in December 2011 and the Site Specific Allocations DPD was adopted in March 2012. Work is now underway by South Tyneside Council to review these documents as part of a new-style Local Plan.
	Local Plan – Site Allocations Development Plan Document	circa 2015-18	circa 2015-18	circa 2015-18	circa 2015-18	circa 2017-19	
Sunderland	Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Issues and Options – 2005; Core Strategy Preferred Options – 2007; Alternative options – September 2009; Revised Preferred Options – August 2013.	Spring 2013	Winter 2014	Winter 2014/2015	Winter 2015	

Source: Mineral Planning Authorities

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

Chair:
Frances Wilkinson

Secretary:
Kevin Tipple

Mineral Planning Authority representatives:
Durham County Council – Jason Mckewon
Gateshead Council – Chris Carr
Northumberland County Council – Kevin Tipple
South Tyneside Council – Ben Stubbs
Sunderland City Council – Gary Clasper
Stockton on Tees Council – Rebecca Wren

Central Government representatives
Department for Communities and Local Government – Mark Plummer

Aggregates Industry representatives:
Aggregates Industries UK Limited – Geoff Storey
British Aggregates Association (and Sherburn Stone Co. Ltd.) – Michael Hodges
CEMEX UK Marine Limited – Graham Singleton
CEMEX UK Operations Limited – Mark Kelly
Hanson Aggregates – Tom Brown
Hope Construction Materials Limited – Mike Young
Lafarge Tarmac Limited – Nick Beale
Mineral Products Association (MPA) – Ken Hobden
W & M Thompson (Quarries) Limited – John Thompson

Membership as at 31 December 2013

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 Report 2010 (£10.00)*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2011 (£10.00)*

*Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports from 2001 onwards are available from the website of the Department of Communities and Local Government.

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'.