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### Appendix A
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Section 1
Introduction

1. It is vitally important that the plans and proposals set out in the Minerals Core Strategy are founded on a robust and credible evidence base. Demonstrating how the evidence for the MCS was carefully considered and acted upon will be a key ‘test of soundness’ at the independent examination into the Core Strategy.

2. Consequently this report acts as part of the evidence base for the emerging spatial policy for secondary & recycled aggregates in Gloucestershire. Its focus is on:
   - A review of national and regional policy including future targets for the supply of secondary and recycled aggregates;
   - A review of data on how much secondary & recycled aggregate is being supplied from Gloucestershire; and
   - An assessment of headline issues facing secondary & recycled aggregate in Gloucestershire.

3. The first part of the report provides a clear definition of what constitutes secondary & recycled aggregates. The second section sets out the national, regional and local policies, which govern its supply in Gloucestershire. In particular it makes reference to the final, published version of Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) and the submission draft of the South West RSS. It also identifies the important links to other policy areas such as Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Sustainable Waste Management.

4. The third part of this report provides the spatial context for the local supply of secondary & recycled aggregates. This includes a review of the existing productive capacity in the county. Information applied in this section is up to date as of 2005.

5. The fourth and final section of the report investigates some of the headline issues concerning the secondary & recycled aggregates in Gloucestershire, which will need to be overcome by the emerging MCS.

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1 Test vii of the ‘Test of Soundness’ set out in PPS12, states that strategies, policies and allocations must represent the most appropriate in all circumstances, having regard to the relevant alternatives and they are founded on a robust and credible evidence base.
Section 2
What are Secondary & Recycled Aggregates?

6. Secondary & recycled aggregates constitute two different types of materials that can be used to replace extracted, primary minerals in the construction industry:

- **Secondary aggregates** – derived from the by-products of other processed materials that have not otherwise been used for construction purposes; and

- **Recycled aggregates** – sourced from the arisings of construction & demolition, excavation & utility operations and highway maintenance.

7. However, a degree of caution should be applied to these simple definitions. This is due to the ‘Aggregate Levy’, which has been in operation across the UK since 2002. The purpose of this levy is to support the Government’s policy towards greater use of secondary & recycled materials. The levy is an environmental based tax, which is paid on the tonnage of primary aggregates produced. It is also governed by a set of complex tax rules that define those materials subject to, or exempt from taxation.

8. For consistency purposes, the tax rules of the levy should be reflected within minerals planning. This is particularly important where policies are being developed to promote the greater use of secondary & recycled aggregates.

9. Consequently, where a potential conflict in defining ‘aggregates’ may exist, the levy’s tax rules should be closely scrutinised and applied.

10. In Gloucestershire, a prime example of this can be seen with the by-products of local building stone. Although this material may appear to represent a ‘waste’ product and fit the basic secondary aggregate definition (see paragraph 6), it is not an exempt material from the Aggregates Levy. As a result, this material should be viewed in the same light as a primary aggregate and not a secondary aggregate, and planned for accordingly. This approach is consistent with the evidence base for the emerging RSS and technical recommendations for the National & Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England (2001-2016) as carried out by the South West

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2 Building stone is not exempt under the levy exemption rules as set out by H&M Revenue and Customs (see below): -

‘The following materials are exempt or not within the scope of the levy – coal, lignite, shale, slate, clay, soil or vegetable or other organic matter, industrial minerals (eg metal ores, gypsum, fluor spar) and their processing waste, but not their extraction waste, cut building stone and dimension stone, limestone for the production of lime or cement…’
Regional Aggregate Working Party (SWRAWP). For more information on primary aggregate planning in Gloucestershire, please refer to Technical Papers MCS-A and MCS-B.

Origin Materials

11. The ever expanding sources of secondary & recycled aggregates, makes it extremely difficult to provide a definitive list of ‘origin materials’. However, the Waste Recycling Action Programme (WRAP) has produced a list of example materials that could be considered as viable secondary or recycled aggregates. Table 1 below re-creates the list of examples.

Table 1: Example of origin materials used in Secondary & Recycled Aggregates provided by WRAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin Materials</th>
<th>Recycled Aggregate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colliery Spoil</td>
<td>Recycled Asphalt planings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Clay Sand</td>
<td>Recycled Bricks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incinerator Bottom Ash</td>
<td>Recycled Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallurgical Slag</td>
<td>Recycled Tiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulverized Fuel Ash</td>
<td>Slate Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycled Asphalt</td>
<td>Used Foundry Sand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 The key evidence base for regional aggregate policy can be found within the Capital Symonds Report on aggregates and alternative supply options (June 2005). This document is available from the South-West Regional Assembly (SWRA) under project ref: SWRA/Aggregates/0894. The SWRAWP recommendations can also be viewed on the SWRA website: http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=502

4 Waste Recycling Action Programme (WRAP) is a government-funded initiative, which promotes the efficient use of materials and recycling for businesses and consumers. http://www.wrap.org.uk/wrap_corporate/about_wrap/index.html
Section 3
Policy Context

12. Secondary & recycled aggregates are becoming increasingly important in the future supply of construction minerals and the promotion of sustainable development throughout the UK.

13. Although the country is fortunate in having an abundant supply of primary minerals that can be sourced from numerous sites, their extraction is inherently unsustainable. It relies upon the depletion of non-renewable resources and can cause irreversible environmental damage.

14. Consequently, there is growing support for the increased use of alternatives to primary extraction. This includes bringing more secondary & recycled materials on line as a direct replacement for land-won aggregates.

15. The Government is fully committed to achieving this objective. However, a sound policy framework must be put in place to ensure increased opportunities for secondary & recycled materials are carried out in a sustainable manner including due consideration of environmental and amenity protection and sustainable transport. This is addressed through national minerals and waste policies, translated through the Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).

National Policy
Minerals Policy Statement (MPS) 1: Planning and Minerals

16. National policy for minerals is set out in Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1). However, Annex 1 to MPS1 also highlights a specific objective for alternative aggregate sources, which incorporate secondary & recycled aggregates:

- To encourage the use, where practicable, of alternative aggregates in preference to primary aggregate.

17. Annex 1 to MPS 1 headlines the Government’s policy commitment to encouraging the greatest possible use of alternatives to primary aggregates. It highlights the use of a target for alternative sources of aggregate included within the published national and regional guidelines for aggregate provision in England.

18. The target operates as a key consideration in the forecasting of primary aggregate provision within the guidelines. It provides a likely contribution from alternative sources towards meeting the overall aggregate demand in the future. Consequently,
measuring the target will strongly influence future provision requirements and ultimately the possibilities of more extraction.

19. The alternative sources target has been apportioned at the regional level. This means that its delivery is the responsibility of each Regional Planning Body (RPB) through the preparation of their RSSs.

20. Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs), through conformity with the RSS, are also charged with supporting the alternative sources target. However, the policy framework for achieving this is dependent upon the approach advocated by each RPB within the regional policies of the RSS.

21. In June 2003, the Government published the current National & Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England (2001-2016). These guidelines require the English regions to make provision for up to 2686 million tonnes of land-won aggregate between 2001 and 2016 inclusive. This total takes account of a national assumed target of 919 million tonnes from alternative aggregate sources. For the South West, the regional guidelines highlight a requirement of 559 million tonnes of primary land-won aggregate and an assumed regional target of 121 million tonnes from alternative aggregate sources. This assumed regional target represents 17.5% of the forecast aggregate supply for the South West over the guideline period5. The full National & Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England (2001-2016) are set out in Appendix B.

22. In addition to the use of targets for alternative sources, Annex 1 to MPS1 highlights the policy links that may exist between certain alternative aggregates, such as secondary & recycled materials, and waste management. In this context specific reference is made to Government policy set out in Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.

23. MPS1 and the national policy for secondary and recycled aggregates also includes provision for infrastructure safeguarding and the potential for future site identification. It advises that existing, planned and potential sites for handling, processing and distributing of recycled and secondary aggregate materials should be safeguarded or where appropriate considered for expansion. These sites must be reflected within the LDDs prepared by district councils in two-tier planning areas.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

24. Planning Policy (PPS) 10 provides the Government policy on sustainable waste management. In terms of secondary & recycled aggregates, it has particular relevance to those origin materials defined as a ‘waste’ product. Through their processing there may be potential for new recycled aggregates. Examples of origin materials in this instance include

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5 The 17.5% figure is derived from all of the possible aggregate sources for the South West as set out in the national & regional guidelines (2001-2016). These include: primary land-won aggregates (80.6%), marine sand & gravel (1.3%), alternative sources (17.5%) and net imports from outside of England (0.6%).
construction and demolition wastes, road planings and crushed glass.

25. The key focus for PPS10 is to ensure that future planning strategies address waste as a resource and consider disposal as a last option. This is achieved through the concept of the waste hierarchy\(^\text{6}\). PPS10 also requires policy frameworks to be put in place so as to ensure sufficient and timely provision is made for environmentally acceptable waste management facilities to meet the needs of the community.

26. At the regional level, the preparation of RSSs should include a clear strategy for waste, which identifies regional waste management requirements over the plan period, and patterns of facilities of national, regional or sub-regional significance.

27. For Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) at the local level, their respective LDDs should set out policies and proposals for waste management that are inline with the respective RSS and will ensure sufficient opportunity is given to the development of waste management facilities in appropriate locations.

28. The policy objective of encouraging alternative aggregate sources appears to fit well within the aspirations of PPS10 as it provides a viable resource option for certain waste streams, which otherwise would be disposed of. However, to ensure consistency, the MCS will need to take into account the delivery strategy for sustainable waste management as expressed through regional and local waste policy. This will prove particularly important, where such policies may influence potential opportunities for producing alternative aggregates.

## Regional Policy

29. Secondary & recycled aggregates will undoubtedly have an important role to play in satisfying the regional provision requirements for aggregates as required of Regional Planning Bodies (RPBs) within their Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs). As explained in paragraph 21, assumed regional targets for alternative aggregate sources (including secondary & recycled materials) have been incorporated into the national & regional guidelines for aggregate provision. Therefore, ensuring these targets are met should represent a key element of each region’s aggregate framework.

30. The emerging South West RSS, which is due for adoption in 2008, recognises the importance to the regional ‘sustainable development’ agenda of meeting its regional target for using more alternative aggregate materials. To help in its delivery, it provides a specific policy - RE12, which is concerned with provision requirements for recycled and secondary aggregates.

31. Policy RE12 looks to convert the assumed regional target of 121 million tonnes sourced from alternative aggregates by 2016 into regional provision requirements for secondary & recycled aggregates. It also seeks to create a policy link between

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\(^\text{6}\) The waste hierarchy is a framework derived from European Policy for securing a sustainable approach to waste management. Waste should be minimised wherever possible. If waste cannot be avoided, then it should be re-used; after this value recovered by recycling or composting; or waste to energy; and finally landfill disposal.
alternative aggregates and waste planning, by advising LDDs to safeguard existing sites and identify new sites in accordance with RSS policy W2.

32. Policy W2 is concerned with the provision for, and spatial distribution of, future waste facilities across the South West. Its focus is upon the waste hierarchy and the drive towards greater on-site waste management. The policy sets out a combination of criteria for identifying sites and a sequential approach for defining potential locations for new facilities.

33. The land-use criteria of policy W2 identifies established and proposed industrial sites, resource parks, and other developed land including extraction and / or landfill operations during their lifetime. In terms of potential locations, it also sets out a detailed sequential approach that includes:

- Within – designated strategically significant cities or towns (SSCTs) or other named settlements;
- On the edge of – SSCTs or other named settlements; and / or
- In close proximity to (within a 16 km radius) – SSCTs or other named settlements

34. To complement this sequential approach, the policy provides a framework for waste management facilities in rural areas and smaller towns. In these locations local provision should be made where it is close to centres of population; will deal with locally generated wastes; and / or will ensure access to a network of strategic facilities.

35. In addition, the RSS also provide a brief commentary on improving data for recycled aggregates from construction & demolition wastes, the future opportunities for utilising secondary aggregates from China Clay production, and the reworking of old spoil tips.

36. The full text of the emerging RSS policies for secondary & recycled aggregates and waste facilities are contained within Appendix C of this report.

Local Policy

37. Minerals policy SE1 and waste policies 4, 5, 6, 7 and 13 of the previously adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans have provided the planning strategy for secondary & recycled aggregates in Gloucestershire.

38. However, under transitional arrangements all of these policies have lapsed as part of the development plan and now form material considerations for future development proposals. Local policy to replace these policies will be covered in due course through the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) process.

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7 Policy A of the South West RSS identifies Cheltenham and Gloucester as the Strategically Significant Cities & Towns (SSCTs) of Gloucestershire. The ‘other named settlements’ referred to in Policy W2 are; Cinderford, Coleford and Lydney from the Forest of Dean; and Cirencester, Stroud and Tewkesbury.

8 Transitional arrangements are in place to help manage the change to the planning system. They involve the approval from the Secretary of state (SoS) to retain or ‘save’ existing adopted local planning policies until they are formally replaced by new style development plan documents. No local policies can be saved without SoS approval after Sept 2008 (three years from the new planning act) or after three years from the date of their original adoption within a particular local plan.
39. Minerals policy SE1 stated that the processing of recycled secondary and waste mineral material at mineral sites either from on-site or off-site sources should be permitted where such operations were considered to be environmentally acceptable, and would not prejudice the long-term restoration of the mineral site.

40. The suite of waste policies listed in paragraph 37, were specifically concerned with the local planning strategy for waste. In relation to secondary & recycled aggregates, they set out a policy framework for materials recovery and waste transfer, which could provide for recycled aggregates. These policies identified strategic and local sites that could accommodate such developments, and set out the locational criteria for considering new proposals.

41. In developing replacement local policies, the emerging MCS should look to support the assumed regional target for alternative aggregate sources through the provision requirements for secondary & recycled aggregates as set out in the RSS. However, the consideration of how this support will transpire into a local core policy will be wholly dependent upon appropriate tests of practicality and local environmental acceptability. Furthermore, whilst the RSS also offers a fairly detailed framework for site criteria and locations within which waste-related alternative aggregates may be generated (i.e. RSS Policy W2), a degree of local flexibility should be adopted. This will ensure that changing regional and, or local circumstances can be acted upon more effectively, particularly in the areas of sustainable waste management and alternative aggregate supply. These business areas are fast evolving in terms of their technologies and influence. This issue is discussed in more detail later in this report (see section 4).

42. It is also important that the MCS is consistent with the emerging Waste Core Strategy (WCS) for Gloucestershire. Not only will this assist in delivering future core policies for secondary & recycled aggregates, but will also ensure a ‘spatial’ approach is carried through the MCS.

43. The WCS is a local development document (LDD) that will sit within the Gloucestershire Minerals & Waste Development Framework (MWDF). It is timetabled for adoption alongside the MCS and has already undergone public consultation into Issues & Options9. A Preferred Options Report for the WCS is also under production, with public consultation due in January 2008.

44. For the reasons highlighted in paragraph 28 regarding origin materials, the WCS is likely to have a major influence on the future supply of secondary & recycled aggregates in Gloucestershire. Its key function is to provide the framework for identifying potential provision requirements and / or broad locations for future waste management sites, which could provide for recycled aggregate products.

45. The WCS has yet to reach an advanced stage. However, the ‘Issues & Options’ consultation for the WCS has identified a

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9 The Waste Core Strategy Issues & Options public consultation took place between July and Sept 2006. A Summary of consultation responses can be viewed on the Council Website: http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/adobe_acrobat/bi/WS3_Stakeholder_Responses_to_IO.pdf
number of headline issues and broad policy directions for further consideration. The following matters were highlighted in the consultation and may prove significant to the future opportunities for secondary & recycled aggregates: -

- The local strategy for making provision for waste – a debate between allocating sites and / or the use of a criteria-based approach for allowing certain developments to come forward? 
- The relevant importance of certain locational criteria – how site related factors should be looked at, on both an individual and a collective basis
- The pattern of the future waste management network in Gloucestershire – a debate between rural or urban locations, and dispersed or centralised facilities?

46. Preferred Options for the WCS are now in progress. This preparation stage seeks to advance the policy direction of identifying suitable locations for waste management sites. Taking into account the regional land-use criteria set out in paragraph 36 and comments from stakeholders during the Issues & Options consultation, an emerging spatial strategy has evolved. This considers the central Severn Vale M5 corridor between Tewkesbury and Stroud as a possible area of search for strategic waste management facilities. The strategy also identifies locational criteria consistent with PPS10 for more local proposals, which could be used for site identification or used as a framework for consideration on a site-by-site basis.

47. Fundamentally, the emerging WCS strategy on future provision and sites will have an influence upon the availability of secondary & recycled aggregates. Therefore, to ensure that a consistent and ‘spatial’ planning approach is adopted within the MCS, opportunities must be taken to develop a common spatial strategy.

48. In addition, the policy concept of ‘waste minimisation’ should be actively supported by the MCS. This is a fundamental part of sustainable waste management, which aims to reduce the amount of waste generated throughout the operational life of developments from construction to occupation. Its key principles include: the re-use of waste from construction to conserve natural resources, and the use of recycled alternatives wherever possible.

49. The County Council as the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) has produced a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Waste Minimisation in development projects10. This document supports the existing Waste Local Plan (WLP) and policy 36 on waste minimisation. The implementation of this policy demonstrates “spatial” planning in action, as it requires full co-operation from the district planning authorities of Gloucestershire, through their development control function. Each district needs to apply waste minimisation as a key policy consideration when determining development projects. Without this level of support the policy will struggle to be implemented effectively.

50. In the future it is envisaged that waste minimisation will be incorporated into the emerging local development documents of

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each district’s Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).

51. The principles of waste minimisation provide clear opportunities for increased demand of secondary & recycled aggregates. Consequently, where possible, its effective delivery should be supported through the MCS and resulting core policies that influence the supply of secondary & recycled aggregates.

Other Spatial Considerations

Emerging MCS – Issues & Options Consultation

52. The Issues & Options consultation for both the MCS and WCS offered stakeholders their first opportunity to debate how best to maximise the production and use of recycled materials in the future.

53. Three early options were put before stakeholders – the continuation of the existing policy applied to the adopted Minerals Local Plan; a new policy taking into account emerging regional recycling targets; or support for a more joined-up policy approach with waste management.

54. None of the options were preferred or received outright support from stakeholders. However, in combination, it appeared there was some appetite for reviewing the minerals local plan policy.

55. Stakeholders also raised a number of headline comments alongside their consideration of early options. These included:

- Support for recycling – although acknowledgement of its limitations in substituting primary aggregate production;
- Recognition that recycling could negatively effect the viability of quarry waste;
- Need for strong policies; and
- Data on recycling should be improved

Emerging MCS – Initial Sustainability Appraisal & Appropriate Assessment

56. The initial Sustainability Appraisal (SA) looked at each of the options presented at the Issues and Options consultation, for maximising the production of recycled materials.

57. All of the early options were considered broadly positive against the 15 SA objectives. Key positive impacts included the conservation of mineral resources and the reduction in waste being sent to landfill. However, some potential disadvantages were also highlighted in terms of the quality and resulting longevity of recycled materials, and the various additional operations needed for recycling beyond those required with primary extraction (e.g."

11 For more information on Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the SA objectives, which form part of the Gloucestershire Minerals & Waste Development Framework (MWDF) can be viewed via the County Council website: http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=11577
handling, collection, sorting and processing, transfer).

58. An Appropriate Assessment (AA) was also carried out into the options presented at Issues and Options. The purpose of AA is to screen for potential impacts upon protected European designations in and around the county so as to ensure that their future protection is integrated into the planning process at the local level. A total of 10 European sites are recorded in and around Gloucestershire. These include – Special Conservation Areas (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and Ramsar Sites.

59. The results of the AA process on the recycling options presented in the Issues and Options consultation, recorded ‘no likely significant effects’ on the county’s European designations at this stage.

Gloucestershire Second Local Transport Plan (LPT2) 2006-2011

60. The County Council adopted the LPT2 on 22nd February 2006 for submission to Central Government on 31st March 2006.

61. The vision statement and strategic objectives of the LPT2 recognise the importance of ‘wider environmental issues’ in development and implementation. Through the Gloucestershire Highways Maintenance Biodiversity Plan (HMBP), LTP2 also actively supports the recycling of road materials as it can help mitigate against environmental damage resulting from highway improvements.

62. Where opportunities exist the MCS should look to assist the LTP2 and its related highways documents, particularly when reducing reliance upon primary minerals is supported.

District Local Plans & Local Development Frameworks

63. District Councils in Gloucestershire will each prepare a Local Development Framework (LDF) for their area. These will contain policies and identify sites for a range of land uses including housing, industry and commerce.

64. Careful consideration will need to be given to the future siting of new developments within LDFs to ensure they do not compromise existing operations of secondary & recycled aggregate plants or prejudice future opportunities for their allocation and / or expansion.

65. Furthermore, the local development strategies set out in LDF core strategies and site allocation DPDs will also need to be monitored. This is to ensure their ‘spatial’ credentials, particularly in applying the principles of waste minimisation and promoting the maximum use of secondary & recycled aggregates.

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12 The Gloucestershire Highways Maintenance Biodiversity Action Plan (HMBAP) covers the period 2003 to 2008. It forms an important addition to the County Council’s Highways Maintenance Handbook and is a guide on how to take account of biodiversity in the planning and carrying out of all maintenance operations on county roads and Public Rights of Way. It can be viewed via the County Council Website: [http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/adobe_acrobat/0/i/HMBAP_Full_Vers_Final_Latest_Version_1.pdf](http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/media/adobe_acrobat/0/i/HMBAP_Full_Vers_Final_Latest_Version_1.pdf)
Section 4
Secondary & Recycled Aggregates in Gloucestershire

66. The availability and quality of data on arisings of secondary & recycled aggregates is limited. The nature of many materials of origin, which are often by-products or waste, are rarely given the same attention or careful monitoring as primary products being produced and marketed (e.g. quarried aggregates, bricks etc).

67. Furthermore, the licensing and planning regime for waste-related materials, such as construction and demolition (C&D) waste, only operate under certain circumstances. For example: the processing of C&D waste off-site at registered waste management facilities will require a waste management licence and / or planning permission. However, on-site processing of the same material through a mobile crusher is likely to be exempt from licensing and will rarely require specific planning permission beyond that of the substantive development taking place. Consequently, the opportunity to capture all meaningful arising data on recycled C&D materials is extremely limited. This is an issue acknowledged within the submission draft RSS under Policy W4 concerning Waste Audits

68. A further complication lies with the level of consistency in the recording and classification of waste data (including for C&D waste). This is observed through the figures collated by the relevant regulatory waste bodies (i.e. the Environment Agency (EA), Regional Assemblies (RSs) and Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs). For example: the South West Regional Assembly (SWRA) through its submission draft RSS calculates regional C&D data into three distinct categories: - treatment, transfer and landfill. The category entitled “treatment” includes the processing of crushing and some transferring, whilst, “transfer” incorporates screening and sorting. However, the Environment Agency provides three different management categories within its licensing regime: - physical treatment, transfer and landfill. The application of these categories is less defined and is dependant on the interpretation of waste operators through their site returns.

13 Submission draft RSS, page 164 states; “...a greater understanding of construction, demolition, and reuse elements of the minerals supply chain is needed. Policy W4 requires developers to submit waste audits with all major applications …to provide more consistent data on the amount of construction and demolition waste re-used in developments and deposited at licensed and exempt landfill sites.”
69. Consequently, reconciling data definitions and headline results for local planning purposes, represents a significant policy challenge. This is particularly prevalent when trying to avoid the double counting of data, which can result in perverse or inflated headline figures. Detailed information on the collation of waste data for the WCS is considered within Technical Paper WCS-A.

70. Nevertheless, despite the difficulties in waste arising data, there are a number of external surveys and reports, which should be of benefit to the evidence base on secondary & recycled aggregates. These include DCLG surveys on the arisings and use of alternatives to primary aggregates in England during 2005, regional data collected by the South West Regional Assembly (SWRA) such as the 'Technical and Strategic Assessment of Aggregate Supply Options in the South West Region' undertaken by Capita Symonds, the secretariat for the South West Regional Aggregate Working Party (SWRAWP), and waste data provided by the Environment Agency and the Waste Planning Authority (WPA).

71. Although individual data sets may only provide 'part of the story' or are insufficiently robust to support particular policy approaches, their aggregated use in this report provides a contextual background on current secondary & recycled aggregate supplies in Gloucestershire.

Arisings for Secondary & Recycled Aggregates

National Level

72. During 2005, the total estimated arisings of potential alternatives to primary aggregate in England was around 133 million tonnes. This total was split between 89 million tonnes sourced from construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste and 44 million tonnes from the by-products of material processing such as pulverised fuel ash generation, foundary sand, china clay waste, asphalt planings and colliery spoil.

Regional Level

73. For the South West region, the estimated arisings for potential alternative aggregates was 30 million tonnes during 2005. This was divided between 10 million tonnes from construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste and nearly 20 million tonnes derived from secondary sources.

74. The relatively high proportion of secondary arisings in the South West (67% of the total secondary & recycled arisings in the region) can be directly linked to the region’s mineral resources of China clays worked for use in the ceramic and porcelain industry. The

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15 In June 2005 the South West Regional Assembly (SWRA) as the Regional Planning Body (RPB) published a technical report on aggregate reserves and the potential use of secondary and recycled aggregates in the South West such as China and Ball Clays. The project reference for the report is SWRA/Aggregates/0894.

16 This figure combines the estimated arisings from construction, demolition and excavation wastes, and secondary / by-product sources. It also includes a 70% estimate of arisings from England for recovered asphalt planings (RAPs).
extraction of these resources exclusively occurs within Devon and Cornwall and represents a steady 2 million tonnes of worked mineral. However, the working of these minerals generates very substantial quantities of waste sand and stent (rock). The ratio of desired mineral-to-waste is about 1mt: 9mt or an annual equivalent of 18,000,000 tonnes of waste.

Nevertheless, this waste material can be a viable alternative to primary aggregate. It has potential in concrete manufacturing, pipe bedding and construction and engineering fill. It is currently used locally and exported in small quantities by sea to other parts of the UK. However, subject to the right economic circumstances and necessary infrastructure improvements (e.g. rail, water and / or road), there may be opportunities to expand the market for china clay waste in the future. This issue is currently being explored within the region by a number of operators and interested parties.

**Local Level**

In Gloucestershire the estimated arisings of potential secondary & recycled aggregates stood at around 0.9 million tonnes a year during 2005. The majority of this material was from construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) wastes. Only a very small proportion was linked to the secondary processing such as waste container glass and asphalt planings from the Local Highways Authority.

It is worth highlighting that the estimated arisings from CDE wastes in Gloucestershire appear to be somewhat higher than the 0.4 million tonnes of managed construction & demolition (C&D) waste, recorded in the WCS and Technical Paper WCS-A. This difference can be explained by the varying definition of recorded materials and the availability of managed data.

For example, the C&D data used by the WCS is wholly concerned with the “managed” fraction of this waste, which has entered the waste stream through licensed waste management facilities and / or registered landfill sites. It does not record C&D waste that has been processed by mobile crushing & screening plant and applied on-site as an alternative construction aggregate. It also excludes C&D waste, which cannot be re-used and has been sent directly for disposal to exempt landfill sites, which do not require a waste management license. This type of C&D waste is mainly excavation material such as soil, stone and rocks from land leveling, civil works and foundations that can be used as a fill in mineral restoration (see Technical Paper MCS-F for more details), engineering projects and agricultural improvement where graded uncontaminated soils are concerned. Although managed C&D waste may also include a biodegradable element (i.e. timber, metal, plastic) this represents only a tiny proportion of the total arisings for Gloucestershire.

In contrast, the estimated arisings of CDE waste used in the national DCLG survey represent a much wider arising. It includes all estimated waste generated by the construction of, and total / or partial demolition of buildings and civil infrastructure. This involves: managed C&D waste; recycled materials processed and
used on-site; and waste sent for disposal at exempt landfill sites. The only exclusion criterion applied to CDE is in respect of the biodegradable element (i.e. timber, metal, plastic), which has no current potential as an aggregate.

80. In summary, the estimated arisings at a national, regional and local level give an indication as to the key sources of secondary & recycled aggregates as of 2005. However, a degree of caution must be shown when considering the maximum tonnages available for conversion from a “potential” alternative aggregate into viable and useable “product”. This issue is no more evident than with CDE waste arisings, which consist of varying proportions of source materials (e.g. concrete, bricks, soils, tiles, stone, bedrock, ceramics etc). Individually, these materials have varying degrees of potential as an alternative aggregate. As a result the proportion of source materials will be the deciding factor in the level of recovery that can be achieved.

81. In addition, the environment for which CDE recycling takes place represents an important influence on the amount of recycled aggregate that can be recovered. For example, urban re-development projects involving a considerable amount of demolition will likely yield more recycled aggregate than green-field or partial green-field development projects, with include more excavation waste. However, it must be stressed that this example is extremely simplistic and does not reflect the varying degree of complexity that is experienced from site to site.

82. A further issue is the clear relationship between the rate of development and CDE waste generation. For example, where the pace of development slows there would be a reduction in CDE arisings and potential for local recyclable aggregates. Consequently, account must be taken as to the level of committed development in the near future and planned development over the medium to long-term when forecasting the contribution from recyclable aggregates.

Production of Secondary & Recycled Aggregates

83. During 2005 the estimated production of secondary & recycled aggregates in Gloucestershire was around 0.6 million tonnes. This represents just over 16% of total annual aggregate supplied from the county.

84. The majority of source materials were derived from construction & demolition waste, although a small proportion (up to 40,000 tonnes) originated from the recycling of various highway wastes generated by the Local Highways Authority and container glass waste (see Appendix A).

85. The Minerals Local Plan also identified very low level working of secondary aggregates from colliery spoil generated from previous

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17 The percentage figure is based on the aggregated aggregate supply for Gloucestershire in 2005, which includes both primary land-won aggregate supplies of crushed rock (1.95mt) and sand & gravel (1.03mt). More information on primary aggregates can be found within Technical Papers MCS-A and MCS-B.

18 Highway information collated from various sources such as WRAP Case Study 5 and Gloucestershire County Council Highways Maintenance Handbook.
coal working in the Forest of Dean. However, as of 2005 there was no evidence that this operation is taking place and contributing to the supply of secondary aggregates\textsuperscript{19}.

86. Based on the data provided for fixed C&D recycling, it is estimated that near to 80% of the county’s recycled aggregate products were processed on-site and retained for use within the subsequent development, or forwarded onto to other construction projects. The remainder was probably hauled off site to fixed and licensed waste management facility for more intense processing or transfer at a late date.

**Infrastructure and Capacity for Secondary & Recycled Aggregates**

87. As of 2005 there were 19 fixed waste management facilities or permitted sites in Gloucestershire with the potential capacity to generate recycled aggregate products through the “treatment” and / or “transfer” of C&D waste\textsuperscript{20}. The potential handling capacities, for facilities was calculated at 0.25 million tonnes for treatment and 0.32 million tonnes for transfer.

88. The majority of fixed C&D facilities form part of wider waste management operations. However, there were six facilities that operated as ancillary developments to existing mineral workings. These represented 25% of the total fixed C&D waste management facilities in Gloucestershire.

89. In terms of mobile crushing and screening plant, there were 11 facilities with operational permits in Gloucestershire during 2005\textsuperscript{21}. These mobile facilities are able to work freely across administrative boundaries within and outside the county. The usual locations for mobile crushers include construction and demolition sites and certain mineral workings that do have access to, or permission for permanent, on-site crushing equipment.

90. However, these operations generally serve local markets \textit{(i.e. within a 20 mile radius)} due to haulage costs, relative proximity to available fixed processing or transfer facilities and disposal sites. Nevertheless, due to their mobility a degree of caution should be applied to C&D processing capacity in the county based on mobile crushing and screening plant.

91. Diagram 1 identifies the locations of fixed, permitted and mobile C&D processing facilities in Gloucestershire as at 2005.

\textsuperscript{19} Paragraph 7.2.3 of the adopted Minerals Plan provides a commentary on secondary aggregate sources from colliery spoil working in the Forest of Dean.

\textsuperscript{20} The sites recorded refer to those, which have planning permission and a waste management licence for the handling of construction & demolition (C&D) wastes. These facilities may have been active, inactive, and / or also handled other waste streams during 2005. Sites for the disposal of C&D by landfill only have not been included, as these do not represent a recycled potential. In terms of processing terminology, “Treatment” refers to the crushing and screening of C&D waste and “Transfer” includes the storage of road planings.

\textsuperscript{21} Under the Local Authority Pollution Prevention Control (LA-PPC) regime, all mobile crushing and screening plants are required to hold an operational permit. These are granted by local authorities, through their environmental health / protection function. Under the two-tier structure for local government operating in Gloucestershire, the six District Councils and not the County Council carry out this function.
Diagram 1: Fixed and Mobile C&D Waste Processing Facilities in Gloucestershire

Key:

- District Boundaries
- Urban Areas
- Fixed and Licensed Waste Management Sites handling C & D wastes with capacity to generate recycled aggregate products *

* These sites have theoretical capacity to handle construction & demolition waste and process it for aggregate production. These sites have extant planning permission and appropriate waste management licences. However, it is important to note that during 2005, not all of these sites were operational, and/or actually produced a recycled aggregate product.
Section 5
Future Issues facing Secondary & Recycled Aggregates

92. Secondary and recycled aggregates could act as a major source for construction materials in the future, thereby helping to conserve primary minerals and reduce the volume of waste being produced.

93. Government and regional policy recognises the potential gains from secondary and recycled aggregates and encourages increased contributions from these materials to supply the construction industry.

94. However, there are challenges ahead that the MCS will need to carefully consider in order to deliver an effective and deliverable strategy for increasing secondary & recycled aggregates in Gloucestershire.

95. This section of the report seeks to highlight the key issues facing the MCS and where possible, opportunities to support the sustainable increase in supplies of secondary & recycled aggregate.

The Issues

‘Difficulties with data…’

96. The submission draft RSS highlights the limited availability of accurate, consistent and up-to-date data on the supply and use of secondary & recycled aggregates. This fact is acknowledged in this report (see paragraph 35) particularly in terms of the consistent collection of data at the local level. Although a contextual background has been established for Gloucestershire (see section 4), continuing to use the recent national survey on secondary & recycled aggregate arisings and local waste capacity data from the WPA is of limited use. As a result, a new approach is needed to capture and collate accurate data on secondary & recycled aggregates in the future.

‘Achieving a truly ‘spatial’ approach’

97. The current local strategy for secondary & recycled aggregates was borne out of the two adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans for Gloucestershire.

98. Although the policies of the two plans have collectively offered a decision-making framework and some degree of certainty in terms of developing new waste facilities, they are not implicitly linked in terms of an integrated spatial strategy. This may become an increasingly important issue in the future, particularly if new and innovative operations are pursued, such as primary aggregate ‘blending’. This requires a supply
of both secondary and recycled materials alongside primary minerals. Developing a more joined-up strategy may also assist in data collection.

‘Supporting growth in secondary & recycled aggregate supplies’

99. As identified within section 4, the main source of secondary & recycled aggregates in Gloucestershire is from C&D wastes. Consequently, support for increased supplies will rely heavily upon increased efficiency in waste recovery combined with a growth in C&D arisings.

100. Nevertheless, there are also external sources of secondary & recycled aggregates within the region, which could also make positive contribution to future supplies in Gloucestershire. These are commented upon under paragraphs 35 and 74, and relate to the by-products / waste generated from China clay production in Cornwall. Further information on potential mineral imports including secondary & recycled aggregates can be found within the Joint Technical Evidence Paper WCS-MCS-1: Transport.

101. However, the necessary distribution and handling capacity for material importation is extremely limited at present and will require notable support and investment at the regional and local level from a number of stakeholders. This must be achieved within the context of sustainable development, particularly in terms of transport and competing interests on land. Furthermore, the spatial planning framework within Gloucestershire has only limited scope in delivering growth from external secondary & recycled aggregates, primarily as importation will be heavily dependant upon decisions taken outside of the county’s jurisdiction.

‘Safeguarding Infrastructure’

102. Around 16% of the county’s current aggregate supply is derived from secondary & recycled aggregates. The majority of this (80%) is from on-site and mobile recycling within construction and demolition projects. However, there is an important network of fixed C&D recycling sites, which make a valuable contribution to the overall supply and facilitate a more detailed and rigorous processing for recovering potential aggregate sources from waste.

103. However, most of the county’s fixed C&D recycling facilities are exclusive waste operations and are not ancillary to other developments such as minerals. These operations tend to have a relatively ‘low value’ land use that can be vulnerable to re-development. In Gloucestershire there is growing concerning that the location of a number of fixed C&D facilities lie upon prime re-development land that has been earmarked for renewal and regeneration by the city council and its regeneration partners.

104. A further infrastructure issue relates to those facilities, which are ancillary functions to mineral working. Whilst these facilities are unlikely to suffer from the same

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22 Gloucester City Council and the Gloucester Urban Heritage Regeneration Company (GUHRC) have identified sites near to and around Gloucester Docks for major re-development opportunities, which are currently home to a number of C&D operations.
development pressures as C&D operations, they are mostly temporary and time limited to the working of minerals. As a result, careful consideration will need to be given to the long-term capacity contribution made by some of these fixed facilities due to their temporary nature.

‘Ancillary recycling at existing mineral sites’

105. The recycling of C&D waste at existing mineral sites takes place in Gloucestershire. This type of operation offers diversification opportunities for mineral operators such as the ‘blending’ of recycled and primary materials. It also provides, where necessary and appropriate, potential sources of infill material to assist with site restoration.

106. However, careful consideration must be given to approving these types of ancillary mineral developments. Uncontrolled importation of C&D waste material could potentially lead to unacceptable impacts on the highway network, traffic and highway safety. This is pertinent in Gloucestershire due to the distant location of many ancillary mineral operations to the main arising of C&D wastes. There is also the issue of local amenity and concerns over dust and noise from on-site waste processing. Furthermore, inappropriate and uncontrolled waste management may result in environmental health and protection issues particularly where there are permeable geologies and vulnerable aquifers, such as the Forest of Dean and the Cotswolds.
Section 6
Report Conclusion

107. A small but no less significant proportion of Gloucestershire’s aggregate supply is made up of secondary & recycled aggregates. As of 2005, it represented just over 16% of all aggregates supplied from the county.

108. The majority of Gloucestershire’s secondary & recycled aggregates are sourced from construction & demolition waste, which is generated, processed and used in construction on regeneration and redevelopment sites. A small amount also originates from the recycling of highway wastes from the Local Highways Authority (LHA) and from the processing of container glass waste.

109. National and regional policy actively promotes the increased use of secondary & recycled aggregates, particularly where it can replace primary extracted minerals. Emerging regional policies seek to strengthen this approach by applying a challenging provision target for the future use of secondary & recycled aggregates across the South West.

110. At the local level secondary & recycled aggregates have been supported through a number of planning policies set out in the adopted Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plans. More proactive guidance has also been prepared in the form of a supplementary planning document (SPD) entitled – Waste Minimisation in Development Projects. This SPD has sought to advise developers on delivering effective waste and recycling strategies for prospective construction sites.

111. However, the emerging Minerals & Waste Development Framework (MWDF), through the Minerals Core Strategy (MCS) is now responsible for progressing local policy for secondary & recycled aggregates.

112. In achieving this, the MCS will need to help solve longstanding difficulties in collecting up-to-date and accurate monitoring data. It will also need to reconcile a number of spatial issues for improving infrastructure, particularly the capacity for recycling and transfer.

113. Furthermore, the MCS will need to look at the future growth of secondary & recycled aggregates in Gloucestershire and whether this can be sustained. This is a key local issue, as the availability of most origin materials (i.e. C&D waste) is controlled by external factors such as construction activity. In this context, the MCS may need to develop spatial opportunities and policy links including possible support for the sustainable importation of viable secondary & recycled materials from outside the county.
Glossary

AGGREGATES – Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used by the construction industry

AGGREGATE BLENDING – The mixing of two or more aggregate materials so as to obtain different aggregate properties.

AGGREGATE LEVY – An environmental tax on the extraction of aggregates including sand, gravel, and hard & crushed rock

ARIISING – The quantity of waste generated within a particular area or by a type of facility

BUILDING STONE – Naturally occurring rock, which is sufficiently consolidated to enable it to be cut or shaped for use as a walling, paving or roofing material

CHINA CLAY – A soft white, plastic clay composed of the mineral kaolinite. China clay is an important industrial mineral in ceramics, cosmetics and as a paper liner, etc

COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (DCLG) – The Government department responsible for spatial planning and other local government matters

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE – Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures

CORE STRATEGY – Sets the long-term spatial vision and strategy for the local planning authority area and provides the strategic locations for future development opportunities

DETERMINATION – The process by which a local planning authority reaches a decision on whether a proposed development requires planning permission

DEVELOPMENT PLAN – Sets out the policies and proposals for development and the use of land within the local planning authority area

DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS – Outline in detail the key development goals and policies of the development framework

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – A non-statutory term for describing the folder of documents, which make up the local planning strategy

LANDBANK – The stock land with planning permissions but where development has yet to take place. The landbank can be of land for minerals, housing or any other use

MINERAL PLANNING STATEMENTS (MPS) – Guidance documents, which set out national policy for minerals

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENTS (PPS) – Guidance documents, which set out national policy for planning

PREFERRED AREA – Areas identified in the development plan with a high degree of certainty for potential development or extraction in the case of minerals

PROVISION REQUIREMENT – The amount of mineral (in million tonnes) that will need to be identified during the plan-making period

RECYCLED AGGREGATES – Aggregates obtained from the treatment / processing of materials formerly used for another purpose.

RECYCLING – The reprocessing of waste either into the same product or a different one

RECLAMATION – Operations designed to return an area to an acceptable environmental state, whether for the resumption of a former land use or for a new use. It includes restoration, aftercare, soil handling, filling and contouring operations

REGENERATION – The economic, social and environmental renewal and improvement of rural and urban areas

REGIONAL PLANNING BODIES (RPBs) – Each of the English regions outside of London has a regional chamber that the regions call Regional Assemblies. They are responsible for developing and co-ordinating a strategic vision for improving the quality of life in a region. The Assembly is responsible for Regional Spatial Strategies (see South West Regional Spatial Strategy)

REGIONAL AGGREGATE WORKING PARTY (RAWP) – A working group consisting of local authority officers, representatives of the aggregates industry and central
government established to consider the supply and demand for aggregate minerals

**REGIONAL GUIDELINES** – The regional breakdown of national supply for aggregate minerals. The current national guidelines are from 2001 to 2016

**RESERVES** – Known mineral deposits with the benefit of planning permission for extraction

**RESOURCES** – A potential mineral deposit where the quality and quantity of material has not been fully tested. Resources do not benefit from planning permission

**RESTORATION** – Steps to return land to its original condition or a condition to facilitate beneficial after uses following mineral working, often using subsoil, topsoil or other soil-making material.

**SAFEGUARDING** – Protecting mineral deposits, rail heads and potential minerals wharfage from sterilisation by preventing building or other development

**SAND & GRAVEL** – A finely divided rock, comprising of particles or granules that range in size from 0.063 to 2mm for sand, and up to 64mm for gravel. It is used as an important aggregate mineral

**SAVED POLICIES** – Policies within unitary development plans, local plans and structure plans that are saved for a time period until they are replaced through the production of Local Development Documents and / or approved for use by the SoS

**SECONDARY AGGREGATES** – Includes by-product waste, synthetic materials and soft rock used with or without processing as an aggregate product

**SHORTFALL IN PROVISION** – The amount of mineral that needs to be identified, once the entire mineral in existing working sites and potential mineral within preferred areas, has been accounted for.

**SOUTH WEST REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY (RSS)** – The 20-year spatial strategy for the South West region

**SPATIAL PLANNING** – Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function

**SPATIAL VISION** – A brief description of how the area will be changed at the end of a Core Strategy time horizon

**SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES STRATEGIES (SCS)** – A strategy prepared by a local authority to help deliver priorities for sustainable development throughout its functions and in partnership with others

**WASTE TRANSFER** – The sorting or bailing up of waste prior to its transportation onto a facility for recycling, treatment and / or disposal

**WASTE MINIMISATION** – The most desirable way of managing waste, by avoiding the production of waste in the first place.
# Appendix A

Gloucestershire
Secondary & Recycled Aggregate Information - 2005

## Secondary & Recycled Aggregates as at the end of 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Secondary or Recycled Aggregate Materials</th>
<th>Estimated Tonnage Produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile C&amp;D Recycling Operations</td>
<td>Recycled Aggregates</td>
<td>466,488 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed C&amp;D Waste Management Facilities</td>
<td>Recycled Aggregates</td>
<td>119,000 ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>Secondary Aggregates – such as waste container glass and road plantings from the county highway authority</td>
<td>Up to 40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total Estimate**                     | **Up to 625,000**                                                                                         |

* - This estimated figure is sourced from the National Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005. It represents an estimated production of graded and ungraded aggregates sourced from construction, demolition and excavation waste processed through mobile crushing plants that were in operation within Gloucestershire during the annual period of 2005.

~ - This estimated figure is based on the 'transferred' element of construction & demolition waste (238,000 tonnes) management at fixed, licensed construction & demolition waste management facilities that has been recovered for use rather than sent to landfill. Although there is no quantified figure from the recorded data provided by the Environment Agency as to the amount of transferred C&D waste recovered, the Waste Core Strategy data evidence report applies a 50:50 split between transferred C&D to landfill and that, which has been recovered. This split has been applied in the case of recycled aggregate calculations from fixed waste management operations, as recovered C&D is predominately used as a substitute low grade aggregate. For more information on waste data please refer to Technical Paper WCS-A – Waste Data.
## Appendix B
National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England (2001-2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Regions</th>
<th>Guidelines for land-won aggregates</th>
<th>Assumed supply from alternative aggregate sources during the guideline period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sand &amp; Gravel</td>
<td>Crushed Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East England</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of England</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire &amp; Humber</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for England</strong></td>
<td><strong>1068</strong></td>
<td><strong>1618</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data provided in million tonnes (mt) unless otherwise stated

* Alternative materials is principally made up of aggregates from recycled and secondary origins
^ Net Imports covers all countries including Scotland and Northern Ireland, but excluding Wales
Appendix C
Submission Draft RSS - Secondary & Recycled Aggregate and Waste Facilities Policies

Policy RE12 Recycled and Secondary Aggregates
Provision will be made for 121 Mt of secondary and recycled aggregates to be utilised over the plan period to 2016. LDDs will identify new sites, to secure an appropriate provision of minerals/aggregates recycling plants in appropriate locations, in accordance with Policy W2.

Policy W2 Waste Facilities and the Waste Hierarchy
Provision of waste facilities will take account of the following waste hierarchy:

- Waste should be managed on the site where it arises, wherever possible (waste minimisation); and
- Waste that is not managed at its point of arising should be managed according to the proximity principle

In all areas, identification of sites for facilities will take account of the following:

- Established and proposed industrial sites, in particular those that have scope for the co-location of complementary activities, such as proposed resource recovery parks; and
- Other previously developed land, including use of mineral extraction and landfill sites during their period of operation for the location of related waste treatment activities

For SSCTs and other named settlements in Section 4, the location of new waste management or disposal facilities should accord with the following sequential approach:

- Within;
- On the edge of, and/or;
- In close proximity to (ie within 16 kilometres) of the urban area primarily served by the facility

For rural areas and smaller towns there should be provision of:

- A network of local waste management facilities concentrated at, or close to, centres of population identified through Development Policy B, and/or
- An accessible network of strategic waste facilities Major sources of waste arising in rural areas will be treated locally, unless specialised facilities are required.