Great Yarmouth Third River Crossing

Application for Development Consent Order

Document 6.2: Environmental Statement Volume II: Technical Appendix 15A: Legislation, Policy and Guidance

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended) ("APFP")

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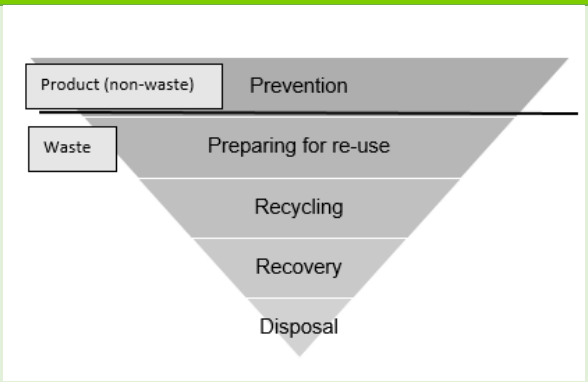
1 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

1.1.1 Tables 1.1 to 1.3 summarise the legislation, policy and guidance applicable to Chapter 15: Materials.

Table 1.1: Summary of Legislation

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (Ref 15.1)	The Directive provides a comprehensive foundation for the management of waste across the European Community and provides a common definition of waste. The definition of waste is provided in Article 3 of the Directive; waste is: • *"… any substance or object that the holder discards or intends or is required to discard."* In accordance with the Waste Framework Directive, Member States are obligated to give due consideration to waste prevention mechanisms and where possible recover, reuse or recycle waste. Specifically, explicit targets are laid out for construction, demolition and excavation wastes: 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be recovered, reused or recycled by 2020. The Waste Framework Directive sets out the Waste Hierarchy (Plate 1.1) against which action to reduce the production and disposal of waste shall be taken.	The chapter identifies opportunities to avoid the production of waste, and by promoting waste management that accords with the highest tiers of the Waste Hierarchy. This is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Monitoring section of the Materials Chapter (paragraph 15.8.18) outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16). They will be used to comply with this policy by minimising the volume of waste produced and maximising landfill diversion. Paragraph 15.1.13 states that around 90%

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
	 *Plate 1.1 - Waste Hierarchy* The main principles of the Waste Hierarchy (Ref 15.2) are: • Prevention - using less material in design and manufacture; keeping products for longer; reuse; using less hazardous materials; • Preparing for reuse - checking, cleaning, repairing, refurbishing, whole items or spare parts; • Recycling - turning waste into a new substance or product; includes composting if it meets quality protocols; • (other types of) Recovery - anaerobic digestion; incineration *with* energy recovery; gasification and pyrolysis which produce energy (fuels, heat and power); recovering materials from waste; some backfilling; and • Disposal - landfill and incineration *without* energy recovery.	of the total arisings from the Scheme is expected to be diverted from landfill, and this exceeds the Directive aim of 70% by 2020.

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 **(Ref 15.3)**	The Regulations provide a definition of controlled waste and classify waste as household, industrial or commercial waste. The Regulations allow Local Authorities to implement charges for the collection of waste from non-domestic properties.	The regulations help to define waste and give context to the assessment. The Regulations are referenced here as guidance for the Applicant, to ensure waste is accurately defined in the SWMP and MMP to be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16) and therefore managed responsibly during the development of the Scheme.
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 **(Ref 15.4)**	The legislative requirements of the EU Waste Framework Directive are transposed into UK law via these regulations. They stipulate the requirement for industry and businesses to implement the Waste Hierarchy.	The Chapter identifies opportunities to promote waste management that accords with the Waste Hierarchy. This is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Monitoring Section outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how they will

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
		be used to comply with this policy by minimising the volume of waste produced and sent for disposal, in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy.
Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 **(Ref 15.5)**	These Regulations introduce measures to control the storage, transport and disposal of hazardous waste. It provides a means to ensure that hazardous waste and any associated risks are appropriately managed. Hazardous Substances Consent would be required to store or use any of the Named Hazardous Substances or Categories of Substances at or above the controlled quantities set out in Schedule 1 of these Regulations.	The regulations give context for the management of hazardous waste during construction, and thus offering context to the assessment. This is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Monitoring Section outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed by the contractor following the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how they will be used to comply with this policy by ensuring the correct management of hazardous waste. However, as shown in Table 15.14, hazardous arisings are expected to be minimal.

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
Environmental Protection Act 1990 **(Ref 15.6)**	Outlines the requirement of the manager of a development to ensure that any excess materials or waste as a result of construction activities are recovered or disposed of without any subsequent adverse effects upon the surrounding environment.	The Chapter explains how the effective management of materials and waste during construction will occur. This is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Monitoring Section outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how it will be used to comply with this policy to ensure that any excess materials or waste are recovered and managed to minimise or eliminate adverse environmental effects.
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 **(Ref 15.7)**	Outlines the exempt facilities and waste operations to the 1990 Act. Details waste operations and the introductory provisions, conditions and functions of materials facilities, as well as the measurement and reporting requirements for materials facilities.	By giving context on permitting for waste facilities and operations. These regulations have been used to give context and help determine the significant criteria used in the Materials Chapter (paragraph 1.4.21).

Table 1.2: Summary of Policy

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
The NPS for National Networks (NPS NN)	The NPS NN re-iterates the Waste Hierarchy as a method of achieving sustainable waste management (para 5.40). It also contains guidance for the Applicant: • 5.19: that an applicant should provide *"Evidence of appropriate mitigation measures (incorporating …. use of materials) in both design and construction…. to ensure that, in relation to design and construction, the carbon footprint is not unnecessarily high."* • 5.42: that the applicant should *"set out the arrangements that are proposed for managing any waste produced"* and *"seek to minimise the volume of waste produced and the volume of waste sent for disposal"*. It also provides guidance for the decision maker regarding the consideration of proper management of on-site and off-site waste, that waste infrastructure is available and that *"adequate steps have been taken to minimise the volume of waste arisings, and of the volume of waste arisings sent to disposal, except where an alternative is the most sustainable outcome overall"* (5.43).	The Materials Chapter accords with the NPS NN and complies with the policies (therein) by promoting management of resources in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy. Evidence is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Monitoring Section of the Materials Chapter outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed in accordance with Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how they will be used to comply with this policy by minimising th e volume of waste produced and sent for disposal.
National Policy Statement for Ports (NPS for Ports)	The NPS for Ports mentions the use of the Waste Hierarchy to attain sustainable waste management, as well as providing information on dredging and disposal of waste at sea.	The Materials Chapter accords with the NPS for Ports by complying with the policies concerning the promotion of resource management in accordance with the

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
		principles of the Waste Hierarchy. Evidence is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of this chapter.
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019	The NPPF sets out policies for national construction minerals supply. It aims to facilitate the sustainable use of minerals (Chapter 17), which are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, as best use needs to be made of them to secure their long-term conservation. *"Planning policies should:* • *provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance, but not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction;* • *so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously;*	The Materials Chapter promotes the sustainable use and conservation of minerals. Evidence is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Materials Chapter considers impacts and effects on peat extraction and Mineral Safeguarding Areas in the Baseline Conditions (Section 15.5) as part of the methodology to determine significance of effects.
The Marine Policy Statement (MPS)	Section 3.5 of the MPS highlights the importance of marine aggregate and its supply to England's (and the UK) construction industry. The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a	By promoting a sustainable approach to marine resource use and management. As shown in Table 15.13 of the Materials Chapter, no known aggregates from marine resources will

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: • Promoting sustainable economic development; • Enabling the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; • Ensuring a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and • Contributing to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues.	be used on the Scheme.
Waste Management Plan for England, 2013 (Ref 15.8)	The Waste Management Plan for England provides a detailed analysis of the present state of waste management at a national level, and assesses how the objectives of the Waste Framework Directive will be effectively supported. It states that excavation, construction and demolition waste is the largest contributor to total waste generation in the UK (Waste Management Plan for England, 2013). The Waste Management Plan for England also outlines the Waste Hierarchy, which gives top priority to waste prevention, followed by preparing for reuse, the recycling, other types of	The Chapter explains how the management of materials and waste will be done in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy. This is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Monitoring Section of the Materials Chapter outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	recovery and finally disposal (e.g. landfill).	developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how they will be used to comply with this policy by minimising th e volume of waste produced and sent for disposal, in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy.
National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014 (Ref 15.9)	The National Planning Policy for Waste outlines the ambition to promote a sustainable approach to resource use and management. It sets out waste planning policies, and should be read alongside the recently revised National Planning Policy Framework; the National Waste Management Plan for England and any relevant successor policies, guidance or documents. Policies include: • Delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving action up the Waste Hierarchy; • Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities;	The Chapter explains how a sustainable approach to resource use and management through effective mitigation. This is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Monitoring Section of the Materials Chapter outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how they will be used to comply with this policy by minimising the volume of waste produced and sent for disposal, in

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	• Helping to secure the reuse, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and • Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste. The National Planning Policy for Waste also states that when determining planning applications for non-waste development, local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, ensure that: • The likely impact of proposed, non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the Waste Hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities; • New, non-waste development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promotes good design to secure the integration of waste management facilities with the rest of the development and, in less developed areas, with the local landscape; and • The handling of waste arising from the construction and operation of development maximises	accordance with the Waste Hierarchy. The appropriate management of waste will support the policy objectives for waste infrastructure. The Monitoring Section of the Materials Chapter outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how it will be used to comply with this policy by minimising th e volume of waste produced and sent for disposal, in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy. Section 15.5 Baseline Conditions assesses the remaining landfill capacity in the region (Table 15.11) and forecasts how this is expected to change during Scheme construction phase (Plate 15.2).

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	reuse/recovery opportunities, and minimises off-site disposal.	
National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste 2013 (Ref 15.10)	This policy statement outlines the main objectives on Government Policy for hazardous waste, including: • To protect human health and the environment: there are stringent legislative controls in place to control the management of waste with hazardous properties; • Implementation of the Waste Hierarchy: This aids the production of less hazardous waste, promoting its reuse as a resource (where possible). Disposal of the waste is noted as a last resort; and • Self-sufficiency and proximity: This ensures that sufficient disposal facilities are provided across country to match expected arisings of all hazardous wastes, except those produced in very small quantities, and to enable hazardous waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations. The policy additionally outlines the key principles for the management of hazardous waste, as follows: • Principle 1: Hazardous waste should be managed as to provide the best possible environmental outcome. This is expected to be in line with the Waste Hierarchy, with the exception of when life cycle analysis suggests that the best overall environmental	This chapter explains how the objectives and principles of hazardous waste management will be adhered to. This is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Monitoring Section of the Materials Chapter outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how it will be used to comply with this policy by ensuring the correct management of hazardous waste. However, as shown in Table 15.14, hazardous arisings are expected to be minimal.

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	option would require a departure from that hierarchy; • Principle 2: Requires a reduction in reliance upon landfill, with landfill only being used where there is no alternative recovery or disposal option available; • Principle 3: This principle requires that hazardous waste is not mixed with different categories of hazardous waste or with other waste substances or materials (although co-disposal of some wastes in landfill is allowed); • Principle 4: Stipulates that organic hazardous wastes that cannot be reused, recycled or recovered should be subject to destruction using best available techniques, with energy recovery for all appropriate treatments. No hazardous organic waste should be landfilled unless the requirements of the Landfill Directive are met; and • Principle 5: The practice of relying on higher Landfill Directive waste acceptance criteria to enable some hazardous waste to continue to be landfilled must end.	
Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (Ref 15.11)	This Strategy sets out how the Government will preserve stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. The strategy also outlines the Governments aims to minimise the damage caused to the natural environment by reducing and managing	By identifying and promoting mitigation measures to avoid adverse impacts on amenity and the environment, including management of waste that accords with the Waste Hierarchy and

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	waste safely and carefully, and by tackling waste crime. It combines actions to take now with firm commitments for the coming years and gives a clear longer-term policy direction in line with the 25 Year Environment Plan (Ref 15.12).	promoting resource efficiency. This is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Monitoring Section of the Materials Chapter outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how they will be used to comply with this policy by minimising th e volume of waste produced and sent for disposal, in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy.
The Norfolk Mineral and Waste Local Development Framework 2010-2026 (Ref 15.13)	The purpose of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework is to plan for mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities in the most sustainable way that minimises adverse impacts on amenity and the environment. The principal aims of the Minerals Policy (CS1 & CS2) are to: • Manage and safeguard mineral resources to meet current and future needs through the development of Mineral Safeguarding Areas. This includes protecting minerals of economic importance from	The Chapter identifies mitigation measures to avoid adverse impacts on amenity and the environment, including management of waste that accords with the Waste Hierarchy. Evidence is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter.

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development, and considering the feasibility of mineral extraction proper to non-mineral development (subject to certain assessment criteria). • Assess proposals for non-energy mineral extraction both individually and cumulatively in terms of their contribution to national and regional guidelines and social, environmental and economic impacts. The principal aims of the Waste Policy (CS3 – CS16) are to encourage action in the highest tiers of the Waste Hierarchy. This will be achieved through: • Assessing proposals for waste management facilities in regard to location criteria, such as achieving on-site waste management, expansion of existing facilities, co-location of waste facilities, situated within employment areas and using previously developed land. • Ensuring development would not have an adverse impact on the environment and human health. • Only permitting development that would result in the loss of a waste management facility where it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for that facility, or the capacity can be met elsewhere.	The Monitoring Section of the Materials Chapter outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how it will be used to comply with this policy by minimising th e volume of waste produced and sent for disposal, in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy. The Materials Chapter considers impacts on peat extraction and Mineral Safeguarding Areas in the Baseline Conditions (Section 15.5) as part of the methodology to determine significance of effects.
Great Yarmouth Local Plan	Policy CS12: Utilising natural resources • Consulting with the Mineral Planning Authority on relevant planning	This Chapter identifies mitigation measures to avoid adverse impacts on amenity and the

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
2013-2030 (Ref 15.14)	applications in those parts of the borough that have been identified as consultation areas through the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Plans to safeguard mineral resources and ensure that existing mineral operations are not prejudiced • Promoting the use of secondary and recycled aggregates in all new non-residential developments, in accordance with the Norfolk County Council Minerals and Waste Plans	environment, including management of waste that accords with the Waste Hierarchy. Evidence is set out in the Embedded Mitigation (15.7.5) and the Mitigation (15.8.14) sections of the Materials Chapter. The Monitoring Section of the Materials Chapter outlines how an MMP and SWMP will be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP (document reference 6.16), and how it will be used to comply with this policy by minimising th e volume of waste produced and sent for disposal, in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy. The Materials Chapter considers impacts on peat extraction and Mineral Safeguarding Areas in the Baseline Conditions (Section 15.5) as part of the methodology to determine significance of effects. The expected percentage of

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
		secondary and recycled aggregates to be used on the scheme in different applications has been considered in the Materials Chapter (paragraph 15.1.7) and has been compared against the regional target to help assess the significance of environmental effects.

Table 1.3: Summary of Guidance

Guidance	Summary	Chapter Reference
IAN 153/11 Guidance on the Environmental Assessment of Material Resources (Ref 15.15)	Provides a framework for the assessment of the impacts and effects associated with the use of materials in new construction, improvement and maintenance projects. The guidance outlines the consideration of material resource use and waste as part of an EIA process. Section 2.1.1 of IAN153/11 provides the following definition of materials resources: *"The materials and construction products required for the construction, improvement and maintenance of the road network. Materials resources include primary raw materials such as aggregates and minerals, and manufactured construction products. Many material resources will originate off site, purchased as construction products, and some will arise on site such as excavated soils or recycled road planings".*	The content has been interpreted and applied within the Materials Chapter and integrated into the overall approach in the Assessment Methodology section (paragraph 15.4.12).

Guidance	Summary	Chapter Reference
Highways England's Major Projects' Instructions MPI-57-052017(Rev1) (Ref 15.16);	The significance criteria used for assessing sensitivity and magnitude are based on MPI-57, but also include other information and criteria that – in the professional judgement of the author – refine and make more robust the assessment process.	The content has been interpreted and applied within the Materials Chapter and integrated into the overall approach in the Assessment Methodology section (paragraph 15.4.12).
National and Regional guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020 (Ref 15.17)	These guidelines predict likely continuing demand for aggregate, including sources from marine supplies. The guidelines also include a description of how the planning process should be taken into account, and outline arrangements for future monitoring and review. Guidelines should be used in the preparation and revision of minerals local development frameworks and regional spatial strategies. The objective of the guidelines is to inform the provision of aggregates through the planning system in the English regions and for individual mineral planning authorities. From the date of its issue the guidelines are considered a material planning consideration.	These guidelines have been used to inform the provision of aggregates through the planning system in the English regions and for individual mineral planning authorities. The guidelines have guided the significance of effects assessment in Section 15.8
Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply Systems (MASS)	This guidance includes specific references to the role of marine aggregates in the wider portfolio of supply. The key principle under this reformed Managed Aggregate Supply System is the "Local Aggregate Assessment", where each Mineral Planning Authority is expected to prepare an assessment	By assessing the sensitivity of material production, stocks and supplies, in relation to construction resources (including aggregate) in Table 15-8 of the Materials Chapter.

Guidance	Summary	Chapter Reference
	of the demand for and supply of aggregates, covering: • A forecast of the demand for aggregates based on the average of 10-years sales data and other relevant local information; • An analysis of all aggregate supply options, as indicated by landbanks, mineral plan allocations and capacity data e.g. marine licences for marine aggregate extraction and the potential throughputs from wharves. This analysis should be informed by planning information, the aggregate industry and other bodies such as local enterprise partnerships; and • An assessment of the balance between demand and supply, and the economic and environmental opportunities and constraints that might influence the situation. It should conclude if there is a shortage or a surplus of supply and, if the former, how this is being addressed.	

2 References

Ref 15.1: European Commission (2008) The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Ref 15.2: Defra (2011) Guidance on the Waste Hierarchy.

Ref 15.3: HM Government (2012) The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012.

Ref 15.4: HM Government (2011) The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

Ref 15.5: HM Government (2005) Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

Ref 15.6: HM Government (1990) The Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Ref 15.7: HM Government (2016) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

Ref 15.8: Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England.

Ref 15.9: DCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste.

Ref 15.10: Defra (2013) National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste.

Ref 15.11: Defra (2018), Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England.

Ref 15.12: Defra (2018), A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment.

Ref 0.13: Norfolk County Council (2011) Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies. Development Plan Document 2010-2026.

Ref 15.14: Great Yarmouth Borough Council (2015) Great Yarmouth Local Plan: Core Strategy 2013-2030.

Ref 15.15: Highways Agency (2011) Interim Advice Note (IAN) 153/11 – Guidance on the Environmental Assessment of Material Resources.

Ref 15.16: Highways England (2018) Major Projects' Instructions MPI-57-052017 (Rev1).

Ref 15.17: Communities and Local Government (2009) The National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020.

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Application for Development Consent Order

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1 Material Application **1**

Tables

Table 1.1: Material Application 1

1 Material Application

1.1.1 Table 1.1 shows a detailed breakdown of the material application for the Scheme. WRAP[1] conversion factors have been used to convert information from cubic metres to tonnes.

Table 1.1: Material Application

Input Materials	Indicative Quantity (tonnes unless otherwise stated)	Likely Source
Structural (concrete)	12,500	Local source, ~ 40km
ST1 - ST4 (concrete)	2,500	Local source, ~ 40km
Re-inforcement (steel)	1,250	<250km from the Application Site
Piles - AZ50 (steel)	1,100	Unknown
Piles - tubes (steel)	1,100	Unknown
Reinforced earth (topsoil)	400	UK
Precast piles (pre-cast concrete)	8,250	UK
Bascule superstructure - back leaves (steel)	650	UK
Bascule superstructure - front leaves (steel)	500	UK
6I/6J (aggregate)	7,500	Majority sourced from international quarries.
6A (aggregate)	16,000	Majority sourced from international quarries.
1A (aggregate)	30,000	Majority sourced from international quarries.
Capping (aggregate)	10,000	Majority sourced from international quarries.
Sub-base (aggregate)	20,000	Majority sourced from international quarries.

[1] Waste and Resources Action Programme, 2010, Waste Recording and Reporting.

Input Materials	Indicative Quantity (tonnes unless otherwise stated)	Likely Source
Blacktop (asphalt)	17,250	Local source, ~ 40km.
Top Waling / Graming - each (steel)	40	Assumed Ipswich, <100 km the Application Site.
Fenders (rubber)	40	Unknown.
Drainage concrete	90	Source assumed to be <250km from Application Site.
Drainage plastic	20	Source assumed to be 210km from Application Site.
Drainage ductile	0.5	Source assumed to be <230km from Application Site.
Vehicle restraint systems (steel)	90	Source assumed to be <250km from Application Site.
Kerbing (concrete)	240	Source assumed to be <310km from Application Site.
Timber (e.g. formwork)	110	Source assumed to be <40km from Application Site.
Packaging	170	Source unknown.

Great Yarmouth Third River Crossing

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Document 6.2: Environmental Statement Volume II: Technical Appendix 15C: Waste Arisings

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1 Waste Arisings **1**

Tables

Table 1.1: Waste Arisings 1

1 Waste Arisings

1.1.1 Table 1.1 shows a more detailed breakdown of source of the waste (e.g. from demolition of structures).

Table 1.1: Waste Arisings

Arisings and Waste	Quantity (tonnes unless otherwise stated)	Primary Disposal Route	Comments	Likely Disposal Destination	Approximate Distance from Scheme (km)
Brick rubble (Demolition)	2,600	Reuse	95% diversion from landfill	Waste transfer station in Great Yarmouth.	<10
Timber (Demolition)	100	Reuse	95% diversion from landfill	Waste transfer station in Great Yarmouth.	<10
Glass and miscellaneous (Demolition)	1,300	Reuse	95% diversion from landfill	Waste transfer station in Great Yarmouth.	<10
Piles (Demolition) (Steel)	40	Recycle	100% diversion from landfill	Waste transfer station in Great Yarmouth.	<10
Steel tie rods (Demolition)	10	Recycle	100% diversion from landfill	Waste transfer station in Great Yarmouth.	<10
Topsoil (5A) (Excavation)	5,000	Recycle	98% diversion from landfill	Waste transfer station in Great Yarmouth.	<10
Other acceptable excavated earthworks	13,500	Remediation / recycle	85% diversion from landfill	Waste transfer station in Great Yarmouth.	<10

Arisings and Waste	Quantity (tonnes unless otherwise stated)	Primary Disposal Route	Comments	Likely Disposal Destination	Approximate Distance from Scheme (km)
(Excavation)					
Broken out surfacing (U1A) e.g. road paving and footways (Excavation)	5,500	Re-use / recycle	85% diversion from landfill	Waste transfer station in Great Yarmouth.	<10
Broken out Concrete (U1A) (Excavation)	3,500	Recycle	95% diversion from landfill	Waste transfer station in Great Yarmouth.	<10
Excavated material from dewatered cofferdam (Excavation)	4,500	Landfill	0% diversion from landfill	Local or regional landfill site.	~260
Hazardous materials	30	Landfill	0% diversion from landfill	Any contaminated materials are likely to be removed to a waste facility in Peterborough.	260
Contaminated land	Unknown Quantity	Landfill	0% diversion from landfill	Any contaminated materials are likely to be removed to a waste facility in Peterborough.	260
Construction waste (surplus materials) (Construction)	6,460	Recycle	95% diversion from landfill	Waste transfer station in Great Yarmouth.	<10