

NORTH EAST REGION AGGREGATES WORKING PARTY

# ANNUAL AGGREGATES MONITORING REPORT 2005



*North East Region Aggregates Working Party*

**NORTH EAST REGION  
ANNUAL AGGREGATES  
MONITORING REPORT  
2005**

Produced by  
Northumberland County Council

on behalf of the  
North East Region Aggregates Working Party

## **North East Region Aggregates Working Party**

### **ANNUAL AGGREGATES MONITORING REPORT 2005**

This report has been prepared by the North East Region Aggregates Working Party. It presents statistical information on sales and reserves of aggregate minerals in the North East Region for the year 2005. This report also briefly describes the activities of the North East Region Working Party since 1 January 2005.

**Chairman:** Mr Gordon Halliday  
Divisional Director  
Consumer Protection, Planning and Waste Management

**Secretary:** Mrs Frances Wilkinson  
Senior Minerals and Waste Policy Officer  
Minerals, Waste and Development Control

Northumberland County Council  
Community and Environmental Services Directorate  
County Hall  
Morpeth  
Northumberland  
NE61 2EF

Telephone: 01670 534064  
Fax: 01670 533409

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## The North East Region Aggregates Working Party

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

**Figure 1: The North East Region**



- 1.2 The membership of the North East Region Aggregates Working Party is drawn from Mineral Planning Authorities in the region, the Department for Communities and Local Government, Government Office for the North East, the North East Assembly 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 are represented by the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit. The current membership of the North East Region Aggregates Working Party is detailed in Appendix 2.

- 1.3 The North East Region Aggregates Working Party was formally known as the Northern Region Aggregates Working Party and included Cumbria and the Lake District National Park. Cumbria County Council and the Lake District National Park Authority transferred to the North West Region Aggregates Working Party on 1 April 1999 to allow the Regional Aggregates Working Parties to cover the same areas as the Regional Planning Bodies. Information for Cumbria and the Lake District National Park is not included in any figures in this report since 1998.

#### Annual Monitoring Report 2005

- 1.4 This report includes the results of the Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2005 (AM2005), presenting information on land and marine won aggregate production and reserves in the North East Region for 2005. Information relating to the use of secondary aggregates, progress of development plans, planning applications, construction industry activity, and mineral review applications is also provided.
- 1.5 The Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2005 was part of a comprehensive national survey undertaken every four years by the Department for the Communities and Local Government. For the years in between, the North East Region Aggregates Working Party undertakes a regional survey in order to keep the information up-to-date. Detailed information on the earlier monitoring surveys can be found in previous Aggregates Working Party reports (see Appendix 4).

#### North East Region Aggregates Working Party Meetings

- 1.6 The North East Region Aggregates Working Party has met twice since 1 January 2005. The main topics of discussion at the meetings were:
- The Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report;
  - Environmental appraisal of the guideline aggregates figures;
  - The consultation on Minerals Policy Statement 1;
  - The implications of the Freedom of Information Act; and
  - Updates of progress on Minerals Development Frameworks, the Regional Spatial Strategy and research relating to aggregates.

- 1.7 The programme of work during 2005 included the organisation of the monitoring survey of primary aggregates sales and reserves and planning applications in conjunction with the British Geological Survey, who were commissioned to undertake the national primary aggregates survey on behalf of the Department for Communities and Local Government. The results of this survey are published in this report.

## 2. GUIDELINES FOR AGGREGATE PROVISION

### National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision

- 2.1 Revised national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the 16-year period from 2001 to 2016 were published in June 2003 (Table 2.1). The guidelines for land won production in the North East Region from 2001 to 2016 are 20 million tonnes of sand and Gravel and 119 million tonnes of Crushed Rock. The guidelines assume that 9 million tonnes of sand and gravel will be provided from marine-dredged sources and that 76 million tonnes of aggregate supply will be met from alternative materials in the North East Region.

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

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

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2003)



## Sub-regional Apportionment

- 2.2 To take the national and regional guidelines into account in the planning process the guidelines need to be broken down, as far as possible, into Mineral Planning Authority areas. The apportionment of these guidelines to sub-regional areas is the responsibility of the North East Assembly, taking into account advice from the North East Region Aggregates Working Party and the Mineral Planning Authorities. The sub-regional apportionment agreed by the North East Assembly in January 2004 is set out in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Sub-regional Apportionment for Aggregates Provision in the North East Region, 2001 to 2016 (million tonnes)**

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

### 3. SAND AND GRAVEL

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#### Overview

- 3.1 This Chapter sets out information on sales and permitted reserves of sand and gravel in the North East Region.

#### Sand and Gravel Sales

- 3.2 Table 3.1 provides information on sales of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel from quarries and wharfs in the North East Region in 2005. The production information for Tees Valley has been combined with the information for County Durham for reasons of confidentiality.

**Table 3.1: Sales of Land Won and Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel, 2005 (tonnes)**

	Land Won	Marine Dredged
Durham	431,428 <sup>†</sup>	0
Tees Valley	#	*
Northumberland	576,228	0
Tyne and Wear	352,652	*
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>1,360,308</b>	<b>1,139,801</b>

Notes:

\* Confidential Figure included in regional figure

# Confidential figure included in Durham figure

<sup>†</sup> Includes sales figures for Tees Valley for reasons of confidentiality

- 3.3 Table 3.2 and Table 3.3 gives a comparison of sand and gravel sales in 2005 with the sales from previous years for land-won sand and gravel and marine-dredged sand and gravel respectively.
- 3.4 Sales of land-won sand and gravel in the region increased by around 45,000 tonnes in 2005 (Table 3.2) and have increased steadily across the region since 2001. This reflected an increase in sales in Durham and Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear. However, sales in Northumberland during 2005

decreased in comparison to sales during 2004. This was due to a site in County ceasing extraction during 2005.

**Table 3.2: Production of Land Won Sand and Gravel 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (thousand tonnes)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Durham	461 <sup>†</sup>	322 <sup>†</sup>	283 <sup>†</sup>	395 <sup>†</sup>	431 <sup>†</sup>
Northumberland	556	582	610	638	576
Tees Valley	*	*	*	*	*
Tyne and Wear	162	215	312	282	353
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,360</b>

*Notes:*

\* Confidential figure included in Durham figure

<sup>†</sup> Includes sales figures for Tees Valley

- 3.4 Sales of sand and gravel from marine-dredged sources decreased slightly from 1,110,000 tonnes in 2004 to 1,049,000 tonnes in 2005 (Table 3.3). However, sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from sources have remained fairly stable from 2002 to 2005.

**Table 3.3: Production of Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (thousand tonnes)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,049</b>

- 3.5 In addition, Table 3.4 sets out details of sales of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel by end-use. For reasons of confidentiality it has not been possible to publish this information of a sub-regional basis.

**Table 3.4: Production of Land-Won and Marine-Dredged Sand and Gravel by End-Use in 2005 (tonnes)**

End-Use	Land-won	Marine-Dredged	Total
Building, Asphaltting and Concreting Sand	561,795	673,390	1,235,185
Gravel for asphalt, concrete and other screened/graded gravel	384,148	445,859	830,007
Other Sand and Gravel and Sand and Gravel with unknown end-use	414,365	20,552	434,917
<b>Total Sand and Gravel</b>	<b>1,360,308</b>	<b>1,139,801</b>	<b>2,500,109</b>

### Destination of Sales

- 3.6 The national aggregates survey commissioned by the Department for Communities and Local Government also collects information on the destination of sand and gravel from the North East Region. A summary of the information on the destination of sand and gravel produced in the North East Region is provided in Table 3.5. It shows that the vast majority of sand and gravel from quarries in the North East Region in 2005 was used in the North East Region.

**Table 3.5: Regional Destination of Land-Won Sand and Gravel from the North East Region in 2005**

Source Sub-Region	Regional Destination				
	North East	North West	Yorkshire Humber	Other Regions	Unknown Destination
Northumberland	83.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	13.8%
Durham and Tees Valley	98.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%
Tyne and Wear	97.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%

### Permitted Reserves

- 3.7 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel in the North East Region at 31 December 2005 are shown in Table 3.6. The table also provides a comparison of permitted reserves during previous years.
- 3.8 At 31 December 2005, the permitted sand and gravel reserves in the North East Region were 16.9 million tonnes. This represents a decrease of 1.4 million tonnes from 2004 to 2005. Reserves of sand and gravel also decreased from 2004 to 2005 in Durham and Tees Valley, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear.

**Table 3.6: Comparison of Permitted Reserves of Sand and Gravel at 31 December 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (thousand tonnes)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Durham	8,326 <sup>†</sup>	8,314 <sup>†</sup>	7,139 <sup>†</sup>	6,021 <sup>†</sup>	5,371 <sup>†</sup>
Northumberland	11,462	9,200	9,113	9,755	9,246
Tees Valley	*	*	*	*	*
Tyne and Wear	2,158	4,338	2,743	2,545	2,278
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>21,946</b>	<b>21,852</b>	<b>18,995</b>	<b>18,321</b>	<b>16,895</b>

Notes:

\* Confidential figure included in Durham figure

† Includes reserve figure for Tees Valley

### Sand and Gravel Landbank

- 3.9 'Annex 1: Aggregates' of 'Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals' states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in its area to determine when new permissions for aggregates extraction are likely to be needed. It specifies that the landbank indicators are at least 7 years for sand and gravel. The landbank is calculated using the annual production required to meet the sub-regional apportionment over the plan period (2001-2016) in line with the method set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the period from 2001 to 2016.

3.10 Table 3.7 shows the landbank figures for sand and gravel in the North East Region at 31 December 2005. At 31 December 2005, the North East Region appeared to have a healthy landbank of sand and gravel reserves of 13.9 years. This is well above the landbank indicator of 7 years as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1. In addition, Durham and Tees Valley, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear had healthy landbanks of 13.7 years, 13.3 years and 13.5 years respectively at 31 December 2005.

**Table 3.7: Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Sand and Gravel at 31 December 2005 based on the Regional and Sub-Regional Apportionment**

	<b>Reserves at 31 December 2005 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Sub-regional Apportionment 2001-2016 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)</b>	<b>Landbank at 31 December 2005 (years)</b>
Durham and Tees Valley	5,370,500	6,260,000	391,250	13.7
Northumberland	9,245,930	11,100,000	693,750	13.3
Tyne and Wear	2,278,446	2,700,000	168,750	13.5
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>17,694,876</b>	<b>20,060,000</b>	<b>1,253,750</b>	<b>13.9</b>

Notes:

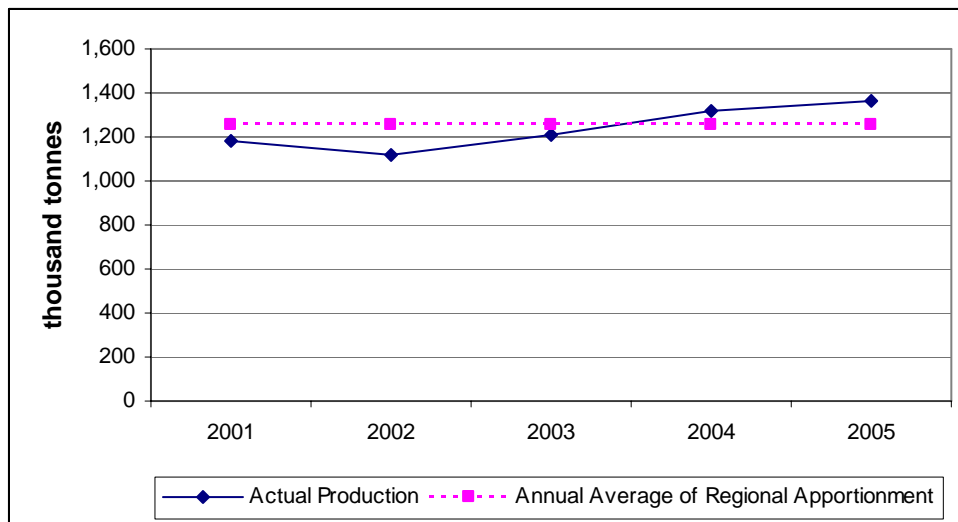
*Figures for Durham and Tees Valley have been combined for reasons of confidentiality*

3.11 For reasons of confidentiality, the Tees Valley figure has been included within the Durham figure. As the figures for Durham and Tees Valley have been combined, any deficiencies in the landbank figures for these individual sub-regions may not be highlighted in the combined figure.

## Meeting the Apportionment

- 3.12 In June 2003 revised national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the 16-year period from 2001 to 2016 were published. The guidelines for land won sand and gravel production in the North East Region from 2001 to 2016 is 20 million tonnes. Figure 3.1 sets out the production of land won sand and gravel from 2001 and 2005 and compares actual production with the annual average required to meet the regional apportionment over the 16-year period.

**Figure 3.1: Comparison Actual Production of Land Won Sand and Gravel and the Annual Average Production required to meet in the Regional Apportionment**



- 3.13 Figure 3.1 shows that production from 2001 to 2003 was below that required to meet the apportionment for the North East Region. However, production in 2004 and 2005 has risen above the annual average of the regional apportionment over the period 2001 to 2016. Production over the first five years (2001 to 2005) of the 16-year period is slightly below that required to meet the apportionment.

- 3.14 The actual production of land-won sand and gravel in 2005 for each of the sub-regions and the annual average of production required to meet their sub-regional apportionment is compared in Table 3.8. It shows that production in 2005 for Durham and Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear was above the annual average required to meet their sub-regional apportionment. Production from Northumberland was, however, below the annual average required to meet their sub-regional apportionment. Northumberland's landbank figure is healthy

(as shown Table 3.7) and it appears that the shortfall in production is not due to an overall shortfall in permitted reserves in Northumberland.

**Table 3.8: Comparison of Production of Land-won Sand and Gravel in 2005 and the Annual Average Production required to meet the Sub-regional Apportionment**

	<b>Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (thousand tonnes per annum)</b>	<b>Actual Production (thousand tonnes per annum)</b>
Durham/Tees Valley	391,250	431,428
Northumberland	693,750	576,228
Tyne and Wear	168,750	352,652
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>1,253,750</b>	<b>1,360,308</b>



## 4. CRUSHED ROCK

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### Overview

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

### Crushed Rock Sales

- 4.2 Table 4.1 shows total crushed rock sales from the North East Region for aggregate use in the North East Region in 2005. Total sales from the North East Region in 2005 decreased in comparison to 2004. This was due to a decrease in sales of roadstone and concrete aggregate from Northumberland.

**Table 4.1: Sales of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use (thousand tonnes)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Durham	3,707 <sup>^</sup>	3,803 <sup>+</sup>	4,310 <sup>+</sup>	3,842 <sup>+</sup>	3,777
Northumberland	1,473	1,957	2,381	2,281	1,696
Tees Valley	#	#	#	#	83
Tyne and Wear	276	*	*	*	184
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>5,456</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>5,740</b>

Notes:

# Confidential figure for Tees Valley included in Durham figure

\* Confidential figure for Tyne and Wear included in Durham figure

+ Includes sales of crushed rock for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear

<sup>^</sup> Includes sales of crushed rock for Tees Valley

- 4.3 The aggregates monitoring survey also collects information on the sales of crushed rock by end-use. Table 4.2 sets out details of crushed rock sales by end-use for each of sub-regions in 2005.

**Table 4.2: Sales of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use by End-Use in 2005 (thousand tonnes)**

	Durham	North'land	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear
Coated Roadstone	751,606	316,972	0	0
Roadstone to be Coated		96,831	0	0
Uncoated Roadstone		342,054	0	104,156
Railway Ballast	0	12,884	0	0
Concrete Aggregate	74,696	280,560	0	0
Other Screened/Graded	583,241	290,636	0	63,800
Armour and Gabion Stone	5,746	81,592	0	0
Other Constructional Use	362,525	274,638	0	15,700
Unknown End Use	1,999,120	0	83,000	0
<b>Total Crushed Rock</b>	<b>3,776,934</b>	<b>1,696,167</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>183,656</b>

#### Destination of Sales

- 4.4 The national aggregates monitoring survey commissioned by the Department for Communities and Local Government also collects information on the destination of crushed rock from the North East Region. A summary of the information on the destination of crushed rock produced in the North East Region is provided in Table 4.3. It shows that the majority of crushed rock from quarries in the North East Region in 2005 was used in the North East Region.

**Table 4.3: Regional Destination of Crushed Rock from the North East Region in 2005**

Source Sub-Region	Regional Destination				
	North East	North West	Yorkshire Humber	Other Regions	Unknown Destination
Northumberland	91.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%*	2.6%
Durham	88.7%	0% (not sig.)	0.2%	0.03%	11.1%
Tyne and Wear	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Notes:

\* A further 2.3% of crushed rock from Northumberland went to markets in Mainland Europe.

No figures for Tees Valley were provided

## Crushed Rock Reserves

- 4.5 Details of the permitted reserves of crushed rock at 31 December 2005 are provided in Table 4.4. It also provides a comparison of permitted reserves during previous years. In addition, reserves for dormant sites are not included.
- 4.6 At 31 December 2005, the permitted crushed rock reserves for aggregate uses in the North East Region was 229 million tonnes. This represents an increase in the reserve of crushed rock for aggregate use from 2004 to 2005. This was due to an increase in reserves in Durham and Tyne and Wear. This increase can be explained by a decrease in the percentage of reserves being allocated for non-aggregate uses in comparison to 2004.

**Table 4.4: Permitted Reserves of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use at 31 December 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (thousand tonnes)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Durham	173,975 ^	166,012 ^	161,587 ^	136,646 ^	144,875
Northumberland	83,923	93,568	82,069	80,270	76,056
Tees Valley	*	*	*	*	4,100
Tyne and Wear	4,732	2,450	2,037	1,955	3,918
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>262,630</b>	<b>262,030</b>	<b>245,693</b>	<b>214,672</b>	<b>228,950</b>

Notes:

\* Confidential figure included within the figure for Durham

^ Includes permitted reserves of crushed rock for Tees Valley

## Crushed Rock Landbank

- 4.7 'Annex 1: Aggregates' of 'Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals' states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in its area to determine when new permissions for aggregates extraction are likely to be needed. It specifies that the landbank indicators are at least 10 years for crushed rock. The landbank is calculated by using the annual production required to meet the sub-regional apportionment over the plan period (2001-2016) in line with the method set out in Annex 1 of Draft Minerals Policy Statement 1. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the period from 2001 to 2016.

4.8 The landbank figures for crushed rock in the North East Region at 31 December 2005 are shown in Table 4.5. At 31 December 2005, the North East appeared to have a healthy landbank of crushed reserves in excess of 30 years. This is well above the landbank indicator of 10 years as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1. Durham, Northumberland and Tees Valley had healthy landbanks of 30.6, 33.4 and 29.8 years. However, the landbank figure for Tyne and Wear was 13.6 years.

**Table 4.5: Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Crushed Rock at 31 December 2005 based on the Regional and Sub-Regional Apportionment**

	Reserves at 31 December 2005 (tonnes)	Sub-regional Apportionment 2001-2016 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2005 (years)
Durham	144,875,400	75,800,000	4,737,500	30.6
Northumberland	76,056,000	36,400,000	2,275,000	33.4
Tees Valley	4,100,000	2,200,000	137,500	29.8
Tyne and Wear	3,918,344	2,200,000	287,500	13.6
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>228,949,744</b>	<b>119,000,000</b>	<b>7,437,500</b>	<b>30.8</b>

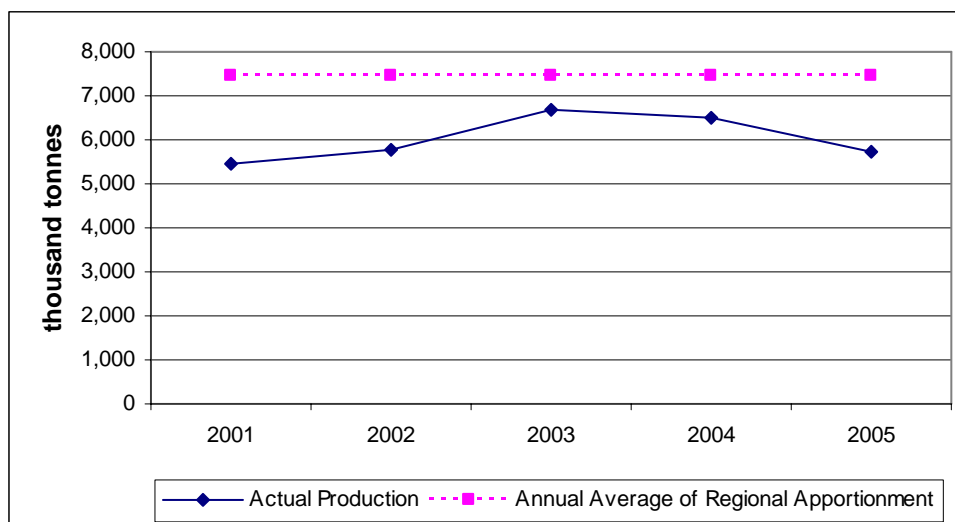
Notes:

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

#### Meeting the Apportionment

4.9 In June 2003 revised national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the 16-year period from 2001 to 2016 were published. The guideline for crushed rock production in the North East Region from 2001 to 2016 is 119 million tonnes. Figure 4.1 sets out the production of crushed rock from 2001 and 2005 and compares actual production with the annual average required to meet the regional apportionment over the 16-year period.

**Figure 4.1: Comparison Actual Production of Crushed Rock and the Annual Average Production required to meet in the Regional Apportionment from 2001 to 2016**



4.10 Figure 4.1 shows production from 2001 to 2005 was below the annual average production required to meet the apportionment for the North East Region. In 2005, actual production was approximately 1.8 million tonnes below the annual average of the apportionment.

4.11 The actual production of crushed rock in 2005 for each of the sub-regions and the annual average of production required to meet their sub-regional apportionment is compared in Table 4.6. It shows that production in each of the sub-regions was below the annual average required to meet their sub-regional apportionment. However, the landbank figures show that there is not due to a shortfall in permitted reserves. It is more likely that this shortfall in production is related to the demand for the material.

**Table 4.6: Comparison of Production of Crushed Rock in 2005 and the Annual Average Production required to meet the Sub-regional Apportionment**

	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (thousand tonnes per annum)	Actual Production (thousand tonnes per annum)
Durham	4,738	3,777
Northumberland	2,275	1,696
Tees Valley	1,378	83
Tyne and Wear	287.5	184
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>7,436</b>	<b>5,740</b>

## 5. SECONDARY AGGREGATES

5.1 Government Policy, as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1, is to encourage the greatest possible use of alternatives to primary aggregates. The Guidelines for Aggregate Provision 2001-2016, published in June 2003, provides for an increasing amount of the supply to be met from secondary aggregates and construction and demolition waste. The North East Region produces various types of secondary materials suitable for aggregate use including power station waste, recycled roadstone, construction and demolition waste and colliery spoil. This section sets out information on the production of secondary aggregates in the North East Region during 2005.

### Arisings of Secondary Aggregates

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

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

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

*Source: Department for Communities and Local Government*

5.3 The Department for Communities and Local Government project also involved a study on 'other materials' that are used as alternatives to primary

aggregates. Table 5.2 gives an estimation of the arisings and use of other materials as aggregates.

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

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

*Source: Department for Communities and Local Government*

## 6. PLANNING APPLICATIONS

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- 6.1 The North East Region Aggregates Working Party annually monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in the North East Region. There were no planning decisions in relation aggregates extraction made in the North East Region during 2005.



## **7. DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

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### **Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East**

- 7.1 Regional Planning Guidance for the North East (RPG1) is currently being reviewed. The Submission Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East was published by the North East Assembly in June 2005. This document outlines policy proposals which will influence and shape many of the key decisions to be taken in the North East region over the next 15 to 20 years. It will determine how much development should take place, what form this will take and where it should be located. It proposes three new mineral policies, including a policy dealing with aggregate minerals. The aggregate policy includes the sub-regional apportionment.
- 7.2 The Regional Spatial Strategy Examination in Public took place over a 5 week period in March and April 2006. No significant objections were received in relation to the aggregate minerals policy contained in the Submission Draft and the aggregates policy was therefore not discussed at the Examination in Public.
- 7.3 The Examination in Public Panel Report was published in July 2006 and in May 2007 Government Office for the North East published the Secretary of State's proposed changes to the Regional Spatial Strategy. There were no major implications for the aggregate minerals. However, the national and regional guidelines for aggregate provision, as included in the Submission Draft Regional Spatial Strategy, currently only cover the period to 2016 whereas the Regional Spatial Strategy looks ahead for 25 years. In line with advice from the Department for Communities and Local Government it is expected that the guidelines for aggregates provision in the Regional Spatial Strategy will be extended forward at a constant value to cover the 25 year period.

### **Minerals and Local Development Frameworks**

- 7.4 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Planning Authorities to prepare Local Development Frameworks, which will comprise a folder of documents to deliver the planning strategy for the area. Unitary

authorities in Tyne and Wear and Tees Valley will be required prepare Local Development Frameworks which will cover minerals issues. In areas where there are two-tiers of local government, namely County Durham and Northumberland, the County Councils will be required to produce Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks.

- 7.5 In the Tyne and Wear area, Gateshead is reviewing the Unitary Development Plan and the Re-deposit Draft Replacement Plan was placed on deposit in January 2006. It is expected public local inquiry will be held in October 2006 with final adoption in Spring 2007. The remaining authorities in Tyne and Wear are progressing Local Development Frameworks.
- 7.6 The Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit is preparing Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents for the five authorities in the Tees Valley area. Preparation commenced at the end of 2006 and an Issues and Options Document was published in May 2007.
- 7.7 Table 7.1 provides details of the key dates for the preparation of Minerals Development Frameworks in the North East Region.

**Table 7.1: Progress with the Preparation of Minerals Development Framework in the North East Region**

<b>MPA</b>	<b>Document</b>	<b>Issues and Options</b>	<b>Preferred Options</b>	<b>Submission</b>	<b>Examination</b>	<b>Adoption</b>
Northumberland	Core Strategy	June 2005	September 2006	June 2007	February 2008	November 2008
	Site Specific Allocations	June 2005	September 2006	June 2007	June 2008	February 2009
	Development Control Framework	June 2005	September 2006	June 2007	June 2008	February 2009
County Durham	Minerals Core Strategy	November 2005	February 2008	January 2009	August 2009	May 2010
	Minerals Site Allocations	November 2005	October 2008	September 2009	March 2010	October 2010
Tees Valley	Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	May 2007	February 2008	January 2009	July 2009	April 2010
	Joint Minerals and Waste Site Allocations	May 2007	February 2008	January 2009	July 2009	April 2010
Gateshead	Core Strategy	February 2008	November 2008	July 2009	February 2010	September 2010
Newcastle	Core Strategy		May 2006	September 2007	March 2008	September 2008
North Tyneside	Core Strategy	December 2006	November 2007	July 2008	February 2009	August 2009
South Tyneside	Core Strategy	July 2004	August 2005	March 2006	October 2006	June 2007
	Site Specific Allocations	July 2004	November 2007	July 2008	February 2009	August 2009
Sunderland	Core Strategy	December 2005	December 2007	October 2008	May 2009	November 2010
	Other Site Allocations	February 2008	April 2009	March 2010	November 2010	September 2011

## Appendix 1: List of Aggregates Sites Included in Monitoring Report

<u>DURHAM</u>	<u>NORTHUMBERLAND</u>	<u>TEES VALLEY</u>	<u>TYNE AND WEAR</u>
<p><b>Sand and Gravel:</b></p> <p>Crime Rigg Hummerbeck Old Quarrington Thrislington Weatherhill</p>	<p><b>Sand and Gravel:</b></p> <p>Branton Caistron Farnley Haugh Hollings Hill Lanton Low Hedgeley Milfield Plenmeller Thornbrough Woodbridge Farm Wooperton</p>	<p><b>Sand and Gravel:</b></p> <p>North Gare Stockton Quarry</p>	<p><b>Sand and Gravel:</b></p> <p>Blaydon Quarry Crawcrook Quarry Eppleton Quarry</p>
<p><b>Sand and Gravel Wharves:</b></p> <p>None</p>	<p><b>Sand and Gravel Wharves:</b></p> <p>None</p>	<p><b>Sand and Gravel Wharves:</b></p> <p>Cochranes Wharf Tees Wharf</p>	<p><b>Sand and Gravel Wharves:</b></p> <p>Gateshead Howden Jarrow</p>
<p><b>Rock:</b></p> <p>Aycliffe East Bishop Middleham Broadwood Cornforth Coxhoe (Raisby) Crime Rigg Force Garth Heights Hulands Kilmond Wood Old Quarrington Rough Furze Running Waters Selset Quarry Thrislington Witch Hill</p>	<p><b>Rock:</b></p> <p>Belford Barrasford Cragmill Divethill Harden Howick Keepersfield Mootlaw Thorngreen Swinburne</p>	<p><b>Rock:</b></p> <p>Hart Quarry</p>	<p><b>Rock:</b></p> <p>Eppleton Quarry Marsden Quarry Springwell Quarry</p>

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

### Chairman:

Mr Gordon Halliday  
Divisional Director: Consumer Protection, Planning and  
Waste Management  
Northumberland County Council  
County Hall  
Morpeth  
Northumberland  
NE61 2EF

Telephone: 01670 534040  
Email: GHalliday@northumberland.gov.uk

### Secretary:

Mrs Frances Wilkinson  
Senior Minerals and Waste Policy Officer  
Community and Environmental Services  
Northumberland County Council  
County Hall  
Morpeth  
Northumberland  
NE61 2EF

Telephone: 01670 534064  
Email: FWilkinson@northumberland.gov.uk

### Mineral Planning Authorities:

Mr John Byers  
**Durham County Council**  
Economic Development and Planning  
County Hall  
Durham  
DH1 5UF

Telephone: 0191 383 3397  
Email: john.byers@durham.gov.uk

Mr Chris Carr  
**Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council**  
Development and Enterprise  
Civic Centre  
Gateshead  
NE8 1HH

Telephone: 0191 433 3423  
Email: chris carr@gateshead.gov.uk

Mr David Winder  
**South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council**  
Development Services  
Town Hall and Civic Offices  
Westoe Road  
South Shields  
NE3 2RL

Telephone: 0191 424 7587  
Email: david.winder@s-tyneside-mbc.gov.uk

Mr Andrew Meara  
**Sunderland City Council**  
Development and Regeneration Directorate  
PO Box 102  
Civic Centre  
Sunderland  
SR2 7DN

Telephone: 0191 553 19855  
Email: andrew.meara@sunderland.gov.uk

Ms Fay Mackenzie  
**Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit**  
PO Box 199  
Melrose House  
Melrose Street  
Middlesbrough  
TS1 2XF

Telephone: 01642 264833  
Email: fay.mackenzie@teesvalley-jsu.gov.uk

**Northumberland County Council** are represented by  
the Chairman and the Secretary

### North East Assembly:

Mr Phil Jones  
**North East Assembly**  
The Guildhall  
Quayside  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
NE1 3AF

Telephone: 0191 261 3921  
Email: phil.jones@northeastassembly.gov.uk

## Department for Communities and Local Government:

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Mr William MacKenzie  
Planning: Resources and Environment Policy Division  
**Department for Communities & Local Government**  
Eland House  
Bressenden Place  
London  
SW1E 5DU

Telephone: 020 7944 3866  
Email: william.mackenzie@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Mr Gerry Carpenter  
Environment Group – Planning Team  
**Government Office for the North East**  
Citygate  
Gallowgate  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
NE1 4WH

Telephone: 0191 202 3642  
Email: gerry.carpenter@gone.gsi.gov.uk

## Quarry Products Association and Members:

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Mr K Hobden  
**Quarry Products Association**  
38-44 Gillingham Street  
London  
SW1V 1HU

Telephone: 020 7730 8194  
Email: hobden@qpa.org

Mr Geoff Storey  
**Aggregates Industries UK Ltd**  
High Roads  
Nether Kellet  
Carnforth  
Lancashire  
LA6 1EA

Telephone: 01524 732261  
Email: geoff.storey@aggregate.com

Mr Graham Singleton  
**CEMEX UK Marine Limited**  
Baltic Wharf  
Elm Street  
Marine Parade  
Southampton  
SO14 5JF

Telephone: 023 8072 0200  
Email: graham.singleton@cemex.co.uk

Mr R Moore  
**Tarmac Northern Ltd**  
Lingerfield  
Scotton  
Knaresborough  
North Yorkshire  
HG5 9JN

Telephone: 01423 864041  
Email: rob.moore@tarmac.co.uk

Mr Tom Brown  
**Hanson Aggregates**  
Clifford House  
York Road  
Wetherby  
West Yorkshire  
LS22 4NA

Telephone: 01937 581977  
Email: tom.brown@hanson.biz

Mr Keith Frost  
**CEMEX UK Operations Limited**  
Coldharbour Lane  
Thorpe  
Egham  
Surrey  
TW20 8TD

Telephone: 01932 563450  
Email: keith.frost@cemex.co.uk

## British Aggregates Association:

Mr Paul Allison  
**Sherburn Stone Company Limited**  
15 Front Street  
Sherburn Hill  
Durham  
County Durham  
DH16 1PA

Telephone: 0191 3720636  
Email: paul@sherburngroup.co.uk

## Independent Producer/Recycling Industry:

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Mr J Thompson  
**W & M Thompson (Quarries) Limited**  
Princess Way  
Low Prudhoe  
Prudhoe  
Northumberland  
NE42 6PL

Telephone: 01661 832422

## Appendix 3: Developments in 2005 that impact on regional demand for aggregates

### County Durham:

There were no regionally significant developments in County Durham in 2005 although there was a continuation of smaller scale commercial, industrial, residential and transport infrastructure developments throughout the County. In the financial year 2004/05 1,683 dwellings were constructed in County Durham. The corresponding figure for 2005/06 was 2,179 dwellings.

### Northumberland:

There were no regionally significant developments in 2005 although there was a continuation of small-scale commercial and industrial developments. In 2004/05 there were 639 housing completions and in 2005/06 there were 598 housing completions within Northumberland.

### Tees Valley:

The South Stockton Link Road was completed in 2005 and work on related road junctions and slip roads is ongoing. 2,938 houses were completed within Tees Valley during 2005. Reclamation and preparation works continued ongoing at Stockton North Shore, the Middlehaven site in Middlesbrough, and at Darlington Central Park. Smaller regeneration projects and large scale social housing scheme refurbishments were undertaken at various sites in Hartlepool and in Redcar and Cleveland.

### Tyne and Wear:

#### Gateshead

Major housing schemes took place at Ochre Yards, Curzon Place, Staithes South, Dunston Riverside, Birtley Northside and St James Village. In 2005/06, 805 houses were completed in Gateshead. Work continued on the redevelopment of Gateshead Stadium (5,977square metres) and the Gateshead College redevelopment in the Baltic Business Quarter.

#### Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Construction at large on-going housing schemes continued at Government Buildings in Kenton Bar, Newcastle Great Park and Site of Heaton Manor School. During 2005/06, 966 dwellings were completed in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Office development of 28,000 square metres was also completed on land between Regent Farm Road and Regent Avenue in Gosforth.

#### North Tyneside

Major housing developments were completed at Princes Court, Royal Quays; Longbenton Estate; and Cauldwell House, Whitley Bay. Large ongoing projects were in development at Palmersville; Backworth; and Forrest Road, Wallsend

#### South Tyneside

Housing developments took place at Westoe Crown Village and Cleadon Park Estate in South Shields and VA Tech Reyolle Riverside Village and Hedgeley Road in Hebburn. Development also took place. Development of employment land also took place at Monkton Business Park, Boldon Colliery Industrial Estate and Quadras Centre at Boldon Colliery Industrial Estate.

#### Sunderland

In 2005/06, 975 dwellings were developed along with 55,589 square metres of employment floorspace, which includes the ongoing development of Rainton Bridge Business Park and Asda Warehouse, at Washington. The Limelight Leisure complex, which includes a cinema, casino, restaurants has been developed in the City Centre. Work is also ongoing on the Southern Radial Route.

## Appendix 4: North East Region Aggregates Working Party – Published Reports

First Report 1978 (Out of Print)  
Second Report 1979 (Out of Print)  
Third Report: Suggested Guidelines for Aggregates Planning Policies in the Northern Region 1981 (Out of Print)  
Fourth Report: Approved Guidelines for Aggregates Planning Policies in the Northern Region. Advice to Mineral Planning Authorities on Policy Implementation 1984 (Out of Print)  
1985 Annual Review (Out of Print)  
1985 Aggregates Mineral survey: collation of results 1987 (Out of Print)  
Regional Commentary 1988 (£5.00)  
Annual Report 1989-90 (£5.00)  
Aggregates Monitoring 1989 - including Regional Interpretation (£5.00)  
Aggregates Monitoring 1990 (£5.00)  
Aggregates Monitoring 1991 (Out of Print)  
Aggregates Monitoring 1992 (Out of Print)  
Annual Report 1990-91 (Out of Print)  
Regional Commentary 1991 (£10.00)  
Annual Report 1991-92 (Out of Print)  
Annual Report 1992-93/Aggregates Monitoring 1993 (£10.00)  
Annual Report 1993-94/Aggregates Monitoring 1994 (£10.00)  
Annual Report 1995/Aggregates Monitoring 1995 (£10.00)  
Annual Report 1996/Aggregates Monitoring 1996 (£10.00)  
Annual Report 1997/Aggregates Monitoring 1996 (£10.00)  
Annual Report 1998/Aggregates Monitoring 1997 (£10.00)  
Annual Report 1999/Aggregates Monitoring 1998 (£10.00)  
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 Reports from 2001 onwards are available from the website of the Department of Communities and Local Government ([www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)).

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



## **Appendix 5: Geological and Minerals Planning Research of Relevance to the North East Region**

### Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI)

The 2005 has now been published by Office for National Statistics.

### National Aggregate Minerals Survey 2005

The British Geological Survey (on behalf of the Department for Communities and Local Government) has now completed the national collation of the survey data. The report, 'Collation of the results of the 2005 Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales', presenting the results of the survey was published in May 2007.

### Survey of Arisings and use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England

This survey has now been complete and the following reports were published in February 2007:

- Survey of Arisings and use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England, 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste – Final Report
- Survey of Arisings and use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England, 2005: Other Materials – Final Report