# 06
# SECONDARY & RECYCLED AGGREGATE SUPPLIES

# Section 6 | Secondary and recycled aggregate supplies

## Maximising the use of secondary and recycled aggregates

### Reasoned justification

87. Once taken out of the ground, primary minerals cannot be replaced – they are a finite resource. Their working and onwards movements can also be energy intensive and disruptive to the natural environment and neighbouring land uses. It is therefore important to try and achieve maximum benefit from primary minerals and to facilitate alternative options which are more sustainable. A means of achieving this is to support the use of recycled and / or secondary aggregates.

88. The supply of locally-sourced recycled aggregate in Gloucestershire has been well in excess of 100,000 tonnes per annum for a number of years[42]. It largely arises from regeneration and re-development projects from across the county and includes construction and demolition material, which has been transported to fixed plant, usually located at waste management sites or minerals sites. Demolition waste crushed on-site using mobile plant and utilised on-site is also likely to account for a substantial proportion of local recycled aggregates. However, this supply is not accurately measured. Planned growth, particularly in and around existing built-up areas will undoubtedly provide an opportunity to increase the availability and diversity of recycled aggregate sources.

89. There is currently no production of secondary aggregate in Gloucestershire. However, the emerging development of a new EfW facility at Javelin Park near Gloucester has the potential to generate a local secondary aggregate source through the processing of incinerator bottom ash. Around 45,000 tonnes per annum of incinerator bottom ash aggregate (IBAA) may be made available if the EfW facility operates at its permitted capacity from 2019 onwards. Further development of thermal waste treatment could present opportunities to increase sources of IBAA or other related secondary aggregate materials locally and beyond.

90. The use of recycled and secondary aggregates in the construction industry has grown in the recent past through a combination of technological advancements and policy

[42] This figure is considered to be a notable underestimation of the amount of material likely to be used for this purpose. It is derived from limited confidential surveying of local waste management operators that handle inert construction and demolition wastes on their sites with the potential for creating recycled aggregate products.

and tax initiatives[43]. National policy acknowledges the role played by secondary and recycled aggregates. It seeks to ensure it is taken into account, before considering extraction of primary minerals, when making provision for the overall supply of aggregates[44].

## Policy SR01 | Maximising the use of secondary and recycled aggregates

### Part a | Mineral developments

Mineral development proposals will be permitted where they adopt best practice in the extraction, processing and transportation of primary minerals in order to minimise the amount of waste generated and make provision for the sustainable production of secondary and recycled aggregates, subject to the requirements of Policy MW06 | Ancillary minerals development

### Part b | Non-mineral developments

Non-mineral development proposals will be permitted where they adopt sustainable design principles, construction methods and procurement policies that are in line with the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy Policy WCS 2 | Waste reduction. This includes using the minimal amount of primary minerals, reusing or facilitating the recycling of mineral wastes generated on-site and using alternative construction materials sourced from secondary and recycled aggregates.

### Part c | Non-mineral developments involving the production of secondary aggregates

Non-mineral developments involving the production of secondary aggregates will be permitted subject to such operations meeting the applicable requirements of other local development plan policies such as those concerned with amenity protection and environmental acceptability.

Contributes to the delivery of plan objectives 

[43] The Aggregate Levy is a tax aimed at cutting demand for (primary) aggregates, encouraging the use of alternatives materials where possible, and addressing environmental costs.
[44] National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012, section 13, paragraph 143, bullet point 2

## Interpretation and implementation

91. The aim of policy SR01 is to support measures that will achieve the best use of primary minerals and to facilitate increased availability and use of alternative secondary and recycled aggregates in development throughout Gloucestershire. This will contribute towards achieving increasingly sustainable local mineral supplies.

92. In recognition of potential synergies between mineral working and inert recycling operations, due consideration should be given to the possibility of secondary and recycled aggregates production derived from inert waste taking place at mineral development sites. However, such proposals must not prejudice the delivery of permitted mineral working incorporating previously agreed restoration plans and avoid generating unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment and amenity of surrounding local communities. The acceptability of any secondary and recycled aggregate production at mineral development sites will need to meet the relevant criteria set out in policy MW06 | Ancillary minerals development.

93. Non-mineral development proposals brought forward throughout Gloucestershire over the coming years will need to demonstrate their sustainable credentials in order to meet local development plan requirements. This includes adherence to the principles of waste minimisation, the re-use of materials and the adoption of high sustainable construction standards. The adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy Policy WCS 2 | Waste Reduction requires the submission of a Waste Minimisation Statement (WMS) that demands the monitoring of waste generated during construction (including minerals where they have been used), and the demonstration of how construction and demolition waste materials may be re-used on-site or will be recycled for later use off-site.

94. In relation to construction materials used in non-mineral development proposals, there are adopted local plan policies that seek the achievement of high sustainable construction standards, including some support for exceeding the minimum requirements under the building control framework. This could be achieved through meeting the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) technical standards, which includes demonstrating material efficiency through the procurement of materials with high levels of recycled content[45] or securing credits towards Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification by way of using materials that include a recycled element. In addition, the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Minimisation in Development Projects Supplementary Planning

[45] The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) Technical Standard UK: - New Construction includes within it a requirement for information demonstrating optimum material efficiency and responsible procurement (Materials - Mat 03 and 06). Procurement practices, which show how higher levels of reused or recycled content in construction materials will be employed are specifically referenced.

Document (WM-SPD) which supports Policy WCS 2 contains a target of 10% (by value) for major development to be constructed from materials derived from recycled and sustainable sources.

95. The MPA will work closely with Gloucestershire's local planning authorities to support the implementation of local development plan policy requirements relating to matters of waste reduction, reuse and sustainable construction, specifically where this relates to mineral matters. The MPA may advise decision makers in response to any applicants' analysis of availability and possible sources of local alternative secondary and recycled aggregates . This is alongside a review of evidence provided by applicants on meeting the principles of waste minimisation, which has been available from the County Council in its capacity as Waste Planning Authority (WPA) since the adoption of the Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy in 2012.

96. For non-mineral development proposals that could involve the production of secondary aggregates, permission should be granted subject to all relevant site-specific matters such as protecting the amenity of local communities and safeguarding the environment are appropriately addressed. Decision makers must consider the wider benefits of supporting the supply of an alternative construction material to primary minerals against the implications of any intensification of development that could result from the production of secondary aggregates such as increased highway movements.

97. Non-mineral developments that provide for a supply of recycled aggregates are dealt with through other local development plan policies covering the county. The policies contained within the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (WCS) are more likely to be of key importance. New, expanded or maintained recycled aggregate sources will largely be influenced by the successful implementation of Core Policy WCS 4, which is concerned with inert waste recycling and recovery, and Core Policy WCS 11 that deals with the safeguarding of sites for waste management[46].

[46] Adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (WCS) (November 2012)
http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-policy/gloucestershire-waste-core-strategy