

*North East Aggregates Working Party*

**ANNUAL AGGREGATES  
MONITORING REPORT  
2011**

Produced by  
Northumberland County Council

on behalf of the  
North East Aggregates Working Party

## **North East Aggregates Working Party**

### **ANNUAL AGGREGATES MONITORING REPORT 2011**

This report has been prepared by the North East Aggregates Working Party. It presents statistical information on sales and reserves of aggregate minerals in North East England for 2011. This report also includes information on sales of recycled and secondary aggregates, details of planning applications for the extraction of primary aggregates and an update of progress with the preparation of minerals development plans.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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This report has been prepared by the North East Aggregates Working Party and presents statistical information on sales of aggregate minerals from North East England in 2011 and the permitted reserves of aggregate minerals at 31 December 2011. The report also provides information on planning applications relating to the extraction of minerals for aggregate use and sales of recycled and secondary aggregates.

### Guidelines for the provision of aggregates

Revised national and regional guidelines for the provision of aggregates in England over the 16-year period from 2005 to 2020 were published in June 2009. The guidelines for the provision of land-won aggregates from North East England over this period are 24 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 99 million tonnes of crushed rock. Assumptions have been made about the quantities of aggregates that will be produced from marine-dredged sources (20 million tonnes) and from recycled and secondary materials (50 million tonnes).

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

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

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

## Primary aggregate sales and reserves

Sales of primary aggregates from North East England in 2011 were 4.8 million tonnes (see table below). Sales included 3.4 million tonnes of crushed rock, 869,000 tonnes of land-won sand and gravel and 509,000 tonnes of marine-dredged sand and gravel. Sales of primary aggregates from North East England in 2011 have decreased by 41% when compared with sales 2005. This includes a 40% decrease in sales of crushed rock, a 36% decrease in sales of land-won sand and gravel and a 51% decrease in sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel. This decrease is considered to be mainly as a result of the economic downturn and the resulting reduction in demand for primary aggregates. It does, however, appear that the level of sales have stabilised somewhat following the significant decline in 2009.

### *Aggregates sales from North East England, 2005 to 2011 (thousand tonnes)*

	Land won sand and gravel	Marine dredged sand and gravel	Crushed rock	<b>Total Aggregates</b>
2005	1,360	1,049	5,740	<b>8,149</b>
2006	1,325	1,142	5,652	<b>8,119</b>
2007	1,037	1,132	5,689	<b>7,858</b>
2008	926	998	5,079	<b>7,003</b>
2009	757	563	3,379	<b>4,699</b>
2010	757	678	3,469	<b>4,904</b>
2011	869	509	3,433	<b>4,812</b>

At 31 December 2011, North East England had 16.1 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves and 218.2 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserves. This equated to a landbank of 10.8 years for sand and gravel and a landbank of 35.3 years for crushed rock<sup>1</sup>. This is above the landbank indicator of 7 years for sand and gravel and the landbank indicator of 10 years for crushed rock that is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

### *Permitted reserves and landbank of primary aggregates in North East England at 31 December 2011*

	<b>Permitted reserves</b>	<b>Landbank</b>
Sand and gravel	16.1 million tonnes	10.8 years
Crushed rock	218.2 million tonnes	35.3 years

<sup>1</sup> Landbank calculated using the guidelines for aggregates provision for the period from 2005 to 2020.

## Planning applications for the extraction of primary aggregates

Four planning applications for the extraction of additional primary aggregates reserves were granted planning permission in North East England during 2011. These applications involve the proposed extraction of 17.67 million tonnes of crushed rock and 1.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel. No planning applications for the extraction of sand and gravel for aggregate use were refused planning permission during 2011. Applications potentially involving the extraction of 13.7 million tonnes of crushed rock and 9.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel were pending determination at 31 December 2011.

*Quantities of primary aggregates subject to planning applications in North East England in 2011 (thousand tonnes)*

	Crushed rock			Sand and gravel		
	Approved	Refused	Pending	Approved	Refused	Pending
Durham	16,350	0	7,750	1,086	0	2,500
Northumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tees Valley	1,320	0	0	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	6,000	0	0	6,550
<b>North East England</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,750</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,050</b>

## Recycled and secondary aggregates sales

The 2011 survey of fixed construction and demolition recycling facilities and secondary aggregates producers found 1.3 million tonnes of recycled and secondary aggregate were sold from North East England in 2011. This figure should, be treated with some degree of caution as not all producers in North East England responded to the survey and have thus not been included in the figures. In addition, the survey does not include mobile crushers and screens which are known to make a significant contribution in terms of the quantities of construction and demolition waste recycled for aggregate uses. More comprehensive surveys of the arisings and use of construction, demolition and excavation waste and other materials used as alternatives to primary aggregates in England were undertaken by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2005. These surveys estimated that in North East England 1.7 million tonnes of recycled aggregates were produced from construction, demolition and excavation waste and 0.43 million tonnes of aggregate was produced from other materials. It should, however, be noted that this survey was undertaken in 2005 and during a period when the demand for primary aggregates was higher.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## The North East Aggregates Working Party

1.1 This report has been prepared by the North East Aggregates Working Party. The North East Aggregates Working Party is one of a number of similar working parties throughout England and Wales originally established in the 1970s in order to collect data on the production of aggregates and the reserves covered by valid planning permissions. The North East Aggregates Working Party covers North East England and the area encompasses County Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear (Figure 1.1). This area has thirteen Mineral Planning Authorities:

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

**Figure 1.1: North East England**



1.2 The membership of the North East Aggregates Working Party is drawn from the Mineral Planning Authorities in North East England, the Department for Communities and Local Government and the aggregates industry. The Northumberland National Park Authority is represented by Northumberland County Council, the Tyne and Wear authorities are represented by Gateshead, South Tyneside and Sunderland councils and the Tees Valley authorities (Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees councils) are currently represented by Stockton on Tees Borough Council. The current membership of the North East Aggregates Working Party is detailed in Appendix 5.

### Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2011

1.3 This report presents information for North East England on sales of primary aggregates in 2011, permitted reserves of primary aggregates as at 31 December 2011 and the quantity of aggregate minerals granted and refused planning permission in 2011. Information relating to the production and use of recycled and secondary aggregates is also provided. Detailed information from the previous aggregates monitoring surveys covering North East England can be found in previous Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports produced by the North East Aggregates Working Party (see Appendix 6). This report also provides an update of progress with the preparation of development plans applicable to minerals.

1.4 The Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2009 was part of a more comprehensive national survey that is undertaken every four years by the Department for Communities and Local Government. The aim of the survey was to provide an in-depth and up-to-date understanding of regional and national sales, inter-regional flows, transportation and permitted reserves of primary aggregates. A report collating the results of the national survey is available to view on the website of the Department for Communities and Local Government. The next national survey of this nature is expected to be undertaken for 2013.



## 2. GUIDELINES FOR AGGREGATE PROVISION

### National and regional guidelines for aggregate provision

2.1 National and regional guidelines for the provision of aggregates in England over the 16-year period from 2005 to 2020 were issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government in June 2009 (Table 2.1). The guidelines for land-won provision from North East England over the period from 2005 to 2020 are 24 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 99 million tonnes of crushed rock. The guidelines assume that 20 million tonnes of sand and gravel will be provided from marine-dredged sources and that 50 million tonnes of aggregates supply will be met from alternative materials. These guidelines supersede those issued in June 2003 for the period from 2001 to 2016 and have increased the guideline for the provision of land-won sand and gravel from North East England by 4 million tonnes but have also decreased the guideline for the provision of crushed rock from North East England by 20 million tonnes. In addition, the guidelines assume that a greater amount of the provision of aggregates from North East England will be met from marine-dredged sand and gravel and that a lesser amount will be supplied from alternative sources.

**Table 2.1: National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England, 2005 to 2020 (million tonnes)**

	Guidelines for Land-won Production		Assumptions		
	Sand and gravel	Crushed rock	Marine-dredged sand and gravel	Alternative materials	Net imports to England
South East England	195	25	121	130	31
London	18	0	72	95	12
East of England	236	8	14	117	7
East Midlands	174	500	0	110	0
West Midlands	165	82	0	100	23
South West England	85	412	12	142	5
North West England	52	154	15	117	55
Yorkshire Humber	78	212	5	133	3
North East England	24	99	20	50	0
<b>England</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>136</b>

## Sub-regional apportionment

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

2.4 Technical work was carried out in late 2009 and early 2010 by the North East Aggregates Working Party to provide technical advice on what the sub-regional apportionment should be. This work involved the development of different apportionment scenarios and the appraisal of these scenarios to identify their suitability in terms of environmental, social and economic impacts. The North East Aggregates Working Party’s recommended sub-regional apportionments for North East England are presented in Table 2.2. The figures represent the advice of the North East Aggregates Working Party and the sub-regional apportionment has not been endorsed by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government.

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

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

Notes:

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

### 3. SAND AND GRAVEL

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#### Overview

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

#### Sand and gravel sales

3.2 Information on sales of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel from quarries and wharfs in North East England in 2011 is provided in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Sales of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England, 2011 (tonnes)**

	Land won	Marine dredged
Durham	236,668	0
Northumberland	449,600	0
Tees Valley	#	#
Tyne and Wear	#	#
<b>North East England</b>	<b>869,039</b>	<b>509,499</b>

*Notes:*

# Confidential figure included in the sales figure for North East England

3.3 A comparison of sand and gravel sales from North East England in the years from 2005 to 2011 is shown in Table 3.2. Sales of land-won sand and gravel decreased by 36% between 2005 (1,360,000 tonnes) and 2011 (869,000 tonnes). This decrease is considered to be mainly a result of the economic downturn and a resulting reduction in demand for primary aggregates. Following a significant decrease in sales in 2009, sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England have remained at a similar level in the period from 2009 to 2011 reflecting current economic conditions. Sales of land-won sand and gravel from North East England actually increased by around 112,000 tonnes in 2011, reflecting increased sales from County Durham and Northumberland. However, overall sales of sand and

gravel from North East England decreased as a result of a reduction in sales of marine sand and gravel.

**Table 3.2: Sales of land-won sand and gravel from North East England, 2005 to 2011 (thousand tonnes)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Durham	431 <sup>†</sup>	391 <sup>†</sup>	221 <sup>†</sup>	183	199	164	237
Northumberland	576	505	574	515	425	402	450
Tees Valley	*	*	*	#	#	#	#
Tyne and Wear	353	409	241	#	#	#	#
<b>North East England</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>869</b>

Notes:

\* Confidential figure included in Durham figure

# Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England

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

3.4 Sales of sand and gravel from marine wharfs in North East England at which marine-dredged sand and gravel was landed and processed was 509,000 tonnes in 2011 (Table 3.3). This represents a decrease of over 50% when compared with sales from marine wharfs in 2005. Table 3.3 shows there was a significant decrease in sales in 2009 and sales have remained at a lower level in 2010 and 2011. As with sales of land-won sand and gravel, this overall decrease is considered to be mainly as a result of the economic downturn and a resulting reduction in demand for primary aggregates. The mothballing of the Gateshead Wharf on the River Tyne, which was inactive during 2011, has also has an effect on sales of marine sand and gravel.

**Table 3.3: Sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from North East England, 2005 to 2011 (thousand tonnes)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>North East England</b>	1,049	1,142	1,132	998	563	678	509

3.5 The sales of sand and gravel by broad end-use product categories are shown in Table 3.4. These end-use figures should be treated with some caution as, although operators know what products they sell, they cannot always be certain what the

products will ultimately be used for. Concreting sand was the largest product for sand and gravel sales in 2011, accounting for 56% of sand and gravel sales for aggregate use (86% of marine dredged sand and gravel and 37% of land won sand and gravel). The other main products were sand for use in mortar (21%) and other screened or graded gravel (9%). The majority of sand for use in mortar came from quarries and accounted for 33% from land-won sources.

**Table 3.4: Sales of land-won and marine-dredged sand and gravel for aggregates by end-use from North East England in 2011 (tonnes)**

End-use	Land-won	Marine-dredged	Total sand and gravel
Sand for asphalt	77,232	6,581	83,813
Sand for use in mortar	285,331	5,431	290,762
Concreting and sharp sand	325,355	442,399	767,754
Gravel for asphalt	0	0	0
Gravel for concrete aggregate	78,212	0	78,212
Other screened/graded gravel	73,505	51,191	124,696
Other sand and gravel	15,944	6	15,950
Sand and gravel with unknown end-use	13,460	3,891	17,351
<b>Total sand and gravel</b>	<b>869,039</b>	<b>509,499</b>	<b>1,378,538</b>

### Permitted reserves of sand and gravel

3.6 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel in North East England at 31 December 2011 were 16.2 million tonnes (Table 3.5). This represents a decrease in permitted reserves of over 300,000 tonnes from 31 December 2010. In County Durham permitted reserves of sand and gravel actually increased following the approval of an application to reactivate a dormant planning permission at Hummerbeck Quarry near West Auckland (670,000 tonnes) and an extension at Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Quarry near Bowburn (415,800 tonnes). No further reserves of sand and gravel were granted planning permission for extraction in 2011 and this resulted in a decrease in reserves in North East England due to the level of sales being higher than the quantity of new reserves permitted.

**Table 3.5: Comparison of permitted reserves of sand and gravel in North East England at 31 December 2005 to 2011 (thousand tonnes)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Durham	5,371 <sup>†</sup>	2,752	2,296	2,093	3,715	3,483	4,607
Northumberland	9,246	9,629	8,913	8,551	8,051	9,538	8,969
Tees Valley	*	2,500	2,278	#	#	#	#
Tyne and Wear	2,278	1,429	1,199	#	#	#	#
<b>North East England</b>	<b>16,895</b>	<b>16,310</b>	<b>14,686</b>	<b>13,705</b>	<b>15,323</b>	<b>16,507</b>	<b>16,173</b>

Notes:

\* Confidential figure included in Durham figure

# Confidential figure included in the regional figure

<sup>†</sup> Includes reserve figure for Tees Valley

### Sand and gravel landbank

3.7 The landbank for sand and gravel has been calculated by using the permitted reserves at 31 December 2011 and the average annual sales required to meet the apportionments detailed in Section 2 of this report. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the 16 year apportionment period (2005 to 2020). The National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 145) states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in their area to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregates extraction. It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 7 years for sand and gravel.

3.8 The landbank for sand and gravel in North East England at 31 December 2011 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 3.6. The landbank figure for North East England has been calculated using the regional guideline for land won sand and gravel production from North East England over the period from 2005 to 2020. At 31 December 2011, North East England had a sand and gravel landbank of 10.8 years. This is nearly 4 years above the landbank indicator of at least 7 years as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. Landbanks for the four sub-regions have been calculated using the North East Aggregates Working Party's recommended sub-regional apportionment of the national and regional aggregates provision guidelines for 2005 to 2020 and are also shown in Table 3.6.

**Table 3.6: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves for aggregate use in North East England at 31 December 2011**

	Reserves at 31 December 2011 (tonnes)	Sub-regional Apportionment 2005 to 2020 (tonnes)	Annual Average of Sub-regional Apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2011 (years)
Durham	4,606,736	5,000,000	312,500	14.7
Northumberland	8,969,000	13,100,000	818,750	11.0
Tees Valley	*	2,800,000	175,000	*
Tyne and Wear	*	3,100,000	193,750	*
Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear*	2,597,000	5,900,000	368,750	7.0
<b>North East England</b>	<b>16,172,736</b>	<b>24,000,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>10.8</b>

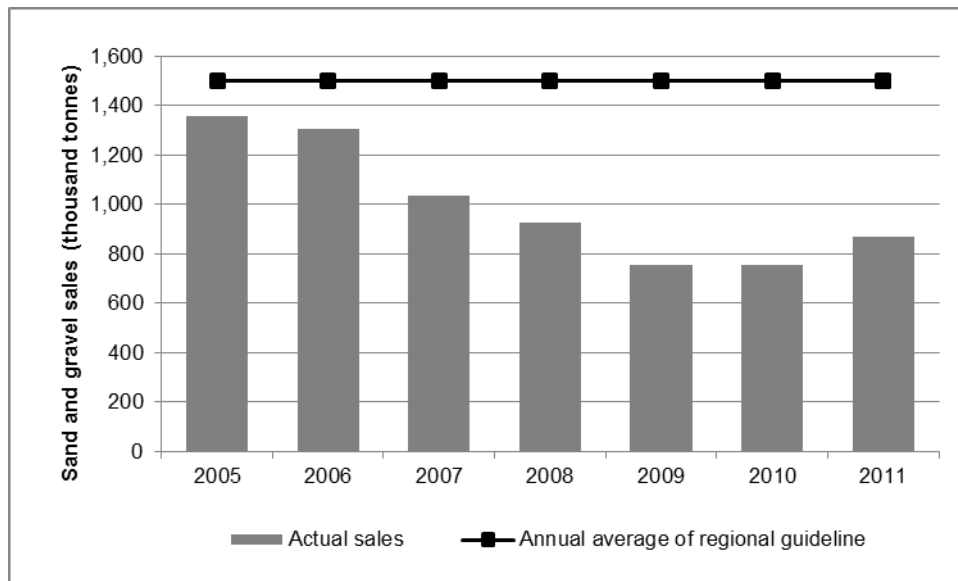
Notes:

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

Meeting the aggregates provision guidelines for sand and gravel

3.9 The guideline for land won sand and gravel provision from North East England from 2005 to 2020 is 24 million tonnes. The sand and gravel sales from 2005 to 2011 and a comparison with the average annual sales required to meet the guideline for provision of sand and gravel from North East England over the 16-year period is shown in Figure 3.7. Sales of sand and gravel from 2005 to 2011 have been below the annual average required to meet the guideline for North East England. In 2011, the gap between actual sales and the sales required to meet the provision guideline for North East England was over 630,000 tonnes.

**Figure 3.7: Comparison of actual sales of land-won sand and gravel from 2005 to 2011 and the average annual sales required to meet the guideline for provision from North East England for 2005 to 2020**



### Planning applications for sand and gravel extraction

3.10 The North East Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in North East England on an annual basis. Table 3.8 details the quantities of primary aggregates subject to planning applications during 2011. It shows the quantities of sand and gravel granted or refused permission between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 and the quantities subject to planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2011. Further details of each of the planning applications are shown in Appendix 3.

3.11 The total reserves of sand and gravel for aggregate use granted planning permission in 2011 was 1,085,800 tonnes. This figure relates to the approval of an application to reactivate a dormant planning permission at Hummerbeck Quarry near West Auckland in County Durham (670,000 tonnes) and an extension at Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Quarry near Bowburn in County Durham (415,800 tonnes). At 31 December 2011, three planning applications were pending determination, which involve the potential extraction of 9.05 million tonnes of sand and gravel for aggregate uses. This figures relates to Low Harperley Quarry in



County Durham (2,500,000 tonnes)<sup>2</sup>, Eppleton Quarry in Sunderland (6,000,000)<sup>3</sup> and Crawcrook Quarry in Gateshead (550,000 tonnes)<sup>4</sup>. No planning applications for sand and gravel extraction were refused planning permission in North East England during 2011.

**Table 3.8: Quantities of sand and gravel subject to planning applications in North East England during 2011 (thousand tonnes)**

	Approved	Refused	Pending
Durham	1,086	0	2,500
Northumberland	0	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	6,550
<b>North East England</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,050</b>

Notes:

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

<sup>2</sup> Low Harperley Quarry: Durham County Council Members resolved to grant planning permission for the extraction of 2.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel extraction at Low Harperley in July 2010. The planning permission is expected to be issued in 2013 following the completion of a legal agreement.

<sup>3</sup> Eppleton Quarry: Planning permission for an extension to Eppleton Quarry is expected to be issued by Sunderland City Council in 2013 following the completion of a legal agreement.

<sup>4</sup> Crawcrook Quarry: It is understood that the applicant will no longer be proceeding with an application to extend Crawcrook Quarry. A decision on this has yet to be confirmed formally.

## 4. CRUSHED ROCK

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### Overview

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

### Crushed rock sales

4.2 Information on sales of crushed rock from quarries and wharfs in North East England in 2010 is provided in Table 4.1. Sales of crushed rock decreased by 40% between 2005 (5.7 million tonnes) and 2011 (3.4 million tonnes). Following a significant decrease in sales in 2009, sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England have remained at a similar level in the period from 2009 to 2011. The overall decrease in sales between 2005 and 2011 and the continued lower level of sales between 2009 and 2011 is considered to be mainly as a result of the economic downturn and a resulting reduction in demand for crushed rock for aggregate use.

**Table 4.1: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England, 2005 to 2011 (thousand tonnes)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Durham	3,777	3,384	3,559	3,036	1,920	2,056	1,955
Northumberland	1,696	1,796	1,676	1,664	1,153	1,188	1,230
Tees Valley	83	#	#	#	#	#	#
Tyne and Wear	184	#	#	#	#	#	#
<b>North East England</b>	<b>5,740</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>5,689</b>	<b>5,079</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>3,433</b>

*Note:*

# Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England

4.3 The sales of crushed rock by broad end-use product categories and mineral type are shown in Table 4.2. These end-use figures should be treated with some caution as, although operators know what products they sell, they cannot always be certain what the products will ultimately be used for. The crushed rock extracted in North East England has a wide range of end-uses and this can vary depending on mineral type. Coated roadstone (15%), uncoated roadstone (16%), concrete aggregate (12%), other screened and graded aggregates (16%) and other constructional use (13%) represent the main end-uses for aggregates from quarries and wharfs in North East England. Table 4.2 also shows that a specific end-use was not identified for 12% of crushed rock sales, although it is known that this material had an aggregate end-use.

**Table 4.2: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use in North East England by mineral resource and end-use, 2011 (tonnes)**

	Carboniferous limestone	Magnesian limestone	Igneous rock	Total crushed rock
Coated roadstone*	9,178	65,732	545,412	620,322
Uncoated roadstone^	12	419,624	229,314	648,950
Rail ballast	0	0	4,969	4,969
Concrete aggregate	90,937	209,178	148,876	448,991
Other screened/graded	2,848	433,381	218,883	655,112
Armour/gabion stone	0	1,512	15,082	16,594
Other constructional use	0	383,211	154,083	537,294
Unknown end-use	500,000	0	389	501,077
<b>Total</b>	<b>602,975</b>	<b>1,513,326</b>	<b>1,317,008</b>	<b>3,433,309</b>

Notes:

\* Coated roadstone includes crushed rock used for asphalt manufacture on and off site

^ Uncoated roadstone includes surface chippings and Type 1 and Type 2

## Crushed rock reserves

4.5 The permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England at 31 December 2011 were 218.2 million tonnes (Table 4.3). This represents an increase in permitted reserves from 2010 and is principally a result of planning permission being granted for extensions to Thrislington Quarry in County Durham (16.35 million tonnes of magnesian limestone for aggregate uses) and Hart Quarry in Hartlepool (1.32 million tonnes of magnesian limestone for aggregate uses).

**Table 4.3: Permitted reserves of crushed rock for aggregate use in North East England from 31 December 2005 to 31 December 2011 (thousand tonnes)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Durham	144,875	174,647	140,563	136,326	137,893	135,205	136,734
Northumberland	76,056	79,986	78,385	78,422	76,433	79,098	78,004
Tees Valley	4,100	#	#	#	#	#	#
Tyne and Wear	3,918	#	#	#	#	#	#
<b>North East England</b>	<b>228,950</b>	<b>257,298</b>	<b>221,506</b>	<b>216,986</b>	<b>216,555</b>	<b>216,469</b>	<b>218,249</b>

*Note:*

# Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England

## Crushed rock landbank

4.6 The landbank for crushed rock has been calculated by using the permitted reserves at 31 December 2011 and the average annual sales required to meet the apportionment. The assumption has been made that the provision will be spread evenly across the 16 year apportionment period (2005 to 2020). The National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 145) states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in their area to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregates extraction. It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 10 years for crushed rock.

4.7 The landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in North East England at 31 December 2011 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 4.4. The landbank figure for North East England has been calculated using the revised

regional guideline for crushed rock sales over the period from 2005 to 2020. At 31 December 2011, North East England had a crushed rock landbank of 35.3 years. This is 25 years above the landbank indicator of 10 years as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

4.8 Landbanks for the four sub-regions with North East England have been calculated using the North East Aggregates Working Party's recommended sub-regional apportionment of the national and regional aggregates provision guidelines for 2005 to 2020 and are also shown in Table 4.4. The landbanks of permitted reserves in County Durham and Northumberland are 36.8 years and 37.1 years respectively. The reserve and landbank figures for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have been combined in Table 4.4 to ensure confidential information for individual sites is not disclosed. The combined landbank for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear at 31 December 2011 was 9.4 years.

**Table 4.4: Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in North East England as at 31 December 2011**

	Reserves at 31 December 2011 (tonnes)	Sub-regional apportionment 2005 to 2020 (tonnes)	Annual average of sub-regional apportionment (tonnes per annum)	Landbank at 31 December 2011 (years)
Durham	136,734,450	59,400,000	3,712,500	36.8
Northumberland	78,003,765	33,600,000	2,100,000	37.1
Tees Valley	*	3,000,000	187,500	*
Tyne and Wear	*	3,000,000	187,500	*
Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear <sup>†</sup>	3,510,620	6,000,000	375,000	9.4
<b>North East England</b>	<b>218,248,835</b>	<b>99,000,000</b>	<b>6,187,500</b>	<b>35.3</b>

Notes:

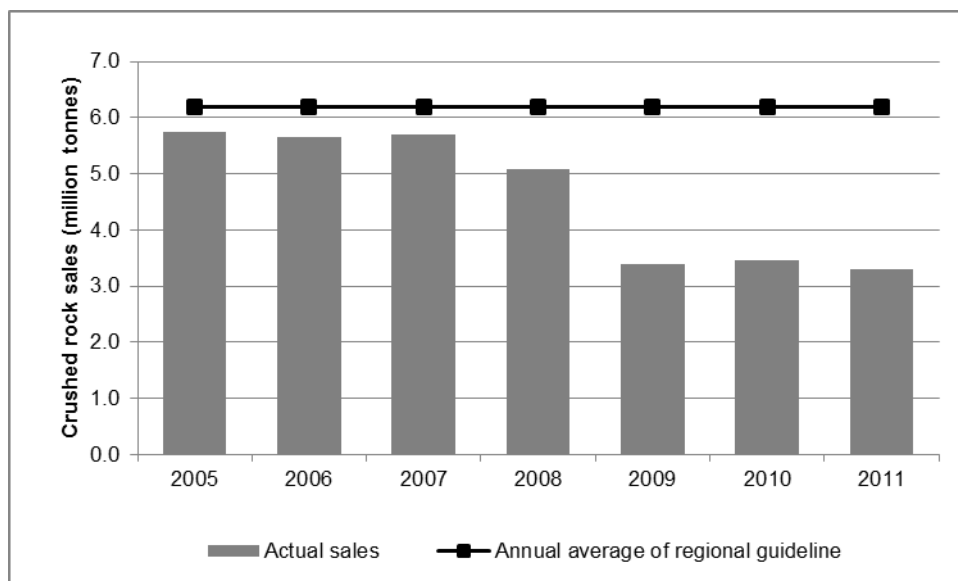
\* The reserves and landbanks for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have been combined to ensure commercially confidential information is not disclosed

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

## Meeting the aggregates provision guidelines for crushed rock

4.9 The guideline for crushed rock provision from North East England over the period from 2005 to 2020 is 99 million tonnes. The crushed rock sales from 2005 to 2011 and a comparison with the average annual sales required to meet the guideline for provision of crushed rock from North East England over the 16-year period from 2005 to 2020 is shown in Figure 4.5. Sales of crushed rock from 2005 to 2011 have been below the annual average required to meet the guideline for North East England. As sales of crushed rock for aggregate use have decreased overall from 2005 to 2011, the gap between actual sales and the sales required to meet the provision guideline for North East England was over 2.8 million tonnes in 2011. This gap is considered to be due to market demand rather than a shortage of reserves with planning permission for extraction or issues with production capacity.

**Figure 4.5: Comparison of actual crushed rock sales from 2005 to 2011 and the average annual sales required to meet the guideline for provision from North East England for 2005 to 2020**



## Planning applications for crushed rock extraction

4.10 The North East Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in North East England on an annual basis. Table 4.6 details the quantities of primary aggregates subject to planning

applications during 2011 and shows the quantities of crushed rock granted or refused permission between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 and the quantities subject to planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2011. Details of each of the planning applications are shown in Appendix 3.

4.11 Total reserves of crushed rock for aggregate use granted planning permission for extraction in 2011 was 17.67 million tonnes. This figure relates to an extension to Thrislington Quarry in County Durham (16.35 million tonnes of magnesian limestone for aggregates use) and an extension to Hart Quarry in Hartlepool (1.32 million tonnes of magnesian limestone for aggregates use). At 31 December 2011, three planning applications were pending determination involving the potential extraction of 13.75 million tonnes of rock for aggregate uses. No planning applications for crushed rock extraction were refused planning permission during 2011 in North East England.

**Table 4.6: Quantities of crushed rock subject to planning applications in the North East England during 2011 (thousand tonnes)**

	Approved	Refused	Pending
Durham	16,350	0	7,750
Northumberland	0	0	0
Tees Valley	1,320	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	6,000
<b>North East England</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,750</b>

Notes:

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

## 5. RECYCLED AND SECONDARY AGGREGATES

5.1 National planning policy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, is to encourage the use of alternatives to primary aggregates. The guidelines for the provision of aggregates over the period from 2005 to 2020, published in June 2009, assume a significant portion of the supply will be met from recycled and secondary aggregates (see Table 2.1). North East England produces various types of recycled and secondary materials suitable for aggregate use including power station waste, recycled roadstone and construction and demolition waste. This section sets out information on the production of recycled and secondary aggregates in North East England.

### Arisings of alternatives to primary aggregates – 2005 survey

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

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

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

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



5.3 The Department for Communities and Local Government project also involved a study on ‘other materials’ that are used as alternatives to primary aggregates. Table 5.2 gives an estimation of the arisings and use of other materials as aggregates in 2005.

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

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

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

#### North East England survey of recycled and secondary aggregates 2011

5.4 The 2011 aggregates monitoring survey collected data on sales of recycled and secondary materials for aggregate use. This involved surveying the operators of ‘fixed’ construction and demolition recycling sites and recycling producers in North East England. The figures should, be treated with some degree of caution as not all producers in North East England responded to the survey and have thus not been included in the figures. In addition, the survey does not include mobile crushers and screens which are known to make a significant contribution in terms of the quantities of construction and demolition waste recycled for aggregate uses.

5.5 The survey found that North East England produces recycled aggregates from construction and demolition projects and secondary aggregates from industrial by-products. Secondary aggregates are produced from pulverised fuel ash and furnace bottom ash at the Lynemouth Power Station in Northumberland, ash from the Energy for Waste Plant at Haverton Hill on Teesside and materials originating from the steelworks at Redcar. Table 5.3 records recycled and secondary aggregate sales in North East England of 1.3 million tonnes in 2011.

**Table 5.3: Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in North East England, 2011 (thousand tonnes)**

	Durham	North'land	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	<b>North East England</b>
Construction and Demolition Waste	84.8	43.1	45.0	474.6	<b>647.6</b>
Road Planings	0.0	3.4	0.0	39.6	<b>43.1</b>
Colliery Spoil	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	<b>36.0</b>
Furnace Bottom Ash (Power Stations)	0.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	<b>27.9</b>
Pulverised Fuel Ash (Power Stations)	0.0	49.9	0.0	0.0	<b>49.9</b>
Incinerator Bottom Ash (Energy from Waste)	0.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	<b>78.5</b>
Slag: Blast Furnace (Iron)	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	<b>200.0</b>
Slag: Basic Oxygen Furnace (Steel)	0.0	0.0	235.1	0.0	<b>235.1</b>
Spent Foundry Sand	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	<b>0.8</b>
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>558.6</b>	<b>553.2</b>	<b>1,321.9</b>

Notes:

\* The construction and demolition waste category incorporates spent road planings

## **6. DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

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

7.1 The Regional Spatial Strategy for North East England, issued by the Secretary of State in July 2008, contains three minerals policies, including a policy dealing with the provision of aggregate minerals (Policy 43). This policy includes sub-regional guidelines for aggregates provision for a 20-year period from 2001 to 2021 and is based on the now superseded national and regional aggregates provision guidelines issued in June 2003. Policy 43 also states that local development documents should encourage the use of recycled/secondary aggregates, ensure construction projects use recycled/secondary aggregates wherever practicable and safeguard wharves for the importation of marine-dredged aggregates.

7.2 Following the General Election in May 2010 the Government committed to abolishing all Regional Spatial Strategies. The Localism Act 2011 has put in place the legislation that will allow the Government to revoke the Regional Spatial Strategies. The Regional Spatial Strategy for North East England will be revoked on 15 April 2013 and from that date it will no longer form part of the statutory development plan.

### **Local Development Plans**

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

## County Durham

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

## Northumberland

7.5 In Northumberland, a new single unitary council for Northumberland came into existence on 1 April 2009 and replaced the former district councils and county council. Northumberland County Council is the Local Planning Authority and Mineral Planning Authority for the area of Northumberland outside the Northumberland National Park. The new unitary authority has responsibility for preparing a Local Plan for its area and policies on minerals extraction will be incorporated into this Local Plan. The preparation of a Core Strategy is currently being progressed and this development plan document will contain strategic minerals policies. Consultation on the Core Strategy Issues and Options document took place between May 2012 to August 2012 and consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options took place between 6 February 2013 and 20 March 2013. Consultation on a pre-submission document is programmed for autumn 2013 and it is anticipated that adoption will be in early 2015.

7.6 The Northumberland National Park Authority is responsible for preparing a Local Plan for the Northumberland National Park area. The Core Strategy was adopted in March 2009 and includes a policy on mineral extraction.

### Tees Valley authorities

7.5 The five Tees Valley authorities (Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Borough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and Stockton on Tess Borough Council) have produced Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents for the Tees Valley area. The Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document and the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites Development Plan Document were adopted in September 2011.

### Tyne and Wear authorities

7.6 In the Tyne and Wear area, Gateshead Council and Newcastle City Council are preparing a Joint Core Strategy. Consultation documents were published in January 2011 and October 2011 and a further consultation on major proposed changes took place from June to September 2012. North Tyneside Council is preparing a Core Strategy document. A Core Strategy Preferred Options document was published for consultation in July 2010 and a consultation draft document will be published in 2013. South Tyneside Council adopted a Core Strategy in June 2007, adopted a document containing criteria-based policies for development management in December 2011 and a Site Allocations document in April 2012. Work is now underway by South Tyneside Council to review these documents as part of a new-style Local Plan with a consultation on key issues and options taking place between February and April 2013. Sunderland City Council is preparing Core Strategy document as part of their Local Plan. A revised Core Strategy Preferred Options report was published for consultation in 2012 and it is anticipated that consultation on a pre-submission document will take place in winter 2013.

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

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

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

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

The site operator details are correct as at 31 December 2011.

## QUARRIES

### County Durham quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2011	Mineral	Planning status in 2011	Designations
Aycliffe East Quarry	Aycliffe NZ 290 222	Stonegrave Aggregates	Magnesian limestone	Active	
Bishop Middleham Quarry	Ferryhill NZ 328 326	W & M Thompson	Magnesian limestone	Active	SSSI
Broadwood Quarry	Frosterley NZ 035 365	Sherburn Stone	Carboniferous limestone	Inactive	AONB
Cornforth Quarry	West Cornforth NZ 325 344	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	Inactive	
Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry	Coxhoe NZ 347 352	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	Active	SSSI
Crime Rigg Quarry	Sherburn Hill NZ 346 416	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active	SSSI
Heights Quarry	Westgate NY 925 388	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous limestone	Active	AONB
Hulands Quarry	Bowes NZ 016 140	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Hummerbeck Quarry	West Auckland NZ 194 259	Hall Construction	Sand and gravel	Inactive	
Kilmond Wood Quarry	Bowes NZ 024 134	Cemex	Carboniferous limestone	Active	

<b>Site</b>	<b>Location and Grid Reference</b>	<b>Operator in 2011</b>	<b>Mineral</b>	<b>Planning status in 2011</b>	<b>Designations</b>
Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry	Middleton in Teesdale NY 872 282	Cemex	Igneous rock	Active	AONB, SAC, SPA, SSSI
Newlandside Quarry	Stanhope NY 984 377	Indigo Pacific	Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Quarry	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone and Permian Sand	Active	
Running Waters Quarry	Bowburn NZ 334 403	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian limestone	Inactive	
Thrislington Quarry	Ferryhill NZ 317 322	Lafarge	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active	
Witch Hill Quarry	Bowburn NZ 345 397	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian limestone	Active	



## Northumberland quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2011	Mineral	Planning status in 2011	Designations
Barrasford Quarry	Barrasford NY 913 743	Tarmac	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Belford (Easington) Quarry	Belford NU 130 343	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Inactive	
Broadoak Quarry	Ebchester NZ 098 547	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Inactive	Green Belt
Caistron Quarry	Thropton NU 007 016	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	Active	
Cragmill Quarry	Belford NU 108 346	Cemex	Igneous rock	Active	
Divethill Quarry	Great Bavington NY 978 795	Cemex	Igneous rock	Active	
Houghton Strother Quarry	Humshaugh NY 897 740	W & M Thompson	Sand and gravel	Active	
Harden Quarry	Biddlestone NY 959 086	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Active	National Park
Hedgeley Quarry	Powburn NZ 068 180	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	Inactive	SSSI, SAC
Hemscott Hill Beach	Widdrington NZ 931 703	Mr W Bell	Sand and gravel	Active	SSSI

<b>Site</b>	<b>Location and Grid Reference</b>	<b>Operator in 2011</b>	<b>Mineral</b>	<b>Planning status in 2011</b>	<b>Designations</b>
Hollings Hill Quarry	Ebchester NZ 098 574	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	Green Belt
Howick Quarry	Longhoughton NU 238 169	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Active	
Keepersfield Quarry	Humshaugh NY 895 727	Hanson	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active	SSSI
Lanton (Cheviot) Quarry	Milfield NT 954 311	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Inactive	
Longhoughton Quarry	Longhoughton NU 232 153	Purvis	Igneous rock	Active	SSSI
Merryshields Quarry	Stocksfield NZ 063 617	SITA UK	Sand and gravel	Inactive	Green Belt
Mootlaw Quarry	Matfen NZ 018 755	North Tyne Roadstone	Carboniferous limestone	Inactive	
Swinburne Quarry	Colwell NZ 021 791	Hanson	Igneous rock	Inactive	
Wooperton Quarry	Wooperton NU 048 204	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Inactive	

### Tees Valley quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2011	Mineral	Planning status in 2011	Designations
Hart Quarry	Hartlepool NZ 475 345	Sherburn Stone	Magnesian limestone	Active	
Hartlepool Beach	Hartlepool NZ 540 270	Cemex	Sand	Active	
Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry	Stockton NZ 415 245	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Inactive	

### Tyne and Wear quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2011	Mineral	Planning status in 2011	Designations
Blaydon Quarry	Gateshead NZ 159 628	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	Green Belt
Crawcrook Quarry	Gateshead NZ 128 638	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Inactive	Green Belt
Marsden Quarry	Whitburn NZ 406 642	Owen Pugh	Magnesian limestone	Active	Green Belt
Eppleton Quarry	Hetton-le-Hole NZ 360 482	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian limestone and sand	Active	

## MARINE WHARFS

### Tees Valley marine wharfs

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2011	Mineral	Status in 2011	Designations
Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 509 202	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	
Billingham (Able) Wharf	Billingham NZ 479 214	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Active	

### Tyne and Wear marine wharfs

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2011	Mineral	Status in 2011	Designations
Howdon Wharf	North Shields NZ 351 617	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	
Gateshead Wharf	Gateshead NZ 306 609	Lafarge	Sand and gravel	Inactive	
Sunderland (Greenwells Quay) Wharf	Sunderland NZ 409 579	Northumbrian Roads	Sand and gravel and igneous rock	Active	
Jarrow Wharf	South Shields NZ 335 657	Cemex	Sand and gravel	Active	

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

The fixed recycled and secondary aggregates sites included in the recycled and secondary aggregates figures from the 2011 aggregates monitoring survey are detailed below.

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

### Appendix 3: Planning applications for primary aggregates extraction

The planning applications granted, refused or withdrawn in North East England during 2011 and the planning applications awaiting a decision at 31 December 2011 are detailed below.

Site Name and Location	Operator/Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
<b>COUNTY DURHAM:</b>						
Hawthorn Seaham (NZ 435 464)	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	4,000,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	10 May 2000	Pending at 31 December 2011
Thrislington West Cornforth (NZ 328 334)	Lafarge Aggregates	Magnesian limestone	16,350,000	Extension to existing site	02 March 2006	Granted 25 July 2011
Hummerbeck West Auckland (NZ 193 258)	Hall Construction Services	Sand and gravel	670,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	25 April 2006	Granted at 25 November 2011
Harrow and Ashy Bank Eastgate (NY 956 395)	Tarmac	Carboniferous limestone	3,750,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	24 May 2007	Pending at 31 December 2011
Low Harperley Wolsingham (NZ 411 535)	Sherburn	Sand and gravel	2,500,000	New site	31 July 2009	Pending at 31 December 2011

Site Name and Location	Operator/Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of Application	Submitted	Decision
Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Bowburn (NZ 330 380)	Tarmac	Sand	415,800	Extension to existing site	6 May 2009	Granted 21 July 2011
Other applications of note in County Durham:						
There were two periodic reviews pending determination at 31 December 2011. These periodic reviews are for Aycliffe Quarry (submitted April 2010) and for Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry (submitted November 2011).						
<b><u>NORTHUMBERLAND:</u></b>						
No planning applications granted, refused or pending consideration in 2011.						
A periodic review for Merryshields Quarry at Stocksfield was submitted to Northumberland County Council on 7 July 2011 and was pending at 31 December 2011. The site has a sand and gravel reserve of 85,000 tonnes.						
<b><u>TEES VALLEY:</u></b>						
Hart Hartlepool (NZ 476 344)	Hart Aggregates	Magnesian limestone	1,320,000	Extension to existing site	3 September 2009	Granted 1 December 2011
<b><u>TYNE AND WEAR:</u></b>						
Crawcrook Gateshead (NZ 138 637)	SITA UK and Cemex	Sand and gravel	550,000	Extension to existing site	26 September 1997	Pending at 31 December 2011
Eppleton Sunderland (NZ 359 482)	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian Limestone and Permian Sand	Magnesian Limestone - 6,000,000; Permian Sand – 6,000,000	Extension to existing site	19 December 2007	Pending at 31 December 2011

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

The key milestones for the preparation of Local Development Framework documents in North East England, as at 31 March 2013, are detailed below. This is based on the latest information supplied by the Mineral Planning Authorities and in a number of cases the milestones are subject to final agreement.

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption	Comments
Durham County	Local Plan document (previously Core Strategy)	Issues and options – June 2010; Preferred options – September 2012	October 2013	Spring 2014	Summer 2014	Late 2014	A revised Local Development Scheme was published in July 2012. The dates in this table supersede those in the Local Development Scheme and reflect a more up to date position of the timescale for meeting each milestone.
	Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations	Issues and options – August 2014; Preferred options – October 2014	November 2015	March 2016	July 2016	December 2016	
Northumberland County	Core Strategy	Issues and Options – May 2012; Preferred Options – February 2013	Autumn 2013	Spring 2014	Summer 2014	Winter 2015	
Northumberland National Park	Core Strategy	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete (March 2009)	The Core Strategy was adopted in March 2009.



Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption	Comments
Tees Valley authorities  (Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees)	Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	Complete (Issues and Options – May 2007; Preferred Options – February 2008)	Complete (August 2009 and August 2010)	Complete (November 2010)	Complete (February 2011)	Complete (September 2011)	Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs have been prepared by the five Mineral Planning Authorities in Tees Valley. These DPDs were adopted in September 2011.
	Joint Minerals and Waste Site Allocations	Complete (Issues and Options – May 2007; Preferred Options – February 2008)	Complete (August 2009 and August 2010)	Complete (November 2010)	Complete (February 2011)	Complete (September 2011)	
Gateshead and Newcastle	Joint Core Strategy	Early engagement – January 2011, September 2011 and June 2012.	September 2012	February 2014	June 2014	February 2015	Gateshead and Newcastle councils are preparing a joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan. Strategic policies for minerals will be included in this document.
North Tyneside	Core Strategy	Issues and Options – December 2006; Preferred Options – July 2010; Consultation draft – July 2013.	November 2014	February 2015	May 2015	November 2015	Revised timetable agreed 8 April 2013.

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption	Comments
South Tyneside	Core Strategy	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete (June 2007)	The Core Strategy was adopted in June 2007, the Development Management Policies DPD was adopted in December 2011 and the Site Specific Allocations DPD was adopted in March 2012. Work is now underway by South Tyneside Council to review these documents as part of a new-style Local Plan.
	Development Management Policies	Complete (June 2009)	Complete (June 2010)	Complete (December 2010)	Complete (June 2011)	Complete (December 2011)	
	Site Specific Allocations	Complete (June 2010)	Complete (January 2011)	Complete (June 2011)	Complete (October 2011)	March 2012	
	Local Plan - Strategic Development Plan Document	Issues and Options – March 2013	circa 2013-14	circa 2014	circa 2014-15	circa 2015-16	
	Local Plan – Site Allocations Development Plan Document	circa 2015-18	circa 2015-18	circa 2015-18	circa 2015-18	circa 2017-19	
Sunderland	Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	Issues and Options – 2005; Core Strategy Preferred Options – 2007; Alternative options – September 2009; Revised Preferred Options – 2012.	Winter 2013	Summer 2014	Autumn 2014	Spring 2015	Timetable beyond the consultation on the revised preferred options is under review and has yet to be confirmed.

Source: Mineral Planning Authorities

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

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### **Secretary:**

Kevin Tipple, Northumberland County Council

### **Mineral Planning Authority Representatives:**

Jason Mckewon, Durham County Council

Chris Carr, Gateshead Council

Ben Stubbs, South Tyneside Council

Linzi Milley, Sunderland City Council

Rebecca Wren, Stockton on Tees Council

Northumberland County Council is represented by the Secretary

### **Central Government Representatives**

Mark Plummer, Department for Communities and Local Government

### **Aggregates Industry Representatives:**

Ken Hobden, Mineral Products Association (MPA)

Geoff Storey, Aggregates Industries UK Limited (Mineral Products Association member)

Tom Brown, Hanson Aggregates (Mineral Products Association member)

Graham Singleton, CEMEX UK Marine Limited (Mineral Products Association member)

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

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

Nick Beale, Lafarge Tarmac Limited (Mineral Products Association member)

Mike Young, Hope Construction Materials Limited

John Thompson, W & M Thompson (Quarries) Limited

*Membership as at 31 March 2013*

## Appendix 6: North East Aggregates Working Party – Published Reports

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The following reports have been published by the North East Aggregates Working Party:

- Annual Report 2000/Aggregates Monitoring 1999 (£10.00)
- Annual Report 2001/Aggregates Monitoring 2000 (£10.00)
- Annual Report 2002/Aggregates Monitoring 2001 (£10.00)\*
- Annual Report 2003/Aggregates Monitoring 2002 (£10.00)\*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2003 (£10.00)\*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2004 (£10.00)\*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2005 (£10.00)\*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2006 (£10.00)\*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2007 (£10.00)\*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2008 (£10.00)\*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2009 (£10.00)\*
- Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2010 (£10.00)\*

\*Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports from 2001 onwards are available from the website of the Department of Communities and Local Government ([www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)).

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