

TEES VALLEY

JOINT LOCAL AGGREGATES ASSESSMENT

2021 Data

Draft – December 2022
Final version November 2023

Darlington Borough Council
Hartlepool Borough Council
Middlesbrough Council
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This LAA provides an assessment of the demand for aggregates in the Tees Valley and an assessment of all supply options. It has been prepared jointly by the five Tees Valley authorities of Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council and Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council.

Summary dashboard

	Sales in 2020 (thousand tonnes)	Sales in 2021 (thousand tonnes)	Ten Year sales average (thousand tonnes)	Three Year Sales average (thousand tonnes)	Trend	Annual Demand Requirement (thousand tonnes)	Permitted Reserves (thousand tonnes)	Landbank (Years)	Comments
Sand and Gravel	0	0	0	0	↔	175	0	0.0	No land-won sand and gravel production from Tees Valley since 2011. No permitted reserves.
Crushed Rock	75*	0	67.5*	50*	↓	187.5	1,445	7.7	Supply and reserves from a single quarry (Hart Quarry, Hartlepool), which was not operational in 2021.
Marine sand and gravel	291 [^]	431 [^]	255 [^]	359 [^]	↑				Landings at wharves on the River Tees.
Recycled Aggregates	133.2+	205.4+	Not calculated	172.4+	↑				Sourced from construction, demolition and excavation wastes and road plannings. Figures do not include production from mobile recycling plant operating at demolition sites, which could provide for a further 20% of production.
Secondary Aggregates	149.6	150.0	Not calculated	150.1	↔				Sourced from the ash generated from the combustion processed at Haverton Hill EfW.

Notes:

* Sales of crushed rock are Mineral Planning Authority estimates as publishing the actual sales figures provided to the annual survey would disclose commercially sensitive information.

[^] Data on landings of marine sand and gravel provided by The Crown Estate used as a proxy for sales data as publishing the actual sales figures provided to the annual survey would disclose commercially sensitive information.

+ Sales of recycled aggregates estimated using data derived from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator

1. INTRODUCTION

Joint Local Aggregates Assessment

- 1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires mineral planning authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA), either individually or jointly, to forecast future demand, based on a 10 years` rolling average sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources). This LAA has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 213 of the NPPF.
- 1.2 Following previous joint working to produce the Tees Valley Joint Mineral and Waste Development Plan Documents, which set the framework for minerals planning in the sub-region, the mineral planning authorities of Darlington Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, and Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council have agreed to work together in the production of this joint LAA.
- 1.3 The version of the Joint Tees Valley has been updated using sales and reserves data up to 2021.

What are Aggregates?

- 1.4 Aggregates are the basic raw materials used by the construction industry. Without them, houses, schools, hospitals, factories, offices and roads could not be built or maintained. They can be split into two main groups:
 - **Primary aggregates:** These are crushed rock and sand and gravel, which are extracted directly from the ground at quarries (land-won aggregates) or dredged from the sea (marine-dredged aggregates).
 - **Alternative Aggregates:** These are alternatives to primary aggregates and are regarded as more sustainable. They can be split into two sub-groups:
 - **Secondary aggregates** are a by-product of mining or quarrying operations or of other industrial processes; they can include colliery spoil, china clay waste, incinerator ash and pulverised fuel ash from power stations, industrial glass waste, ceramic waste, old tyres, slate waste, spent foundry sand and old blast furnace slag banks.
 - **Recycled aggregates** are produced by recycling construction, demolition, excavation and other wastes. They can include crushed concrete, bricks and glass, old railway track ballast and the surface layers removed from roads during roadworks (road planings).

Managed Aggregate Supply System

- 1.5 The Government recognises the need to maintain the main principles of Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS). This system provides a mechanism to deliver long term planning for the future supply of aggregates and requires that Mineral Planning Authorities with an adequate supply of aggregates make a contribution to

national as well as local supply. It also requires that areas with low levels of resource make some contribution. This LAA, as an assessment of supply and demand of aggregates and forms a key part of the system.

- 1.6 Government policy requires that a steady and adequate supply of minerals should be delivered and decentralising power to mineral planning authorities to determine the appropriate level of aggregate extraction within their area. ,

Data and Information Sources

- 1.7 Data and information used to produce this document has been gathered from a number of different sources including:
- National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005-2020. Department for Communities and Local Government, June 2009.¹
 - North East Annual Aggregate Working Party Reports and information²
 - The four yearly Collation of the Results of the 2014 Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales Report prepared by the British Geological Survey for the Department for Communities and Local Government and Welsh Government³
 - The four yearly Collation of the Results of the 2019 Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales Report prepared by the British Geological Survey for the Department for Communities and Local Government and Welsh Government⁴
 - Report for the North East Aggregates Working Party Apportionment of North East Region Guidelines for Aggregates Provision Environmental Report (Entec, May 2010)⁵
 - Marine Aggregates: The Crown Estates Licences: Summaries of Statistics Background evidence base for the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs
 - Information on mineral resources held by the British Geological Survey (BGS)
 - Neighbouring mineral planning authorities' Local Aggregates Assessments

Consultation – Draft Tees Valley Local Aggregate Assessment

- 1.8 This LAA was submitted to the North East Aggregates Working Party for consideration in December 2022, for consideration by its members. The final version will be amended to take into account the comments made, and thereafter made publicly available in summer 2023.

¹ National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005 to 2020 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).

² <https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Planning/Reports.aspx>.

³ Aggregate minerals survey for England and Wales, 2014 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).

⁴ Aggregate minerals survey for England and Wales, 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).

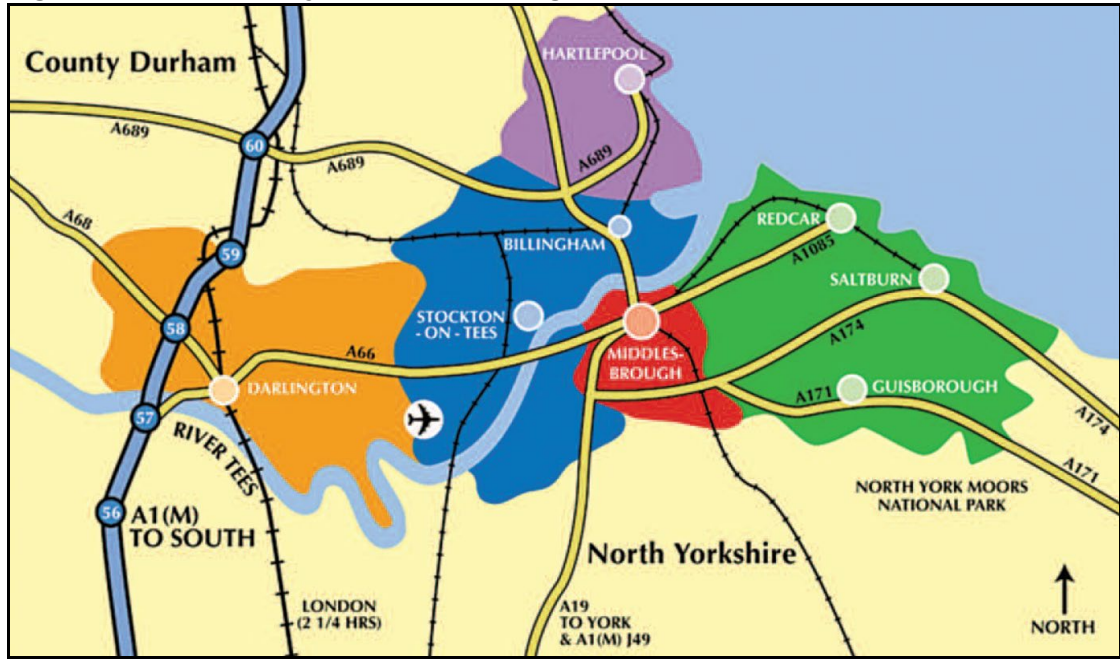
⁵ <https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/NorthumberlandCountyCouncil/media/Planning-and-Building/planning%20policy/Studies%20and%20Evidence%20Reports/Minerals%20Waste%20Studies/1.%20NE%20Aggregates%20Working%20Party/National-Guidelines-Apportionment-Guidelines.pdf> - (2005 - 2020).

2. THE TEES VALLEY CONTEXT

The Tees Valley

- 2.1 This LAA covers all five Tees Valley authorities, apart from the area of Redcar and Cleveland that lies within the North York Moors National Park⁶. All are mineral planning authorities, and shown on Figure 2.1 below.

Figure 2.1: Tees Valley Mineral Planning Authorities



Source: Tees Valley Combined Authority

- 2.2 The Tees Valley is a sub-region of the North East region covering an area of 79,400 hectares and a population of 672,500 (mid-2017⁷). The Tees Valley population has grown steadily since mid-2006 helped by a combination of positive natural change and a net inflow of international migrants. The population is projected to increase to 687,000 in 2024, a 3.5% increase. Plans for housing growth within the Tees Valley, if implemented, would result in an 86%⁸ increase in net housing completions (see Table 22 Tees Valley housing completions and proposed housing completions (net)).
- 2.3 The focus of the urban areas around the River Tees arose from the river's importance to the traditional industries of the area - steel, shipbuilding and chemicals. However, the Tees Valley has experienced considerable economic, physical and social change over the last 30 years and many of the traditional industries on which the local economy has depended have declined in importance or disappeared altogether. This left high unemployment rates and large areas of derelict and vacant land in some of the urban areas and along the banks of the River Tees. More positively, the area has seen new growth in recent years, through

⁶ The North York Moors National Park Authority is a separate Mineral Planning Authority and has prepared a Joint LAA with North Yorkshire County Council, City of York Council and Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

⁷ 2017 figure is used as it links to the year the LPAs were in advanced stages for the Local Plan and it is that figure that is linked to the LPAs planning for additional housing.

⁸ The 86% increase relates to planned housing from 2017 to 2027. This information is used as it relates to projections within the LPA Local Plans.

the development of industrial estates and housing areas, investment in town centres and the expansion of the major road network.

- 2.4 Significant opportunities for growth exist, within the main urban areas including further city centre style developments in the existing town centres, in Middlehaven, and at Stockton Riverside and North Shore. In taking advantage of its location in relation to the A1 (M), East Coast Main Line and Durham Tees Valley Airport, Darlington can offer development as a physical and economic gateway to the Tees Valley. Hartlepool's successful regeneration of the docks area means further development opportunities for leisure and office employment. Redcar can build on the success of the chemical and energy sectors at the Wilton International site and Teesport, whilst at the same time increase opportunities for tourism at Coatham, Kirkleatham and Redcar Racecourse, and by strengthening the links to the North York Moors National Park and North Yorkshire and Cleveland Heritage Coast.
- 2.5 Parts of the sub-region, especially around the Tees Estuary and the coast, have a high ecological significance. Designated areas include the Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Ramsar site and Special Protection Area, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve.

Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (2011)

- 2.6 In September 2011, the Tees Valley authorities adopted the Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs), which set out planning policies and site allocations for minerals and waste developments until 2026. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD contains the long-term spatial vision and strategic policies for minerals and waste developments. The Minerals and Waste Policies and Sites DPD identifies specific sites for mineral development and provides policies which will be used to assess planning applications.

Geology and primary aggregates resources

- 2.7 Superficial deposits in the region are relatively uniform, consisting mostly of Glacial Till and, at the Tees Estuary, Fluvial Sands and Gravels. However, the underlying solid geology of the area is more varied.
- 2.8 Broadly, the underlying geological strata dip to the south east toward Middlesbrough. The oldest rocks are the Carboniferous Coal Measures, Magnesian Limestone and Millstone Grit series, which outcrop to the north and west of Darlington. Overlying these strata to the east are the Permian and Triassic Sandstones which include the Sherwood Sandstone, a major aquifer. The Permian and Triassic Sandstones form the main underlying rock type from Darlington to the mouth of the Tees. To the south of the Tees, the youngest rock types are found around Middlesbrough and Guisborough. The solid strata in this area comprises the Keuper Marl (Mercia Mudstone) and the Jurassic Sandstones. It is these strata that also underlie the North York Moors National Park to the south
- 2.9 Figures 2.2 and 2.3 below show where sand and gravel and rock resources lie in England. In terms of primary aggregates, the resources of commercial interest in Tees Valley are the magnesian limestone resource and sand and gravel resource.

Figure 2.2: Distribution of Sand and Gravel Resources

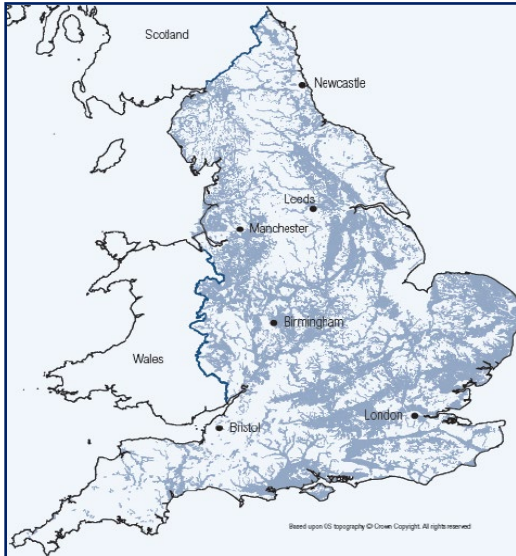
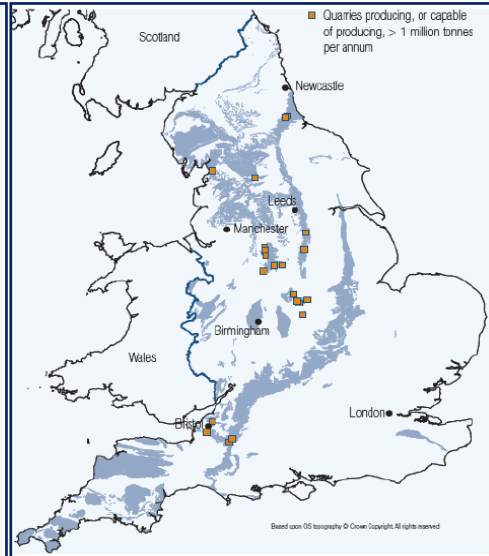


Figure 2.3: Distribution of Rock Resources



Source: Collation of the results of the 2014 Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales.

Extraction of Primary Aggregates in Tees Valley

Land-won sand and gravel

- 2.9 There are currently no active sand and gravel extraction sites within the Tees Valley. Extraction from a beach extraction site at the North Gare in Hartlepool Borough has ceased and the planning permission end date for Stockton Quarry has now passed. While it is considered that the site still contains potentially extractable reserves, and an application to continue operating here is pending, there are concerns regarding the quality of the resource and the viability of extraction.
- 2.10 A proposed new site for sand and gravel, located at High Coniscliffe in Darlington Borough, was put forward for consideration as a site allocation when the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPDs were being prepared. The site was not included as an allocation in the plan and there have also been no recent planning consents, meaning this potential site has no current planning status.

North Gare, Hartlepool Borough – Beach Sand Extraction:

- 2.11 The sand and gravel at the North Gare site is, in theory, constantly replenished by the actions of the tide bringing in material to replace that which is extracted. However, there is no guarantee that this process will continue and, as such, the site cannot be used as a source of permitted reserves. Furthermore, the site itself lies within an environmentally sensitive area. In environmentally sensitive locations such as this, there are provisions for reviewing and potentially amending or revoking existing planning permissions if they are deemed to be causing adverse effects on the designation. Natural England requested that the North Gare site undergo such a review. Beach sand extraction ceased in 2012, and there is no longer a licence from the Crown Estate for extraction at the site. A request for a Scoping Opinion was submitted to Hartlepool Borough Council in August 2013, however this was not

issued as insufficient information had been provided. No further progress has been made on the request, nor any further application submitted. Given the status of the site its inclusion in the land bank is no longer possible.

Stockton Quarry, Stockton on Tees Borough – Sand and Gravel Quarry:

- 2.12 In July 2015, a planning application⁹ to allow an extension of the period of time for completion of the development was submitted to the Borough Council for Stockton Quarry. This has allowed the identification of the quantity of reserves at the quarry. It is estimated that there is around 20ha of land available for sand and gravel extraction. Information contained in the BGS Technical Report WF/00/06 – ‘Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans: Durham and the Tees Valley’ indicated that the site is located on a concealed river sand and gravel resources, and glacial sand and gravel resources. A previous estimate of sand and gravel reserves at the site had been calculated at 2,478,600 tonnes. However, the operators have stated that accessible resources have been reassessed and are now calculated to be 1,280,000 tonnes. The quarry is currently inactive and permission to work the site expired in July 2015. The only part of the site that was ever worked was the northern section, and in compliance with the planning permission¹⁰ this area should have been restored which would have involved an element of landfilling. The section 73 application has been withdrawn and Stockton Borough Council are awaiting new applications to seek permission for the revised landform. Given the status of the site its inclusion in the land bank is no longer possible.

High Coniscliffe, Darlington Borough - Sand and Gravel Proposal:

- 2.13 In August 2009, in response to the publication version of the Minerals and Waste DPDs, Hanson Aggregates submitted land at High Coniscliffe near Darlington as a proposed allocation for sand and gravel extraction. Planning permission for development of the site was previously refused in 1986 by Durham County Council (prior to Darlington Borough Council becoming a separate unitary authority) because, amongst others, the site was unallocated, a lack of demand, likely adverse impact on nearby residents and landscape, and the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land. Whilst it was estimated that the site would provide 4.6 million tonnes of sand and gravel, it was not allocated as it was not required to deliver the recommended sub-regional apportionment for Tees Valley at that time. An over provision of sand and gravel sites was also considered inappropriate given the policy of promoting the use of secondary aggregates within the DPDs. Whilst Hanson still has an interest in the High Coniscliffe site, and there is a significant resource of sand and gravel no planning application has come forward for this site. However, the possibility that a planning application and/or further representations for inclusion in future Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPDs cannot be dismissed.
- 2.14 With regard to future provision it should be noted that there are extensive areas safeguarded for both sand and gravel and limestone in the adopted Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Core Strategy DPD and these wider resources may be used in the future and in any instance will be considered when the DPDs are updated.

⁹ 15/1860/VARY, section 73 application for the variation of condition no.1 of planning approval 01/1128/P to allow the period of time for completion of the development to continue to 27th July 2018.

¹⁰ 01/1128/P

Crushed Rock

- 2.15 There is one quarry producing crushed rock for aggregate use in Tees Valley (although this site was inactive in 2021). This is Hart Quarry in Hartlepool Borough, which is operated by Breedon. Planning permission for mineral extraction is due to expire in 2042. The BGS report 'Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans: Durham and the Tees Valley' states that the magnesian limestone quarried from the site is used for less demanding aggregate uses. The limestone is quarried as a by-product, as the primary function of Hart Quarry is the manufacture of high quality agricultural lime for export.
- 2.16 Planning permission was granted in November 2011 for a southern extension to Hart Quarry. It was estimated when permission was granted that there would be a 50:50 split between aggregate and non-aggregate use; providing 1,320,000 tonnes of aggregate. Operator information suggests, however, that a much higher proportion of output is for high specification agricultural lime for export to Europe due to economic reasons, and the development of markets for the mineral to be used as agricultural lime.
- 2.17 There are likely to be better quality resources of magnesian limestone elsewhere within the Tees Valley, particularly in the Darlington area which contains extensive areas of the Lower Magnesian Limestone (Raisby Formation). Parts of this formation are relatively strong, durable and frost resistant and are suitable for concreting aggregates and coated road base materials. During the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents, the only site submission made relating to a proposed crushed rock provision allocation was for an extension to Aycliffe Quarry in County Durham, into the Darlington Borough Council area. However, this submission was later withdrawn as the operator wished to focus on other areas of work (waste management) rather than minerals extraction. The reserves previously granted permission for extraction at Aycliffe Quarry have been exhausted and the site has closed for mineral extraction.

Marine dredged sand and gravel

- 2.18 There are currently no areas licenced for the dredging of marine aggregates off the coast of North East England, with the closest area being the Humber dredging areas off the coast of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The Humber region has 10 production licences, operated by CEMEX UK Marine Ltd, DEME Building Materials Ltd, Hanson Aggregates Marine Ltd, Tarmac Marine Ltd, Van Oord UK Ltd and Westminster Gravels Ltd for both sand and gravel, principally for use in the construction industry.
- 2.19 During 2021 3.5 million tonnes of construction aggregate were dredged from a permitted licensed tonnage of 6.9 million tonnes in the Humber region¹¹. The Crown Estate landings statistics report 430,688 tonnes were landed at wharves on the River Tees. The landings locations include Cochrane's Wharf in Middlesbrough and Tees Wharf in Redcar and Cleveland. Able Wharf at Billingham is currently not operational.

¹¹ The Crown Estate and British Marine Aggregate Producers Association (2022). *The area involved – 24th Annual Report: Marine Aggregate Extraction in 2021*. Available at: <https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/media/4242/the-area-involved-24th-annual-report.pdf>

- 2.20 The Crown Estate's Marine Aggregates Capacity and Portfolio document 2021, details that there were 46.17 million tonnes of primary marine aggregate reserves in the Humber dredging region, which at the 10 year regional average annual take-off, would provide a reserve life of 21.9 years.

Secondary aggregates

- 2.21 In Tees Valley, secondary aggregates are produced from the ash that is created as a by-product of the combustion processes that take place at the Haverton Hill Energy from Waste Plant in Billingham (Stockton-on-Tees Borough). Aggregate supply from the recycled ash from the EfW has increased as a result of new capacity being provided.
- 2.22 The closure of the steelworks at Redcar in 2015 has impacted on one of the sources of secondary aggregate supply in Tees Valley. A secondary aggregate was produced from the slag produced during the steel manufacturing process.

Recycled aggregates

- 2.23 Recycled aggregates are produced at a number of sites in Tees Valley and are typically produced from construction, demolition and excavation wastes and spent road planings. These sites are listed in Appendix 4. Recycled aggregates are typically used for lower grade uses such as fill.

3. AGGREGATE SALES AND PERMITTED RESERVES

3.1 Annual sales information for both sand and gravel and crushed rock are published in the Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report produced by the North East Aggregates Working Party. These reports provide the best regular consistent source of information for the preparation of Local Aggregate Assessments. However, due to the way that information is collected sales information is normally only available on a regional or sub-regional level, and it is not possible to identify sales from specific sites. Due to commercial confidentiality no primary data on the sale of aggregates is available for the Tees Valley and it is therefore necessary to make certain assumptions in calculating sales over a ten year period.

Land-won Sand and Gravel

3.2 There are currently no operational sites extracting land-won sand and gravel for aggregates uses, in Tees Valley. This has been the situation for a number of years and Table 3.1 shows that there have been no recorded sales from 2012 onwards.

3.3 In the past sand and gravel has been extracted from a beach extraction site at North Gare in Hartlepool Borough and from Stockton Quarry, near Thorpe Thewles in Stockton-on-Tees Borough. The North Gare beach extraction site in Hartlepool has been inactive since 2012, and is no longer licensed by The Crown Estate. Stockton Quarry was last operational in the early 2000s.

Table 3.1: Sales of land-won sand and gravel for aggregate use in the Tees Valley (thousand tonnes)

Year	North East England Total sales **	Tees Valley Sales
2012	713	0
2013	716	0
2014	873	0
2015	917	0
2016	972	0
2017	955	0
2018	1,046	0
2019	1,187	0
2020	994	0
2021	1,135	0
Ten year sales average (2012 to 2021)	951	0
Three year sales average (2019 to 2021)	1,106	0

Source: North East Aggregates Working Party Annual Reports

3.4 The permitted reserves of sand and gravel in Tees Valley are shown in Table 3.2 below. This shows at 31 December 2021 there were no reserves of sand and gravel within Tees Valley. The reserves shown prior to 2015 relate to the estimated reserves that were contained within Stockton Quarry, but the planning permission for this site required extraction to cease by the end of 2015.

Table 3.2: Estimated Land-Won Sand and Gravel Reserves for Aggregate Uses in Tees Valley (thousand tonnes)

Year	Sand and gravel reserve (thousand tonnes)
2012	1,280
2013	1,280
2014	1,280
2015	1,280
2016	0
2017	0
2018	0
2019	0
2020	0
2021	0

Notes: Reserves for 2012 to 2015 relate to Stockton Quarry and use figures provided in the most recent planning application for the site.

Crushed Rock

- 3.5 Table 3.3 below sets out the sales of crushed rock for aggregate uses in the North East England AWP area and the estimated sales from Tees Valley over the ten year period from 2012 to 2021. There has been only one operation quarry in Tees Valley (Hart Quarry in Hartlepool Borough) producing crushed rock over this period, so the figures relate to this single site. The sales for the North England AWP area are also shown for comparison.
- 3.6 The figure for actual crushed rock sales in Tees Valley cannot be published as it includes sales from only one quarry, meaning publication of the figure would disclose commercially sensitive sales data from this single quarry. The sales figures shown in Table 3.3 below have therefore been estimated on the basis of the information providing in the most recent planning application at Hart Quarry which stated an anticipated output of 150,000 tonnes per annum with 75,000 tonnes per annum for aggregate uses. Notwithstanding this it is acknowledged that sales of crushed rock for aggregates uses from Hart Quarry are likely to have varied over this period in response to the prevailing market conditions.

Table 3.3: Estimated sales of crushed rock for aggregate use in the North East and the Tees Valley (thousand tonnes)

Year	North East England Total Sales	Estimated Tees Valley Sales
2012	3,181	75
2013	3,569	75
2014	4,135	75
2015	4,533	75
2016	5,356	75
2017	4,808	75
2018	5,735	75
2019	5,468	75
2020	4,949	75
2021	5,888	0
Ten year sales average (2012 to 2021)	4,765	67.5
Three year sales average (2018 to 2021)	5,435	50

Notes: North East England sales data provided as detailed in the North East England Aggregates Working Party Annual Reports

- 3.7 The permitted reserves of crushed rock in Tees Valley are estimated in Table 3.4 below. All of these reserves are contained within Hart Quarry. The reserves have been estimated on the basis of information included in the most recent planning application at the site (granted planning permission in November 2011), which stated there were 4.5 million tonnes of reserves in 2009 of which 50% were for aggregate uses and 50% for non-aggregate uses. The reserves for subsequent years have been estimated by deducting an output of 75,000 tonnes per annum for those years the site has been active.

Table 3.4: Mineral Planning Authority Estimated Crushed Rock Reserves for Aggregate Uses in the Tees Valley (thousand tonnes), 2012 to 2021.

Year	Crushed rock reserve (thousand tonnes)
2009	2,270*
2010	2,195
2011	2,120
2012	2,045
2013	1,970
2014	1,895
2015	1,820
2016	1,745
2017	1,670
2018	1,595
2019	1,520
2020	1,445
2021	1,445

Marine dredged sand and gravel sales

- 3.8 Table 3.5 below sets out the sales of marine dredged sand and gravel for aggregate uses in the North East England AWP area and estimates of sales from Tees Valley. The figure for sales from Tees Valley cannot be published in the AWP annual reports or this LAA because it would lead to the disclosure commercially sensitive sales data for the small number of operational sites on the River Tees. The figures for Tees Valley have been derived from The Crown Estate landing statistics which include a figure on landing at wharves on the River Tees. This information is considered to provide a robust basis of estimating sales of this resources from wharves in Tees Valley.

Table 3.5: Sales of marine dredged sand and gravel for aggregate in the Tees Valley (thousand tonnes).

Year	North East England+	Tees Valley sales*
2012	447,871	99,452
2013	426,493	133,711
2014	514,302	198,710
2015	570,330	245,860
2016	557,515	215,142
2017	631,417	297,387
2018	581,912	281,908
2019	630,768	354,643
2020	582,000	291,416
2021	765,931	430,688

Notes:

- + Sales for North East England provided in the North East England Aggregates Working Party Annual Reports
- * Sales for Tees Valley are based on the annual statistics on the dredging and landing of these materials published by The Crown Estates

Secondary aggregates

- 3.9 Sales of secondary aggregates from Tees Valley originate from the ash generated as a result of the combustion processes at the Haverton Hill Energy from Waste Plant in Billingham. Aggregate supply from the ash from the Energy from Waste facility has increased over the years as a result of new capacity being provided at this facility. This site produces around 150,000 tonnes of secondary aggregate per annum. The production of secondary aggregate derived from the slag created as a by-product of the manufacture of steel has now ceased following the closure of the steelworks at Redcar in 2015.
- 3.10 Table 3.6 sets out the sales of secondary aggregates from Tees Valley and details of the sites are provided in Appendix 3.

Table 3.6: Sales of secondary aggregates from Tees Valley, 2019 to 2021 (thousand tonnes)

Year	Secondary Aggregate Sales
2019	153.0
2020	149.6
2021	150.0
3-year average (2019 to 2021)	150.1

Recycled aggregates

- 3.11 Estimates of the sales of recycled aggregates from Tees Valley are summarised in Table 3.7 below. Recycled aggregates are produced from materials that include construction, demolition and excavation wastes and road planings.
- 3.12 Survey data for these sites is incomplete as not all producers have provided returns, so the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator has been used to identify the sites producing these materials and to estimate the tonnages produced at each. Table 3.7 sets out the sales of secondary aggregates from Tees Valley and details of the sites are provided in Appendix 4. The data does not include mobile crushers and screens, which are known to make a significant contribution in terms of construction and demolition waste recycled for aggregate use.

Table 3.7: Estimated sales of recycled aggregates from Tees Valley, 2019 to 2021 (thousand tonnes)

Year	Recycled Aggregate Sales
2019	179.4
2020	133.2
2021	205.4
3-year average (2019 to 2021)	172.7

Notes: Data derived from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator

4. DEMAND

4.1 Chapter 3 of this LAA provided a summary of the sales of primary, secondary and recycled aggregates from the Tees Valley. These sales figures provide some basis for understanding the demand for these materials from sites within Tees Valley. As set out in the NPPF, LAAs should be based on a rolling average of 10 years' sales data and other relevant local information. This section of the LAA therefore summarises the sales information and provides other relevant information (e.g. major developments and house building planned) to understand demand.

Sales of aggregates from Tees Valley

4.2 Table 4.1 below provides a summary of the sales of aggregates from sites in Tees Valley. Further details on sales is provided in Chapter 3 of this report. In relation to primary aggregates, Tees Valley produces small quantities of material with only one quarry in the area in 2021. The wharves on the River Tees do however make a significant contribution.

Table 4.1: Summary of aggregates sales from Tees Valley

	Sales in 2019 (thousand tonnes)	Sales in 2020 (thousand tonnes)	Sales 2021 (thousand tonnes)	Ten Year sales average (thousand tonnes)	Three Year Sales average (thousand tonnes)
Land Won Sand and Gravel	0	0	0	0	0
Crushed Rock	75*	75*	0	67.5*	50*
Marine Sand and Gravel	354 [^]	291 [^]	431 [^]	255 [^]	359 [^]
Recycled Aggregates	179.4	133.2 ⁺	205.4 ⁺		172.4 ⁺
Secondary Aggregates	153.0	149.6	150.0		150.1

* Sales of crushed rock are Mineral Planning Authority estimates as publishing the actual sales figures provided to the annual survey would disclose commercially sensitive information.

[^] Data on landings of marine sand and gravel provided by The Crown Estate used as a proxy for sales data as publishing the actual sales figures provided to the annual survey would disclose commercially sensitive information.

⁺ Sales of recycled aggregates estimated using data derived from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator.

Consumption of primary aggregates in Tees Valley

- 4.3 The national Aggregate Minerals Survey is undertaken every 4 or 5 years. As well as data on sales and reserves that are collected in the annual surveys coordinated by the AWP's, the Aggregate Minerals Survey also collects data on the destination of sales from the sites surveyed. This in turn provides details on movements of primary aggregates between Mineral Planning Authority areas and regions (i.e. imports and exports) and the consumption of primary aggregates by area. The most recent Aggregate Minerals survey was undertaken for 2019 with the collated information and analysis provided in the 'Collation of the results of the 2019 Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales' report. The previous survey was undertaken for 2014 and the relevant findings from this survey are also presented and discussed below for comparison.
- 4.4 Table 4.2 shows Tees Valley consumed 803,000 tonnes of aggregate minerals in 2019. 306,000 tonnes of this consumption was crushed rock and 497,000 tonnes was sand and gravel (231,000 tonnes land-won and 265,000 tonnes marine dredged). No figures are available for the consumption of recycled or secondary aggregates. It should be borne in mind that the reported declining level of imports and consumption of crushed rock in 2019 compared to 2014 is likely due to a data issue within the National Aggregates Survey rather than a decline in actual imports and consumption, and with that in mind the actual 2019 crushed rock figure may be higher.
- 4.5 47% of sand and gravel consumed in Tees Valley was imported. All of the imported material was land-won sand and gravel with the remaining consumption being met by marine sand and gravel landed at the wharves on the River Tees. The Tees Valley imports 86.3% of crushed rock, from elsewhere in the North East and from North Yorkshire.
- 4.6 Table 4.2 provides a summary of the imports of primary aggregates to the Tees Valley from other areas where applicable. This data is compared against consumption of aggregates within the Tees Valley. The increase in sales of marine sand and gravel from Tees Valley has reduced the proportion of primary aggregates consumption provided by imports from land-won sources from 78% in 2014 to 62% in 2019. The figures provided are based on the best available information but it is noted that with regards to the reported declining level of imports and consumption of crushed rock in 2019 compared to 2014 is likely due to a data issue within the National Aggregates Survey rather than a decline in actual imports and consumption. Furthermore some sales also have an unknown destination within a region, so may not be accounted for in the sub-regional figures.

Table 4.2: Imports to and consumption of primary aggregates in Tees Valley, 2014 and 2019 (thousand tonnes)

	2019 Aggregate Minerals Survey			2014 Aggregate Minerals Survey		
	Imports	Consumption	Imports as % of consumption	Imports	Consumption	Imports as % of consumption
Land-won sand and gravel	231	231	100%	175	175	100%

Marine sand and gravel	0	265	0%	1	195	0.5%
Total sand and gravel	231	497	47%	176	370	47.6%
Crushed rock	246	306	79%	668	715	93.4%
Total aggregates	495	803	62%	844	1,085	77.8%

Source: Collation of the results of the 2014 and 2019 Aggregate Minerals survey for England and Wales.

- 4.7 Recorded details of sales from the Tees Valley and the principal destinations are summarised in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 below. This shows that in 2019 a significant proportion of the resources from Tees Valley are consumed within Tees Valley (75% for crushed rock and 78% of marine sand and gravel). The results from the 2014 survey were broadly comparable in terms of the proportions sold in Tees Valley.

Table 4.3: Sales of crushed rock and principal destination, 2014 and 2019 (thousand tonnes)

2019						2014					
Tees Valley		North East		Elsewhere		Tees Valley		North East		Elsewhere	
000` tonnes	%	000` tonnes	%	000` tonnes	%	000` tonnes	%	000` tonnes	%	000` tonnes	%
43	75	14	25	0	0	48	76	12	20	2	4

Source: Collation of the results of the 2014 and 2019 Aggregate Minerals survey for England and Wales.

Table 4.4: Sales of marine sand and gravel and principal destination, 2014 and 2019 (thousand tonnes)

2019						2014					
Tees Valley		North East		Elsewhere		Tees Valley		North East		Elsewhere	
000` tonnes	%	000` tonnes	%	000` tonnes	%	000` tonnes	%	000` tonnes	%	000` tonnes	%
265	78	38	11	38	11	194	93	15	7	0	0

Source: Source: Collation of the results of the 2014 and 2019 Aggregate Minerals survey for England and Wales.

Major Development and infrastructure projects

- 4.8 Major developments and infrastructure projects have the potential to place a demand on aggregates supply over and above the levels that may ordinarily be expected. It is important to understand whether there are any such projects that could influence the demand for materials for aggregate uses from the Tees Valley. This is discussed below.
- 4.9 Work has commenced in the York Potash project, which includes the mine head facility in the North York Moors National Park, a minerals transport system, a minerals handling facility at Wilton International, and harbour facilities at Teesport. Supporting information for this development indicates that Teesside would be likely source for bulk materials.
- 4.10 The South Tees Development Corporation (STDC) was established in 2017. The STDC has developed the Teesworks Masterplan to steer development of Teesworks,

which covers an area of 4,500 acres over the next 20 years and are actively encouraging new development on the site. The re-development of the Teesworks site will include the delivery of a number of commercial developments and supporting infrastructure including new road links through the site. These projects will require aggregates, however, the quantities and timescales are unknown at this stage.

Housing Demands

- 4.11 The construction of new housing and associated infrastructure will require construction aggregates. It is acknowledged that aspirations to increase housing supply in the Tees Valley would impact on the amount of aggregates required in the future years. Table 4.5 shows the reported housing completion for each of the Tees Valley authorities and the planned levels of future housing completions.
- 4.12 This shows the rate of house building is planned to be higher in the coming years. This predicted increase is largely as a result of the stage of Local Plan preparation in the Tees Valley authorities, where a number of authorities have now adopted new Local Plans or are proposing an increased annual housing requirement.
- 4.13 While it is noted that these levels of development are not certain to be achieved, there is a direct link between house building and the need for aggregates and as such it is considered that this need for additional aggregates should be recognised.

Table 4.5: Tees Valley housing completions and proposed housing completions (net number of dwellings)

	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar and Cleveland	Stockton on Tees	Tees Valley Total
2011/12	200	190	330	260	240	1,220
2012/13	120	170	220	230	640	1,380
2013/14	180	170	210	270	520	1,350
2014/15	330	360	430	460	460	2,040
2015/16	330	350	510	240	680	2,110
2016/17	180	160	440	540	450	1,770
2017/18	330	240	410	410	980	2,370
2018/19	600	330	480	430	780	2,620
2019/20	450	170	510	350	990	2,470
2020/21	490	160	350	350	590	1,940
2021/22	492	410	410	234	655	2,201
2022/23	492	410	410	234	655	2,201
2023/24	492	410	410	234	655	2,201
2024/25	492	410	410	234	655	2,201
2025/26	492	410	410	234	655	2,201
2026/27	492	410	410	234	655	2,201
2027/28	492	410	410	234	655	2,201
2028/29	492	410	410	234	655	2,201
2029/30	492	410	410	234	655	2,201

Notes: Figures in italics are proposed housing delivery numbers. The other figures are actual completions

Apportionment

- 4.14 The North East England Aggregates Working Party has provided advice on how the regional guidelines for figure for aggregates provision from North East England (24 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 99 million tonnes of crushed rock) should be sub-divided between the mineral planning authority areas in the area. These guidelines for mineral production are summarised in the table below:

Table 4.6: Recommended apportionment for Tees Valley (2005-2020)

	Sand and Gravel (thousand tonnes)		Crushed Rock (thousand tonnes)	
	Annual	Total	Annual	Total
Tees Valley	175	2,800	187.5	3,000
North East England	1,500	24,000	6,190	99,000

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

Proposed annual rate of provision

- 4.15 In previous years, this LAA has recommended the sub-regional apportionment for Tees Valley of the national and sub-national guidelines for aggregates provision figure is used to identify the annual rate of provision. This approach is supported by Planning Practice Guidance, which states that the sub-national guidelines will provide individual mineral planning authorities, where they are having difficulty in obtaining data, with some understanding or context of the overall demand and possible sources that might be available in their area. It further states that in those areas where apportionment of the land-won element has already taken place, those figures may be used as an indicator as to how much should be planned for. This approach would provide a proposed annual provision rate of **175,000 tonnes for sand and gravel** and **187,500 tonnes for crushed rock**.
- 4.16 There have been no sales of land-won sand and gravel in the ten year period from 2012 to 2021 and the one crushed rock quarry was not operational in 2021. The sales figures do not provide an appropriate figure to identify the annual provision rate for Tees Valley and it is noted that the figure is below the apportionment rate.
- 4.17 It is appreciated that there have been no sales of land-won sand and gravel in the ten year period from 2012 to 2021 and the one crushed rock quarry was not operational in 2021. The sales figures show the annual provision rate for Tees Valley and it is noted that the figure is below the apportionment rate however given there are reserves of land-won sand and gravel within the Tees Valley that could be utilised should an application be forthcoming and approved then the apportionment figures as set out in table 4.6 are deemed to be appropriate.

5. SUPPLY OPTIONS

Land won sand and gravel

- 5.1 Tees Valley currently has no operational sand and gravel extraction sites. It is also considered that there are now no permitted reserves of this material in Tees Valley due the North Gare beach extraction site not having a licence from The Crown Estate and the end date for sand and gravel extraction from Stockton Quarry being in 2015.
- 5.2 This means there is considerable uncertainty about the supply options from Tees Valley for this resource. While potential reserves are thought to be present, there is uncertainty as to whether viable and environmentally acceptable schemes could come forward to extract these.
- 5.3 Tees Valley is therefore dependent on supply from marine dredged sand and gravel land at the wharves on the River Tees to help meet the demand for this material from Tees Valley. Tees Valley will also be reliant on supply from adjoining areas such as North Yorkshire and County Durham.
- 5.4 The Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPDs do not allocate sites for sand and gravel extraction as it was considered that Stockton Quarry and the North Gare beach extraction site would provide sufficient supply to meet the identified level of provision in the plan. Should an application come forward then although no sites are allocated, Core Strategy Policy MWC2 sets out a sequential approach for providing primary aggregate minerals, giving priority to production from existing extraction sites and sites with permitted reserves, and extensions to them. Policy MWP3 of the Policies and Sites DPD sets out policy criteria to consider further sites for sand and gravel extraction for aggregates uses that come forward as planning applications.

Crushed rock

- 5.5 Hart Quarry in Hartlepool Borough is the only operational quarry in Tees Valley with permitted reserves of crushed rock for aggregate use. This site has an average output of 75,000 tonnes of magnesian limestone for aggregate uses per annum, although this is subject to fluctuations depending on market demands. Based on the ten year sales average the site has a landbank in excess of 19 years, but on the basis of the annual provision requirement the landbank is 7.7 years.
- 5.6 No further sites are identified to supply these materials in the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPDs. It is therefore likely that Tees Valley would be able to contribute around 75,000 tonnes of crushed rock per annum. This means there is likely to be a shortfall in demand to meet the needs of Tees Valley, so the area will be a net-importer and will be dependent on materials supplied from areas such as North Yorkshire and County Durham.
- 5.7 Policy MWP3 of the Policies and Sites DPD sets out policy criteria to consider further sites for crushed rock for aggregates uses that come forward as planning applications.

Marine dredged sand and gravel

- 5.8 The wharves located on the River Tees are important source of sand and gravel supply to both the Tees Valley and the wider area. This is particularly important given the absence of operational quarries to provide this resource in Tees Valley.

- 5.9 Given the wharf and port capacity available along the River Tees, it is considered that this resource can continue to play an important role in supply.
- 5.10 It will therefore be important that these facilities along the River Tees continue to be safeguarded to protect this capacity, in line with MWC1 (Minerals Strategy) of the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

Secondary and recycled aggregates

- 5.11 Secondary and recycled aggregates provide an important contribution to the overall supply of aggregates from the Tees Valley. Whilst recycled and secondary aggregates cannot replace quarried aggregates in all applications, they are valued for lower grade uses such as fill. It is anticipated that supply from these sources will continue at least the existing rates in future years.
- 5.12 Policy MWC1 of the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Core Strategy supports alternative sources to primary mineral resources, including secondary and recycled minerals, and encourages the development of facilities to process alternative materials either at the point of production or other suitable locations.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 Information on aggregate sales from site provide a basis for understanding supply and demand from Tees Valley. However, this information is of limited value given the small number of sites in Tees Valley and the operational status of these.
- 6.2 Tees Valley is a net-importer of aggregate minerals, with consumption from within Tees Valley being higher than sales from the sites in the area. Marine sand and gravel is the most significant contributor to supply from Tees Valley.

Annual Demand Requirement

- 6.3 The annual demand requirements, based on the sub-regional apportionment for Tees Valley, are as follows:
- Land won sand and gravel – 175,000 tonnes per annum
 - Crushed rock – 187,500 tonnes per annum
- 6.4 However, based on the assessment in this LAA, there are uncertainties around how achievable the above rates of provision are for Tees Valley. There are not currently the operational quarries in Tees Valley or allocations in the plan that would be capable of delivering the required supply.

Land-won sand and gravel

- 6.5 There have been no sales of land-won sand and gravel from Tees Valley during the ten year period from 2012 to 2021. There were no operational sites in Tees Valley in 2021. There remains some uncertainty about the future contribution of the resource to supply from Tees Valley. As there are no identified reserves with planning permission for extraction, the landbank is 0 years.
- 6.6 Core Strategy Policy MWC2 sets out a sequential approach for providing primary aggregate minerals, giving priority to production from existing extraction sites and sites with permitted reserves, and extensions to them. Given the sites at North Gare and Stockton Quarry are no longer operational (assumptions were made in the Joint Tees Valley DPDs that these sites would be make an appropriate contribution to provision from Tees Valley) it is likely that new sites would be required to meet the annual demand requirement for Tees Valley. Policy MWP3 supports appropriate new proposals.
- 6.7 Given the situation with the supply of land won sand and gravel from Tees Valley, supply from marine sand and gravel will continue to play an important role in supply of this material and there may be opportunities to increase supply.

Crushed rock

- 6.8 There is currently only one crushed rock quarry operating in Tees Valley. Hart Quarry in Hartlepool Borough has planning permission to operate until 2042. Output from the quarry is estimated to average 150,000 tonnes per annum, of

which 75,000 tonnes per annum is for aggregates uses. Based on current apportionment figure of 187,500 tonnes per annum, this would provide a landbank of over 7.7 years (or 19 years based on the annual demand requirement). This is below the landbank indicator of 10 years set out in the NPPF.

- 6.9 There will be demand for crushed rock in the Tees Valley that cannot be met by Hart Quarry due to the productive capacity of this site and the qualities of the resource found at this site. There are likely to be better quality resources of magnesian limestone elsewhere within Tees Valley, particularly in the Darlington area which contains extensive areas of the Lower Magnesian Limestone (Raisby Formation). Parts of this formation are relatively strong, durable and frost resistant and are suitable for aggregate uses. There are, however, no current sites in this area and there have been no recent planning applications for new sites.
- 6.10 Policy MWP3 of the Joint Tees Valley Policies and Sites DPD provides a criteria-based policy to guide other appropriate proposals coming forward for crushed rock provision.

Marine sand and gravel

- 6.11 The import of marine dredged aggregates into Tees Valley is likely to remain important, particularly given the lack of operational quarries in Tees Valley producing these materials or sites containing permitted reserves. There has been some growth in marine sand and gravel landed in Tees Valley in recent years and there is capacity to increase supply from the wharves and port facilities within the Tees Valley. It will be important for these wharves to be safeguarded from unnecessary loss to ensure there is capacity to supply this material, particularly given the limited options for land-won supply from Tees Valley.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 6.12 The production and use of alternative aggregates is likely to remain important within Tees Valley, and should continue to be supported through policy and the consideration of relevant planning applications. The Spatial Vision, Strategic Objective B and Policy MWC1 c) in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy all look to promote the use of alternative aggregate materials over primary aggregates.

Engagement with other Mineral Planning Authorities

- 6.13 This LAA has been jointly prepared by the five Tees Valley authorities and demonstrates the co-operation of these five authorities on planning for the provision of construction aggregates.
- 6.14 The LAA indicates that there is expected to be a continued reliance on imports of primary aggregates from North Yorkshire and other areas of North East England to meet demands for construction aggregates in Tees Valley. It

is therefore important for the Tees Valley authorities to continue to liaise with these authorities to ensure appropriate provision is made.

- 6.15 Policy MWC1 of the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Core Strategy supports alternative sources to primary mineral resources, including secondary and recycled minerals, and encourages the development of facilities to process alternative materials either at the point of production or other suitable locations.

Local Plan

- 6.16 The Joint Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPDs were adopted in 2011. This LAA has identified that there have been changes with the sites that have previously been a source of supply from Tees Valley since the adoption of the plan. It is noted that the available consumption data from both the 2019 and 2014 National Aggregates Survey shows that the Tees Valley is a major centre of demand in the North East. The Tees Valley does rely on imports from other authority areas and this is expected to continue in the short term. Policies are in place to determine applications should any be submitted however the overall position and status of the 2011 DPDs need to be evaluated to ensure that the Tees Valley can move away from its reliance on sites outside of the Tees Valley.
- 6.17 To aid in the evaluation of the Joint Tees Valley Minerals and Waste DPDs it may be appropriate to undertake a resource study, with support from the British Geological Survey or another appropriate body to assist in understanding the future capability of the mineral resources within the Tees Valley. It will then be appropriate to allow the industry to put sites forward which will provide the means for aggregates to be won near to a major centre of demand.

APPENDIX 1: SITE DETAILS

SAND AND GRAVEL

North Gare (inactive)

- Location: Hartlepool;
- Mineral Planning Authority: Hartlepool Borough Council;
- Mineral extracted: sand;
- Planning status: original planning permission was granted in November 1955 (HAI/I-STNR 692). In January 1997 a ROMP was submitted H/MIN/0002/97 which was approved subject to conditions. The LPA are liaising with the agent with regards to the second review and are awaiting correspondence with regard to bird surveys.
- Expiry date for extraction based on current planning permission: on or before 21 February 2042.
- Relevant environment designations: Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA. Natural England have requested that the site undergoes a review under the Habitats Directive.
- Other details: Previous crown licence was for 48,000 tonnes per year. There is currently no licence from the Crown Estate.

Stockton Quarry (inactive)

- Location: Near Thorpe Thewles
- Mineral Planning Authority: Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
- Mineral extracted: permitted for sand and gravel extraction
- Planning status: Planning permission was originally granted for the extraction of sand and gravel, over 31ha, at Stockton Quarry by the former Cleveland County Council in August 1991 (Application ref: CS/2221/90). This permission has been varied a number of times, including to allow an extension of time for completion and the recycling of construction waste at the site. Application 01/1128/P granted permission for the period of time for completion to be extended until 27 July 2015. A planning application (15/1860/VARY) was submitted in July 2015, which seeks to further extend the period for completion until 27 July 2018. The application is held in abeyance whilst the applicants carry out further testing/feasibility work to see if the quarry is viable.
- Expiry date for extraction based on current planning permission: 27 July 2015
- Relevant environment designations: None. The southern area of the site is adjacent to but not within a Local Wildlife Site.

CRUSHED ROCK

Hart Quarry

- Location: Hart Lane, Hartlepool
- Mineral Planning Authority: Hartlepool Borough Council
- Mineral extracted: magnesian limestone (as a by-product of agricultural lime manufacture)
- Planning status: Hart Quarry has existing planning permission which was originally granted by Durham Council in 1971 subject to conditions. The total area of the land covered by the permission is 113 hectares and the total area to be excavated is 10.8 hectares. Planning Application and Environmental Statement for an extension to the Hart Quarry and extended timescale for extraction previously approved under application CH/293/8 (Application ref: H/2009/0482). Approved November 2011. Review of conditions was granted in December 2011 (HFUL/1999/0320).
- Expiry date for extraction based on current planning permission: not later than 21 February 2042.
- Relevant environment designations: site is designated as a Local Wildlife Site.

APPENDIX 2: PRIMARY AGGREGATE SITES IN TEES VALLEY

Mineral Planning Authority	Site Name	Type of site (Wharf, Quarry etc.)	Operator	Grid Reference	Mineral	Status	Planning Permission End Date
Hartlepool Borough Council	Hart Quarry	Quarry	Breedon	NZ 475 345	Magnesian limestone	Inactive	21/02/2042
	North Gare Beach	Beach Extraction Site	CEMEX		Sand	Closed	
Middlesbrough Council	Cochrane's Wharf	Wharf	Tarmac		Sand and gravel	Active	Not applicable
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Tees Wharf	Wharf	Shire Aggregates	NZ 526 216	Sand and gravel	Active	Not applicable
	Teesport	Wharf	Aggregate Industries	NZ 551 226	Igneous rock	Active	Not applicable
Stockton on Tees Borough Council	Able Wharf	Wharf	CEMEX	NZ 526 216	Sand and gravel	Inactive	Not applicable
	Stockton (Thorpe Thewles) Quarry	Quarry	CEMEX		Sand and gravel	Closed	2015

APPENDIX 3: SECONDARY AGGREGATE SITES IN TEES VALLEY

Mineral Planning Authority	Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference	Material	Status	Planning Permission End Date
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	Haverton Hill Energy from Waste Plant, Haverton Hill Road, Billingham	Suez Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd	NZ 480 224	Ash	Active	Not applicable

APPENDIX 4: RECYCLED AGGREGATE SITES IN TEES VALLEY

Mineral Planning Authority	Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference	Material	Status	Planning Permission End Date
Darlington Borough Council	Drinkfield Waste Transfer Station	Stonegrave Aggregates Ltd	NZ 284 176		Active	Not applicable
	Faverdale Recycling Centre	T M Ward (Darlington) Ltd	NZ 278 164		Active	Not applicable
	Stan Robinsons	Tyne Tees Crushing and Screening Ltd	NZ 320 142		Active	Not applicable
	Teward Recycling Ltd	Teward Recycling Ltd	NZ 298 157		Active	Not applicable
Hartlepool Borough Council	Niramax Transfer Station	Niramax Group Ltd	NZ 511 311		Active	Not applicable
	Teesside Recycling Facility	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	NZ 521 285		Active	Not applicable
	Unit 5 Sandgate Ind Est	G N G Waste Management Ltd	NZ 515 312		Active	Not applicable
Middlesbrough Borough Council	Middlesbrough Recycling Centre	Tarmac Trading Ltd	NZ 513 206		Active	Not applicable
	Normanby Wharf	J and B Recycling Ltd	NZ 520 208		Active	Not applicable
	Richmond Street	A Coxon	NZ 491 211		Active	Not applicable
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Scott Bros Recycling Ltd	Scott Bros Recycling Ltd	NZ 547 207		Active	Not applicable

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Mineral Planning Authority	Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference	Material	Status	Planning Permission End Date
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	Cowpen Bewley Landfill Station	Highfield Environmental Ltd	NZ 491 245		Active	Not applicable
	Land within Riverside Terminal	Shire Aggregates Bulk Ltd	NZ 479 214		Active	Not applicable
	Norton Bottoms	Scott Bros Limited	NZ 479 214		Active	Not applicable
	Scott Bros Recycling	Scott Bros Recycling Ltd	NZ 478 220		Active	Not applicable