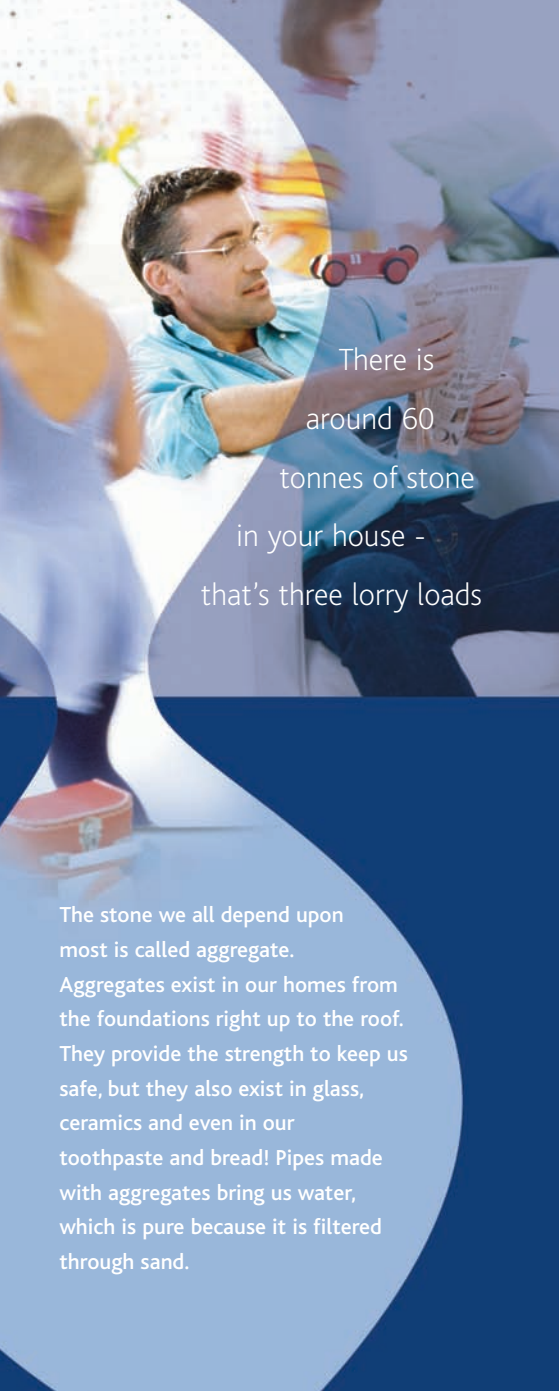


Ever since
time began, we
have depended
on **stone**

QUARRY
PRODUCTS
ASSOCIATION

Today,
we need
it **as much**
as ever



A man with glasses and a light blue shirt is sitting on a white sofa, reading a newspaper. A red toy car is on the sofa next to him. In the background, a woman in a purple top is partially visible. The scene is set in a bright, modern living room with a white wall and a vase of flowers. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent blue shape.

There is
around 60
tonnes of stone
in your house -
that's three lorry loads

The stone we all depend upon most is called aggregate. Aggregates exist in our homes from the foundations right up to the roof. They provide the strength to keep us safe, but they also exist in glass, ceramics and even in our toothpaste and bread! Pipes made with aggregates bring us water, which is pure because it is filtered through sand.



Stone touches
our lives not
just at home, but
throughout our day

It supports us as we work, rest and play. It makes possible the hospitals that keep us healthy, the schools that give us education, the workplaces that enable us to earn a living and the leisure facilities where we enjoy ourselves.



Aggregates
consist of
either
crushed
rock
or sand
and gravel



These two main types of aggregate quarry are very different but involve the same basic process of digging the material from the ground, crushing it (if it's rock) and sorting it into different sizes to suit customers' needs.



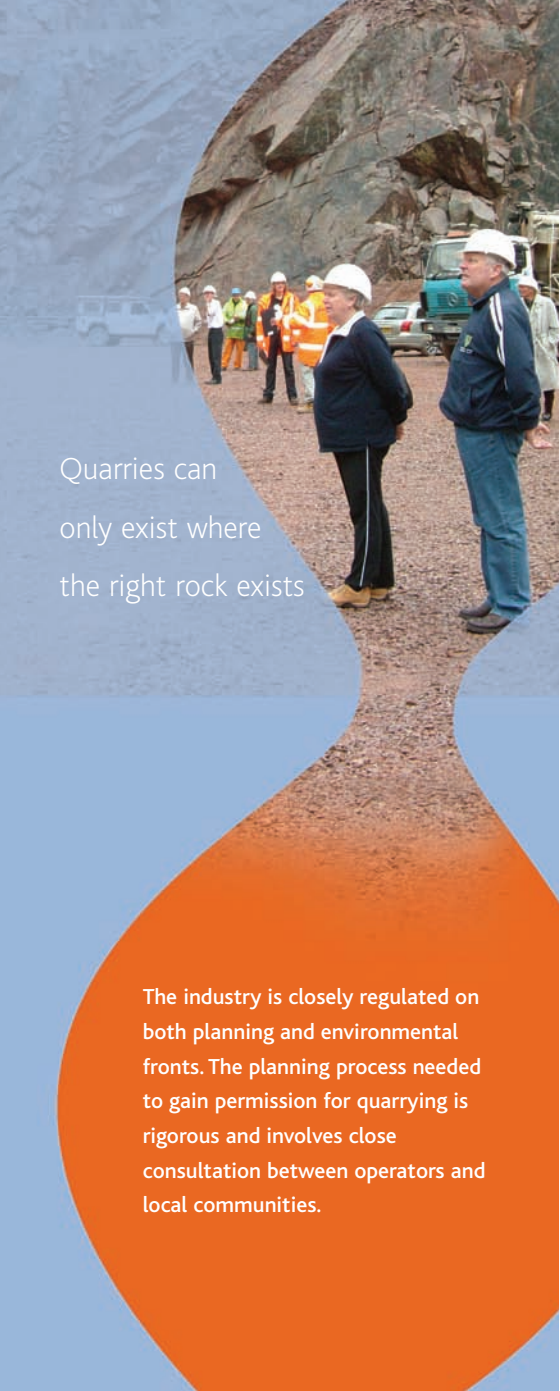
From
aggregate,
we make
two of life's
other essentials -
ready-mixed concrete
and asphalt for our roads

After water, ready-mixed concrete is the world's most universal commodity. Asphalt is carefully designed to maximise skid-resistance and keep us safe. The road structure beneath the surface is also made from aggregates.




Stone comes
not just
from
quarries
on land,
but also
from the
seabed and
through recycling

Less than one per cent of Britain's seabed is licensed for dredging but it gives us around 22 million tonnes of sand and gravel. Nearly a quarter of the aggregates we use today are recycled from demolition sites or involve secondary use of wastes from mining or industrial processes. Britain leads Europe in using recycled aggregates.



Quarries can
only exist where
the right rock exists

The industry is closely regulated on both planning and environmental fronts. The planning process needed to gain permission for quarrying is rigorous and involves close consultation between operators and local communities.



Land used for
quarrying is
borrowed.

Having given
us the materials
we all need, it will
be returned

Restoration is often progressive and may offer a one-off opportunity for change. Some of Britain's best nature reserves were created by quarrying. The industry makes a big contribution to both biodiversity and geodiversity.

Quick facts

- There are over 1,300 quarries in GB
- They are supported by a fleet of 25 aggregate dredgers
- Quarries and dredgers produce around 210 million tonnes of primary aggregates each year
- A further 67 million tonnes comes from recycled and secondary aggregates
- The industry plants over 200,000 trees in a typical year
- Around 80 per cent of aggregates are used within 30 miles of a quarry
- The industry employs 38,000 people directly and a further 50,000 indirectly
- It restores twice as much land as it prepares for new quarrying.

The future

- 200,000 new homes per year required
- £5 billion spend on affordable housing by 2008
- £65 billion spend on shops, offices and leisure by 2010
- 650 new schools by 2014
- 100 new hospitals by 2010
- 88 schemes in national road programme
- 5,000 miles of new rail track by 2010
- 14,000 miles of new water mains by 2010
- Nine new venues for the 2012 Olympics, creating 12,000 new jobs.



Just
imagine

**a world
without
quarries**



Providing Essential Materials for Britain

The trade association for companies involved in supplying crushed rock and sand and gravel from land and marine sources, asphalt and flexible paving, ready-mixed concrete, silica sand, agricultural lime, industrial lime, mortar, slag, recycled materials and construction and quarrying plant

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Chlorine-free board made from 40 per cent post-consumer waste and 60 per cent fibre from sustainable forests.

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