

North East Region Aggregates Working Party

**ANNUAL AGGREGATES
MONITORING REPORT
2006**

June 2008

Produced by
Northumberland County Council

on behalf of the
North East Region Aggregates Working Party

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ANNUAL AGGREGATES MONITORING REPORT 2006

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 2006. This report also briefly describes the activities of the North East Region Working Party since 1 January 2006.

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CONTENTS

	<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>iii</i>
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Guidelines for Aggregate Provision	4
3.	Sand and Gravel	6
4.	Crushed Rock	13
5.	Secondary Aggregates	19
6.	Planning Applications	21
7.	Development Plans	22

APPENDICES

1.	List of Aggregates Sites included in Monitoring Report	25
2.	North East Region Aggregates Working Party: List of Members	30
3.	Developments that impact on regional demand for aggregates	31
4.	North East Region Aggregates Working Party: Published Reports	32
5.	Geological and Mineral Planning Research	33

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The report presents statistical information on production from the North East Region in 2006 and the permitted reserves of aggregate minerals at 31 December 2006.

Guidelines for Aggregate Provision

National and Regional Guidelines

National and regional guidelines for aggregate provision in England for the 16-year period 2001 to 2016 were published in 2003. The guidelines for land-won aggregate production in the North East Region over this period are 20 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 119 million tonnes of crushed rock. Assumptions have been made about the quantities of aggregates that will be produced from marine-dredged sources and alternative materials.

Sub-regional Apportionment

This regional guideline figure has been apportioned to sub-regional area by the North East Assembly, taking into account advice from the North East Aggregates Working Party and the Mineral Planning Authorities. The agreed sub-regional apportionment is as follows:

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

Aggregate Production and Reserves

Sand and Gravel

In 2006, production of land-won sand and gravel from the North East Region was 1.3 million tonnes, while production from marine-dredged sources was 1.1 million tonnes.

Sand and Gravel Production for Aggregate Use in the North East Region, 2001 to 2006 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Land-Won	1,179	1,119	1,205	1,315	1,360	1,325
Marine-Dredged	985	1,149	1,108	1,110	1,049	1,142

Production of sand and gravel from land-won sources has increased steadily from 2001 to 2005, but there was a slight decrease in production in 2006. Production decreased in Durham and Northumberland, but actually increased in Tyne and Wear. Production from marine-dredged sources has remained fairly stable from 2002 to 2006.

At 31 December 2006, the North East Region had around 16.3 million tonnes of sand and gravel reserves. This equated to a landbank of 12.8 years, which is well above the landbank indicator of 7 years that is set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Planning Statement 1. Northumberland and Tees Valley had healthy landbanks at 31 December 2006. However, Durham had a landbank of 7.2 years and Tyne and Wear had a landbank of 8.5 years, which are both just above the landbank indicator of 7 years.

Crushed Rock

Production of crushed rock in 2006 was 5.65 million tonnes. This included 1.4 million tonnes of Carboniferous Limestone, 2.7 million tonnes of Magnesian Limestone and 1.5 million tonnes of Dolerite.

*Crushed Rock Production for Aggregate Use in the North East Region, 2001 to 2006
(thousand tonnes)*

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
5,456	5,760	6,691	6,512	5,740	5,652

At the 31 December 2006, the permitted crushed rock reserve for aggregate use in the North East Region was 257 million tonnes. This represented an increase in permitted reserves from 2005, which can be attributed to a decrease in the reserves allocated for none aggregate use and the inclusion of reserves at a Northumberland site that were previously considered uneconomic.

This reserve equated to a regional landbank of 34.6 years for crushed rock, which well above the landbank indicator of 10 years that is set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Planning Statement 1. Durham and Northumberland have healthy landbanks, but the combined landbank figure for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear was 6.3 years, which is below the landbank indicator.

Planning Applications

One planning application for the extraction of aggregate minerals was approved in 2006. This application was for the extraction of 1.9 million tonnes of sand and gravel from the Haughton Strother site, which is a Greenfield site in Northumberland.

An application for an extension to Blaydon Quarry in Gateshead was pending determination at 31 December 2006, along with two mineral review applications for sites in Northumberland.

1. INTRODUCTION

The North East Region Aggregates Working Party

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by the North East Region Aggregates Working Party (NERAWP). The North East Region Aggregates Working Party is one of a number of similar working parties throughout England and Wales 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 2006

- 1.4 This report includes the results of the Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2006 (AM2006), which was undertaken by the North East Aggregates Working Party. It presents information on land and marine won aggregate production and reserves in the North East Region for 2006. Information relating to the use of secondary aggregates, progress of development plans, planning applications, construction industry activity, and mineral review applications is also provided. The Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2005 was part of a comprehensive national survey undertaken every four years by the Department for the Communities and Local Government. Detailed information on this and earlier monitoring surveys can be found in previous Aggregates Working Party reports (see Appendix 4).

North East Region Aggregates Working Party Meetings

- 1.5 The North East Region Aggregates Working Party has met once since 1 January 2006. 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.

Responses to consultation documents concerning aggregates have also been provided.

1.6 The programme of work during 2007 included the organisation of the monitoring survey of primary aggregates sales and reserves and planning applications for 2006. 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
England	1068	1618	230	919	169

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)

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

3. SAND AND GRAVEL

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 2006. 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, 2006 (tonnes)

	Land Won	Marine Dredged
Durham	390,981	0
Tees Valley	#	*
Northumberland	505,460	0
Tyne and Wear	408,656	*
North East Region	1,325,080	1,141,596

Notes:

* Confidential Figure included in regional figure

Confidential figure included in Durham figure

† 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 2006 with the sales from previous years for land-won sand and gravel and marine-dredged sand and gravel respectively.
- 3.4 Sales of sand and gravel in the region increased steadily across the region from 2001 to 2005 but sales decreased by around 35,000 tonnes in 2006 (Table 3.2). This reflected a decrease in sales in both County Durham and

Northumberland. However, sales in Tyne and Wear actually increased during 2006 when compared to sales in previous years.

Table 3.2: Production of Land Won Sand and Gravel 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Durham	461 [†]	322 [†]	283 [†]	395 [†]	431 [†]	391 [†]
Northumberland	556	582	610	638	576	505
Tees Valley	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tyne and Wear	162	215	312	282	353	409
North East Region	1,179	1,119	1,205	1,315	1,360	1,325

Notes:

* Confidential figure included in Durham figure

† Includes sales figures for Tees Valley

3.4 Sales of sand and gravel from marine-dredged sources increased slightly from 1,049,000 tonnes in 2005 to 1,142,000 tonnes in 2006 (Table 3.3). However, sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel have remained fairly stable from 2002 to 2006.

Table 3.3: Production of Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
North East Region	985	1,149	1,108	1,110	1,049	1,142

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 on a sub-regional basis.

Table 3.4: Production of Land-Won and Marine-Dredged Sand and Gravel for Aggregates by End-Use in 2006 (tonnes)

End-Use	Land-won	Marine-Dredged	Total
Building, Asphaltting and Concreting Sand	756,124	792,904	1,549,028
Gravel for asphalt, concrete and other screened/graded gravel	169,742	283,842	453,584
Other Sand and Gravel	70,697	0	70,697
Sand and Gravel with unknown end-use	328,517	64,850	393,397
Total Sand and Gravel	1,325,080	1,141,596	2,466,676

Permitted Reserves

- 3.7 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel in the North East Region at 31 December 2006 are shown in Table 3.5. The table also provides a comparison of permitted reserves during previous years.
- 3.8 At 31 December 2006, the permitted sand and gravel reserves in the North East Region were 16.3 million tonnes. This represents a decrease of around 500,000 tonnes from 2005 to 2006. Reserves of sand and gravel decreased from 2005 to 2006 in Durham and Tees Valley and Tyne Wear, but increased in Northumberland. This increase of permitted reserves in Northumberland was due to planning permission being granted for the Haughton Strother site, which contains a reserve of around 1.9 million tonnes (see Table 6.1).

Table 3.5: Comparison of Permitted Reserves of Sand and Gravel at 31 December 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Durham	8,326 [†]	8,314 [†]	7,139 [†]	6,021 [†]	5,371 [†]	2,752
Northumberland	11,462	9,200	9,113	9,755	9,246	9,629
Tees Valley	*	*	*	*	*	2,500
Tyne and Wear	2,158	4,338	2,743	2,545	2,278	1,429
North East Region	21,946	21,852	18,995	18,321	16,895	16,310

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 their 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 in line with the method set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1, which uses the reserves and the annual production required to meet the apportionment. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the period from 2001 to 2016.
- 3.10 Table 3.6 shows the landbank figures for sand and gravel in the North East Region at 31 December 2006. At 31 December 2006, the North East Region appeared to have a healthy landbank of sand and gravel reserves of 13 years. This is well above the landbank indicator of 7 years as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1. In addition, at 31 December 2006, Northumberland and Tees Valley had healthy landbanks of 13.9 years and 250 years respectively. However, Durham had a landbank of 7.2 years and Tyne and Wear had a landbank of 8.5 years. These landbanks are just above the landbank indicator of 7 years.

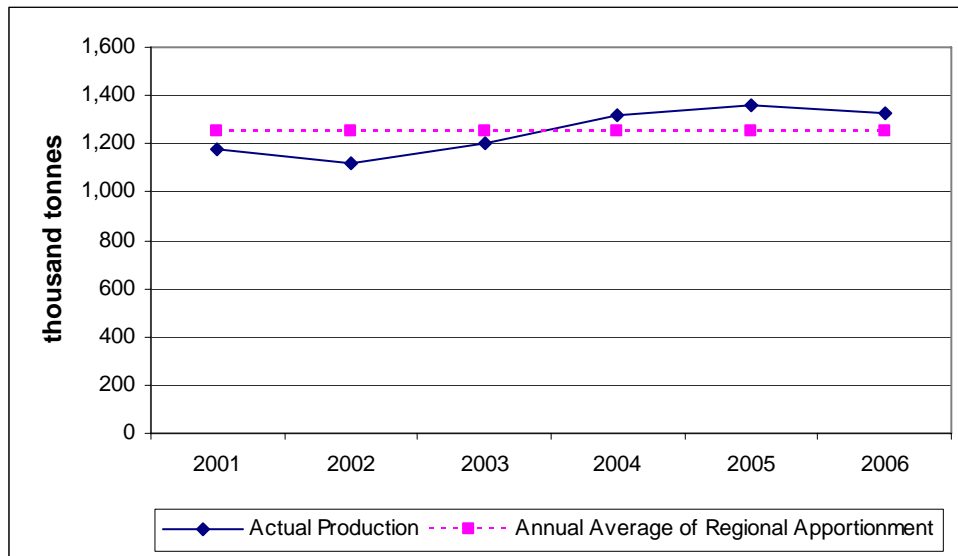
Table 3.6: Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Sand and Gravel at 31 December 2006 based on the Regional and Sub-Regional Apportionment

	Reserves at 31 December 2006 (tonnes)	Sub-regional Apportionment 2001-2016 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2006 (years)
Durham	2,752,000	6,100,000	381,250	7.2
Northumberland	9,628,768	11,100,000	693,750	13.9
Tees Valley	2,500,000	160,000	10,000	250.0
Tyne and Wear	1,429,026	2,700,000	168,750	8.5
North East Region	16,309,794	20,060,000	1,253,750	13.0

Meeting the Apportionment

- 3.11 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 2006 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



3.12 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 2006 has risen above the annual average of the regional apportionment over the period 2001 to 2016. Production over the first six years (2001 to 2006) of the 16-year period is slightly below that required to meet the apportionment, with the North East Region producing 7.503 million tonnes of sand and gravel for aggregate use compared with 7.523 million tonnes which is required to meet the apportionment.

3.13 A comparison of the production of land-won sand and gravel from 2001 to 2006 in each of the sub-regions and the average production required to meet the apportionment over that period is shown in Table 3.7. This shows that actual production in Tyne and Wear from 2001 to 2006 is above that required to meet the apportionment by over 700,000 tonnes, while actual production in Northumberland is below that required to meet the apportionment by just under 700,000 tonnes. Actual production in Durham and Tees Valley is below the production required to meet the apportionment by less than 100,000 tonnes.

Table 3.7: Comparison of Production of Land-won Sand and Gravel from 2001 to 2006 and the Annual Average Production required to meet the Sub-regional Apportionment

	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment 2001 to 2006 (tonnes)	Actual Production 2001 to 2006 (tonnes)
Durham/Tees Valley	2,347,500	2,248,000
Northumberland	4,162,500	3,467,000
Tyne and Wear	1,012,500	1,733,000
North East Region	7,522,500	7,503,000

- 3.14 The actual production of land-won sand and gravel in 2006 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 2006 for Tyne and Wear was above the annual average required to meet their sub-regional apportionment. Production in Durham and Tees Valley in 2006 was just below the annual average required to meet the apportionment. Production from Northumberland was, however, 188,000 tonnes below the annual average required to meet their sub-regional apportionment. Northumberland's landbank figure is healthy (as shown Table 3.8) 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 2006 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/Tees Valley	391,250	390,891
Northumberland	693,750	505,460
Tyne and Wear	168,750	408,656
North East Region	1,253,750	1,325,080

4. CRUSHED ROCK

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 2006. Total sales from the North East Region in 2006 decreased in comparison to 2005.

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Durham	3,707 [^]	3,803 ⁺	4,310 ⁺	3,842 ⁺	3,777	3,384
Northumberland	1,473	1,957	2,381	2,281	1,696	1,796
Tees Valley	#	#	#	#	83	‡
Tyne and Wear	276	*	*	*	184	472 [^]
North East Region	5,456	5,760	6,691	6,512	5,740	5,652

Notes:

Confidential figure for Tees Valley included in Durham figure

‡ Confidential figure for Tees Valley included in Tyne and Wear figure

* Confidential figure for Tyne and Wear included in Durham figure

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

[^] 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 the North East Region in 2006.

Table 4.2: Sales of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use by End-Use in 2006 (thousand tonnes)

	Carboniferious Limestone	Magnesian Limestone	Dolerite
Coated Roadstone	371,667	994,610*	360,896
Uncoated Roadstone	164,309		247,357
Concrete Aggregate	460,777	45,426	48,886
Other Screened/Graded	52,022	936,223	285,395
Other Constructional Use	249,667	529,543	286,443
Rail Ballast, Armour/Gabion Stone and Unknown End Use	82,338	221,643	315,110
Total	1,380,780	2,727,445	1,544,087

Note:

** Figure includes both coated and uncoated roadstone*

Crushed Rock Reserves

- 4.4 Details of the permitted reserves of crushed rock at 31 December 2006 are provided in Table 4.3. It also provides a comparison of permitted reserves during previous years. Reserves for dormant sites are not included in Table 4.3.
- 4.5 At 31 December 2006, the permitted crushed rock reserve for aggregate uses in the North East Region was 257 million tonnes. This represents an increase in the reserve of crushed rock for aggregate use from 2005 to 2006. This was due to an increase in reserves in Durham, which can be explained by there being a decrease in the percentage of reserves being allocated for non-aggregate uses in comparison to 2005. The permitted reserves in Northumberland have also increased, but this was due to the inclusion of reserves at a site which were previously considered to be uneconomic.

Table 4.3: Permitted Reserves of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use at 31 December 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Durham	173,975 ^	166,012 ^	161,587 ^	136,646 ^	144,875	174,647
Northumberland	83,923	93,568	82,069	80,270	76,056	79,986
Tees Valley	*	*	*	*	4,100	#
Tyne and Wear	4,732	2,450	2,037	1,955	3,918	2,664 ^
North East Region	262,630	262,030	245,693	214,672	228,950	257,298

Notes:

* Confidential figure included within the figure for Durham

Confidential figure included within the figure for Tyne and Wear

^ Includes permitted reserves of crushed rock for Tees Valley

Crushed Rock Landbank

- 4.6 'Annex 1: Aggregates' of 'Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals' states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in 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 Minerals Policy Statement 1. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the period from 2001 to 2016.
- 4.7 The landbank figures for crushed rock in the North East Region at 31 December 2006 are shown in Table 4.4. At 31 December 2006, 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 and Northumberland had healthy landbanks of 36.9 and 35.2 years. However, the combined landbank figure for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear was 6.3 years, which is below the landbank indicator of 10 years.

Table 4.4: Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Crushed Rock at 31 December 2005 based on the Regional and Sub-Regional Apportionment

	Reserves at 31 December 2006 (tonnes)	Sub-regional Apportionment 2001-2016 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2006 (years)
Durham	174,647,964	75,800,000	4,737,500	36.9
Northumberland	79,986,000	36,400,000	2,275,000	35.2
Tees Valley	*	2,200,000	137,500	*
Tyne and Wear	*	4,600,000	287,500	*
Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear	2,664,000	6,800,000	425,000	6.3
North East Region	257,297,964	119,000,000	7,437,500	34.6

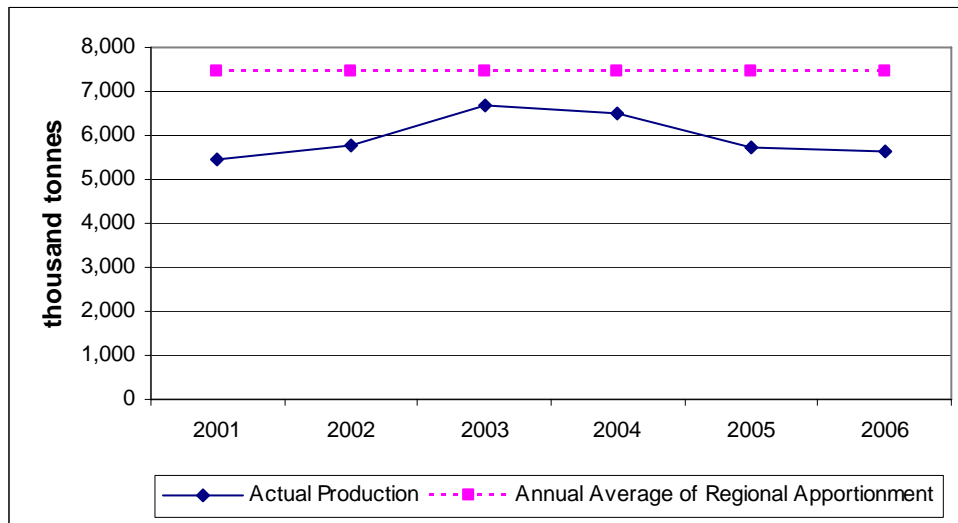
Notes:

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

Meeting the Apportionment

- 4.8 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 2006 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



4.9 Figure 4.1 shows production from 2001 to 2006 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.

4.10 The actual production of crushed rock in 2006 for each of the sub-regions and the annual average of production required to meet their sub-regional apportionment is compared in Table 4.5. It shows that production in Durham, Northumberland and the North East Region overall was below the annual average required to meet their sub-regional apportionment. However, the landbank figures show that this 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 4.5: 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	3,384
Northumberland	2,275	1,796
Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear	425*	472*
North East Region	7,436	5,652

Notes:

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

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, based on a survey undertaken 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
North East	1,880,940	2,130,120	803,643	4,814,703

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

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

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

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

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

6. PLANNING APPLICATIONS

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. One planning application for aggregates extraction was approved in 2006. This application was for the extraction of 1.9 million tonnes of sand and gravel at a greenfield site in Northumberland (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Planning Applications for Aggregates Extraction in the North East Region in 2006

Site Name and Location	Operator / Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
Blaydon Quarry Gateshead (NZ 159 628)	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	611,000	Extension to existing site	24 August 2006	Pending at 31 Dec 2006
Haughton Strother Northumberland (NY 897 740)	W & M Thompson (Quarries) Limited	Sand and Gravel	1,979,605	Greenfield Site	19 March 2004	Granted 7 March 2006
Low Hedgeley Northumberland (NU 066 177)	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	1,660,000	Extension to existing site	1 June 2004	Withdrawn 3 May 2006
Hollings Hill Northumberland (NZ 093 561)	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	120,000	Mineral Review and consolidation of existing permissions	20 October 2004	Pending at 31 Dec 2006
Divethill Quarry Northumberland (NU 113 346)	Cemex	Whinstone	Not Applicable	Mineral Review	27 November 2006	Pending at 31 Dec 2006

7. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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, a further set out proposed changes were published in February 2008 and these changes proposed to extend the time period for the aggregates provision guidelines to 2021 to ensure these guidelines cover the same period as the Regional Spatial Strategy. The guidelines have been extended forward at a constant value from 2016 to 2021.

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 are 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 are required to produce Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks. However, from 2009 the existing district and county councils in Northumberland and Durham will be replaced by single unitary authorities. These new authorities will be required to produce their own Local Development Frameworks which will incorporate minerals policies.

- 7.5 In the Tyne and Wear area, Gateshead undertook a review of the Unitary Development Plan and the Replacement Plan was adopted in Spring 2007. Gateshead Council are now progressing a Local Development Framework, as are the other four authorities in Tyne and Wear. South Tyneside now has an adopted Core Strategy.
- 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 with an Issues and Options Document being published in May 2007 and Preferred Options documents were published in February 2008.
- 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 Preparation of Minerals Development Frameworks in the North East Region, as at 31 March 2008

MPA	Document	Issues and Options	Preferred Options	Submission	Examination	Adoption
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	June 2006	January 2008	October 2009	August 2010	March 2010
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

Source: Approved Local Development Schemes (as at 31 March 2008)

Appendix 1: List of Aggregates Sites Included in Monitoring Report

CRUSHED ROCK QUARRIES

County Durham

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2006 (Active or Inactive)*
Aycliffe East	Aycliffe NZ 290 222	Stonegrave Aggregates	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Bishop Middleham	Ferryhill NZ 328 326	W & M Thompson	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Broadwood	Frosterley NZ 035 365	Sherburn Stone	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Cornforth	Cornforth NZ 325 344	Tarmac	Magnesian Limestone	Inactive
Coxhoe (Raisby)	Coxhoe NZ 347 352	Tarmac	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Crime Rigg [†]	Sherburn Hill NZ 346 416	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Force Garth	Middleton NY 872 282	Cemex	Dolerite	Active
Heights	Westgate NY 925 388	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Hulands	Bowes NZ 016 140	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Kilmond Wood	Bowes NZ 024 134	Cemex	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Rough Furze	Thrislington NZ 318 325	Lafarge	Magnesian Limestone	Inactive
Running Waters	Bowburn NZ 334 403	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian Limestone	Inactive
Thrislington [†]	Ferryhill NZ 317 322	Lafarge	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Witch Hill [†]	Bowburn NZ 345 397	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian Limestone	Inactive

Northumberland

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2006 (Active or Inactive)*
Belford	Belford NU 130 343	Tarmac	Whinstone	Inactive
Barrasford	Barrasford NY 913 743	Tarmac	Whinstone and C. Limestone	Active
Cragmill	Belford NU 108 346	Cemex	Whinstone	Active
Divethill	Great Bavington NY 978 795	Cemex	Whinstone	Active
Harden	Biddlestone NY 959 086	Tarmac	Whinstone	Active
Howick	Longhoughton NU 238 169	Tarmac	Whinstone	Active
Keepersshield	Humshaugh NY 895 727	Hanson	Whinstone and C. Limestone	Active
Longhoughton	Longhoughton NU 232 153	Aggregate Industries UK	Whinstone	Active
Mootlaw	Matfen NZ 018 755	North Tyne Roadstone	Limestone	Active
Swinburne	Colwell NZ 021 791	Hanson	Whinstone	Inactive

Tees Valley

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2006 (Active or Inactive)*
Hart Quarry	NZ 475 345 Hartlepool	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian Limestone	Active

Tyne and Wear

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2006 (Active or Inactive)*
Marsden Quarry	Whitburn NZ 406 642	Owen Pugh	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Eppleton Quarry [†]	Hetton-le-Hole NZ 360 482	Hall Construction	Magnesian Limestone	Active

SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRIES

County Durham

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2006 (Active or Inactive)*
Crime Rigg [#]	Sherburn Hill NZ 346 316	Sherburn Stone	Permian Sand	Active
Old Quarrington	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Tamac	Permian Sand	Active
Thrislington [#]	Ferryhill NZ 317 332	Lafarge	Permian Sand	Active

Northumberland

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2006 (Active or Inactive)*
Broadoak	Ebchester NZ 098 547	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Inactive
Caistron	Thropton NU 998 006	North East Concrete	Sand and Gravel	Active
Haughton Strother	Humshaugh NY 897 740	W & M Thompson	Sand and Gravel	Active
Hollings Hill	Ebchester NZ 098 574	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Active
Lanton	Milfield NT 954 311	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Inactive

Plenmeller	Haltwhistle NY 722 631	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Inactive
Woodbridge	Milfield NU 944 324	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Active
Wooperton	Wooperton NU 048 204	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Inactive

Tees Valley

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2006 (Active or Inactive)*
North Gare	Hartlepool NZ 540 270	Cemex	Beach Sand	Active
Thorpe Thewles	Stockton NZ 415 245	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Inactive

Tyne and Wear

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2006 (Active or Inactive)*
Eppleton Quarry [#]	Hetton-le-Hole NZ 360 482	Hall Construction	Sand and Gravel	Active
Blaydon Quarry	Gateshead NZ 159 628	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Active
Crawcrook Quarry	Gateshead NZ 128 638	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Active

MARINE WHARFS

Tees Valley

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2006 (Active or Inactive)*
Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 509 202	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Active
Able Wharf	Billingham NZ 479 214	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Active

Tyne and Wear

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2006 (Active or Inactive)*
Howden Wharf	North Shields NZ 351 617	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	Active
Gateshead Wharf	Gateshead NZ 306 609	Lafarge	Sand and Gravel	Active
Jarrow Wharf	South Shields NZ 335 657	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Active

Notes on Appendix 1

* Refers to status during 2006:

- Active: In production, including from stockpiles, during 2006
- Inactive: Not in production during 2006
- Dormant sites (as identified under the Environment Act 1995) are not included

† Site also produces or contains reserves of Permian Sand

Site also produces or contains reserves of Magnesian Limestone

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

Chairman:

Gordon Halliday, Northumberland County Council

Secretary:

Frances Wilkinson, Northumberland County Council

Mineral Planning Authority Representatives:

John Byers, Durham County Council

Chris Carr, Gateshead Council

David Winder, South Tyneside Council

Andrew Meara, Sunderland City Council

Fay MacKenzie, Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit

Northumberland County Council is represented by the Chair and the Secretary

Central Government and Regional Planning Body Representatives

David Wilkes, Department for Communities and Local Government

Gerry Carpenter, Government Office for the North East

Phil Jones, North East Assembly

Minerals Industry Representatives:

Ken Hobden, Quarry Products Association (QPA)

Geoff Storey, Aggregates Industries UK Limited (QPA member)

Tom Brown, Hanson Aggregates (QPA member)

Graham Singleton, CEMEX UK Marine Limited (QPA member)

Keith Frost, CEMEX UK Operations Limited (QPA member)

Paul Allison, Sherburn Stone Company Limited (British Aggregates Association member)

Rob Moore, Tarmac Northern Ltd (QPA member)

John Thompson, W & M Thompson (Quarries) Limited

Appendix 3: Developments in 2006 that impact on regional demand for aggregates

County Durham:

There were no regionally significant developments in County Durham in 2006 although there was a continuation of smaller scale commercial, industrial, residential and transport infrastructure developments throughout the County. In the financial year 2005/06 2,179 dwellings were constructed in County Durham. The corresponding figure for 2006/07 was 2,203 dwellings.

Northumberland:

There were no regionally significant developments in 2006 although there was a continuation of small-scale commercial and industrial developments. In 2005/06 there were 598 housing completions and in 2006/07 there were 1,161 housing completions in Northumberland. Work commenced on the Pegswood Bypass.

Tees Valley:

The South Stockton Link Road slip roads and related work on A66 interchange junctions were completed in 2006. The Stockton Church Road Gyratory scheme to access Stockton North Shore commenced and work will be undertaken in stages to 2009. The Darlington Eastern Transport Corridor major road scheme commenced and work will be undertaken in stages until 2012. 3,370 houses were completed during 2006. Reclamation and preparation works continued ongoing at Stockton North Shore, the Middlehaven site in Middlesbrough, and at Darlington Central Park. Construction work commenced on a large business park at Stockton Bowesfield, on major educational facilities at Darlington Education Campus, and on the 35 acre mixed-use leisure and 250 housing scheme in Redcar & Cleveland. Smaller regeneration projects and major social housing estate refurbishments were undertaken at various sites in Hartlepool.

Tyne and Wear:

Gateshead

805 houses were completed in 2005/06 and 666 houses were completed in 2006/07, with major housing schemes at Ochre Yards, Curzon Place, Staithes South, Dunston Riverside, Birtley Northside and St James Village. Work continued on the redevelopment of Gateshead Stadium (5,977square metres) and the Gateshead College development. Employment development of 5,768 square metres at Greenesfield works commenced.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

During 2005/06, 966 dwellings were completed in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with large schemes continuing at Kenton Bar, Newcastle Great Park and Site of Heaton Manor School. 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 Bristol Drive, Wallsend; Earsdon Road, Shiremoor; and Darras Drive, North Shields. Large ongoing projects were in development at Backworth; Forrest Road, Wallsend; Palmersville; Longbenton; West Allotment; Westmoor and Willington Quay.

South Tyneside

In 2005/06 there were 110 housing completions and in 2006/07 there were 526 housing completions. Development of employment land also took place at Monkton Business Park, Boldon Colliery Industrial Estate and Quadras Business Centre.

Sunderland

In 2005/06, 975 dwellings were developed and in 2006/07 686 dwellings were developed. Employment land was developed at Rainton Bridge Business Park. Work was also ongoing on a development consisting of a cinema, casino and restaurants in the City Centre and 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)
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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 Reports from 2001 onwards are available from the website of the Department of Communities and Local Government (www.communities.gov.uk).

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

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

Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI)

The 2006 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', which presents 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