



**Doncaster  
Council**

**Rotherham**  
Metropolitan  
Borough Council 

# **Doncaster and Rotherham Local Aggregates Assessment 2021**

**(Incorporating 2019 / 2020 Aggregates Monitoring Data)**

**Aggregate Working Party Ratified 20 November 2021**



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## Executive Summary

The requirement to produce an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) was introduced through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012. The Government then issued further guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) in October 2012. National Policy requires all Mineral Planning Authorities to provide for a land bank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and 10 years for crushed rock. This LAA aims to meet the requirements set out in both of these documents. Please note, given the 2020 pandemic and its impact on the economy a number of estimations and assumptions have been made as part of producing this 2021 LAA. There was no LAA produced in 2020.

### Sand and Gravel

The sand and gravel reserve for Doncaster in 2020 is 7.8Mt. The landbank based on ten year average sales is 23.8 years. The three year average sale landbank is 13.9 years and the fixed rate local plan annual provision landbank is 18.7 years. This is well above the seven year landbank requirement as set out in national policy.

### Crushed Rock

The crushed rock (limestone) reserve (shared with Rotherham) for 2020 is 48.9Mt The landbank based on ten year average sales is 26.9 years. The three year average landbank is 21.6 years and the fixed rate local plan annual provision landbank is 24.5 years. This is well above the ten year landbank requirement as set out in national policy.

	Performance in 2018 (Mt)	Performance in 2020 (Mt)	In comparison to previous year (Mt)
Land won sand and gravel sales (tonnes) (mostly soft sand)	0.6Mt	0.53	▼
Permitted reserves of sand & gravel (tonnes) (mostly soft sand)	5.6Mt	7.8Mt	▲
Sand and gravel landbank <sup>1</sup> (years) (based on ten year average sales)	17 years	23.8 years	▲
Sand and gravel landbank (years) (based on 3 year average sales)	9.8 years	13.9 years	▲
<b>Sand and gravel landbank (years) (using local provision of 0.42Mt)</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>18.7 years</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Land won crushed rock sales (tonnes)	2.4Mt	2.4Mt	=
Permitted reserves of crushed rock (tonnes)	53.3Mt	48.9Mt	▼
Crushed rock landbank <sup>1</sup> (years) (based on ten year average sales)	30.9 years	26.9 years	▼
Crushed rock landbank (years) (based on 3 year average sales)	22.5 years	21.6 years	▼
<b>Crushed rock landbank (years) (using fixed rate of 2Mt)</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>24.5 years</b>	<b>n/a</b>

### New Mineral Development Proposals 2019 and 2020

<sup>1</sup> calculated using the previous ten year average sales figures

Application	Site Name	Operator	Detail	Decision
19/00919/MINA	Barnsdale Bar Quarry Off Long Lane	Darrington Quarries Ltd	Extension to existing quarry to extract 7 million tonnes of limestone by 2040 followed by two years of final restoration by 2042.	Granted. 05.08.2019
20/01219/MINA	Bank End Road	North Lincs Aggregates	2.1Mt sand and gravel over 9 years. Max 300,000 per annum	Granted 08.12.20. Operations to cease 08.12.29. Restoration 2031.
18/01476/MIN	Bank End Quarry	D G Brownbridge	Extension to existing sand gravel quarry	Granted. 10.07.2019
18/01656/MIN	Dale Pit Quarry	John Holt - Dale Pitt Aggregates	Extraction of sand and gravel (and subsequent restoration) of an Eastern Extension Area, and consolidation of existing planning permission (reference 15/01261/MIN) to allow continued processing of mineral, product storage, product export and retention of existing access arrangements.	Granted. 25.06.2019
18/02858/MIN	Misson Sand and Gravel	High Common Lane	Application to vary condition 4 of planning application 17/02451/MIN (granted 13.12.17) to permit larger volume of soil, sand and gravel to be imported and blended.	Granted 17.05.2019

No new aggregate mineral applications for Rotherham.

### **Doncaster Local Plan and Rotherham Core Strategy**

Doncaster Council adopted the Local Plan at Full Council on 23 September 2021 and all policies are now afforded full weight. Doncaster provides for the crushed rock, sand and gravel minerals in the South Yorkshire sub-region and Rotherham has one crushed rock site with extant permission, but this site is currently inactive. Development proposals in Doncaster including the allocation of two sites and three 'areas of search' can be found in the Doncaster Local Plan. One of the allocated Local Plan mineral sites was granted permission in December 2020 (see table of new permissions above).

The Doncaster Local Plan allocates two sand and gravel sites, which will provide 1.9Mt<sup>2</sup> of sand and gravel. No sites are allocated in the Rotherham Core Strategy.

The 2020 landbanks show there is currently sufficient provision of crushed rock, sand and gravel. Please note however, South Yorkshire is and will remain reliant on imports of sand and gravel from other areas to meet development needs.

#### **Doncaster Local Plan Provision**

Sand and gravel local provision = 5.6Mt<sup>3</sup> + 1.9Mt<sup>4</sup> = 8Mt / 18 = 0.42Mt per annum

Crushed rock local provision = is 2Mt per annum (based on historic extraction figures)

<sup>2</sup> 335,000 tonnes – Johnson Field: 1,550,000 tonnes – Land at Grange Farm

<sup>3</sup> 2018 reserve

<sup>4</sup> Local Plan proposals

## Introduction

1. The Government through the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) (NPPF) states 'It is essential that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, best use needs to be made of them to secure their long-term conservation' (paragraph 203) and accordingly that "Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates..." (paragraph 207).
2. The NPPF also states that MPAs should "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" (para. 204 second bullet).
3. The NPPF identifies that MPAs should prepare Mineral Local Plans (MLPs) that make provision and include policies for the extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance, define safeguarding areas, and set out environmental criteria against which planning applications will be assessed. A contribution to this plan making will be the preparation of an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). The LAA will facilitate the monitoring of supply and demand which will input into the provision needed in MLPs. This provision should take the form of specific sites, preferred areas and/or areas of search and locational criteria. The advice of the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group to each Aggregate Working Party should be taken into account in preparing mineral plans. Their advice is capable of being a material consideration in making decisions on individual planning applications. There is also a requirement that every Planning Authority produce an LAA, which requires ratification by the relevant Aggregate Working Party.
4. LAAs serve a number of functions, acting as:
  - Monitoring Reports;
  - Supporting evidence for preparation or review of Minerals Local Plans;
  - Supporting evidence for calculation of landbanks
  - Supporting evidence for planning applications.
5. National guidance states LAAs can be produced independently, jointly or in agreement with other Local Authorities. Doncaster and Rotherham have been identified historically by the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Aggregate Working Party (YHRAWP) as the 'South Yorkshire' sub region, due to minerals being found within the authority boundaries. The two Authorities have also consistently worked together on mineral matters. Doncaster and Rotherham are also regular attendees and contributors to the YHRAWP including the development of annual monitoring reports.
6. The 'Duty to Co-operate' found in the Localism Act, has been reiterated in the National Planning Policy Framework and minerals planning authorities are required to cooperate with neighbouring authorities to co-ordinate for a planned approach to ensure adequate minerals provision. Doncaster's Local Plan 'Statement of Common Ground' covers a wide range of Local Plan matters including minerals and is required to provide

information on the national context of duty to cooperate, strategic matters and priorities, potential impacts, organisations involved, signatories and strategic geography.

7. With regard to minerals, Doncaster’s Statement of Common Ground seeks to address the sustainable use of minerals, recognise the need for monitoring information to determine aggregate need, concerns in relation to resource depletion (concreting aggregate), sharing advice, monitoring information and cooperating on the development of local plan policies and evidence base.
8. Doncaster and Rotherham’s mineral resources include limestone for aggregate, building stone and industrial limestone. Sand and gravel is only sourced in Doncaster. For a more complete overview on mineral resources in Doncaster, please refer to the [2016 Local Aggregates Assessment](#).

### **The 2019 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales (published August 2021)**

9. The 2019 [Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales](#) (AMS) was carried out in 2020 during the pandemic. It was reliant on mineral operators providing returns on line in during a very tight timeframe in very unusual circumstances. Doncaster Council is of the opinion that the monitoring data is not accurately represented for the year 2019. The data from the 2019 AMS is however shown below for both crushed rock, sand and gravel. AMS Table 9h (sales of primary aggregate by MPA) identifies South Yorkshire (DMBC) Land won sand and gravel at 0.04Mt and 1.8Mt for crushed rock. Table 10 (Imports of primary aggregates by sub-region) in 2019 identifies imports of sand and gravel at 0.4Mt and crushed rock at 1.1Mt. Table 11 (Consumption of primary aggregates by sub-region) in 2019 identifies 0.45Mt of sand and gravel and 2.9Mt of crushed rock consumption for South Yorkshire.

### **2020 Monitoring Information Doncaster and Rotherham Mineral Planning Authorities**

10. This section of the report provides an overview of existing extraction operations, aggregate sales, reserves and landbanks for monitoring year 2020.
11. In 2020, the extraction of sand and gravel was taking place at the sites identified in table 1 below.

**Table 1. Sand and Gravel Quarries (Doncaster only)**

<b>Quarry Name</b>	<b>Owner / Operator</b>	<b>Status (2020)</b>
Austerfield Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd	Active
Armthorpe Quarry	(Yorkshire Aggregates) - 15/03012/MINA	Active (no return)
Finningley Quarry	Tarmac	Ceased
Dunsville (Lings) Quarry	Breedon Aggregates)	Active
Blaxton Quarry	Vigo Group	Inactive (no plans for extraction) (material transfer site)
Partridge Hill (High Common Lane, Austerfield)	Misson Sand and Gravel	Active
58’s Road (and new site opposite)	North Lincs’ Aggregates	Active (no return)

Quarry Name	Owner / Operator	Status (2020)
Old Bawtry Road Finningley	Misson Sand and Gravel	Active
Dale Pit Lakes	John Holt and Sons	Active (no return)
Wroot Road Quarry	Yorkshire Horticultural Ltd	Active (Part time) producing sand for agriculture

12. In 2020, the extraction of crushed rock (limestone) was taking place at the sites identified in table 1 below. Harrycroft quarry is inactive.

**Table 2. Limestone Quarries Doncaster and Rotherham 2020**

Quarry Name	Owner / Operator	Status (2020)
Glen Quarry (Stainton)	Marshalls Natural Stone	Active
Holme Hall Quarry (Stainton)	Breedon Aggregates	Active
Barnsdale Bar	Darrington Quarries	Active until 2028 (North Yorkshire)
Sutton Field Quarry	Darrington Quarries	Awaiting restoration
Harrycroft Quarry (Rotherham)	Tarmac	inactive (Permission granted until 31 December 2031)
Cadeby Quarry	Owner - Tarmac Leaseholder / Operator (as of 2012) Grants Precast Ltd	Inactive (aggregate) Active (non-aggregate)
Hazel Lane Quarry	Cat Plant Ltd	Active
Warmsworth Quarry	Sibelco	Active (Industrial mineral and Aggregate)

## Sand and Gravel

13. Table 3, below shows the previous eleven year's sand and gravel production figures for 2010 to 2020. The 2019 data has not been used to calculate the landbank for 2020 due to inconsistent and limited monitoring data received during the Covid pandemic.

**Table 3. Sand and Gravel Aggregate sales 2010 to 2020 (Mt)**

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>5</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 <sup>6</sup>	2020
Doncaster	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.31	0.5

14. Table 4 overleaf shows landbank levels over the last ten years. It excludes 2019 data and includes 2010. The landbank<sup>7</sup> is shown based on ten year average sales, three year average sales (to identify short term fluctuations in supply) and the fixed annual provision identified in the adopted Doncaster Local Plan. In all scenarios the landbank for 2020 is well above seven years as required by national policy.

<sup>5</sup> Figure comes directly from the '2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales'

<sup>6</sup> Figure comes directly from the '2019 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales'

<sup>7</sup> Ten year average sales = 0.33Mt, three year average sales = 0.57Mt, and Local Plan fixed rate = 0.42Mt

**Table 4. Reserves and Landbank of Aggregate Sand and Gravel**

Year	Sand and Gravel			Landbank (yrs) based on Local Plan fixed annual provision (0.42Mt)
	Reserve (Mt)	Landbank (yrs) (based on 10 year average sales)	Landbank (yrs) (based on 3 year average sales)	
2010	5.7	8.1		
2011	5.7	10		
2012	5.7	12.8		
2013	4.1	11.5		
2014	2.3	7.6		
2015	4.2	14.5		
2016	8.8	29.3		
2017	5.6	18.1	11.2	13.33
2018	5.6	17	9.8	13.33
2019				
2020	7.8	<b>23.79</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>18.69</b>

15. The Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring 2019 report identifies reserves of sand and gravel in South Yorkshire are still made up of 80% soft sand deposits. The combined South and West Yorkshire Landbank is identified below in table 5.

**Table 5. South and West Yorkshire sand and gravel landbank**

	Landbank as at 31.12.2017	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2018	3 year average sales	10 year average sales	Landbank as at 31.12.2018
South & West Yorkshire	15.67 years	6.2mt	0.69mt	0.42mt	14.8years

**New Permissions for Sand and Gravel Extraction 2019/2020**

16. New permissions for sand and gravel extraction are identified in table 6 below.

**Table 6. New Permissions for Sand and Gravel Extraction 2019/2020**

Application	Site Name	Operator	Detail	Decision
20/01219/MINA	Bank End Road	North Lincs Aggregates	2.1Mt sand and gravel over 9 years. Max 300,000 per annum	Granted 08/12/20. Operations to cease 08/12/29. Restoration by 2031.
18/01476/MIN	Bank End Quarry	D G Brownbridge	Extension to existing sand gravel quarry	Granted. 10.07.2019
18/01656/MIN	Dale Pit Quarry	John Holt - Dale Pitt Aggregates	Extraction of sand and gravel (and subsequent restoration) of an Eastern Extension Area, and consolidation of existing planning permission (reference 15/01261/MIN) to allow continued processing of mineral, product storage,	Granted. 25.06.2019

Application	Site Name	Operator	Detail	Decision
			product export and retention of existing access arrangements.	
18/02858/MIN	Misson Sand and Gravel	High Common Lane	Application to vary condition 4 of planning application 17/02451/MIN (granted 13/12/17) to permit larger volume of soil, sand and gravel to be imported and blended.	Granted 17.05.2019

## Wharves and Rail Ports

17. There are no wharves or rail ports associated with sand and gravel production in Doncaster

## Crushed Rock (Limestone Aggregate)

18. Magnesian Limestone (Dolomite) is the only aggregate rock type sourced and worked in the Doncaster and Rotherham area. Table 7 below shows the crushed rock aggregate sales between 2010 and 2020.

**Table 7. Crushed Rock Aggregate Sales 2010 to 2020 (Mt)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>8</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 <sup>9</sup>	2020
<b>Doncaster and Rotherham</b>	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4

19. Table 8 below shows landbank levels over the last ten years. The 2019 data has not been used to calculate the landbank for 2020 due to inconsistent and limited monitoring data being received because of the pandemic. The landbank<sup>10</sup> is shown based on ten year average sales, three year average sales (to identify short term fluctuations in supply) and the fixed annual provision identified in the adopted Doncaster Local Plan. In all scenarios, the landbank for 2020 is well above ten years as required by national policy, but it should be noted the reserve is slowly decreasing over time.

**Table 8. Reserves and Landbank of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use**

Year	Limestone (Crushed Rock)			Landbank (yrs) based on Local Plan fixed annual provision (2Mt)
	Reserve (Mt)	Landbank (yrs) (based on 10 year average sales)	Landbank (yrs) (based on 3 year average sales)	
2010	62.4	24.6		
2011	61.2	26.7		
2012	60	28.9		
2013	59.5	31.3		
2014	57.6	32.5		

<sup>8</sup> Figure comes directly from the '2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales'

<sup>9</sup> Figure comes directly from the '2019 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales'

<sup>10</sup> Ten year average sales (crushed rock) = 1.8Mt, three year average sales = 2.3Mt, and Local Plan fixed rate = 2.0Mt

	Limestone (Crushed Rock)			
Year	Reserve (Mt)	Landbank (yrs) (based on 10 year average sales)	Landbank (yrs) (based on 3 year average sales)	Landbank (yrs) based on Local Plan fixed annual provision (2Mt)
2015	56.6	32.5		
2016	52.1	30.1		
2017	51.7	30.2	22.5	25.85
2018	53.3	31.4	23.2	26.65
2019				
2020	48.9	<b>26.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>24.5</b>

### New Permissions for Quarrying Crushed Rock Aggregate 2019/20

Application	Site Name	Operator	Detail	Decision
19/00919/MINA	Barnsdale Bar Quarry Off Long Lane	Darrington Quarries Ltd	Extension to existing quarry to extract 7 million tonnes of limestone by 2040 followed by two years of final restoration by 2042.	Granted. 05.08.2019

### Wharves and Rail Ports

20. No change, please refer to [2016 Local Aggregates Assessment](#) paragraphs 29 to 32 for detail.

### Secondary and Recycled Aggregate

21. Recycled Aggregate, which includes inert materials such as concrete, stone, brick and other similar materials, are reprocessed materials previously used for construction purposes and which are often taken from the Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste stream. Secondary aggregates are usually by-products of industrial processes and can include materials such as clay, ash and slag.
22. The use of secondary and recycled materials not only reduces the requirement for new production of primary aggregate, but also reduces the need for disposal to landfill of CD&E waste materials. National Policy recognises the role of secondary and recycled materials as an alternative to primary aggregate.
23. Data on secondary and recycled aggregate production and use is variable and incomplete. The reason being some sites operate under license and can be monitored but much recycling and re-use occurs on individual construction sites and is temporary in nature and does not produce data. The Environment Agencies Waste Data Interrogator is used to identify the amount of CD&E waste produced and handled within each Waste Authority.
24. The [Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan](#) (adopted in early 2012) identifies and safeguards a range of waste facilities across three boroughs to maximise recycling, divert waste from landfill and create a range of 'green' jobs. It deals with all varieties of waste including construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW).

25. The information contained in the 2012 plan (which is becoming increasingly out of date) states Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham produce approximately 1.8 million tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste annually. This figure is based on estimates from national surveys. The Waste Data Interrogator identifies Doncaster and Rotherham produce approximately 0.6Mt of CDEW and handled 1.5Mt in 2016. Caution should be used when considering these figures due to limitations of the data.
26. The 2012 Waste Plan forecasts a fairly constant level of growth at less than 0.6% per annum suggesting that the amount of CDEW will remain below 2 million tonnes by 2026.

**Table 9. CDEW waste forecasts (1000 tonnes per annum)**

	2010	2015	2021	2026
Total	1,829	1,869	1,932	1,983
Recycling / Reuse including on site	1,701	1,738	1,797	1,844
Landfill	128	131	135	139

27. The Key outcomes of the plan are:

- The bulk of CDEW will continue to be used close to the point of origin
- Developers and contractors will voluntarily provide a waste management plan setting out how the waste generated from the site will be managed during the construction and lifetime of the project (see WCS7)
- The boroughs have sufficient capacity to deal with any inert CDEW during the life of the plan, and;
- Colliery spoil and minerals waste will be dealt with through individual core strategies

28. There is no information available at a Doncaster and Rotherham local authority level relating average past sales and changes to sites and throughputs. This will be reviewed as part of the development of the South Yorkshire Joint Waste Plan.

29. The South Yorkshire authorities have procured North Northamptonshire Council to produce a Waste Needs Assessment, which is due for completion March 2022. This will provide updated information on secondary and recycled aggregates once complete. The four authorities are also looking towards reviewing the Local Waste Plan, which will cover all of South Yorkshire once completed.

## Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Infrastructure

30. The sites for screening, production, processing and handling recycled material in Doncaster are shown in the table 10 below. This list will be updated in the 2022 LAA following the completion of the South Yorkshire Waste Needs Assessment:

**Table 10. Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Infrastructure**

Company	Location	Type Of Infrastructure
Network Rail	Ten Pound Walk, Doncaster	Rail aggregate recycling handling and transport
Doncaster Council	Carcroft	CDW / aggregate recycling handling and transport
Yorkshire Aggregates	Holme Wood Lane, Armthorpe	CDW / aggregate recycling handling and transport
Holme Hall Quarry (Landfill and recycling)	Stainton	CDW / aggregate recycling handling and transport

31. Estimates derived from 2015 monitoring identified 300,000 tonnes of secondary and recycled mineral sales within the Doncaster area, this is by no means an accurate estimate and needs further work to get more returns from operators.

32. Four secondary aggregate sites are identified for safeguarding in the adopted Rotherham Local Plan Sites and Policies document

- Kiveton Park Landfill and Recycling Centre, Dog Kennels Lane, Kiveton Park
- Harry Croft Aggregate Recycling
- Lynskey Excavations Ltd, Common Lane, Wath-upon-Dearne
- Roy Hatfield Ltd, Fullerton Road, Rotherham

### Ancillary Minerals Infrastructure

33. The quarry industry is supported by a variety of infrastructure. A number of screening, production, processing and handling facilities are located in Doncaster and Rotherham. See tables 11 and 12 below:

**Table 11. Asphalt Plants**

Name	Owner / Operator	Location	Status	Notes
Express Asphalt	Aggregate Industries	Doncaster	Active	Asphalt sand sourced from Dunsville Quarry
Steelphalt	Harsco	Rotherham	Active	

**Table 12. Ancillary Minerals Infrastructure**

Company	Location	Type Of Infrastructure
Hanson UK	Auckley	Concrete Production Handling & Processing
	Rossington	Concrete Production
Marshalls plc	Stainton	Concrete Products, Batching & Processing
Tarmac	Kirk Sandall	Concrete Batching
	Wath-upon-Dearne Aston	Cement works (Ready Mix)
Aggregates-R-us (former Tarmac site)	Finningley	Handling & Processing
Aggregate Industries	Kirk Sandall	Handling & Processing
Network Rail	Ten Pound Walk	Rail aggregate recycling handling and transport
Doncaster Council	Carcroft	CDW / aggregate recycling handling and transport
Hope Construction	Canklow	Cement works (Ready Mix)
Cemex	Parkgate	Cement works (Ready Mix)

34. The Doncaster sites in tables 11 and 12 above are safeguarded in the adopted Doncaster Local Plan. The Rotherham sites in tables 11 and 12 above are safeguarded in the adopted Rotherham Sites and Policies document. There is no information available at a local authority area relating to site capacity.

### Road Network

35. The major road network used for the transport of minerals in and around Doncaster and Rotherham consists of:

- A1M and A1 (major north – south route) and the M18 leading to the M180 and the M62 (the east – west route)

- M1 – (west and south of Rotherham)
- A614 – Bawtry to Thorne (located in the vicinity of Doncaster’s sand and gravel extraction area links to the A638, and M180 via the A18)
- A638 – Wakefield to Bawtry through Doncaster centre (north –south)
- A19 – Doncaster to Selby
- A630 – Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, to the M18
- A57 – Sheffield to Worksop (through Rotherham)
- A631 – Sheffield to Bawtry
- A629 – Chapletown
- A633 – Barnsley; and
- A6195 – Dearne Valley Parkway.

36. The Doncaster Local Plan states all proposals including minerals will be required to provide a technical assessment of the transport impacts using the most up-to date guidance, policy and best practice. Transport plans will continue to be required and the plans will deal with detailed routing, off-site parking, hours of movement, considerate driving and complaints procedure and will be incorporated into pre-application discussions and/or planning agreements. These requirements are also found in the National Planning Practice Guidance.

37. Rotherham’s Core Strategy 2013-2028 (adopted September 2014) and Sites and Policies document (adopted June 2018) require proposals to make adequate arrangements for sustainable transport infrastructure, and take into account good practice guidance including that relating to transport assessments. They also promote improvements to the freight network and the transfer of freight from road to canal.

### **Traffic Issues (Minerals Development)**

38. Nationally road transport equates for 90% of aggregate mineral movement, with rail representing 9% and waterways only 1%. Quarrying activities result in heavy goods vehicle (HGV) traffic. Exceptions include quarries located near to navigable waterways or rail depots, Cadeby quarry is the only quarry in Doncaster next to a navigable waterway. Nearly all of the South Yorkshire sub region’s minerals are transported by road. HGV traffic can have adverse environmental impacts such as noise, air pollution, vibration, dust and road safety hazards for pedestrians, cyclists and other vehicles. Lorries also produce carbon emissions, which contribute toward global warming. To minimise the impacts associated with HGV traffic the use of rail and water for the transportation of minerals is encouraged in the currently adopted Doncaster Local Plan. It should be noted from the outset that currently the potential for increasing the sustainable transportation of minerals is locally very limited. The Doncaster Local Plan states mineral development proposals will be supported where all impacts are addressed and appropriately mitigated in accordance with policies in the Local Plan, national policy and planning practice guidance.

### **Marine Aggregates<sup>11</sup>**

39. Marine aggregates are not currently a consideration for Doncaster and Rotherham. On a positive note, both authorities are well connected in terms of navigable waterways as noted in the 2016 Local Aggregates Assessment.

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<sup>11</sup> A brief summary of the conclusions of the 2014 Marine Aggregates study can be found in paragraph 14 of the 2015 LAA. For reserves and resources see paragraph 50 of the 2016 LAA

## Assessment of Future Supply

### Housing

40. The Doncaster Local Plan identifies Doncaster will deliver 15,640 new homes over the plan period 2018 – 2035 at an annual rate of 920 net units per annum (Policy 2).
41. Rotherham's adopted Core Strategy Policy CS6 'Meeting the Housing Requirement' identifies a total requirement of 14,371 homes between 2013 and 2028. This includes the provision to address shortfall in delivery between 2008 and 2013 and equates to an annual requirement of 958 homes. Sites to meet this requirement are now allocated in the adopted Sites and Policies document. Following a review, a partial update of the Core Strategy is underway which will include housing policies. However, the update is in its early stages and no new housing target has been set.
42. The combined Doncaster and Rotherham housing requirement is currently identified as 1878 homes per year for both plans.

### Infrastructure Proposals

43. It is difficult to quantify what impact infrastructure proposals will have on mineral reserves. Full details of the infrastructure development proposals for Doncaster can be found in the [Doncaster Infrastructure Strategy](#) (updated in 2019). Details of Rotherham's infrastructure requirements are set out in Appendix A of the adopted Rotherham Core Strategy 2014 and the recently updated Infrastructure Delivery Study 2020. The High Speed 2 (HS2) project is the only project that would have significantly increased the pressure on demand. The Government has announced (November 2021) the Birmingham to Leeds HS2 line has been cancelled. The government has yet to announce what infrastructure proposal will replace it.

### Are Adequate Resources Available to Meet Development Proposals

44. The landbanks for crushed rock (which is shared with Rotherham), sand and gravel are well above that required by national policy. See paragraphs 14 and 19 of this document.
45. The Doncaster Local Plan was adopted by Full Council in September 2021. It identifies a fixed Local Plan annual provision of 0.42Mt per annum for sand and gravel and 2Mt per annum for limestone (crushed rock). To deliver Local Plan proposals South Yorkshire will however, be dependent on these resources and other aggregate resources including sand and gravel imports from Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and the East Riding.
46. A separate Local Plan evidence base document 'Forecasting the Demand for Aggregate 2019'<sup>12</sup> evidences the supply requirements. It identifies that Doncaster produces and exports the aggregate minerals to other authorities within the South and West Yorkshire sub-regions and will continue to do so, should conditions allow. The evidence base paper identifies (in 2019) South Yorkshire will require approximately 3.7Mt of combined sand, gravel and crushed rock aggregate annually to meet with combined Local Plan proposals. This is approximately 27% more than previous annual consumption. Doncaster also exports aggregate to the West Yorkshire market, which will require approximately 4.4Mt per annum to meet Local Plan proposals. This confirms the dependency on aggregate imports for both sub regions.

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<sup>12</sup> A copy of the 'Forecasting the Demand for Aggregate' evidence base document can be obtained by emailing [localplan@doncaster.gov.uk](mailto:localplan@doncaster.gov.uk)

## Local Plan Site Allocations (sand, gravel and limestone)

47. The Doncaster Local Plan allocates two sand and gravel sites, which will provide an additional 1.9Mt<sup>13</sup> of sand and gravel. The Local Plan also identifies three sand and gravel 'Areas of Search'. These areas are Doncaster's best options to provide the required quality and quantity of aggregate mineral<sup>14</sup> with the least impact on local amenity and environment. These areas contain mineral resources but additional borehole information (provided by mineral operators) is needed to confirm the level of sharp sand and gravel as part of a p application. No additional sites or areas of search have been allocated for Limestone (crushed rock). Please note one Local Plan allocation Bank End Quarry (20/01219/MINA) was granted permission on 08/12/20, with operations to cease 08/12/29 and restoration to be finalised in 2031.
48. Rotherham's Core Strategy does not allocate any mineral sites.

## Secondary and Recycled Aggregate

49. There is limited information available at a Doncaster and Rotherham level in relation to secondary and recycled aggregates. Waste data interrogator identifies approximately 600,000 tonnes of CD&E arisings were produced and 1.5Mt handled for Doncaster and Rotherham. This is however only a partial picture as individual construction sites are not required to monitor on-site recycling and re-use. The 2012 'Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan' states that approximately 1.8 million tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste is produced annually, with 1.7 million tonnes (94%) being recycled or reused. The recycling and re-use of CD&E will be reviewed as part of the evidence base for the South Yorkshire waste plan. An updated Waste needs Assessment has been commissioned by the South Yorkshire authorities and more up to date information will be available for the 2022 LAA.

## Conclusion

50. The NPPF requires that all planning authorities calculate their own landbanks and apportionments (local need) and ensure full use is made of recycled materials where appropriate. It goes on to say the Local Aggregates Assessment is to be based on 10 year average sales and other relevant information. Doncaster and Rotherham will continue to do this as part of the requirement to undertake an annual review and produce a Local Aggregate Assessment. It should be noted that other relevant information including the level of reserve and evidence identifying a depleted sharp sand a gravel resource are also important factors when considering Doncaster's situation.
51. National policy requires that a landbank of at least seven years for sand and gravel and ten years for crushed rock should be maintained. The landbank in Doncaster has also been calculated on ten year average sales, three year average sales and on a fixed rate of 0.42Mt for sand and gravel and 2Mt for crushed rock. The landbanks identified in tables 4 and 8 show in all scenarios the aggregate landbank for 2020 is well above that required by national policy.
52. In terms of Local Plan requirements, (Local Need) Doncaster can provide for 8Mt of sand and gravel during the Doncaster Local Plan period. This is derived from a 5.6Mt existing reserve, 1.9Mt of allocations in the Local Plan. This equates to an average output of 0.42Mt of sand and gravel until the end of the plan period 2035. In terms of crushed rock the Doncaster Local Plan requirement will equate to approximately 2Mt per annum.

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<sup>13</sup> 335,000 tonnes – Johnson Field; 1,550,000 tonnes – Land at Grange Farm

<sup>14</sup> identified using BGS data and mineral assessment reports

53. Rotherham Council's Cabinet approved commencement of a partial update of the Local Plan Core Strategy in July 2019. An updated Local Development Scheme setting out the timetable for the partial update was approved by the Council's Cabinet in December 2019. The scope will include a consideration of housing and employment land requirements. In respect of minerals, it will also include consideration of moving towards a net zero carbon approach, recognising the continuing challenges of climate change, and reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

54. For further information please contact either:

<b>Authority</b>	<b>Contact Name</b>	<b>Telephone No.</b>
Doncaster Council	Helen McCluskie	01302 734874
Rotherham Council	Andy Duncan	01709 823830

## Appendix One - Consultation Comments

Consultation comment	Response
<p>From East Riding LPA</p> <p>Please see comments on the draft LAA below:</p> <p>Table 3 shows aggregate as well as non-aggregate sales- shouldn't the LAA only be considering aggregate sales?</p> <p>It is noted that the 2019 National Aggregates Monitoring Survey identifies the total sand and gravel imports into the South Yorkshire sub region of 0.41Mt, which is greater than Doncaster's production of 0.31Mt the same year. South Yorkshire will therefore continue to be dependent on these sources (including the East Riding) to deliver Local Plan proposals. There remains concern the Doncaster/Rotherham landbank figure is inflated by lower 10 year average sales figures over time. This is clearly shown in table 4 where in 2010 there was a land bank of 8.1 years with a reserve of 5.7Mt, but in 2018 there is a much higher land bank of 17.0 years but with slightly lower reserve of 5.6Mt for example. This results in there being little imperative to allocate, encourage or permit additional supplies of sand and gravel to come forward within Doncaster/Rotherham by virtue of the area far exceeding a 7 year land bank. This approach may therefore perpetuate a less sustainable pattern of supply of importing sand and gravel aggregate from elsewhere, including from the East Riding, into Doncaster/Rotherham. This is a situation which may be exacerbated if non-aggregate reserves are included in the calculation (see point above regarding sales). A way of counteracting this would be to uplift the 10 year sand and gravel sales average and calculate the land bank based on this, rather than on purely the 10 year average. It is recommended that a revision is made to the LAA to do this. It is noted that The West Yorkshire, which is in a similar supply position to Doncaster, does this already and may provide an example of how a similar approach could be taken forward in the Doncaster/Rotherham. It is noted that</p>	<p>Hi James</p> <p>Thanks for the comments below.</p> <p>Typo amended in Table 3 and Table 7. It now says 'aggregate sales', which is what it is.</p> <p>Further to your other comments, the Doncaster Local Plan has been adopted and it makes reference to the use of ten year, three year sales and 'local provision' in identifying the landbank. This proposed way forward for monitoring, was acceptable to the Planning Inspector and we are not proposing to change it. Resource depletion is an issue in South Yorkshire (as elsewhere) and over time South Yorkshire will become more reliant on imported sand and gravel.</p> <p>The primary driver for allocating new mineral sites is the requirement for sharp sand and gravel. This is an integral part of policy 61 in the adopted local plan. The sand and gravel landbank is a secondary consideration when determining planning applications. As such there are no proposals to change the LAA monitoring or uplift the sand and gravel sales and artificially reduce the landbank.</p> <p>The landbank figure is now based on the 'local provision' figure and ten year and three year sales are shown for comparison.</p> <p>The LAA shows three new sand and gravel permissions, contrary to your claims, the authority is encouraging and permitting additional supplies, where available.</p> <p>Kind regards</p> <p>Helen</p>

Consultation comment	Response
<p>alternative means of calculating the landbank based on the recent 3 year sales average and the local provision figure have been used but do not seem to have addressed the issue. In terms of National Planning Policy (NPPF) (para 207e), landbanks are principally used as an indicator of the security of aggregate minerals supply, and to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregate extraction and alternative supplies in mineral plans. NPPG Paragraph: 080 Reference ID: 27-080-20140306, also envisages landbanks principally as a monitoring tool to provide a mineral planning authority with early warning of possible disruption to the provision of an adequate and steady supply of land-won aggregates in their particular area and as a trigger for review of aggregate provision. If the Doncaster and Rotherham LAA continues to use the average annual 10 year aggregate sales rate as a means of calculating the sand and gravel landbank these policy mechanisms will not be triggered at the appropriate time when additional aggregate supplies are needed. Appropriate actions to address acknowledged shortfalls of sand and gravel in the Borough could not then be undertaken using the appropriate policy mechanisms.</p> <p>Kind regards,</p> <p>James</p>	
<p>From Kirklees LPA</p> <p>We have a couple of comments to make on the Doncaster and Rotherham LAA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paragraph 43 – whilst it may be difficult to quantify the impact of infrastructure proposals on minerals demand, the West Yorkshire LAA envisages that High Speed 2 along with the Trans Pennine Route Upgrade and Northern</li> </ul>	<p>Hi Nick</p> <p>Thanks for the consultation response.</p> <p>Further to your email below, I have added some wording in to paragraph 43, see screenshot below. I hope this meets with your requirements.</p>

Consultation comment	Response
<p>Powerhouse rail could lead to an increase in demand for aggregates. Whilst these schemes may not be built in Doncaster and Rotherham, they may still require aggregate resources from these MPAs. Likewise, the minerals industry keep mentioning HS2 as driving up demand in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LAA doesn't appear to have given much consideration of aggregate imports and exports involving the LAA. In the West Yorkshire LAA, Tables 16 and 17 set out where West Yorkshire gets its aggregates from – a similar table in the Doncaster and Rotherham LAA might be useful e.g. showing how West Yorkshire has become less reliant on aggregates from Doncaster.</li> </ul> <p>Best wishes, <b>Nick Reeves</b></p>	<p><b>Infrastructure Proposals</b></p> <p>43 It is difficult to quantify what impact infrastructure proposals will have on mineral reserves. Full details of the infrastructure development proposals for Doncaster can be found in the <a href="#">Doncaster Infrastructure Strategy</a> (updated in 2018). Details of Rotherham's infrastructure requirements are set out in Appendix A of the adopted Rotherham Core Strategy 2014 and the recently updated Infrastructure Delivery Study 2020. The High Speed 2 (HS2) project is the only project that may significantly increase the pressure on demand. This is however, a long-term project with a projected start date of about 2033 for phase 2b. The impact on mineral resources is currently unknown. HS2 is covered in more detail in the 2019 LAA. When updated information is available this will be included in subsequent LAAs.</p> <p>With regard to your comment that the LAA isn't giving much consideration to aggregate imports and exports, the 2019 AMS is covered in paragraph 9. I am of the opinion that the 2019 AMS does not provide an accurate picture of supply, demand, imports and exports for South Yorkshire. My two reasons are... The information was collected during Covid pandemic year which massively impacted on the industry during the data collection phase. The way the information was collected limited the industry to a short time window and a number operators in South Yorkshire did not respond, as such I will not be expanding or interpreting the information from the AMS further in this LAA. I have no wish to emphasise what I believe to be inaccurate information from a South Yorkshire perspective. If you wish to discuss further, please let me know.</p> <p>Kind regards Helen</p>
<p>Following government announcement on HS2(18/11/21).</p>	<p>Further update to paragraph 43 following the government announcement to cancel the Birmingham – Leeds section of HS2. (18/11/21)</p>