

DERBYSHIRE AND DERBY MINERALS LOCAL PLAN

**Towards a Minerals Local Plan:
Winter 2021/2022 Consultation
Proposed Draft Plan**

**Background Paper
Recycled and Secondary
Aggregates**

December 2021

Contents

- 1 Introduction and Background
- 2 What are Recycled and Secondary Aggregates?
- 3 Production Facilities
- 4 Production Facilities in the Plan area
- 5 National and Local Policy Considerations
- 6 Production
- 7 Alternative Aggregates and Sustainability Issues
- 8 Impacts of Recycled and Secondary Aggregate Production
- 9 Site Selection Criteria and other Environmental Considerations
- 10 Responsibility for the Determination of Proposals

1 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 This is one of a series of papers providing background information to accompany the preparation of the new Minerals Local Plan. The new Plan will include strategies and policies concerning the production of minerals including recycled and secondary aggregates. This paper identifies the nature of secondary and recycled aggregates and explains the differences between the two forms of alternative aggregates. It provides information about the materials that are used to create these aggregates and about the facilities where they are made. It also summarises the potential environmental impacts involved in the sourcing of the materials and the treatment and manufacturing processes which are involved. It investigates the national and local policy context for recycled and secondary aggregates; it identifies the criteria that would help determine the choice of new production sites and the division of responsibilities between the minerals/waste planning authorities and those of the local planning authorities (district and borough councils in the Plan area).
- 1.2 Whilst the production of recycled and secondary 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.

2 What are Recycled and Secondary Aggregates?

- 2.1 In minerals terms, aggregates describes 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, sandstone or sand and gravel quarries. Recycled and secondary aggregates are alternative forms aggregate materials, derived from sources other than the direct excavation of

primary mineral resources. The terms recycled and secondary aggregates are often regarded as interchangeable but there is a distinct difference between the two.

Recycled Aggregates

- 2.2 Recycled aggregates are produced from materials sourced from the processing of inert materials previously used in construction e.g. construction and demolition wastes. The waste streams can include concrete, bricks, glass, asphalt (road planings removed 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 but like primary aggregates they are required to meet national specifications.

Secondary Aggregates

- 2.3 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 bottom ash or ash from the pulverised fuel ash from coal-fired power stations.

Uses of Recycled and Secondary Aggregates

- 2.4 The uses of secondary and recycled aggregate materials are many and varied and 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 specification standards. Sandstone based aggregate is a more porous material and tends to be used as a construction fill material.

2.5 The uses to which secondary aggregates are put to are varied and include:

- colliery spoil -widely used for bulk fill;
- power station ash (pfa) - used as a cementitious addition with ready mixed concrete and as an aggregate in block manufacture;
- incineration bottom ash- used as fill material/sub base for road construction or in block manufacture
- blast furnace slag from iron and steel industries - used as aggregates and when ground to form GGBS as cementitious materials
- china clay waste - used as a mortar and in concreting sands.

3 Production Facilities

3.1 There are five main types of facilities which produce alternative aggregates.

Recycled Aggregates

3.2 There are two main types of facilities producing recycled aggregates. The more permanent ones are those based at dedicated waste recycling centres which crush and screen suitable streams of imported materials. An increasing number of temporary production facilities are also being set up at demolition sites, taking advantage of the direct availability of suitable materials. These sites use mobile equipment to process the inert wastes with the duration of the activity being limited to that of the

demolition works. The nature of this equipment and the processes involved restricts the locations where they could be deployed.

Secondary Aggregate Facilities

- 3.3 Secondary aggregates are largely produced at three types of facilities. One is at stand-alone facilities which receive materials from other industrial processes. This includes ash and slag from foundries, power stations and incinerators. Secondary aggregate can be produced at temporary sites which utilise minerals extracted from old tips associated with quarries, collieries and other industrial concerns. Secondary aggregate can also be produced at operational mineral quarries using waste derived from mineral processing although nowadays mineral operations are so sustainably managed that very little quantities of waste material are generated. The duration of any activity is dependent on the amount of suitable material which is available and, ultimately, on the life of the quarry.

4 Production Facilities in the Plan area

- 4.1 It is not currently possible to obtain 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 five types identified above.
- 4.2 The most common are the dedicated stand-alone transfer and recycling facilities where crushing and screening of appropriate wastes is undertaken on sites which receive, sort and process a range of high volume, low-value materials. Some of these sites focus entirely on this activity but most sites perform a range of other sorting and recycling operations in addition to aggregate production. During the last twenty years the number of dedicated recycling sites throughout the Plan area has increased significantly. The primary locations are in and around the main urban areas, focused on older industrial estates and other areas of

previously developed land at the lower value end of the market. Most of these facilities are relatively small-scale operations. Figure 1 shows the location of such facilities within the Plan area.

- 4.3 The other source of recycled aggregate is from demolition sites where mobile crushing and screening equipment has been used to produce aggregates from the buildings and other site materials which are being removed and used in the reconstruction works at the site. Detailed information about the number of sites where this has taken place and the volume of material produced is very difficult to obtain.
- 4.4 At the crushed rock quarries, (mainly limestone, but also sandstone and gritstone) within the Plan area there may be small quantities of processed waste material that can be used as secondary aggregate. Secondary aggregates have also been produced from materials obtained from the reworking of old, former tips associated with heavy industrial businesses. Some materials have been derived from sites where the primary activity has been to obtain more valuable materials (e.g. red shale or coal) contained in tips and which are now in demand and can be worked in an economically viable manner. Other materials have been obtained from tips which have been removed as part of wider remediation projects. The reworking of one of the tips at the former Stanton and Staveley works site to the south of Ilkeston is a recent example where the site of the tip was made available for new industrial and business uses. Similar benefits were obtained from the working and removal of the former Ireland Colliery tips to the south of Staveley.

5 National and Local Policy Considerations

European Legislation

- 5.1 The high level impetus supporting the production of alternative aggregates in England 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 Commercial, 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.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 5.2 In order to achieve sustainable development the NPPF sets out economic, social and environmental objectives which need to be pursued including the need to make prudent use of primary mineral resources and other natural resources, to ensure their long-term conservation, and to minimise the production of waste.
- 5.3 The NPPF¹ states that, “mineral planning authorities should have planning policies that 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 mineral supplies indigenously”.
- 5.4 In terms of maintaining supply it states, at paragraph 213, that “Mineral planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by:
- a) Preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment, either individually or jointly, to forecast future demand, based on a rolling average of 10 years’ sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources).”

Planning Practice Guidance, Minerals 2014

¹ National Planning Policy Framework, July 2021, Paragraph 210

- 5.5 The PPG 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 PPG also reiterates support for the Waste Hierarchy which gives priority to the reduction of waste generation and then by seeking to obtain as much benefit from the waste that is generated by reuse and recycling rather than disposal by landfill.
- 5.6 The PPG² 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 (LAAs), Aggregate Working Parties and the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group.
- 5.7 A LAA 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.

Waste Management Plan for England, December 2013

- 5.8 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

² PPG Minerals Paragraph: 060 Reference ID: 27-060-20140306 Revision date 06 03 2014

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.

5.9 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

5.10 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 identify 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 system 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 newly extracted aggregate.

Waste Resources Action Programme Quality Protocol

5.11 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 (MPRA) strategy to ensure that aggregates were more sustainable.

5.12 Concerns by the building industry about the specification of alternative 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 which was of an appropriate quality and 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 has since been reviewed; the current edition is 2013.

Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England 2018

5.13 The aims of the Strategy are to preserve the stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and move towards a circular economy. Damage to the natural environment will be minimised by reducing and managing waste safely. In particular, the use of recycled aggregates is in line with the intentions of a circular economy by retaining the aggregates in use rather than them being disposed of.

Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan, 2000

5.14 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 the 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

5.15 The Plan took account of the 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.

6 Production

6.1 The production of recycled and secondary aggregates has grown considerably from around 20 million tonnes in 1980 to consistently around 70 million tonnes in recent years. Recent figures³ suggest that 90% of all Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste is recycled as aggregates. In 2018, recycled and secondary aggregate production totalled some 71 million tonnes⁴ in Great Britain which contributed 28% of total aggregate production. A further breakdown of recycled and secondary aggregate figures is available for 2017⁵ when 90% of production was recycled aggregates and 10% secondary aggregates. An examination of this production in more detail shows the following contributions:

- 58.5 (81%) mt Recycled construction and demolition waste
- 6.1 (8.4%) mt Asphalt planings
- 3.1 (4.3%) mt Other (iron and steel slag, clay and shale, chalk, fly ash, furnace bottom ash and colliery spoil)
- 2.5 (3.8%) mt China and ball clay waste
- 1.8 (2.5%) mt Incinerator Bottom Ash

³ Mineral Products Association - From Waste to Resource 2019

⁴ Mineral Products Association - Profile of the UK Minerals Products Industry 2020

⁵ Mineral Products Association - Contribution of Recycled and Secondary Aggregates 2019

6.2 Information on recycled and secondary production in the Plan area is often inconsistent and unreliable. Most recycled aggregate is derived from construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings. The most recent estimate⁶ of these arisings indicate that approximately 3 million tonnes will be generated annually over the plan period. Assuming that the Plan area achieves a recycling rate of 90% in accordance with the national trend approximately 2.7mt of recycled aggregate will be generated annually. It is more difficult to estimate the contribution of secondary aggregates for which no figures exist. Aggregates from secondary sources within the Plan area have diminished with the demise of heavy industry e.g. steel manufacturing and coal mining which makes it particularly difficult to determine the contribution of secondary aggregates over the Plan period. The national figures indicate that of the total recycled and secondary aggregates only 10% is from secondary aggregates and therefore annual production is not likely to be substantial. The LAA⁷, using historical data, estimates that the Plan area is likely to make an annual contribution of 3mt of recycled and secondary aggregates over the Plan period but acknowledges the lack of robustness in this figure and commits to its review as part of the annual LAA preparation.

7 Alternative Aggregates and Sustainability Issues

7.1 The review of national policy above indicates that the principles of sustainable development now lie at the heart of the planning system and that these principles should underpin the preparation and production of new local plans and the implementation of the development control system. The NPPF endorses this approach and states that there should be a presumption in favour of sustainable development proposals. The NPPF seeks to stimulate appropriate economic growth which requires the use of materials and resources to provide the infrastructure

⁶ DCC & DC Towards a Statistical Basis for the Waste Local Plan 2013

⁷ DCC, DC and PDNPA LAA 2020

necessary to deliver that growth. The achievement of sustainable development therefore requires the prudent use of natural resources and the wider environment, both now and into the future. The prudent use of resources and materials will involve maximising the re-use of existing products and new products made from recycled materials wherever possible, instead of the reliance of new natural resources.

7.2 Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council have a duty to deliver a Minerals Local Plan which makes adequate provision for the supply of minerals to meet the needs of the area and which also continues to supply a defined quantity of minerals to those parts of the Country that do not have their own indigenous resources. The incorporation of sustainability objectives into the Plan, however, means that it should seek to make that provision whilst making prudent use of the mineral resources in the area and preserving their availability for the long-term. Minerals can only be worked where they are found, and they are a finite resource and therefore need to be extracted in a controlled manner to ensure that future needs can continue to be met. The prudent use of minerals can also be aided by adopting working methods and practices that reduce the amount of waste created by mineral extraction activities and by making as much use of that waste wherever possible. At mineral sites any waste from processing can be used to produce secondary aggregates.

7.3 The incorporation of sustainability objectives into the emerging Waste Local Plan means that it should not only seek to encourage a reduction in the amount of waste that is created but also to manage all waste arisings in the most sustainable way possible by maximising rates of reuse and recycling. The issue of alternative, secondary and recycled aggregates focuses attention on all these factors and is therefore of relevance to both plans. The development and extension of the existing secondary and recycled aggregates production network in Derbyshire and Derby in combination with the greater use of such materials in place

of newly extracted mineral would contribute significantly to the economic, social and environmental based sustainability objectives of both Plans.

8 Impacts of Recycled Secondary and Aggregate Production

8.1 The potential impacts of an operation are dependent on the nature and scale of the operation itself and the location where it is undertaken. The review of production facilities highlights the range of sites where secondary and recycled aggregates are made. Whilst this could also result in a wide range of potential impacts, there are many which are common to most forms of production. These relate to the visual appearance of the site and operations, the risk of contamination, processing impacts (noise and dust) and transport issues.

8.2 Potential impacts could arise from the source of the raw material which is used to make the alternative aggregate, although in many cases they are materials which are ancillary to other, main activities of the source site. Materials sourced from quarries are normally materials which have already been processed 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 principal activity and which would otherwise be classified as wastes requiring disposal. Materials sourced from old tips are also ancillary materials although some of the former tips may have been 'dormant' for many years and extraction, involving large-scale engineering operations, could result in the resumption of adverse 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.

- 8.3 This section focuses on the impacts of creating the alternative aggregate although the potential for additional impacts at source are noted.
- 8.4 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. The storage mounds could have an adverse impact on the visual amenity of an area in some circumstances due to the location and size of the mounds, the appearance of the materials involved and the sensitivity of the location. It may be possible to screen these from views from the surrounding area in some cases but at the scale required the screening devices could also be potentially visually intrusive. The production of secondary aggregates at existing quarries may be less visually intrusive where the operation appears as an integral part of the overall quarry complex but the inappropriate location of these operations could also 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.
- 8.5 The raw materials used to make secondary aggregates would normally be classified as inert waste although sources from previous disposal sites (colliery tips or other industrial tips) could contain contaminated materials. Raw materials sourced from construction and demolition waste streams could 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 the water environment or other sensitive receptors.

8.6 The raw materials (waste or otherwise) required for the creation of both secondary and recycled aggregates are normally hard substances (limestone, concrete and brick rubble etc.) and are often of a size which requires breaking down to achieve the consistent, smaller fraction for reusing. The form of processing involved 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 the deployment of other on-site management measures, but some noise and dust emissions are inevitable. In addition to the volume of noise the tone and pitch of the noise created by the crushing and screening equipment should be taken into consideration. The metal components of the plant and machinery processing hard substances such as concrete products, can give rise to noise emissions with unusual tone and pitch characteristics which could be the cause of nuisance even where the overall noise levels were within defined acceptable 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.

8.7 The raw materials are normally bulky and heavy and require the use of large lorries to transport them from source to processing location and then onwards to final destination for reuse. 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 reused 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.

9 Site Selection Criteria and other Environmental Considerations

9.1 The NPPF indicates that the protection and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment is one of the key dimensions to sustainable development. Recognition of this requirement and the range and scale of the potential adverse impacts of recycled and secondary aggregate production referred to above, combined with other operational requirements suggest a minimum range of requirements for potential recycled and secondary aggregate production sites which are listed below:

Essential Requirements

- Suitable access for delivery vehicles and plant/machinery
- Good connection to the highway network
- Adequate size for operations and storage requirements
- Suitable hard surfacing to reduce noise and dust
- Suitable water collection/drainage system to prevent contamination of the water environment
- Well screened site or ability to provide on-site screening
- Adequate space to store unsuitable materials
- Proximity to sources of waste/raw materials

Environmental Considerations

- Adequate separation distance from noise and dust sensitive receptors
- Avoidance of sites on aquifers or other important sources of water
- Avoidance of prominent sites

- Avoidance of greenfield, countryside locations without exceptional circumstances
- Avoidance of areas of high landscape value
- Avoidance of areas of ecological importance
- Avoidance of areas of high amenity value

Potentially Appropriate Sites

- At operational quarries
- At operational landfill sites
- Within permanent waste management sites
- On existing, permitted or land allocated for 'general industrial/storage' uses in a local plan
- On previously developed land
- On demolition and redevelopment sites
- At waste/spoil tips
- As part of reclamation schemes.

10 Responsibility for the Determination of Proposals

10.1 The regulations which prescribe the division of responsibilities for planning applications⁸ state that mining operations and most waste management developments are County Matters falling to the County and unitary City Councils to determine (Derby City is a unitary authority and is responsible for all planning matters in its area). The responsibility for the control of secondary aggregate production activities at quarries rests with the mineral planning authorities. Likewise, the establishment of waste transfer and recycling centres, with or without aggregate production operations, rests with waste planning authorities. The situation is not so clear for other forms of alternative aggregate

⁸ The Town and Country Planning (Prescription of County Matters) (England) Regulations 2003.

production. Some development proposals contain both waste management activities and other aspects which are normally the responsibility of the relevant district or borough council. The regulations do not prescribe how these hybrid development proposals should be classified but recent case law has provided some clarity. It has been established that developments which have a significant waste management element should be regarded as County Matters even where the primary development is normally the responsibility of the relevant district/borough council.

10.2 The use of crushing and screening equipment to process imported waste materials from demolition and redevelopment sites would normally be a County Matter. Where those operations take place at the demolition/redevelopment site the situation is not as clear, as the redevelopment proposals would be the primary planning issue and the scale of any waste processing activity may be very small in comparison. In determining which planning authority would be responsible, the following factors should be considered:

- Is the site to be redeveloped after demolition/clearance?
- Is there an extant planning permission for the redevelopment proposals?
- Do the demolition proposals require prior planning permission and if so is there an extant permission?
- Volume of material to be treated
- Period of demolition/clearance works
- Period of waste processing activity and comparison with the above
- Destination of the processed waste

10.3 If the demolition works themselves require planning permission, the whole operation, including the use of waste processing equipment, should be determined by the district/borough planning authority. If planning permission for the demolition and clearance does not require

planning permission and there is no permission for the redevelopment of the site then the undertaking of waste processing operations should be a County Matter if the activity would last for a longer period than the temporary operations classification in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended).

- 10.4 Where planning permission has been granted for the redevelopment of the site the undertaking of associated waste operations would only be a County Matter where it meets other requirements or exceeds certain thresholds.

Figure 1: Sites producing Recycled Aggregate

Site Name	Comment
Chesterfield Borough	
Muktubs, Armytage Ind Est	
Muktubs, Brimington Rd Nth	
Banks Skip Hire, New Whittington	
Trevor Pearson, New Whittington	
FCC, Broom Bank Road, Sheepbridge	
Wards, Newbridge Lane, Chesterfield	
Bolsover District	
Brids, Barlborough	
North East Derbyshire	
Former Doe Lea colliery	
Hopkinson Waste	
High Peak	
Doveholes Quarry	
Melland's, Fernilee	
Beeson's, Padfield	
Derbyshire Dales	
Stacey Processing, Hopton	
Slinter Top Quarry	
Peak Waste, Kniveton	

Amber Valley	
Bosworth, Mackworth	
JC Balls, Ambergate	Inactive
FCC Cotes Park	
Pye Bridge (Derwent Skips)	
Leedale, Alfreton	
Cheap Skips, Ambergate	
JC Balls, Alfreton	Two permitted sites – opposite sides of the road
Erewash Borough	
Freeberne, Little Eaton	
Johnson Aggregates, Ilkeston	Recycled aggregate from Incinerator Bottom Ash
Trust Utilities, Ilkeston	Think this site has been split in two. Two operators – Trust Utility and Aggrecom
Wards – Hallam Field Road, Ilkeston	
Stanton Recycling, Ilkeston	
South Derbyshire	
Willshee, Swadlincote	
Rainbow Waste, Swadlincote	