North East Aggregates Working Party

Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2017

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For further information on this document and the North East Aggregates Working Party, please contact:

Kevin Tipple
Secretary to the North East Aggregates Working Party

Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF

Telephone: 01670 623631
Email: Kevin.Tipple@northumberland.gov.uk

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Executive Summary

This report has been prepared by the North East Aggregates Working Party and presents statistical information on sales of aggregate minerals from North East England in 2017 and the permitted reserves of aggregate minerals at 31 December 2017. The report also provides information on planning applications relating to the extraction of minerals for aggregate use and sales of recycled and secondary aggregates.

North East Aggregates Working Party

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

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

Primary aggregate sales and reserves

- Sales of primary aggregates extracted from quarries in North East England in 2017 were 5.8 million tonnes. Sales included 4.8 million tonnes of crushed rock and 955,000 tonnes of sand and gravel. While sales of primary aggregates extracted from quarries in North East England were lower than those in 2016, sales of primary aggregates have generally increased from 2013 onwards reflecting growth in construction activity over that period compared to the period between 2009 and 2013.

- In addition sales of 535,000 tonnes of marine dredged sand and gravel and 98,000 tonnes of crushed rock imported via sea were recorded from wharves in North East England in 2017.

- At 31 December 2017, North East England had 20.0 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves and 220.7 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserves. This equated to a landbank of 17.8 years for sand and gravel and a landbank of 45.9 years for crushed rock when calculated using the provision set out in the relevant Local Aggregates Assessments or 23.6 years and 54.0 years when calculated using the ten year sales average. These landbank figures are above the landbank indicator of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and the landbank indicator of at least 10 years for crushed rock.

Table ES1: Primary aggregates sales from quarries and wharves in North East England, 2008 to 2017 (thousand tonnes)

Year	Crushed rock	Sand and gravel	**Total primary aggregates from quarries**	Crushed rock imported by sea	Marine sand and gravel	**Total primary aggregates**
2008	5,079	926	**6,005**	**-**	998	**7,003**
2009	3,379	757	**4,136**	**-**	563	**4,699**
2010	3,469	757	**4,226**	**-**	678	**4,904**
2011	3,433	869	**4,302**	**-**	509	**4,811**
2012	3,181	713	**3,894**	73	491	**4,458**
2013	3,569	716	**4,285**	160	451	**4,445**
2014	4,162	873	**5,035**	148	537	**5,720**
2015	4,533	917	**5,450**	145	595	**6,190**
2016	5,356	972	**6,328**	246	499	**7,073**
2017	4,808	955	**5,763**	98	535	**6,396**
Ten year average	**4,089**	**846**	**4,942**	**-**	**586**	**5,570**

Table ES2: Permitted reserves and landbank of primary aggregates in North East England at 31 December 2017

	Permitted reserves (million tonnes)	**Landbank based on provision in LAAs (years)**	**Landbank based on ten year sales average (years)**
Crushed rock	220.7	45.9	54.0
Sand and gravel	20.0	17.8	23.6

Table ES3: Summary of crushed rock sales and reserves at quarries in North East England by Mineral Planning Authority, 2017

Sub area	Mineral Planning Authority	Reserves at end of 2016 (thousand tonnes)	Sales in 2017 (thousand tonnes)	Additional reserves granted planning permission in 2017 (thousand tonnes)	Reserves at end of 2017 (thousand tonnes)	Sites with reserves	Sites with sales	Landbank at end of 2017 based on ten year sales average (years)
County Durham	Durham County Council	131,390	2,636	0	130,745	13	10	54.6
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	82,917*	1,768*	0	81,016*	10	6	59.4*
	Northumberland National Park	c	c	0	c	1	1	c
Tees Valley	Darlington Borough Council	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
	Hartlepool Borough Council	c	c	0	c	1	1	c
	Middlesbrough Borough Council	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
	Stockton on Tees Borough Council	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Tyne and Wear	Gateshead Council	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
	Newcastle City Council	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
	North Tyneside Council	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
	South Tyneside Council	c	c	0	c	1	1	c
	Sunderland City Council	c	c	0	c	1	1	c
	Total North East England	**222,482**	**4,807**	**0**	**220,668**	**27**	**20**	**54.0**

Notes:
c - Confidential figure
* - Includes sales and reserves for Northumberland National Park

Table ES4: Summary sand and gravel sales and reserves at quarries in North East England by Mineral Planning Authority, 2017

Sub area	Mineral Planning Authority	Reserves at end of 2016 (thousand tonnes)	Sales in 2017 (thousand tonnes)	Additional reserves granted planning permission during 2017 (thousand tonnes)	Reserves at end of 2017 (thousand tonnes)	Sites with reserves	Sites with sales	Landbank at end of 2017 based on ten year sales average (years)
County Durham	Durham County Council	7,610	330	0	7,113	5	3	29.8
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	6,045	405	0	5,410	7	6	13.2
	Northumberland National Park	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
Tees Valley	Darlington Borough Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Hartlepool Borough Council	c	-	0	c	1	0	c
	Middlesbrough Borough Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Stockton on Tees Borough Council	c	0	0	-	1	0	c
Tyne and Wear	Gateshead Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Newcastle City Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	North Tyneside Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	South Tyneside Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Sunderland City Council	c	c	0	c	1	1	c
	Total North East England	**21,315**	**955**	**0**	**19,956**	**15**	**10**	**23.6**

Notes:
c - Confidential figure
* - Includes sales and reserves for Northumberland National Park

Table ES5: Summary of crushed sales from quarries in North East England by Mineral Planning Authority, 2008 to 2017 (thousand tonnes)

Sub area	Mineral Planning Authority	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
County Durham	Durham County Council	3,036	1,920	2,056	1,955	1,696	2,245	2,654	2,770	2,990	2,636
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	1,664*	1,153*	1,188*	1,230*	1,233*	1,060*	1,171*	1,473*	1,708*	1,768*
	Northumberland National Park	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Tees Valley	Darlington Borough Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hartlepool Borough Council	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
	Middlesbrough Borough Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stockton on Tees Borough Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	Gateshead Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Newcastle City Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	North Tyneside Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	South Tyneside Council	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
	Sunderland City Council	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
	Total North East England	**5,079**	**3,379**	**3,462**	**3,433**	**3,181**	**3,569**	**4,162**	**4,533**	**5,356**	**4,808**

Notes:
c - Confidential figure
* - Includes sales and reserves for Northumberland National Park

Table ES6: Summary of sand and gravel sales from quarries in North East England by Mineral Planning Authority, 2008 to 2017 (thousand tonnes)

Sub area	Mineral Planning Authority	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
County Durham	Durham County Council	183	199	164	237	199	218	276	256	322	330
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	515	425	402	450	349	320	361	420	436	405
	Northumberland National Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tees Valley	Darlington Borough Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hartlepool Borough Council	c	c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middlesbrough Borough Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stockton on Tees Borough Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	Gateshead Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Newcastle City Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	North Tyneside Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	South Tyneside Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sunderland City Council	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
	Total North East England	**926**	**757**	**757**	**869**	**713**	**716**	**873**	**917**	**972**	**955**

Notes:
c - Confidential figure

Planning applications for the extraction of primary aggregates

- Approvals – No planning applications for the extraction of additional reserves of crushed rock or sand and gravel were granted planning permission in 2017.

- Refusals – No planning applications for the extraction of additional reserves of primary aggregates were refused planning permission during 2017.

- Pending – Planning applications potentially involving the extraction of 10.25 million tonnes of crushed rock and 1.05 million tonnes of sand and gravel were pending determination at 31 December 2017.

Table ES7: Quantities of primary aggregates subject to planning applications in North East England in 2017 (thousand tonnes)

	Crushed rock			Sand and gravel		
	Granted	Refused	Pending	Granted	Refused	Pending
County Durham	0	0	10,250	0	0	0
Northumberland	0	0	0	0	0	500
Tees Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	0	0	0	550
North East England	**0**	**0**	**10,250**	**0**	**0**	**1,050**

Recycled and secondary aggregates

- The 2017 survey of fixed construction and demolition recycling facilities and secondary aggregates producers found over 1.38 million tonnes of recycled and secondary aggregate were sold from North East England in 2017.

- Sources of recycled and secondary aggregates included construction and demolition waste, spent road planings, ash from the Haverton Hill Energy from Waste Plant on Teesside and materials originating from the steelworks at Redcar. There were no sales of secondary aggregates from Lynemouth Power Station again in 2017 due to work to convert it to 100% biomass firing although there are large quantities of ash in storage that could be used as an aggregate.

- This recycled and secondary aggregates sales figure for 2016 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.

Local Aggregates Assessments

- North East England is currently covered by the following joint Local Aggregates Assessments (LAAs):
    - Joint LAA for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (produced jointly by the eight authorities in these sub-areas)
    - Joint LAA for Tees Valley (produced jointly by the five Tees Valley authorities)

- The provision for aggregates detailed in these LAAs is summarised in the table below and uses information from existing LAAs rather than emerging ones:

Table ES8: Provision for aggregates in LAAs in North East England

	Crushed rock – Provision in LAA (thousand tonnes)	Sand and gravel – provision in LAA (thousand tonnes)	Notes
County Durham	2,805	285	Based on three year sales average.
Northumberland	1,451	428	Based on three year sales average.
Tees Valley	187.5	175	Based on recommended sub-regional apportionment of national and regional guidelines (2015 to 2020)
Tyne and Wear	361	230	Based on three year sales average.
North East England	**4,805**	**1,118**	**Total provision detailed in the LAAs in North East England**

Notes:

- *Figures for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear are taken from the Joint LAA for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (April 2018).*
- *Figures for Tees Valley taken from the Joint LAA for Tees Valley (November 2017).*

Contribution to meeting local and national needs

- The provision set out in Local Aggregates Assessments by the Mineral Planning Authorities in North East England is currently below the levels of provision in the sub-national guidelines by 22.3% for crushed rock and 25.5% for sand and gravel.

- Notwithstanding the above, the monitoring data available indicates that there is currently no undue reliance on imports of aggregates and a contribution is made to meeting wider needs and, when taken as a whole, the landbanks do not indicate a shortfall in supply.

Summary of main statistics

Table ES9: Dashboard of main statistics for North East England

	Sales in 2017 (thousand tonnes)	Ten year sales average (thousand tonnes)	Three year sales average (thousand tonnes)	Trend	LAA annual provision (thousand tonnes)	Permitted reserves (thousand tonnes)	Landbank of permitted reserves (years)	Comments
Sand and gravel	955	846	948	Up	1,118	19,956	17.8	No issues identified with short-term supply but may be shortfall over the longer-term due to current planning permission end dates. No active sites in Tees Valley and only one active quarry in Tyne and Wear.
Crushed rock	4,808	4,089	4,875	Up	4,805	220,668	45.9	Large landbank of permitted reserves available. Limited number of sites in Tees Valley (1 active quarry) and Tyne and Wear (2 active quarries).
Marine sand and gravel	535	586	543	Down	-	-	-	A number of wharves that land marine sand and gravel were not operational in 2017.
Rock imports by sea	98	Not available	163	Up	-	-	-	Sales increased in 2017. Wharves at Port of Blyth, River Tyne and Port of Sunderland but only one site on River Tyne active in 2017.
Recycled and secondary aggregates	1,377	-	-	Up	-	-	-	Full understanding of supply and role of these aggregates is limited due to data issues. No sales of ash from Lynemouth Power Station in 2017 due to biomass conversion work.

1. Introduction

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

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

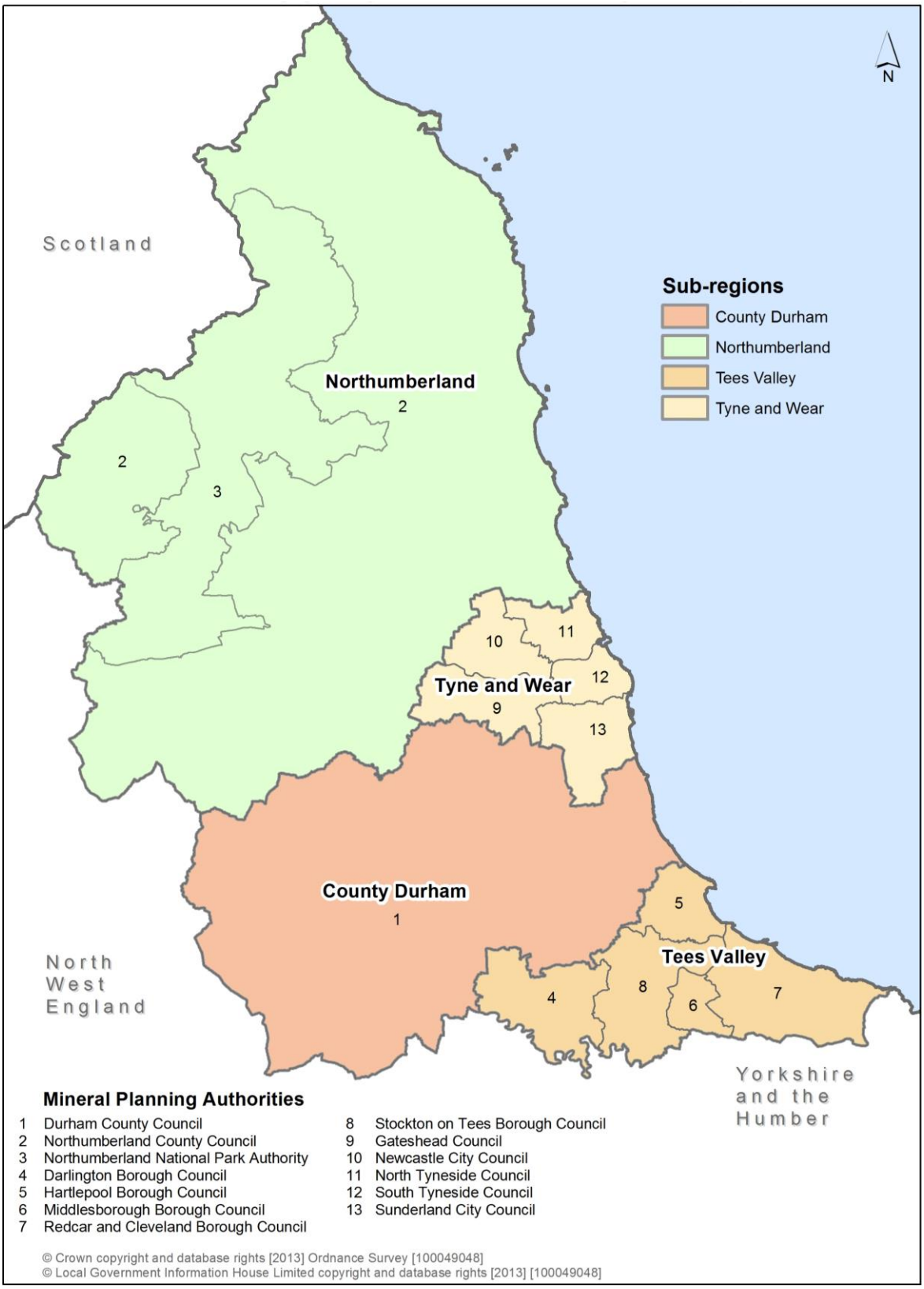
- County Durham (Durham County Council);
- Northumberland (Northumberland County Council and Northumberland National Park Authority);
- Tees Valley (Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and Stockton on Tees Borough Council);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

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

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

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

Figure 1.1: North East Aggregates Working Party area



1.6 This report presents information for North East England on sales of primary aggregates in 2017, permitted reserves of primary aggregates as at 31 December 2017 and the quantity of aggregate minerals granted and refused planning permission in 2017. Information relating to the production and use of recycled and secondary aggregates is also provided. In addition, this report gives an update of progress with the preparation of development plans applicable to minerals.

1.7 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. The Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2014 was part of a more comprehensive national survey that are usually undertaken every four years[1] 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 has been published by the Department for Communities and Local Government and is available to view on the gov.uk website.

[1] There was a five year period between the 2014 national survey and the previous survey in 2009.

2. Planning policy context

2.1 Planning policy for aggregate minerals is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2018[2]). The NPPF recognises that it is essential that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods the country needs.

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

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

2.4 National and sub-national guidelines for the provision of aggregate minerals are also published by central government to provide an indication of the total amount of aggregate the Mineral Planning Authorities, collectively within each AWP cluster, should aim to provide. While there is no expectation that each AWP should meet the guidelines, particularly if the environmental cost of doing so is likely to be unacceptable, the guidelines are a material consideration when determining the soundness of minerals plans and in making decisions on planning applications. The most up-to-date guidelines for aggregates provision were published in June 2009 and are shown in Table 2.1.

2.5 This current approach differs from way the MASS operated in the past. Previously the MASS had more of a ‘top-down’ approach and involved central Government issuing national and sub-national guidelines for aggregates provision, based on forecasts of demand for aggregate minerals, with the AWPs then providing technical advice on how these guidelines should be apportioned to each mineral planning authority in their area. The mineral planning authorities were then expected to make provision for this apportionment in their local plan. The approach to MASS was amended to reflect the Government’s more localist approach to planning matters.

[2] The revised version of the National Planning Policy Framework published in July 2018 supersedes the version from March 2012.

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

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

3. Primary aggregates: Crushed rock

Overview

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

Sites producing crushed rock

3.2 There were twenty active crushed rock aggregate quarries in North East England in 2017 (see Table 3.1 below). In addition to these active sites, a further seven quarries were 'inactive'[3]. This includes quarries that have been mothballed or have gained planning consent for extraction but extraction has yet to commence. Further details of both the active and inactive sites are provided in Appendix 1.

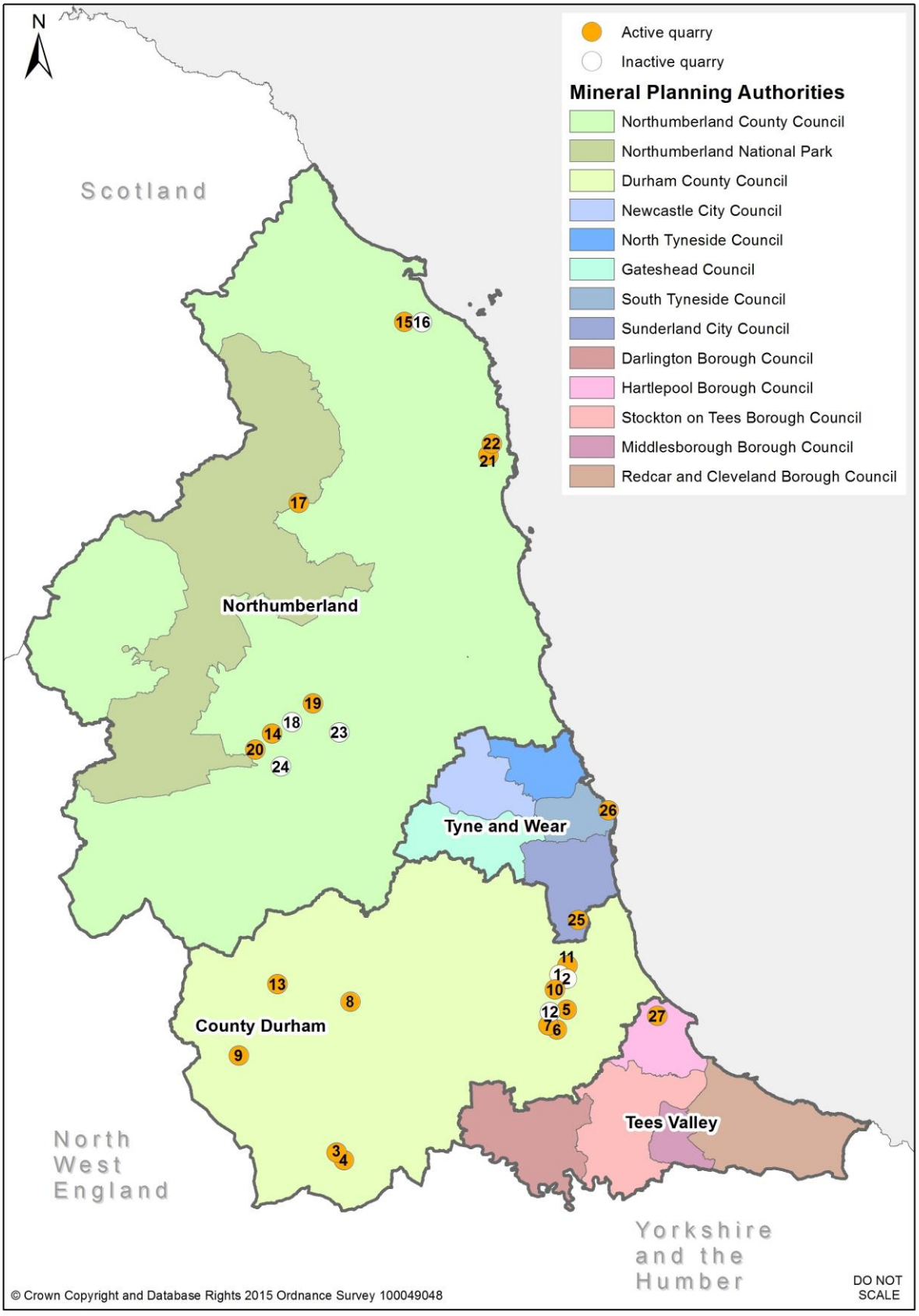
Table 3.1: Crushed rock aggregate sites in North East England, 2017

Sub-area	Active sites in 2017	Inactive sites in 2017
County Durham	• Bishop Middleham Quarry (6) • Broadwood Quarry (8) • Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry (7) • Crime Rigg Quarry (11) • Heights Quarry (13) • Hulands Quarry (3) • Kilmond Wood Quarry (4) • Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry (9) • Old Quarrington Quarry (10) • Thrislington Quarry (7)	• Cornforth Quarry (12) • Running Waters Quarry (1) • Witch Hill Quarry (2)
Northumberland	• Barrasford Quarry (14) • Cragmill Quarry (15) • Divethill Quarry (19) • Harden Quarry (17) • Howick Quarry (22) • Keepershield Quarry (20) • Longhoughton (Ratcleugh) Quarry (21)	• Belford (Easington) Quarry(16) • Cocklaw Quarry (24) • Mootlaw Quarry (23) • Swinburne Quarry (18)
Tees Valley	• Hart Quarry (27)	
Tyne and Wear	• Eppleton Quarry (25) • Marsden Quarry (26)	

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

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

Figure 3.2: Crushed rock aggregate quarries in North East England



Crushed rock sales

3.3 Information on sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from quarries in North East England in 2017, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 3.3. Sales from North East England in 2017 were 4.8 million tonnes. 55% of sales were from quarries in County Durham, 37% were from quarries in Northumberland and the remaining 8% of sales was from quarries in Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear.

3.4 Sales of crushed rock decreased by 33% between 2008 (5.1 million tonnes) and 2009 (3.3 million tonnes), which 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 remained at a broadly similar level in the period from 2009 to 2013 reflecting the economic conditions at that time. Sales however, increased by 50% from 2013 (3.6 million tonnes) to 2016 (5.4 million tonnes) reflecting growth in construction activity but the sales recorded in 2017 were lower than those in 2016.

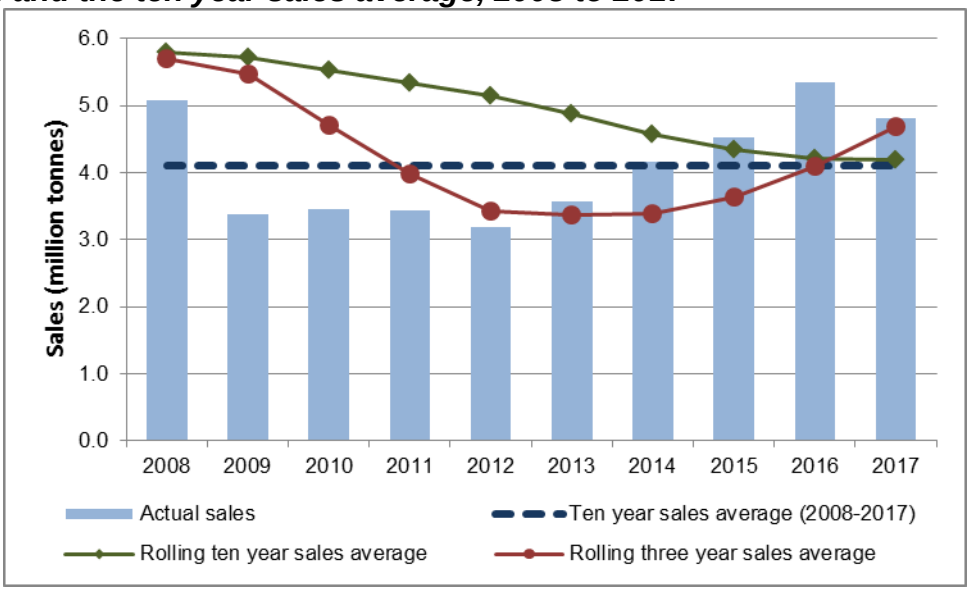
Table 3.3: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England, 2008 to 2017 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tyne and Wear	Tees Valley	**North East England**
2008	3,036	1,664	#	#	**5,079**
2009	1,920	1,153	#	#	**3,379**
2010	2,056	1,188	#	#	**3,462**
2011	1,955	1,230	#	#	**3,433**
2012	1,696	1,233	#	#	**3,181**
2013	2,245	1,060	#	#	**3,569**
2014	2,654	1,171	#	#	**4,162**
2015	2,770	1,473	#	#	**4,533**
2016	2,990	1,708	#	#	**5,356**
2017	2,636	1,768	#	#	**4,808**
Ten year sales average (2008-17)	**2,396**	**1,365**	**No figure available**	**No figure available**	**4,089**
Three year sales average (2015-17)	**2,798**	**1,650**	**No figure available**	**No figure available**	**4,875**

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

3.5 A comparison between the actual sales of crushed rock from North East England and the ten year sales average is shown in Figure 3.4. The ten year sales average, covering the period from 2008 to 2017, for crushed rock from North East England is 4,096,100 tonnes. Also shown are the rolling three years sales averages and rolling ten years sales averages, which illustrate how demand has changed over this period. The ten year sales average has decreased over the period from 2008 to 2017 due to this including a period (2009 to 2013) where there were depressed sales. The three year sales average for North East England (4.88 million tonnes) is above the ten year sales average (4.096 million tonnes) and this indicates that demand has increased for crushed rock aggregate in comparison to the previous years. The rolling three years sales average also shows the significant decrease in sales post 2008 as a result of the economic downturn.

Figure 3.4: Comparison of actual sales of crushed rock from North East England and the ten year sales average, 2008 to 2017



3.6 The sales of crushed rock by broad end-use product categories and mineral type are shown in Table 3.5. 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. Other constructional use (28%), uncoated roadstone (25%), concrete aggregate (13%), coated roadstone (12%) and other screened and graded aggregates (11%) represent the main end-uses for aggregates from quarries in North East England in 2017.

Table 3.5: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use in North East England by mineral resource and end-use, 2017 (tonnes)

	Carboniferous limestone	Magnesian limestone	Igneous rock	Total crushed rock
Coated roadstone	147,056	0	173,525	320,581
Roadstone to be coated	15,919	0	214,589	230,508
Uncoated roadstone (Type 1 and Type 2)	52,857	804,569	343,402	1,197,828
Uncoated roadstone (surface chippings)	0	0	125,727	125,727
Rail ballast	0	0	168	168
Concrete aggregate	143,602	301,274	166,124	611,000
Other screened/graded	37,971	355,014	152,970	545,955
Armour/gabion stone	5,427	20,497	17,902	43,826
Other constructional use	150,212	498,813	700,405	1,349,430
Unknown end use	0	382,856	0	382,856
Total	**553,044**	**2,360,023**	**1,894,812**	**4,807,879**

Crushed rock reserves

3.8 The permitted reserves of crushed rock for aggregate uses at quarries in North East England at 31 December 2017 were 220.7 million tonnes (Table 3.6). This represents a decrease in permitted reserves from 2017. The decrease in reserves is not in line with sales and the reason includes a reassessment of the reserves at Marsden Quarry in South Tyneside resulting in a higher recorded reserve figure at that site. A large proportion of the permitted reserves of crushed rock in North East England are found at quarries in County Durham (59%) and Northumberland (37%), with the remaining reserves found at the sites in Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear (4%).

Table 3.6: Permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England, 2008 to 2017 (thousand tonnes)

Year*	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
2008	136,326	78.422	#	#	**216,986**
2009	137,893	76,433	#	#	**216,555**
2010	135,205	79,098	#	#	**216,469**
2011	136,734	78,004	#	#	**218,249**
2012	134,065	77,264	#	#	**214,528**
2013	140,732	76,643	#	#	**220,373**
2014	138,346	77,972	#	#	**219,117**
2015	138,326	83,991	#	#	**230,950**
2016	131,390	82,917	#	#	**222,482**
2017	130,745	81,016	#	#	**220,668**

Notes:
** Reserves at 31 December.*
 # Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England.
Reserve figures do not include those reserves identified for non-aggregate end-uses.

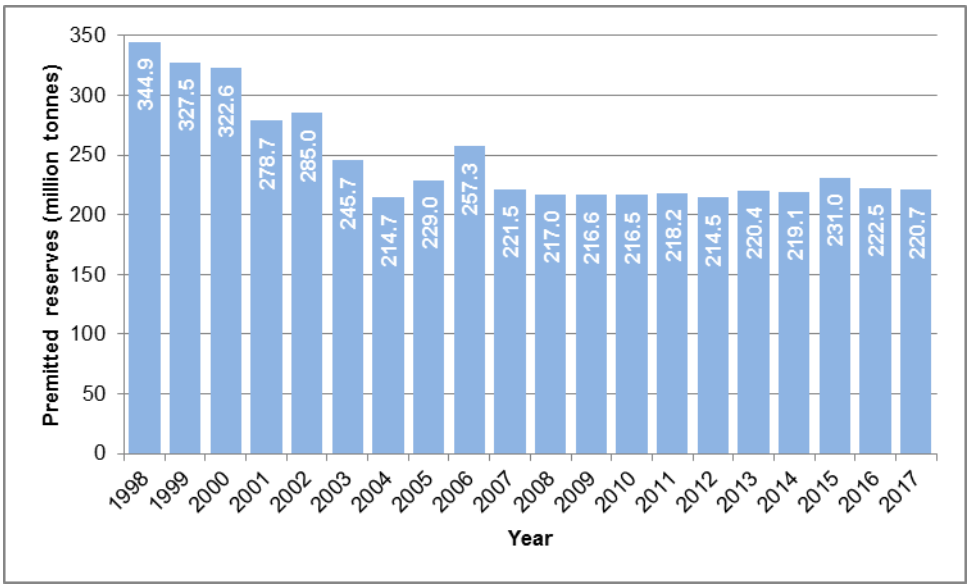
3.9 The permitted reserves of crushed rock in North East England by resource type are shown in Table 3.7. The permitted reserve figures quoted do not include those reserves within the quarries that are identified as being for non-aggregate uses. The most significant resources in terms of their contribution to the total permitted reserves in North East England are magnesian limestone (49.6%) and igneous rock (40.8%). The remaining permitted reserves are Carboniferous limestone (9.6%). The reserves of magnesian limestone are mainly concentrated in County Durham, while the reserves of igneous rock are mainly concentrated in Northumberland.

Table 3.7: Permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England by mineral resource, at 31 December 2017 (tonnes)

Carboniferous limestone	Magnesian limestone	Igneous rock	Total crushed rock
21,260,500	109,361,809	90,045,332	220,667,641

3.10 A comparison of the level of permitted reserve over the monitoring periods since 1998 is shown in Figure 3.8.

Figure 3.8: Comparison of permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England, 31 December 1998 to 31 December 2017



Crushed rock landbank

3.11 Landbanks of aggregate mineral reserves should be used by Mineral Planning Authorities principally as an indicator of the security of aggregate minerals supply, and to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregate extraction and alternative supplies in mineral plans (NPPF, Paragraph 207, e). It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 10 years should be maintained for crushed rock (NPPF, Paragraph 207, f).

3.12 The landbanks for crushed rock have been calculated using both the provision set out in the most up-to-date Local Aggregates Assessments or adopted Local Plans and the ten year sales average. The landbank of permitted reserves in North East England at 31 December 2017 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 3.9. For North East England as a whole, the landbanks are above the landbank indicator of at least 10 years as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Table 3.9: Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in North East England as at 31 December 2017

	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
Reserves at 31 December 2017 (tonnes)	130,744,734	81,015,832	#	#	**220,667,641**
Annual provision in LAA (tonnes)	2,805,000+	1,451,000+	187,500*	361,000+	**4,804,500**
Ten year sales average (tonnes)	2,396,000	1,365,000	#	#	**4,089,000**
Landbank based on LAA provision (years)	46.6	55.8	#	#	**45.9**
Landbank based on ten year sales average (years)	54.6	59.4	#	#	**54.0**

Notes:
 # - Reserve and landbank figures for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have not been published due to the small number of sites in these areas and the requirement not to disclose confidential individual site information.
+ - Figure from Joint LAA for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (April 2018)
** - Figure from Joint LAA for Tees Valley (November 2017)*

Planning applications for crushed rock extraction

3.13 The North East Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in North East England on an annual basis. Table 3.10 details the quantities of crushed rock granted or refused planning permission for extraction between 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017 and the quantities in planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2017. Further detail on each of the planning applications is shown in Appendix 3.

3.14 During 2017 there were no planning applications for crushed rock extraction that were either granted or refused planning permission during 2017 in North East England. At 31 December 2017, three planning applications were pending determination involving the potential extraction of 10.25 million tonnes of rock for aggregate uses. Two applications are for the reactivation of dormant planning permissions at quarries in County Durham (3.75 million tonnes of Carboniferous limestone and 4 million tonnes of magnesian limestone) and the third application, also in County Durham, seeks planning permission for extraction at a previously worked quarry (2.5 million tonnes of magnesian limestone).

3.15 Additional planning applications of note are proposals to extend the time at Thrislington Quarry (submitted 16 January 2015) and at Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry

(submitted 10 April 2017) in County Durham, which were pending determination at 31 December 2017, and would give permission to extract the remaining reserves at these sites. As these applications involve sites with reserves that are already included in the landbanks by virtue of their current planning permissions and therefore have not been included as additional reserves in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Quantities of crushed rock subject to planning applications in the North East England during 2017 (thousand tonnes)

	Granted	Refused	Pending
County Durham	0	0	10,250
Northumberland	0	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	0
North East England	**0**	**0**	**10,250**

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

4. Primary aggregates: Land won sand and gravel

Overview

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

Sites producing sand and gravel

4.2 In 2017 there were 11 quarries in North East England producing land-won sand and gravel for aggregate use (see Table 4.1 below). In addition to these active sites, a further four quarries were 'inactive'[4] in 2017. This includes quarries that have been mothballed and quarries that have gained planning consent for extraction but extraction has yet to commence. The latter is the case for Hummerbeck Quarry in County Durham. Further details of the both active and inactive sites are provided in Appendix 1.

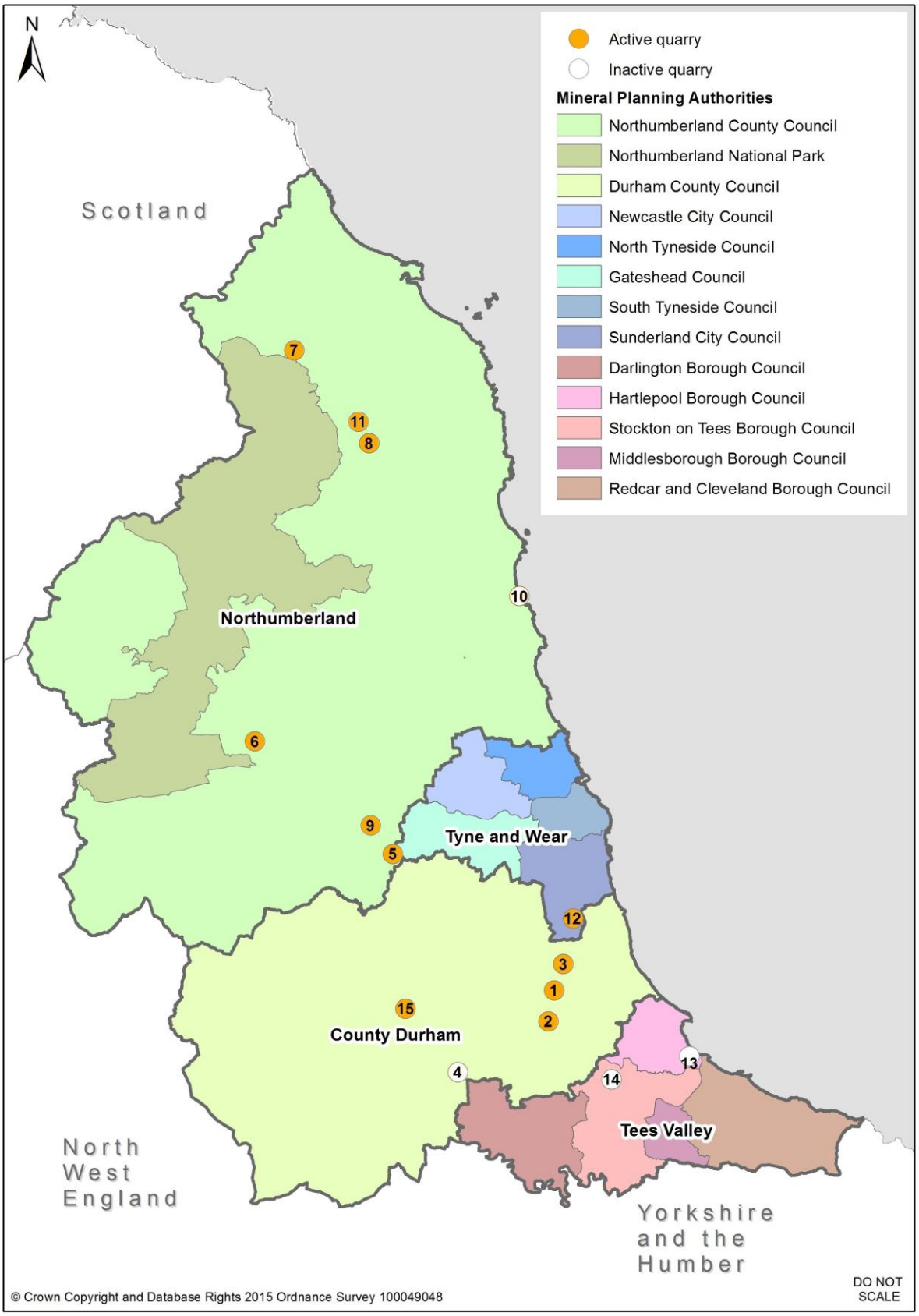
Table 4.1: Sand and gravel aggregate quarries in North East England, 2017

Sub-area	Active sites in 2017	Inactive sites in 2017
County Durham	• Crime Rigg Quarry (3) • Low Harperley Quarry (15) • Old Quarrington Quarry (1) • Thrislington Quarry (2)	• Hummerbeck Quarry (4)
Northumberland	• Ebchester (Broadoak) Quarry (5) • Haughton Strother Quarry (6) • Hedgeley Quarry (8) • Lanton (Cheviot) Quarry (7) • Merryshields Quarry (9) • Wooperton Quarry (11)	• Hemscott Hill Beach (10)
Tees Valley		• Hartlepool Beach (13) • Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry (14)
Tyne and Wear	• Eppleton Quarry (12)	

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

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

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



Sand and gravel sales

4.3 Information on sales of land-won sand and gravel from quarries in North East England in 2017, along with sales from previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 4.3. It shows that between 2007 (1,037,000 tonnes) and 2009 (757,000 tonnes) sales decreased by 27% mainly as a consequence of the economic downturn and a resulting decrease in demand for primary aggregates. Following the significant decrease in sales between 2007 and 2009, sales remained at a similar level in the period from 2009 to 2013 reflecting the economic conditions over that period. Sales then increased from 2013 to 2016 as a result of growth in construction activity in comparison to previous years but the sales in 2017 (955,000 tonnes) were lower than those in 2016 (972,000 tonnes).

Table 4.3: Sales of sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England, 2008 to 2017 (thousand tonnes)

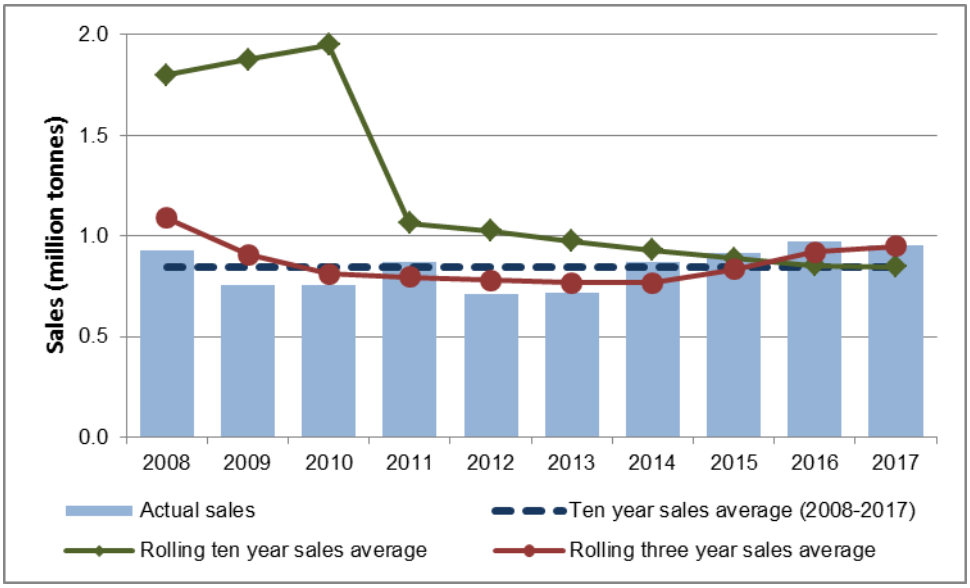
Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
2008	183	515	#	#	**926**
2009	199	425	#	#	**757**
2010	164	402	#	#	**757**
2011	237	450	#	#	**869**
2012	199	349	0	#	**713**
2013	218	320	0	#	**716**
2014	276	361	0	#	**873**
2015	256	420	0	#	**917**
2016	322	436	0	#	**972**
2017	330	405	0	#	**955**
Ten year sales average (2008-17)	**238**	**408**	**Figure not available**	**Figure not available**	**846**
Three year sales average (2015-17)	**303**	**420**	**0**	**Figure not available**	**948**

Notes;
 # Confidential figure included in the sales figure for North East England.

4.4 A comparison between actual sales of land-won sand and gravel in North East England and the ten year sales average is shown in Figure 4.4. The ten year average sales of land-won sand and gravel from North East England for the period from 2008 to 2017 is 845,500 tonnes. Also shown are the rolling three years sales averages and rolling ten years sales, which illustrate how demand has changed.

4.5 The ten year sales average has decreased over the period from 2008 to 2017 due to this including a period (2009 to 2013) where there were depressed sales. The three year sales average for North East England (948,000 tonnes) is above the ten year sales average (845,500 tonnes) and the rolling three years sales average have increased year-on-year since 2014, which indicates that demand has increased for sand and gravel in comparison to the previous years.

Figure 4.4: Comparison of actual sales of land-won sand and gravel from North East England and the ten year sales average, 2008 to 2017



4.6 The sales of land-won sand and gravel by broad end-use product categories are shown in Table 4.5. These end-use figures should be treated with some degree of caution as, although operators know what products they sell, they cannot always be certain what the products will ultimately be used for. Concreting sand (40%) and sand for use in mortar (35%) were the largest products for land won sand and gravel sales in 2017.

Table 4.5: Sales of land-won sand and gravel for aggregates by end-use from North East England in 2017 (tonnes)

End-use	Land won sand and gravel sales (tonnes)
Sand for asphalt	51,653
Sand for use in mortar	330,863
Concreting and sharp sand	382,908
Gravel for asphalt	0
Gravel for concrete aggregate	96,426
Other screened/graded gravel	67,765
Other sand and gravel	25,543
Total sand and gravel	**955,158**

Permitted reserves of sand and gravel

4.7 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel for aggregate use in North East England at 31 December 2017 were 20.0 million tonnes (Table 4.6).

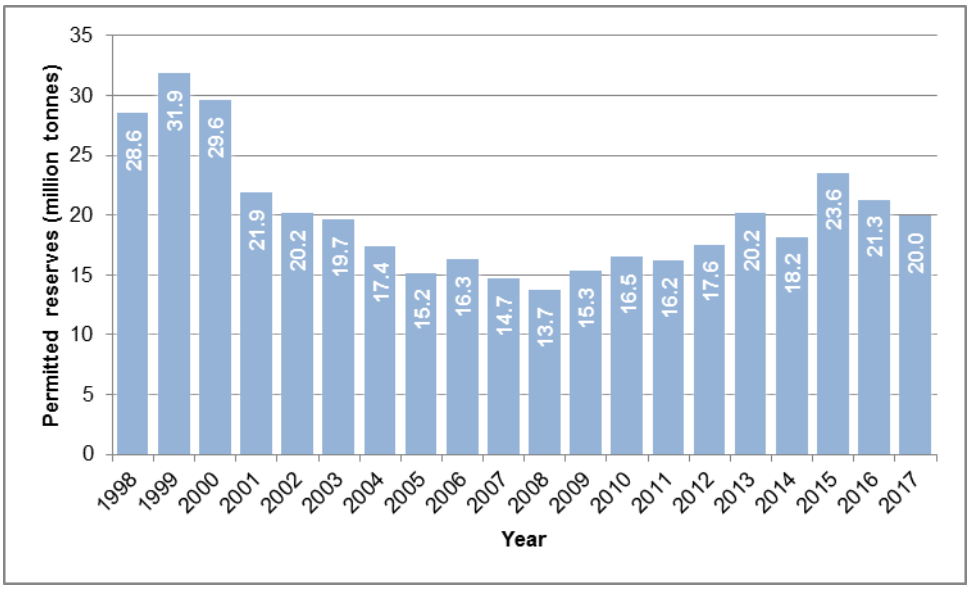
Table 4.6: Permitted reserves of sand and gravel at quarries in North East England, 2008 to 2017 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
2008	2,093	8,551	#	#	**13,705**
2009	3,715	8,051	#	#	**15,323**
2010	3,483	9,538	#	#	**16,507**
2011	4,607	8,969	#	#	**16,173**
2012	6,679	8,331	#	#	**17,551**
2013	8,924	7,728	#	#	**20,220**
2014	8,651	7,414	#	#	**18,198**
2015	8,354	7,337	#	#	**23,571**
2016	7,610	6,045	#	#	**21,315**
2017	7,113	5,410	#	#	**19,956**

Notes:
 # Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England
Reserve figures do not include those reserves identified for non-aggregate end-uses.

4.8 A comparison of the level of permitted reserves over the monitoring periods since 1998 is shown in Figure 4.7. There has been a general decline in level of permitted reserves at quarries in North East England over the longer term but it is also observed from Figure 4.7 that reserves have increased from a low of 13.7 million tonnes in 2008.

Figure 4.7: Comparison of permitted reserves of sand and gravel at quarries in North East England, 31 December 1998 to 31 December 2017



Sand and gravel landbank

4.9 Landbanks of aggregate mineral reserves should be used by Mineral Planning Authorities principally as an indicator of the security of aggregate minerals supply, and to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregate extraction and alternative supplies in mineral plans (NPPF, Paragraph 207, e). It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 7 years should be maintained for sand and gravel (NPPF, Paragraph 207, f).

4.10 The landbanks for crushed rock have been calculated using both the provision set out in the most up-to-date Local Aggregates Assessments or adopted Local Plans and the ten year sales average. The landbank of permitted reserves in North East England at 31 December 2017 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 4.8. For North East England as a whole, the landbanks are above the landbank indicator of at least 10 years as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Table 4.8: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves in North East England as at 31 December 2017

	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
Reserves at 31 December 2017 (tonnes)	7,112,971	5,409,638	#	#	**19,955,609**
Annual provision in LAAs (tonnes)	285,000+	428,000+	175,000*	230,000+	**1,118,000**
Ten year sales average (tonnes)	238,400	408,400	#	#	**845,500**
Landbank based on LAA provision (years)	24.9	12.6	#	#	**17.8**
Landbank based on ten year sales average (years)	29.8	13.2	#	#	**23.6**

Notes:
 # - Sales, reserve and landbank figures for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have not been published due to the small number of sites in these areas and the requirement not to disclose confidential individual site information.
+ - Figure from Joint LAA for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (April 2018)
** - Figure from Joint LAA for Tees Valley (November 2017)*

Planning applications for sand and gravel extraction

4.11 The North East Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in North East England on an annual basis. Table 4.9 details the quantities of sand and gravel granted or refused planning permission for extraction between 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017 and the quantities subject to planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2017. Further detail on each of the planning applications is shown in Appendix 3.

4.12 Between 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017, no planning applications for the extraction of sand and gravel were granted planning permission. Two planning application were pending determination at 31 December 2017 and these relate to an extension to Wooperton Quarry in Northumberland (500,000 tonnes) and an extension to Crawcrook Quarry in Gateshead (550,000 tonnes)[5]. No planning

[5] 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.

applications for sand and gravel extraction were refused planning permission in North East England during 2017.

Table 4.9: Quantities of sand and gravel subject to planning applications in the North East England during 2017 (thousand tonnes)

	Granted	Refused	Pending
County Durham	0	0	0*
Northumberland	0	0	500
Tees Valley	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	550
North East England	**0**	**0**	**1,050**

Notes:
Reserve information collected from Mineral Planning Authorities and planning application submissions
Does not include reserves subject to applications to extend the time period for extraction
**An application involving 1,450,000 tonnes of reserves recorded as pending at 31 December 2016 was withdrawn in March 2017.*

5. Primary aggregates: Marine sand and gravel

Overview

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

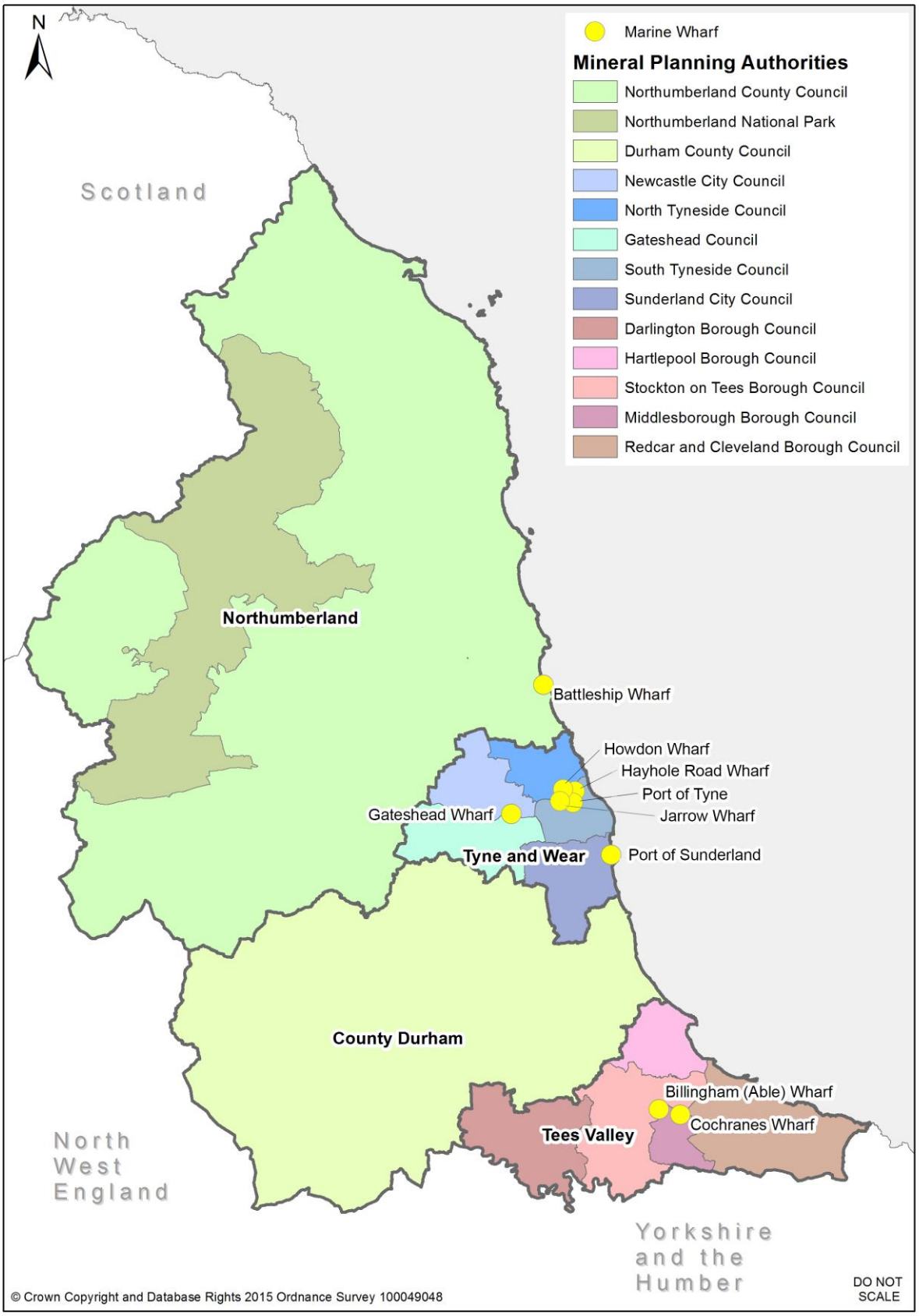
Sand and gravel wharves

5.2 In 2017 there were three wharves in North East England where sand and gravel was landed for aggregate use (see Table 5.1 below). The wharves are located at Battleship Wharf at the Port of Blyth in Northumberland, the River Tyne in Tyne and Wear and on the River Tees in Tees Valley. Four of the wharves in North East England were inactive during 2017. This includes Billingham Wharf on the River Tees (inactive since 2010), Gateshead Wharf (inactive since 2012) and Howdon Wharf (inactive since 2014) on the River Tyne and Greenwells Quay at the Port of Sunderland (inactive in 2016). Further details of the both active and inactive sites are provided in Appendix 1. There are no active wharves importing sand and gravel for aggregate use in County Durham.

Table 5.1: Wharves in North East England for the importation of sand and gravel aggregate, 2017

Sub-area	Active sites in 2017	Inactive sites in 2017
County Durham		
Northumberland	• Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)	
Tees Valley	• Cochranes Wharf	• Billingham (Able) Wharf
Tyne and Wear	• Jarrow Wharf	• Gateshead Wharf • Howdon Wharf • Port of Sunderland (Greenwells Quay Wharf)

Figure 5.2: Wharf sites in North East England



Marine sand and gravel sales

5.3 Information on sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from wharves in North East England in 2017, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 5.3.

5.4 Sales of sand and gravel from wharves in North East England where marine-dredged sand and gravel was landed and processed were 535,150 tonnes in 2017. These sales levels are well below the levels that were observed prior to the economic downturn where sales in excess of 1 million tonnes were recorded in 2007. While the economic conditions post-2007 resulted in a decrease in demand for primary aggregates, sales of sand and gravel landed at the wharves in North East England have not increased to the same extent as sales from quarries in North East England have in more recent years. A significant factor in this is that a number of the wharf sites that have previously been operational were inactive in 2017 with Billingham Wharf (since 2012) on the River Tees and both Gateshead Wharf (since 2010) and Howdon Wharf (since 2014) on the River Tyne being mothballed by their operators, for example.

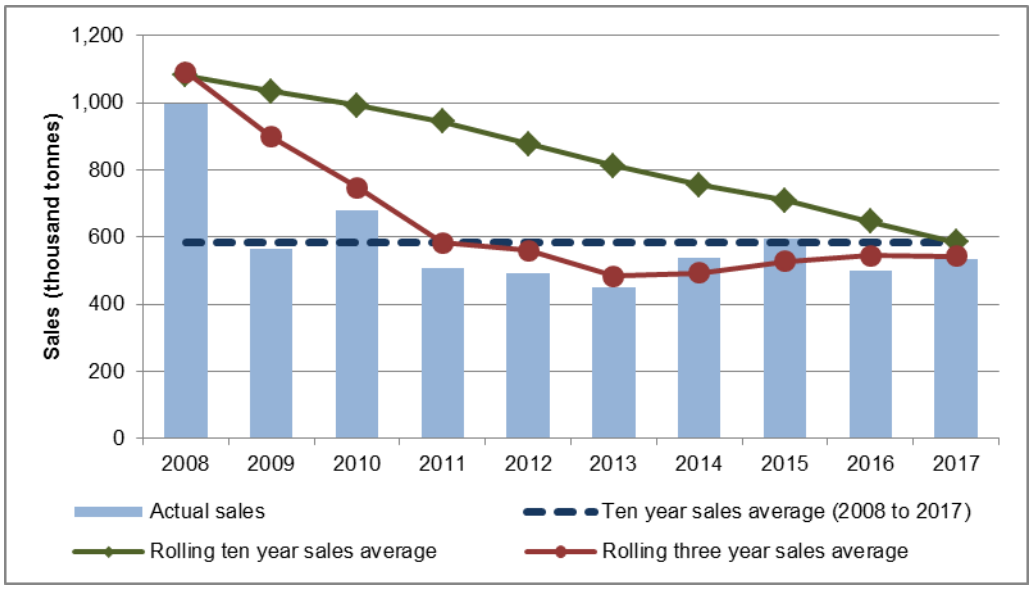
Table 5.3: Sales of marine dredged sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England, 2008 to 2017 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
2008	0	0	#	#	**998**
2009	0	0	#	#	**563**
2010	0	0	#	#	**678**
2011	0	0	#	#	**509**
2012	0	0	#	#	**491**
2013	0	#	#	#	**451**
2014	0	#	#	#	**537**
2015	0	#	#	#	**595**
2016	0	#	#	#	**499**
2017	0	#	#	#	**535**
Ten year sales average (2008-2017)	**0**	**#**	**#**	**#**	**586**
Three year sales average (2015-2017)	**0**	**#**	**#**	**#**	**543**

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

5.5 A comparison between the ten year sales average and actual sales is shown in Figure 5.4. The ten year marine sand and gravel sales average from North East England is 585,600 tonnes. Sales of marine sand and gravel over the period between 2009 and 2016, with the exception of 2010, are below the ten year sales average, following a significant reduction in sales compared to pre-2009. Sales have fallen below the ten year sales average due to a reduction in demand as a result of the economic downturn and a reduction in construction activity but also as a result of a number of the wharves being inactive during recent years. While sales continue to be below average sufficient capacity exists at the wharf sites to increase the quantities of marine sand and gravel landed, particularly given there are wharves identified as being inactive in 2017.

Figure 5.4: Comparison of actual sales of marine sand and gravel and the ten year sales average for North East England, 2008 to 2017



5.5 The sales of marine sand and gravel by broad end-use product categories are shown in Table 5.5. These end-use figures should be treated with some caution as, although operators know what products they sell, they cannot always be certain what the products will ultimately be used for. Concreting sand was the largest product for marine dredged sand and gravel sales in 2017, accounting for 94.5% of sales for aggregate use. The other main product was other screened or graded gravel (2.6%).

Table 5.5: Sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from North East England for aggregate use by end-use in 2017 (tonnes)

End-use	Marine sand and gravel sales (tonnes)
Sand for asphalt	0
Sand for use in mortar	14,754
Sand for concreting and sharp sand	505,819
Gravel for asphalt	0
Gravel for concrete aggregate	56
Other screened/graded gravel	14,018
Other sand and gravel	503
Sand and gravel with unknown end-use	0
Total marine sand and gravel	**535,150**

6. Primary aggregates: Crushed rock imports by sea

Overview

6.1 This chapter sets out information on crushed rock for aggregate use landed at wharves in North East England.

Crushed rock wharves

6.2 In 2017 there was one wharf in North East England where crushed rock was landed for aggregate use (see Table 6.1 below). This is located at on the River Tyne in Tyne and Wear. Rock for aggregates uses has been imported via the Port of Blyth in Northumberland, Port of Tyne and the Port of Sunderland in previous years but not during the 2017 survey period. Further details of the both active and inactive sites are provided in Appendix 1. There are no active wharves importing crushed rock for aggregate use in County Durham and Tees Valley.

Table 6.1: Wharves in North East England for the importation of crushed rock aggregate, 2017

Sub-area	Active sites in 2017	Inactive sites in 2017
County Durham		
Northumberland		• Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)
Tyne and Wear	• Hayhole Road Wharf	• Sunderland (Greenwells Quay) Wharf • Port of Tyne
Tees Valley		

Sales of crushed rock imported by sea

6.3 Information on sales of crushed rock for aggregate use imported via wharves in North East England in 2017, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 6.2.

6.4 Sales of crushed rock landed at wharves in North East England were 98,000 tonnes in 2017. This represents a significant decrease from 2016. As there are only a small number of sites where crushed rock is imported in North East England, an increase or decrease in landings or sales at one site could have a significant effect on overall sales.

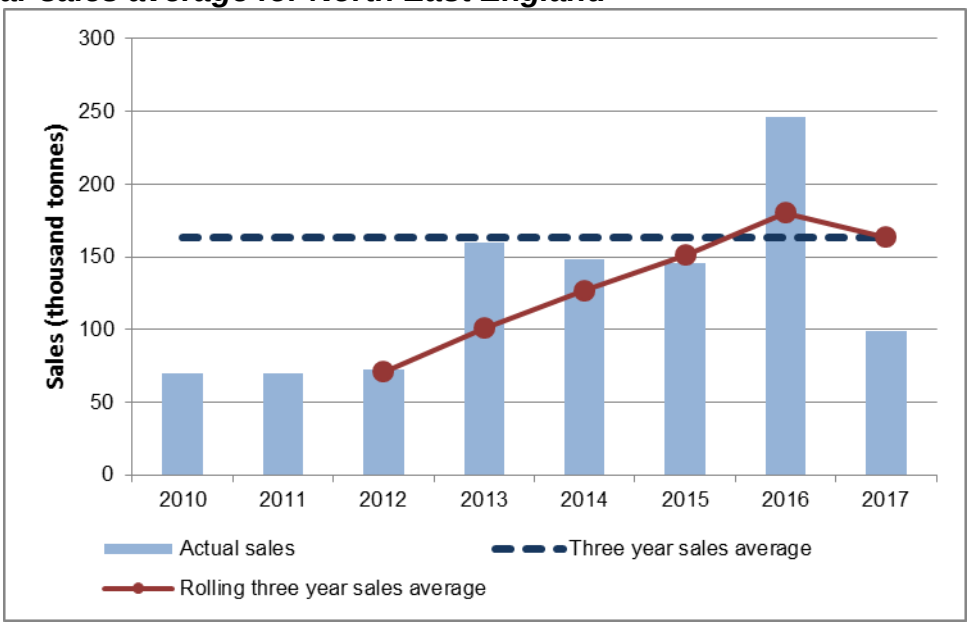
Table 6.2: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England, 2012 to 2017 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
2012	0	0	0	73	**73**
2013	0	#	0	#	**160**
2014	0	#	0	#	**148**
2015	0	#	0	#	**145**
2016	0	0	0	#	**246**
2017	0	0	0	#	**98**
Three year sales average (2015-2017)	**0**	**#**	**0**	**#**	**163**

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

6.5 A comparison between the three year sales average for 2015 to 2017 and actual sales is shown in Figure 6.3. The three year average of crushed rock sales average from North East England is 163,000 tonnes. The decrease in sales in 2017 compared to those in 2016 mean that the sales recorded in 2017 are below the three year sales average. Prior to 2017, the general pattern shows increasing sales, which is considered to be as a result of an increase in construction activity following the economic downturn and operators without igneous rock quarries in North East England supplying this mineral from other sources.

Figure 6.3: Comparison of actual sales of crushed rock imported by sea and the three year sales average for North East England



6.6 The sales of crushed rock imported by sea by broad end-use product categories are shown in Table 6.4. 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. In 2017 coated roadstone represents the main end-uses for crushed rock imported via wharves in North East England in 2016.

Table 6.4: Sales of crushed rock imported by sea for aggregate use in North East England by mineral resource and end-use, 2017 (tonnes)

	Total crushed rock
Coated roadstone	15,702
Roadstone to be coated	82,771
Uncoated roadstone (Type 1 and Type 2)	0
Uncoated roadstone (surface chippings)	0
Rail ballast	0
Concrete aggregate	0
Other screened/graded	0
Armour/gabion stone	0
Other constructional use	0
Total	**98,473**

7. Recycled and secondary aggregates

7.1 National planning policy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, encourages 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).

7.2 The 2017 aggregates monitoring survey collected data on sales of recycled and secondary materials for aggregate use. This involved surveying the operators of 'fixed' construction and demolition recycling sites and secondary aggregates producers in North East England. The figures should, be treated with some degree of caution as not all producers in North East England responded to the survey and have thus not been included in the figures. In addition, the survey does not include mobile crushers and screens which are known to make a significant contribution in terms of the quantities of construction and demolition waste recycled for aggregate uses.

7.3 In North East England recycled aggregates are produced from construction and demolition projects and secondary aggregates are produced from industrial by-products. Secondary aggregates are produced from pulverised fuel ash and furnace bottom ash at the Lynemouth Power Station in Northumberland (although this site did not produce aggregates in 2017), ash from the Energy for Waste Plant at Haverton Hill on Teesside and materials originating from the steelworks at Redcar. Table 6.1 records recycled and secondary aggregate sales in North East England of over 1.3 million tonnes in 2017.

7.4 Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates from North East England in 2016 are at a similar level to those in the previous monitoring periods but have increased from 2015. The deficiencies with the data make it difficult to analyse these trends in any detail.

7.5 Observations are that the economic downturn resulted in a reduction in construction activity and also resulted in a number of sites in North East England ceasing production of recycled aggregates and this has had an impact on the level of sales recorded by the survey. It is also noted that there were no sales of ash from Lynemouth Power Station in 2017 due to work taking place to convert the power station to 100% biomass-firing. Ash in storage can be extracted for use as an aggregate material.

Table 7.1: Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in North East England, 2017 (thousand tonnes)

	County Durham	Northumber-land	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
Construction and demolition waste	19.3	119.0	48.9	270.8	**460.7**
Road planings	42.0	5.0	0.0	16.1	**81.8**
Spent railway track ballast	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	**20.0**
Colliery spoil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Furnace Bottom Ash (Power stations)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Pulverised Fuel Ash (Power stations)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Incinerator Bottom Ash (Energy from Waste)	0.0	0.0	214.6	0.0	**214.6**
Slag: Blast furnace and basic oxygen furnace	0.0	0.0	600.0	0.0	**600.0**
Spent foundry sand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Waste glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Total	61.3	124.0	863.5	328.2	**1,377.2**

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

8.1 The purpose of this section of the report is to identify major construction projects and significant developments that will have a significant influence on the demand for primary aggregates and recycled and secondary aggregates from sites in North East England. Table 8.1 provides a summary of current and planned projects that are considered to be of significance.

Table 8.1: Major construction projects and significant developments of note that could influence demand for aggregates

Project	Location	Details	Timeframe
Completed projects or currently underway:			
A1 upgrade at Lobley Hill	Gateshead	Upgrade of two junctions to include new parallel road links between the junctions and three lanes in each direction.	Construction commenced in summer 2014 and was completed in summer 2016.
Morpeth Northern Bypass	Morpeth, Northumberland	3.8 km of new single carriageway road.	Construction commenced in spring 2015 and was completed in April 2017.
A1 Leeming to Barton	North Yorkshire	12 mile section of dual carriageway to be replaced with a new three lane motorway.	Construction commenced in 2014 and completed in 2018.
A19 Silverlink junction improvements	North Tyneside	Upgrading of A19/A1058 junction to provide a three level interchange.	Construction commenced in 2016. Completion by March 2019.
Planned projects or projects yet to commence:			
A1 dualling in Northumberland	Northumberland	Upgrade 13 miles of existing single carriageway to dual carriageway between Morpeth and Felton and Alnwick and North Charlton.	Construction could start in 2020 (Morpeth to Felton) and 2023 (Alnwick to North Charlton).
A19 Testos and Downhill junction improvements	South Tyneside	It is planned to raise the A19 above the A184 on a flyover.	Construction could start in 2019 and be complete by 2021.
International Advanced Manufacturing Park (IAMP)	South Tyneside and Sunderland	Development of manufacturing site on 100 hectares of land to the north of the Nissan car manufacturing plant.	Development Consent Order expected to be submitted in 2018.

Project	Location	Details	Timeframe
A66 dualling	North Yorkshire, County Durham and Cumbria	Upgrade 15 miles of existing single carriageway to dual carriageway between A1(M) at Scotch Corner and M6 at Penrith.	Announcement made in 2016 Autumn Statement. No dates available.
A1 Brunton to Scotswood widening	Newcastle upon Tyne	Widening to create three narrow lanes.	Construction to start 2020.
A1 Birtley to Coal House widening	Gateshead	Widening of A1 to provide three lane carriageway and replacement of railway bridge.	Construction to commence Spring 2020.
A19 Norton to Wynyard widening	Stockton on Tees	Widening of existing carriageway to provide additional lane in both directions.	Work could commence Spring 2020 and be completed by Spring 2022.
Teesside Combined Cycle Power Plant	Redcar and Cleveland	Construction of a gas fired power station with an output of up to 1,700 MWe.	Development Consent Order application submitted November 2017. Currently subject to examination.
York Potash Harbour Facilities	Redcar and Cleveland	Construction of wharf facilities to handle polyhalite from a planned mine in North Yorkshire.	Consent granted. Construction is expected to commence in 2019.

8.2 The projects or developments that were taking place from 2014 onwards have contributed to the overall increase in sales when compared to sales in 2013. The scale of the projects identified in Table 8.1 are considered to be of a similar scale to projects that have taken place during the previous ten year period and in turn are considered to have a similar demand to that experienced over that period. Nonetheless it is considered that these projects or developments will contribute to sales over and above those experienced during the recent economic downturn. Projects such as the A1 dualling in Northumberland and the A66 dualling in North Yorkshire, County Durham and Cumbria is likely to result in increased supply from quarries in the north of Northumberland and the south of County Durham respectively during construction.

8.3 Outside of North East England, work to upgrade a 12 mile section of dual carriageway on the A1 road between Leeming and Barton in North Yorkshire to a new three lane motorway has been ongoing. Construction work commenced in 2014 and was completed in 2018. This major road scheme has been partially supplied by quarries in the south of County Durham, including those on the A66 corridor, which are geographically close to this infrastructure project in North Yorkshire.

9. Local Aggregate Assessments

9.1 Mineral Planning Authorities are required to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment. This section of the monitoring report reports on the status of the LAAs for each of the Mineral Planning Authorities in North East England and the provision for aggregates made within them.

Purpose of a Local Aggregate Assessment

9.2 National Planning Practice Guidance advises that a Local Aggregate Assessment should contain three elements:

- A forecast of the demand for aggregates based on the rolling average of ten years sales data and other relevant local information;
- an analysis of all aggregate supply options, including land-won resources, recycled aggregates, secondary aggregates, marine aggregates and imports/exports; and
- an assessment of the balance between demand and supply, and the economic and environmental opportunities and constraints that might influence the situation.

The LAA should then conclude if there is a shortage or a surplus of supply to meet demand and, if the former, how this is being addressed.

Local Aggregate Assessments in North East England

9.3 A summary of Local Aggregate Assessments in North East England is provided in Table 8.1. The Mineral Planning Authorities in County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear have worked together to produce a Joint Local Aggregate Assessment and the five Tees Valley authorities have also worked together to produce a Joint Local Aggregate Assessment, which are updated on an annual basis.

Provision for aggregates in the Local Aggregates Assessments for North East England

9.4 The provision for aggregates that is detailed in the Local Aggregate Assessments is summarised in Table 8.1 below. For the Mineral Planning Authorities in County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear, the suggested provision has been based on the three year sales average recognising the increase in demand in recent years compared to the period from 2008 to 2013. In Tees Valley the level of provision is as set out in the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted September 2011).

Table 9.1: Local Aggregate Assessment progress and provision for aggregates supply in North East England

Sub-area	Mineral Planning Authority	LAA date	LAA figure		Calculation method
			Crushed rock	Sand and gravel	
County Durham	Durham County Council	April 2018	2,805,000 tonnes	285,000 tonnes	Three year sales average (2014 to 2016)
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	April 2018	1,451,000 tonnes	428,000 tonnes	Three year sales average (2014 to 2016)
	Northumberland National Park Authority				
Tees Valley	Darlington Borough Council	November 2017 (version submitted to North East AWP)	187,500 tonnes	175,000 tonnes	Based on recommended sub-regional apportionment of the national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision (2005 to 2020)
	Hartlepool Borough Council				
	Middlesbrough Borough Council				
	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council				
	Stockton on Tees Borough Council				
Tyne and Wear	Gateshead Council	April 2018	361,000 tonnes	230,000 tonnes	Three year sales average (2014 to 2016)
	Newcastle City Council				
	North Tyneside Council				
	South Tyneside Council				
	Sunderland City Council				
North East England	-	-	4,804,500 tonnes	1,118,000 tonnes	Total annual provision in LAAs in North East England

Contribution to meeting local and national needs

9.5 For North East England, the combined figures in Local Aggregate Assessments make provision for 4.8 million tonnes of crushed rock per annum and 1.12 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum.

9.6 When compared with the published sub-national guidelines for North East England (see Table 2.1), the combined provision in the LAAs is 25.5% (382,000 tonnes) below the guideline for sand and gravel and 22.3% (1,383,000 tonnes) below the guideline for crushed rock.

9.7 The provision figures do exceed the ten year sales average figures. For crushed rock the provision would exceed the ten year sales average by 17.5% and for sand and gravel such provision would exceed the ten year sales average by 32.2%. Based upon the provision set out in the Local Aggregate Assessments, the landbank of permitted reserves at 31 December 2017 for sand and gravel is 17.8 years and 45.9 years for crushed rock.

9.8 The North East Aggregates Working Party therefore recognises that the contribution from North East England is currently below the levels of provision in the sub-national guidelines. However, the monitoring data available indicates that there is no undue reliance on imports of aggregates and a contribution is made to meeting wider needs and, when taken as a whole, the landbanks do not indicate a shortfall in supply.

10. Development Plans

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

County Durham

10.2 **Durham County Council**, a unitary authority, is preparing a Local Plan for County Durham. This plan will incorporate strategic policies on minerals extraction and strategic mineral site allocations. A complimentary 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.

10.3 Preparation of a new Local Plan commenced in 2016 with consultation on Issues and Options taking place between July and August 2016 and Preferred Options between June and August 2018. Consultation on the publication draft is expected to commence in January 2019 with submission to the Secretary of State in June 2019. It is anticipated that the County Durham Plan will be adopted in July 2020. Early engagement work on the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document is programmed to commence in 2019.

Northumberland

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

10.5 **Northumberland National Park Authority** adopted a Core Strategy and Development Policies document in March 2009. This document includes a policy on mineral extraction. Work is ongoing to review the Core Strategy and Development Policies document as a part of a consolidated Local Plan. Consultation on issue papers took place in Spring 2017, a policy options paper in Autumn 2017 and a Preferred Options document in Summer 2018. A publication draft of the plan is programmed for consultation in March 2019 with submission to the Secretary of State for examination in Summer 2019.

10.6 **Northumberland County Council** is currently preparing a Local Plan. Consultation on a Draft Local Plan was undertaken between 4 July 2018 and 15 August 2018. Consultation on a Publication Draft of the Local Plan is programmed to commence at the end of January 2019 prior to the expected submission to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for independent

examination in May 2018. It is anticipated that the Local Plan will be adopted in March 2020. Prior to this a Core Strategy was being prepared but this was withdrawn from examination by the council in July 2017.

Tees Valley

10.7 The five mineral planning authorities in the Tees Valley sub-area (**Darlington Borough Council**, **Hartlepool Borough Council**, **Middlesbrough Borough Council**, **Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council** and **Stockton on Tees Borough Council**) have produced Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents for the Tees Valley area. The Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document and the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites Development Plan Document were adopted in September 2011. There are currently no proposals to undertake a review of these documents.

Tyne and Wear

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

- **Gateshead Council** adopted a Joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan document in March 2015. This document was prepared in collaboration with Newcastle City Council and covers the administrative area of the two authorities. Gateshead Council is now working on an allocations and development management policies document titled ‘Making Spaces for Growing Places’. Consultation on a draft document took place between 30 October 2017 and 10 December 2017. Consultation on the publication draft document took place from 29 October 2018 to 9 December 2018. Submission to the Secretary of State is programmed for February 2019 and adoption is expected to be in October 2019. The document includes policies for minerals development policies and a policy to safeguard the wharf on the River Tyne at Gateshead.

- **Newcastle City Council** adopted a Joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan document in March 2015. This document was prepared in collaboration with Gateshead Council and covers the administrative area of the two authorities. Newcastle City Council are now progressing a Development and Allocations document. Consultation on a draft plan took place in October and November 2017 and consultation on a publication draft took place between 5 October 2018 and 16 November 2018. Submission to the Secretary of State for examination is programmed for April 2019.

- **North Tyneside Council** adopted a Local Plan in July 2017 following submission to the Secretary of State in June 2016 and examination hearings in November 2016. The plan includes a strategic minerals policy.

- **South Tyneside Council** adopted a Core Strategy in June 2007, a document containing criteria-based policies for development management in December 2011 and a Site Allocations document in April 2012. Work is now underway to review these documents as part of Local Plan document. Consultation on key issues and options took place between February and April 2013, potential growth scenarios in summer 2015 and on the draft Strategic Land Review between May and July 2016. A draft Local Plan will be published for consultation in Spring 2019.

- **Sunderland City Council** is preparing a Core Strategy and Development Plan document to include strategic policies, allocations and development management policies. A draft document was published for consultation from 7 August 2017 to 4 October 2017 and consultation on a Publication Draft took place between 15 June 2018 and 27 July 2018. The Plan will be submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government before the end of December 2018.

Appendix 1: Primary aggregates producing sites included in the Monitoring Report

This appendix details the sites that have been included in the aggregates sales and/or reserve figures in this report. The sites included are those that were active during 2017 (i.e. were in production during 2017) or were inactive during 2017 (i.e. not in production during 2017 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 2017; and
- Inactive: Not in production during 2017 but has either been worked in the past or has yet to be worked and has a valid planning permission for extraction.

The site operator details are correct as at 31 December 2017.

QUARRIES

Quarries in County Durham sub-area

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2017	Mineral	Status in 2017
Bishop Middleham Quarry	Ferryhill NZ 328 326	Durham County Council	Thompsons of Prudhoe	Magnesian limestone	Active
Broadwood Quarry	Frosterley NZ 035 365	Durham County Council	Breedon	Carboniferous limestone	Active
Cornforth Quarry (East and West)	West Cornforth NZ 325 344	Durham County Council	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	Inactive
Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry	Coxhoe NZ 347 352	Durham County Council	Breedon	Magnesian limestone	Active
Crime Rigg Quarry	Sherburn Hill NZ 346 416	Durham County Council	Breedon	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active
Heights Quarry	Westgate NY 925 388	Durham County Council	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous limestone	Active
Hulands Quarry	Bowes NZ 016 140	Durham County Council	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous limestone	Active
Hummerbeck Quarry	West Auckland NZ 194 259	Durham County Council	Hall Construction	Sand and gravel	Inactive (yet to begin)
Kilmond Wood Quarry	Bowes NZ 024 134	Durham County Council	Kearton Farms	Carboniferous limestone	Active
Low Harperley Quarry	Wolsingham NZ 112 356	Durham County Council	Breedon	Sand and gravel	Active

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2017	Mineral	Status in 2017
Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry	Middleton in Teesdale NY 872 282	Durham County Council	CEMEX	Igneous rock	Active
Old Quarrington Quarry	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Durham County Council	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active
Running Waters Quarry	Bowburn NZ 334 403	Durham County Council	Breedon	Magnesian limestone	Inactive
Thrislington Quarry	Ferryhill NZ 317 322	Durham County Council	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active
Witch Hill Quarry	Bowburn NZ 345 397	Durham County Council	Breedon	Magnesian limestone	Inactive

Quarries in Northumberland sub-area

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2017	Mineral	Status in 2017
Barrasford Quarry	Barrasford NY 913 743	Northumberland County Council	Tarmac	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active
Belford (Easington) Quarry	Belford NU 130 343	Northumberland County Council	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Inactive
Cocklaw Quarry	Wall NY 931 701	Northumberland County Council	Tynedale Roadstone	Carboniferous limestone	Inactive (yet to begin)
Cragmill Quarry	Belford NU 108 346	Northumberland County Council	CEMEX	Igneous rock	Active
Divethill Quarry	Great Bavington NY 978 795	Northumberland County Council	CEMEX	Igneous rock	Active
Ebchester (Broadoak) Quarry	Ebchester NZ 100 564	Northumberland County Council	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active
Haughton Strother Quarry	Humshaugh NY 897 740	Northumberland County Council	Thompsons of Prudhoe	Sand and gravel	Active
Harden Quarry	Biddlestone NY 959 086	Northumberland National Park Authority	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Active
Hedgeley Quarry	Powburn NZ 068 180	Northumberland County Council	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	Active
Hemscott Hill Beach	Widdrington NZ 931 703	Northumberland County Council	Mr W Bell	Sand and gravel	Inactive
Howick Quarry	Longhoughton NU 238 169	Northumberland County Council	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Active

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2017	Mineral	Status in 2017
Keepershield Quarry	Humshaugh NY 895 727	Northumberland County Council	Hanson	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active
Lanton (Cheviot) Quarry	Milfield NT 954 311	Northumberland County Council	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active
Longhoughton Quarry	Longhoughton NU 232 153	Northumberland County Council	KW Purvis	Igneous rock	Active
Merryshields Quarry	Stocksfield NZ 063 617	Northumberland County Council	Thompsons of Prudhoe	Sand and gravel	Active
Mootlaw Quarry	Matfen NZ 018 755	Northumberland County Council	North Tyne Roadstone	Carboniferous limestone	Inactive
Swinburne Quarry	Colwell NZ 021 791	Northumberland County Council	Hanson	Igneous rock	Inactive
Wooperton Quarry	Wooperton NU 048 204	Northumberland County Council	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	Active

Quarries in Tees Valley sub-area (Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton on Tees)

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2017	Mineral	Status in 2017
Hart Quarry	Hartlepool NZ 475 345	Hartlepool Borough Council	Breedon	Magnesian limestone	Active
Hartlepool Beach	Hartlepool NZ 540 270	Hartlepool Borough Council	Unknown	Sand	Inactive
Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry	Stockton on Tees NZ 415 245	Stockton on Tees Borough Council	CEMEX	Sand and gravel	Inactive

Quarries in Tyne and Wear sub-area (Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland)

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2017	Mineral	Status in 2017
Marsden Quarry	Whitburn NZ 406 642	South Tyneside Council	Owen Pugh	Magnesian limestone	Active
Eppleton Quarry	Hetton-le-Hole NZ 360 482	Sunderland City Council	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian limestone and sand	Active

WHARVES

Wharves in the Northumberland sub-area

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2017	Mineral	Status in 2017
Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)	Cambois NZ 309 827	Northumberland County Council	Breedon	Sand and gravel	Active
Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)	Cambois NZ 309 827	Northumberland County Council	Aggregate Industries	Igneous rock	Active

Wharves in the Tees Valley sub-area (Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton on Tees)

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2017	Mineral	Status in 2017
Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 509 202	Middlesbrough Borough Council	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active
Billingham (Able) Wharf	Billingham NZ 479 214	Stockton on Tees Borough Council	CEMEX	Sand and gravel	Inactive

Wharves in the Tyne and Wear sub-area (Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland)

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2017	Mineral	Status in 2017
Gateshead Wharf	Gateshead NZ 265 638	Gateshead Council	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Inactive

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2017	Mineral	Status in 2017
Hayhole Road Wharf	North Shields NZ 344 661	North Tyneside Council	Northumbrian Roads / Stema Shipping	Igneous rock	Active
Howdon Wharf	North Shields NZ 335 661	North Tyneside Council	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Inactive
Jarrow Wharf	South Shields NZ 335 657	South Tyneside Council	CEMEX	Sand and gravel	Active
Port of Tyne	South Shields NZ 350 655	South Tyneside Council	Aggregate Industries	Igneous rock	Inactive
Sunderland (Greenwells Quay) Wharf	Sunderland NZ 409 579	Sunderland City Council	Northumbrian Roads	Sand and gravel and igneous rock	Inactive

Appendix 2: List of fixed sites producing recycled and secondary aggregates

The fixed recycled and secondary aggregates sites included in the recycled and secondary aggregates figures from the 2017 aggregates monitoring survey are detailed below.

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2017	Status in 2017	Materials
County Durham:	Aycliffe Quarry	Aycliffe NZ 290 222	John Wade Group	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Constantine Farm	Crook NZ 172 336	W Marley	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Heights Quarry	Westgate NY 925 388	Aggregate Industries	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Hulands Quarry	Bowes NZ 016 140	Aggregate Industries	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Old Brickworks	Tanfield NZ 194 548	Ken Thomas	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Old Quarrington Quarry	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Tarmac	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Thrislington Quarry	West Cornforth NZ 317 322	Tarmac	Inactive	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
Northumberland:	Barrington Industrial Estate	Bedlington NZ 264 836	Remondis	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Linton Transfer Station	Linton NZ 262 914	R Thornton	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2017	Status in 2017	Materials
	Longhoughton (Ratcleugh) Quarry	Longhoughton NU 232 153	Purvis	Inactive	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Lynemouth Power Station	Lynemouth NZ 305 901	Lynemouth Power	Active	Power station waste – furnace bottom ash and pulverised fuel ash
	Thornbrough Quarry	Corbridge NZ 008 635	W & M Thompson	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	9 West Sleekburn Industrial Estate	Bedlington NZ 277 847	HFF Civil Engineering	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
Tees Valley:	Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 515 527	Tarmac	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Haverton Hill EfW Facility	Stockton on Tees NZ 480 225	SUEZ	Active	Incinerator bottom ash
	Teesport	Redcar NZ 538 228	Tarmac	Active	Blast furnace slag
Tyne and Wear:	Hudson Dock	Sunderland NZ 414 572	Northumbrian Roads	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste; Road planings
	Longshank Lane	Birtley NZ 263 565	North East Concrete	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Marsden Quarry	Whitburn NZ 406 642	Owen Pugh	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Newburn	Newcastle NZ 185 643	MGL Group	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2017	Status in 2017	Materials
	Springwell Quarry	Washington NZ 283 586	W & M Thompson	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Stephenson Street	Willington Quay NZ 324 661	G O'Brien	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Appendix 3: Planning applications for primary aggregates extraction

The planning applications granted, refused or withdrawn in North East England during 2017 and the planning applications awaiting a decision at 31 December 2017 are detailed below.

The table includes those applications seeking consent for reserves that currently do not have planning permission for extraction and are therefore not currently included in the landbank. Further applications of note are provided below the table and this includes, for example, applications to extend the time limits of current extraction or periodic reviews of existing permissions. These applications involve sites with reserves that are already included in the landbanks by virtue of their current planning permissions.

Site name and location	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator / Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of application	Submitted	Decision
County Durham:							
Hawthorn Quarry Seaham (NZ 435 464)	Durham County Council	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	4,000,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	10 May 2000	Pending at 31 December 2017
Harrow and Ashy Bank Quarry Eastgate (NY 956 395)	Durham County Council	Tarmac	Carboniferous limestone	3,750,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	24 May 2007	Pending at 31 December 2017
Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry Coxhoe (NZ 347 352)	Durham County Council	Hope Construction Materials	Permian sand	1,400,000	Extension to existing site (and extension of time for existing limestone reserve)	13 April 2016	Withdrawn 16 March 2017
Tuthill Quarry Haswell (NZ 390 424)	Durham County Council	Owen Pugh	Magnesian limestone	2,500,000	New site (reopening of previously worked quarry)	8 February 2017	Pending at 31 December 2017

Site name and location	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator / Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of application	Submitted	Decision
Northumberland:							
Wooperton Quarry Wooperton (NU 048 204)	Northumberland County Council	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	500,000	Extension to existing site	6 October 2017	Pending at 31 December 2017
Tees Valley:							
No relevant planning applications were either granted or refused in 2017 or were pending a decision at 31 December 2017. See note on Stockton Quarry below.							
Tyne and Wear:							
Crawcrook Quarry Gateshead (NZ 138 637)	Gateshead Council	SITA UK and CEMEX	Sand and gravel	550,000	Extension to existing site	26 September 1997	Pending at 31 December 2017

Other planning applications of note:

- Durham County Council – An application to extend the time at Thrislington Quarry (submitted 16 January 2015) and an application to extend the time at Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry (submitted 10 April 2017) were pending determination at 31 December 2017. In addition, there were periodic reviews for Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry (submitted November 2011), Running Waters Quarry (submitted 18 September 2012) and Witch Hill (submitted December 2015) pending determination by Durham County Council at 31 December 2017.

- Northumberland County Council – A periodic review at Hemscott Hill (submitted 22 February 2012) was pending determination at 31 December 2017.

- Stockton on Tees Borough Council – An application to extend the time limit at Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry was submitted on 24 July 2015 and was pending determination at 31 December 2017. It is understood that this site contains sand and gravel reserves of 1.28 million tonnes.

Appendix 4: Key milestones and progress with local minerals plan documents

The key milestones for the preparation of local minerals plan documents in North East England, as at 30 November 2018 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 Hearings	Adoption	Comments
Durham County Council	County Durham Plan	Issues and options – June and July 2016 Preferred options – July 2018	January 2019	June 2019	September 2019 (strategic issues) and February 2020 (site allocations)	July 2020	Revised Local Development Scheme approved in November 2017.
	Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations	To be confirmed.	November 2019	March 2020	July 2020	December 2020	
Northumberland County Council	Local Plan	Spring 2018 consultation – 28 March to 2 May 2018 Draft Local Plan – July to August 2018.	January 2018	May 2019	September 2019	March 2020	Revised Local Development Scheme approved in April 2018. Core Strategy withdrawn from examination on 7 July 2018. The Council are preparing a Local Plan as detailed and are no longer proceeding with the Core Strategy.

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination Hearings	Adoption	Comments
Northumberland National Park Authority	Local Plan	Issues – February to April 2017 Policy Options – October to December 2017 Preferred Options – July to September 2018	March to May 2019	June to August 2019	Autumn 2019	December 2019	The Core Strategy and Development Policies document was adopted in March 2009. Work is progressing to review this as a consolidated Local Plan. Local Development Scheme revised March 2018.
Tees Valley authorities (Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees Borough Councils)	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. No current proposals to review these DPDs.
	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)	

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination Hearings	Adoption	Comments
Gateshead Council	Joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan	Early engagement – January 2011, September 2011 and June 2012.	September 2013	February 2014	June to July 2014 and reconvened in October 2014	26 March 2015	Gateshead and Newcastle councils have prepared a joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan. Strategic policies for minerals are included in this document.
	Allocations and Policies Document ('Making Spaces for Growing Places')	Draft Plan – October to December 2017.	October to December 2018	February 2019	June 2019	October 2019	
Newcastle City Council	Joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan	Early engagement – January 2011, September 2011 and June 2012.	September 2013	February 2014	June to July 2014 and reconvened in October 2014	26 March 2015	Gateshead and Newcastle councils have prepared a joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan. Strategic policies for minerals are included in this document.
	Development and Allocations Document	Early engagement – January 2017 Draft Plan – October to November 2017	October to November 2018	April 2019	Summer 2019	Winter 2019	

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination Hearings	Adoption	Comments
North Tyneside Council	Local Plan	Issues and Options – December 2006; Preferred Options – July 2010; Consultation draft – November 2013.	2 November to 14 December 2015	30 June 2016	November 2016	July 2017	Adopted 20 July 2017.
South Tyneside Council	Local Plan	Issues and Options – February 2013 Growth options and strategic land review – May and June 2016.	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	The Core Strategy was adopted in June 2007, the Development Management Policies DPD in December 2011 and the Site Specific Allocations DPD in March 2012. Work is now taking place to review these documents as a single Local Plan document. The Local Development Scheme is currently being reviewed and the milestones for Publication through to adoption will be confirmed in due course.
Sunderland City Council	Core Strategy and Development Plan	Draft Plan – 7 August to 4 October 2017	15 June to 27 July 2018	December 2018	May 2019	2019	Revised Local Development Scheme approved January 2018.

Source: Mineral Planning Authorities

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

Chair:
Claire Teasdale

Technical secretary:
Kevin Tipple

Central Government representative:
Department for Communities and Local Government – Vicky Engelke

Mineral Planning Authority representatives:
Darlington Borough Council – David Nelson
Durham County Council – Jason Mckewon
Gateshead Council – Chris Carr
Hartlepool Borough Council – Ryan Cowley
Middlesbrough Borough Council – Charlton Gibben
Newcastle City Council – Jon Rippon
North Tyneside Council – Laura Craddock
Northumberland County Council – Kevin Tipple
Northumberland National Park Authority – Clive Coyne
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council – Rebecca Wren
South Tyneside Council – Rachel Cooper
Sunderland City Council – Louise Sloan
Stockton on Tees Council – Jane Palmer

Marine planning representative:
Marine Management Organisation – TBC

Aggregates industry representatives:
Aggregates Industries UK – Geoff Storey
British Aggregates Association (and Breedon) – Michael Hodges
CEMEX UK Marine – Graham Singleton
CEMEX UK Operations – Mark Kelly
Hanson Aggregates – Tom Brown
Mineral Products Association – Nick Horsley
Tarmac Limited – Matthew Pixton

Membership as at 1 December 2018. Full contact details are available on request from the technical secretary.