

NORTH EAST REGION AGGREGATES WORKING PARTY

ANNUAL AGGREGATES MONITORING REPORT 2007



North East Region Aggregates Working Party

**ANNUAL AGGREGATES
MONITORING REPORT
2007**

Produced by
Northumberland County Council

on behalf of the
North East Region Aggregates Working Party

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ANNUAL AGGREGATES MONITORING REPORT 2007

This report has been prepared by the North East Region Aggregates Working Party. It presents statistical information on production and reserves of aggregate minerals in the North East Region for 2007. This report also briefly describes the activities of the North East Region Working Party since 1 January 2007.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

This report presents statistical information on production from the North East Region in 2007 and the permitted reserves of aggregate minerals at 31 December 2007.

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

The regional guideline figure for aggregate production 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 2007, production of land-won sand and gravel from the North East Region was 1.037 million tonnes, while production from marine-dredged sources was 1.13 million tonnes.

Sand and Gravel Production for Aggregate Use in the North East Region, 2001 to 2007 (thousand tonnes)

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

Production of sand and gravel from land-won sources increased steadily from 2001 to 2005, but there was a slight decrease in production in 2006 and this continued in 2007. Production from marine-dredged sources has remained fairly stable from 2002 to 2007.

At 31 December 2007, the North East Region had around 14.7 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves. This equated to a landbank of 11.7 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 2007. However, Durham had a landbank of 6.0 years, which is below the landbank indicator, and Tyne and Wear had a landbank of 7.1 years, which is just above the landbank indicator of 7 years.

Crushed Rock

Production of crushed rock in 2007 was 5.69 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. This represents a slight increase in production from 2006.

*Crushed Rock Production for Aggregate Use in the North East Region, 2001 to 2007
(thousand tonnes)*

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

At 31 December 2007, the permitted crushed rock reserve for aggregate use in the North East Region was 222 million tonnes. This represented a decrease in permitted reserves from 2006, which can be attributed to a reassessment of reserves at a number of sites in Durham.

This reserve equated to a regional landbank of 29.9 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 of 29.9 years and 34.5 years respectively, but the combined landbank figure for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear was 6.0 years, which is below the landbank indicator.

Planning Applications

Four planning applications for the extraction of aggregate minerals were granted planning permission in 2007. These applications involve the extraction of a combined total of 3.5 million tonnes of crushed rock and 120,000 tonnes of sand and gravel.

Applications involving the extraction of 42.1 million tonnes of crushed rock and 2.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel were pending determination at 31 December 2007.

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 County Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear (Figure 1).

Figure 1: The North East Region



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

South Tyneside and Sunderland Councils and the Tees Valley Authorities 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.

Annual Monitoring Report 2007

- 1.4 This report includes the results of the Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2007 (AM2007), 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 2007. Information relating to the use of secondary aggregates, progress of development plans, planning applications 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 Communities and Local Government. Detailed information on this and earlier monitoring surveys can be found in previous Aggregates Working Party reports (see Appendix 3).

North East Region Aggregates Working Party Meetings

- 1.5 The North East Region Aggregates Working Party has met once since 1 January 2007. The main topics of discussion at the meeting were:
- The Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report;
 - The intended programme of work for 2008;
 - The consultation on the proposed revised national guidelines for aggregates production; and

- Updates of progress on Local Development Frameworks, the Regional Spatial Strategy and research relating to aggregates.

1.6 The programme of work during 2007 included the organisation of the monitoring survey of primary aggregates production and reserves and planning applications for 2007. 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 was 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

- 2.3 The Regional Spatial Strategy extends the time period for the aggregates provision guidelines to 2021 to ensure these guidelines cover the same period as the Regional Spatial Strategy. The guidelines for 2001 to 2016 have been extended forward at a constant value from 2016 to 2021 (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Sub-regional Apportionment in the Regional Spatial Strategy for Aggregates Provision in the North East Region, 2001 to 2021 (million tonnes)

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

Source: Regional Spatial Strategy

3. SAND AND GRAVEL

Overview

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

Sand and Gravel Production

- 3.2 Table 3.1 provides information on production of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel from quarries and wharfs in the North East Region in 2007. The production information for Tees Valley has been combined with the information for County Durham for reasons of confidentiality.

Table 3.1: Production of Land Won and Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel for Aggregate Use, 2007 (tonnes)

	Land Won	Marine Dredged
Durham	221,402 [†]	0
Tees Valley	#	*
Northumberland	574,311	0
Tyne and Wear	240,859	*
North East Region	1,036,572	1,132,188

Notes:

[†] Includes production figures for Tees Valley for reasons of confidentiality

Confidential figure included in Durham figure

* Confidential Figure included in regional figure

- 3.3 Table 3.2 and Table 3.3 give a comparison of sand and gravel production in 2007 with production from previous years for land-won sand and gravel and marine-dredged sand and gravel respectively. Production of land-won sand and gravel in the North East increased steadily across the region from 2001 to 2005 but production decreased by around 55,000 tonnes in 2006 and then decreased by around 268,000 tonnes in 2007 (Table 3.2). This reflected

significant decreases in sales in both County Durham/Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear. Production of sand and gravel did, however, increase in Northumberland during 2007.

Table 3.2: Production of Land Won Sand and Gravel, 2001 to 2007 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Durham	461 [†]	322 [†]	283 [†]	395 [†]	431 [†]	391 [†]	221 [†]
Northumberland	556	582	610	638	576	505	574
Tees Valley	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tyne and Wear	162	215	312	282	353	409	241
North East Region	1,179	1,119	1,205	1,315	1,360	1,305	1,037

Notes:

* Confidential figure included in Durham figure

[†] Includes production figures for Tees Valley

3.4 Production of sand and gravel from marine-dredged sources decreased slightly from 1,142,000 tonnes in 2006 to 1,132,000 tonnes in 2007 (Table 3.3). However, sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel have remained fairly stable over the period from 2002 to 2007.

Table 3.3: Production of Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel, 2001 to 2007 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
North East Region	985	1,149	1,108	1,110	1,049	1,142	1,132

3.5 Table 3.4 sets out details of production 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 2007 (tonnes)

End-Use	Land-won	Marine-Dredged	Total
Building, Asphaltting and Concreting Sand	777,693	749,443	1,527,136
Gravel for asphalt, concrete and other screened/graded gravel	153,692	327,494	481,186
Other Sand and Gravel	23,188	16,007	39,195
Sand and Gravel with unknown end-use	77,550	39,244	116,794
Total Sand and Gravel	1,036,572	1,132,188	2,168,760

Permitted Reserves

- 3.6 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel in the North East Region at 31 December 2007 are shown in Table 3.5. The table also provides a comparison of permitted reserves during previous years. At 31 December 2007, the permitted sand and gravel reserves in the North East Region were 14.7 million tonnes. This represents a decrease of around 1.7 million tonnes from 2006 to 2007. This decrease appears to be, generally, in line with production.

Table 3.5: Comparison of Permitted Reserves of Sand and Gravel at 31 December 2001 to 2007 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Durham	8,326 [†]	8,314 [†]	7,139 [†]	6,021 [†]	5,371 [†]	2,752	2,296
Northumberland	11,462	9,200	9,113	9,755	9,246	9,629	8,913
Tees Valley	*	*	*	*	*	2,500	2,278
Tyne and Wear	2,158	4,338	2,743	2,545	2,278	1,429	1,199
North East	21,946	21,852	18,995	18,321	16,895	16,310	14,686

Notes:

* Confidential figure included in Durham figure

[†] Includes reserve figure for Tees Valley

Sand and Gravel Landbank

- 3.7 'Annex 1: Aggregates' of 'Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals' states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in their area to determine when new permissions for aggregates extraction are likely to be needed. It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 7 years for sand and gravel. The landbank is calculated in line with the method set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1, which uses the reserves and the annual production required to meet the apportionment. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the period from 2001 to 2016.
- 3.8 Table 3.6 shows the landbank figures for sand and gravel in the North East Region at 31 December 2007. At 31 December 2007, the North East Region had a sand and gravel landbank of 11.7 years. This is comfortably above the landbank indicator of 7 years as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1. However, the landbank in Tyne and Wear is 7.1 years which is just above the landbank indicator of 7 years and the Durham landbank is 6 years which is below the landbank indicator.

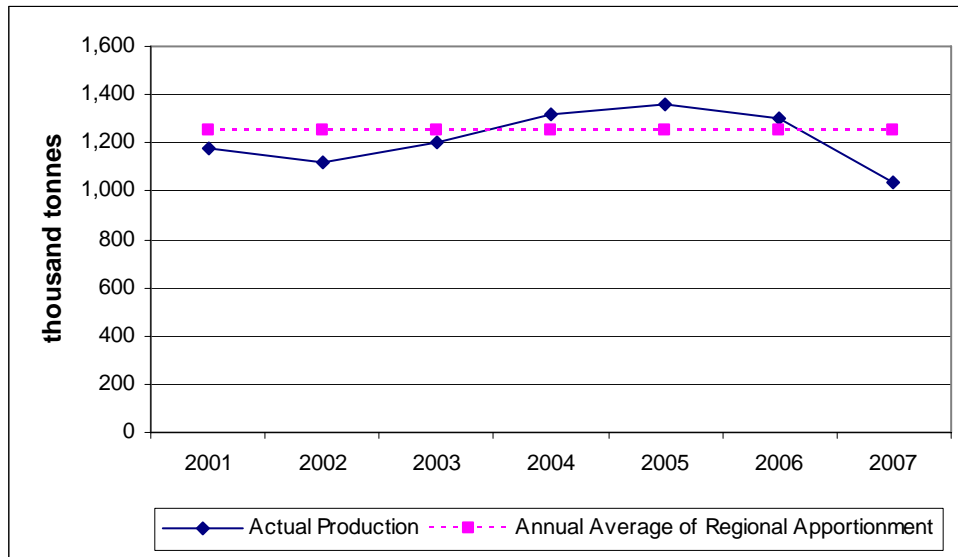
Table 3.6: Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Sand and Gravel at 31 December 2007 based on the Regional and Sub-Regional Apportionment

	Reserves at 31 December 2007 (tonnes)	Sub-regional Apportionment 2001-2016 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2007 (years)
Durham	2,296,000	6,100,000	381,250	6.0
Northumberland	8,913,356	11,100,000	693,750	12.8
Tees Valley	2,278,000	160,000	10,000	227.8
Tyne and Wear	1,198,545	2,700,000	168,750	7.1
North East Region	14,685,901	20,060,000	1,253,750	11.7

Meeting the Apportionment

- 3.9 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 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 2007 and compares actual production with the annual average required to meet the regional apportionment over the 16-year period.
- 3.10 Figure 3.1 shows that production from 2001 to 2003 was below that required to meet the apportionment for the North East Region but rose above the annual average of the regional apportionment between in 2004 and 2006. In 2007 the production fell below the annual average required to meet the regional apportionment. Production over the first seven years (2001 to 2007) of the 16-year period is slightly below that required to meet the apportionment, with the North East Region producing 8.519 million tonnes of sand and gravel for aggregate use compared with 8.776 million tonnes which is required to meet the apportionment.

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



3.11 A comparison of the production of land-won sand and gravel from 2001 to 2007 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 just over 234,000 tonnes.

Table 3.7: Comparison of Production of Land-won Sand and Gravel from 2001 to 2007 and the Annual Average Production required to meet the Sub-regional Apportionment

	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment 2001 to 2007 (tonnes)	Actual Production 2001 to 2007 (tonnes)
Durham	2,668,750	*
Northumberland	4,856,250	4,041,311
Tees Valley	70,000	#
Tyne and Wear	1,181,250	1,973,859
Durham and Tees Valley	2,738,750	2,504,402 [†]
North East Region	8,776,250	8,519,572

Notes:

* See combined figure for Durham and Tees Valley. Figure combined with the production figure for Tees Valley due to the Tees Valley production figure being confidential

Confidential figure included in a combined Durham and Tees Valley figure

3.12 The actual production of land-won sand and gravel in 2007 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 2007 for Tyne and Wear was above the annual average required to meet their sub-regional apportionment. Production in Durham and Tees Valley in 2007 was just 170,000 tonnes below the annual average required to meet the apportionment and production from Northumberland was 120,000 tonnes below the annual average required to meet their sub-regional apportionment. Northumberland's landbank figure is healthy (as shown Table 3.6) and it appears that the shortfall in production is not due to an overall shortfall in permitted reserves in Northumberland. The landbank figure for Durham is, however, below the landbank indicator and as Tees Valley currently has only one active extracting this is impacting on the reserves and capacity available to meet the required production.

Table 3.8: Comparison of Production of Land-won Sand and Gravel in 2007 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	381,250	*
Northumberland	693,750	574,311
Tees Valley	10,000	#
Tyne and Wear	168,750	240,859
Durham and Tees Valley	391,250	221,402
North East Region	1,253,750	1,036,572

Notes:

* See combined figure for Durham and Tees Valley. Figure combined with the production figure for Tees Valley due to the Tees Valley production figure being confidential

Confidential figure included in a combined Durham and Tees Valley figure

4. CRUSHED ROCK

Overview

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

Crushed Rock Production

- 4.2 Table 4.1 shows total crushed rock production from the North East Region for aggregate use from 2001 to 2007. Total production increased very slightly from 2006 to 2007. The increase resulted from increased production in Durham as production actually fell in Northumberland and Tees Valley/Tyne and Wear.

Table 4.1: Production of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use, 2001 to 2007 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Durham	3,707 [^]	3,803 ⁺	4,310 ⁺	3,842 ⁺	3,777	3,384	3,559
Northumberland	1,473	1,957	2,381	2,281	1,696	1,796	1,676
Tees Valley	#	#	#	#	83	‡	‡
Tyne and Wear	276	*	*	*	184	472 [^]	454 [^]
North East	5,456	5,760	6,691	6,512	5,740	5,652	5,689

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 production of crushed rock for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear

[^] Includes production of crushed rock for Tees Valley

- 4.3 The aggregates monitoring survey also collects information on the production of crushed rock by end-use. Table 4.2 sets out details of crushed rock production by type of material and by end-use for the North East Region in 2007.

Table 4.2: Production of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use by End-Use in 2007 (tonnes)

	Carboniferous Limestone	Magnesian Limestone	Igneous
Coated Roadstone	323,089	1,212,566*	726,573
Uncoated Roadstone	173,989		283,612
Concrete Aggregate	488,459	85,930	48,187
Other Screened/Graded	42,168	872,402	148,375
Other Constructional Use	29,148	360,677	246,766
Rail Ballast, Armour/Gabion Stone and Unknown End Use	346,527	255,964	45,262
Total	1,403,380	2,787,539	1,486,427

Note:

* Figure includes both coated and uncoated roadstone

Crushed Rock Reserves

- 4.4 Details of the permitted reserves of crushed rock at 31 December 2007 are provided in Table 4.3. It also provides a comparison of permitted reserves in previous monitoring years. The reserve figures do not include reserves at dormant sites or sites that do not have a valid planning permission.
- 4.5 At 31 December 2007, the permitted crushed rock reserve for aggregate uses in the North East Region was 221.5 million tonnes. This represents a significant decrease in the permitted reserves of crushed rock for aggregate use from the previous year and is a result of a significant decrease in the permitted reserves for County Durham, due to a reassessment of reserves at a number of sites.

Table 4.3: Permitted Reserves of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use from 31 December 2001 to 31 December 2007 (thousand tonnes)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Durham	173,975 ^	166,012 ^	161,587 ^	136,646 ^	144,875	174,647	140,563
Northumberland	83,923	93,568	82,069	80,270	76,056	79,986	78,385
Tees Valley	*	*	*	*	4,100	#	#
Tyne and Wear	4,732	2,450	2,037	1,955	3,918	2,664 ^	2,558 ^
North East	262,630	262,030	245,693	214,672	228,950	257,298	221,506

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 2007 are shown in Table 4.4. At 31 December 2007, the North East appeared to have a healthy landbank of crushed reserves of 29.9 years. This is well above the landbank indicator of 10 years as set out in Annex 1 of Minerals Policy Statement 1. Durham and Northumberland had healthy landbanks of 29.7 and 34.5 years. However, the combined landbank figure for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear was only 6.0 years, which is well below the landbank indicator of 10 years. The landbank figure for the Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear areas has declined due to a lack of new reserves being permitted within these areas while there has continued to be a strong level of production from these areas.

Table 4.4: Landbank of Permitted Reserves of Crushed Rock at 31 December 2007 based on the Regional and Sub-Regional Apportionment

	Reserves at 31 December 2007 (tonnes)	Sub-regional Apportionment 2001-2016 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2007 (years)
Durham	140,563,000	75,800,000	4,737,500	29.7
Northumberland	78,385,000	36,400,000	2,275,000	34.5
Tees Valley	*	2,200,000	137,500	*
Tyne and Wear	*	4,600,000	287,500	*
Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear	2,558,460	6,800,000	425,000	6.0
North East Region	221,506,460	119,000,000	7,437,500	29.8

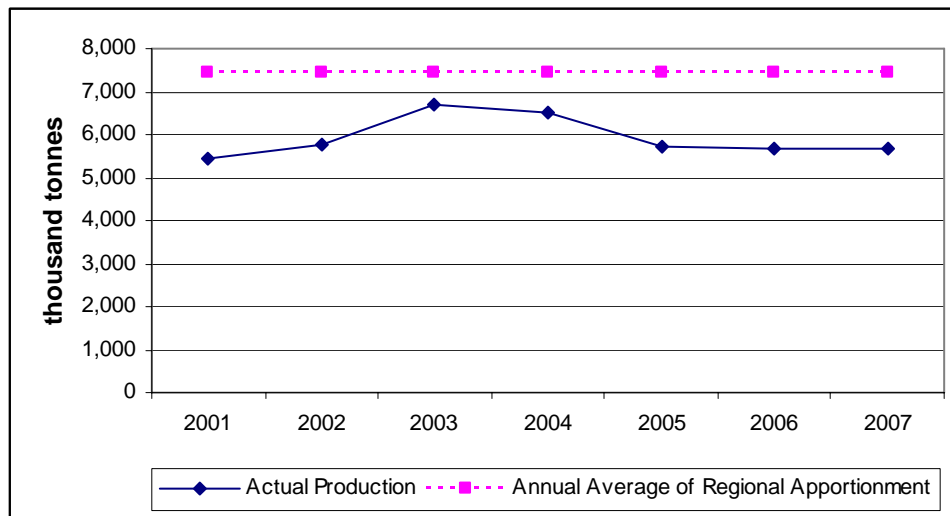
Notes:

* 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 2007 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 2007 was below the annual average production required to meet the apportionment for the North East Region. In 2007, actual production was approximately 1.7 million tonnes below the annual average of the apportionment.

4.10 The actual production of crushed rock in 2007 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 the combined areas of Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear was above the annual average required to meet the sub-regional apportionments for these areas. This was also found in the 2006 monitoring report. 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.

Table 4.5: Comparison of Production of Crushed Rock in 2007 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	3,559
Northumberland	2,275	1,676
Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear	425*	454*
North East Region	7,436	5,689

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 and construction and demolition waste. This section sets out information on the production of secondary aggregates in the North East Region, based on a national survey undertaken during 2005.

Arisings of 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 other materials which would also arise on construction and demolition sites but have no potential use as aggregate). Table 5.1 provides a general estimate of the total arisings of construction, demolition and excavation waste for the North East Region in 2005.

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

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

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

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

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

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

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

5.4 The North East Region Aggregates Working Party also undertakes an annual survey of the major secondary aggregates producers in the Region. Information is also collected from local highways authorities on the quantities of road planings generated from roadworks that could be recycled and used for aggregates. Table 5.3 shows that in 2007 the North East Region produced just over 1 million tonnes of recycled/secondary aggregates. In addition, Table 5.4 shows that 34,000 tonnes of road planings were used as aggregates in 2007 while a further 49,000 tonnes, which could have been used as aggregates, had an unknown end-use.

Table 5.3: Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates in the North East Region, 2007

	Production (tonnes)
County Durham	55,028
Northumberland	126,010
Tees Valley	611,520
Tyne and Wear	211,484
North East Region	1,004,042

Table 5.4: Production of Road Planings from Local Highway Authority roadworks in the North East Region, 2007 (tonnes)

	Aggregate Use	End-Use Unknown	Total
County Durham	7,325	0	7,375
Northumberland	0	24,000	24,000
Tees Valley	200	16,655	16,855
Tyne and Wear	26,667	8,497	35,164
North East Region	34,192	49,125	83,394

Notes:

Does not include figures for Hartlepool Borough Council and Sunderland City Council

6. PLANNING APPLICATIONS

6.1 The North East Region Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in the North East Region on an annual basis. The planning applications involving the extraction of aggregates that were determined during 2007 or were still awaiting determination at 31 December 2007 are listed in Table 6.2.

6.2 In 2007, 5 planning applications involving crushed rock reserves of 3.5 million tonnes and sand and gravel reserves of 120,000 tonnes were granted planning permission (Table 6.1). At 31 December 2007 9 planning applications were pending determination, involving over 42.1 million tonnes of crushed rock reserves and 2.2 million tonnes of sand and gravel reserves. No planning applications were refused planning permission during 2007.

Table 6.1: Aggregate reserves subject to planning applications in the North East Region during 2007 (thousand tonnes)

	Crushed Rock			Sand and Gravel		
	Approved	Refused	Pending	Approved	Refused	Pending
Durham	2,700	0	32,750	0	0	1,200
Northumberland	800	0	2,120	120	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	7,250	0	0	1,011
North East Region	3,500	0	42,120	120	0	2,211

Table 6.2: Planning Applications for Aggregates Extraction in the North East Region in 2007

Site Name and Location	Operator/Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
<u>COUNTY DURHAM:</u>						
Thrislington County Durham (NZ 328 334)	Lafarge Aggregates	Magnesian Limestone	29,000,000	Extension to existing site	02 March 2006	Pending at 31 December 2007
Hummerbeck County Durham (NZ 193 258)	Hall Construction Services	Sand and Gravel	1,200,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	25 April 2006	Pending at 31 December 2007
Newlandside County Durham (NY 984 377)	Premier Waste Management	Carboniferous Limestone	500,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	21 March 2007	Granted 20 June 2007
Bishop Middleham County Durham (NZ 328 327)	W & M Thompson	Magnesian Limestone	2,200,000	Extension of time	24 May 2007	Granted 19 September 2007
Harrow and Ashy Bank County Durham (NY 956 395)	Tarmac	Carboniferous Limestone	3,750,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	24 May 2007	Pending at 31 December 2007
<u>NORTHUMBERLAND:</u>						
Hollings Hill Northumberland (NZ 093 561)	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	120,000	Periodic review and consolidation of existing permissions	20 October 2004	Granted 23 February 2007
Divethill Northumberland (NU 113 346)	Cemex	Whinstone	Not applicable	Periodic review	27 November 2006	Granted 3 April 2007

Site Name and Location	Operator/Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
Howick Northumberland (NU 236 168)	Tarmac	Whinstone	800,000	Extension of time	9 February 2007	Granted 4 April 2007
Divethill Northumberland (NU 113 346)	Cemex	Whinstone	1,600,000	Extension to existing site	18 October 2007	Pending at 31 December 2007
Brunton and Cocklaw Northumberland (NZ 931 701)	Tynedale Roadstone	Carboniferous Limestone	520,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	5 November 2007	Pending at 31 December 2007
Caistron Northumberland (NT 996 012)	North East Concrete	Sand and Gravel	Not applicable	Periodic review	17 July 2007	Pending at 31 December 2007
<u>TYNE AND WEAR:</u>						
Blaydon Gateshead (NZ 159 628)	Tarmac	Sand and Gravel	611,000	Extension to existing site	24 August 2006	Pending at 31 December 2007
Eppleton Sunderland (NZ 359 482)	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian Limestone and Permian Sand	1,250,000	Extension of time	19 December 2007	Pending at 31 December 2007
Eppleton Sunderland (NZ 359 482)	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian Limestone and Permian Sand	Magnesian Limestone - 6,000,000; Permian Sand - 400,000	Extension to existing site	19 December 2007	Pending at 31 December 2007

7. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East

- 7.1 Following the Regional Spatial Strategy Examination in Public in March and April 2006 and the publication of the Examination in Public Panel Report in July 2006, the Government Office for the North East published the Secretary of State's proposed changes in May 2007. A further set out proposed changes were published in February 2008 and these changes proposed to extend the time period for the aggregates provision guidelines to 2021 to ensure these guidelines cover the same period as the Regional Spatial Strategy. The guidelines have been extended forward at a constant value from 2016 to 2021. These changes were incorporated into the final Regional Spatial Strategy which was approved in July 2008.
- 7.2 The Regional Spatial Strategy contains three minerals policies, including a policy dealing with the provision of aggregate minerals (Policy 43). This policy sets out an apportionment to the sub-region for aggregates provision for a 20-year period from 2001 to 2021. It also sets out that local development documents should encourage the use of recycled/secondary aggregates, ensure construction projects use recycled/secondary aggregates wherever practicable and safeguard wharves for the importation of marine-dredged aggregates.

Local Development Frameworks

- 7.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Planning Authorities to prepare Local Development Frameworks, which will comprise a folder of documents to deliver the planning strategy for the area. The Local Development Framework will incorporate policies on mineral extraction at the local level. Table 7.1 details the key dates for the preparation of Local Development Framework documents in the North East Region.
- 7.4 On 1 April 2009 new single unitary councils for Northumberland and County Durham came into existence and replaced the former district and county councils in each of these areas. These authorities have taken over

responsibility for development plan preparation and are producing Local Development Frameworks for their respective areas. These Local Development Frameworks will incorporate policies on minerals extraction. As a consequence work to prepare Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks by the former Durham and Northumberland County Councils has now ceased. In Northumberland, the National Park Authority is also responsible for preparing its own Local Development Framework.

- 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.

Table 7.1: Progress with Preparation of Local Development Frameworks in the North East Region, as at 1 April 2009

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Issues and Options (Regulation 25)	Publication (Regulation 27)	Submission (Regulation 30)	Examination (Regulation 34)	Adoption (Regulation 36)	Comments
County Durham	Core Strategy	January 2009 to April 2010	June 2010	November 2010	March 2011	September 2011	Work on Minerals and Waste Development Framework has now ceased
Northumberland County	Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	March to September 2009	January 2010	July 2010	October 2010	March 2011	Work on Minerals and Waste Development Framework has now ceased
Northumberland National Park	Core Strategy	August 2006	December 2007	June 2008	December 2008	July 2009	
Tees Valley	Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	May 2007	August 2009	November 2009	March 2010	July 2010	Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs are being prepared for the five Councils in the Tees Valley
	Joint Minerals and Waste Site Allocations	May 2007	August 2009	November 2009	March 2010	July 2010	
Gateshead	Core Strategy	February 2008	November 2008	July 2009	February 2010	September 2010	Regulation 27 milestone not met. Timetable is being reviewed.
Newcastle	Core Strategy	-	-	-	-	-	Withdrawn in 2008. New dates to be confirmed

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Issues and Options (Regulation 25)	Publication (Regulation 27)	Submission (Regulation 30)	Examination (Regulation 34)	Adoption (Regulation 36)	Comments
North Tyneside	Core Strategy	December 2006	-	-	-	-	Regulation 27 milestone not met. Timetable is being reviewed.
South Tyneside	Core Strategy	-	-	-	-	June 2007	DPD has been adopted
	Site Specific Allocations	January 2008	October 2009	March 2010	July 2010	March 2011	
Sunderland	Core Strategy	October 2010	July 2010	December 2010	March 2011	September 2011	Regulation 25 stage to be repeated

Source: Approved Local Development Schemes (as at 1 April 2009)

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

This appendix details the aggregates sites that have been included in the production and reserve figures in this report. The sites included are those that were active during 2007 (i.e. were in production during 2007) or were inactive (i.e. not in production during 2007 but have a valid planning permission). Dormant sites or sites that do not have a valid planning permission are not included and have not been included in the figures in this report.

CRUSHED ROCK QUARRIES

County Durham

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2007*
Aycliffe East	Aycliffe NZ 290 222	Stonegrave Aggregates	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Bishop Middleham	Ferryhill NZ 328 326	W & M Thompson	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Broadwood	Frosterley NZ 035 365	Sherburn Stone	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Cornforth	Cornforth NZ 325 344	Tarmac	Magnesian Limestone	Inactive
Coxhoe (Raisby)	Coxhoe NZ 347 352	Tarmac	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Crime Rigg [†]	Sherburn Hill NZ 346 416	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian Limestone	Active
Middleton (Force Garth)	Middleton NY 872 282	Cemex	Dolerite	Active
Heights	Westgate NY 925 388	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Hulands	Bowes NZ 016 140	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Kilmond Wood	Bowes NZ 024 134	Cemex	Carboniferous Limestone	Active

Newlandside	Stanhope NY 984 377	Premier	Carboniferous Limestone	Active
Old Quarrington [†]	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Tarmac	Magnesian Limestone	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 2007*
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	Matten 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 2007*
Hart Quarry	NZ 475 345 Hartlepool	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian Limestone	Active

Tyne and Wear

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2007*
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 2007*
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 2007*
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
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 2007*
Hartlepool Beach	Hartlepool NZ 540 270	Cemex	Beach Sand	Active
Thorpe Thewles	Stockton NZ 415 245	Cemex	Sand and Gravel	Inactive

Tyne and Wear

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator	Mineral	Status in 2007*
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 2007*
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 2007*
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 2007:

- Active: In production, including from stockpiles, during 2007
- Inactive: Not in production during 2007
- 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

Ben Stubbs, 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

Mark Plumber, Department for Communities and Local Government

Gerry Carpenter, Government Office for the North East

Nick Smith, North East Planning Body

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 Limited (QPA member)

John Thompson, W & M Thompson (Quarries) Limited

Appendix 3: 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)
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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 Report 2006 (£10.00)*
Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2007 (£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'.