



City of
Doncaster
Council

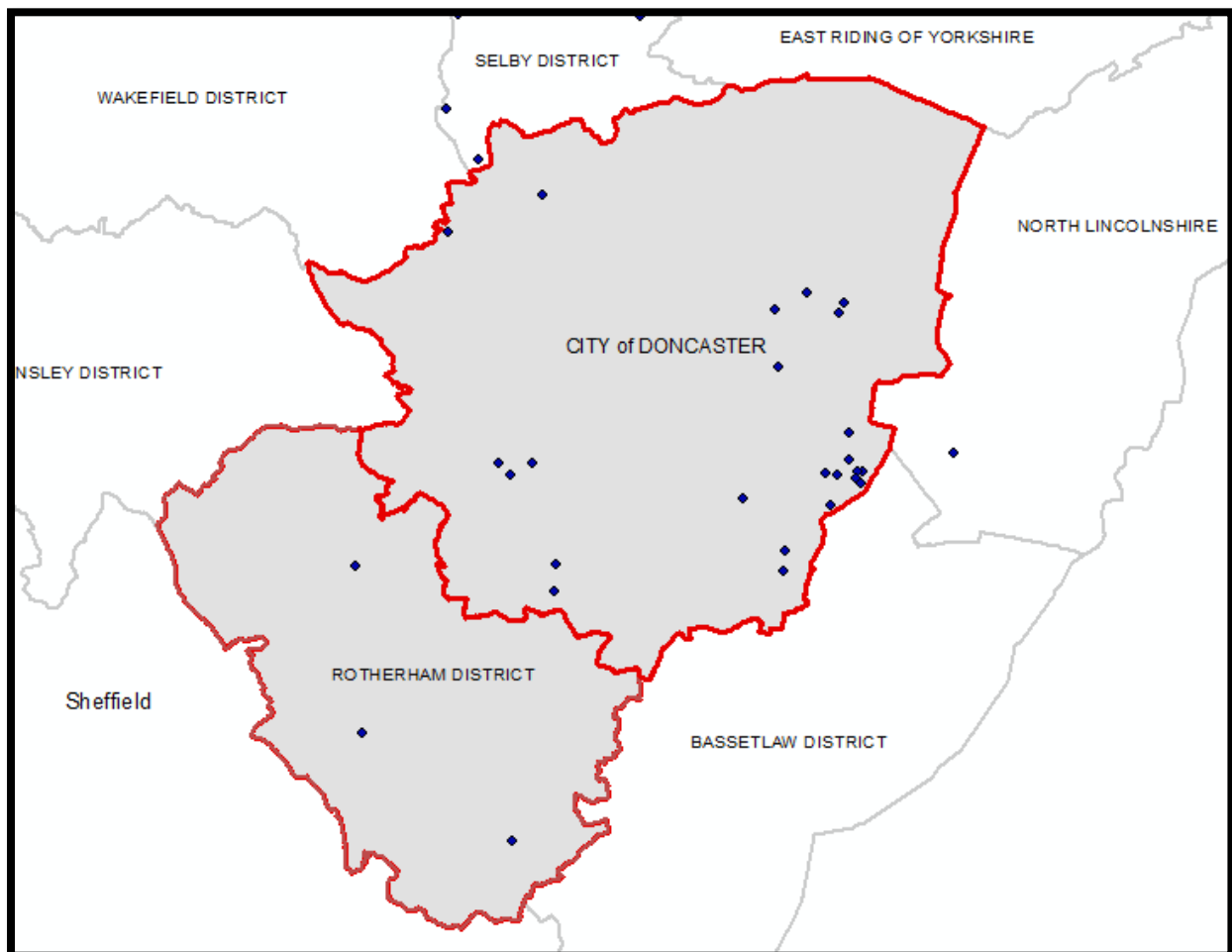
Rotherham
Metropolitan
Borough Council



Doncaster and Rotherham Local Aggregates Assessment 2024

(Incorporating 2023 Aggregates Monitoring Data)

Aggregate Working Party (AWP) ratified May 2025.



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Executive Summary

This document has been prepared in line with National Policy and Planning Practice Guidance. [Planning for Aggregate Minerals](#) includes supporting information on the 'Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS)', Local Aggregates Assessments and Aggregate Landbanks to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregate mineral.

Sand and Gravel

The sand and gravel reserve for Doncaster in 2023 is 6.1Mt. 6 of the 9 active sand and gravel sites have permissions expiring before 2030. The landbank based on ten year average sales is 13 years. The three year average sale landbank is 11 years and the fixed rate local plan annual provision landbank is 15 years. This is well above the seven year landbank requirement as set out in national policy, but decreasing annually.

Crushed Rock

The crushed rock (limestone) reserve (shared with Rotherham) for 2023 is 62Mt. Production is mainly from one site which has permission until 2035. The landbank based on ten year average sales is 26 years. The three year average landbank is 23 years and the fixed rate local plan annual provision landbank is 31 years. This is well above the ten year landbank requirement as set out in national policy, but decreasing annually.

Security of Supply

Security of supply for sharp sand and gravel always remains a concern locally, regionally and nationally with only a fraction of the reserve being sharp sand and gravel. In terms of security of supply for crushed rock local provision comes from mainly one site.

	Performance in 2022	Performance in 2023	In comparison to previous year (Mt)
Land won sand and gravel sales (tonnes) (mostly soft sand)	0.69Mt	0.7Mt	=
Permitted reserves of sand & gravel (tonnes) (mostly soft sand)	7.1Mt	6.1Mt	▼
Sand and gravel landbank ¹ (years) (based on ten year average sales)	16. years	13 years	▼
Sand and gravel landbank (years) (based on 3 year average sales)	12.4 years	11 years	▼
Sand and gravel landbank (years) (using local provision of 0.42Mt)	16.9 years	15 years	▼
Land won crushed rock sales (tonnes)	2.7Mt	2.4Mt	▼
Permitted reserves of crushed rock (tonnes)	41Mt	62Mt	▲
Crushed rock landbank ¹ (years) (based on ten year average sales)	18.5 years	26 years	▲
Crushed rock landbank (years) (based on 3 year average sales)	15.4 years	23 years	▲

¹ calculated using the previous ten year average sales figures

	Performance in 2022	Performance in 2023	In comparison to previous year (Mt)
Crushed rock landbank (years) (using fixed rate of 2Mt)	20.5 years	31 years	▲

2023 Planning Application Summary and Status.

A summary table of mineral planning applications for 2023 can be found in Appendix One.

Doncaster

A new consent at Bawtry Road added 400,000 tonnes of sand to the landbank (60% of which is sharp sand). See Table 5. The Holme Hall quarry permission added 19Mt of crushed rock to the landbank. See Table 7.

Rotherham

No determined applications for minerals extractions in 2023/24.

An application at Maltby colliery is under consideration which includes an element of extraction of limestone magnesium (See Appendix One).

Doncaster Local Plan and Rotherham Core Strategy

Doncaster Council adopted the Local Plan in September 2021. 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. The Doncaster Local Plan allocated two sand and gravel sites, providing 1.9Mt² of sand and gravel. One of the allocated Local Plan mineral sites was granted permission in December 2020. No sites are allocated in the 2014 Rotherham Core Strategy.

The 2023 landbanks show there is currently sufficient provision of crushed rock, sand and gravel. The sand and gravel landbank has decreased significantly due to a re-calculation of resources. The Limestone crushed rock landbank has increased significantly. Even though the landbanks for both crushed rock and sand and gravel are in excess of the NPPF requirement, it should be noted that Doncaster and Rotherham is (and will remain) reliant on imports of sand and gravel from other areas to meet development needs.

Doncaster Local Plan (and LAA) Provision

Sand and gravel local provision = 0.42Mt per annum

Crushed rock local provision = is 2Mt per annum

Addendum

Getting monitoring returns from non-BAA / MPA operators continues to be difficult with smaller operators regularly failing to provide returns. This year's monitoring return and Local Aggregate Assessment includes estimates sourced from planning application information, prior monitoring and telephone conversations with operators. As a result of the increase in operators failing to provide monitoring information (and to meet with NPPF requirements) all new aggregate mineral planning permissions in Doncaster will include an annual monitoring condition.

Introduction

1. The Government through the 2023 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states 'It is essential that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs³. 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' and accordingly that "Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates..."
2. The NPPF also states that local planning policy 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. 216 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. Annual Local Aggregate Assessments (LAA) contribute to this plan making process. The LAA will facilitate the monitoring of supply and demand which will input into the provision needed in MLPs. Doncaster and Rotherham's Minerals (MLP) is within the Doncaster Local Plan (2015 to 2035) Chapter 14 and the Rotherham Local Plan Core Strategy (2013 to 2028). LAAs serve several 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.
4. 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 both 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.
5. 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.
6. Doncaster's Statement of Common Ground and Rotherham's 'Core Strategy: Statement of Co-operation' seeks to address the sustainable use of minerals, recognise the need for monitoring information to determine aggregate need, concerns in relation to resource

³ NPPF paragraph 215

depletion (specifically sharp sand and gravel / concreting aggregate), sharing advice, monitoring information and cooperating on the development of local plan policies and evidence base. The [Joint Regional Statement of Common Ground](#) acknowledges Minerals Planning Authorities in the Region work closely together on minerals matters.

7. Doncaster and Rotherham's mineral resources include limestone for aggregate, building stone and industrial limestone. Sand and gravel is 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)

8. The 2019 [Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales](#) (AMS) was carried out in 2020 during the pandemic and was reliant on mineral operators providing returns on line during a very tight timeframe in very unusual circumstances. Doncaster Council is of the opinion that the South Yorkshire monitoring data is not accurately represented for the year 2019. AMS Table 9h (sales of primary aggregate by MPA) identifies South Yorkshire (Doncaster Council) 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. AMS 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. Data from the 2024 Aggregate Mineral Survey should be available early 2025 and will be summarised in the next Doncaster and Rotherham LAA.

2023 Monitoring Information Doncaster and Rotherham Mineral Planning Authorities

9. This section of the report provides an overview of existing extraction operations, aggregate sales, reserves and landbanks for monitoring year 2023. Please note, data has been estimated for sites who provided no monitoring return.
10. In 2023, the extraction of sand and gravel was taking place at 9 active sites identified in table 1 below.

Table 1. Sand and Gravel Quarries (Doncaster only)

Quarry Name	Owner / Operator	Status (2023)
Austerfield Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd	Active. End of Permission 2029
Armthorpe Quarry	(Yorkshire Aggregates) - 15/03012/MINA	Active (no return) End of Permission 29.03.2025
Dunsville (Lings) Quarry	Breedon Aggregates)	Active End of Permission 22.02.2042
Blaxton Quarry	Vigo Group	Inactive (no plans for extraction) (material transfer site)
Partridge Hill (High Common Lane, Austerfield)	Misson Sand and Gravel	Active End of Permission 2042
58's Road.	North Lincs' Aggregates	Worked out and awaiting restoration. (source of information - site visit)

Quarry Name	Owner / Operator	Status (2023)
		End of Permission 2042
Land On The North Side Of Bank End Road. Finningley	North Lincs' Aggregates	Active (no return) End of extraction 08.12.2029
Old Bawtry Road Finningley	Misson Sand and Gravel	Active End of Permission 2029
Dale Pit Lakes	John Holt and Sons	Active (no return) End of Permission 2029
Wroot Road Quarry	Yorkshire Horticultural Ltd	Active (Part time) producing sand for agriculture (no return) End of Permission 22.02.2042
Rossington Quarry (new 2023)	Misson Sand and Gravel	Active End of Permission 27.02.2028

11. In 2023, the extraction of crushed rock (limestone) was taking place at 6 active sites identified in table 2 below. Note, Cadeby Quarry is active for dimension stone only not aggregate.

Table 2. Limestone Quarries Doncaster and Rotherham 2023

Quarry Name	Owner / Operator	Status (2023)
Glen Quarry ⁴ (Stainton)	Marshall's Natural Stone	Active End of Permission 11.06.2035
Holme Hall Quarry (Stainton)	Breedon Aggregates	Active End of Permission 11.06.2035
Barnsdale Bar (Part in Doncaster)	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	Leaseholder / Operator Grants Precast Ltd	Inactive (aggregate) Active (non-aggregate) End of Permission 14.07.2048
Hazel Lane Quarry	Cat Plant Ltd	Active (no return) End of Permission 12.01.2034
Warmsworth Quarry	Sibelco	Active (industrial mineral and aggregate) (no return) End of Permission 2048

Sand and Gravel

12. Table 3 below shows the previous eleven year's sand and gravel production figures for 2013 to 2023 inclusive. The 2019 data has not been used to calculate the (ten year average) landbank for 2023 due to limited monitoring data received during the Covid pandemic.

Table 3. Sand and Gravel Aggregate sales 2013 to 2023 (Mt)

Year	2013	2014 ⁵	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁶	2020	2021	2022	2023
Doncaster	0.15	0.14	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7

⁴ Glen Quarry is operational for the production of aggregates, but is exhausted from a reserve perspective. The raw materials for Marshall's aggregate production comes from Holme Hall Quarry.

⁵ Figure sourced from the '2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales'

⁶ Figure sourced from the '2019 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales'

13. Table 4 shows landbank levels over the last eleven years. It excludes 2019 data and includes the year 2013. The landbank⁷ 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 2023 is well above seven years as required by national policy, but is decreasing annually even with a new permission in 2023. New permissions will therefore be required prior to 2030 to maintain supply. See also executive summary (page 2 of this document).

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)	
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	8.1	24.6	14.3	19.3
2021	7	18.47	12.21	16.67
2022	7.1	16.36	12.38	16.9
2023	6.3	13	11	15

New Permissions for Sand and Gravel Extraction 2023

14. Table 5 below shows a consolidation of a planning consent at Dale Pit Quarry and a new consent at Great North Road, Rossington. Even though a new consent at Rossington Quarry is included in 2023, the sand and gravel reserve (table 4 above) has reduced by 1Mt due to a re-estimate of remaining reserves relating to North Side Bank End Road.

Table 5. New Permissions (Sand and Gravel) 2023

Name	Operator/Applicant	Application Number	Details	Notes
Dale Pit Quarry	John Holt - Dale Pitt Aggregates	21/00534/MIN	A planning application for the extraction of sand and gravel and the restoration of the land to a landform suitable for nature conservation and ancillary activities together with the <u>consolidation of</u>	Approved 11.05.2023

⁷ Ten year average sales = 0.49Mt, three year average sales = 0.57Mt, and Local Plan fixed rate = 0.42Mt

Name	Operator/Applicant	Application Number	Details	Notes
			<u>Planning Permission 18/01656/MIN.</u>	
ossington Quarry Great North Rd, Rossington	Robinson And Rowley Ltd	21/02493/MIN	Formation of new access to Bawtry Road for extraction of grit, sand and gravel - DRAFT	Approved 10.03.2023 (400,000 tonnes sand with 60% sharp sand /gravel)

Wharves and Rail Ports

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

Crushed Rock (Limestone Aggregate)

16. Magnesian Limestone (Dolomite) is the only aggregate rock type sourced and worked in the Doncaster and Rotherham area. Table 6 below shows the crushed rock aggregate sales between 2013 and 2023.

Table 6. Crushed Rock Aggregate Sales 2013 to 2023 (Mt)

	2013	2014 ⁸	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁹	2020	2021	2022	2023
Doncaster and Rotherham	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.4	3.2	2.7	2.7

17. Table 7 below shows landbank levels over the last eleven years. The 2019 data has not been used to calculate the landbank for 2023 due to limited monitoring data received during the pandemic. The landbank¹⁰ 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 2023 is well above ten years as required by national policy. The Holme Hall Quarry extension (permitted until 2035) has increased the landbank significantly in 2023.

Table 7. Reserves and Landbank of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use

⁸ Figure comes directly from the '2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales'

⁹ Figure comes directly from the '2019 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales'

¹⁰ Ten year average sales (crushed rock) = 2.0Mt, three year average sales = 2.7Mt, 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)
2013	59.5	31.3		
2014	57.6	32.5		
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	26.9	21.6	24.5
2021	44.00	21.57	16.5	22
2022	41.00	18.55	15.38	20.5
2023	61.8	26.1	23.2	30.9

Table 8. New Permissions for Quarrying Crushed Rock Aggregate 2023

Name	Operator/Applicant	Application Number	Details	Notes
North Of Holme Hall Quarry Holme Hall Lane Stainton Doncaster DN12 1QB	Breedon Southern Ltd	21/00398/MINA	Proposed northerly extension of the quarry workings into around 31.6ha of land to include mineral extraction; in-pit primary processing and transfer of mineral to plant site. Proposals also include creation of peripheral screen mounds, advance planting and progressive	Approved 3.10.2023. Extraction 19 Mt crushed rock aggregate over 8 years at 2.4Mt annually. Completion including restoration 11.06.2035

18. Holme Hall Quarry extension was approved in October 2023. The crushed rock landbank therefore increased due to a new extension consent at this site. See table above.

Wharves and Rail Ports

19. No change, please refer to [2016 Local Aggregates Assessment](#) paragraphs 31 to 33 for detail.

Security of Supply

20. The reserve and landbank is one of the indicators for security of supply. Sand and gravel is sourced only from Doncaster and the sharp sand and gravel resources remains a

concern, locally, regionally and nationally. Reserves and sales are shared between the 9 active sites identified in Table 1. Although the current sand and gravel reserve is 6.1Mt with a landbank of just over 12.5 years¹¹, this is down 1Mt on the previous year due to a re-estimate of remaining reserves. New permissions will be required prior to maintain supply. Also given only a fraction of this reserve is sharp sand and gravel, Local Plan Policy 61 requires all new applications to evidence more than 20% sharp sand and gravel in their proposals. The new site at Rossington Quarry (Great North Road) for example has evidenced 60% sharp sand and gravel on site. Although sites have medium to long term permissions, resource availability may limit productive capacity in the future.

21. In terms of crushed rock (limestone aggregate), Harrycroft quarry in Rotherham remains inactive with no plans to re-activate extraction. Barnsdale Bar quarry is active in North Yorkshire and although no reserves are accounted for in the Doncaster and Rotherham LAA, the proximity of the site to the Doncaster border provides opportunity for sales of material locally. Hazel Lane quarry is a small independent provider who rarely responds to the request for information so it is difficult to comment on this site. Warmsworth quarry provides mainly industrial mineral but also a small amount of aggregate annually, unusually they have not responded to this year's monitoring request. Cadeby quarry has extant permission for aggregate extraction, but currently only provides prestige dimension stone, Glen quarry (Stainton) has no remaining reserves and uses Holme Hall quarry mineral to manufacture products. Holme Hall Quarry has been the major limestone aggregate provider in Doncaster for some years, providing over 90% of crushed rock aggregate sales. The two pending permissions for Holme Hall Quarry (21/00433/MIN and 21/00398/MINA¹² identified in the 2023 LAA (see appendix one) have subsequently been approved increasing the landbank significantly for the next 8 years (until 2035).
22. The two main concerns relating to security of supply are the sand and gravel reserve being made up of mostly soft sand and crushed rock resources (mentioned above) being mostly within one operating site. Also, 6 of the 9 active sand and gravel sites have permissions that expire before 2030 and for crushed rock the production is mainly from one site which has permission until 2035. These concerns were material considerations in the decision making process for new minerals applications approved in 2023.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregate

23. 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.
24. 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.

¹¹ Based on ten year average sales

¹² Approved 02.10.2023

25. 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. Monitoring returns for secondary and recycled aggregates are rarely received so the Environment Agencies Waste Data Interrogator is used to identify the amount of CD&E waste produced and handled within each Waste Authority.
26. 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).
27. Given the information contained in the 2012 BDR Waste Plan is increasingly out of date the South Yorkshire Authorities commissioned an up-to-date Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) covering all four South Yorkshire Authorities.
28. The [South Yorkshire Waste Needs Assessment \(2021-2041\)](#) identifies the Waste Planning Authorities of South Yorkshire jointly produce just under 3Mt of various waste types per annum, of this 1.3Mt is Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CD&E).
29. CD&E waste refers to waste materials that arise from the construction or demolition of buildings and/or civil engineering infrastructure, including hard construction and demolition waste, and excavation waste (and soils). Hard construction and demolition waste may include concrete, bricks, tiles, bituminous mixtures, railway ballast, and mixtures of the various components. Excavation waste may include clean and contaminated soil, stone, and rocks arising from land levelling, filling, and/or general foundations. The majority of this type of waste is made from inert materials such as concrete, rubble, and soils. A small proportion of CD&E waste is non-inert materials such as wood, metals, and plastic that can be managed via non-hazardous waste treatment facilities. CD&E waste may also include hazardous waste materials such as lead, asbestos, liquid paints, oils, etc. CD&E waste contains a high proportion of recyclable materials. See sections on Construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste on pages 14 to 17, and 24 to 30 in the South Yorkshire Waste Needs Assessment. The data presented in Table 9 is sourced from the 2023 WDI. Appendix four provides a list of site categories and waste codes used to create the data in the table.
30. The EA Waste Data Interrogator 2023 identifies 30 Doncaster sites¹³ and 22 Rotherham sites¹³ dealing with CD&E/ 'SOC Category: Mineral Waste' (which includes combustion waste, naturally occurring minerals, construction and demolition waste, various mineral wastes). For Doncaster just over 1.1Mt of CD&E material in this category was either transferred, treated, or landfilled in 2023. For Rotherham just over 0.86Mt of CD&E material in this category was either transferred, treated, or landfilled in 2023, see table below.

¹³ Figures sourced from WDI 2023: Filtered by Basic Waste Category 'Inert/C+D', EWC chapter 'Construction and Demolition', and SOC Category: Mineral Waste (category includes combustion waste, naturally occurring minerals, construction and demolition waste, various mineral wastes)

31. Please note, this information is not intended to be used as a proxy for secondary / recycled aggregate sales but to identify CD&E/Mineral Waste fate within Doncaster and Rotherham.

Table 9. Doncaster and Rotherham CD&E / Mineral Waste fate 2023

See appendix four for notes on site categories and waste codes.

Site Category/Fate	Doncaster		Rotherham	
	Total in tonnes	%	Total in tonnes	%
Transfer	129,015	11.59	153,208	17.70
On/In Land	216,181	19.42	202,595	23.41
Treatment	526,284	47.27	54,156	6.26
Physical Treatment	117,122	10.52	7,512	0.87
Landfill & Treatment	70,632	6.34	-	-
Landfill	54,200	4.87	447,938	51.76
Total	1,113,433	100.00	865,408	100.00

32. The 2012 BDR Waste plan is still the adopted plan for Doncaster and Rotherham. The Key outcomes 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 authorities 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

Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Infrastructure

33. All waste management sites (with extant permission) for South Yorkshire are identified in appendix two of the South Yorkshire Waste Needs Assessment.

Ancillary Minerals Infrastructure

34. 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 12 and 13 below:

Table 10. 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 11. Ancillary Minerals Infrastructure

Company	Location	Type Of Infrastructure
Hanson UK	Auckley	Concrete Production

Company	Location	Type Of Infrastructure
		Handling & Processing
	Rossington	Concrete Production
Marshall's plc	Stainton	Concrete Products, Batching & Processing
Tarmac	Kirk Sandall	Concrete Batching
	Wath-upon-Deane 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)

35. The Doncaster sites in tables 12 and 13 above, are safeguarded in the adopted Doncaster Local Plan. The Rotherham sites above are safeguarded in the adopted Rotherham Sites and Policies document. Please note, there is no information available relating to site capacity.

Road Network

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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 consider 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)

39. 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 quarry¹⁴ is the only quarry in Doncaster next to a navigable waterway and is used infrequently. 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 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. There are no operational quarries in Rotherham.

Marine Aggregates¹⁵

40. 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. Please refer to the 2016 Local Aggregates Assessment for more detail on Marine Aggregates Study.

Assessment of Future Supply

Housing

41. 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).
42. Rotherham's adopted Core Strategy Policy CS6 'Meeting the Housing Requirement' identifies a total requirement of 14,371 homes between 2013 and 2028. 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. The update is in its early stages and no new housing target has been set. Pending a new target in a revised Core Strategy, the Council is using the figure of

¹⁴ Currently used for extracting high quality dimension stone, although has permission to extract aggregate.

¹⁵ 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

554 new homes per annum derived from the government standard method for calculating local housing requirements.

43. The combined Doncaster and Rotherham housing requirement is currently identified as 1474 homes per year for both plans.
44. The impacts of the governments new housing proposals will be considered in the 2025 LAA

Infrastructure Proposals

45. 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 Infrastructure Delivery Study 2020 update. The Doncaster Local Plan¹⁶ contains 177 housing allocations (77 are completed, 56 have permission, and 44 are without permission) and 3 potential development sites. There are five employment site allocations ranging from 8.5Ha to 74Ha and one 'potential' employment site. There are also fifteen employment allocations with planning permission ranging from 2.3ha to 79 ha¹⁷. Doncaster Local Plan Policy 12 confirms support for infrastructure proposals at 5 locations around the borough. All Local Plan allocations and proposals will have an impact on mineral requirements to a greater or lesser degree and more mineral will be needed to meet additional Local Plan allocations and proposals.

Are Adequate Resources Available to Meet Development Proposals

46. The landbanks for crushed rock (shared with Rotherham) and, sand and gravel are well above that required by national policy. See paragraphs 13, 17 and 18, plus 2 new mineral sites were approved in 2023. Although sites have medium to long term permissions, it should be noted that resource availability may limit productive capacity in the future.
47. 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 be dependent on these resources including sand and gravel imports from Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and the East Riding. Paragraph 14.45 of the Doncaster Local Plan currently identifies a 27% uplift on previous levels of mineral extraction to meet South Yorkshire's Local Plan allocations. New housing targets will put further strain on resources and shortfalls in concreting sand and gravel in the West and South Yorkshire may lead to increased demand for aggregate worked in the southern part of North Yorkshire impacting on reserves.
48. A separate Local Plan evidence base document 'Forecasting the Demand for Aggregate 2019'¹⁸ evidenced and estimated future supply requirements. It also identified that

¹⁶ Base date 2018

¹⁷ Doncaster Local Plan Tables 5, 6 and 7.

¹⁸ A copy of the 'Forecasting the Demand for Aggregate' evidence base document can be obtained by emailing localplan@doncaster.gov.uk.

Doncaster produces and exports (to varying degrees) aggregate to other authorities within the South and West Yorkshire sub-regions. A supplementary update to this document can be found in appendix 3. The original 2019 evidence base paper identifies South Yorkshire will require approximately 3.7Mt of combined sand, gravel and crushed rock aggregate annually to meet their combined Local Plan proposals. The update reiterates this need and identifies approximately 0.9Mt of combined aggregate will be required annually to deliver Local Plan housing allocations for South Yorkshire. Given the assumption that housing development (on average) makes up around 25% of the combined aggregate consumption, it is presumed a further 2.7Mt will also be required for additional infrastructure projects, giving a combined annual aggregate requirement in the region of 3.6Mt. This figure is very similar to the original 2019 assumption.

49. The update note (appendix 3) estimates the West Yorkshire market, will require approximately 4Mt of combined aggregate per annum to meet Local Plan proposals and infrastructure development at current rates. Given mineral operations are a 'free market economy' the material goes to where it is needed at the best price. Overall, however the contribution Doncaster's operators will make to the 4Mt requirement is expected to be minimal. Doncaster operators combined average aggregate production over the last three years is 3.3Mt and historic monitoring shows 10 to 20% is exported out of South Yorkshire, with some of this material going to West Yorkshire.
50. The government's new housing targets are a cause for concern from a minerals supply perspective, however given they are not yet set in policy, this will be addressed in the 2025 LAA.
51. It is evident Doncaster will continue to produce material for South and West Yorkshire in the short to medium term, but Doncaster and Rotherham will also remain dependent on aggregate imports from other areas to meet development proposals set out in Local Plans. The potential for uplifting output in Doncaster to respond to new housing requirements is very limited.

Local Plan Site Allocations (sand, gravel and limestone)

52. The Doncaster Local Plan allocates two sand and gravel sites, which will provide an additional 1.9Mt¹⁹ of sand and gravel. The Local Plan also identifies three sand and gravel 'Areas of Search'²⁰. These areas are Doncaster's best options to provide the required quality and quantity of aggregate mineral with the least impact on local amenity and environment. These areas contain mineral resources, but additional borehole information (provided by mineral operators) will be needed to confirm the level of sharp sand and gravel as part of the planning application process. No additional sites or areas of search have been allocated for Limestone (crushed rock). Also note one Local Plan allocation (MIN17) 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.
53. Rotherham's Core Strategy does not allocate any mineral sites.

¹⁹ 335,000 tonnes – Johnson Field; 1,550,000 tonnes – Land at Grange Farm

²⁰ Identified using BGS data and mineral assessment reports

Conclusion

54. 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. The LAA also shows comparable landbank based on 'local provision' as identified in the Doncaster Local Plan. It should be noted that other relevant information including the level of reserve and evidence identifying a depleted sharp sand and gravel resource are also important factors when considering Doncaster's ability to continue to provide minerals.
55. 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 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 7 show in all scenarios the aggregate landbank for 2023 is well above that required by national policy. Even though a new consent at Rossington Quarry is included, the sand and gravel reserve has reduced by 1Mt due to a re-estimate of remaining reserves at North Side of Bank End Road, The crushed rock landbank has increased due to a new extension consent at Holme Hall Quarry. Given 6 of the 9 active **sand and gravel** sites have permissions that expire before 2030 and for crushed rock **the** production is mainly from one site which has permission until 2035 new permissions will be required to maintain supply at current rates.
56. In terms of 2017 to 2035 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 2035²¹. Without additional sites and at the 2023 rate of extraction (0.7Mt per annum) the 6.1Mt reserve will be depleted in 8.7 years (2032/33).
57. In terms of crushed rock, the Doncaster Local Plan requirement will equate to approximately 2Mt per annum. At the 2023 rate of extraction (2.4Mt) the current reserve will last nearly 26 years. It should be noted however a large part of the reserve is locked up within two main sites, one of which does not currently produce aggregate, but only dimension stone and the other site, Holme Hall quarry has permission to 2035.
58. To deliver annual Local Plan allocations and infrastructure projects in South Yorkshire approximately 3.6 to 3.7Mt of combined aggregate is required annually. This makes South Yorkshire very dependent on aggregate imports as well as locally sourced material. Doncaster and Rotherham's Local Plan (allocation and infrastructure) aggregate requirement and is in the region of 650,000 tonnes to 680,000 respectively tonnes each year.
59. 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 July 2024. The Core Strategy Partial Update Regulation 18 consultation has been undertaken in August

²¹ Doncaster Local Plan Table 15.

2024 which consists of changes to planning policies on housing, flood risk and water management, climate change, improving public health, carbon reduction, and Social Value. It reflects new Council policies introduced since the current Core Strategy was adopted, such as the declarations on climate emergency and nature crisis, and the priority of achieving Social Value. An update of the infrastructure requirements to support new growth is also included. The five year review has identified that Rotherham has sufficient housing sites allocated that meet the identified requirement however this is prior to the latest NPPF published in December 2024. A consultation statement will be prepared in due course. For further information please contact either:

60.

Authority	Contact Name
Doncaster Council	Helen McCluskie
Rotherham Council	Winsze Lam

Appendix One – Planning Application Summary 2023 /2024

Doncaster

Name	Operator / Applicant	Application Number	Details	Notes
Land Off Mosscroft Lane Hatfield Doncaster DN7 6ND		16/02685/MIN	Proposed extraction of sand and gravel reserves, the infilling of land and the provision of landscaping	Pending
Hazel Lane Quarry Wakefield Road Hampole Doncaster DN6 7EX	CatPlant	19/00072/REVA	Application for determination of conditions for mineral site.	Approved. Det Conds and Mins (REV). 18.10.24 . time limit 13 January 2034. Includes condition 36 to provide annual monitoring.
Holme Hall Quarry	Breedon Southern Ltd – FAO Mr Ben Ayres	21/00433/MIN	Review of old mineral permissions (including an environmental impact assessment and proposed conditions) for the extraction of limestone and subsequent restoration to a mixture of woodland, grassland, agriculture and waterbodies with footpaths and bridleways (Being variation of conditions 1, 2 and 38 of 16/01220/REVA granted on 28.05.2018 to include proposals for a new restoration scheme and a new end date of 11 th June 2035 for mineral	Approved. 26.07.24 . Operations to shall cease on 11 th June 2035 with restoration completed within 24 months thereafter. https://iawpad.doncaster.gov.uk/PublicAccess_LIVE/Document/ViewDocument?id=5E92AFCB6BA211EB9AE2A4C3F07CFCCB

Name	Operator / Applicant	Application Number	Details	Notes
			extraction, processing and dispatch operations)	
Dale Pit Quarry	John Holt – Dale Pitt Aggregates	21/00534/MIN	A planning application for the extraction of sand and gravel and the restoration of the land to a landform suitable for nature conservation and ancillary activities together with the consolidation of Planning Permission 18/01656/MIN.	Approved 11.05.2023
Rossington Quarry Great North Rd, Rossington	Robinson And Rowley Ltd	21/02493/MIN	Formation of new access to Bawtry Road for extraction of grit, sand and gravel – DRAFT	Approved 10.03.2023 (400,000 tonnes sand with 60% sharp sand /gravel)

Name	Operator / Applicant	Application Number	Details	Notes
North Of Holme Hall Quarry Holme Hall Lane Stainton Doncaster DN12 1QB	Breedon Southern Ltd	21/00398/MINA	Proposed northerly extension of the quarry workings into around 31.6ha of land to include mineral extraction; in-pit primary processing and transfer of mineral to plant site. Proposals also include creation of peripheral screen mounds, advance planting and progressive	Approved 3.10.2023 . Extraction 19 Mt crushed rock aggregate over 8 years at 2.4Mt annually. Completion including restoration 11.06.2035
Hurst Plantation Quarry Hurst Lane Auckley Doncaster DN9 3NW	The Green Group Ltd	22/00800/MIN	Review of Old Minerals Permissions 97/05/2598/P/REV and 01/4991/P	Pending
Quarry High Common Lane Austerfield Doncaster DN10 6HA	Mr Carl Rowley – Misson Sand & Gravel	22/00202/MIN	Application to vary condition 4 of planning application 18/02858/MIN granted 24/05/2019 – to permit a larger volume of materials to be imported and blended, up to a maximum of 30,000 tonnes per annum).	Approved. 13.02.24 . Ref. DC10, granted 14 th May 1954, which expires on 22/02/2042
Hatfield Moors 1 And 3 Production Site Lindholme Bank Road Hatfield Woodhouse	Natural England & Evergreen Garden Care UK Ltd	22/02772/REV	Review of Old Mineral Permissions TH49, 97/51/0221/P and 98/51/2915/WCC – detailing the restoration of the site following the cessation of all mineral extraction activities.	Approved. Det Conds and Mins (REV). 04.04.24

Name	Operator / Applicant	Application Number	Details	Notes
Doncaster DN7 6DT				
Sand Extraction Site Partridge Hill Quarry High Common Lane Austerfield Doncaster DN10 6HA	Misson Sand & Gravel Co.	23/00803/MIN	A planning application for the extraction of sand and gravel and restoration to woodland and agriculture	Approved. 27.06.24 Ten year extraction 27.06.34. Permitted max annual extraction 250K annually. Importation of 30K clean top soil. Also condition 26 to supply annual monitoring data
Tickhill Low Common Wood Great Black Lane Bawtry Road Tickhill Doncaster DN11 9EX	Mr D Barnard	24/00385/MIN	Recovery of ash from former municipal landfill together with ancillary activities and restoration to an agricultural use (Without compliance of condition 8 of Application Reference Number: 15/01526/MIN granted on 30/06/2016 – broadleaf trees density)	Approved. 03.06.24 . (15/01526/MIN approved 30.06.2016 - Recovery of 16,000 tonnes of ash, glass, fuel and ceramics. Fuel content 40%, rejects 10%. Ash 1 tonne per M ³ . Ash 8,000 tonnes, Fuel 6,400 tonnes, Rejects 1,600 tonnes.)

Rotherham

Name	Operator / Applicant	Application Number	Details	Notes
Former Tata Steel Uk Ltd Aldwarke Lane Aldwarke	Liberty Speciality Steel	RB2021/2151	Application to Vary Condition 02 (to extend expiry date for cease of importation and restoration) imposed by RB2011/1213 at	Approved on 11.02.22 At the end of the 7 year period (11 February 2029), all importation of fill material shall cease and the site shall have been restored and treated in accordance with the details shown on the approved plan and included in the conditions listed below, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.
Harrycroft Quarry Worksop Road Lindrick	Tarmac	RB2023/1576	Discharge of condition 43 imposed by RB2016/1539 -	Discharged on 08.12.23 Condition 43 can be discharged subject to the recommendation of the Whitcher Wildlife Ecology report, being implemented.
Maltby Colliery/Stainton Tip and Pit Yard Tickhill Road Maltby	Maltby Management Limited	RB2024/1700	Revised reclamation of the colliery tip and proposed quarry with backfill to form a development platform for employment use on the northeast part of the pit yard	Pending

Appendix Two – Consultation Comments

Consultation comment	Response
<p>MPA COMMENTS ON DONCASTER AND ROTHERHAM LAA 2024</p> <p>1. Page 5 Table 1 – it would be helpful to include information on the length of planning permissions and whether they have any output restrictions</p> <p>2. Page 6 Table 2 – As above</p> <p>3. Table 3 Sand and Gravel production – should supporting text note that sales show an upward trend</p> <p>4. Page 9 para 19 – the relevant paragraphs in the 2016 LAA are 31-33</p> <p>5. Paras 20 and 21 – there needs to be some consideration of the length of the permissions and whether new permissions may be required to maintain productive capacity notwithstanding the length of the landbank</p> <p>6. Page 17 para 54 – again some analysis of productive capacity would be helpful here</p> <p>7. Page 18 – para 55 – should it be acknowledged that the Local Plan provision rate is too low?</p> <p>8. Conclusion – The text refers to 10 year average, 3 year average and the Local Plan provision rate but does not state which is the LAA provision rate.</p> <p>9. Para 65 – the landbank may be 26 years but the length of the Holme Hall permission is only</p>	<p>PP information added.</p> <p>PP information added. It's a very small upward trend and 22/23 sales are roughly the same. If it was significant, I would note it. Amended.</p> <p>Amended. Resource availability limits productive capacity.</p> <p>Amended.</p> <p>The Local Plan provision is in the adopted Local Plan. For sand and gravel it is what we can provide given resource availability. For crushed rock it is based on annual sales. I have quoted what the NPPF requires and in each scenario the landbank is above NPPF requirement. Local provision is identified in the adopted Local Plan. It's a flaw with the NPPF requirements not the LAA. Resource depletion is noted throughout the report. Note added.</p>

Consultation comment	Response
until 2035 which is 11 years, see comment 5 above	
<p>North Yorkshire Council note that 'Doncaster and Rotherham is (and will remain) reliant on imports from other areas to meet development needs'. According to the LAA this does not currently include North Yorkshire.</p> <p>North Yorkshire is a key supplier of sand and gravel in the Yorkshire and Humber Region so may be a source of supply in the future.</p> <p>I have no further comments.</p> <p>Kind Regards</p> <p>North Yorkshire Council</p>	<p>I will acknowledge in the LAA that increasing shortfalls in concreting sand and gravel in the West and South Yorkshire may lead to increased demand for aggregate worked in southern part of North Yorkshire impacting on reserves. See paragraph 55/56 (in track change version)</p>
<p>Good morning ...</p> <p>I hope you both had a good weekend. We have had a look at the Doncaster and Rotherham LAA and we have the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding Table ii on housing growth, Kirklees Council are currently in the process of preparing a new Local Plan and as such the housing target for the District may be subject to change in the coming months and years. With regards to the question about how CD&E Waste is estimated, when BPP Consulting prepared the West Yorkshire LAA (WYLAA) on behalf of the West 	<p>I acknowledge the chapter on 'assessment of future supply' will need addressing following increased housing targets. I propose to do update our 'Forecasting Aggregate Demand' note in time for the next LAA.</p> <p>The '01, 10, and 16' codes are CDE, so for this year I think I will leave them and address it in the 2025 LAA, as it would entail both authorities doing some significant data sorting and number</p>

Consultation comment	Response
<p>Yorkshire authorities, they seemed to use all the Chapter 17 codes, sub chapter 19 13 (remediated soils) along with waste codes 19 12 09 (minerals e.g. sand and stones) and 20 02 02 (soil and stones) but not the 01, 10 and 16 coded waste listed in your LAA. For further detail on the West Yorkshire approach, it may be worth speaking to Ian Blake at BPP Consulting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you want more of a steer in developing an idea of Secondary Aggregate Production in South Yorkshire, BPP Consulting also considered West Yorkshire's Secondary Aggregate position by looking at the multi-fuel and EfW facilities that were generating incinerator bottom ash (IBA) and then looking at the facilities receiving IBA from West Yorkshire e.g. there is an EfW plant in Huddersfield and the IBA from there is sent to the Cleveland IBA facility in Stockton on Tees. <p>Kirklees Council</p>	<p>crunching. The proposed changes in housing numbers also affect the forecasting in our WNA so I have deleted some paragraphs from the LAA and cited the relevant sections in a sentence. The CDE information isn't a proxy for secondary and recycled aggregates, a standard methodology to estimate this would be very much welcomed.</p> <p>I looked at EfW and IBA but we don't currently have either of those facilities in Doncaster or Rotherham although we do have a consented site, which has not been developed yet.</p>
<p>Hi All</p> <p>Apologies for the delay in responding to this. This appears to be a logical approach to reduce the estimated demand for primary aggregates, and presumably this will continue to</p>	<p>Agreed. No amendments required. Annual monitoring will continue.</p>

Consultation comment	Response
<p>be monitored through the annual assessments to understand whether this is a realistic assumption on an ongoing basis, or whether it needs to be re-evaluated.</p> <p>I hope this is sufficient, but if any further discussion or comment is required on this, please let me know.</p> <p>Wakefield Council</p>	
<p>From Wakefield Council - For Wakefield the housing numbers don't appear to be correct. According to our published AMRs they should be as follows:</p> <p>2009 - 1,360, 2014 – 903, 2019 - 2,148.</p>	<p>I have updated the figures in the table. I plan to update the aggregates forecasting for the next iteration of the LAA and will use updated housing figures then. The numbers in the appendix of this LAA are averaged out because minerals data is January to December and housing data is financial years so it makes forecasting a bit more complicated. It doesn't explain why your numbers are so different though as I did ask each authority for their input when producing the note. Aggregates Forecasting update is on my 'to do' list.</p> <p>Kind regards Helen</p>
MPA additional comments	Acknowledged.

Consultation comment	Response
<p>MPA COMMENTS ON DONCASTER AND ROTHERHAM LAA 2024 – RATIFICATION COPY, MARCH 2025</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive summary – add to paragraph on sand and gravel: but 6 of the 9 active sand and gravel sites have permissions that expire prior to 2030 2. Executive summary – add to paragraph on crushed rock: but production is mainly from one site which has permission until 2035 3. Executive summary – security of supply table – it is still not clear what the LAA provision rate is 4. Paragraphs 13 and 20 – but new permissions will be required prior to 2030 to maintain supply 5. Paras 17 and 21 – but this permission only runs until 2035 6. Para 22 – for sand and gravel again acknowledge that 6 of the 9 active sites have permissions that expire before 2030 and for crushed rock acknowledge that production is mainly from one site which has permission until 2035 7. Para 55 - again need to acknowledge the above point about the life of the permissions and that new permissions will be required to maintain supply at current rates. 	

Appendix Three: Forecasting Aggregate Demand – 2023 LAA Update

This note explores previous national [Aggregate Minerals Surveys for England and Wales](#) from years 2009, 2014 and 2019 alongside information on housing completions sourced from the local authorities in South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire. This information is contained in Tables i and ii at the end of this note. The aim is to use this historic information to determine future aggregate demand across the South and West Yorkshire. Please note, that historic monitoring has shown that 80 to 90% of the aggregate produced in Doncaster is consumed within South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire.

What is the percentage of is aggregate required for house building? (with the remainder contributing toward infrastructure requirements)

A variety of ranges were previously considered in the 2019 Local Plan evidence base document ‘Forecasting Demand for Aggregate’ Paper. These were aggregate demand at 9% (which approximates to 60 tonnes per house (source BGS), 15% (as proposed by the Construction Products Association), 25% (as noted at the January 2019 Y&HAWP meeting). The note also considered a 50% ratio as a precautionary measure. The document concluded that the range of total aggregate demand used for house building was in the range of 25% dwellings and 75% additional infrastructure (including roads and commercial development). The 25% / 75% ratio has been confirmed by the Minerals Products Association²² as a representative assumption and will be used to make an approximation of future aggregate demand for the 2023 LAA. This note will therefore consider house-building demand at 25% of the total aggregate consumed, with the remaining 75% contributing to all other infrastructure projects.

Interpretation of Table i (Housing projections for South and West Yorkshire) and Table ii (Gross Housing Completions by Authority for South and West Yorkshire. Estimated mineral requirements and known mineral consumption for 2009, 2014 and 2019 (National Annual Aggregate Mineral Survey))

In **2009** national monitoring identifies South Yorkshire consumed **2.8Mt** of combined aggregate and housing completions totalled **3,591** units. At a rate of 25% of the total consumption just over 0.7Mt of aggregate was used for house building and the remainder (2.1Mt) used for infrastructure projects. This equates to approximately 195 tonnes of aggregate per housing unit.

In **2009**, West Yorkshire consumed **3.1Mt** of combined aggregate and delivered **6,052** homes. At a rate of 25% of the total consumption just over 0.8Mt of aggregate was used for house building and the remainder (2.4Mt) used for infrastructure projects. This equates to approximately 129 tonnes of aggregate per housing unit.

²² The MPA believe the amount of aggregate used in house building is nearer 200 tonnes per unit.

In **2014** national monitoring identifies South Yorkshire consumed **2.9Mt** of combined aggregate and additional research shows **4,022** housing completions. At a rate of 25% of the total consumption just over 0.7Mt of aggregate was used for house building and the remainder (2.1Mt) used for infrastructure projects. This equates to approximately 179 tonnes of aggregate per housing unit.

In **2014**, West Yorkshire consumed **3.1Mt** of combined aggregate and delivered **6,270** homes. At a rate of 25% of the total consumption just over 0.8Mt of aggregate was used for house building and the remainder (2.3Mt) used for infrastructure projects. This equates to approximately 121 tonnes of aggregate per housing unit.

In **2019** national monitoring identifies South Yorkshire consumed **3.3Mt** of combined aggregate and housing completions totalled **5,345** dwellings (gross). At a rate of 25% of the total consumption just over 0.8Mt of aggregate was used for house building and the remainder (2.5Mt) used for infrastructure projects. This equates to approximately 155 tonnes of aggregate per housing unit.

In **2019**, West Yorkshire consumed **2.8Mt** of combined aggregate and delivered **9,074** dwellings. At a rate of 25% of the total consumption just over 0.7Mt of aggregate was used for house building and the remainder (2.1Mt) used for infrastructure projects within the region. This equates to approximately 80 tonnes of aggregate per housing unit.

Conclusion:

For South Yorkshire the current combined Local Plan annual housing requirement is 5,052²³ units annually. This is made up of 920 units for Doncaster, 958 units for Rotherham, 2,040 units for Sheffield and 1,134 units for Barnsley. Using the information above to estimate future supply suggests that approximately 0.9Mt of aggregate will be required annually to deliver the Local Plan housing requirements. **Total annual consumption could therefore be in the region of 2.7Mt for infrastructure related projects and 0.9Mt for housing projects totalling a yearly need in the region of 3.6Mt for South Yorkshire as a whole.**

For West Yorkshire the current combined Local Plan housing requirement is 9,228 units a year. This is made up of 1,400 units for Wakefield, 3,397 units for Leeds, 1,704 units for Bradford, 1,730 units for Kirklees and 997 units for Calderdale. Using the information above to estimate future supply suggests that approximately 1Mt of aggregate will be required annually to deliver the Local Plan housing requirements. **Total annual consumption for West Yorkshire could therefore be in the region of 3Mt for infrastructure related projects and 1Mt for housing projects totalling a yearly need in the region of 4Mt for West Yorkshire as a whole.**

²³ SYMCA-SoCG (Annex 1, Table 1.)

In the simplest of terms, the demand for aggregate mirrors the increased trends to grow the economy and society, even if done with sustainability in mind. Building new homes, infrastructure projects, schools, hospitals, and climate adaption projects such as flood defences and solar farms increases pressure on aggregate consumption.

References.

Forecasting Demand for Aggregates – Local Plan Evidence Base Document (June 2019).
The Need for Indigenous Aggregate Production in England – BGS Open Report (OR/08/026).
South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority Statement of Common Ground.
West Yorkshire Local Aggregates Assessment 202*.
Bradford [Local Plan Authorities Monitoring Report 2019-2021 \(4 Mb\)](#) (Table 5.5).
Leeds [Annual Monitoring Report 2019-21\(PDF 2.13MB\)](#) (Table 22).
Kirklees [Annual Monitoring Reports](#) Table 11 (2018/19) and Table 15 (2019/20).
Email responses direct from participating authorities.

Table i. Housing projections South and West Yorkshire

Area	Local Plan Total Projected no.	Local Plan Annual requirement	Local Plan Timeframe	Source	Notes
South Yorkshire					
Doncaster	15,640	920	2015 to 2035	Local Plan	
Rotherham	14,371	958		SYMCA-SoCG (Annex 1, Table 1.)	The Rotherham Local Plan is made up of a Core Strategy (adopted in 2014) and a Sites and Policies document (adopted 2018)
Sheffield		2,040		SYMCA-SoCG	Publication Draft Sheffield Plan (January 2023)
Barnsley		1,134		SYMCA-SoCG	
Total		5,052			
West Yorkshire					
Wakefield	26,600	1,400	2017 to 2036	West Yorkshire LAA (202*)	
Leeds	54,352	3,397	2017 to 2033	West Yorkshire LAA (202*)	
Bradford	30,672	1,704	2020 to 2038	West Yorkshire LAA (202*)	
Kirklees	31,140	1,730	2013 to 2031	West Yorkshire LAA (202*)	
Calderdale	12,600	997	2018 to 2033	West Yorkshire LAA (202*)	
Total		9,228			

Table ii. Gross Housing Completions by Authority for South and West Yorkshire. Estimated mineral requirements and known mineral consumption for 2009, 2014 and 2019 (National Annual Aggregate Mineral Survey)

Authority	2009	2014	2019
South Yorkshire			
Doncaster	309	933	1239*
Rotherham	416	633	490
Barnsley	793	644	1075
Sheffield	2,073	1,812	2,550
Total dwellings	3,591	4,022	5,286
25% of total consumption for housing development	706,250	721,000	831,000
Sand and Gravel consumed in South Yorkshire (tonnes)	719,000	760,000	454,000
Crushed Rock consumed in South Yorkshire (tonnes)	2,106,000	2,124,000	2,870,000
Total Consumption (tonnes)	2,825,000	2,884,000	3,324,000
West Yorkshire			
Wakefield	1360	903	1,974
Leeds	2,519	2,323	3,381
Bradford	1360	1590	1,778
Kirklees	781	731	1,438
Calderdale	710	418	503
Total dwellings	6,730	5,965	9,074
25% of total consumption for housing development	785,500	764,500	702,000
Sand and Gravel consumed in West Yorkshire (tonnes)	810,000	702,000	466,000
Crushed Rock consumed in West Yorkshire (tonnes)	2,332,000	2,356,000	2,342,000
Total Consumption (tonnes)	3,142,000	3,058,000	2,808,000

*Figures in red are the average of financial years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.

Appendix Four.

EA WDI - Notes on Site Categories

The WDI has historically published data from permitted facilities which fall under six main site categories: Landfill, MRS, On/In Land, Transfer, Treatment, and Use of Waste. From 2019, data from all site categories will now be published. Notes on all site categories can be found below.

Site Category	Notes
Landfill	This category relates to permitted sites used for the deposit of waste into or on land.
MRS (Metal Recycling)	This category relates to permitted waste operations which predominantly recycle metal waste or dismantle larger components ready for onward transfer. Typical permit operations include metal recycling, vehicle dismantling and car breaking.
On/In Land	This category relates to permitted facilities where waste is recovered to land. This can either be depositing waste in a lagoon or utilising waste as part of a deposit for recovery scheme.
Use of Waste	This category relates to waste operations where certain waste types are utilised for purposes such as manufacturing timber, in construction, or for reclamation purposes.
Transfer	This category relates to permitted sites which receive waste and transfer it on to another facility. It will often include other waste management activities not viewed as treatment i.e. storage, bulking of waste, compaction, manual sorting or separation of waste and repackaging. This category covers a broad variety of waste types and operations such as household/commercial/industrial waste, asbestos, clinical waste, hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.
Treatment	This category relates to permitted sites which treat waste for either recovery or disposal. Sites may also treat waste and transfer it to another facility. This category covers a broad variety of waste types and operations such as composting and anaerobic digestion, chemical treatment, material recycling facilities, WEEE treatment.
Combustion	This category relates to permitted activities that combust gas produced by the treatment or decomposition of waste
Mining Waste	This category relates to mining waste operations in respect of inert extractive waste and unpolluted soil on the site of a mine or quarry

Mobile Plant	This category relates to the use of mobile plant to treat waste , restore or spread waste on land. Operators are required to notify us about individual deployments but this information is not held in waste returns. You can request this data separately.
Incineration	This category relates to the incineration or co-incineration of waste.
Processing	This category relates to permitted installations where the treatment of waste is not the primary activity, but where waste is used as a product in their process. These permits usually don't have a permit condition to provide a waste return but the operator has agreed to supply the data voluntarily. As such this is a limited number of sites.
Storage	This category relates to permitted activities where waste may be bulked up and stored temporarily.

EA Waste Categories Construction and Demolition Waste codes included in Table 11 Doncaster and Rotherham CDE/ Mineral Waste Fate 2023.

Basic Waste Category	EWC Waste Description	Waste Code
Inert/C+D	waste sand and clays	01 04 09
Inert/C+D	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	01 04 13
Inert/C+D	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	10 12 08
Inert/C+D	glass	16 01 20
Inert/C+D	concrete	17 01 01
Inert/C+D	bricks	17 01 02
Inert/C+D	tiles and ceramics	17 01 03
Inert/C+D	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	17 01 07
Inert/C+D	glass	17 02 02
Inert/C+D	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	17 05 04
Inert/C+D	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	17 05 08
Inert/C+D	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01	17 08 02

Inert/C+D	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	17 09 04
Inert/C+D	glass	19 12 05
Inert/C+D	minerals (for example sand, stones)	19 12 09
Inert/C+D	soil and stones	20 02 02