Suffolk County Council

Suffolk Local Aggregates Assessment.

2023 Data

February 2026

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For more information about our minerals and waste planning policy go to:
https://www.suffolk.gov.uk/planning-waste-and-environment/planning-applications/minerals-and-waste-policy/

Cover photograph acknowledgements:

1. Gt Blakenham Energy from Waste Facility, courtesy of SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd, and;
2. Cavenham Quarry, with permission from Allen Newport Ltd.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Paragraph 226 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2024) states that Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs), including Suffolk County Council, should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.

1.2 Besides indigenous land-won sand and gravel, the supply of aggregates to Suffolk is made up from sand and gravel imported from surrounding counties, imported crushed rock, marine dredged sand, and gravel, and indigenous and imported recycled construction, demolition & excavation waste (CD&E waste).

1.3 Aggregates are vital for continued economic growth including house building. Aggregates are sold loose in an as-raised form or processed into different grades of fine and coarse aggregate, or they may be used to make concrete, mortar and asphalt, or other products.

1.4 The issues to be taken into account in the provision of aggregates are set out in the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance website (PPG). This includes the preparation of a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) based upon a rolling average of ten years' sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary, and recycled sources).

1.5 The LAA (2023 data) sets out in more detail how the demand for construction aggregates is met within Suffolk through the Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2020 (the 'Plan').

Sand & gravel summary table		
Average of last ten years sand & gravel sales	1.056 Mt	Down
Sand & gravel landbank on 31 December 2022 (Mt)	9.541 Mt	Down
Landbank on 31 December 2022 (years)	9 years	up
Shortfall in provision to 2036	4.187 Mt	Down
Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan (available reserves)	13.770 Mt	Same
Likely to be worked during Plan period	11.180 Mt	Same
Planned safety margin	20%	Same
Average of last three years sand & gravel sales	1.027 Mt	Down

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Suffolk County Council is in the East of England bordering Greater Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk. Suffolk currently operates a two-tier administrative system, with the upper tier consisting of Suffolk County Council and the lower tier consisting of five district authorities: Babergh, Mid Suffolk, East Suffolk, West Suffolk, and Ipswich. Suffolk County Council as the Minerals Planning Authority is responsible for the production of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and Annual Monitoring Reports.

2.2 Paragraph 226, part a) of the NPPF describes LAAs as having two elements:

- a forecast of the demand for aggregates based on both the rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information; and
- an analysis of all aggregate supply options.

2.3 The following document addresses these requirements, although not in the same order.

2.4 This year's data on primary land-won aggregates reserves and sales has been taken from the 'Annual Monitoring Survey 2023' undertaken by the British Geological Survey (BGS).

2.5 Data on recycled and secondary aggregates has been derived both from survey returns provided by operators and from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

2.6 Every fifth year the Annual Monitoring Survey is undertaken by the BGS. This means that data is collected at a national level, rather than by individual MPAs. This allows for standardised data to be collected and compared on a regional basis over regular intervals. The primary data used for this LAA will be the 2023 data collected by the BGS.

2.7 As with all surveys there are restrictions to the accuracy of data which may lead to inaccuracies, notably that MPAs and the BGS rely on accurate reporting from operators. If operators report inaccurate figures or mistakes are made on return forms which are not picked up by MPAs or the BGS, local authority it can result to inaccuracies in the final figures.

2.8 When publishing data where there are fewer than three separate operators who returned survey data, this collated data is reported as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive,' even if those operators provide returns for multiple sites.

2.9 Once returns have been collected for monitoring purposes, individual site survey reports should be destroyed and where information cannot be reported due to insufficient data returns (less than three operators) the figures should not be retained even for internal processes.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 As stated in NPPF paragraph 222, mineral resources can only be worked where they are found. This means that geology will dictate where minerals resources occur and can be extracted.

3.2 The most prevalent economic minerals in Suffolk are sand and gravel deposits, primarily derived from glaciofluvial deposits such as the Kesgrave Formation and river terrace gravels along the Stour, Orwell, and Waveney valleys.

3.3 Suffolk also contains specialist clay resources, notably the Chillesford Clay Member of the Norwich Crag Formation, which is locally extracted for heritage brickmaking (e.g. Aldeburgh Red bricks).

3.4 Chalk is present in the western part of the county, but its relatively low purity and limited economic viability mean it is not exploited. Non-aggregate minerals (including brick clay and chalk) are not required to be reported through the LAA.

4. DEMAND & SUPPLY OVERVIEW

4.1 Recycling and secondary aggregates are continuing to make an important contribution and reducing the requirement for extraction of primary aggregates to fill industry requirements. However, potential further growth in use is limited by available CD&E waste and limitations imposed by the quality of the recycled aggregates which can be used in the production of materials, such as concrete outlined by British Standard measures.

4.2 Imported crushed rock is also making an important contribution, although further growth in use is uncertain due to constraints on the productive capacity of existing resources in the East Midlands, the capacity of transport infrastructure in the South West, the unfavourable sustained inflation happening in the industry and the wider economy, currency exchange rate of resources in Europe, and the considerable demand for aggregates from projects such as Hinkley Point C and Sizewell C Nuclear Power Stations.

4.3 Although there are large, permitted reserves of marine dredged sand and gravel off the coast of East Anglia, market forces dictate that the vast majority of this is landed in London, or landed elsewhere and transported by rail to London.

4.4 Levels of sand and gravel extraction have fluctuated in recent years, due to local, national, and global economic pressures combined with the legacy from the COVID Pandemic. The last five years have shown an upward trend indicating a recovery to pre pandemic levels, however overall extraction (indicated by annual sales) has not recovered fully to pre pandemic trading levels and has shown a slight decrease in sales on the previous year. The landbank has increased slightly in the last year, due to permissions for the extraction of sand and gravel being granted at Cavenham Quarry.

4.5 The general location of sand and gravel resources can be seen on the Plan Proposals Map (see link below).

4.6 https://www.suffolk.gov.uk/asset-library/imported/smwlp-development-scheme-2018.pdf

4.7 The general location of the major statutory landscape and ecological constraints is shown on the Minerals & Waste Key Diagram of the Plan.

4.8 House building is often used as a proxy for forecasting demand for aggregates. A Review of Published Local Plans suggests that housing need across Suffolk currently stands at 3,162 dwellings per annum.

4.9 In the period covering 2022 – 2023, Suffolk saw a total of 3,900 net additional dwellings as a result of new house completions, conversions, changes of use, demolitions, and other changes to dwelling stock. This is up from 3,477 the previous year and represents a 12.2% increase.

4.10 Comprehensive regional housing delivery data can be found and downloaded from the "live tables on housing supply: additional dwellings" through the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. This information can be found using the following link:

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-net-supply-of-housing (Table 122: housing supply; net additional dwellings by local authority district, England)

4.11 There are a number of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) planned and ongoing in Suffolk (more notably Sizewell C). However much of these plans for the importation of construction aggregates. Many NSIP schemes including major road constructions rely heavy on imported crushed rock rather than sand and gravel from local quarries or borrow pits.

4.12 Sizewell C's Development Consent Order, granted on 20 July 2022 by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (now the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero), set the project on course for early to mid-2024 construction. In 2023, significant pre-commencement works advanced on schedule, including ecological and archaeological surveys which began in March.

4.13 High grades of crushed rock aggregates remain absent from Suffolk's geology, so the strategy remains to import by both sea and rail. This includes most notably, imports of high-quality limestone and granite required for such construction projects.

4.14 For these reasons, an early review of the plan is not necessary to maintain a supply of aggregates for Sizewell C.

4.15 Further information on NSIPs within or close to Suffolk can be found by following the link provided.

https://www.suffolk.gov.uk/planning-waste-and-environment/major-infrastructure-projects/

4.16 Having considered the methodology for forecasting the demand for aggregates based on both the rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, especially the difficulty of assessing other local information in terms of specific demand numbers for specific projects, as well as the potential future problems that might arise that prevent one or more of the proposed sites from being developed, the approach taken has been to build in some flexibility into future provision in the Plan.

5. RECYCLED AGGREGATES

5.1 Over the last twenty years since the introduction of the Landfill Tax there has been a marked increase in the levels of recycled aggregates being produced, mainly from Construction, Demolition & Excavation waste (CD&E).

5.2 The NPPF 2024 paragraph 223, part b) requires MPAs to take account of secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste before considering extraction of primary minerals.

5.3 The NPPF defines 'recycled aggregates' as 'aggregates resulting from the processing or inorganic materials previously used in construction, e.g. construction and demolition waste.' This includes, but is not limited to crushed concrete, asphalt, bricks, glass, and tiles. Recycled materials must comply with National Specifications and Aggregates Standards.

5.4 'Secondary aggregates' are materials created as a by-product of a construction or other industrial process. Secondary aggregates can be processed on construction, but the majority is processed at redevelopment sites, either at stand-alone permanent secondary aggregate facilities or temporary facilities co-located with existing quarries, landfill, and recycling sites which operate for the lifetime of the associated development.

5.5 The use of recycled and secondary aggregates helps to reduce reliance on primary extraction and limits the need for waste disposal, whether through quarry restoration or landfill. This delivers clear economic, environmental, and social benefits.

5.6 Re-use and recycling are principles highlighted in the "Waste Hierarchy" (National Planning Policy for Waste 2014 – appendix A) and this is reflected in Suffolk County Councils Minerals and Waste Policies in the local plan 2020.

5.7 The most recently published Waste Authority Monitoring Report is the 'Suffolk Waste Authority Monitoring Report (2024)' which includes data up to the end of 2022. The report sets out in detail the levels of waste management activity within Suffolk, although does not quantify recycled aggregates. Copies of this Waste Authority Monitoring Report and previous reports can be found by following the link below:

5.8 https://www.suffolk.gov.uk/planning-waste-and-environment/suffolk-minerals-and-waste-plan

5.9 In addition, the energy from waste facility at Gt Blakenham generates approximately 0.050 - 0.065Mt of bottom ash depending on through put from Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) into aggregates per annum.

5.10 The types of facilities where recycled aggregates are produced vary from purpose built fixed installations to temporary operations on construction sites. The latter does not require planning permission separately from the County Council. Although the Suffolk Waste Study (2018) does not indicate a specific capacity gap for aggregates recycling facilities in Suffolk, a proposal for such a facility has been approved at Cavenham Quarry and is currently processing recycled aggregates.

5.11 If, in the future, proposals for aggregates recycling facilities requiring planning permission are made, then there are criteria-based policies included within the existing minerals and waste development plan documents.

5.12 All permitted recycled aggregates facilities are safeguarded within the existing development plan documents from other forms of competing development.

5.13 The locations of recycling facilities are set out in Appendix 1.

6. IMPORTATION OF CRUSHED ROCK

6.1 Suffolk has no indigenous resources of crushed rock and therefore relies on supplies imported by road, rail, or sea. Crushed rock is used primarily in the production of asphalt for road maintenance and construction due to its strength and roughness.

6.2 There are a number of railheads located along the A14 and wharves at Ipswich and Lowestoft used for the importation of crushed rock. There is also a wharf at Lowestoft that is used for the importation of armour stone for use in sea defence works.

6.3 Although it is not possible to reveal the precise tonnages of crushed rock imported due to commercial confidentiality, it is significant.

6.4 Generally speaking, planning permission is not required for wharves or railheads handling crushed rock except where significant infrastructure is required.

6.5 All railheads and wharves handling crushed rock are safeguarded within the existing and proposed development plan documents from other forms of competing development.

6.6 The locations of aggregates rail facilities are set out in Appendix 2.

7. LANDING OF MARINE DREDGED SAND & GRAVEL

7.1 In terms of the so-called ‘regions’ along the Suffolk coast, there were licences for the dredging of up to 7.13 Mt of sand and gravel within the East Coast Region and a further 4.35 Mt within the Thames Estuary Region on an annual basis in 2023. Although a significant proportion of this total is dredged, the vast majority of this is

landed in London, or sent to London by rail having been landed elsewhere. This is due to the lack of indigenous supplies of aggregates in London.

7.2 Although it is not possible to reveal the precise tonnages of marine dredged sand and gravel sold in Suffolk due to commercial confidentiality, it is not very significant compared to the overall level of licenced resources.

7.3 Generally speaking, planning permission is not required for wharves or railheads handling sand and gravel except where significant infrastructure is required.

7.4 All aggregates railheads and wharves handling marine dredged sand & gravel are safeguarded within the existing development plan documents from other forms of competing development.

7.5 The locations of aggregates wharves are set out in Appendix 3.

8. 8. PROVISION OF LAND WON SAND & GRAVEL

8.1 The NPPF requires that MPAs plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by maintaining a landbank of at least seven years for sand and gravel.

8.2 Historically, sand and gravel workings have exploited good quality river terrace reserves within river valleys. The gradual exhaustion of some of these reserves coupled with increasing environmental protection has encouraged companies to exploit glacial deposits outside of the river valleys.

8.3 In Suffolk, the sand and gravel deposits are generally sand rich so that there is a shortage of stone. The most stone rich deposits are constrained by the highest order of statutory landscape and ecological designations. The County Council sought sites with higher proportions of stone to be included in the Plan. However, sites received during the plan making process were excluded from the plan as it was considered they could not be made environmentally acceptable or conflicted with Area of Outstanding Beauty (now National Landscape) designation.

8.4 Suffolk has always sought to meet the sub-regional apportionment, and national guidelines in past Plans. However, future provision is based upon an average of the last ten years' sales within the adopted Plan.

8.5 The average sales of sand and gravel in Suffolk for the ten years to the 31 December 2023 was 1.056 Mt. Appendix 6 shows the individual sales for the last ten years. The average of the last three years is slightly lower at 1.027 Mt, owing to a slight fall in sales for the year 2023, this only represents a small decrease and there is no clear explanation as to why sales dropped in 2023, however this could be a result of this year's survey data has been collected centrally by the British geological survey which gives less opportunity's for the MPA to interrogate and correct collected data on a local authority level if required.

8.6 The landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves on the 31 December 2023 was 9.541 Mt.

8.7 If the landbank of permitted reserves is divided by the average of the last ten years' sales, this would be equivalent to 9 years' sales. In theory, if the average of sales is projected forwards, then all of the presently permitted reserves of sand and gravel would run out in approximately January 2033.

8.8 The Plan period ends on the 31 December 2036. Therefore, the shortfall in permitted reserves is 4.187mt based on predicted annual sales between 2024 and 2036 of 1.056mt (the 10-year average). This is equivalent to a shortfall of 3.9 years' worth of sales (4.187 ÷ 1.056).

8.9 Policy MP1 of the Plan allocates sites containing 9.300 Mt of sand and gravel. Analysis of the submitted information in the relevant Site Assessment Reports indicates that these sites in total contain 13.770 Mt.

8.10 However, taking into account the proposed start dates and levels of production at new sites, it is estimated that at least 2.59 Mt of the 13.770 Mt will still remain to be worked which reduces the resources likely to be worked within the plan period to 11.180 Mt.

8.11 This would leave a safety margin of 20% which is not considered excessive when considering the difficulty of assessing other local information in terms of specific demand numbers for specific projects and the potential future problems that might arise that prevent one or more of the proposed sites from being developed.

8.12 A further reduction to the potential resources is likely due to planning constraints introduced by the Plan. This mainly relates to the requirement to safeguarding existing field boundaries within sites because of the landscape and ecological importance.

8.13 The Plan allocates nine sites, all but one are extensions to existing workings.

8.14 Planning permission is required for sand and gravel extraction. All sand and gravel workings are safeguarded within the existing development plan documents from other forms of competing development.

8.15 The locations of existing quarries are set out in Appendix 4.

9. VALUE ADDED PLANTS

9.1 Value added plants include concrete batching plants and asphalt plants. A large proportion of sand and gravel is used in the production of ready mixed concrete typically in the ratio of 4 parts gravel, 2 parts sand, and 1 part cement. The sand and gravel is mostly supplied by local land won sources although marine dredged sand and gravel can supplement the supply.

9.2 The aggregate used in asphalt is different in that the coarse aggregate is crushed rock imported by road, rail, or sea.

9.3 Planning permission for concrete and asphalt plants is generally required although the determining authority could be either the County Council or a District Council depending on whether the plant is linked to a quarry or aggregates wharf of railhead in which case it would be the former.

9.4 The locations of existing concrete and asphalt plants are set out in Appendix 5.

10. Proposed Monitoring of minerals & waste Plan

10.1 Appendix 2 of the Plan sets out the proposed monitoring arrangements once the Plan has been adopted. See following link and look under the previous consultations tab.

10.2 The Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2020 is currently the adopted plan. A five-year review of the plan is coming up, but it is likely due to factors such as Local Government Devolution and the formation of new Local authorities the review of the Plan will commence late 2026.

Suffolk Minerals and Waste Plan - Suffolk County Council

11. Duty to cooperate

11.1 The duty to cooperate was created in the Localism Act 2011 and amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.

11.2 Suffolk County Council as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority continues to sit on both the East of England Aggregates Working Party and the East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body. In both case the statistical basis for the provision of aggregates and the management of waste in Suffolk has been scrutinised by both bodies.

11.3 The statistical basis for aggregates provision within Suffolk is updated by this document. The statistical basis for waste management provision is updated by the Suffolk Authority monitoring report 2024, which can be found by following the link provided below and looking under the evidence base tab.

https://www.suffolk.gov.uk/asset-library/suffolk-waste-amr-final.-mar-2022.

APPENDIX 1

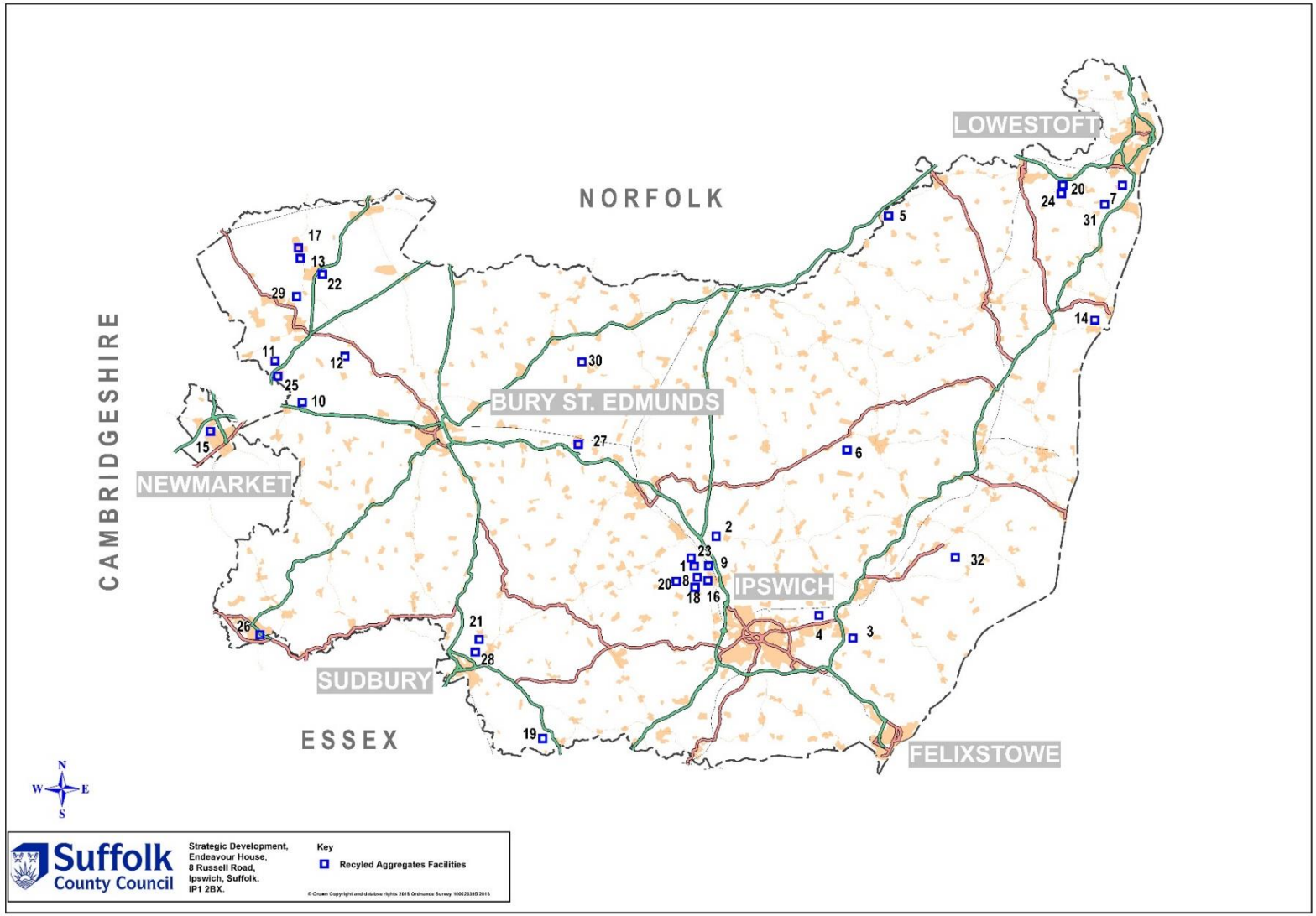
RECYCLED AGGREGATES IN SUFFOLK

Recycled aggregates facilities				
Site Number	**Site Name**	**Operator**	**Grid Ref**	
			Easting	**Northing**
1	Bolton Brothers Recycling Centre (MRF)	Bolton Brothers	612153	249700
2	Shrubland Park	Brett Aggregates	612000	253700
3	Sheepdrift Farm (Waldringfield)	Brett Aggregates	626000	244800
4	Sinks Pit	Cemex & Tippers R Us	621498	245495
5	Flixton Quarry (Site A)	Breedon	629800	286500
6	D J Spall Recycling Ltd	D J Spall Recycling	626551	255006
7	Former Brickworks and Pipework's site (Lowestoft)	EE Green & Son	652400	288500
8	Malting Farm	HF and JT Few	611257	251806
9	Broomfield Pit	Tarmac	612200	251500
10	Gazeley Secondary Agg. Production	Tarmac	571889	267193
11	Bay Farm Quarry, Worlington	Mick George	569410	271743
12	Marston's Quarry	Middleton Aggregates	575925	271485
13	Old Chicory Factory	Murfitts Industries	572492	286426

14	Sole Bay Recycling	Murray Graham	649862	276551
15	Newmarket Open Door Recycling Centre	Newmarket Open Door	563526	264698
16	S Sacker (Claydon) Ltd	Sackers Recycling	612299	250377
17	Causeway Pit, Lakenheath	Sutton Services	570700	282200
18	Somersham Road	Swift Recycling	611100	248200
19	Harpers Hill Farm	T D & A M Bugg	596400	234900
20	Beccles Civic Amenity Site	Radical Waste	645143	288605
21	Chilton Grove Works	Wiles Contractors Limited	587917	243351
22	Lakenheath Recycling Centre, Brandon Road	Elveden Farms	573383	279879
23	Claydon Skips Ltd, Masons Landfill	Claydon Skips	611604	250142
24	Ellough Waste Transfer Station	V C Cooke	644051	288533
25	Barton Mills Chalk Quarry	Needham Chalks (HAM)	571059	272238
26	Falconer Road, Haverhill	McFitch Waste Management	568045	244553
27	Lawn Farm, Wetherden	Aggmax	599309	262979

28	Chilton Concrete Recycling Facility, Chilton Airfield	T & K Weavers Demolition	587917	243351
29	Holywell Row Waste Recovery Site	A & S Topsoils	570672	278265
30	R & D Construction Depot, Summer Road, Walsham le Willows	R & D Construction	599362	272131
31	Solar Farm, Church Road, Gisleham	Ley Plant	652488	288370
32	The Control Tower (Recycling) Bentwaters	John Kemble	634136	252681

Location of recycled aggregates facilities in Suffolk

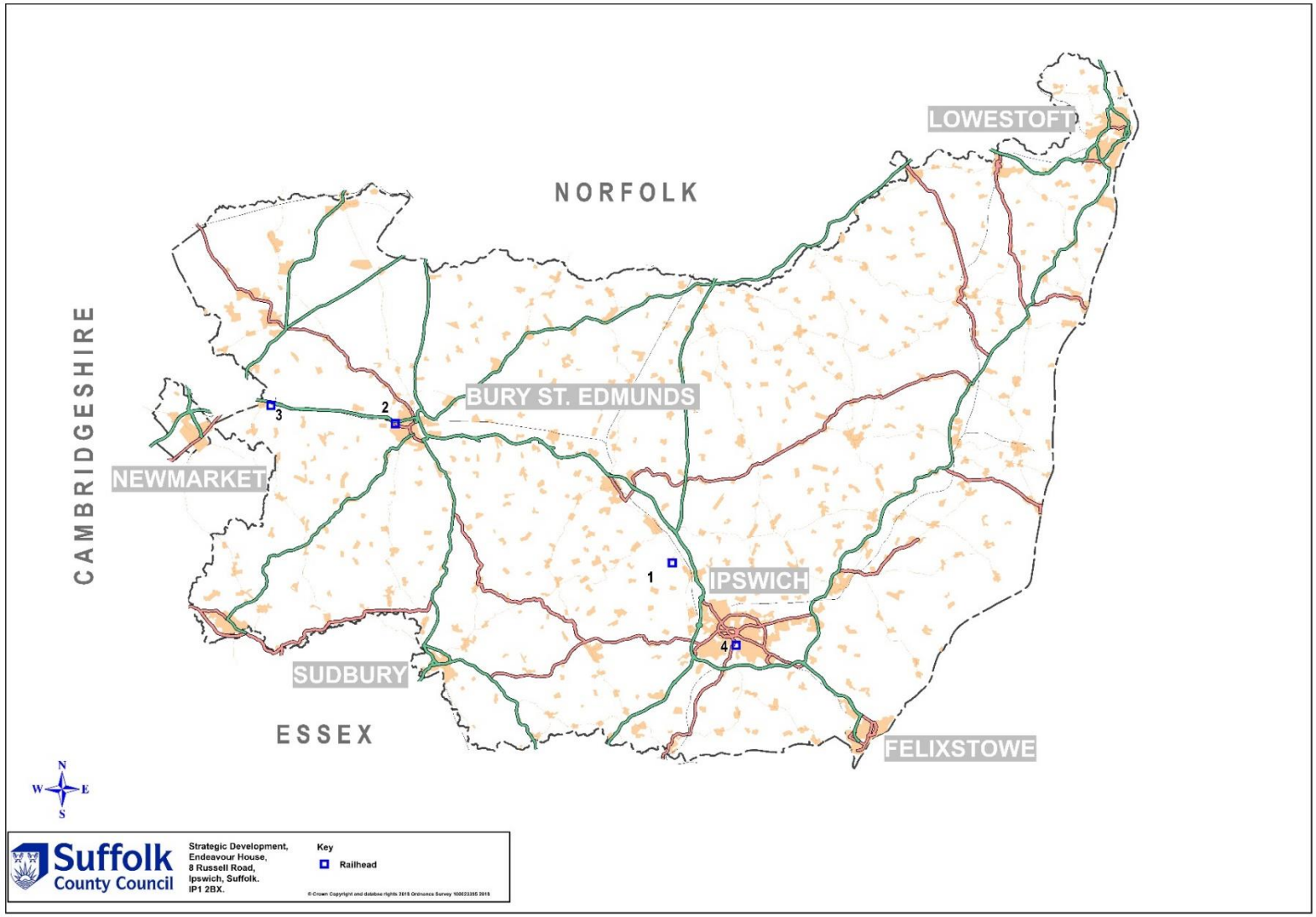


APPENDIX 2

AGGREGATES RAILHEADS IN SUFFOLK

Railheads				
Site Number	**Site Name**	**Operator**	**Grid Ref**	
			Easting	**Northing**
1	Barham Railhead	Tarmac	611888	251403
2	Bury St Edmunds Railhead	Tarmac	585115	265164
3	Gazeley Railhead (Kentford/Higham)	Tarmac	571872	266987
4	West Bank Terminal, Ipswich	Brett Aggregates	616735	243191

Location of recycled aggregates railheads in Suffolk

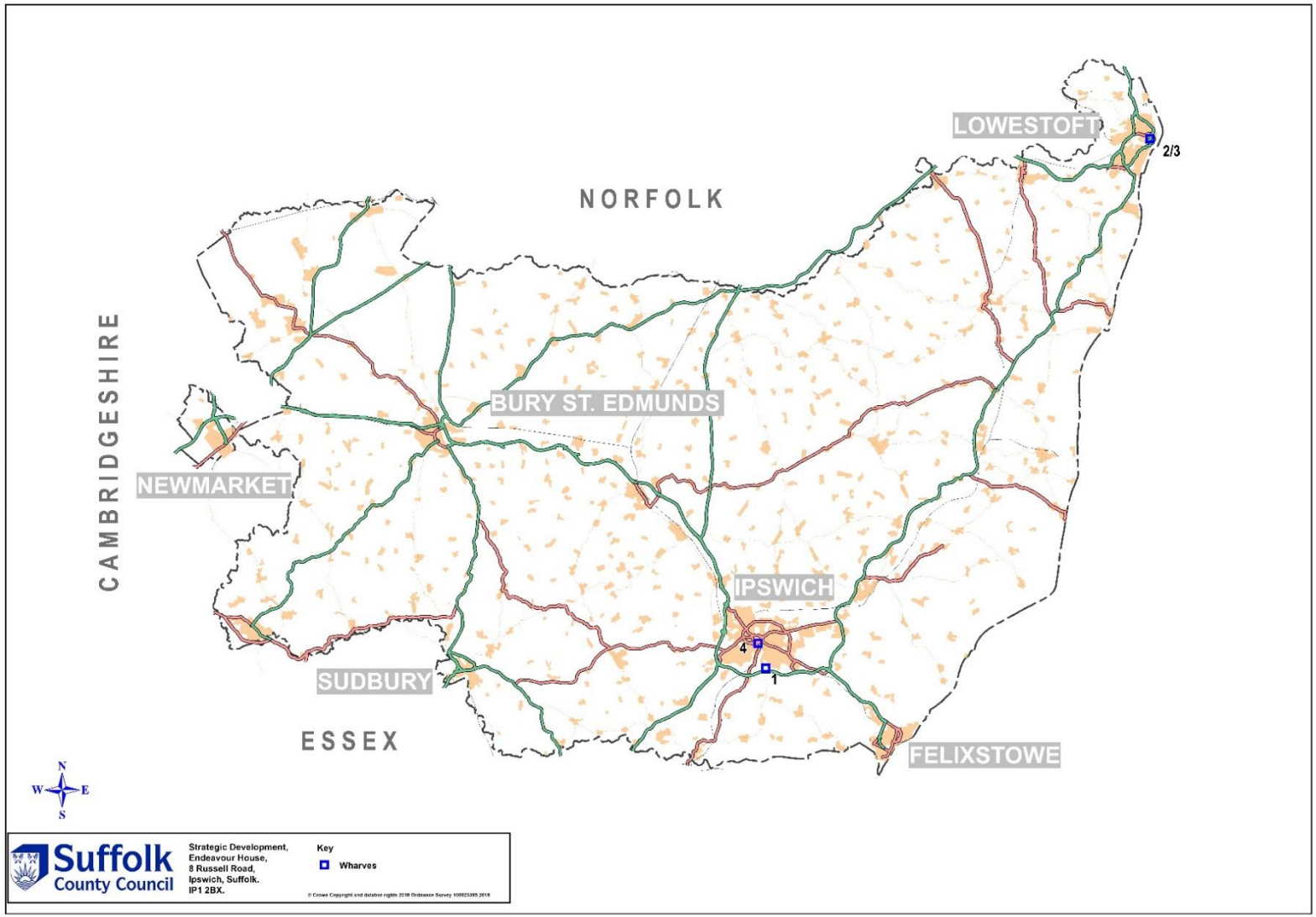


APPENDIX 3

AGGREGATES WHARVES IN SUFFOLK

Wharves				
Site Number	**Site Name**	**Operator**	**Grid Ref**	
			Easting	**Northing**
1	Cliff Quay, Ipswich	Tarmac	616786	242631
2	Hamilton Dock, Lowestoft	Port Authority	655297	293024
3	North Quay, Lowestoft	Dudmans	653603	292906
4	West Bank Terminal, Ipswich	Brett Aggregates	616627	242800

Location of recycled aggregates wharves in Suffolk



APPENDIX 4

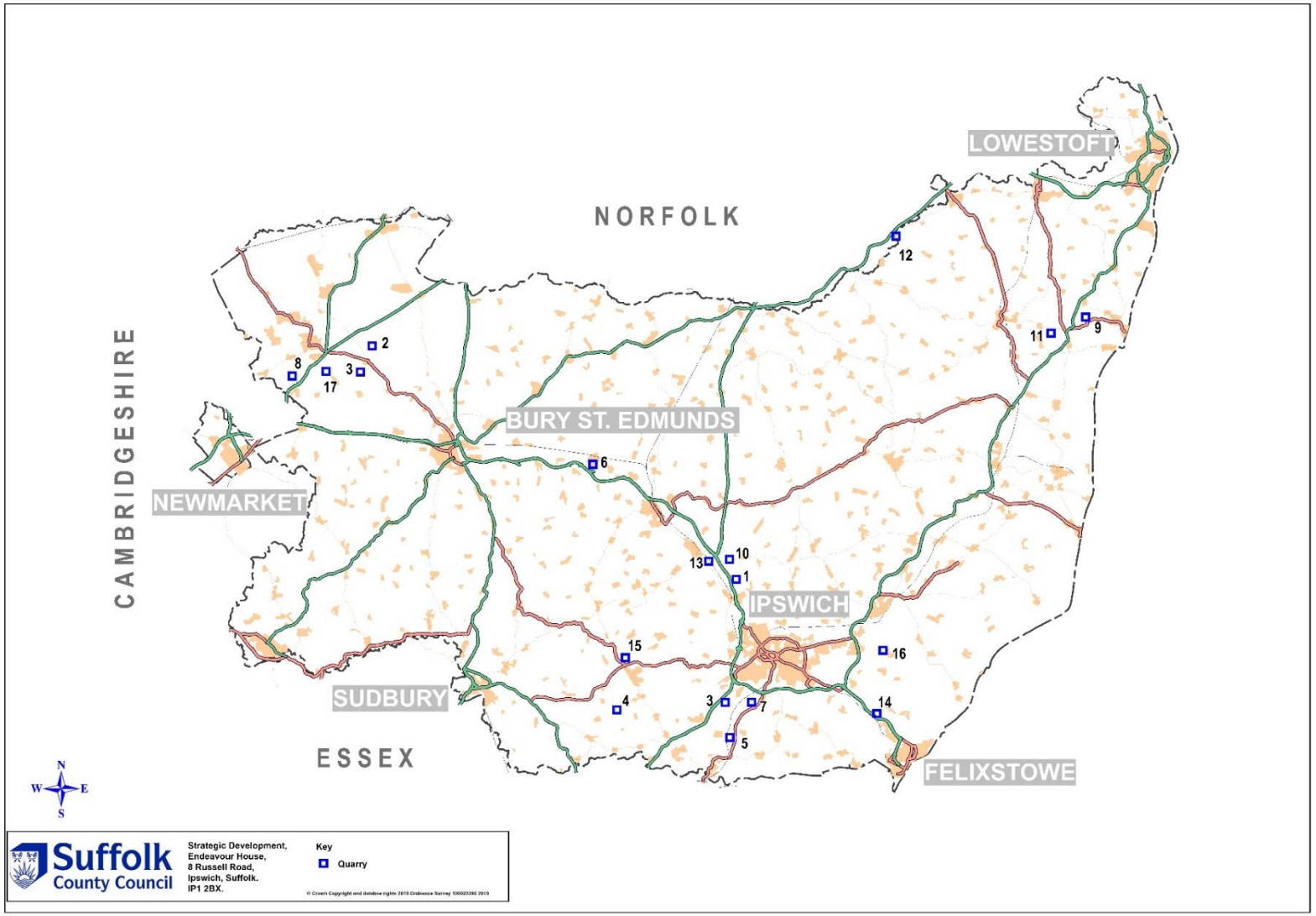
QUARRIES IN SUFFOLK

Sand and gravel quarries				
Site Number	**Site Name**	**Operator**	**Grid Ref**	
			Easting	**Northing**
1	Barham	Brett Aggregates	612116	251410
2	Barnham	Mick George	584122	279248
3	Cavenham	Allen Newport	574789	271383
4	Layham	Brett Aggregates	601392	240221
5	Tattingstone	Shotley Holdings	612162	236274
6	Wetherden	Aggmax	599309	262979
7	Wherstead	Brett Aggregates	613629	239761
8	Worlington	Frimstone	569860	271290
9	Wangford	Breedon	646395	279695
10	Shrubland Quarry	Brett Aggregates	612000	253700
11	Henham Quarry	The Lyndon Pallet Group	645303	279091
12	Flixton Quarry	Breedon	629925	286424
13	Gallows Hill Quarry	Tarmac	610470	253714
14	Red House Farm Quarry, Bucklesham	Tarmac	625495	240481
15	Peyton Hall Quarry	Buffalo Crow	602216	244414

16	Sheepdrift Farm (Waldringfield)	Brett Aggregates	626000	244800

Chalk quarries				
Site Number	**Site Name**	**Operator**	**Grid Ref**	
			Easting	**Northing**
17	Barton Mills Chalk Quarry	Needham Chalks	571100	272000

Location of quarries in Suffolk



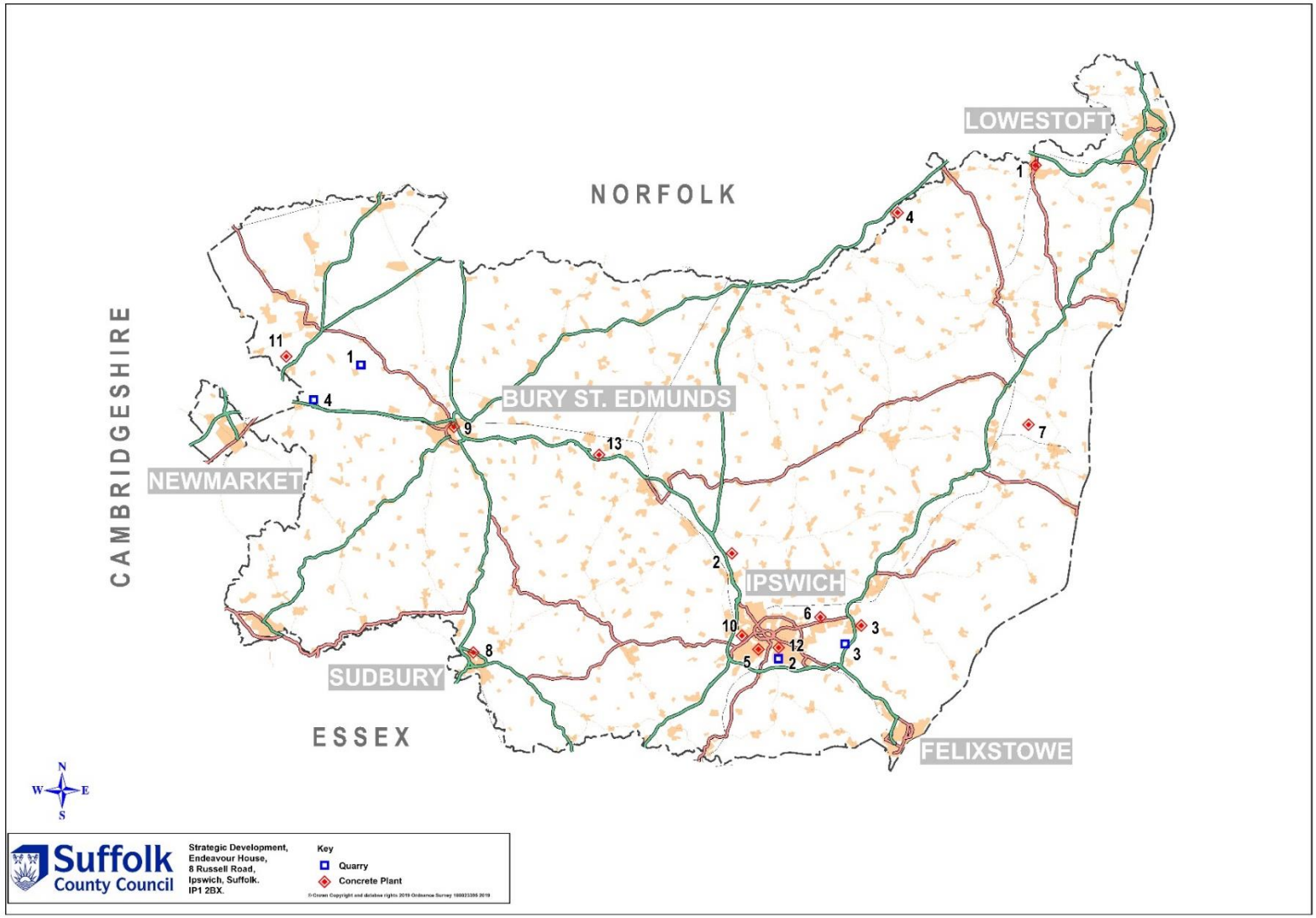
APPENDIX 5

ASPHALT & CONCRETE PLANTS IN SUFFOLK

Asphalt Plants				
Site Number	Site Name	Operator	Grid Ref	
			Easting	Northing
1	Cavenham Asphalt Plant	Breedon	574789	271383
2	Cliff Quay, Ipswich	Tarmac	616886	241942
3	Foxhall Asphalt Plant	Eurovia	624397	243721
4	Gazeley Asphalt Plant (Kentford/Higham)	Tarmac	571872	266987

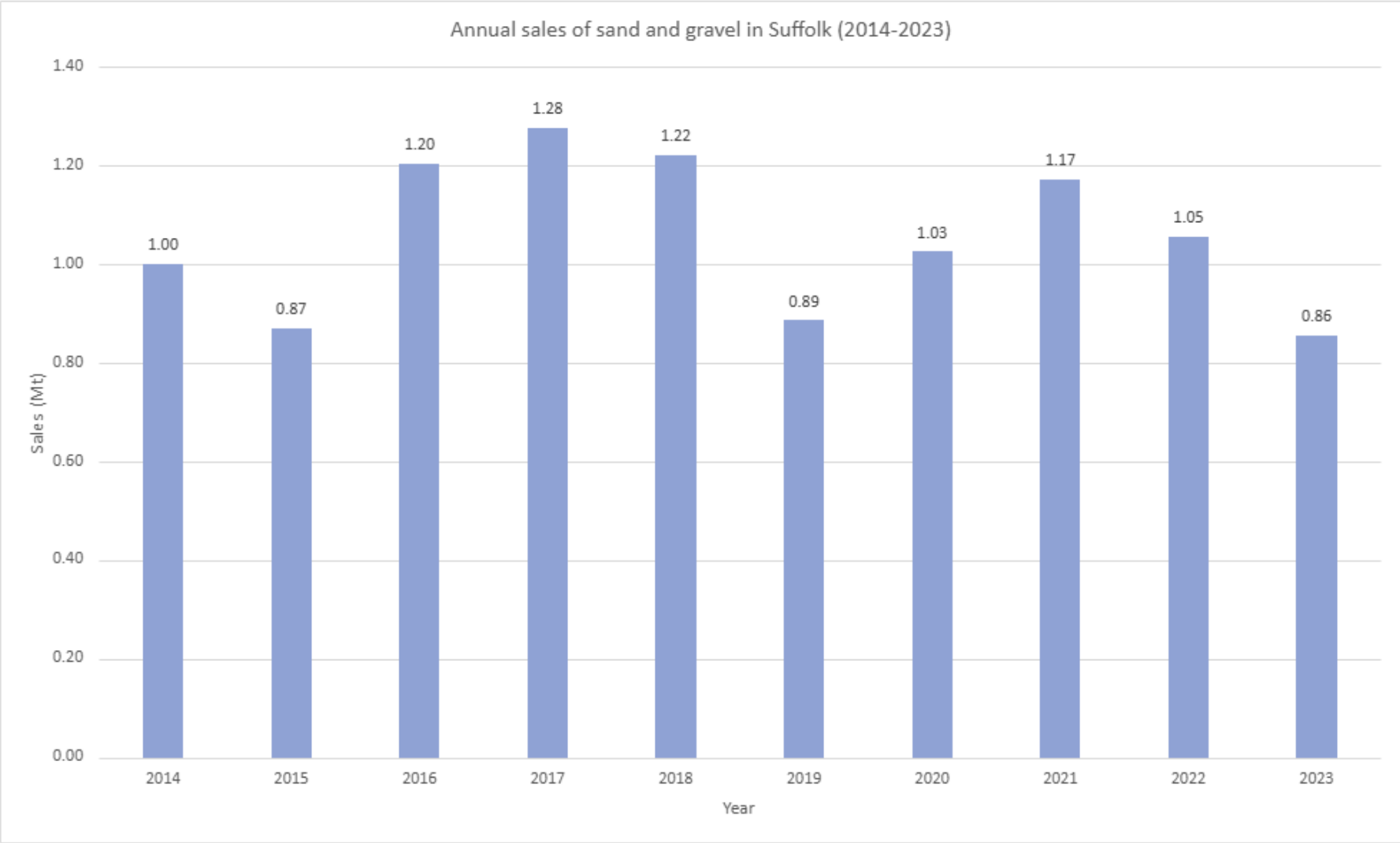
Concrete Batching Plants				
Site Number	**Site Name**	**Operator**	**Grid Ref**	
			Easting	**Northing**
1	Beccles	C&H Quickmix	644745	288790
2	Shrublands Quarry	Brett Aggregates	612000	253700
3	Waldringfield Quarry	Brett Aggregates	625760	244830
4	Flixton Quarry	Breedon	629925	286424
5	Sir Alf Ramsey Way, Ipswich	Cemex	615288	244329
6	Kesgrave Sinks Pit	Cemex	621498	245495
7	Saxmundham	Breedon	641328	264363
8	Sudbury	Cemex	588560	241494
9	Bury St Edmunds	Eastern Concrete	583952	268693
10	Hadleigh Road, Ipswich	Euromix	614487	245041
11	Worlington Quarry	Hanson Heidelberg Concrete	569860	271290
12	Hanson Concrete, Ipswich	Hanson Heidelberg Concrete	613441	256753
13	Lawn Farm, Wetherden	Aggmax	599445	262427

Location of asphalt & concrete plants in Suffolk



APPENDIX 6

LAST 10 YEARS SALES OF SAND & GRAVEL IN SUFFOLK



APPENDIX 7

SUFFOLK MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN POLICY MONITORING

Policy	No. of times policy triggered
General policies	
Policy GP1: Presumption in favour of sustainable development	18
Policy GP2: Climate change mitigation and adaption	16
Policy GP3: Spatial strategy and key diagram	16
Policy GP4: General environmental criteria	18
Minerals policies	
Policy MP1: Provision of sand and gravel	4
Policy MP2: Proposed sites for sand and gravel extraction	4
Policy MP3: Borrow pits	
Policy MP4: Agricultural and public supply reservoirs	
Policy MP5: Cumulative environmental impacts and phasing of workings	6
Policy MP6: Progressive working and restoration	5
Policy MP7: Aftercare	5
Policy MP8: Concrete batching plants and asphalt plants	1
Policy MP9: Safeguarding of port and rail facilities, and facilities for the manufacture of concrete and asphalt	1
Policy MP10: Minerals consultation and safeguarding areas	
Waste Policies	
Policy WP1: Management of waste	7
Policy WP2: Proposed site for radioactive waste management	
Policy WP3: Existing or designated land use	6

Policy WP4: Household waste recycling centres	2
Policy WP5: Open air composting	
Policy WP6: in-vessel composting facilities	
Policy WP7: Anaerobic digestion	
Policy WP8: Proposals for recycling or transfer of inert and construction, demolition, and excavation waste	1
Policy WP9: Waste transfer stations, materials recycling facilities, end of life vehicle facilities and waste electrical and electronic equipment recovery facilities	1
Policy WP10: Residual waste treatment facilities	1
Policy WP11: Approval of sites for disposal of inert waste by landfilling or landraise	3
Policy WP12: Approval of sites for disposal of non-hazardous waste by landfilling or landraise	
Policy WP13: Mining or excavation of landfill waste	
Policy WP14: Wastewater treatment	2
Policy WP15: Transfer, storage, processing & treatment of hazardous waste	
Policy WP16: Treatment and storage of radioactive waste at Sizewell nuclear power stations	1
Policy WP17: Design of waste management facilities	3
Policy WP18: Safeguarding of waste management sites	6
Minerals sites	
Policy MS1: Barham	1
Policy MS2: Barnham	1
Policy MS3: Belstead	
Policy MS4: Cavenham	1
Policy MS5: Layham	
Policy MS6: Tattingstone	
Policy MS8: Wetherden	
Policy MS9: Wherstead	

Policy MS10: Worlington	
Waste sites	
Policy WS1: Sizewell	1

N.B – An application for Barham which is included this policy analysis was refused.