

DERBYSHIRE AND DERBY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan:
Spring 2018 Consultation**

**Background Paper
Secondary and Recycled
Aggregates**

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council are the minerals and waste planning authorities for their respective areas and are currently preparing new Minerals and Waste Local Plans for the period to 2030. This is one of a series of papers providing background, supporting information to accompany the preparation of the new plans. The type of materials which are used to make secondary and recycled aggregates and the treatment and processes involved raise both mineral and waste management related issues and this paper has been prepared to jointly support both new local plans.
- 1.2 This paper identifies what secondary and recycled aggregates are and explains the differences between the two forms of alternative aggregates. It provides information about the materials that used to create these aggregates and about the facilities where they are made. It also summarises the potential environmental impacts involved in the sourcing of the materials and the treatment and manufacturing processes which are involved. It investigates the national and local policy context for secondary and recycled aggregates; it identifies the criteria that would help determine the choice of new manufacturing sites and the division of responsibilities between the minerals/waste planning authorities and those of the local planning authorities (district and borough councils in Derbyshire).

2 What are Secondary and Recycled Aggregates?

- 2.1 In minerals terms, aggregates describes the pieces of crushed stone and gravel used in making concrete or the bulk fill material used in the construction industry. Traditionally, most aggregate materials have been obtained directly from limestone or sand and gravel quarries. Secondary and recycled aggregates are alternative forms aggregate materials, derived from sources other than the direct excavation of new natural minerals resources. The terms secondary and recycled aggregates are often regarded as interchangeable but there is a distinct difference between the two¹.

Secondary Aggregates

- 2.2 Secondary aggregates is the term used to describe materials produced as a by-product of other activities. The main source is from mineral and quarrying activities, utilising left-over materials which would otherwise be regarded as wastes. Another source is from discarded 'waste'; for example, materials extracted from former colliery spoil tips. Secondary aggregates can also be obtained from other industrial processes such as blast furnace slag, incinerator ash or ash from the pulverised fuel ash from coal-fired power stations.

Recycled Aggregates

- 2.3 Recycled aggregates are produced from materials sourced from the recycling of construction and demolition wastes. The waste streams can include concrete, bricks, glass, asphalt (material from road surfaces removed during roadworks) or spent rail ballast. Processing involves the crushing and screening of the raw materials (similar to the processing of primary aggregates) but normally requires additional works to remove unsuitable contaminants such as metal, plastic or wood contained within the waste stream. The quality of recycled aggregates is therefore dependent on the type and source of the raw materials and the processes undertaken.

Uses of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 2.4 The uses of secondary and recycled aggregate materials are many and varied and the determining factor is the type and standard of construction that is to be achieved. Higher quality aggregate materials from limestone are used in more demanding circumstances such as road construction and concrete making where the strength and chemical qualities of the components are paramount and have to meet specific standards. Sandstone based aggregate is a more porous material and tends to be used as a construction fill material. The uses which can be made of recycled aggregates were previously quite limited but are now expanding. Ash from furnaces and incinerators is being used in the manufacture of building blocks, whilst glass is now an ingredient in the materials

used in the manufacture of road surfacing products. Old road planings are also now capable of being used in the manufacture of new asphalt based products².

- 2.5 Under the appropriate European Standards, mineral wastes are included in the definition of 'natural aggregates', whereas aggregates derived from industrial processes are defined as 'manufactured aggregates'. The main assessment criteria used in these Standards is fitness for purpose³.

3 Production Facilities

- 3.1 There are four main types of facilities which produce alternative aggregates.

Secondary Aggregate Facilities

- 3.2 Secondary aggregates are largely produced at two types of facilities. One is at mineral quarries where aggregate is produced from the proportion of the extracted mineral which is not suitable for the main, normal market use of the quarry product. The winning and working of minerals at most quarries involves the removal of overburden to enable access to the desired resource. Quarries often contain layers or seams of mineral of varying quality and which does not meet the specification of the intended use. These materials would normally be regarded as waste which required disposal or the use of large areas of land for temporary or permanent storage. These materials are often suitable for use as secondary aggregates. The duration of the activity is dependent on the amount of suitable material which is excavated and, ultimately, on the life of the quarry.
- 3.3 Secondary aggregates are also produced at stand-alone facilities which receive materials from other industrial processes. This includes ash and slag from foundries, power stations and incinerators. Secondary aggregate can also be produced at temporary sites which utilise minerals extracted from old tips associated with quarries, collieries and other industrial concerns.

Recycled Aggregates

- 3.4 There are also two main types of facilities producing recycled aggregates. The more permanent ones are those based at dedicated waste recycling centres which crush and screen suitable streams of imported materials. An increasing number of temporary production facilities are also being set up at demolition sites, taking advantage of the direct availability of suitable materials. These sites use mobile equipment to process the inert wastes with the duration of the activity being limited to that of the demolition works. The nature of this equipment and the processes involved restricts the locations where they could be deployed.

4 Production Facilities in Derbyshire

- 4.1 It is not currently possible to obtain accurate information about the number and location of all the sites producing alternative aggregates in Derbyshire and Derby or the amount they produce. However, the area does contain examples of all the four types identified above.
- 4.2 The Plan area of Derbyshire and Derby is very rich in mineral deposits and is an important location for the minerals industry, supplying a wide range of materials to the rest of the country and beyond. The limestone, gritstone and sandstone quarries which are abundant in the County supply specialist high-grade materials but are also important sources of aggregates minerals.
- 4.3 The purity level of much of the local limestone is such that a large proportion of the extracted mineral is used for specialist industrial purposes, but even in those quarries the mineral resource often contains bands of lower grade stone which can be used for aggregate purposes. Most sandstone and gritstone quarries operate to produce stone for specific purposes, often related to the construction industry. These quarries also contain pockets of lower grade stone which can be used as aggregate. Vein mineral quarries (mostly fluorspar and barytes) are generally small scale operations but the alignment of the mineral in the ground often requires the concurrent extraction of quantities host rock, usually

limestone, which can then be used as secondary aggregate rather than disposed as a waste. Vein mineral production is now largely confined to the Peak District National Park area of Derbyshire, and so there are currently no supplies of secondary aggregates from such sources. The sand and gravel quarries along the River Trent valley and surrounding areas operate to produce aggregates of particular specification for the construction industry and are therefore not regarded as sources of secondary aggregates.

4.4 Secondary aggregates have been produced from materials obtained from the reworking of old, former tips associated with heavy industrial businesses. Some materials have been derived from sites where the primary activity has been to obtain more valuable materials (e.g. red shale or coal) contained in tips and which are now in demand and can be worked in an economically viable manner. Other materials have been obtained from tips which have been removed as part of wider remediation projects. The reworking of one of the tips at the former Stanton and Staveley works site to the south of Ilkeston is a recent example where the site of the tip was made available for new industrial and business uses. Similar benefits were obtained from the working and removal of the former Ireland Colliery tips to the south of Staveley.

4.5 In Derbyshire and Derby there are two main sources of recycled aggregates. The most common are the dedicated stand-alone transfer and recycling facilities where crushing and screening of appropriate wastes is undertaken on sites which receive, sort and process a range of high volume, low-value materials. Some of these sites focus entirely on this activity but most sites perform a range of other sorting and recycling operations in addition to aggregate production. During the last twenty years the number of dedicated recycling sites throughout the Plan area has increased significantly. The primary locations are in and around the main urban areas, focused on older industrial estates and other areas of previously developed land at the lower value end of the market. Most of these facilities are relatively small scale operations.

- 4.6 The other source of recycled aggregate is from demolition sites where mobile crushing and screening equipment has been used to produce aggregates from the buildings and other site materials which are being removed. Detailed information about the number of sites where this has taken place and the volume of material produced is very difficult to obtain. The decline in overall economic activity since 2008 may have reduced the number of redevelopment schemes in Derbyshire and Derby but there are a number of advantages to incorporating these operations at demolition sites which may have encouraged its increased deployment. The creation of secondary aggregate from the demolition materials will minimise the amount of waste that would otherwise have to be taken to landfill sites for disposal, avoiding the cost of landfill and providing revenue from the materials. Another advantage of this system is the reduction in the movement of materials as the waste is separated and processed at source, minimising the need to transport it to another dedicated recycling facility. Further reductions in vehicle movements can be achieved if some of the materials can be reused in the reconstruction works at the site.
- 4.7 Whereas the other forms of secondary and recycled aggregate production referred to above would be matters falling within the remit of the County and City Councils as mineral and waste planning authorities, this category is not so clearly defined. The issues which determine the division of responsibilities between the respective planning authorities is addressed below.

5 National and Local Policy Considerations

- 5.1 There are no specific national policies relating to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates but the issues involved do feature in several Government policy statements.
- 5.2 The high level impetus supporting the production of alternative aggregates is provided by the EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008/98/EC which requires waste management authorities to plan on the basis that, over time, there should be a significant reduction in the amount of Commercial, Demolition and Excavation waste that is sent for disposal to landfill. The move towards

delivering sustainable development and the increasing cost of landfill disposal have resulted in new initiatives to produce secondary and recycled aggregates from otherwise waste materials.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 5.2 The introduction to the NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is to help achieve sustainable development. The NPPF sets out twelve core planning principles to help deliver sustainable development, which includes recognises the reuse of existing resources, proactively delivering the homes, businesses and other infrastructure requirements to support our way of life whilst conserving and enhancing the natural environment. It supports the delivery of economic growth which requires the use of resources, including the use of minerals for construction and other purposes. It recognises, however, that minerals are a finite resource and therefore the importance of making the best use of those resources. It encourages local planning authorities to take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste can make to the supply of construction products in preference to the extraction of new, primary materials (paragraph 143).

National Planning Practice Guidance 2014

- 5.3 The NPPG reiterates the importance of maintaining a steady and adequate supply of minerals to meet the needs of the country whilst recognising that they are a finite resource and the need for them to be used in a sustainable manner for the long-term benefit of the country. The NPPG also reiterates support for the Waste Hierarchy which gives priority to the reduction of waste generation and then by seeking to obtain as much benefit from the waste that is generated by reuse and recycling rather than disposal by landfill.
- 5.4 The NPPG advocates the use of the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregate mineral, to handle the significant geographical imbalances in the occurrence of suitable natural aggregate resources, and the areas where they are most needed. It

states that the MASS works through national, sub-national and local partners working together to deliver a steady and adequate supply of aggregates through Local Aggregate Assessments, Aggregate Working Parties and the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group.

- 5.5 A Local Aggregate Assessment is an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority's area and should include an analysis of all aggregate supply options, including secondary and recycled aggregates.

Waste Management Plan for England, December 2013

- 5.6 The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management by a number of ways including:

- Delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy
- Helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment.

- 5.7 It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England, and evaluates how it will support implementation of the Waste Framework Directive. By reinforcing the philosophy of the waste hierarchy, including the importance of reusing waste materials, it supports the use of secondary and recycled aggregates.

National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014

- 5.8 The National Planning Policy for Waste sets out detailed waste planning policies to ensure the positive contribution that waste management can bring to the development of sustainable communities. When preparing local plans it

states that waste planning authorities should use a proportionate evidence base to ensure that plans identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their areas. In addition to the provision of facilities to meet the overall needs of the area it states that the waste management system plans deliver should provide for a mix of type and scale of facilities to drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy. It therefore supports in principle the provision of aggregate from secondary and recycled sources rather than disposing of the material by landfill and the use of newly extracted aggregate.

Waste Resources Action Programme Quality Protocol

5.9 In 2002, WRAP Aggregates Programme funded by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, was launched to minimise the demand for primary aggregates through promoting greater use of recycled aggregates. This complemented the Mineral Products Association (MPA) strategy to ensure that aggregates were more sustainable.

5.10 Concerns by the building industry about the specification of alternative aggregates, in particular the consistency of the specifications achieved, was previously a barrier to their increased usage. To ensure that demolition waste could be processed into recycled aggregate which was of an appropriate quality and conformed to the appropriate European aggregate product standard, WRAP worked with the industry to formulate a Quality Protocol. This was entitled “The Quality Protocol for the production of aggregates from inert waste” and was first published and implemented in 2004. It was reviewed again in 2008 resulting in the current edition.

Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan, 2000

5.11 Production of secondary aggregates from mineral wastes and other low-grade resources, where the materials to be produced will be used as substitutes for primary aggregates is supported, in principle, by policy MP24: Secondary and Recycled Aggregates. The relevant criteria for the sites and methods of production are that they would not result in unacceptable damage to the

environment, and that they do not involve the re-working of tips where the land has been satisfactorily reclaimed, or has naturally regenerated, to an acceptable after-use.

Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan, 2005

5.12 The Plan took account of the Government policy on sustainable development and the waste hierarchy. At the time it was adopted it contained policy W1a: Sustainable Development, which stated that proposals for new development would be assessed against sustainability considerations, including the waste hierarchy. The supporting text in the Plan encouraged maximising the re-use of waste materials, including the use of waste materials to produce aggregate materials. This policy was deleted after the adoption of the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy 2009.

6 Production Levels

6.1 In order to set the provision for secondary and recycled aggregate production in the Plan area in context the section below highlights some relevant facts about the overall production and use of aggregates. The use of mineral products in the UK is largely based on indigenous supplies. Aggregates imports account for no more than 3% of the UK markets. It is a bulky material that is costly to transport – the average delivery distance is around 30 miles and the cost of transport doubles for each additional 30 miles travelled. In 2012, the GB aggregates supply mix consisted of 44% from crushed rock, 22% land won sand and gravel, 5% marine won sand and gravel and 29% from recycled sources. Typically, 90% of mineral production is used in the construction industry and the amount produced reflects the varying fortunes of the construction industry. In 1955 the supply of aggregates in Great Britain was about 100 million tonnes. This rose to just under 300 million tonnes in the early 1970s and, after a short decline, peaked at almost 350 million tonnes in the late 1980s. Thereafter, supplies have fallen to slightly over 200 million tonnes in 2012. The most marked decline followed the recession in 2008⁴.

6.2 In 1980, the Mineral Products Association estimated that the use of recycled aggregates was about 20 million tonnes per year, rising to 30 million tonnes in 1997. This peaked in 2007 at 71 million tonnes (out of a total of 275 million tonnes of aggregates used in that year in the United Kingdom as raw construction materials), although this fell back immediately after the onset of the recession in 2008 to just over 70 million tonnes in 2009. Figures obtained by the Mineral Products Association indicate that the share of total aggregate materials derived from such sources increased from about 10% to 26% over this period. Latest figures indicate that this rose to 28% in 2015 (based on the use of 63 million tonnes), considerably higher than the European average of only 10%. The MPA figures also indicate that some 60% of waste construction and demolition materials are now used as aggregates and fill material.

7 Alternative Aggregates and Sustainability Issues

7.1 The review of national policy above indicates that the principles of sustainable development now lie at the heart of the planning system and that these principles should underpin the preparation and production of new plans (including minerals and waste local plans) and the implementation of the development control system. The National Planning Policy Framework endorses this approach and states that there should be a presumption in favour of sustainable development proposals. The NPPF seeks to stimulate appropriate economic growth which requires the use of materials and resources to provide the infrastructure necessary to deliver that growth. The achievement of sustainable development therefore requires the prudent use of natural resources and the wider environment, both now and into the future. The prudent use of resources and materials will involve maximising the re-use of existing products and new products made from recycled materials wherever possible, instead of the reliance of new natural resources.

7.2 Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council have a duty to deliver a Minerals Local Plan which makes adequate provision for the supply of minerals to meet the needs of the area and which also continues to supply a defined quantity of minerals to those parts of the Country that do not have their own

indigenous resources. The incorporation of sustainability objectives into the Plan, however, means that it should seek to make that provision whilst making prudent use of the minerals resource in the area and preserving their availability for the long-term. Minerals can only be worked they are found and they are a finite resource and therefore need to be extracted in a controlled manner to ensure that future needs can continue to be met. The prudent use of minerals can also be aided by adopting working methods and practices that reduce the amount of waste created by mineral extraction activities and by making as much use of that waste wherever possible. For example, at mineral sites specialising in high quality materials, full use could be made of any lower grade mineral for use as construction aggregates (secondary aggregates).

- 7.3 The incorporation of sustainability objectives into the emerging Waste Local Plan means that it should not only seek to encourage a reduction in the amount of waste that is created but also to manage all waste arisings in the most sustainable way possible by maximising rates of reuse and recycling. The issue of alternative, secondary and recycled aggregates focuses attention on all these factors and is therefore of relevance to both plans. The development and extension of the existing secondary and recycled aggregates production network in Derbyshire and Derby in combination with the greater use of such materials in place of newly extracted mineral would contribute significantly to the economic, social and environmental based sustainability objectives of both Plans.

8 Impacts of Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Production

- 8.1 The potential impacts of an operation are dependent on the nature and scale of the operation itself and the location where it is undertaken. The review of production facilities highlights the range of sites where secondary and recycled aggregates are made. Whilst this could also result in a wide range of potential impacts, there are many which are common to most forms of production. These relate to the visual appearance of the site and operations, the risk of contamination, processing impacts (noise and dust) and transport issues.

- 8.2 Potential impacts could arise from the source of the raw material which is used to make the alternative aggregate, although in many cases they are materials which are ancillary to other, main activities of the source site. Materials sourced from quarries are normally materials which have already been excavated as part of the wider quarry operations and therefore any impacts are part of the overall quarry activity and not directly attributable to the production of alternative aggregates. Likewise materials sourced from other industrial operations and demolition sites are materials which arise from another principle activity and which would otherwise be classified as wastes requiring disposal. Materials sourced from old tips are also ancillary materials although some of the former tips may have been 'dormant' for many years and extraction, involving large-scale engineering operations, could result in the resumption of adverse impacts on the surrounding area. The reworking of old tips however could result in potentially beneficial impacts by improving the visual appearance of the area and/or the potential of further beneficial uses of the land. These beneficial impacts could be enhanced where the extraction formed part of a wider regeneration/redevelopment project.
- 8.3 This section focuses on the impacts of creating the alternative aggregate although the potential for additional impacts at source are noted.
- 8.4 The production of recycled aggregates, particularly on sites where other recycling activities are taking place, involves the storage of substantial volumes of material, both as raw material imported to the facility and as processed material awaiting transport from the site. The storage mounds could have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of an area in some circumstances due to the location and size of the mounds, the appearance of the materials involved and the sensitivity of the location. It may be possible to screen these from views from the surrounding area in some cases but at the scale required the screening devices could also be potentially visually intrusive. The production of secondary aggregates at existing quarries may be less visually intrusive where the operation appears as an integral part of the overall quarry complex but the inappropriate location of these operations could also have additional impacts,

particularly in areas of high landscape sensitivity. The production of recycled aggregates at redevelopment sites could generate significant impacts on the visual amenity of an area, particularly in locations within built-up areas, although the scale of impact could be tempered by the other ongoing demolition and construction works and the temporary nature of the project.

8.5 The raw materials used to make secondary aggregates would normally be classified as inert waste although sources from previous disposal sites (colliery tips or other industrial tips) could contain contaminated materials. Raw materials sourced from construction and demolition waste streams could contain non-inert materials within the bulk of the otherwise inert supply. Whilst the aggregate production operations would be controlled by other regulators (Environment Agency and the local authority Environmental Health Officer) to ensure that the processes involved were safe it is possible that the processing of these materials could release the contaminants which could adversely affect the water environment or other sensitive receptors.

8.6 The raw materials (waste or otherwise) required for the creation of both secondary and recycled aggregates are normally hard substances (limestone, concrete and brick rubble etc) and are often of a size which requires breaking down to achieve the consistent, smaller fraction for reusing. The form of processing involved requires the use of substantial, industrial based machinery (crushing and screening machinery) which could generate high levels of noise and dust emissions if not operated and managed properly. These emissions can be controlled and reduced by equipment built-in to the machinery (for example spray equipment to suppress dust) and the deployment of other on-site management measures, but some noise and dust emissions are inevitable. In addition to the volume of noise the tone and pitch of the noise created by the crushing and screening equipment should be taken into consideration. The metal components of the plant and machinery processing hard substances such as concrete products, can give rise to noise emissions with unusual tone and pitch characteristics which could be the cause of nuisance even where the overall noise levels were within defined acceptable limits. Dust emissions could

arise from the transport of the raw materials and finished products and from how and where the raw materials are stored on a site in addition to the actual processing operations.

- 8.7 The raw materials are normally bulky and heavy and require the use of large lorries to transport them from source to processing location and then onwards to final destination for reuse. Even where the processing is undertaken at the source of the waste material, such as a demolition site, it is unlikely that all of the new product could be reused in the new construction works and therefore some transport movements would be necessary. The movement of these materials could have environmental impacts along the transport routes from the emission of diesel fumes, noise and vibration, dust from the raw materials and traffic congestion.

9 Site Selection Criteria and other Environmental Considerations

- 9.1 The National Planning Policy Framework indicates that the protection and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment is one of the key dimensions to sustainable development and this policy guidance will have to be incorporated into the new Minerals and Waste Local Plans. Recognition of this requirement and the range and scale of the potential adverse impacts of secondary and recycled aggregate production referred to above, combined with other operational requirements suggest a minimum range of requirements for potential secondary and recycled aggregate production site which are listed below:

Essential Requirements

- Suitable access for delivery vehicles and plant/machinery
- Good connection to the highway network
- Adequate size for operations and storage requirements
- Suitable hard surfacing to reduce noise and dust
- Suitable water collection/drainage system to prevent contamination of the water environment

- Well screened site or ability to provide on-site screening
- Adequate space to store unsuitable materials
- Proximity to sources of waste/raw materials

Environmental Considerations

- Adequate separation distance from noise and dust sensitive receptors
- Avoidance of sites on aquifers or other important sources of water
- Avoidance of prominent sites
- Avoidance of greenfield, countryside locations without exceptional circumstances
- Avoidance of areas of high landscape value
- Avoidance of areas of ecological importance
- Avoidance of areas of high amenity value

Potentially Appropriate Sites

- Existing or proposed industrial areas
- Previously used sites
- Extension of existing waste management sites
- Appropriate areas within existing quarries
- Temporary use of redevelopment sites

10 Responsibility for the Determination of Proposals

10.1 The regulations which prescribe the division of responsibilities for planning applications⁵ states that mining operations and most waste management developments are County Matters falling to the County and unitary City Councils to determine (Derby City is a unitary authority and is responsible for all planning matters in the area). The responsibility for the control of secondary aggregate production activities at quarries rests with the mineral planning authorities. Likewise the establishment of waste transfer and recycling centres, with or without aggregate production operations, rests with waste planning authorities. The situation is not so clear for other forms of alternative aggregate

production. Some development proposals contain both waste management activities and other aspects which are normally the responsibility of the relevant district or borough council. The regulations do not prescribe how these hybrid development proposals should be classified but recent case law has provided some clarity. It has been established that developments which have a significant waste management element should be regarded as County Matters even where the primary development is normally the responsibility of the relevant district council.

10.2 The use of crushing and screening equipment to process imported waste materials from demolition and redevelopment sites would normally be a County Matter. Where those operations take place at the demolition/redevelopment site the situation is not as clear as the redevelopment proposals would be the primary planning issue and the scale of any waste processing activity may be very small in comparison. In determining which planning authority would be responsible the following factors should be considered:

- Is the site to be redeveloped after demolition/clearance
- Is there an extant planning permission for the redevelopment proposals
- Do the demolition proposals require prior planning permission and if so is there an extant permission
- Volume of material to be treated
- Period of demolition/clearance works
- Period of waste processing activity and comparison with the above
- Destination of the processed waste

10.3 If the demolition works themselves require planning permission, the whole operation, including the use of waste processing equipment, should be determined by the district/borough planning authority. If planning permission for the demolition and clearance does not require planning permission and there is no permission for the redevelopment of the site then the undertaking of waste processing operations should be a County Matter if the activity would last for a longer period than the temporary operations classification in the Town and

Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended)⁶.

10.4 Where planning permission has been granted for the redevelopment of the site the undertaking of associated waste operations would only be a County Matter where it meets other requirements or exceeds certain thresholds.

References

- 1 British Geological Survey, Planning 4 Minerals (website)
- 2 Waste & Resources Action Programme website.
- 3 European Standards for Aggregates, 2004.
- 4 Mineral Products Association, The mineral products industry key facts at a glance, 2016.
- 5 The Town and Country Planning (Prescription of County Matters) (England) Regulations 2003.
- 6 The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, as amended.