North East England Aggregates Working Party

Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2019

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Executive Summary

This report has been prepared by the North East England Aggregates Working Party and presents statistical information on sales of aggregate minerals from North East England in 2019 and the permitted reserves of aggregate minerals at 31 December 2019. 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 England Aggregates Working Party

- The North East England 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 England 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 2019 were 6.7 million tonnes. Sales included 5.5 million tonnes of crushed rock and 1.2 million tonnes of sand and gravel. 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 633,000 tonnes of marine dredged sand and gravel were recorded. The survey also recorded sales of 245,000 tonnes of crushed rock from wharves in North East England in 2019 that were imported via sea.

- At 31 December 2019, North East England had 16.8 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves and 198 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserves.

Table ES1: Primary aggregates sales from quarries and wharves in North East England, 2010 to 2019 (thousand tonnes)

Year	Crushed rock	Sand and gravel	**Total primary aggregates from quarries**	Marine sand and gravel	**Total primary aggregates**	Crushed rock imported by sea*
2010	3,469	757	**4,226**	678	**4,904**	-
2011	3,433	869	**4,302**	509	**4,811**	-
2012	3,181	713	**3,894**	491	**4,385**	73
2013	3,569	716	**4,285**	451	**4,736**	160
2014	4,162	873	**5,035**	537	**5,572**	148
2015	4,533	917	**5,450**	595	**6,045**	145
2016	5,356	972	**6,328**	499	**6,827**	246
2017	4,808	955	**5,763**	535	**6,298**	98
2018	5,735	1,046	**6,781**	525	**7,306**	107
2019	5,468	1,187	**6,655**	633	**7,288**	245
3 year average	**5,337**	**1,063**	**6,340**	**564**	**6,964**	**150**
10 year average	**4,371**	**901**	**5,272**	**545**	**6,514**	**-**

Notes:
* - Imports of crushed rock by sea not included in total primary aggregates figure.

Table ES2: Permitted reserves and landbank of primary aggregates in North East England at 31 December 2019

Resource	Permitted reserves (million tonnes)
Crushed rock	198.0
Sand and gravel	16.8

Table ES3: Summary of crushed rock sales and reserves at quarries in North East England by Mineral Planning Authority, 2019

Sub area	Mineral Planning Authority	Reserves at end of 2018 (thousand tonnes)	Sales in 2019 (thousand tonnes)	Additional reserves granted planning permission in 2019 (thousand tonnes)	Reserves at end of 2019 (thousand tonnes)	Sites with reserves	Sites with sales	Landbank at end of 2019 based on ten year sales average (years)
County Durham	Durham County Council	122,259	3,168	3,700	111,060	13	10	43.3
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	78,520*	1,742*	3,450*	80,070*	7	6	56.3*
	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	**209,224^**	**5,468^**	**6,150**	**198,033**	**27**	**20**	**45.3**

Notes:
c - Confidential figure.
* - Includes sales or reserves for Northumberland National Park.
^ - Includes estimated sales and reserves figure for Eppleton Quarry in Sunderland.

Table ES4: Summary sand and gravel sales and reserves at quarries in North East England by Mineral Planning Authority, 2019

Sub area	Mineral Planning Authority	Reserves at end of 2018 (thousand tonnes)	Sales in 2019 (thousand tonnes)	Additional reserves granted planning permission during 2019 (thousand tonnes)	Reserves at end of 2019 (thousand tonnes)	Sites with reserves	Sites with sales	Landbank at end of 2019 based on ten year sales average (years)
County Durham	Durham County Council	6,474	625	0	5,600	5	4	18.2
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	5,104	312	0	5,585	6	5	14.7
	Northumberland National Park	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
Tees Valley	Darlington Borough Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Hartlepool Borough Council	c	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	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
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	**18,752**	**1,187**	**0**	**16,831**	**13**	**10**	**18.7**

Notes:
c - Confidential figure

Table ES5: Summary of crushed rock sales from quarries in North East England by Mineral Planning Authority, 2010 to 2019 (thousand tonnes)

Sub area	Mineral Planning Authority	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
County Durham	Durham County Council	2,056	1,955	1,696	2,245	2,654	2,770	2,990	2,636	3,484	3,168
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	1,188*	1,230*	1,233*	1,060*	1,171*	1,473*	1,708*	1,768*	1,641*	1,742*
	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	**3,462**	**3,433**	**3,181**	**3,569**	**4,162**	**4,533**	**5,356**	**4,808**	**5,735^**	**5,468**

Notes:
c - Confidential figure
* - Includes sales from Northumberland National Park
^ - Includes estimated sales figure for Marsden Quarry in South Tyneside

Table ES6: Summary of sand and gravel sales from quarries in North East England by Mineral Planning Authority, 2010 to 2019 (thousand tonnes)

Sub area	Mineral Planning Authority	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
County Durham	Durham County Council	164	237	199	218	276	256	322	330	446	625
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	402	450	349	320	361	420	436	405	352	312
	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	0	0	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	**757**	**869**	**713**	**716**	**873**	**917**	**972**	**955**	**1,047**	**1,187**

Notes:
c - Confidential figure

Planning applications for the extraction of primary aggregates

- Approvals – Planning permission was granted for the extraction of additional reserves of crushed rock at three sites in North East England in 2019. These are:
    - Heights Quarry in County Durham, - An extension to the existing site (3.7 million tonnes of Carboniferous limestone);
    - Divethill Quarry in Northumberland - An extension to the extraction area within the existing site boundary (700,000 tonnes of igneous rock): and
    - Longhoughton Quarry in Northumberland - An extension to the existing site (1,600,000 tonnes of igneous rock and 125,000 tonnes of the overlying Carboniferous limestone).

  No planning applications for the extraction of additional reserves of sand and gravel were granted planning permission in 2019.

- Refusals – No planning applications for the extraction of additional reserves of primary aggregates were refused planning permission during 2019.

- Pending – Planning applications potentially involving the extraction of 10.25 million tonnes of crushed rock and 550,000 tonnes of sand and gravel were pending determination at 31 December 2019.

Table ES7: Quantities of primary aggregates subject to planning applications in North East England in 2019 (thousand tonnes)

	Crushed rock			Sand and gravel		
	Granted	Refused	Pending	Granted	Refused	Pending
County Durham	3,700	0	10,250	0	0	0
Northumberland	3,450	0	0	0	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	0	0	0	550
North East England	**6,150**	**0**	**10,250**	**0**	**0**	**550**

Recycled and secondary aggregates

- The 2019 survey of fixed construction and demolition recycling facilities and secondary aggregates producers found 845,000 tonnes of recycled and secondary aggregate were sold from North East England in 2019.
- Sources of recycled and secondary aggregates included construction, demolition and excavation wastes, spent road planings, and ash from the Haverton Hill Energy from Waste Plant on Teesside.
- This recycled and secondary aggregates sales figure should be treated with some degree of caution as not all producers in North East England responded to the survey and the figures include some estimates of production from some sites. 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	3,037	366	Based on a three year sales average.
Northumberland	1,706	398	Based on a 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	483	228	Based on a three year sales average.
North East England	**5,413.5**	**1,167**	**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 (2018 data).*
- *Figures for Tees Valley taken from the Joint LAA for Tees Valley (2017 data).*

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 12.5% for crushed rock and 22% 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 2019 (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	1,187	901	991	Up	1,167	16,831	14.4	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	5,468	4,371	5,337	Up	5,413.5	198,033	36.5	Large landbank of permitted reserves. Limited number of sites in Tees Valley (1 active quarry) and Tyne and Wear (2 active quarries).
Marine sand and gravel	633	545	564	Up	-	-	-	2019 sales include a wharf on the River Tees not included in previous surveys.
Rock imports by sea	244	Not available	150	Up	-	-	-	Three operational sites on River Tyne and River Tees in 2019.
Recycled and secondary aggregates	845	-	-		-	-	-	Full understanding of supply and role of recycled and secondary aggregates is limited due to data issues.

1. Introduction

1.1 The North East England 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 the Ministry for Housing, 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 the North East England Aggregates Working Party cluster (see Figure 1.1). This includes seven unitary authorities, five metropolitan borough authorities and one National Park authority in four sub-regional clusters:

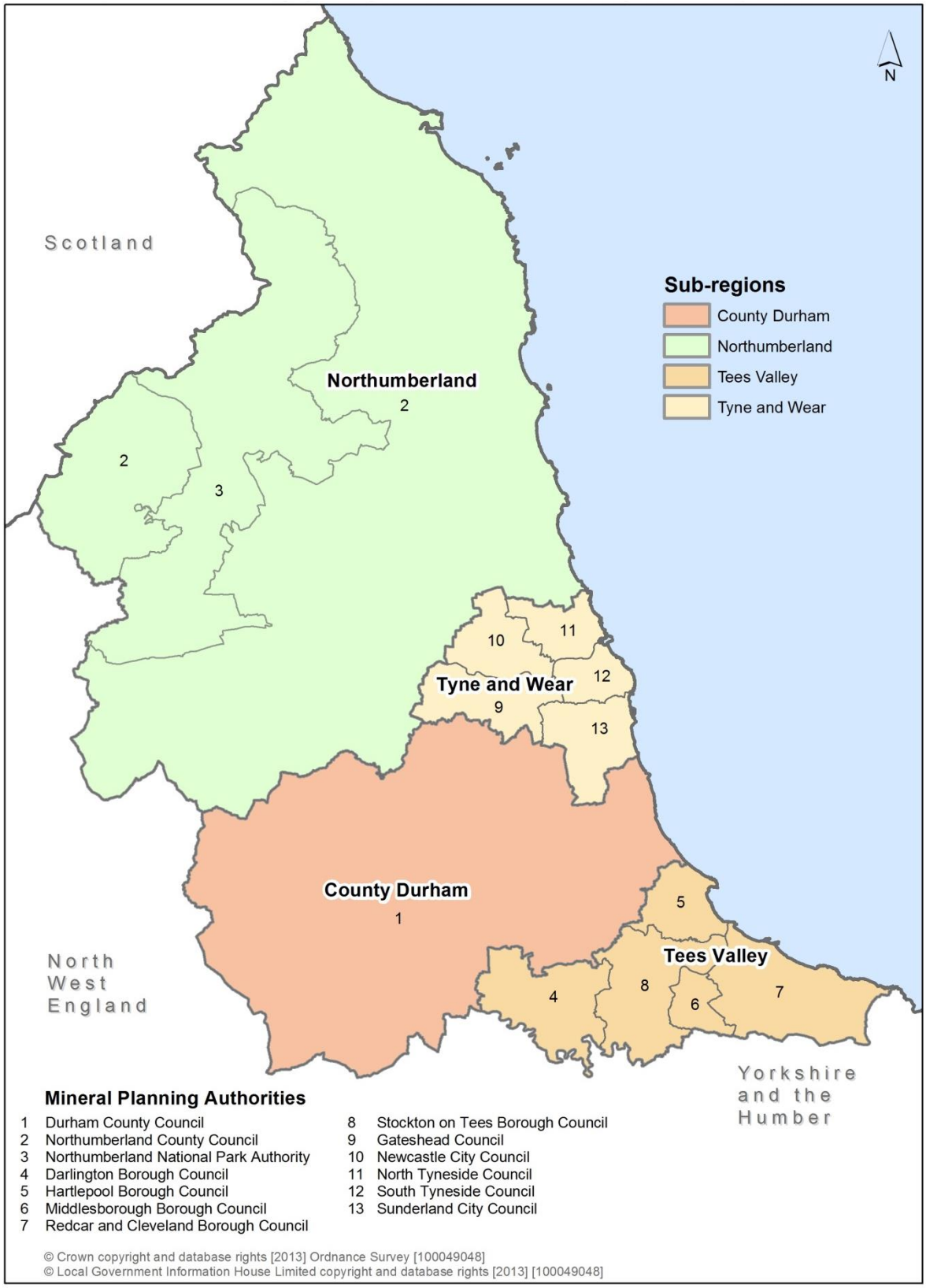
- **County Durham** (Durham County Council);
- **Northumberland** (Northumberland County Council and Northumberland National Park Authority);
- **Tees Valley** (Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and Stockton on Tees Borough 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 England Aggregates Working Party area, showing the Mineral Planning Authorities and sub-regional clusters



1.6 This report presents information for North East England on sales of primary aggregates in 2019, permitted reserves of primary aggregates as at 31 December 2019 and the quantity of aggregate minerals granted and refused planning permission in 2019. 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 England Aggregates Working Party. The Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2019 was part of a more comprehensive national survey that are usually undertaken every four years[1] by the Ministry of Housing, 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 will be published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and will be available to view on the gov.uk website.

[1] There was a five-year period between the 2019 national survey and the previous surveys in 2014 and 2009.

2. Planning policy context

2.1 Planning policy for aggregate minerals is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019[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 recent guidelines for aggregates provision were published in June 2009 and cover the period from 2005 to 2020 (see Table 2.1).

2.5 This current approach differs from the 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 February 2019 supersedes the versions from March 2012 and July 2018.

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**

Source: National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005-2020, Department for Communities and Local Government (Published 29 June 2009).

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 2019 (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.

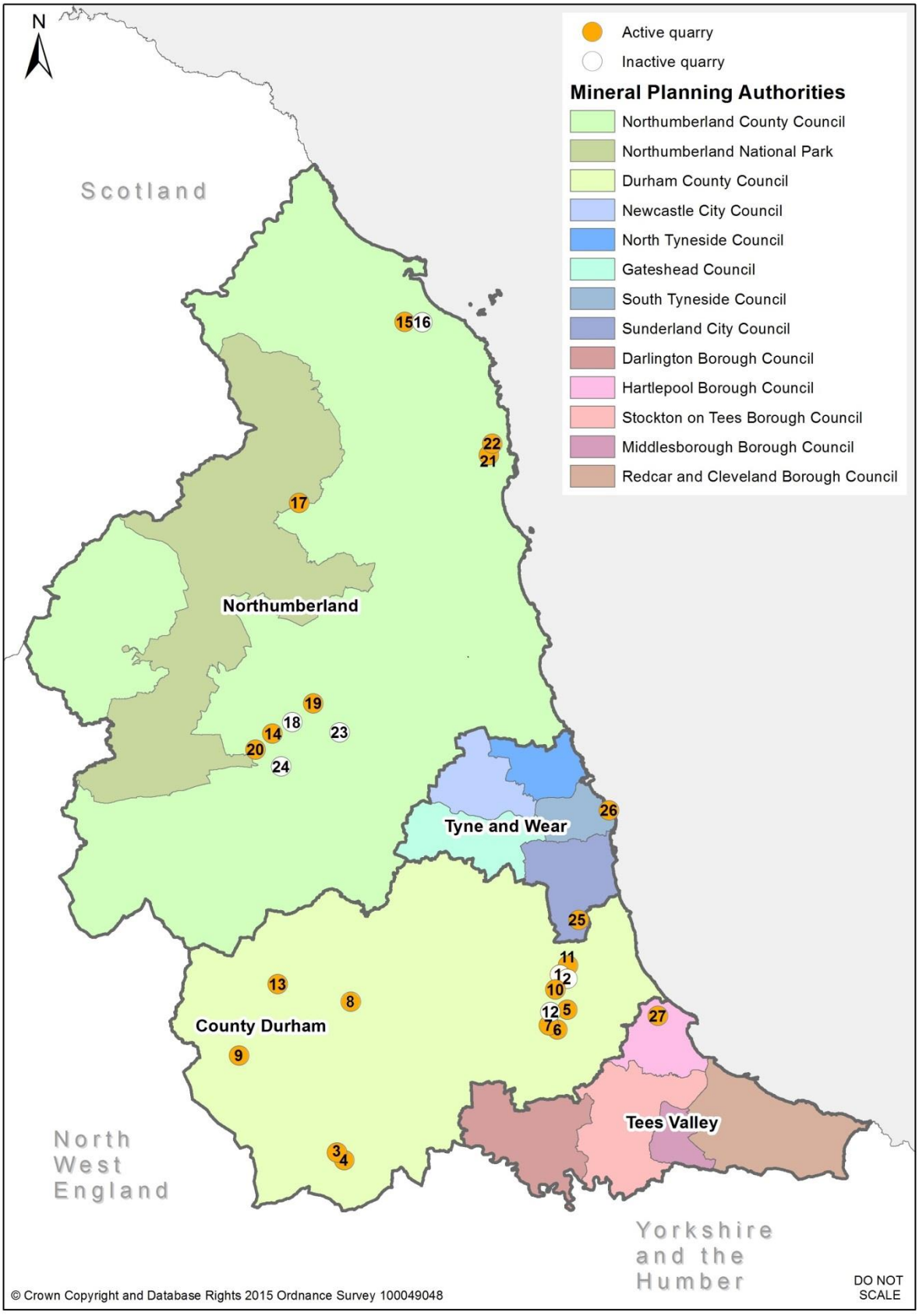
Table 3.1: Crushed rock aggregate sites in North East England, 2019

Sub-area	Active sites in 2019	Inactive sites in 2019
County Durham	• Bishop Middleham Quarry (6) • Broadwood Quarry (8) • Crime Rigg Quarry (11) • Force Garth Quarry (9) • Heights Quarry (13) • Hulands Quarry (3) • Kilmond Wood Quarry (4) • Quarrington Quarry (10) • Raisby Quarry (5) • Thrislington East Quarry and Thrislington West Quarry (7)	• Cornforth Quarry (East and West) (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 Quarry (21)	• Belford 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 2019, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 3.3. Sales from North East England in 2019 were just under 5.5 million tonnes. 57.9% of sales were from quarries in County Durham, 31.9% were from quarries in Northumberland and the remaining 10.2% of sales came 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 was 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 have increased by 53% from 2013 (3.6 million tonnes) to 2019 (5.5 million tonnes) reflecting growth in construction activity over this period.

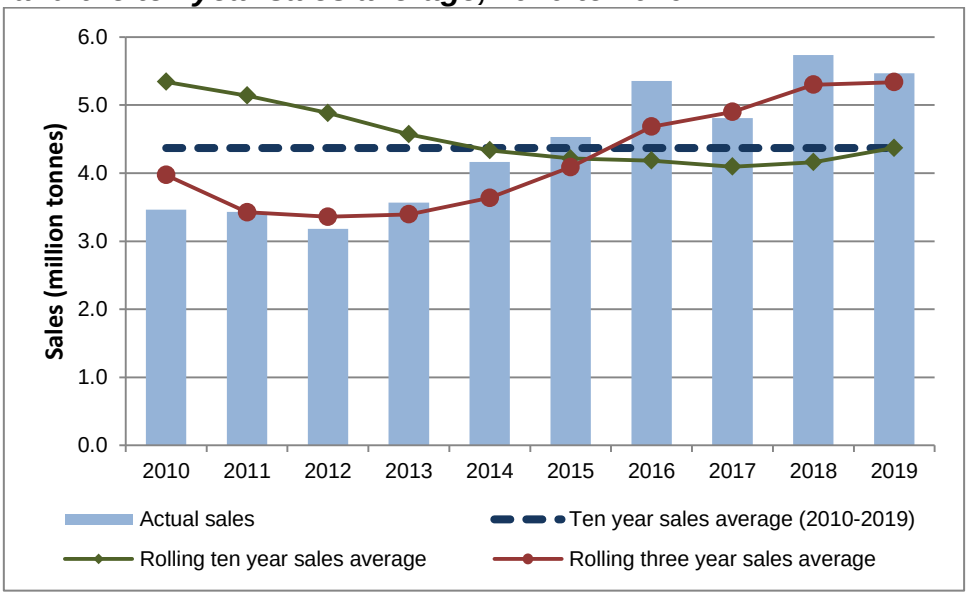
Table 3.3: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England, 2010 to 2019 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tyne and Wear	Tees Valley	**North East England**
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**
2018	3,484	1,641	#	#	**5,735**
2019	3,168	1,742	#	#	**5,468**
Ten year sales average (2010-19)	**2,565**	**1,421**	**No figure available**	**No figure available**	**4,371**
Three year sales average (2010-19)	**3,096**	**1,717**	**No figure available**	**No figure available**	**5,337**

Notes:
 # Confidential figure included in the total 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 2010 to 2019, for crushed rock from North East England is 4,371,000 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 2010 to 2019 due to this including a period (2010 to 2013) where there were depressed sales. The three year sales average for North East England (5.3 million tonnes) is above the ten year sales average (4.37 million tonnes) and this indicates that demand has increased for crushed rock aggregate in comparison to the previous years.

Figure 3.4: Comparison of actual sales of crushed rock from North East England and the ten year sales average, 2010 to 2019



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. Uncoated roadstone (34.9%), other screened and graded aggregates (22.1%), Other constructional use (15.9%), concrete aggregate (15.5%), and coated roadstone and roadstone to be coated (11.1%) represent the main end-uses for aggregates from quarries in North East England in 2019.

Table 3.5: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use in North East England by mineral resource and end-use, 2019 (tonnes)

	Carboniferous limestone	Magnesian limestone	Igneous rock	Total crushed rock
Coated roadstone	106,271	0	208,834	315,105
Roadstone to be coated	12,499	33,039	243,478	289,016
Uncoated roadstone (Type 1 and Type 2)	85,655	1,404,268	416,481	1,906,404
Uncoated roadstone (surface chippings)	0	0	10,751	10,571
Rail ballast	0	0	0	0
Concrete aggregate	336,095	317,780	194,824	848,699
Other screened/graded	161,644	506,853	538,116	1,206,613
Armour/gabion stone	15,811	5,314	2,176	23,301
Other constructional use	12,951	584,123	270,879	867,953
Unknown end use	0	0	0	0
Total	**730,926**	**2,851,377**	**1,885,539**	**5,467,842**

3.7 The national aggregate minerals survey, usually undertaken every 4 years, collects information on sales of aggregate minerals by destination. This provides information on flows of crushed rock for aggregate use to other mineral planning authority areas within North East England as well as flows to areas outside North East England. The figures should be treated with some degree of caution as the operators cannot always be sure where their products have been sold. This is particularly the case with 'collect' sales. Where it has not been possible to allocate sales to a particular area but it is known that they were sold within North East England the sales destination has been allocated as unknown but somewhere in North East England (i.e. unknown North East). Table 3.6 shows that 93% of crushed rock from sites in North East England was consumed within North East England.

Table 3.6: Destination of crushed rock for aggregate uses from quarries in North East England by sub-area and region, 2019

Destination	Source sub-area				
	County Durham	Northumber-land	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
County Durham	68.8%	3.5%	75%	-	**42.0%**
Northumberland	6.7%	68.5%	-	-	**25.6%**
Tees Valley	1.8%	1.8%	25%	-	**1.9%**
Tyne and Wear	6.8%	21.0%		69.3%	**16.9%**
Unknown North East England	-	-	-	30.7%	**6.8%**
Total North East England	**90.9%**	**94.8%**	**100%**	**100%**	**93.1%**
North West England	1.9%	1.3%	-	-	**1.5%**
Yorkshire / Humber	6.5%	0.2%	-	-	**3.8%**
East Midlands	<1%	0.7%	-	-	**0.4%**
West Midlands	-	<0.1%	-	-	**<0.1%**
East of England	<1%	-	-	-	**0.3%**
London	-	-	-	-	**-**
South East England	-	0.2%	-	-	**<0.1%**
South West England	-	-	-	-	**-**
Scotland	<1%	<1%	-	-	**<0.1%**
Wales	-	-	-	-	**-**
Mainland Europe	-	2.5%	-	-	**0.8%**

Crushed rock reserves

3.8 The permitted reserves of crushed rock for aggregate uses at quarries in North East England at 31 December 2019 were 198 million tonnes (Table 3.7). This represents a decrease in permitted reserves from 2019. The decrease in reserves is not in line with sales and this is principally as a result of a reduction in the permitted reserves at sites in County Durham. A large proportion of the permitted reserves of crushed rock in North East England are found at quarries in County Durham (56%) and Northumberland (40%), with the remaining reserves found at the sites in Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear (4%).

Table 3.7: Permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England, 2010 to 2019 (thousand tonnes)

Year*	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
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**
2018	122,259	78,520	#	#	**209,224**
2019	111,060	80,070	#	#	**198,033**

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.

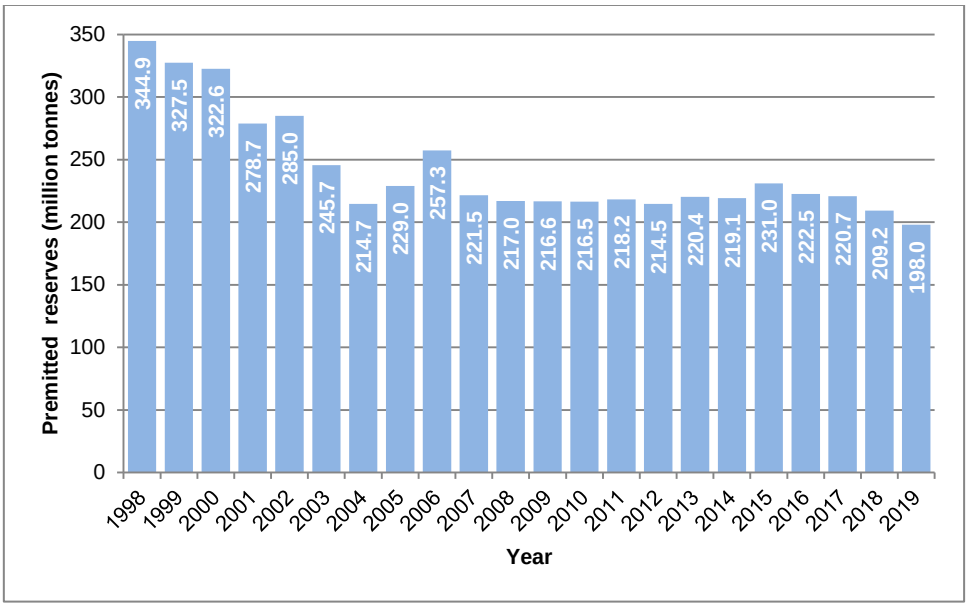
3.9 The permitted reserves of crushed rock in North East England by resource type are shown in Table 3.8. The permitted reserve figures quoted do not include those reserves within the quarries that are identified as being for non-aggregate uses. The most significant resources in terms of their contribution to the total permitted reserves in North East England are magnesian limestone (43.7%) and igneous rock (44.8%). The remaining permitted reserves are Carboniferous limestone (11.4%). The reserves of magnesian limestone are mainly concentrated in County Durham, while the reserves of igneous rock are mainly concentrated in Northumberland.

Table 3.8: Permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England by mineral resource, at 31 December 2019 (tonnes)

Carboniferous limestone	Magnesian limestone	Igneous rock	Total crushed rock
22,616,500	86,632,810	88,783,264	198,032,574

3.10 A comparison of the level of permitted reserve over the monitoring periods since 1998 is shown in Figure 3.9.

Figure 3.9: Comparison of permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England, 31 December 1998 to 31 December 2019



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 2019 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 3.10. 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 3.10: Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in North East England as at 31 December 2019

	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
Reserves at 31 December 2019 (tonnes)	111,060,181	80,069,975	#	#	**198,032,574**
Annual provision in LAA (tonnes)	3,037,000^	1,706,000^	187,500*	483,000^	**5,413,500**
Ten year sales average (tonnes)	2,565,300	1,421,400	#	#	**4,370,600**
Landbank based on LAA provision (years)	36.6	46.9	#	#	**36.5**
Landbank based on ten year sales average (years)	43.3	56.3	#	#	**45.3**

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 (version using 2018 data)
** - Figure from Joint LAA for Tees Valley (Version using 2018 data)*

Planning applications for crushed rock extraction

3.13 The North East England Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in North East England on an annual basis. Table 3.11 details the quantities of crushed rock granted or refused planning permission for extraction between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019 and the quantities in planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2019. Further detail on each of the planning applications is shown in Appendix 3.

3.14 During 2019 planning permission was granted for the extraction of additional reserves at three sites in North East England. These related to:

- Heights Quarry in County Durham - An extension to the existing site for the extraction of an additional 3.7 million tonnes of Carboniferous limestone;
- Divethill Quarry in Northumberland - An extension to the extraction area within the existing site boundary (700,000 tonnes of igneous rock): and
- Longhoughton Quarry in Northumberland - An extension to the existing site for the extraction of an additional 1,600,000 tonnes of igneous rock and 125,000 tonnes of the overlying Carboniferous limestone.

3.15 At 31 December 2019, 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 at Harrow and Ashy Bank Quarry and 4 million tonnes of magnesian limestone at Hawthorn Quarry). A third planning application in County Durham seeks planning permission for extraction at a previously worked quarry (2.5 million tonnes of magnesian limestone at Tuthill Quarry).

3.16 An additional planning application of note is a proposal to extend the time limit for extraction at Raisby Quarry in County Durham (submitted 10 April 2017) that would allow the remaining reserves at this site to be extracted, which was pending determination at 31 December 2019. As this application involves 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 3.11.

Table 3.11: Quantities of crushed rock subject to planning applications in North East England during 2019 (thousand tonnes)

	Granted	Refused	Pending at 31 December 2019
County Durham	3,700	0	10,250
Northumberland	3,450	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	0
North East England	**6,150**	**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 2019 there were 10 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 three quarries were 'inactive'[4] in 2019. 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.

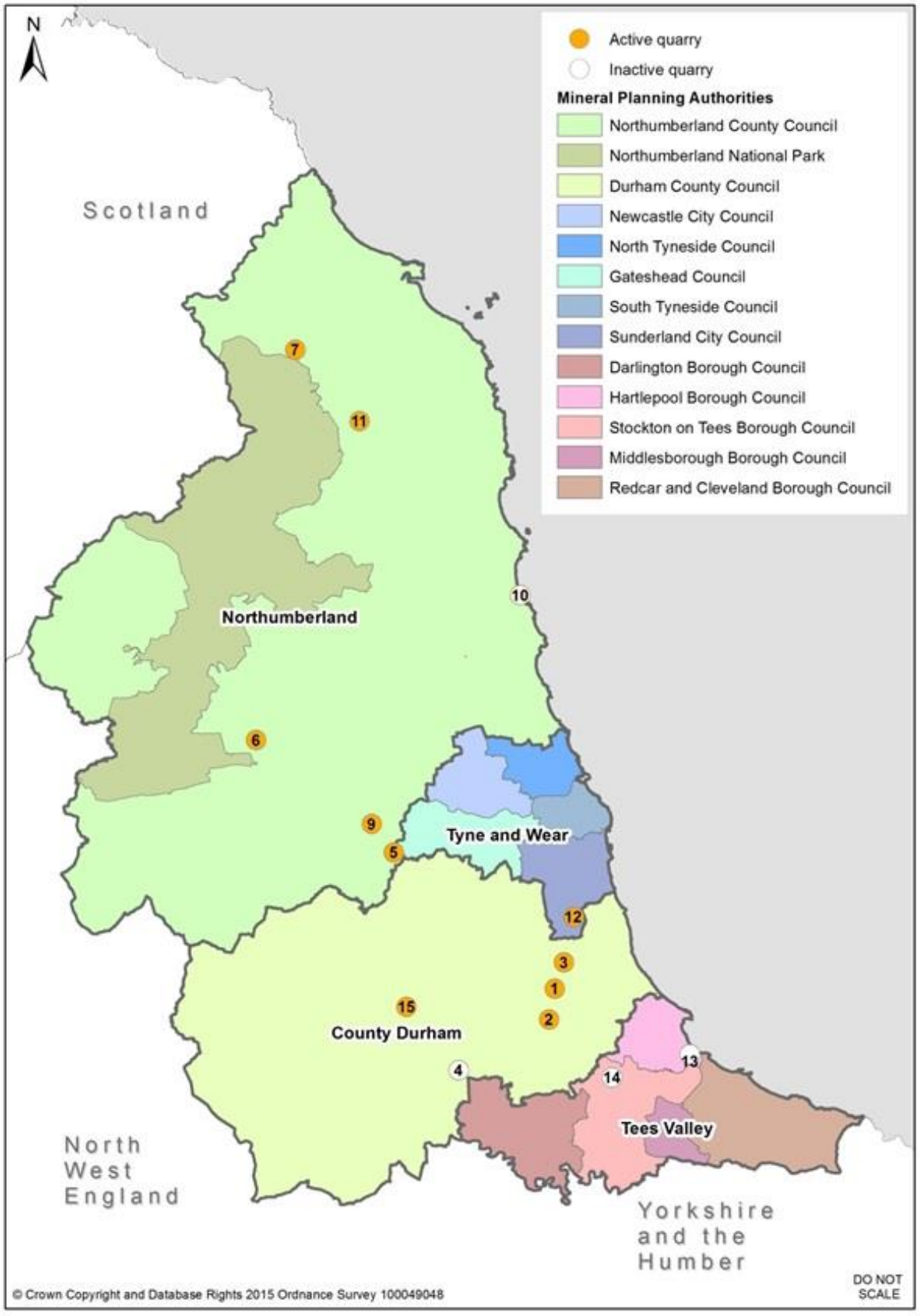
Table 4.1: Sand and gravel aggregate quarries in North East England, 2019

Sub-area	Active sites in 2019	Inactive sites in 2019
County Durham	• Crime Rigg Quarry (3) • Low Harperley Quarry (15) • Quarrington Quarry (1) • Thrislington Quarry (2)	• Hummerbeck Quarry (4)
Northumberland	• Ebchester Quarry (5) • Haughton Strother Quarry (6) • Lanton Quarry (7) • Merryshields Quarry (9) • Wooperton Quarry (11)	• Hemscott Hill Beach (10)
Tees Valley		• Hartlepool Beach (13)
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 2019, along with sales from previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 4.3. Following a 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 have increased from 2013 to 2019 as a result of growth in construction activity in comparison to previous years.

Table 4.3: Sales of sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England, 2010 to 2019 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
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**
2018	446	352	0	#	**1,046**
2019	625	312	0	#	**1,187**
Ten year sales average (2010-19)	**307**	**381**	**Figure not available**	**Figure not available**	**901**
Three year sales average (2017-19)	**467**	**356**	**0**	**Figure not available**	**1,063**

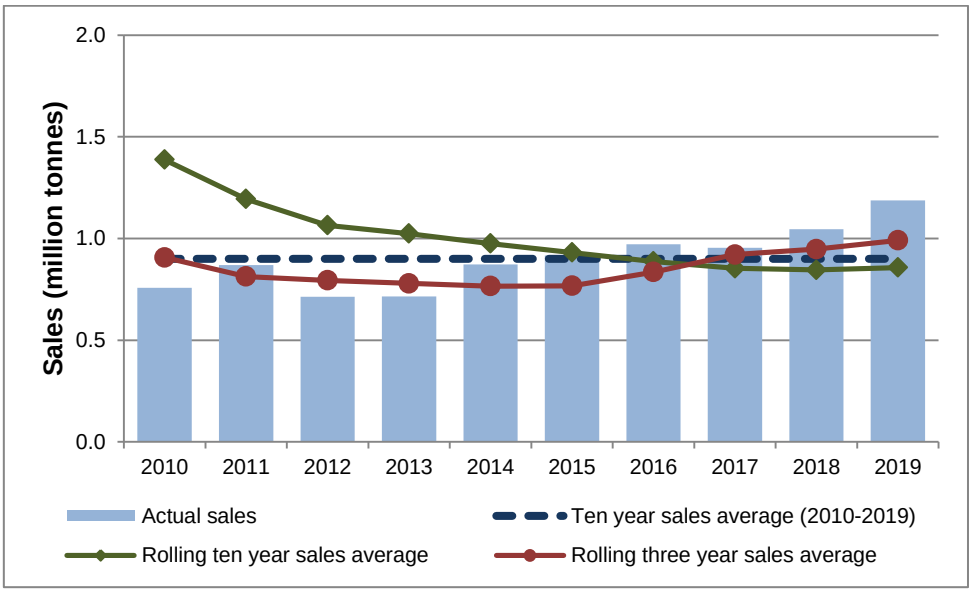
Notes;
 # Confidential figure included in the sales figure for North East England.

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 2010 to 2019 is 901,000 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 generally decreased over the period from 2010 to 2019 due to this including a period (2010 to 2013) where there were

depressed sales. The three year sales average for North East England (1.063 million tonnes) is above the ten year sales average (901,000 tonnes) and the rolling three years sales average has increased year-on-year since 2013, 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, 2010 to 2019



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. Sand for use in mortar (43.5%) and concreting sand (40.0%) were the largest products for land won sand and gravel sales in 2019.

Table 4.5: Sales of land-won sand and gravel for aggregates by end-use from North East England in 2019 (tonnes)

End-use	Land won sand and gravel sales (tonnes)
Sand for asphalt	20,054
Sand for use in mortar	516,808
Concreting and sharp sand	475,396
Gravel for asphalt	23,403
Gravel for concrete aggregate	61,431
Other screened/graded gravel	67,286
Other sand and gravel	22,961
Total sand and gravel	**1,187,339**

4.7 The national aggregate minerals survey, usually undertaken every 4 years, collects information on sales of aggregate minerals by destination. This provides information on flows of sand and gravel for aggregate use to other mineral planning authority areas within North East England as well as flows to areas outside North East England. The figures should be treated with some degree of caution as the operators cannot always be sure where their products have been sold. This is particularly the case with 'collect' sales. Where it has not been possible to allocate sales to a particular area but it is known that they were sold within North East England the sales destination has been allocated as unknown but somewhere in the North East England (i.e. unknown North East). Table 4.6 shows a high proportion of sand and gravel from sites in North East England was consumed within North East England. The most significant flows from North East England to other areas involved those to Yorkshire and the Humber.

Table 4.6: Destination of sand and gravel for aggregate uses from quarries in North East England by sub-area and region, 2019

Destination	Source sub-area				
	County Durham	Northumber-land	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
County Durham	22.5%	5.8%	-	20.0%	17.5%
Northumberland	1.3%	47.6%	-	-	13.2%
Tees Valley	18.9%	0.7%	-	8.0%	11.8%
Tyne and Wear	15.9%	45.7%	-	30.0%	26.7%
Unknown North East England	3.3%	0.1%	-	-	1.8%
Total North East England	**61.8%**	**99.9%**	**-**	**58.0%**	**71.0%**
North West England	1.4%	-	-	-	0.8%
Yorkshire / Humber	30.8%	-		42.0%	25.0%
East Midlands	5.9%	-	-	-	3.1%
West Midlands	-	-	-	-	-
East of England	-	-	-	-	-
London	-	-	-	-	-
South East England	-	-	-	-	-
South West England	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	<0.1%	<0.1%			<0.1%
Wales	-	-	-	-	-

Permitted reserves of sand and gravel

4.8 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel for aggregate use in North East England at 31 December 2019 were 16.8 million tonnes (Table 4.7).

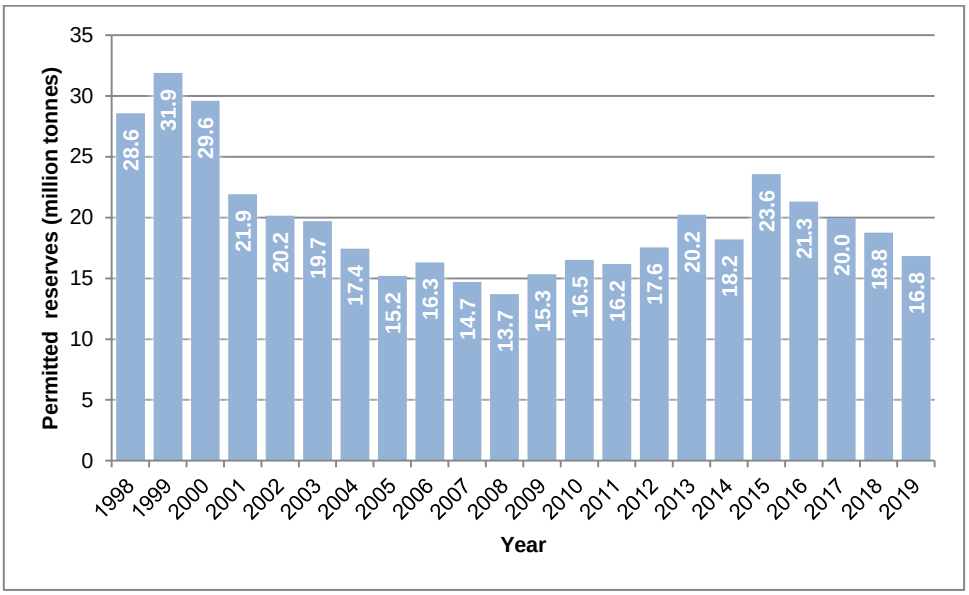
Table 4.7: Permitted reserves of sand and gravel at quarries in North East England, 2010 to 2019 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
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**
2018	6,474	5,104	#	#	**18,752**
2019	5,600	5,585	#	#	**16,830**

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

4.9 A comparison of the level of permitted reserves over the monitoring periods since 1998 is shown in Figure 4.8. 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 4.8 that reserves have increased from a low of 13.7 million tonnes in 2008.

Figure 4.8: Comparison of permitted reserves of sand and gravel at quarries in North East England, 31 December 1998 to 31 December 2019



Sand and gravel landbank

4.10 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).

4.11 The landbanks for sand and gravel 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 2019 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 4.9. For North East England as a whole, the landbanks are above the landbank indicator of at least 7 years as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Table 4.9: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves in North East England as at 31 December 2019

	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
Reserves at 31 December 2019 (tonnes)	5,600,000	5,584,560	#	#	**16,830,560**
Annual provision in LAAs (tonnes)	366,000+	398,000+	175,000*	228,000+	**1,167,000**
Ten year sales average (tonnes)	307,300	380,800	#	#	**900,600**
Landbank based on LAA provision (years)	15.3	14.0	#	#	**14.4**
Landbank based on ten year sales average (years)	18.2	14.7	#	#	**18.7**

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 (version using 2018 data)
** - Figure from Joint LAA for Tees Valley (version using 2018 data)*

Planning applications for sand and gravel extraction

4.12 The North East England Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in North East England on an annual basis. Table 4.10 details the quantities of sand and gravel granted or refused planning permission for extraction between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019 and the quantities subject to planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2019. Further detail on each of the planning applications is shown in Appendix 3.

4.13 Between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019, no planning applications for the extraction of sand and gravel were granted planning permission. One planning application was pending determination at 31 December 2019 and this relates to 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 2019.

Table 4.10: Quantities of sand and gravel subject to planning applications in the North East England during 2019 (thousand tonnes)

	Granted	Refused	Pending at 31 December 2019
County Durham	0	0	0
Northumberland	0	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	550
North East England	**0**	**0**	**550**

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.

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 sites in North East England.

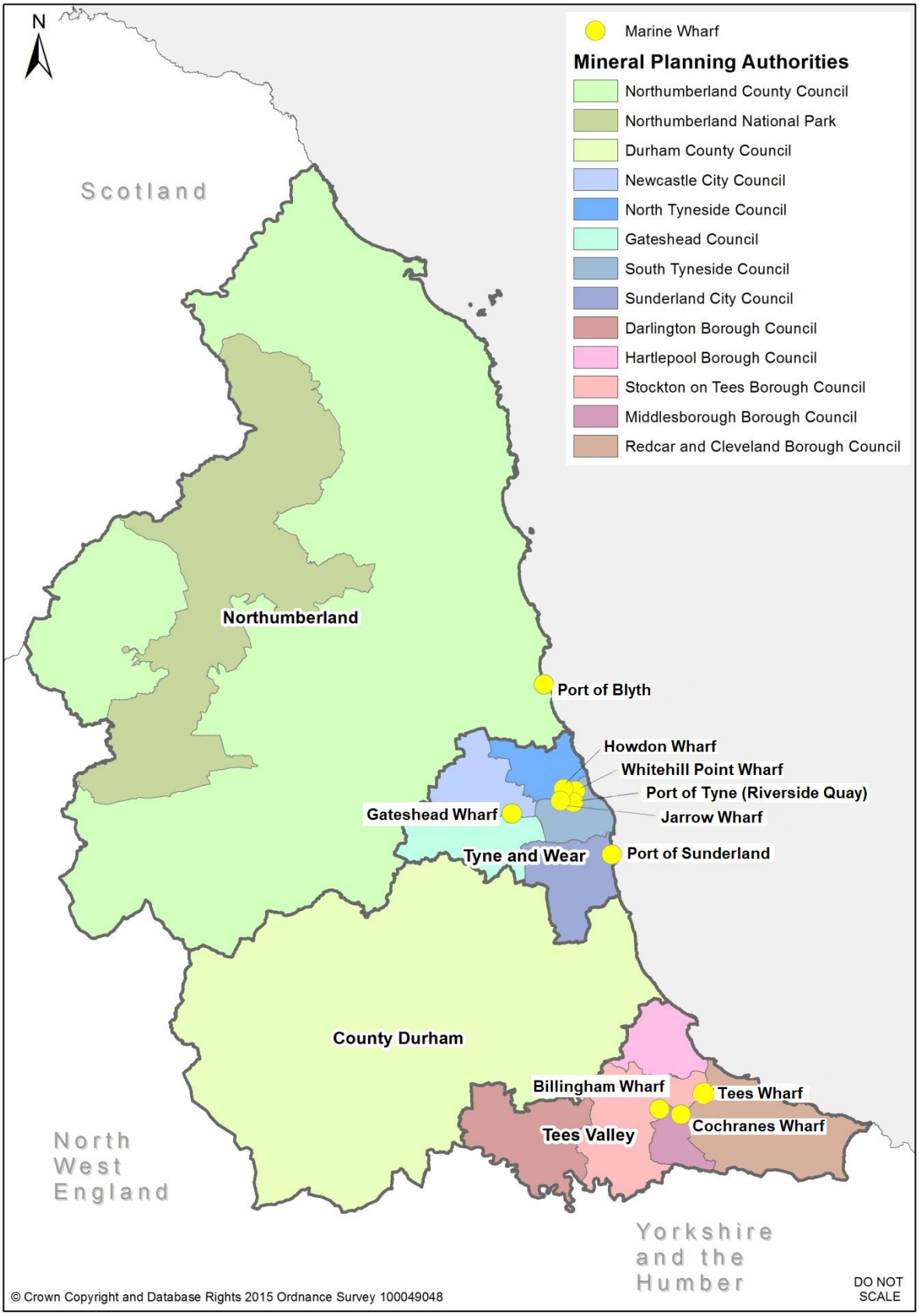
Marine sand and gravel landing locations

5.2 In 2019 there were four sites in North East England where marine dredged sand and gravel was landed for aggregate use (see Table 5.1 below). These sites 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 other landing locations North East England were inactive during 2019. 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. 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: Sites in North East England for the importation of sand and gravel aggregate, 2019

Sub-area	Active sites in 2019	Inactive sites in 2019
County Durham		
Northumberland	Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)	
Tees Valley	Cochranes Wharf Tees Wharf	Billingham (Able) Wharf
Tyne and Wear	Jarrow Wharf	Gateshead Wharf Howdon Wharf Port of Sunderland (Greenwells Quay Wharf)

Figure 5.2: Landing locations for mineral sand and gravel in North East England



Marine sand and gravel sales

5.3 Information on sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from sites in North East England in 2019, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 5.3.

5.4 Sales of sand and gravel from sites in North East England where marine-dredged sand and gravel was landed and processed were 632,927 tonnes in 2019. 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 sites that have previously been operational were inactive in 2019 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. An additional wharf on the River Tees operated by Shire Aggregates has been identified and included in the 2019 survey and a large part of the increase in recorded sales in 2019 compared to 2018 is accounted for by this.

Table 5.3: Sales of marine dredged sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England, 2010 to 2019 (thousand tonnes)

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	**North East England**
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**
2018	0	#	#	#	**525**
2019	0	#	#	#	**633**
Ten year sales average (2010-2019)	**0**	**#**	**#**	**#**	**545**
Three year sales average (2017-2019)	**0**	**#**	**#**	**#**	**564**

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

5.5 The Crown Estate publishes annual statistics relating to the dredging of marine minerals and landings of dredged materials. Table 5.4 presents information on the tonnages of marine dredged sand and gravel landed at locations in North East England. These statistics refer to sand and gravel removed under licence from The Crown Estate Commissioners and relate to royalty returns for the relevant calendar year. Removals from areas not in The Crown Estate ownership are not included in these statistics. The figures relate to landings and differ from the sales reported in the aggregates survey and summarised in Table 5.3. In 2019 the marine dredged sand and gravel delivered to landing locations in North East England was sourced from licenced dredging areas in the Humber dredging region off the coast of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and North Norfolk.

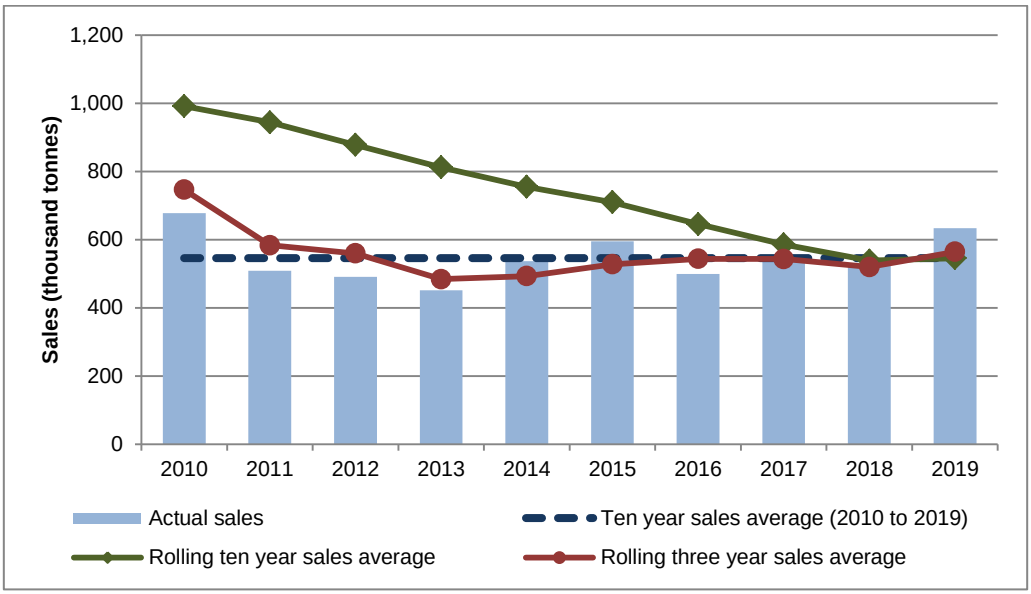
Table 5.4: Marine dredged aggregate landed at wharves in North East England (tonnes)

	Port of Blyth	River Tees wharves	River Tyne wharves	Total landings in North East England
2010	-	257,062	362,223	**619,285**
2011	4,046	181,346	247,407	**432,799**
2012	11,156	99,452	337,173	**447,871**
2013	27,489	133,711	265,293	**426,493**
2014	22,946	198,710	292,646	**514,302**
2015	37,452	245,860	287,018	**570,330**
2016	29,904	215,142	312,469	**557,515**
2017	37,406	297,387	296,624	**631,417**
2018	11,012	281,908	288,992	**581,912**
2019	18,045	354,643	258,081	**630,769**

Source: The Crown Estate
Notes: Figures are for landings, not sales so differ from the figures for sales presented in Table 5.3. These statistics refer to sand and gravel removed under licence from The Crown Estate Commissioners and relate to royalty returns for the relevant calendar year. Removals from areas not in The Crown Estate ownership are not included in these statistics.

5.6 A comparison between the ten year sales average and actual sales is shown in Figure 5.5. The ten year marine sand and gravel sales average from North East England is 545,300 tonnes.

Figure 5.5: Comparison of actual sales of marine sand and gravel and the ten year sales average for North East England, 2010 to 2019



5.5 The sales of marine sand and gravel by broad end-use product categories are shown in Table 5.6. 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 2019, accounting for 70.5% of sales for aggregate use. The other main products were sand for use in mortar (3.1%) and other screened or graded gravel (2.69%).

Table 5.6: Sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from North East England for aggregate use by end-use in 2019 (tonnes)

End-use	Marine sand and gravel sales (tonnes)
Sand for asphalt	0
Sand for use in mortar	20,105
Sand for concreting and sharp sand	446,416
Gravel for asphalt	0
Gravel for concrete aggregate	0
Other screened/graded gravel	16,406
Other sand and gravel	0
Sand and gravel with unknown end-use	150,000
Total marine sand and gravel	**632,927**

5.6 The national aggregate minerals survey, usually undertaken every 4 years, collects information on sales of aggregate minerals by destination. This provides information on flows of marine dredged sand and gravel for aggregate use to other mineral planning authority areas within North East England as well as flows to areas outside North East England. The figures should be treated with some degree of caution as the operators cannot always be sure where their products have been sold. This is particularly the case with 'collect' sales. Where it has not been possible to allocate sales to a particular area but it is known that they were sold within North East England the sales destination has been allocated as unknown but somewhere in the North East England (i.e. unknown North East). Table 5.7 shows that over 99% of marine dredged sand and gravel from sites in North East England was consumed within North East England.

Table 5.7: Destination of marine dredged sand and gravel for aggregate uses from landing locations in North East England by sub-area and region, 2019

Destination	Source sub-area				
	County Durham	Northumb.	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
County Durham	-	32.4%	-	26.2%	26.4%
Northumberland	-	35.3%	-	6.1%	7.1%
Tees Valley	-	-	100%	-	53.8%
Tyne and Wear	-	32.4%	-	66.9%	30.4%
Total North East England	**-**	**100%**	**100%**	**99.2%**	**99.6%**
North West England	-	-	-	-	-
Yorkshire / Humber	-	-	-	0.8%	0.4%
East of England	-	-	-	-	-
East Midlands	-	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	-	-	-	-	-
East of England	-	-	-	-	-
London	-	-	-	-	-
South East England	-	-	-	-	-
South West England	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-	-

6. Primary aggregates: Crushed rock imports by sea

Overview

6.1 This chapter sets out information on crushed rock for aggregate use imported by sea via sites in North East England.

Landing locations for crushed rock

6.2 In 2019 there were three sites in North East England where crushed rock was landed for aggregate use (see Table 6.1 below). This included two sites on the River Tyne and one on the River Tees. Rock for aggregates uses has been imported via the Port of Blyth in Northumberland and the Port of Sunderland in previous years but not during the 2019 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.

Table 6.1: Sites in North East England for the importation of crushed rock aggregate, 2019

Sub-area	Active sites in 2019	Inactive sites in 2019
County Durham		
Northumberland		Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)
Tyne and Wear	Port of Tyne (Riverside Quay) Whitehill Point Wharf	Port of Sunderland (Greenwells Quay)
Tees Valley	Teesport Wharf	

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 2019, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 6.2. In 2019 the crushed rock was imported from Norway and Scotland.

6.4 Sales of crushed rock landed at wharves in North East England were 244,005 tonnes in 2019. This represents a slight rise from the sales recorded in both 2017 and 2018 but is at a similar level to those recorded in 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 from this source.

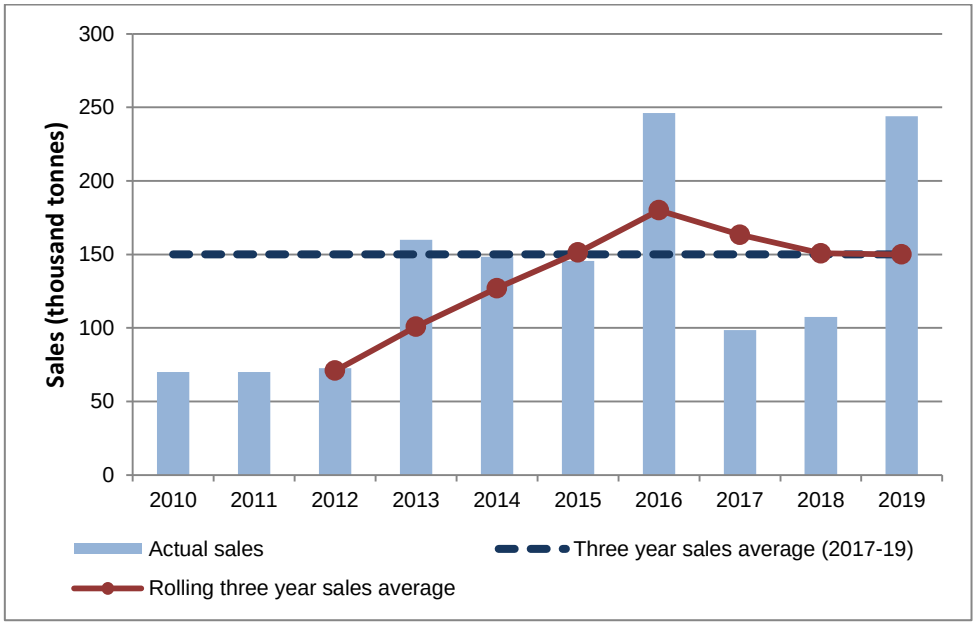
Table 6.2: Sales of crushed rock imported by sea for aggregate use from North East England, 2012 to 2019 (thousand tonnes)

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**
2018	0	0	0	#	**107**
2019	0	0	#	#	**244**
Three year sales average (2017-2019)	**0**	**0**	**#**	**#**	**150**

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

6.5 A comparison between the three year sales average for 2017 to 2019 and actual sales is shown in Figure 6.3. The three year average of crushed rock sales average from North East England is 150,000 tonnes. The higher level of sales recorded in 2019 mean that the sales recorded in this year are higher than the three year average. From 2012 to 2019, 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. The lower sales figures recorded in 2017 and 2018 are considered to be as a result of sites in North East England not importing crushed rock as they had done in either previous or subsequent years.

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.

Table 6.4: Sales of crushed rock imported by sea for aggregate use in North East England by mineral resource and end-use, 2019 (tonnes)

	Total crushed rock
Coated roadstone	82,632
Roadstone to be coated	44,282
Uncoated roadstone (Type 1 and Type 2)	135
Uncoated roadstone (surface chippings)	0
Rail ballast	0
Concrete aggregate	16,706
Other screened/graded	100,300
Armour/gabion stone	0
Other constructional use	0
Total	**244,505**

6.7 The national aggregate minerals survey, usually undertaken every 4 years, collects information on sales of aggregate minerals by destination. This provides information on flows of crushed rock imported by sea for aggregate use to other mineral planning authority areas within North East England as well as flows to areas outside North East England. The figures should be treated with some degree of caution as the operators cannot always be sure where their products have been sold. This is particularly the case with 'collect' sales. Where it has not been possible to allocate sales to a particular area but it is known that they were sold within North East England the sales destination has been allocated as unknown but somewhere in the North East England (i.e. unknown North East). Table 6.5 shows that all sales of crushed rock imported via sites in North East England were apparently consumed within North East England.

Table 6.5: Destination of crushed rock imported by sea for aggregate uses from landing locations in North East England by sub-area and region, 2019

Destination	Source sub-area				
	County Durham	Northumb.	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
County Durham	-	-	75.0%	23.3%	35.9%
Northumberland	-	-	-	11.9%	9.0%
Tees Valley	-	-	25.0%	3.6%	8.8%
Tyne and Wear	-	-	-	61.2%	46.3%
Total North East England	**-**	**-**	**100%**	**99.2%**	**100.0%**

7. Recycled and secondary aggregates

7.1 National planning policy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 204), 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 In North East England, recycled aggregates are produced primarily from materials sourced from construction and demolition wastes but also include sources such as bituminous materials from road planings. Secondary aggregates are produced from industrial by-products, including pulverised fuel ash and furnace bottom ash. Historically secondary aggregates have been produced from the Energy from Waste Plant at Haverton Hill on Teesside, the Redcar Steelworks site on Teesside and at Lynemouth Power Station in Northumberland. Following the closure of the Redcar Steelworks the use of slag to produce a secondary aggregate has now ceased, although materials from this site are expected to be used as a cement substitute until the end of 2020 after which time the site will be redeveloped. Secondary aggregates have not been produced from the Lynemouth Power Station site since 2016 but a planning permission does allow for the extraction of ash in the lagoons for aggregate uses. A list of sites is included in Appendix 2 of this report.

7.3 The 2019 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 aggregate producers in North East England. For the sites producing recycled aggregates that did not provide a return to the survey, estimates of production in 2019 have been derived from the Waste Data Interrogator published by the Environment Agency[6].

7.4 The figures for the production of recycled and secondary aggregates in North East presented in Table 7.1 should be treated with a degree of caution. The figures do not include production from 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. As explained above, the figures also include estimates of production from those fixed sites where survey returns have not been received and the method to derive estimated figures from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator make assumptions that certain materials have utilised to produce recycled aggregates.

7.5 The figures for the production of recycled aggregates show an increase compared to the previous year. This is most significantly as a result of a change in approach to use the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator to estimate

[6] Estimates of recycled aggregate production using the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator were derived through identifying sites that were receiving waste materials that could potentially be used for recycled aggregates; specifically the EWC sub-chapter waste types of 'Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics,' 'Bituminous materials' and 'Other construction and demolition wastes'. Total tonnages of these types of waste received at each site were calculated. Tonnages of these types which were removed from each site were subtracted, as were materials whose fate was not specified as recovery to produce a final total for each site.

production from sites that either previously did not provide a response to the survey or sites that were previously not included. Most notably this has included a number of small and medium scale sites in the Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear sub-areas. In previous years, secondary aggregates have been produced at three sites, one of which uses materials derived from the steelworks site at Redcar. No survey return for this site was received in response to the survey for 2019 and there is some uncertainty about this site due to the closure of the steelworks. This has resulted in a significant reduction in the production of secondary aggregates compared to previous years.

Table 7.1: Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in North East England, 2019 (thousand tonnes)

	County Durham	Northumber-land	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
Recycled aggregates					
Construction, demolition and excavation wastes*	67.1	107.1	174.1	277.7	**526.0**
Road planings / bituminous materials**	0.7	23.1	5.3	37.2	**66.3**
Secondary aggregates					
Incinerator Bottom Ash (Energy from Waste)	0.0	0.0	153.0	0.0	**153.0**
Pulverised Fuel Ash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Slag from steel production	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Total	**67.8**	**130.2**	**332.4**	**314.9**	**845.3**

Notes:
* Includes estimates of production derived from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator comprising EWC sub-chapters 'Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics' and 'Other construction and demolition wastes' and survey returns where aggregates were identified as originating from construction, excavation and demolition wastes.
** Includes estimates of production derived from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator comprising EWC sub chapter 'Bituminous materials' and survey returns where aggregates were identified as originating from road planings

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 underway as of 2019:			
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.
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.	Phase One underway
A19 Testos and Downhill junction improvements	South Tyneside	It is planned to raise the A19 above the A184 on a flyover.	Construction commenced in Spring 2019 and due for completion by Summer 2021.
Potash Harbour Facilities	Redcar and Cleveland	Construction of wharf facilities to handle polyhalite from a planned mine in North Yorkshire.	Consent granted. Construction commenced in 2019.

Project	Location	Details	Timeframe
Planned projects or projects yet to commence as of 2019:			
A1 dualling in Northumberland	Northumberland	Upgrade 13 miles of existing single carriageway to dual carriageway between Morpeth and Felton and Alnwick and North Charlton.	Development Consent Order application submitted July 2020. Construction could start in 2022 if Development Consent Order granted.
A66 dualling	North Yorkshire, County Durham and Cumbria	Upgrade 18 miles of existing single carriageway to dual carriageway between A1(M) at Scotch Corner and M6 at Penrith.	Public consultation on options in July 2019 and preferred route announcement in Spring 2020. Further public consultation planned for Summer 2021 before the Development Consent Order application is submitted in 2022. Construction to start in 2024/25.
A1 Birtley to Coal House widening	Gateshead	Widening of A1 to provide three lane carriageway and replacement of railway bridge.	Development Consent Order granted 19 January 2021. Construction expected to commence Summer 2021.
A1 Brunton to Scotswood widening	Newcastle upon Tyne	Widening to create three narrow lanes.	Construction commenced in 2020.
A19 Norton to Wynyard widening	Stockton on Tees	Widening of existing carriageway to provide additional lane in both directions.	Work commenced in March 2020 and is due to be completed in 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 granted 5 April 2019.
Teesside Cluster Carbon Capture and Usage project	Redcar and Cleveland	Combined cycle gas turbine electricity generating station with output of up to 2,000MW.	Development Consent Order application expected to be submitted in 2021.

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 are 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 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 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 9.1. 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 9.1 below. For the Mineral Planning Authorities in County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear, the suggested provision has been based on a three year sales average recognising the increase in demand in recent years compared to the period pre-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 version	LAA figure		Calculation method
			Crushed rock	Sand and gravel	
County Durham	Durham County Council	Updated using 2018 data	3,037,000 tonnes	366,000 tonnes	Three year sales average (2016 to 2018)
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	Updated using 2018 data	1,706,000 tonnes	398,000 tonnes	Three year sales average (2016 to 2018)
	Northumberland National Park Authority				
Tees Valley	Darlington Borough Council	Updated using 2017 data	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	Updated using 2018 data	483,000 tonnes	228,000 tonnes	Three year sales average (2016 to 2018)
	Newcastle City Council				
	North Tyneside Council				
	South Tyneside Council				
	Sunderland City Council				
North East England	-	-	5,413,500 tonnes	1,167,000 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 5.4 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 22% (333,000 tonnes) below the guideline for sand and gravel and 12.5% (774,000 tonnes) below the guideline for crushed rock.

9.7 The combined figures for provision in the LAAs have also been compared with the ten year sales averages. The provision figures have been found to exceed the ten year sales average figures. For crushed rock the provision would exceed the ten year sales average by 23.9% and for sand and gravel such provision would exceed the ten year sales average by 29.6%. Based upon the provision set out in the Local Aggregate Assessments, the landbank of permitted reserves at 31 December 2019 for sand and gravel is 14.4 years and 36.5 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 most recently published 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, adopted a Local Plan for County Durham (The 'County Durham Plan') on 21 October 2020. The plan incorporates 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. Early engagement work on this document commenced in January 2021 and it is anticipated that a consultation on a draft document will take place in Summer 2021.

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 County Council** is currently preparing a Local Plan. This was submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for independent examination on 29 May 2019. The examination hearings have been held in a number of phases with those on the minerals matters being held in February 2020. It is anticipated that a consultation on proposed main modifications to the plan will take place in 2021 and the plan will be adopted in September 2021.

10.6 **Northumberland National Park Authority** adopted a new Local Plan in July 2020. This supersedes the Core Strategy and Development Policies document that was adopted in March 2009. The Local Plan includes a policy for minerals development and a policy for mineral safeguarding.

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 and an allocations and development management policies document titled 'Making Spaces for Growing Places' on 1 February 2021. The latter document includes policies for minerals development and a policy to safeguard the wharf on the River Tyne at Gateshead. Work is now starting to review the Joint Core Strategy with Newcastle City Council.

- **Newcastle City Council** adopted a Joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan document in March 2015 and the Development and Allocations Plan on 24 June 2020. Work is now starting to review the Joint Core Strategy with Gateshead Council.

- **North Tyneside Council** adopted a Local Plan in July 2017. 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 underway to review these documents as part of Local Plan document. A draft Local Plan was published for consultation in August 2019.

- **Sunderland City Council** adopted a Core Strategy and Development Plan document, which includes strategic policies, allocations and development management policies, on 30 January 2020. Consultation on a draft allocations and designations document commenced on 18 January 2020.

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 2019 (i.e. were in production during 2019) or were inactive during 2019 (i.e. not in production during 2019 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 2019; and
- Inactive: Not in production during 2019 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 2019.

QUARRIES

Quarries in County Durham sub-area

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2019	Mineral	Operational status in 2019
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
Crime Rigg Quarry	Sherburn Hill NZ 346 416	Durham County Council	Breedon	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active
Force Garth (Middleton) Quarry	Middleton in Teesdale NY 872 282	Durham County Council	CEMEX	Igneous rock	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 2019	Mineral	Operational status in 2019
Quarrington Quarry	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Durham County Council	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active
Raisby (Coxhoe) Quarry	Coxhoe NZ 347 352	Durham County Council	Breedon	Magnesian limestone	Active
Running Waters Quarry	Bowburn NZ 334 403	Durham County Council	Breedon	Magnesian limestone	Inactive
Thrislington Quarry (East and West)	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 2019	Mineral	Operational status in 2019
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
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
Keepershield Quarry	Humshaugh NY 895 727	Northumberland County Council	Hanson	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator in 2019	Mineral	Operational status in 2019
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 2019	Mineral	Operational status in 2019
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

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 2019	Mineral	Operational status in 2019
Marsden Quarry	Whitburn NZ 406 642	South Tyneside Council	O'Brien Aggregate Marsden	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 2019	Mineral	Operational status in 2019
Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)	Cambois NZ 309 827	Northumberland County Council	Breedon	Sand and gravel	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 2019	Mineral	Operational status in 2019
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
Tees Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 526 216	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Shire Aggregates	Sand and gravel	Active
Teesport Wharf	Grangetown NZ 551 226	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Aggregate Industries	Igneous rock	Active

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 2019	Mineral	Operational status in 2019
Gateshead Wharf	Gateshead NZ 265 638	Gateshead Council	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Inactive
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 Sunderland (Greenwells Quay)	Sunderland NZ 409 579	Sunderland City Council	Northumbrian Roads	Sand and gravel and igneous rock	Inactive
Port of Tyne (Riverside Quay)	South Shields NZ 350 655	South Tyneside Council	Aggregate Industries	Igneous rock	Inactive
Whitehill Point (Hayhole Road) Wharf	North Shields NZ 344 661	North Tyneside Council	Northumbrian Roads / Stema Shipping	Igneous rock	Active

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 2019 aggregates monitoring survey are detailed below.

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2019	Status in 2019	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
	Dean and Chapter Waste Recycling	Ferryhill NZ 282 330	Bishop Middleham Plant and Recycling Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Esh Construction Recycling	Tursdale NZ 302 360	Esh Construction Ltd	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
	Quarrington Quarry	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Tarmac	Inactive	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Shaw Bank Waste Transfer Station	Barnard Castle NZ 062 174	F and RD Jackson	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2019	Status in 2019	Materials
	Thrislington Quarry	West Cornforth NZ 317 322	Tarmac	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Westline Transfer Station	Birtley NZ 267 549	Remondis	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
Northumberland:	Barrington Industrial Estate	Bedlington NZ 264 836	Remondis	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	N B Clark – Lynefield Park	Lynemouth NZ 291 901	Clark Homes Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous materials
	HFF – West Sleekburn	Bedlington NZ 277 847	HFF Civil Engineering	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Howford Quarry	Acomb NY 919 663	Howford Recycling Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous materials
	Linton Transfer Station	Linton NZ 262 914	R Thornton	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Longhoughton Quarry	Longhoughton NU 232 153	KW 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
	Moscrop Bros	West Sleekburn NZ 277 847	James Moscrop	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	N B Clark – Coopies Lane	Morpeth NZ 213 853	Clark Homes Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2019	Status in 2019	Materials
	Old Stone Road	East Cramlington NZ 286 759	East Cramlington Recycled Aggregates Ltd	Active	Concrete, demolition and excavation waste
	Plot E2, Lynefield Park	Lynemouth NZ 290 898	Sincera Ltd	Active	Concrete, demolition and excavation waste
	Powburn Bridges Depot	Powburn NU 054 169	Northumberland County Council	Active	Concrete, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous materials
	S A Waste and Groundworks	Blyth NZ 285 820	S A Waste and Groundworks Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous materials
	Sanders Plant and Waste Management	Pegswood NZ 231 873	Sanders Plant and Waste Management Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Thornbrough Quarry	Corbridge NZ 008 635	W & M Thompson	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
Tees Valley:	Broken Scar WTP Transfer Station	Darlington NZ 256 139	Northumbrian Water Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Cochranes Wharf - Middlesbrough Recycling	Middlesbrough NZ 514 206	Tarmac	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous material
	Cowpen Bewley Landfill Site	Stockton-on-Tees NZ 491 245	Highfield Environmental Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Drinkfield Waste Transfer Station	Darlington NZ 285 174	Stonegrave Aggregates Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Faverdale Recycling Centre	Darlington NZ 278 166	T M Ward (Darlington) Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2019	Status in 2019	Materials
	Haverton Hill EfW Facility	Stockton on Tees NZ 480 225	SUEZ	Active	Incinerator bottom ash
	Hillside Autos	Saltburn NZ 709 191	Garbutt Brothers	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Holden Close	Middlesbrough NZ 545 207	Scott Bros Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	ICI No 2 (Teesport) Landfill Site	Grangetown NZ 542 220	Highfield Environmental Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Inter Terminals	Billingham NZ 476 212	Shire Aggregates Bulk Limited	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous material
	J and B Recycling	Hartlepool NZ 512 316	J and B Recycling Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Morton Road	Darlington NZ 321 144	Stan Robinson	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous material
	Niramax Transfer Station	Hartlepool NZ 514 310	Niramax Group Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Normanby Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 517 206	CL.Prosser and Co Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous material
	Norton Bottoms	Billingham NZ 463 210	Scott Bros Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous material.
	Scott Bros Recycling	Billingham NZ 483 225	Scott Bros Recycling Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous material

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2019	Status in 2019	Materials
	Teesport	Redcar NZ 538 228	Tarmac	Inactive	Blast furnace slag
	Teesside Recycling Facility	Hartlepool NZ 518 283	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste Bituminous material
	Teward Recycling	Darlington NZ 297 157	Teward Recycling Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
Tyne and Wear:	5b Freezemore Road	Houghton-le-Spring NZ 336 526	Grab and Deliver Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Atkinson Skip Hire & Waste Management	Pelaw NZ 292 619	Albert Atkinson	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Bells Group Services	Newcastle NZ 191 643	Trojan Skips Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Former Blaydon Metal Company	Blaydon NZ 186 635	Trojan Skips Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Hadrian Yard Central	Wallsend NZ 319 663	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Hetton Moor Farm Quarry	Hetton le Hole NZ 371 463	J Husband	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Hudson Dock	Sunderland NZ 414 572	Northumbrian Roads	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste; Road planings
	Leechmere Waste Transfer Facility	Sunderland NZ 404 541	Gentoo Group Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2019	Status in 2019	Materials
	Longshank Lane	Birtley NZ 263 565	North East Concrete	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Marsden Quarry	Whitburn NZ 406 642	O'Brien Aggregate Marsden	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	MGL Demolition	Newburn NZ 183 643	MGL Demoltion Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Monument Park	Washington NZ 328 559	Veolia ES (UK) Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Newburn	Newcastle NZ 185 643	MGL Group	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	North Tyneside Transfer Station	Wallsend NZ 333 673	Suez Recycling and Recovery (NE) Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	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
	Sunderland Recycling Centre	Washington NZ 320 555	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Thompson Waste	Sunderland NZ 408 563	Thompson Waste Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Unit 15, The Yard	North Shields NZ 353 676	NWH Waste Services Ltd	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2019	Status in 2019	Materials
	Wilden Road Recycling Centre	Washington NZ 319 554	O'Brien Waste Recycling Solution Ltd	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 2019 and the planning applications awaiting a decision at 31 December 2019 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	Additional reserve for aggregate use (tonnes)	Type of application	Submitted	Decision
County Durham:							
Hawthorn Quarry Seaham (NZ 435 464)	Durham County Council	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	4,000,000 (and 9,000,000 for non-aggregate uses)	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	10 May 2000	Pending at 31 December 2019
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 2019
Tuthill Quarry Haswell (NZ 390 424)	Durham County Council	Owen Pugh	Magnesian limestone	2,500,000 (and 2,500,000 for non-aggregate uses)	New site (reopening of previously worked quarry)	8 February 2017	Pending at 31 December 2019
Heights Quarry Westgate (NY 925 388)	Durham County Council	Aggregate Industries	Carboniferous Limestone	3,700,000	Consolidation of existing permission and extension to existing site	16 August 2018	Granted June 2019

Site name and location	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator / Applicant	Mineral	Additional reserve for aggregate use (tonnes)	Type of application	Submitted	Decision
Northumberland:							
Divet Hill Quarry Great Bavington (NY 978 794)	Northumberland County Council	CEMEX UK	Igneous rock (dolerite)	700,000	Extension to existing site	22 December 2017	Granted May 2019
Longhoughton Quarry Longhoughton (NU 232 153)	Northumberland County Council	K W Purvis	Igneous rock (dolerite and Carboniferous limestone)	1,750,000 (1,600,000 tonnes of dolerite and 125,000 tonnes of limestone)	Extension to existing site	10 April 2018	Granted November 2019
Tees Valley:							
No relevant planning applications were either granted or refused in 2019 or were pending a decision at 31 December 2019. See note on Thorpe Thewles (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 2019

Other planning applications of note:

- Durham County Council – An application to extend the time for extraction at Raisby (Coxhoe) Quarry (submitted 10 April 2017) until 2042 was pending at 31 December 2019. 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 2019.

- Northumberland County Council – A periodic review at Hemscott Hill (submitted 22 February 2012) was pending determination at 31 December 2019.

- Stockton on Tees Borough Council – An application to extend the time limit at Thorpe Thewles (Stockton) Quarry was submitted on 24 July 2015 and was pending determination at 31 December 2019. The existing planning permission requires extraction to cease and the site to be restored by 27 July 2015. 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 31 March 2021 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	25 January 2019 to 5 March 2019	Submitted 29 June 2019	October to December 2019	Adopted 21 October 2020	Revised Local Development Scheme approved in December 2020.
	Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations	January and February 2021	December 2021	July 2022	Autumn 2022	May 2023	
Northumberland County Council	Local Plan	Spring 2018 consultation – 28 March to 2 May 2018 Draft Local Plan – July to August 2018.	January 2018 (30 January 2019 to 13 March 2019)	May 2019 (Submitted 29 May 2019)	September 2019 (Phase 1 – commenced October 2019, Minerals – February 2020, Phase 2 – October 2020)	September 2021	Revised Local Development Scheme approved in March 2021. Core Strategy withdrawn from examination on 7 July 2017. 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	31 May 2019 to 12 July 2019	30 September 2019	30 and 31 January 2020	Adopted 15 July 2020	Adopted Local Plan replaces the Core Strategy and Development Policies document adopted in March 2009.
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)	
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.

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination Hearings	Adoption	Comments
	Allocations and Policies Document ('Making Spaces for Growing Places')	Draft Plan – October to December 2017.	October to December 2018	Submitted 12 April 2019	June 2019	Adopted 1 February 2021	
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	Submitted 13 March 2019	July 2019	Adopted 24 June 2020	
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	Adopted 20 July 2017	

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination Hearings	Adoption	Comments
South Tyneside Council	Local Plan	Draft Plan consultation – August to October 2019	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	Adopted January 2020	Revised Local Development Scheme approved July 2020.
	Allocations and Designations Plan	Draft Plan consultation – 18 December 2020 to 12 February 2021	Spring 2021	Autumn 2021	2022	2022	

Source: Mineral Planning Authorities

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

Chair:
Claire Teasdale

Technical secretary:
Kevin Tipple

Central Government representative:
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government – Hannah Henderson

Mineral Planning Authority representatives:
Darlington Borough Council – David Nelson
Durham County Council – Jason Mckewon
Gateshead Council – Chris Carr
Hartlepool Borough Council – Helen Smith
Middlesbrough Borough Council – Charlton Gibben
Newcastle City Council – Jon Rippon
North Tyneside Council – Claire Dobinson-Booth
Northumberland County Council – Kevin Tipple
Northumberland National Park Authority – Susannah Buylla
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council – Rebecca Wren
South Tyneside Council – Rachel Cooper
Sunderland City Council – Jamie Simpson
Stockton on Tees Council – David Bage

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 – Neil Beards

The Crown Estate representative:
The Crown Estate – Nick Everington

Membership as at 31 March 2021. Full contact details are available on request from the technical secretary.