

DERBYSHIRE AND DERBY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Spring 2018 Consultation

CHAPTER 6

6.1 Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

December 2017

Introduction

- 6.1.1 Whilst the resource of minerals that are present in the UK may be enormous, they are a finite resource and our continued use of those minerals can only progress towards their ultimate depletion. Modern society relies heavily on the continued availability and use of certain minerals to support our economy and our way of life. In order to ensure we continue to have access to the benefits those minerals provide we need to use and re-use minerals in a prudent and sustainable manner. This is an important message of national planning policy as expressed in the National Planning Policy Framework and other related statements. The NPPF also refers to the need to ensure that mineral extraction developments are designed and operated in an efficient manner, maximising the volume of mineral extracted whilst balancing this with the need to minimise the impact on the environment and local communities.
- 6.1.2 On a related theme, international and national policy seeks to reduce the amount of waste that is produced and to obtain the maximum use and benefit from the waste that is generated. This applies to mineral developments whereby the volume of waste material generated at extraction sites is minimised by efficient practices and by making the maximum use and re-use of the extracted minerals wherever possible.
- 6.1.3 The use of minerals for aggregate purposes in construction projects is an important element in the delivery of the buildings and infrastructure that support our way of life. The delivery of these buildings and infrastructure requires the use of substantial volumes of aggregate minerals and the re-use of such minerals can play an important role in reducing the amount of newly excavated mineral that has to be extracted and an important contribution to securing sustainable mineral development. This can be achieved by maximising the use of secondary and recycled aggregates.
- 6.1.4 Whilst the production of secondary and recycled aggregates involves the use and re-use of minerals, it involves minerals that have previously been used for another purpose and which may have been discarded as waste. This issue is therefore relevant to both the emerging Minerals Local Plan and the emerging Waste Local Plan and will be reflected in the content of both plans and the policies they contain.

Vision and Objectives

6.1.5 The Vision will help to define the direction of the Plan by stating where we want to be in terms of mineral development by the end of the Plan period. It will set out what the Plan area will be like in terms of mineral development in 2030 if the policies and proposals of the Plan have been delivered successfully over the Plan period. The Objectives will set out how the Vision will be delivered and implemented. Further information can be found in Chapter 3.

6.1.6 The policies in this chapter will seek to help deliver the following objectives of the Plan.

Objective 1 - Ensuring a Steady and Adequate Supply of Minerals

Objective 2 - Delivering Sustainable Minerals Development

Objective 4 - Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Facilities

Objective 5 – Minimising Impacts on Communities

Objective 6 - Protecting the Natural and Built Environment

Objective 7 – Protecting the Peak District National Park

What are Secondary and Recycled Aggregates?

6.1.7 In minerals terms, aggregates are 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 and sand and gravel quarries (known as primary minerals). Secondary and recycled aggregates are alternative forms of aggregate materials, derived from sources other than the direct excavation of primary mineral resources. The terms secondary and recycled aggregates are often regarded as interchangeable but there is a distinct difference between the two.

Secondary Aggregates

6.1.8 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

6.1.9 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

6.1.10 The uses of secondary and recycled aggregate materials are many and varied but 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 as processing techniques improve. 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 products.

6.1.11 Under the appropriate European Standards for Aggregates 2004, 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 purpose. Further information about secondary and recycled aggregates and how they are produced can be found in the following Paper:

Towards a Minerals Local Plan – Spring 2018 Consultation

Background Paper: Secondary and Recycled Aggregates,

December 2017

National and Local Policy Considerations

6.1.12 There are no specific national policies relating to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates but the issues involved do feature in several European Union and national Government policy statements.

6.1.13 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 Construction, 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. Whilst the legislative role of such policy statements following the withdrawal of the UK from the European Union are as yet unclear, the philosophy advanced by this Directive are already enshrined in national legislation and guidance and these will continue to influence the emerging local plans.

National Planning Policy Framework

6.1.14 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 maximising the re-use 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

6.1.15 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, followed by seeking to obtain as much benefit from the waste that is generated by re-use and recycling, rather than disposal by landfill.

6.1.16 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.

6.1.17 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. Further information about the development and outcome of the Local Aggregate Assessment for Derbyshire and Derby can be found in the following document.

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Spring 2018 Consultation
Background Paper: Sand and Gravel, December 2017**

Waste Management Plan for England, December 2013

6.1.18 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.

6.1.19 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

6.1.20 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 provide 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 systems that 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 primary aggregate.

Waste Resources Action Programme Quality Protocol

- 6.1.21 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.
- 6.1.22 Concerns by the building industry about the specification of alternate 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 of an appropriate quality and which 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

- 6.1.23 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 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

6.1.24 The Plan took account of 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. As this document was subsequently deleted by Government, the issue will need to be re-assessed for inclusion in the emerging Plans.

Production and Facilities in Derbyshire

6.1.25 In order to develop the approach of the new Plans to the provision for secondary and recycled aggregates it is necessary to explore the current situation in terms of the facilities that are available within the Plan area to produce these alternative resources and to quantify the amount of alternative resources that they generate. Unfortunately it is not currently possible to obtain wholly complete and 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 main types of facilities:

- Secondary aggregate production at quarries using mineral not suitable for other purposes. Limestone, gritstone and sandstone quarries in the area are noted for the high grade quality of mineral they offer (used for specialist purposes) but are also important sources of secondary aggregates as such quarries often contain bands of lower grade materials. Vein minerals such as fluorspar and barytes are high-value specialist minerals but are often contained in narrow bands within host limestone and this secondary mineral is used for aggregate purposes.
- Secondary aggregate production at stand-alone facilities receiving material from other industrial processes such as slag from furnaces and incinerators or previously discarded mineral disposed in old spoil tips. Some of the discarded mineral in old tips is now capable of economic use and represents a readily

available source of material. These extraction operations may be undertaken as part of a wider reclamation scheme providing additional benefits to the area.

- Recycled aggregate produced at dedicated waste management sites processing construction and demolition wastes. The number of small but important waste recycling facilities in the Plan area has increased significantly over the last 20 years and many now incorporate equipment to process construction and demolition wastes into various grades for use as alternative aggregate. These facilities are normally located on older industrial estates where there are fewer sensitive receptors.
- Recycled aggregate produced on a temporary basis at demolition sites. By definition, the number of such sites will vary in line with the volume of redevelopment work taking place at any one time. The location of demolition sites relative to other developments sensitive to the processing operations involved will affect the production of recycled aggregate from such sources.

6.1.26 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 by the construction industry and the variation in the amount that is 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 almost 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 2008.

6.1.27 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. The 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.

Impacts of Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Production

- 6.1.28 In order that the emerging Minerals and Waste Local Plans can meet their objectives of delivering a steady and adequate supply of minerals and waste management sites and facilities to manage the volume of waste arising in the area whilst also protecting the environment, local communities and the local economy, it is necessary to examine the potential impacts of secondary and recycled aggregate production.
- 6.1.29 The potential impacts of secondary and recycled aggregates will vary considerably in accordance with the nature of the different forms of production and the locations where they are undertaken. There are however, many broad impact issues that are common to all production processes wherever they occur, particularly for those involving similar plant and machinery in the production process. These relate to the visual appearance of the site and operations, the risk of contamination, processing impacts (noise and dust) and transport issues.
- 6.1.30 Potential impacts could arise from where and how the raw material is obtained, although in many cases they are materials which are ancillary to the other, main activities at the source site. Materials sourced from quarries are normally minerals 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 however would involve new and additional

engineering works at sites that may have been 'dormant' for many years and could result in 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.

6.1.31 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. These mounds could impact on the visual amenity of an area if not controlled by appropriate planning conditions. In practice, many of the existing sites in the Plan area are located on older industrial estates where the potential impact is mitigated by the surrounding developments.

6.1.32 The production of secondary aggregates at existing quarries may be less visually intrusive where the operation is subsidiary to the extraction works and appears as an integral part of the overall quarry complex. The inappropriate location of these operations could 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.

6.1.33 The raw materials used in the production of both secondary and recycled aggregates are often hard substances (limestone, concrete and brick rubble etc) and are often of a size which requires breaking down to achieve the consistent, smaller fraction to meet re-use specifications. The processing activity 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 by the deployment of other on-site management measures, but some noise and dust emissions are inevitable. In addition, the tone and pitch of the noise created by the crushing and screening equipment are potential elements of noise nuisance. These

tonal issues can give rise to nuisance even where the overall noise levels were within regulatory 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.

6.1.34 The raw materials are normally bulky and heavy and require the use of large, heavy goods vehicles to transport them from source to processing location and then onwards to final destination for re-use. 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 re-used 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. Due to the high transport costs involved however, the transport distance for most materials is relatively restricted.

6.1.35 Some of the raw materials used to make secondary aggregates would normally be classified as inert waste, although other sources, such as from previous disposal sites (colliery tips or other industrial tips) and ash from incineration processes could contain contaminated materials. Raw materials sourced from construction and demolition waste streams could also 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 sensitive receptors.

Other Issues

6.1.36 In addition to potential environmental impacts there are other challenges that can affect the level of production and use of secondary and recycled aggregates, irrespective of the support in principle for their use over virgin materials.

Technical Issues

6.1.37 Whilst production methodologies have expanded and the capacity for generating secondary and recycled aggregates has increased, usage will only increase correspondingly if the resultant products are capable of being used for specific purposes and this requires the production of materials that consistently conforming to specific standards. It is recognised that the wider implementation of the WRAP Quality Protocol first introduced in 2004 has improved the credibility of recycled aggregates but further effort is required to instil confidence with the products across the full range of private and local authority customers. Prior to the introduction of the Quality Protocol, the lack of recognised and adequate technical specifications and control had previously inhibited the wider acceptability and use of recycled materials.

Economic Issues

6.1.38 The continued and extended use of secondary and recycled aggregates will be influenced by economics. The price of such materials will have to remain competitive against primary products but it is recognised that this is influenced by a number of factors. The unit price of the raw material for alternative aggregates may be advantageous, especially where the material would otherwise be a waste requiring disposal. The cost of processing, however, could be higher where the quality is not consistent and contains contaminants requiring removal. Transport costs are a substantial element of the equation and significant increases could make alternative aggregates prohibitively expensive.

Consultations undertaken and Comments Received

6.1.39 The development of the new Minerals Local Plan has included a series of consultations to ascertain the views of relevant local authorities, organisations and bodies with an interest in mineral development and the potential implications of mineral development and the people of Derbyshire and their representatives. These views, where appropriate, have been taken on board in the ongoing development of the new Minerals Plan.

Stakeholder Workshops 2009

- 6.1.40 In July 2009, Derbyshire County and Derby City Councils held a workshop for key stakeholders. This helped to identify the key issues and themes that people thought the new Minerals and Waste Local Plans should address and sought the input of stakeholders in developing the vision and objectives for the respective Plans. The outcomes of the workshop were published on the Council's website and in a newsletter that was circulated to stakeholders.
- 6.1.41 These comments were taken into account in the preparation of the Issues and Options Report. Whilst the Workshops did not raise any specific issues for secondary and recycled aggregates those attending did support a reduction in the amount of waste generated, making the best use of waste wherever possible and the avoidance of waste of minerals that were extracted which support the use of such materials.

Issues and Options 2010

- 6.1.42 The issues identified for secondary and recycled aggregates in this exercise were under Objective E; How do we Ensure the Sustainable Use of Minerals? The two issues identified were; Issue 13, 'Safeguarding sites for recycled aggregates' and Issue 14, 'Reworking spoil tips for secondary aggregates'. The suggested approach for Issue 13 was that the safeguarding and finding of individual sites suitable for the recycling, reprocessing and transfer of materials including construction and demolition wastes was a strategic matter and should be addressed by policies in the new Plans. For Issue 14 the two options were to have a criterion based policy relating to the reworking of spoil tips for secondary aggregates or to seek to identify specific sites where the products can be worked.
- 6.1.43 Of the respondents who answered these questions, 87% indicated support for the suggested approach to issue 13 and for Issue 14, 80% of respondents were in favour of using a criterion based policy rather than identifying specific spoil tip sites.

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- 6.1.44 The draft proposals set out in the Issues and Options exercise were prepared prior to the introduction of significant changes in international and national planning policy, notably the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework. Other emerging local policies and strategies and new evidence base were also considered to be important factors that should be taken into account in the formulation of the vision, objectives and policies for the new Plan, including the approach of the Plan to the provision for secondary and recycled aggregates.
- 6.1.45 The issue of secondary and recycled aggregates was not included in this part of the consultation exercise and was delayed until the consultation exercise for the emerging Waste Local Plan was more advanced. It was considered that the relevance of the issue to both Plans was such that consultation would be more appropriate at that stage. A full account of the representations made on other aspects of the Plan and considered responses can be found in the following document:

Towards a Minerals Local Plan: Spring 2018 Consultation
Report of Representations, December 2017

Duty to Cooperate

- 6.1.46 The provision for secondary and recycled aggregates is inextricably linked to the overall provision for aggregates from both crushed rock and sand and gravel. In order to obtain as much relevant information as possible about existing facilities for the production of alternative aggregates, the actual scale of production, and how this affects the need to make provision for new aggregate resources Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council engaged in meetings and discussions with relevant authorities and mineral companies. We also corresponded with organisations and individuals with relevant knowledge and experience of aggregate minerals to develop our evidence base for the 2015/2016 Consultation exercise and for developing the emerging approach set out below.

Sustainability Appraisal

6.1.47 The Sustainability Appraisal process is a way of testing the impact of the Plan against a series of Sustainability Objectives. Where the process recommends improvements to the Plan these will be incorporated. A sustainability appraisal was undertaken on all the Papers that constituted the Towards a Minerals Local Plan Rolling consultation 2014-2017. A paper covering secondary and recycled aggregates was not included in this consultation, being deferred until the Waste Local Plan had reached a certain stage. As a result, the sustainability appraisal did not report on this issue at this stage.

The Proposed Approach

6.1.48 At this stage, it is acknowledged that there is no recent input from stakeholders on the issues to be addressed in the emerging local plans but it is widely accepted that there is support for the use of alternative aggregates in principle in preference to primary resources. Consultation on this topic had been deferred until the emerging Waste Local Plan reached a certain stage but the development of the emerging Minerals Plan is more advanced and it is considered appropriate for this stage of the process to set out a proposed draft approach (and policy) as part of this consultation exercise.

6.1.49 From the review above, it is evident that the current adopted local plans do not provide for a comprehensive policy coverage for the provision of secondary and recycled aggregates. The relevant policy in the adopted Waste Local Plan was deleted upon the adoption of the Regional Plan for the East Midlands but that plan has been deleted entirely. The relevant policy in the Minerals Local Plan sets out the conditions where proposals for the production of secondary aggregates from mineral wastes and other low-grade resources but this may be considered to be insufficiently comprehensive in terms of other means of producing alternative aggregates and also not as pro-actively positive towards their production in place of new resources.

6.1.50 It is intended that the Plan will support the increased use of secondary and recycled aggregates wherever practicable and appropriate as part of the overall objective of

delivering sustainable minerals development and this support is expressed in policies SMP1 General Principles and SMP2 Economic, Social and Environmental Principles for Mineral Development in Derbyshire and Derby. This will be supplemented by a policy setting out criteria for development proposals for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates.

Policy MS0: Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

Proposals for facilities for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates (where planning permission is required) will be granted where the applicant has demonstrated that the development would not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment and local communities in accordance with the criteria set out in the Development Management policies of the Minerals Local Plan.

In assessing the suitability of sites, preference will be given to the following locations and sites:

- On industrial estates or sites with planning permission for new industrial and storage development or is allocated for such uses in a local plan;
- On previously developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry land;
- At active quarries;
- At active landfill sites or other appropriate waste management sites; and
- On demolition and redevelopment sites where the use is for a temporary duration related to the approved redevelopment works.

Do you have any comments on the approach to ensuring the supply of secondary and recycled aggregate, as set out in this Chapter?