

# **North East England Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2016**



**Published  
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**North East Aggregates Working Party**

**County Durham | Northumberland | Tees Valley | Tyne and Wear**

North East Aggregates Working Party

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## Executive Summary

This report has been prepared by the North East Aggregates Working Party and presents statistical information on sales of aggregate minerals from North East England in 2016 and the permitted reserves of aggregate minerals at 31 December 2016. The report also provides information on planning applications relating to the extraction of minerals for aggregate use and sales of recycled and secondary aggregates.

### North East Aggregates Working Party

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

### Primary aggregate sales and reserves

- Sales of primary aggregates extracted from quarries in North East England in 2016 were 6.3 million tonnes. Sales included 5.4 million tonnes of crushed rock and 972,000 tonnes of sand and gravel. Sales of primary aggregates extracted from quarries in North East England have increased by 48% between 2013 and 2016 reflecting growth in construction activity in the aperiod. Despite this increase, sales are still lower than the sales levels in 2007 prior to economic downturn.
- In addition sales of 499,000 tonnes of marine dredged sand and gravel and 246,000 tonnes of crushed rock imported via sea were recorded from wharves in North East England in 2016.
- At 31 December 2016, North East England had 21.3 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves and 222.5 million tonnes of permitted crushed rock reserves. This equated to a landbank of 20.0 years for sand and gravel and a landbank of 42.3 years for crushed rock when calculated using the provision set out in the relevant Local Aggregates Assessments or 24.9 years and 53.2 years when calculated using the ten year sales average. These landbank figures are above the landbank indicator of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and the landbank indicator of at least 10 years for crushed rock.

**Table ES1: Primary aggregates sales from quarries and wharves in North East England, 2007 to 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

Year	Crushed rock	Sand and gravel	Total primary aggregates from quarries	Crushed rock imported by sea	Marine sand and gravel	Total primary aggregates
2007	5,689	1,037	<b>6,726</b>	-	1,132	<b>7,858</b>
2008	5,079	926	<b>6,005</b>	-	998	<b>7,003</b>
2009	3,379	757	<b>4,136</b>	-	563	<b>4,699</b>
2010	3,469	757	<b>4,226</b>	-	678	<b>4,904</b>
2011	3,433	869	<b>4,302</b>	-	509	<b>4,811</b>
2012	3,181	713	<b>3,894</b>	73	491	<b>4,458</b>
2013	3,569	716	<b>4,285</b>	160	451	<b>4,445</b>
2014	4,162	873	<b>5,035</b>	148	537	<b>5,720</b>
2015	4,533	917	<b>5,450</b>	145	595	<b>6,190</b>
2016	5,356	972	<b>6,328</b>	246	499	<b>7,073</b>
<b>Ten year average</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>5,039</b>	-	<b>645</b>	<b>5,716</b>

**Table ES2: Permitted reserves and landbank of primary aggregates in North East England at 31 December 2016**

	Permitted reserves (million tonnes)	Landbank based on provision in LAAs (years)	Landbank based on ten year sales average (years)
Crushed rock	222.5	42.3	53.2
Sand and gravel	21.3	20.0	24.9

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

Sub area	Mineral Planning Authority	Reserves at end of 2015 (thousand tonnes)	Sales in 2016 (thousand tonnes)	Additional reserves granted planning permission in 2016 (thousand tonnes)	Reserves at end of 2016 (thousand tonnes)	Sites with reserves	Sites with sales	Landbank at end of 2016 based on ten year sales average (years)
County Durham	Durham County Council	138,326	2,990	5,000	131,390	13	10	52.8
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	83,991*	1,708*	765	82,917*	10	6	61.1*
	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
	<b>Total North East England</b>	<b>230,950</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>222,482</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>53.2</b>

Notes:

c - Confidential figure

\* - Includes sales and reserves for Northumberland National Park

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

Sub area	Mineral Planning Authority	Reserves at end of 2015 (thousand tonnes)	Sales in 2016 (thousand tonnes)	Additional reserves granted planning permission during 2016 (thousand tonnes)	Reserves at end of 2016 (thousand tonnes)	Sites with reserves	Sites with sales	Landbank at end of 2016 based on ten year sales average (years)
County Durham	Durham County Council	8,354	322	0	7,610	5	3	33.8
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	7,337	436	0	6,045	7	6	14.2
	Northumberland National Park	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
Tees Valley	Darlington Borough Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Hartlepool Borough Council	c	-	0	c	1	0	c
	Middlesbrough Borough Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Stockton on Tees Borough Council	c	0	0	-	1	0	c
Tyne and Wear	Gateshead Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Newcastle City Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	North Tyneside Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	South Tyneside Council	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Sunderland City Council	c	c	0	c	1	1	c
	<b>Total North East England</b>	<b>23,571</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,315</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25.0</b>

Notes:

c - Confidential figure

\* - Includes sales and reserves for Northumberland National Park



## Planning applications for the extraction of primary aggregates

- Approvals – Two planning applications for the extraction of 5.8 million tonnes of additional crushed rock reserves were granted in North East England during 2016. This involves extensions at Kilmond Wood Quarry in County Durham (5 million tonnes) and Longhoughton Quarry in Northumberland (765,000 tonnes). No planning applications for the extraction of additional reserves of sand and gravel were granted planning permission in 2016.
- Refusals – No planning applications for the extraction of additional reserves of primary aggregates were refused planning permission during 2016.
- Pending – Planning applications potentially involving the extraction of 7.75 million tonnes of crushed rock and 1.95 million tonnes of sand and gravel were pending determination at 31 December 2016.

**Table ES5: Quantities of primary aggregates subject to planning applications in North East England in 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

	Crushed rock			Sand and gravel		
	Granted	Refused	Pending	Granted	Refused	Pending
County Durham	5,000	0	7,750	0	0	1,400
Northumberland	765	0	0	0	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	0	0	0	550
<b>North East England</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,950</b>

## Recycled and secondary aggregates

- The 2016 survey of fixed construction and demolition recycling facilities and secondary aggregates producers found over 1.3 million tonnes of recycled and secondary aggregate were sold from North East England in 2016.
- Sources of recycled and secondary aggregates included construction and demolition waste, spent road planings, ash from the Haverton Hill Energy from Waste Plant on Teesside and materials originating from the steelworks at Redcar. There were no sales of secondary aggregates from Lynemouth Power Station in 2016 due to work to convert it to 100% biomass firing.
- This recycled and secondary aggregates sales figure for 2016 should be treated with some degree of caution as not all producers in North East England responded to the survey and have thus not been included in the figures. In addition, the survey does not include mobile crushers and screens which are known to make a significant contribution in terms of the quantities of construction and demolition waste recycled for aggregate uses.

## Local Aggregates Assessments

- North East England is currently covered by the following joint Local Aggregates Assessments (LAAs):
  - Joint LAA for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (produced jointly by the eight authorities in these sub-areas)
  - Joint LAA for Tees Valley (produced jointly by the five Tees Valley authorities)
- The provision for aggregates detailed in these LAAs is summarised in the table below and uses information from existing LAAs rather than emerging ones:

**Table ES6: 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	3,078	281	Sales average with a uplift for proposed housing growth
Northumberland	1,661	526	Sales average with a uplift for proposed housing growth
Tees Valley	187.5	175	Based on recommended sub-regional apportionment of national and regional guidelines (2015 to 2020)
Tyne and Wear	335	257	Sales average with a uplift for proposed housing growth
<b>North East England</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>Total provision detailed in the LAAs in North East England</b>

*Notes:*

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

## Contribution to meeting local and national needs

- The provision set out in Local Aggregates Assessments by the Mineral Planning Authorities in North East England is currently below the levels of provision in the sub-national guidelines by 15% for crushed rock and 17% 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 ES7: Dashboard of main statistics for North East England**

	Sales in 2016 (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
<b>Sand and gravel</b>	5,326	4,184	4,683	Up	5,262	21,315	20.0	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.
<b>Crushed rock</b>	972	854	921	Up	1,064	222,482	42.3	Large landbank of permitted reserves available. Limited number of sites in Tees Valley (1 active quarry) and Tyne and Wear (2 active quarries).
<b>Marine sand and gravel</b>	499	645	544	Down	-	-	-	A number of wharves that land marine sand and gravel were not operational in 2016.
<b>Rock imports by sea</b>	246	Not available	180	Up	-	-	-	Sales increased in 2016. Wharves at Port of Blyth, River Tyne and Port of Sunderland but only sites on River Tyne active in 2016.
<b>Recycled and secondary aggregates</b>	1,296	-	-	Up	-	-	-	Full understanding of supply and role of these aggregates is limited due to data issues. No sales of ash from Lynemouth Power Station in 2016 due to biomass conversion work.

# 1. Introduction

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

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

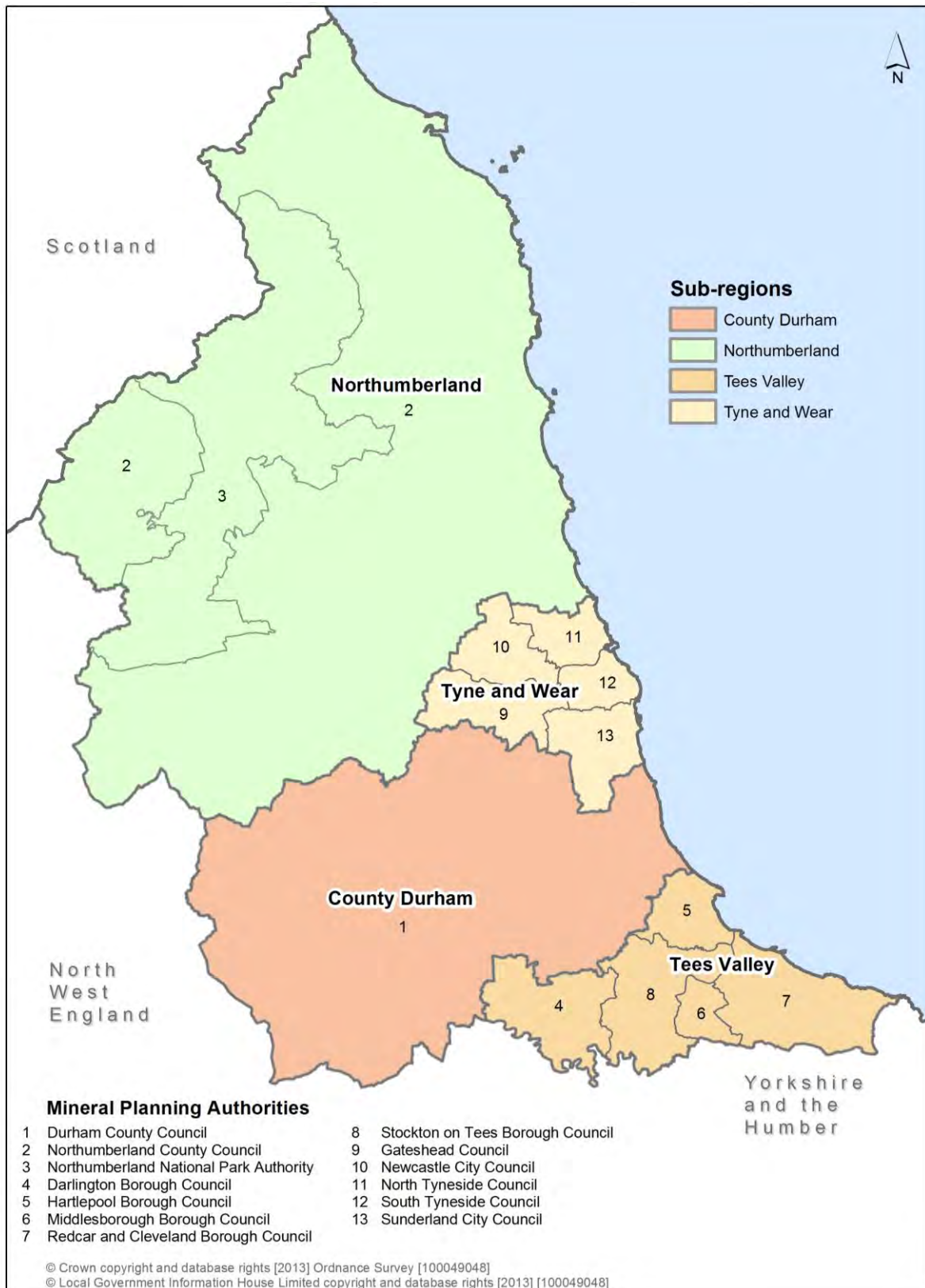
- County Durham (Durham County Council);
- Northumberland (Northumberland County Council and Northumberland National Park Authority);
- Tees Valley (Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and Stockton on Tees Borough Council);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

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

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

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

**Figure 1.1: North East Aggregates Working Party area**



1.6 This report presents information for North East England on sales of primary aggregates in 2016, permitted reserves of primary aggregates as at 31 December 2016 and the quantity of aggregate minerals granted and refused planning permission in 2016. Information relating to the production and use of recycled and secondary aggregates is also provided. In addition, this report gives an update of progress with the preparation of development plans applicable to minerals.

1.7 Detailed information from the previous aggregates monitoring surveys covering North East England can be found in previous Annual Aggregates Monitoring Reports produced by the North East Aggregates Working Party. The Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2014 was part of a more comprehensive national survey that are usually undertaken every four years<sup>1</sup> by the Department for Communities and Local Government. The aim of the survey was to provide an in-depth and up-to-date understanding of regional and national sales, inter-regional flows, transportation and permitted reserves of primary aggregates. A report collating the results of the national survey has been published by the Department for Communities and Local Government and is available to view on the gov.uk website.

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<sup>1</sup> There was a five year period between the 2014 national survey and the previous survey in 2009.

## 2. Planning policy context

2.1 Planning policy for aggregate minerals is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012). The NPPF recognises that minerals are essential to economic growth and quality of life and that it is important that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to deliver the infrastructure and buildings the country needs.

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

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

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

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

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

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



### 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 2016 (see Table 3.1 below). In addition to these active sites, a further seven quarries were ‘inactive’<sup>2</sup>. 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.

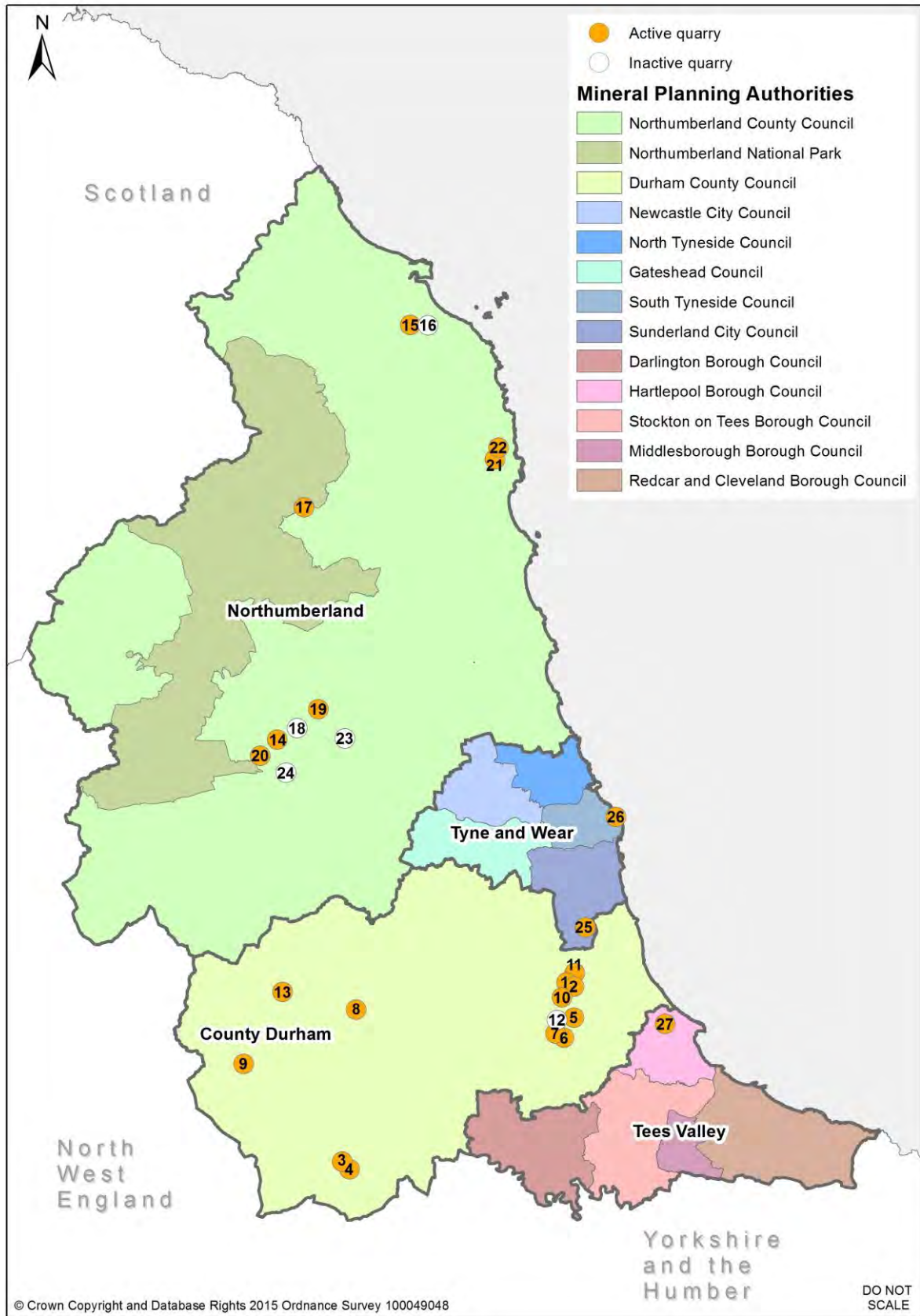
**Table 3.1: Crushed rock aggregate sites in North East England, 2016**

Sub-area	Active sites in 2016	Inactive sites in 2016
County Durham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bishop Middleham Quarry (6)</li> <li>• Broadwood Quarry (8)</li> <li>• Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry (7)</li> <li>• Crime Rigg Quarry (11)</li> <li>• Heights Quarry (13)</li> <li>• Hulands Quarry (3)</li> <li>• Kilmond Wood Quarry (4)</li> <li>• Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry (9)</li> <li>• Old Quarrington Quarry (10)</li> <li>• Thrislington Quarry (7)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cornforth Quarry (12)</li> <li>• Running Waters Quarry (1)</li> <li>• Witch Hill Quarry (2)</li> </ul>
Northumberland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barrasford Quarry (14)</li> <li>• Cragmill Quarry (15)</li> <li>• Divethill Quarry (19)</li> <li>• Harden Quarry (17)</li> <li>• Howick Quarry (22)</li> <li>• Keepersshield Quarry (20)</li> <li>• Longhoughton (Ratcleugh) Quarry (21)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belford (Easington) Quarry(16)</li> <li>• Cocklaw Quarry (24)</li> <li>• Mootlaw Quarry (23)</li> <li>• Swinburne Quarry (18)</li> </ul>
Tees Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hart Quarry (27)</li> </ul>	
Tyne and Wear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eppleton Quarry (25)</li> <li>• Marsden Quarry (26)</li> </ul>	

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 2016, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 3.3. Sales from North East England in 2016 were 5.4 million tonnes. 57% of sales were from quarries in County Durham, 30% were from quarries in Northumberland and the remaining 13% of sales was from sites in Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear.

3.4 Sales of crushed rock decreased by 41% between 2007 (5.7 million tonnes) and 2009 (3.3 million tonnes). This decrease is considered to be mainly a result of the economic downturn and a resulting reduction in demand for primary aggregates. Following a significant decrease in sales in 2009, sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England remained at a broadly similar level in the period from 2009 to 2013 reflecting the economic conditions. However, sales have increased by 50% from 2013 (3.6 million tonnes) to 2016 (5.4 million tonnes) reflecting growth in construction activity. This increase means that sales are currently above both the three and ten years sales averages.

**Table 3.3: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England, 2007 to 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tyne and Wear	Tees Valley	North East England
2007	3,559	1,676	#	#	<b>5,689</b>
2008	3,036	1,664	#	#	<b>5,079</b>
2009	1,920	1,153	#	#	<b>3,379</b>
2010	2,056	1,188	#	#	<b>3,462</b>
2011	1,955	1,230	#	#	<b>3,433</b>
2012	1,696	1,233	#	#	<b>3,181</b>
2013	2,245	1,060	#	#	<b>3,569</b>
2014	2,654	1,171	#	#	<b>4,162</b>
2015	2,770	1,473	#	#	<b>4,533</b>
2016	2,990	1,708	#	#	<b>5,356</b>
<b>Ten year sales average (2007-16)</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>No figure available</b>	<b>No figure available</b>	<b>4,184</b>
<b>Three year sales average (2014-16)</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>No figure available</b>	<b>No figure available</b>	<b>4,683</b>

Notes:

# Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England

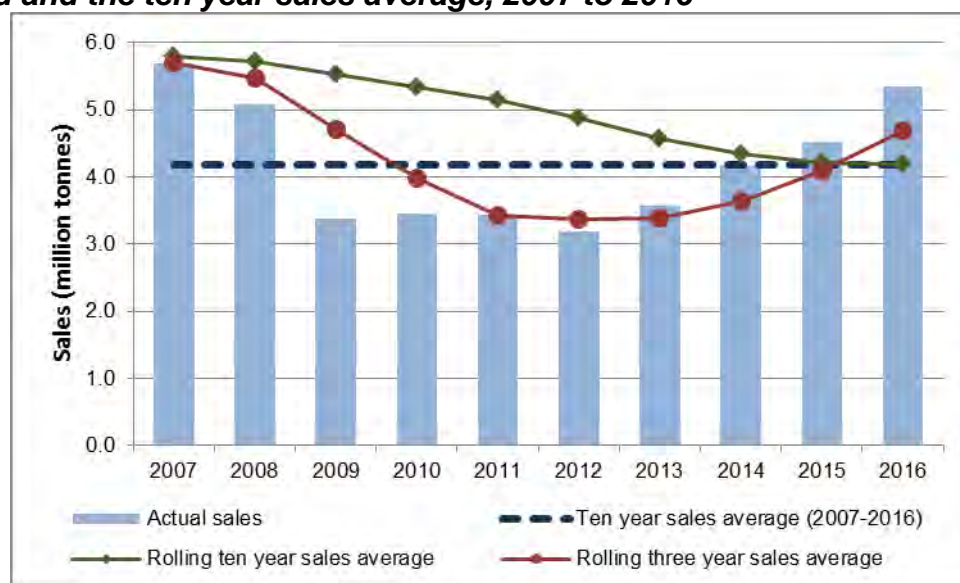
3.5 The sales of crushed rock by broad end-use product categories and mineral type are shown in Table 3.4. These end-use figures should be treated with some caution as, although operators know what products they sell, they cannot always be certain what the products will ultimately be used for. The crushed rock extracted in North East England has a wide range of end-uses and this can vary depending on mineral type. Uncoated roadstone (27%), other constructional use (26%), other screened and graded aggregates (18%), concrete aggregate (14%), and coated roadstone (12%) represent the main end-uses for aggregates from quarries in North East England in 2016.

**Table 3.4: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use in North East England by mineral resource and end-use, 2016 (tonnes)**

	Carboniferous limestone	Magnesian limestone	Igneous rock	Total crushed rock
Coated roadstone	175,600	0	138,488	314,088
Roadstone to be coated	53,676	20	275,416	329,112
Uncoated roadstone (Type 1 and Type 2)	100,860	1,043,319	320,491	1,464,670
Uncoated roadstone (surface chippings)	0	0	76,320	76,320
Rail ballast	0	0	529	529
Concrete aggregate	165,091	434,720	147,913	747,724
Other screened/graded	72,219	493,070	390,031	955,320
Armour/gabion stone	9,488	17,425	34,231	61,144
Other constructional use	151,441	754,266	501,695	1,407,402
<b>Total</b>	<b>728,375</b>	<b>2,742,820</b>	<b>1,885,114</b>	<b>5,356,309</b>

3.6 A comparison between actual sales of crushed rock from North East England and the ten year sales average is shown in Figure 3.5. The ten year sales average, covering the period from 2007 to 2016, for crushed rock from North East England is 4,184,300 tonnes. Also shown are the rolling three years sales averages and rolling ten years sales averages, which illustrate how demand has changed. The ten year sales average has decreased over the period from 2007 to 2016 due to this including a period where there were depressed sales. The three year sales average for North East England (4.66 million tonnes) is above the ten year sales average (4.183 million tonnes) and this indicates that demand has increased for crushed rock aggregate in comparison to the previous years. The rolling three years sales average also shows the significant decrease in sales post 2007 and 2008 as a result of the economic downturn.

**Figure 3.5: Comparison of actual sales of crushed rock from North East England and the ten year sales average, 2007 to 2016**



### Crushed rock reserves

3.8 The permitted reserves of crushed rock for aggregate uses at quarries in North East England at 31 December 2016 were 222.5 million tonnes (Table 3.6). This represents a decrease in permitted reserves from 2015. While an extension at Kilmond Wood Quarry in County Durham (an additional 5 million tonnes of permitted reserves) and an extension at Longhoughton Quarry in Northumberland (an additional 765,000 tonnes of permitted reserves) were granted in 2016, there was a decrease in the permitted reserves in North East England as a result of sales during 2016 and a re-assessment of the reserves at Crime Rigg Quarry<sup>3</sup> and Old Quarrington Quarry<sup>4</sup> in County Durham. A large proportion of the permitted reserves of crushed rock in North East England are found at quarries in County Durham (59.1%) and Northumberland (37.3%), with the remaining reserves found at the sites in Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear (13.7%).

<sup>3</sup> The new operator of Crime Rigg Quarry (Breedon) undertook an assessment of the reserves at the site during the acquisition process and calculated that the reserves were lower than assessed by the previous operator (Sherburn Stone).

<sup>4</sup> A proportion of the mineral at Old Quarrington Quarry that was previously reported in the permitted reserves for the site is now considered by the operator to be sterilised in the stand-off between the quarry and a number of external features. These include the stand offs from the Heather Lad Inn, graveyard, road and the Cassop Vale SSSI.

**Table 3.6: Permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England, 2007 to 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

Year*	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
2007	140,563	78,385	#	#	<b>221,506</b>
2008	136,326	78,422	#	#	<b>216,986</b>
2009	137,893	76,433	#	#	<b>216,555</b>
2010	135,205	79,098	#	#	<b>216,469</b>
2011	136,734	78,004	#	#	<b>218,249</b>
2012	134,065	77,264	#	#	<b>214,528</b>
2013	140,732	76,643	#	#	<b>220,373</b>
2014	138,346	77,972	#	#	<b>219,117</b>
2015	138,326	83,991	#	#	<b>230,950</b>
2016	131,390	82,917	#	#	<b>222,482</b>

Notes:

\* Reserves at 31 December.

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

Reserve figures do not include those reserves identified for non-aggregate end-uses.

3.9 The permitted reserves of crushed rock in North East England by resource type are shown in Table 3.7. The permitted reserve figures quoted do not include those reserves within the quarries that are identified as being for non-aggregate uses. The most significant resources in terms of their contribution to the total permitted reserves in North East England are magnesian limestone (49%) and igneous rock (41.4%). The remaining permitted reserves are Carboniferous limestone (9.4%). The reserves of magnesian limestone are mainly concentrated in County Durham, while the reserves of igneous rock are mainly concentrated in Northumberland. The reserves of Carboniferous limestone have increased in 2016 as a result of an extension to Kilmond Wood Quarry in County Durham being granted planning permission.

**Table 3.7: Permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England by mineral resource, at 31 December 2016 (tonnes)**

Carboniferous limestone	Magnesian limestone	Igneous rock	Total crushed rock
20,895,500	109,493,605	92,092,573	222,481,681

3.10 A comparison of the level of permitted over the last ten monitoring periods is shown in Figure 3.8.

**Figure 3.8: Comparison of permitted reserves of crushed rock at quarries in North East England, 31 December 2007 to 31 December 2016**



### Crushed rock landbank

3.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 145) states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in their area to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregates extraction. It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 10 years for crushed rock.

3.12 The landbanks for crushed rock have been calculated using the provision set out in the most up-to-date Local Aggregates Assessments or adopted Local Plans. The landbank of permitted reserves in North East England at 31 December 2016 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 3.9. North East England had a crushed rock landbank of 42.3 years at 31 December 2016. This is above the landbank indicator of at least 10 years as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

**Table 3.9: Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in North East England as at 31 December 2016**

	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
Reserves at 31 December 2016 (tonnes)	131,389,990	82,917,073	#	#	<b>222,481,678</b>
Annual provision in LAA (tonnes)	3,078,000	1,661,000	187,500	335,000	<b>5,261,500</b>
Ten year sales average (tonnes)	2,488,000	1,708,000	#	#	<b>5,356,000</b>
Landbank based on LAA provision (years)	42.7	49.9	#	#	<b>42.3</b>
Landbank based on ten year sales average (years)	52.8	61.1	#	#	<b>53.1</b>

*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.

### Planning applications for crushed rock extraction

3.13 The North East Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in North East England on an annual basis. Table 3.10 details the quantities of crushed rock granted or refused planning permission for extraction between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016 and the quantities in planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2016. Further detail on each of the planning applications is shown in Appendix 3.

3.14 During 2016 two planning applications for the extraction of crushed rock for aggregate uses were granted planning permission. These planning applications were for extensions to Kilmond Wood Quarry in County Durham (5 million tonnes) and Longhoughton Quarry in Northumberland (765,000 tonnes). No planning applications for crushed rock extraction were refused planning permission during 2016 in North East England.

3.15 At 31 December 2016, a further two planning applications were pending determination involving the potential extraction of 7.75 million tonnes of rock for aggregate uses. The two applications are for the reactivation of dormant planning permissions at quarries in County Durham (3.75 million tonnes of Carboniferous limestone and 4 million tonnes of magnesian limestone).



**Table 3.10: Quantities of crushed rock subject to planning applications in the North East England during 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

	Granted	Refused	Pending
County Durham	5,000	0	7,750
Northumberland	765	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	0
<b>North East England</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,750</b>

*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 2016 there were nine 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 five quarries were ‘inactive’<sup>5</sup> in 2016. 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 and Low Harperley quarries 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, 2016**

Sub-area	Active sites in 2016	Inactive sites in 2016
County Durham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime Rigg Quarry (3)</li> <li>• Old Quarrington Quarry (1)</li> <li>• Thrislington Quarry (2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hummerbeck Quarry (4)</li> <li>• Low Harperley Quarry (15)*</li> </ul>
Northumberland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ebchester (Broadoak) Quarry (5)</li> <li>• Haughton Strother Quarry (6)</li> <li>• Hedgeley Quarry (8)</li> <li>• Hemscott Hill Beach (10)</li> <li>• Lanton (Cheviot) Quarry (7)</li> <li>• Wooperton Quarry (11)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Merryshields Quarry (9)</li> </ul>
Tees Valley		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hartlepool Beach (13)</li> <li>• Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry (14)</li> </ul>
Tyne and Wear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eppleton Quarry (12)</li> </ul>	

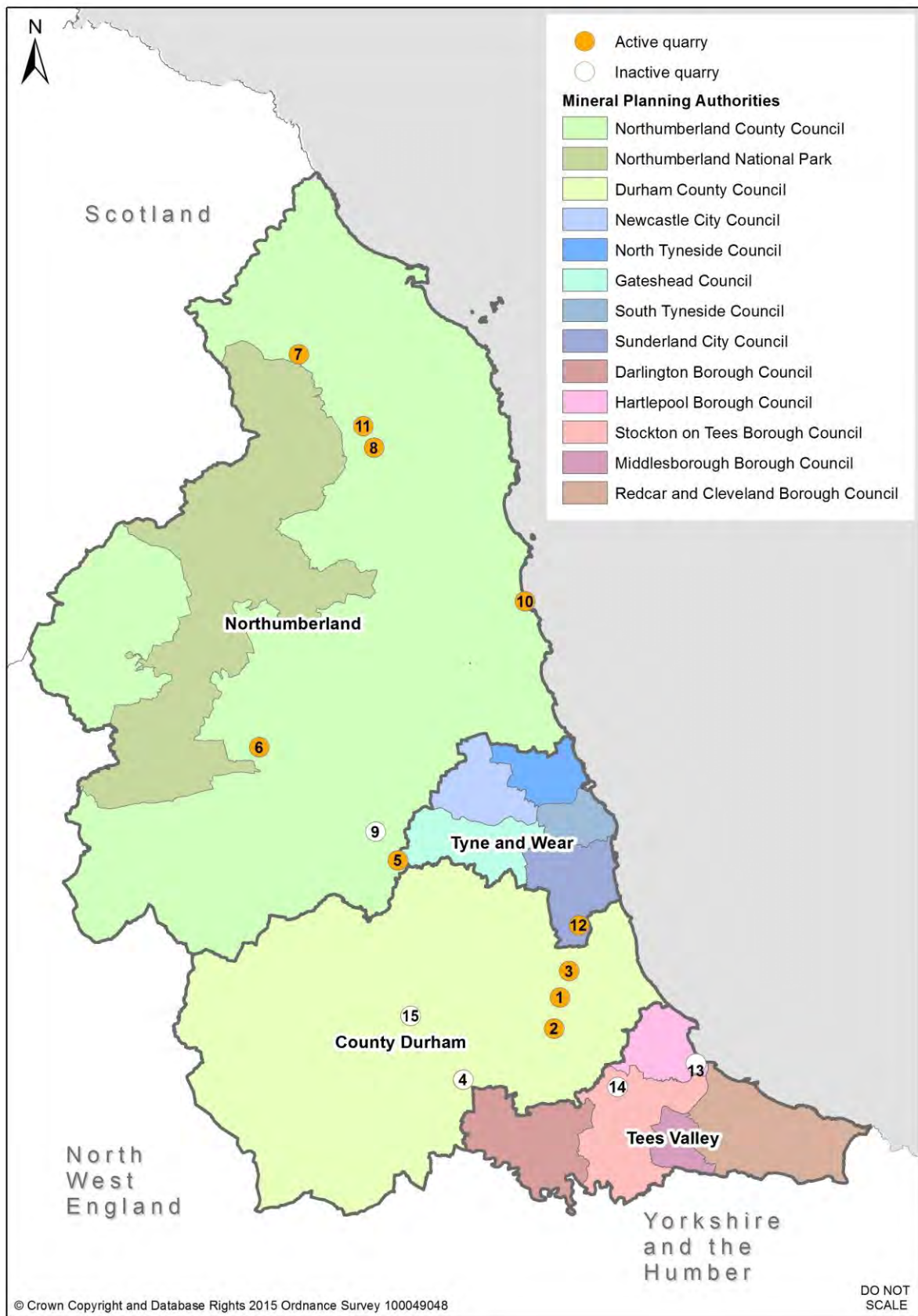
Notes:

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

\* – Development has commenced at Low Harperley Quarry but no mineral had been exported from the quarry at the end of 2016.

<sup>5</sup> 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 2016, along with sales from previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 4.3. From 2013 to 2016, sales of land-won sand and gravel have increased. This increase is as a result of growth in construction activity in comparison to the period between 2008 and 2013. Table 4.3 shows that between 2007 (1,037,000 tonnes) and 2009 (757,000 tonnes) sales decreased by 27% mainly as a consequence of the economic downturn and a resulting decrease in demand for primary aggregates. Following the significant decrease in sales between 2007 and 2009, sales remained at a similar level in the period from 2009 to 2013 reflecting the economic conditions over that period. The increase in sales in 2016 means that sales are currently above both the three and ten year sales averages.

**Table 4.3: Sales of sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England, 2007 to 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
2007	221 <sup>†</sup>	574	*	241	<b>1,037</b>
2008	183	515	#	#	<b>926</b>
2009	199	425	#	#	<b>757</b>
2010	164	402	#	#	<b>757</b>
2011	237	450	#	#	<b>869</b>
2012	199	349	0	#	<b>713</b>
2013	218	320	0	#	<b>716</b>
2014	276	361	0	#	<b>873</b>
2015	256	420	0	#	<b>917</b>
2016	322	436	0	#	<b>972</b>
<b>Ten year sales average (2007-16)</b>	<b>225+</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>Figure not available</b>	<b>Figure not available</b>	<b>854</b>
<b>Three year sales average (2014-16)</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Figure not available</b>	<b>921</b>

*Note:*

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

\* Confidential figure included in the sales figure for County Durham figure.

<sup>†</sup> Includes sales from Tees Valley.

+ Estimate due to actual sales for 2007 being combined with those from Tees Valley.

4.4 The sales of land-won sand and gravel by broad end-use product categories are shown in Table 4.4. 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 (34%) were and concreting sand (27%) were the largest products for land won sand and gravel sales in 2016.

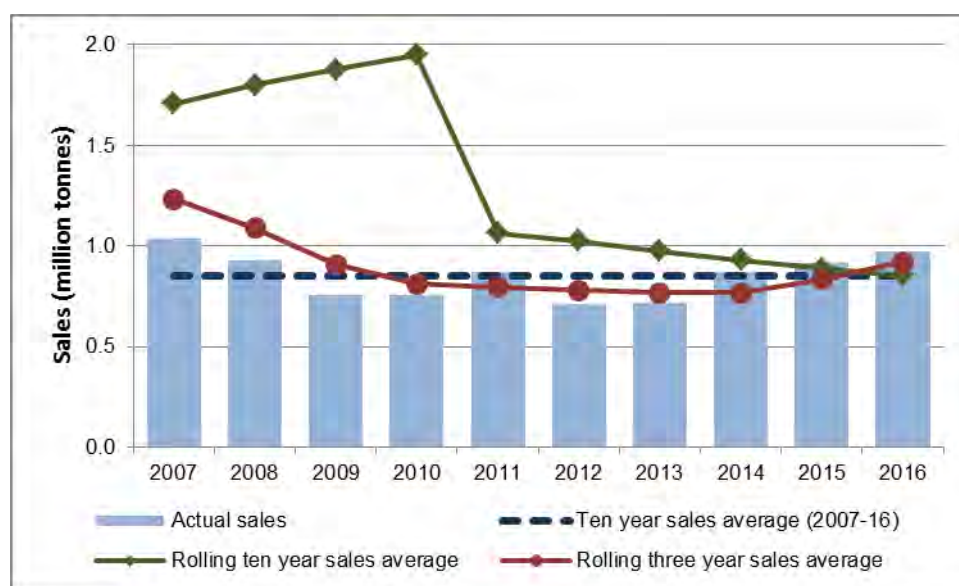
**Table 4.4: Sales of land-won sand and gravel for aggregates by end-use from North East England in 2016 (tonnes)**

End-use	Land won sand and gravel sales (tonnes)
Sand for asphalt	90,492
Sand for use in mortar	325,930
Concreting and sharp sand	260,910
Gravel for asphalt	0
Gravel for concrete aggregate	86,150
Other screened/graded gravel	65,820
Other sand and gravel	142,732
<b>Total sand and gravel</b>	<b>972,034</b>

4.5 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 4.5. The ten year average sales of land-won sand and gravel from North East England for the period from 2007 to 2016 is 854,000 tonnes. Also shown are the rolling three years sales averages and rolling ten years sales, which illustrate how demand has changed.

4.6 The ten year sales average has decreased over the period from 2007 to 2016 due to this including a period where there were depressed sales. The three year sales average for North East England (921,000 tonnes) is above the ten year sales average (854,000 tonnes) and this indicates that demand has increased for sand and gravel in comparison to the previous years. The rolling three years sales average also shows the significant decrease in sales post 2007 and 2008 as a result of the economic downturn.

**Figure 4.5: Comparison of actual sales of land-won sand and gravel from North East England and the ten year sales average, 2007 to 2016**



### Permitted reserves of sand and gravel

4.7 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel for aggregate use in North East England at 31 December 2016 were 21.3 million tonnes (Table 4.6).

**Table 4.6: Permitted reserves of sand and gravel at quarries in North East England, 2007 to 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
2007	2,296	8,913	2,278	1,199	<b>14,686</b>
2008	2,093	8,551	#	#	<b>13,705</b>
2009	3,715	8,051	#	#	<b>15,323</b>
2010	3,483	9,538	#	#	<b>16,507</b>
2011	4,607	8,969	#	#	<b>16,173</b>
2012	6,679	8,331	#	#	<b>17,551</b>
2013	8,924	7,728	#	#	<b>20,220</b>
2014	8,651	7,414	#	#	<b>18,198</b>
2015	8,354	7,337	#	#	<b>23,571</b>
2016	7,610	6,045	#	#	<b>21,315</b>

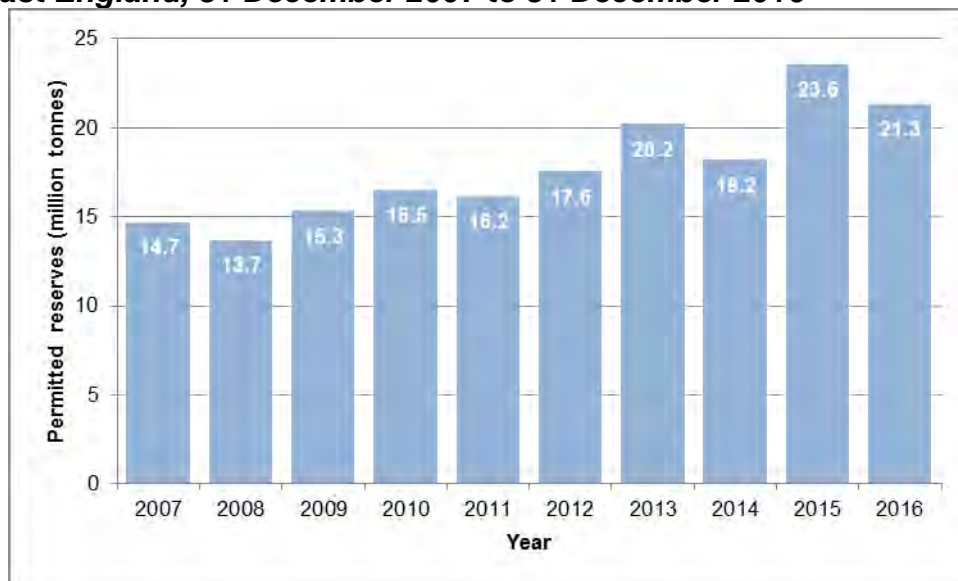
Notes:

# Confidential figure included in the figure for North East England

Reserve figures do not include those reserves identified for non-aggregate end-uses.

4.8 A comparison of the level of permitted reserves over the last ten monitoring periods is illustrated in Figure 4.7. There has been a general decline in level of permitted reserves at quarries in North East England over the longer term but it is also observed from Figure 4.7 that reserves have increased from a low of 13.7 million tonnes in 2008. There was a decrease in the permitted reserves from 2015 to 2016 as a result of sales during 2016 but also as a result of a re-assessment of the reserves at Crime Rigg Quarry in County Durham and Wooperton Quarry in Northumberland following the acquisition of these sites by new operators.

**Figure 4.7: Comparison of permitted reserves of sand and gravel at quarries in North East England, 31 December 2007 to 31 December 2016**



### Sand and gravel landbank

4.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 145) states that Mineral Planning Authorities should use the length of the landbank in their area to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregates extraction. It specifies that the landbank indicator is at least 7 years for sand and gravel.

**Table 4.8: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves in North East England as at 31 December 2016**

	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
Reserves at 31 December 2016 (tonnes)	7,610,000	6,045,000	#	#	<b>21,315,000</b>
Annual provision in LAAs (tonnes)	281,000	526,000	175,000	257,000	<b>1,239,000</b>
Ten year sales average (tonnes)	225,000	425,000	#	#	<b>854,000</b>
Landbank based on LAA provision (years)	27.1	11.5	#	#	<b>17.2</b>
Landbank based on ten year sales average (years)	33.8	14.2	#	#	<b>25.0</b>

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.

4.10 The landbanks for sand and gravel have been calculated using the provision set out in the most up-to-date Local Aggregates Assessments. The landbank of permitted reserves in North East England at 31 December 2016 and the landbanks for the four sub-regions are shown in Table 4.8. North East England had a sand and gravel landbank of 20.0 years at 31 December 2016. This is above the landbank indicator of at least 7 years as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

### Planning applications for sand and gravel extraction

4.11 The North East Aggregates Working Party monitors the nature and outcome of planning applications for aggregates extraction in North East England on an annual basis. Table 4.9 details the quantities of sand and gravel granted or refused planning permission for extraction between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016 and the quantities subject to planning applications that were pending determination at 31 December 2016. Further detail on each of the planning applications is shown in Appendix 3.

4.12 Between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016, no planning applications for the extraction of sand and gravel were granted planning permission. One planning application was pending determination at 31 December 2016 and these relate to an



extension to Coxhoe Quarry in County Durham (1.4 million tonnes) and an extension to Crawcrook Quarry in Gateshead (550,000 tonnes)<sup>6</sup>. No planning applications for sand and gravel extraction were refused planning permission in North East England during 2016.

**Table 4.9: Quantities of sand and gravel subject to planning applications in the North East England during 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

	Granted	Refused	Pending
County Durham	0	0	1,450
Northumberland	0	0	0
Tees Valley	0	0	0
Tyne and Wear	0	0	550
<b>North East England</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,950</b>

*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*

<sup>6</sup> Crawcrook Quarry: It is understood that the applicant will no longer be proceeding with an application to extend Crawcrook Quarry. A decision on this has yet to be confirmed formally.

## 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 wharves in North East England.

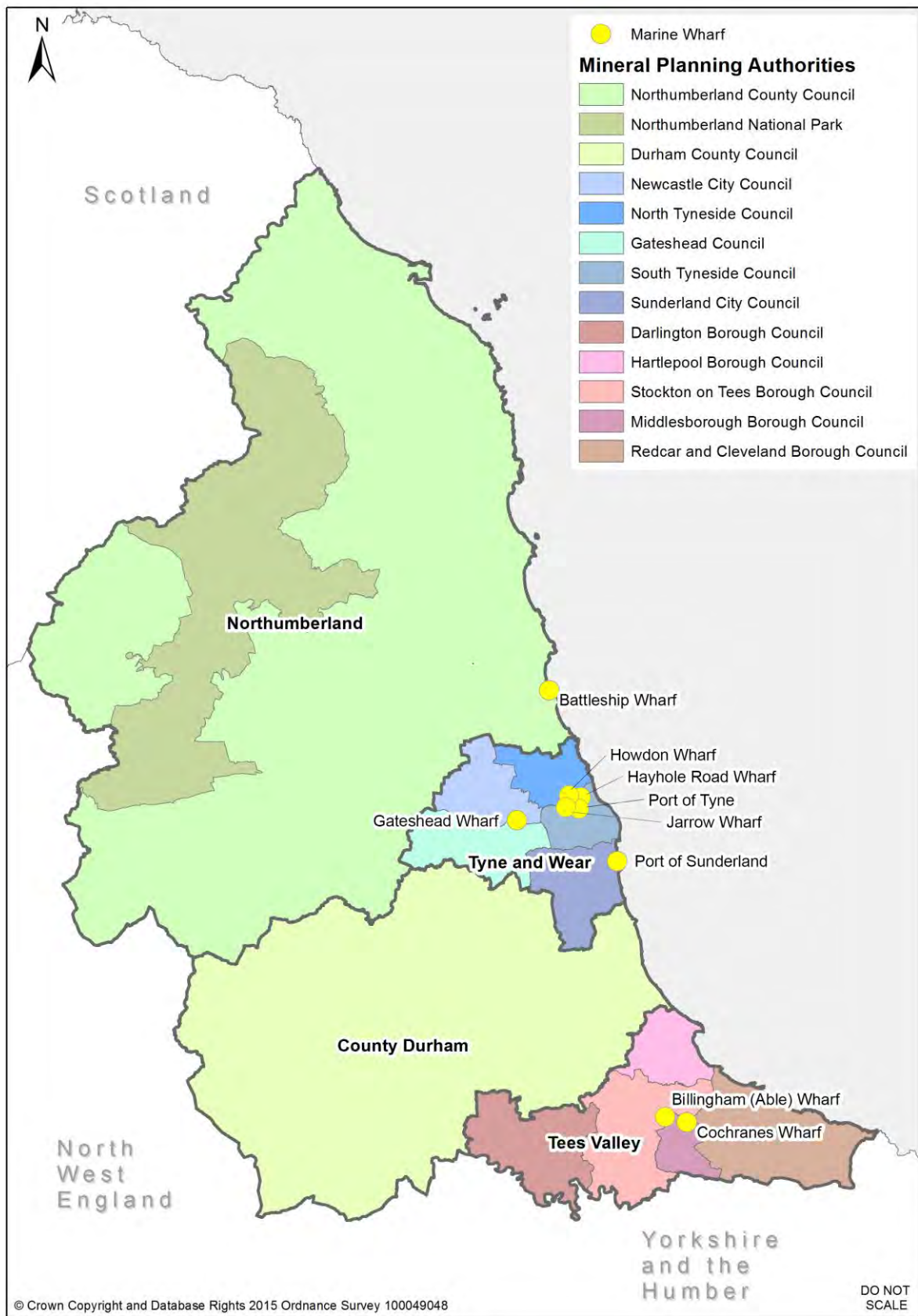
### Sand and gravel wharves

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

**Table 5.1: Wharves in North East England for the importation of sand and gravel aggregate, 2016**

Sub-area	Active sites in 2016	Inactive sites in 2016
County Durham		
Northumberland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)</li> </ul>	
Tees Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cochranes Wharf</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Billingham (Able) Wharf</li> </ul>
Tyne and Wear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jarrow Wharf</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gateshead Wharf</li> <li>Howdon Wharf</li> <li>Port of Sunderland (Greenwells Quay Wharf)</li> </ul>

**Figure 5.2: Wharf sites in North East England**



## Marine sand and gravel sales

5.3 Information on sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from wharves in North East England in 2016, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 5.3.

5.4 Sales of sand and gravel from wharves in North East England where marine-dredged sand and gravel was landed and processed were 499,316 tonnes in 2016. These sales levels are well below the levels that were observed prior to the economic downturn where sales in excess of 1 million tonnes were recorded in 2007. While the economic conditions post-2007 resulted in a decrease in demand for primary aggregates, sales of sand and gravel landed at the wharves in North East England have not increased to the same extent as sales from quarries in North East England have in more recent years. A significant factor in this is that a number of the wharf sites that have previously been operational were inactive in 2016 with Billingham Wharf (since 2012) on the River Tees and both Gateshead Wharf (since 2010) and Howdon Wharf (since 2014) on the River Tyne being mothballed by their operators, for example.

**Table 5.3: Sales of marine dredged sand and gravel for aggregate use from North East England, 2007 to 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
2007	0	0	#	#	<b>1,132</b>
2008	0	0	#	#	<b>998</b>
2009	0	0	#	#	<b>563</b>
2010	0	0	#	#	<b>678</b>
2011	0	0	#	#	<b>509</b>
2012	0	0	#	#	<b>491</b>
2013	0	#	#	#	<b>451</b>
2014	0	#	#	#	<b>537</b>
2015	0	#	#	#	<b>595</b>
2016	0	#	#	#	<b>499</b>
<b>Ten year sales average (2007-2016)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>645</b>
<b>Three year sales average (2014-2016)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>544</b>

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

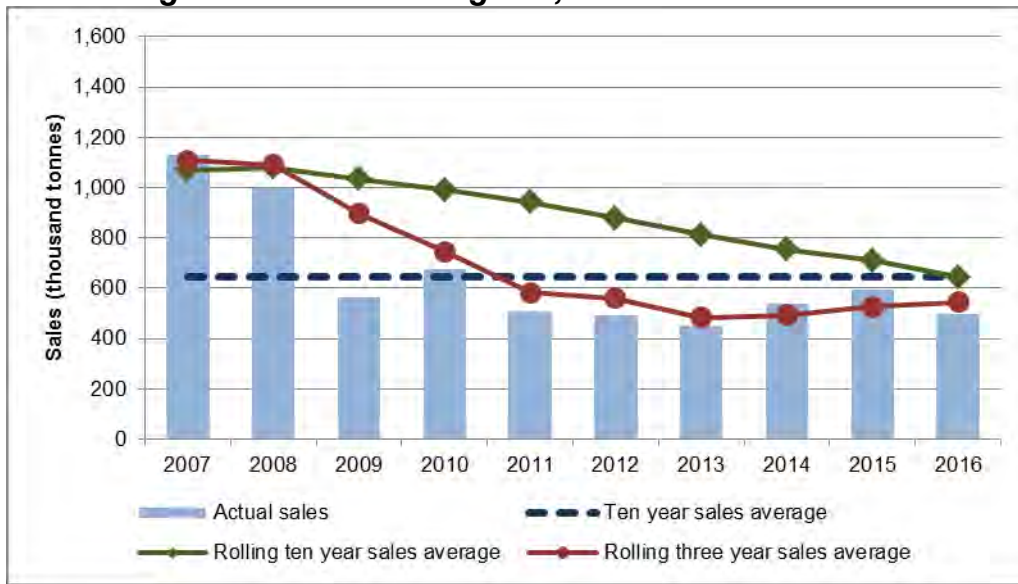
5.5 The sales of marine sand and gravel by broad end-use product categories are shown in Table 5.4. These end-use figures should be treated with some caution as, although operators know what products they sell, they cannot always be certain what the products will ultimately be used for. Concreting sand was the largest product for marine dredged sand and gravel sales in 2015, accounting for 96.4% of sales for aggregate use. The other main product was other screened or graded gravel (2.9%).

**Table 5.4: Sales of marine-dredged sand and gravel from North East England for aggregate use by end-use in 2016 (tonnes)**

End-use	Marine sand and gravel sales (tonnes)
Sand for asphalt	0
Sand for use in mortar	1,407
Sand for concreting and sharp sand	481,072
Gravel for asphalt	0
Gravel for concrete aggregate	823
Other screened/graded gravel	14,418
Other sand and gravel	1,596
Sand and gravel with unknown end-use	0
<b>Total marine sand and gravel</b>	<b>499,316</b>

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 645,000 tonnes. Sales of marine sand and gravel over the period between 2009 and 2016, with the exception of 2011, are below the ten year sales average, following a significant reduction in sales compared to pre-2009. Sales have fallen below the ten year sales average due to a reduction in demand as a result of the economic downturn and a reduction in construction activity but also as a result of a number of the wharves being inactive during recent years. While sales continue to be below average sufficient capacity exists at the wharf sites to increase the quantities of marine sand and gravel landed, particularly given there are wharves identified as being inactive in 2016.

**Figure 5.5: Comparison of actual sales of marine sand and gravel and the ten year sales average for North East England, 2007 to 2016**



## 6. Primary aggregates: Crushed rock imports by sea

### Overview

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

### Crushed rock wharves

6.2 In 2016 there were two wharves in North East England where crushed rock was landed for aggregate use (see Table 6.1 below). These wharves are located at on the River Tyne in Tyne and Wear. Rock has been imported via the Port of Blyth in Northumberland and the Port of Sunderland in previous years but not during the 2016 survey period. Further details of the both active and inactive sites are provided in Appendix 1. There are no active wharves importing crushed rock for aggregate use in County Durham and Tees Valley.

**Table 6.1: Wharves in North East England for the importation of crushed rock aggregate, 2016**

Sub-area	Active sites in 2016	Inactive sites in 2016
County Durham		
Northumberland		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)</li></ul>
Tyne and Wear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hayhole Road Wharf</li><li>Port of Tyne</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sunderland (Greenwells Quay) Wharf</li></ul>
Tees Valley		

### Sales of crushed rock imported by sea

6.3 Information on sales of crushed rock for aggregate use imported via wharves in North East England in 2016, along with sales in previous monitoring periods, is provided in Table 6.3.

6.4 Sales of crushed rock landed at wharves in North East England were 246,201 tonnes in 2016. This represents a significant increase from 2015 and previous years. As there are only a small number of sites where crushed rock is imported in North East England, an increase in landings or sales at one site could have a significant effect on overall sales but, nonetheless the figures show increasing sales.

**Table 6.3: Sales of crushed rock for aggregate use from North East England, 2012 to 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

Year	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
2012	0	0	0	73	<b>73</b>
2013	0	#	0	#	<b>160</b>
2014	0	#	0	#	<b>148</b>
2015	0	#	0	#	<b>145</b>
2016	0	0	0	#	<b>246</b>
<b>Three year sales average (2014-2016)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>180</b>

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

5.5 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. Coated roadstone (44.2%), concrete aggregate (32.6%) and railway ballast (20.6%) represent the main end-uses for crushed rock imported via wharves in North East England in 2016.

**Table 6.4: Sales of crushed rock imported by sea for aggregate use in North East England by mineral resource and end-use, 2016 (tonnes)**

	Total crushed rock
Coated roadstone	108,884
Roadstone to be coated	0
Uncoated roadstone (Type 1 and Type 2)	6,202
Uncoated roadstone (surface chippings)	0
Rail ballast	50,767
Concrete aggregate	80,348
Other screened/graded	0
Armour/gabion stone	0
Other constructional use	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,201</b>



5.6 A comparison between the three year sales average for 2014 to 2016 and actual sales is shown in Figure 6.5. The three year average of crushed rock sales average from North East England is 180,000 tonnes. The increase in sales in 2016 mean that the sales recorded in 2016 are significantly above the three year sales average. The general pattern shows increasing sales in recent years, which is considered to be as a result of an increase in construction activity following the economic downturn and operators without igneous rock quarries in North East England supplying this mineral from other sources.

**Figure 6.5: Comparison of actual sales of crushed rock imported by sea and the three year sales average for North East England**



## 7. Recycled and secondary aggregates

7.1 National planning policy, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, encourages the use of alternatives to primary aggregates. The guidelines for the provision of aggregates over the period from 2005 to 2020, published in June 2009, assume a significant portion of the supply will be met from recycled and secondary aggregates (see Table 2.1).

7.2 The 2016 aggregates monitoring survey collected data on sales of recycled and secondary materials for aggregate use. This involved surveying the operators of 'fixed' construction and demolition recycling sites and secondary aggregates producers in North East England. The figures should, be treated with some degree of caution as not all producers in North East England responded to the survey and have thus not been included in the figures. In addition, the survey does not include mobile crushers and screens which are known to make a significant contribution in terms of the quantities of construction and demolition waste recycled for aggregate uses.

7.3 In North East England recycled aggregates are produced from construction and demolition projects and secondary aggregates are produced from industrial by-products. Secondary aggregates are produced from pulverised fuel ash and furnace bottom ash at the Lynemouth Power Station in Northumberland (although this site did not produce aggregates in 2016), ash from the Energy for Waste Plant at Haverton Hill on Teesside and materials originating from the steelworks at Redcar. Table 6.1 records recycled and secondary aggregate sales in North East England of nearly 1.3 million tonnes in 2016.

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

7.5 Observations are that the economic downturn resulted in a reduction in construction activity and also resulted in a number of sites in North East England ceasing production of recycled aggregates and this has had an impact on the level of sales recorded by the survey. It is also noted that there were no sales of ash from Lynemouth Power Station in 2016 due to work taking place to convert the power station to 100% biomass-firing.

**Table 7.1: Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in North East England, 2016 (thousand tonnes)**

	County Durham	Northumberland	Tees Valley	Tyne and Wear	North East England
Construction and demolition waste	21.4	72.2	40.6	270.8	<b>405.1</b>
Road planings	37.3	5.0	0.0	16.1	<b>58.5</b>
Spent railway track ballast	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	<b>20.0</b>
Colliery spoil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Furnace Bottom Ash (Power stations)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Pulverised Fuel Ash (Power stations)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Incinerator Bottom Ash (Energy from Waste)	0.0	0.0	147.2	0.0	<b>147.2</b>
Slag: Blast furnace and basic oxygen furnace	0.0	0.0	665.0	0.0	<b>665.0</b>
Spent foundry sand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Waste glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>852.8</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>1,295.8</b>

## 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
<b>Completed projects or currently underway:</b>			
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 is due for completion in late 2017.
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.
<b>Planned projects or projects yet to commence:</b>			
A1 dualling in Northumberland	Northumberland	Upgrade 13 miles of existing single carriageway to dual carriageway between Morpeth and Felton and Alnwick and North Charlton.	Construction could start in 2020 (subject to funding and completion of the relevant statutory procedures).
A19 Testos junction improvements	South Tyneside	It is planned to raise the A19 above the A184 on a flyover.	Construction could start in 2019 and be complete by 2021.
International Advanced Manufacturing Park (IAMP)	South Tyneside and Sunderland	Development of manufacturing site on 100 hectares of land to the north of the Nissan car manufacturing plant.	Currently under consideration. No dates available.

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

8.2 The projects or developments that were taking place during 2014, 2015 and 2016 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 Durham is likely to result in increased supply from quarries in the north of Northumberland and the south of County Durham respectively during construction.

8.3 Outside of North East England, a 12 mile section of dual carriageway on the A1 road between Leeming and Barton in North Yorkshire is being replaced with a new three lane motorway. Construction work commenced in 2014 and will be completed in 2017. This major road scheme has been partially supplied by quarries in the south of County Durham, including those on the A66 corridor, which are geographically close to this infrastructure project in North Yorkshire.

## **9. Local Aggregate Assessments**

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

### **Purpose of a Local Aggregate Assessment**

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

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

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

### **Progress with Local Aggregate Assessments in North East England**

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

### **Provision for aggregates in the LAAs for North East England**

9.4 The provision for aggregates that is detailed in the Local Aggregate Assessments is summarised in Table 8.1 below. For the Mineral Planning Authorities in County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear, the suggested provision has been based on the ten year sales average with an uplift to take account of a proposed increase in house building identified in emerging and adopted Local Plans. In Tees Valley the level of provision is as set out in the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted September 2011).

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

Sub-area	Mineral Planning Authority	LAA date	LAA figure		Calculation method
			Crushed rock	Sand and gravel	
County Durham	Durham County Council	January 2017	3,078,000 tonnes	281,000 tonnes	10 year sales average (2006 to 2015) with uplift for proposed housing growth
Northumberland	Northumberland County Council	January 2017	1,661,000 tonnes	526,000 tonnes	10 year sales average (2006 to 2015) with uplift for proposed housing growth
	Northumberland National Park Authority				
Tees Valley	Darlington Borough Council	March 2016 (version submitted to North East AWP)	187,500 tonnes	175,000 tonnes	Based on recommended sub-regional apportionment of the national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision (2005 to 2020)
	Hartlepool Borough Council				
	Middlesbrough Borough Council				
	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council				
	Stockton on Tees Borough Council				
Tyne and Wear	Gateshead Council	January 2017	335,000 tonnes	257,000 tonnes	10 year sales average (2006 to 2015) with uplift for proposed housing growth
	Newcastle City Council				
	North Tyneside Council				
	South Tyneside Council				
	Sunderland City Council				
North East England	-	-	5,261,500 tonnes	1,239,000 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 5.26 million tonnes of crushed rock per annum and 1.24 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 17.4% (261,000 tonnes) below the guideline for sand and gravel and 15.0% (926,000 tonnes) below the guideline for crushed rock.

9.7 The provision figures do exceed the ten year sales average figures. For crushed rock the provision would exceed the ten year sales average by 26% and for sand and gravel such provision would exceed the ten year sales average by 45%. Based upon the provision set out in the Local Aggregate Assessments, the landbank of permitted reserves at 31 December 2016 for sand and gravel is 20.0 years and 42.3 years for crushed rock.

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



## 10. Development Plans

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

### County Durham

10.2 Durham County Council, a unitary authority, is preparing a Local Plan for County Durham. This plan will incorporate strategic policies on minerals extraction and strategic mineral site allocations. A complimentary Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document is also to be prepared. This document will contain detailed development management policies for minerals and potentially non-strategic mineral site allocations.

10.3 The Local Plan (County Durham Plan) was submitted for independent examination in April 2014. The interim inspector's report received following the examination hearings identified a number of issues regarding the soundness. This was subsequently successfully challenged by the Council and the Government consented to the quashing of the report. The Local Plan was subsequently withdrawn in March 2016.

10.4 Preparation of a new Local Plan commenced in 2016 with consultation on Issues and Options taking place between July and August 2016. Work on the Local Plan was subsequently paused due to Durham County Council wanting to consider the implications of the Government's Housing White Paper, which was issued in February 2017. As a result of this delay the timetable for the preparation of the Local Plan was amended and a new Local Development Scheme was approved in November 2017. Consultation on a Preferred Options document is now programmed for June 2018, with consultation on the publication draft in January 2019 and submission to the Secretary of State in June 2019. Early engagement work on the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document is programmed to commence in January 2019.

### Northumberland

10.5 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.

10.6 The Northumberland National Park Authority adopted a Core Strategy and Development Policies document in March 2009. This document includes a policy on mineral extraction. Work has now commenced to review the Core Strategy and

Development Policies document as a part of a consolidated Local Plan document. Consultation on issue papers took place in Spring 2017 and consultation on a policy options paper is taking place in October and November 2017. A publication draft of the plan is programmed for consultation in July 2018 with submission to the Secretary of State for examination in October 2018.

10.7 Northumberland County Council has been preparing a Core Strategy. The Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for independent examination on 7 April 2017 but was subsequently withdrawn from examination by the council in July 2017. Following a review, a full Local Plan document will now be prepared to include both strategic policies and more detailed land allocations and policies to assess planning applications. A revised Local Development Scheme was approved in November 2017, which sets out that an initial consultation is programmed for Spring 2018 and a consultation on a draft Local Plan is programmed for Summer 2018. It is anticipated that the Local Plan will be adopted in 2020.

## **Tees Valley**

10.8 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**

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

- **Gateshead** Council adopted a Joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan document in March 2015. This document was prepared in collaboration with Newcastle City Council and covers the administrative area of the two authorities. Gateshead Council is now working on an allocations and development management policies document titled 'Making Spaces for Growing Places'. Consultation on a draft document is taking place between 30 October 2017 and 10 December 2017 and it is anticipated that the final document will be adopted in October 2019. The document includes policies for minerals development policies and a policy to safeguard the wharf on the River Tyne at Gateshead.
- **Newcastle** City Council adopted a Joint Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan document in March 2015. This document was prepared in collaboration with

Gateshead Council and covers the administrative area of the two authorities. Newcastle City Council are now progressing a Development and Allocations document with consultation on a draft plan taking place in October and November 2017. A publication draft is programmed for consultation in October 2018 with submission to the Secretary of State for examination in April 2019.

- **North Tyneside** Council adopted a Local Plan in July 2017 following submission to the Secretary of State in June 2016 and examination hearings in November 2016. The plan includes a strategic minerals policy.
- **South Tyneside** Council adopted a Core Strategy in June 2007, a document containing criteria-based policies for development management in December 2011 and a Site Allocations document in April 2012. Work is now underway to review these documents as part of a new-style Local Plan. Consultation on key issues and options took place between February and April 2013, potential growth scenarios in summer 2015 and on the draft Strategic Land Review between May and July 2016. Consultation on a publication draft of the Local Plan is programmed for late 2017 and adoption is expected to be in early 2019.
- **Sunderland** City Council is preparing a Core Strategy and Development Plan document to include strategic policies, allocations and development management policies. A draft document was published for consultation from 7 August 2017 to 4 October 2017. Consultation on a publication draft plan is expected towards the end of 2017 with submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination in early 2018.

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

This appendix details the sites that have been included in the aggregates sales and/or reserve figures in this report. The sites included are those that were active during 2016 (i.e. were in production during 2016) or were inactive during 2016 (i.e. not in production during 2016 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 2016; and
- Inactive: Not in production during 2016 but has either been worked in the past or has yet to be worked and has a valid planning permission for extraction.

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

The site operator details are correct as at 31 December 2016.

## QUARRIES

### County Durham quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Mineral	Planning status in 2016	Designations
Bishop Middleham Quarry	Ferryhill NZ 328 326	Thompsons of Prudhoe	Magnesian limestone	Active	SSSI
Broadwood Quarry	Frosterley NZ 035 365	Breedon	Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Cornforth Quarry	West Cornforth NZ 325 344	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	Inactive	
Coxhoe (Raisby) Quarry	Coxhoe NZ 347 352	Breedon	Magnesian limestone	Active	SSSI
Crime Rigg Quarry	Sherburn Hill NZ 346 416	Breedon	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active	SSSI
Heights Quarry	Westgate NY 925 388	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous limestone	Active	AONB
Hulands Quarry	Bowes NZ 016 140	Aggregate Industries UK	Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Hummerbeck Quarry	West Auckland NZ 194 259	Hall Construction	Sand and gravel	Inactive (yet to begin)	
Kilmond Wood Quarry	Bowes NZ 024 134	Kearton Farms	Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Low Harperley Quarry	Wolsingham NZ 112 356	Breedon	Sand and gravel	Inactive (yet to begin)	

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Mineral	Planning status in 2016	Designations
Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry	Middleton in Teesdale NY 872 282	CEMEX	Igneous rock	Active	AONB, SAC, SPA, SSSI
Old Quarrington Quarry	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active	SSSI
Running Waters Quarry	Bowburn NZ 334 403	Breedon	Magnesian limestone	Inactive	
Thrislington Quarry	Ferryhill NZ 317 322	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone and Permian sand	Active	SAC, SSSI
Witch Hill Quarry	Bowburn NZ 345 397	Breedon	Magnesian limestone	Inactive	

## Northumberland quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Mineral	Planning status in 2016	Designations
Barrasford Quarry	Barrasford NY 913 743	Tarmac	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active	
Belford (Easington) Quarry	Belford NU 130 343	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Inactive	
Cocklaw Quarry	Wall NY 931 701	Tynedale Roadstone	Carboniferous limestone	Inactive (yet to begin)	
Cragmill Quarry	Belford NU 108 346	CEMEX	Igneous rock	Active	
Divethill Quarry	Great Bavington NY 978 795	CEMEX	Igneous rock	Active	
Ebchester (Broadoak) Quarry	Ebchester NZ 100 564	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	Green Belt
Houghton Strother Quarry	Humshaugh NY 897 740	Thompsons of Prudhoe	Sand and gravel	Active	
Harden Quarry	Biddlestone NY 959 086	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Active	National Park
Hedgeley Quarry	Powburn NZ 068 180	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	Active	SSSI, SAC
Hemscott Hill Beach	Widdrington NZ 931 703	Mr W Bell	Sand and gravel	Active	SSSI

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Mineral	Planning status in 2016	Designations
Howick Quarry	Longhoughton NU 238 169	Tarmac	Igneous rock	Active	
Keepersfield Quarry	Humshaugh NY 895 727	Hanson	Igneous rock and Carboniferous limestone	Active	SSSI
Lanton (Cheviot) Quarry	Milfield NT 954 311	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	
Longhoughton Quarry	Longhoughton NU 232 153	KW Purvis	Igneous rock	Active	SSSI
Merryshields Quarry	Stocksfield NZ 063 617	Thompsons of Prudhoe	Sand and gravel	Inactive	Green Belt
Mootlaw Quarry	Matfen NZ 018 755	North Tyne Roadstone	Carboniferous limestone	Inactive	
Swinburne Quarry	Colwell NZ 021 791	Hanson	Igneous rock	Inactive	
Wooperton Quarry	Wooperton NU 048 204	North East Concrete	Sand and gravel	Active	



### Tees Valley quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Mineral	Planning status in 2016	Designations
Hart Quarry	Hartlepool NZ 475 345	Breedon	Magnesian limestone	Active	
Hartlepool Beach	Hartlepool NZ 540 270	Unknown	Sand	Inactive	
Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry	Stockton on Tees NZ 415 245	CEMEX	Sand and gravel	Inactive	

### Tyne and Wear quarries

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Mineral	Planning status in 2016	Designations
Marsden Quarry	Whitburn NZ 406 642	Owen Pugh	Magnesian limestone	Active	Green Belt
Eppleton Quarry	Hetton-le-Hole NZ 360 482	Eppleton Quarry Products	Magnesian limestone and sand	Active	

## WHARVES

### Northumberland wharves

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Mineral	Status in 2016	Designations
Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)	Cambois NZ 309 827	Breedon	Sand and gravel	Active	
Port of Blyth (Battleship Wharf)	Cambois NZ 309 827	Aggregate Industries	Igneous rock	Inactive	

### Tees Valley wharves

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Mineral	Status in 2016	Designations
Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 509 202	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Active	
Billingham (Able) Wharf	Billingham NZ 479 214	CEMEX	Sand and gravel	Inactive	

### Tyne and Wear wharves

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Mineral	Status in 2016	Designations
Gateshead Wharf	Gateshead NZ 265 638	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Inactive	

Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Mineral	Status in 2016	Designations
Hayhole Road Wharf	North Shields NZ 344 661	Northumbrian Roads / Stema Shipping	Igneous rock	Active	
Howdon Wharf	North Shields NZ 335 661	Tarmac	Sand and gravel	Inactive	
Jarrow Wharf	South Shields NZ 335 657	CEMEX	Sand and gravel	Active	
Port of Tyne	South Shields NZ 350 655	Aggregate Industries	Igneous rock	Active	
Sunderland (Greenwells Quay) Wharf	Sunderland NZ 409 579	Northumbrian Roads	Sand and gravel and igneous rock	Inactive	

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

The fixed recycled and secondary aggregates sites included in the recycled and secondary aggregates figures from the 2016 aggregates monitoring survey are detailed below.

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Status in 2016	Materials
County Durham:	Aycliffe Quarry	Aycliffe NZ 290 222	John Wade Group	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Constantine Farm	Crook NZ 172 336	W Marley	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Heights Quarry	Westgate NY 925 388	Aggregate Industries	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Hulands Quarry	Bowes NZ 016 140	Aggregate Industries	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Old Brickworks	Tanfield NZ 194 548	Ken Thomas	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Old Quarrington Quarry	Bowburn NZ 330 380	Tarmac	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Thrislington Quarry	West Cornforth NZ 317 322	Tarmac	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
Northumberland:	Barrington Industrial Estate	Bedlington NZ 264 836	JBT Waste Services	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Linton Transfer Station	Linton NZ 262 914	R Thornton	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Status in 2016	Materials
	Longhoughton (Ratcleugh) Quarry	Longhoughton NU 232 153	Purvis	Inactive	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Lynemouth Power Station	Lynemouth NZ 305 901	Lynemouth Power	Active	Power station waste – furnace bottom ash and pulverised fuel ash
	Thornbrough Quarry	Corbridge NZ 008 635	W & M Thompson	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	9 West Sleekburn Industrial Estate	Bedlington NZ 277 847	HFF Civil Engineering	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
Tees Valley:	Cochranes Wharf	Middlesbrough NZ 515 527	Tarmac	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Haverton Hill EFW Facility	Stockton on Tees NZ 480 225	SUEZ	Active	Incinerator bottom ash
	Teesport	Redcar NZ 538 228	Tarmac	Active	Blast furnace slag
Tyne and Wear:	Hudson Dock	Sunderland NZ 414 572	Northumbrian Roads	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste; Road planings
	Marsden Quarry	Whitburn NZ 406 642	Owen Pugh	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Newburn	Newcastle NZ 185 643	MGL Group	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
	Springwell Quarry	Washington NZ 283 586	W & M Thompson	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

Sub-area	Site	Location and Grid Reference	Operator in 2016	Status in 2016	Materials
	Stephenson Street	Willington Quay NZ 324 661	G O'Brien	Active	Construction, demolition and excavation waste

## Appendix 3: Planning applications for primary aggregates extraction

The planning applications granted, refused or withdrawn in North East England during 2016 and the planning applications awaiting a decision at 31 December 2016 are detailed below.

Site name and location	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator / Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of application	Submitted	Decision
<b>County Durham:</b>							
Hawthorn Seaham (NZ 435 464)	Durham County Council	Tarmac	Magnesian limestone	4,000,000	Determination of modern conditions for a dormant site	10 May 2000	Pending at 31 December 2016
Harrow and Ashy Bank 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 2016
Coxhoe (Raisby) Coxhoe (NZ 347 352)	Durham County Council	Hope Construction Materials	Permian sand	1,400,000	Extension to existing site (and extension of time for existing limestone reserve)	13 April 2016	Pending at 31 December 2016
Kilmond Wood Boldron (NZ 024 134)	Durham County Council	Kearnton Farms	Carboniferous limestone	5,000,000	Extension to existing site	13 June 2016	Granted 6 December 2016
<b>Northumberland:</b>							
Longhoughton (Ratcleugh) Longhoughton (NU 232 153)	Northumberland County Council	KW Purvis	Igneous rock	765,000	Extension to existing site	19 February 2016	Granted 05 August 2016

Site name and location	Mineral Planning Authority	Operator / Applicant	Mineral	Tonnage (for aggregate use)	Type of application	Submitted	Decision
<b>Tees Valley:</b>							
No relevant planning applications were either granted or refused in 2016 or were pending a decision at 31 December 2016. See note on Stockton Quarry below.							
<b>Tyne and Wear:</b>							
Crawcrook 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 2016

Other planning applications of note:

- County Durham – An application to extend the time at Thrislington Quarry (submitted 16 January 2015) was pending determination at 31 December 2016. In addition, there were three periodic reviews pending determination by Durham County Council at 31 December 2016. These periodic reviews are for Middleton (Force Garth) Quarry (submitted November 2011), Running Waters (submitted 18 September 2012). One further periodic review for Kilmond Wood Quarry (submitted 23 October 2013) was approved on 6 April 2016.
- Northumberland – During 2016 one periodic review was approved in Northumberland at Mootlaw Quarry (submitted November 2014 and approved 15 January 2016). It is understood that 4.185 million tonnes of Carboniferous limestone reserves remain to be worked at Mootlaw Quarry. A further periodic review at Hemscott Hill (submitted 22 February 2012) was pending determination by Northumberland County Council at 31 December 2016.
- Tees Valley – An application to extend the time limit at Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry was submitted on 24 July 2015 and was pending determination at 31 December 2016. 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 October 2017 are detailed below. This is based on the latest information supplied by the Mineral Planning Authorities and in a number of cases the milestones are subject to final agreement.

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption	Comments
Durham County	County Durham Plan	Issues and options – June and July 2016; Preferred options – July 2018	January 2019	June 2019	September 2019 (strategic issues) and February 2020 (site allocations)	July 2020	Revised Local Development Scheme approved in November 2017.
	Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations	January 2019	November 2019	March 2020	July 2020	December 2020	
Northumberland County	Core Strategy	Issues and Options – May 2012; Preferred Options 1 – February 2013; Preferred Options 2 – October 2013; Full Draft Plan – 12 December 2014 to 11 February 2015.	14 October 2015 to 25 November 2015  (Major modifications June and July 2016; and Further Major modifications November and December 2016)	April 2017	Summer 2017 (withdrawn from examination in July 2017)	-	This document was withdrawn for examination on 7 July 2017. A full Local Plan document will now be prepared (see below) and the Council will no longer be proceeding with the Core Strategy.

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption	Comments
	Local Plan	Initial consultation – early Spring 2018; Draft Local Plan – Summer 2017.	Winter 2018	Summer 2019	Winter 2019	Summer 2020	Revised Local Development Scheme approved in November 2017.
Northumberland National Park	Local Plan review	Issues – February to April 2017  Policy Options – October to December 2017	July to August 2018	October 2018	Winter 2018	March 2019	The Core Strategy and Development Policies document was adopted in March 2009.  Work is progressing to review this as a consolidated Local Plan.
Tees Valley authorities  (Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees)	Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	Complete (Issues and Options – May 2007; Preferred Options – February 2008)	Complete (August 2009 and August 2010)	Complete (November 2010)	Complete (February 2011)	Complete (September 2011)	Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs have been prepared by the five Mineral Planning Authorities in Tees Valley. These DPDs were adopted in September 2011.
	Joint Minerals and Waste Site Allocations	Complete (Issues and Options – May 2007; Preferred Options – February 2008)	Complete (August 2009 and August 2010)	Complete (November 2010)	Complete (February 2011)	Complete (September 2011)	

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

Mineral Planning Authority	Development Plan Document (DPD)	Early Engagement	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption	Comments
North Tyneside	Local Plan	Issues and Options – December 2006; Preferred Options – July 2010; Consultation draft – November 2013.	2 November to 14 December 2015	30 June 2016	November 2016	July 2017	Adopted 20 July 2017.
South Tyneside	Local Plan	Issues and Options – February 2013; Growth options and strategic land review – May and June 2016.	Winter 2017	Early 2018	Autumn 2018	Early 2019	The Core Strategy was adopted in June 2007, the Development Management Policies DPD was adopted in December 2011 and the Site Specific Allocations DPD was adopted in March 2012. Work is now taking place to review these documents as a single Local Plan document.
Sunderland	Core Strategy and Development Plan	Draft Plan – 7 August to 4 October 2017	Late 2017	Early 2018	Summer 2018	Early 2019	

Source: Mineral Planning Authorities

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

### **Chair:**

Claire Teasdale

### **Technical secretary:**

Kevin Tipple

### **Central Government representative:**

Department for Communities and Local Government – Vicky Engelke

### **Mineral Planning Authority representatives:**

Darlington Borough Council – David Nelson

Durham County Council – Jason Mckewon

Gateshead Council – Chris Carr

Hartlepool Borough Council – Helen Williams

Middlesbrough Borough Council – Charlton Gibben

Newcastle City Council – Dianne Perry

North Tyneside Council – Laura Craddock

Northumberland County Council – Kevin Tipple

Northumberland National Park Authority – Clive Coyne

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council – Rebecca Wren

South Tyneside Council – Rachel Cooper

Sunderland City Council – Louise Moody

Stockton on Tees Council – Jane Palmer

### **Marine planning representative:**

Marine Management Organisation – Nathanael Percival

### **Aggregates industry representatives:**

Aggregates Industries UK – Geoff Storey

British Aggregates Association (and Breedon) – Michael Hodges

CEMEX UK Marine – Graham Singleton

CEMEX UK Operations – Mark Kelly

Hanson Aggregates – Tom Brown

Mineral Products Association – Nick Horsley

Tarmac Limited – Matthew Pixton

*Membership as at 1 December 2017. Full contact details are available on request from the technical secretary.*