





## Aggregates planning scheme



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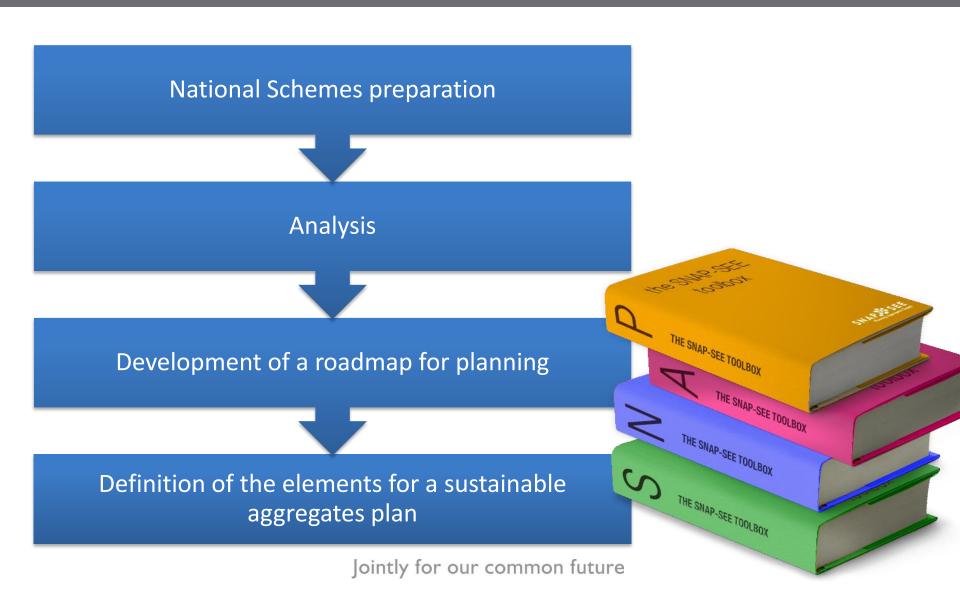








#### Approach

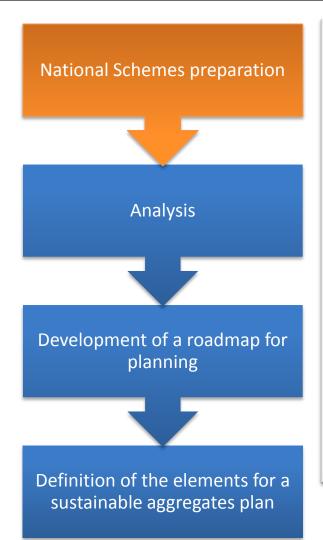


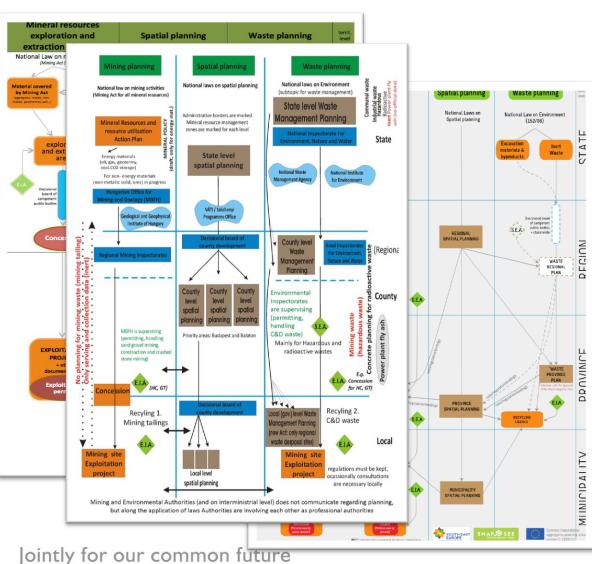


# SNAP SEE Planning Aggregates Supply



#### Scheme collection





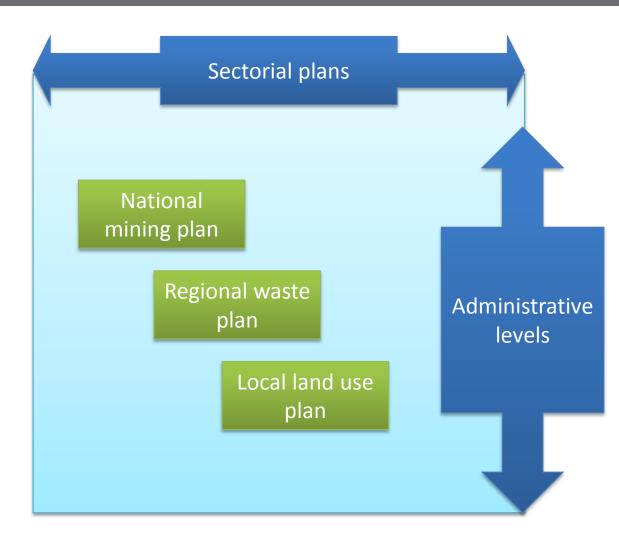






#### Structure of the collected schemes



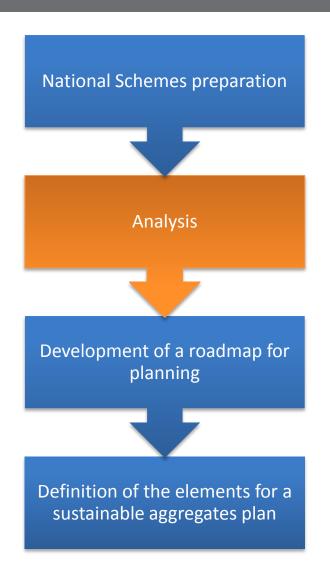


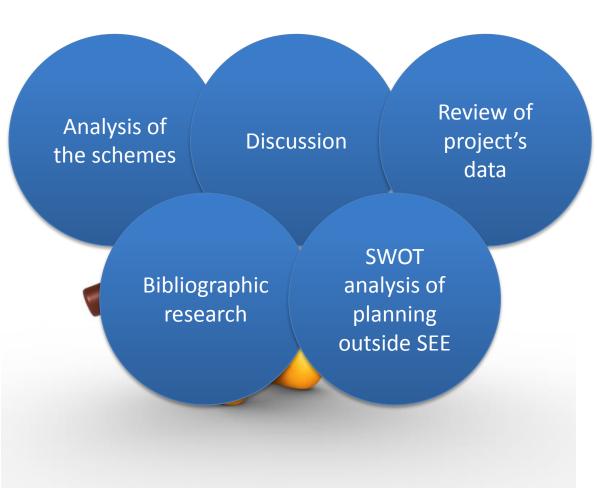






#### Analysis of planning in SEE





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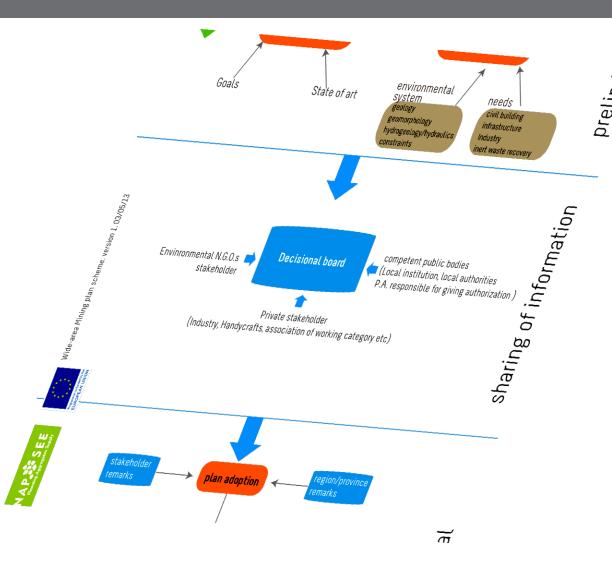






#### Roadmap for planning











National Schemes preparation Analysis Development of a roadmap for Definition of the elements for a sustainable aggregates plan

#### Step 1

- Role of the entity in charge for plan development
- Goals
- Strengths & Weaknesses evaluation

Step 2

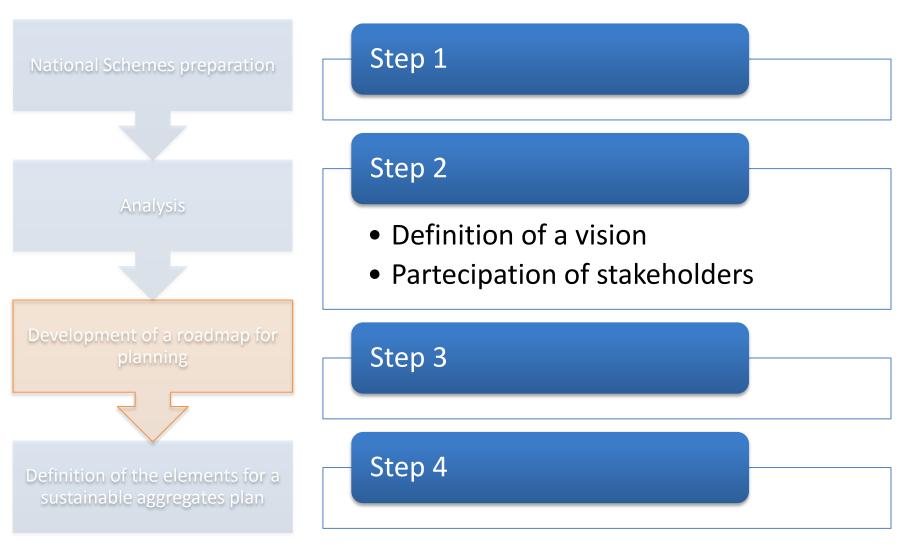
Step 3

Step 4













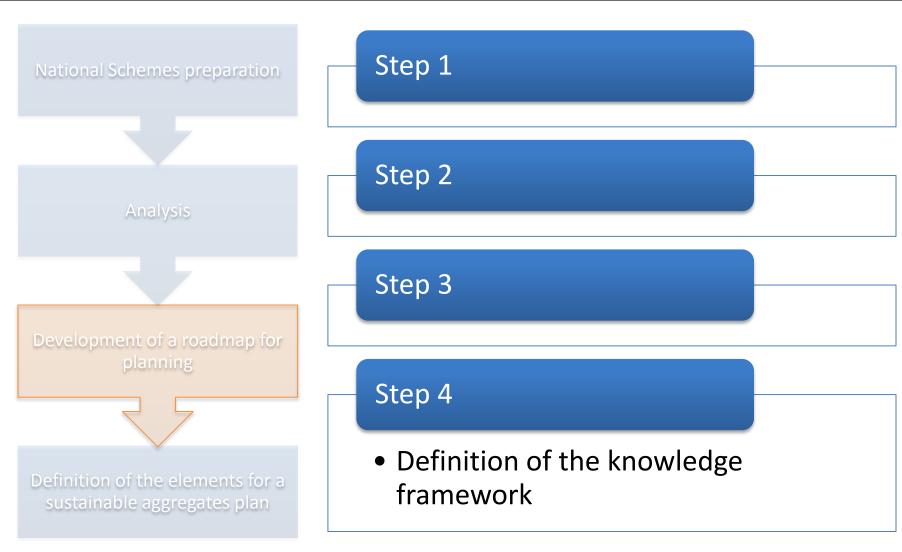








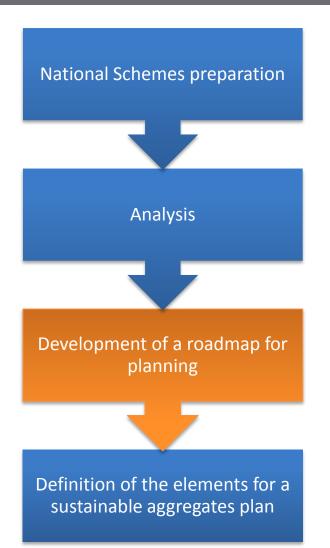












- Presentation of a hierarchy of goals
- Sharing of information
- Stakeholder education
- Iterative process in order to solve conflicts

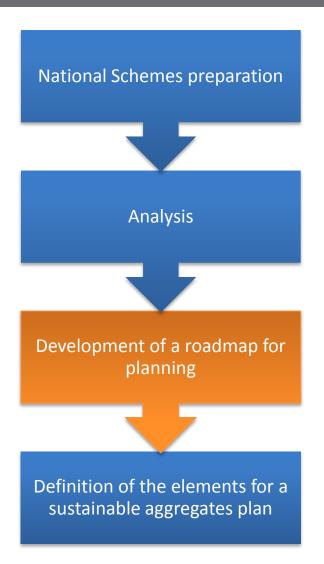


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- Review of suggestions
- Detail interaction between national/regional/municipality level planning
- Directions for monitoring
- Approval









#### Requirements for plan effectiveness



If not already stated by law, the plan should:

- Establish the need of a (national) plan for aggregate resources;
- Establish the need to integrate the aggregate plan into a more general land use plan;
- Coordinate the aggregate plan with waste management plan;
- Establish the ownership of primary aggregates.







#### Requirements for plan effectiveness

#### **Example text module 1:**

The original ownership of the primary aggregate resources belongs to the local government (state, regions, provinces, counties, municipalities). Private actors can concur through public procurement in order to be granted of the license to excavate in the identified area.

#### Example text module 2:

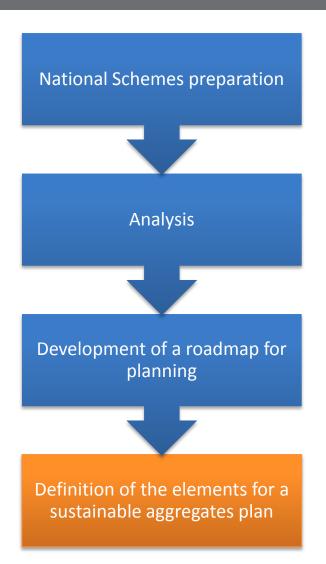
The original ownership of the primary aggregate resources belongs to the landowner since the primary aggregates are classified as quarry material. In order to permit the extraction of primary aggregates, the owner should require a specific authorization, in order to balance production needs with environmental needs. This requirement applies both in the case of landowners who wish to extract personally some material from the future quarry or in the case of an area rented to a third part for resources exploitation.







#### Elements of a sustainable plan (1/2)



- 1. An internal coherence with the principles agreed at a European level, in order to assure a progressive homogenization of the whole region;
- 2. The quantification of the needs of different materials in the long period (ideally more than ten years);
- 3. An identification of the optimal areas for aggregate extraction and protection;
- 4. An identification of alternative sources, estimation of their contribution to reduce natural resources consumption and their location in order to reduce transportation costs and impacts;
- The definition of criteria and guidelines for the location of mining areas of municipal significance;
- 6. An assurance on the competitiveness of the aggregates industry;







#### Elements of a sustainable plan (2/2)



- 7. The criteria and methods for cultivation of BATs (Best Available Technologies), the final restoration of newly permitted quarries and for the restoration of abandoned quarries;
- The criteria for the post-close utilization of quarrying land, including where possible, restoration to natural and/or public use;
- 9. The establishment of a coordination system between permitting authorities and land use planning management;
- 10. The establishment of efficient and effective permitting procedures;
- 11. A study of environmental balance that verifies the environmental compatibility of mining on the basis of current legislation.







#### Thank you for your attention!

We wish to thank also all the people involved in the preparation of the Aggregates Planning Scheme Handbook:

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