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## Doncaster and Rotherham

# Local Aggregate Assessment 2016

(Incorporating 2015 Aggregates Monitoring Data)

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*(Endorsed by the Yorkshire and Humber Aggregates Working Party 12/07/2017)*

# Contents

# 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.

### Sand and Gravel

2015 sand and gravel sales have increased significantly in Doncaster, reaching 0.4Mt, the highest level since 2009. The sand and gravel reserve for 2015 is 4.2Mt with the overall landbank currently standing at 14.5 years exceeding the seven year requirement. All the sand and gravel resources are located in Doncaster and the material currently available is 99% soft sand.

### Crushed Rock

2015 crushed rock sales have also increased to 2.4Mt, and increase of 0.5Mt on the previous year and double the 2013 sales figure. The crushed rock reserve stands at 56.6 million tonnes with the landbank currently standing at over thirty years.

Monitoring shows there is an upward trend on crushed rock sales and the three year average sales figures for crushed rock equate to 1.9Mt . The ten year average is currently 1.7Mt.

| | **Performance in 2015 (Mt)** | **In comparison to previous year (Mt)** |
|---|---|---|
| Land won sand and gravel sales (tonnes) (mostly soft sand) | 0.4 | ▲ |
| Permitted reserves of sand & gravel (tonnes) (mostly soft sand) | 4.2 | ▲ |
| Landbank (years) | 14.5 | ▲ |
| Land won crushed rock sales (tonnes) | 2.4 | ▲ |
| Permitted reserves of crushed rock (tonnes) | 56.6 | ▼ |
| Landbank (years) | 33.3 | ▲ |

### Development Proposals

Rotherham has one inactive crushed rock site with extant permission and is not allocating aggregate mineral sites in their Sites and Policies document. Doncaster provides for the remainder of the crushed rock, sand and gravel minerals in the South Yorkshire sub-region. Decisions regarding mineral site proposals, areas of search and safeguarding areas have not yet been made but will be available in the publication version of the Doncaster Local Plan in late spring 2017.

### Local Plan Period Availability

Without new permissions the sand and gravel landbank may not be sustained beyond the proposed 17 year plan period for Doncaster or 15 year plan period for Rotherham. To meet development demand in the short to medium term sand, gravel and crushed rock (if needed) will continue to be imported from the Idle Valley (Nottinghamshire), East Riding and Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

The Magnesian Limestone Crushed rock landbank is likely to be sustained beyond the proposed 17 year plan period without the need for new permissions.

## Introduction

1. The Government through the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) (NPPF) endorsed their view that "Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life" (paragraph 142) and accordingly that "Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates..." (paragraph145).

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. 143 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 MPA, whether they have aggregate extraction in their area or not, should produce an LAA

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.

## Production of the Doncaster and Rotherham Local Aggregate Assessment

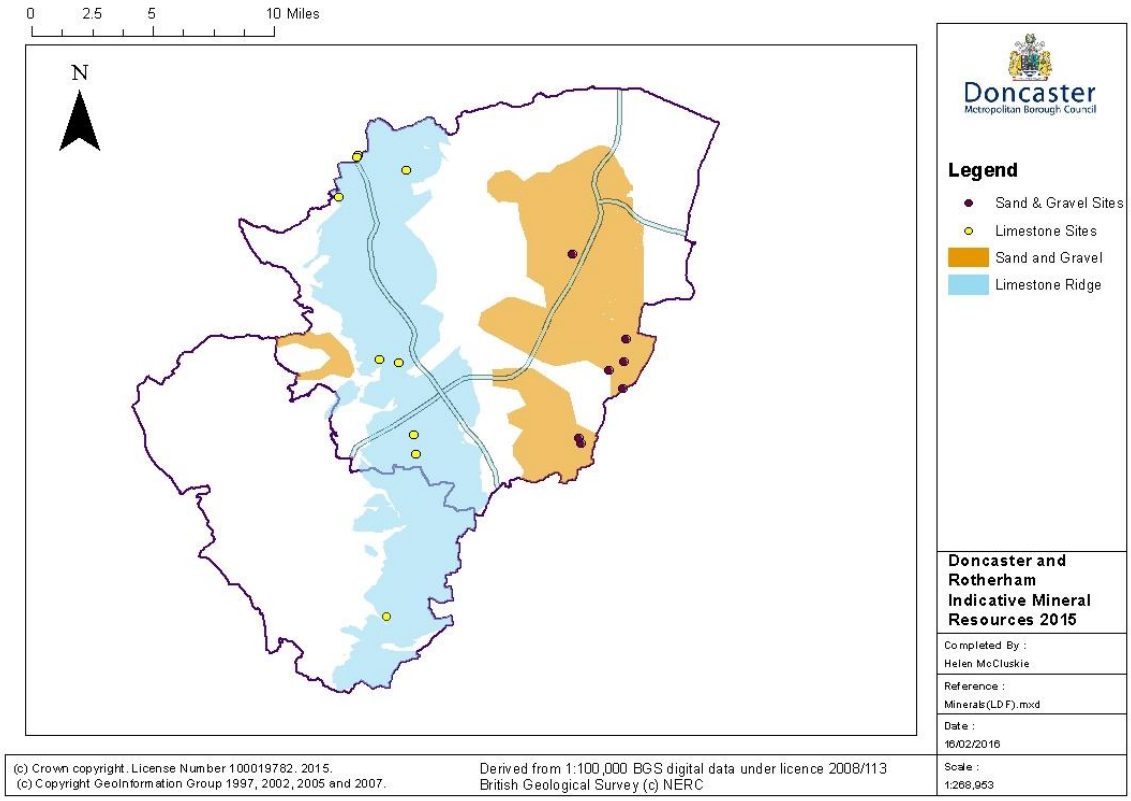
5. Guidance states LAAs can be produced independently, jointly or in agreement with other Local Authorities

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 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 historically and consistently worked together on mineral matters and have identified appropriate working groups and the best methods of working to identify and address issues in relation to mineral supply requirements for the respective

areas. North Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire authorities border Doncaster and Rotherham with significant flows of minerals between the areas. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Doncaster and Rotherham have therefore signed up to a 'Minerals Position Statement' setting out how we will all work together to meet the 'Duty to Co-operate' (See appendix one)

7. The map below shows the indicative aggregate mineral resources (and where they are or have been worked) for both Doncaster and Rotherham. It identifies the crushed rock (Magnesian Limestone) resources as a band running roughly north to south from Barnsdale Bar in Doncaster to South Anston, in Rotherham. Sand and gravel is commercially sourced within Doncaster, with resources located to the east around the small towns of Bawtry and Armthorpe. Sand and gravel is also extracted over the administrative border in North Nottinghamshire (East Midlands AWP). It is important to note that aggregate mineral resources are present within the town centre boundary, but opportunities to work these minerals are limited due to their location. Detailed information on Doncaster's geological resources is available here at http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/planning/doncaster-geodiversity-assessment

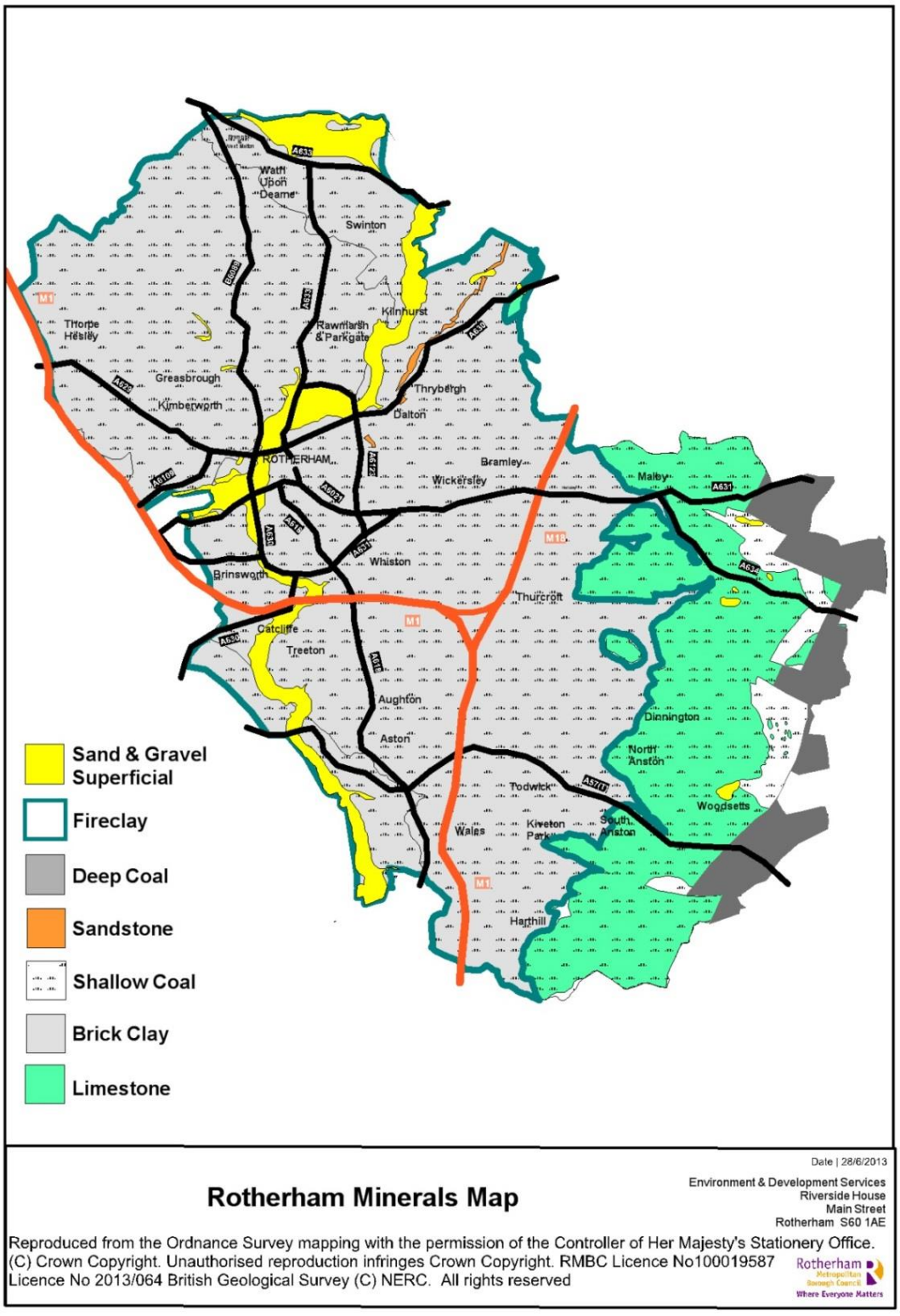
**Indicative map showing Doncaster and Rotherham mineral sites and aggregate resources**




8. Rotherham is dominated by coal measures, with shallow coal in the west and central areas. There are no sand and gravel workings. The area is not a major producer of aggregate minerals and this has subsequently reduced to one

mothballed limestone quarry at Harry Croft / Lindrick Dale South Anston. Harry Croft has been identified as a historic source of building material for prestige buildings and is therefore a likely source of architectural and dimension stone for heritage restoration projects in the future. Doncaster provides the bulk of the production of aggregates (due to the nature of the geology) and this pattern will more than likely continue although Harry Croft still has permitted reserves of 2.55 Million tonnes of Limestone

**Rotherham's Mineral Resources**




## Aggregate Resources and Principal Uses

| Deposit | Use |
|---|---|
| Sand and Gravels are sub-divided into: | |
| Blown sand | Not worked in Doncaster / Rotherham |
| River terrace and sub- | A small amount of river gravel is being worked and |

| | |
|---|---|
| alluvial deposits | Dunsville (Lings Farm) along with the Sherwood Sandstone and current consented (but un-worked) areas of river gravels exist at Low Grounds Farm (as a new site) and at Armthorpe Quarry as a small extension. River gravels were historically the focus at Blaxton, Wroot Road, and Austerfield Quarries but these are now depleted and the sites such as Austerfield are now worked purely for Sherwood Sandstone. |
| Glaciofluvial deposits<br>Glaciolacustrine deposits | Glacial deposits have been worked around Finningley Park, Rossington (Stripe Road) High Common (near Tickhill), and Hurst Plantation. BGS data also identifies historical workings that coincide with glaciolacustrine deposits at Beech Tree Farm (Cantley). |
| Sherwood Sandstone (Soft Sand) | Sherwood Sandstone is worked at Austerfield quarry, Lings farm (Dunsville) and Wroot Road. The soft sand is mainly used for asphalt and mortar sand, but Wroot Road also uses the material for agricultural and horticultural purposes. |
| | |
| Crushed Rock (Magnesian Limestone / Limestone Dolomite) | Dolomite is the only significant source of crushed rock in Doncaster and Rotherham and depending on its physical properties it can be used for a variety of purposes, such as construction fill, drainage media, sub bases for roads and for buildings. Dolomite is worked at Cadeby, Stainton, Warmsworth, Hazel Lane and at Barnsdale Bar just outside the borough. Harry Croft Quarry (inactive).<br><br>The pale coloured dolostones have historically been quarried for local building stone, which can be seen around Brodsworth, Hampole and Conisbrough, and also in prestige buildings such as Brodsworth Hall and Cusworth Hall. Building stone such as at Cadeby quarry and Hazel Lane quarry is largely produced as a by-product of aggregates and dolostone production, but good quality stone extracted by traditional quarry methods is intermittently available with extant (but currently un-used) planning permission at Parknook quarry (Local Geological Site no. 6.18) for 'hand-worked quality building stone for restoration projects'.<br><br>Dolostone is also important in certain industrial applications where its chemical properties are important. Dolostones with sufficiently low levels of impurities to be used in steelmaking and glassmaking are relatively scarce in Britain. The Permian, Cadeby Formation in the Cadeby, Sprotborough and Warmsworth area is, however, of higher purity. Dolostone for industrial purposes is required to be of high chemical purity accounts for a relatively small and decreasing proportion of total dolostone output in Britain. Industrial Dolostone is sourced at Warmsworth quarry and Cadeby quarry. The quality of the stone is variable and selective quarrying of specific horizons and subsequent blending is required to ensure that the stone meets the low iron requirements for glassmaking and filler applications. |
| Sandstone (Upper Carboniferous) | The sandstones of Pennine Coal Measures Group have (regionally and historically) been a prolific source of building stone. Upper Carboniferous sandstone is not now |

| | |
|---|---|
| | worked in Doncaster |
| | |
| Recycled Aggregate | Generally produced in association with construction and demolition projects and therefore varied and intermittent. The material is used for low grade fill, but the minerals industry is researching additional higher grade uses |
| Colliery Spoil | Hatfield colliery active in 2013 (but closed 2015). Colliery Spoil uses include bulk fill for land raising and road construction projects, such as Unity (formerly known as DN7 project) and the Finningley |

## Quarries and Operators in Doncaster and Rotherham

| Quarry Name | Owner / Operator | Status (2015) | Resource | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austerfield Quarry | Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd | Active | Sand | Doncaster |
| Wroot Road Quarry | Yorkshire Aggregates (Horticultural Supplies) | ? | Agricultural Sand | Doncaster |
| Finningley Quarry | Tarmac | Active | Sand | Doncaster |
| Dunsville Quarry | Breedon Aggregates | Active | Sand | Doncaster |
| Blaxton Quarry | Vigo Group | Inactive | Sand | Doncaster |
| 58s Road | Rotherham Sand and Gravel | Inactive | Sand | Doncaster |
| Partridge Hill | Hanson Owned (Misson Sand and Gravel) | Inactive | Sand | Doncaster |
| Barnsdale Bar | Darrington Quarries | Active (N Yorks) | Crushed Rock | Doncaster |
| Sutton Field Quarry | Darrington Quarries | Closed (requires restoration) | Crushed Rock | Doncaster |
| Harrycroft Quarry | Tarmac | Inactive | Crushed Rock | Rotherham |
| Cadeby Quarry | Operator and lease holder (as of 2012) Grants Precast Ltd | Inactive (for Aggregate) | Dimension Stone | Doncaster |
| Stainton (Glen) Quarry | Marshalls Natural Stone | Active | Crushed Rock | Doncaster |
| Holme Hall Quarry (Stainton) | Hope Construction Materials | Active | Crushed Rock | Doncaster |
| Hazel Lane Quarry | Cat Plant Ltd | Active | Crushed Rock | Doncaster |
| Warmsworth Quarry | Sibelco | Active (Industrial) | Industrial Limestone and crushed rock | Doncaster |

## 2015 Monitoring Information

### Mineral Sites

9. In 2015 the production of sand and gravel was taking place at Austerfield, Finningley and Dunsville quarries. Please note extraction at Finningley Quarry regularly moves across the borough boundary between Doncaster and North Nottinghamshire. Wroot Road quarry primarily produces sand for agriculture, but also provides an inconsequential amount of aggregate. 58's Road, and Blaxton quarries are inactive. Armthorpe quarry permission has expired.

10. Limestone is being extracted at Holme Hall / Glen (Stainton) and Barnsdale Bar quarries (outside the Doncaster area). Cadeby quarry is active for non-aggregate use, and Holme Hall quarry is producing screened and graded material. Quarries such as Cadeby and Holme Hall and Barnsdale Bar are capable of producing a full range of construction grade aggregate products with appropriate processing. Warmsworth quarry is actively producing limestone for industrial purposes and a small amount of aggregate. No monitoring information has been received in 2015 regarding the status of Hazel Lane quarry, but we believe the quarry is operational.

11. Harry Croft quarry (Rotherham) is inactive and Sutton Field requires restoration under the current planning consent. Harry Croft has planning permission for extraction until 2016 (which has historically been extracted at a rate of approximately 300,000 tonnes per annum). An application for an extension of time (31/12/231) has been validated by RMBC on the 14th November 2016.

### 2015 Annual Monitoring Report for Doncaster and Rotherham Mineral Planning Authorities

12. This section presents statistical monitoring information on aggregate minerals supply for the year 2015, and includes the 2014 national distribution monitoring data. The purpose of the survey is to collect sales, distribution and permitted reserves of aggregates in the Doncaster and Rotherham Sub Region. Where a site produces aggregate and non-aggregate minerals, the figures shown is for material sold for aggregate use.

## Sand and Gravel

**Table 1 Sand and Gravel Aggregate and Non-Aggregate sales 2006 to 2015 (Mt)**

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014[1] | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doncaster | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.4 |

*Note: figures up to 2009 are aggregated with West Yorkshire for confidentiality reasons and 2013 estimate is based on average sales over the previous three year period*

13. Table 1 above shows the sales of sand and gravel prior to the 2010 at around half a million tonnes per annum, the figures are also amalgamated with West

[1] Figure derived from the collation of the results of the 2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales

Yorkshire. The figures from 2010 onward are for Doncaster only. To avoid breaching the minerals Products Association (MPA) agreed three company rule for confidentiality the figure shown for 2013 is an estimate based on average sales over the previous three year period. This estimated figure will be used for landbank calculations. Figures for south and west Yorkshire combined are available in the Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party Annual Monitoring Reports. Previous returns (see 2014 / 2015 LAA) have identified that mostly soft sand is now extracted locally and sold in Doncaster in the wider region. Please note sand and gravel is not extracted in Rotherham. Sales may have decreased significantly in 2010 from 0.5Mt to 0.16Mt, probably due to sand and gravel production at a site in Finningley moving over into the North Nottinghamshire county Council area. The 2015 average of the previous ten year sand and gravel sales (2006 to 2015) equates to **0.29** million tonnes

## Destination of Sales of Land Won Sand and Gravel Aggregate 20014

14. The Aggregate Minerals Survey (AMS) has been carried out at four yearly intervals since 1973 and took place in 2015 analysing 2014 data. The AMS provides an in-depth analysis of the following:

- National and regional sales
- Inter-regional sales flows
- Transportation methods of minerals
- Consumption
- Permitted reserves

15. The survey collects regional distribution figures as part of the four yearly survey, the 2014 data is however five yearly on this occasion. The collation of the results of the 2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales identifies 135,000 tonnes of sand and gravel sales came from Doncaster (table 9h). Additional information was provided on spreadsheets by the British Geological Survey for further analysis. Tables 2, 3, 7 and 8 are derived from this data. For the monitoring year 2014 table 2 below shows that the majority (40 to 50%) of the sand and gravel produced and sold in South Yorkshire (Doncaster) remains somewhere within the Yorkshire and Humber region with 1 to 10% of material staying within South Yorkshire and another 1 to 10% going to Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton & Warrington. Inconsequential amounts are exported to other regions including Nottinghamshire.

**Table 2 Destination of Land Won Sand and Gravel Aggregate 2014**

| Sand and Gravel exported from Doncaster to… (destination by sub region) | Amount* |
|---|---|
| Unknown but somewhere in Yorkshire & the Humber | 40 to 50% |
| Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton & Warrington | 1 to 10% |
| South Yorkshire | 1 to 10% |
| Derbyshire and Peak District National Park | <1% |
| Northamptonshire | <1% |
| Nottinghamshire | <1% |
| Cheshire (Cheshire West and Chester, and Cheshire East) | <1% |

| | |
|---|---|
| Unknown but somewhere in North Wales | <1% |
| Warwickshire | <1% |
| Humber (East Riding, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire) | <1% |
| North Yorkshire, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks | <1% |
| West Yorkshire | <1% |

**This is the percentage of each individual destination sub-region's total consumption*

**Table 3 South Yorkshire sub region sand and gravel imports 2014**

| **Sand and gravel imported to the South Yorkshire sub region (YHU3) from…** | **Amount** | **Amount in tonnes** |
|---|---|---|
| Nottinghamshire CC | 50 to 60% | 380,000 to 456,000 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire Council | 20 to 30% | 152,000 to 228,000 |
| Lincolnshire CC | 10 to 20% | 76,000 to 152,000 |
| Staffordshire CC | 1 to 10% | 7,600 to 76,000 |
| Doncaster MBC | 1 to 10% | 7,600 to 76,000 |
| North Yorkshire CC | 1 to 10% | 7,600 to 76,000 |
| City of Sunderland Council | 1 to 10% | 7,600 to 76,000 |
| Dorset CC | <1% | <7,600 |
| Hampshire CC | <1% | <7,600 |
| Cambridgeshire CC | <1% | <7,600 |
| Central Bedfordshire Council | <1% | <7,600 |
| Cheshire West and Chester Council | <1% | <7,600 |
| **Total imports into the South Yorkshire sub region** | | **760,000** |

16. Table 3 above shows sand and gravel sub regional imports and consumption for South Yorkshire in 2014. South Yorkshire's imports of sand and gravel significantly exceeded Doncaster's production and export, with Nottinghamshire CC, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, and Lincolnshire CC providing the majority of the material into South Yorkshire. Doncaster's contribution to aggregate sand and gravel in this year is significantly lower than previous years. The collation of the results of the 2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales identified 135,000 tonnes of sand was produced in Doncaster. East Riding CC has noted that the imports are not due to lack of provision in Doncaster as there is a 14.5 year land bank. The landbank in Doncaster is also mostly soft sand, which may have influenced the imports.

17. Historic returns have confirmed that only a small proportion of the remaining permitted reserve in Doncaster is suitable for use as concreting aggregate.

**Reserves of Sand and Gravel for Aggregate Use**

*18.* Table 4 below shows landbank levels over the last 10 years. Data for the years up to 2008 is taken from Yorkshire and Humber Regional Aggregate Working Party (YHRAWP) reports and is based on the agreed sub-regional apportionments in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). The 2009 data was

taken from the YHRAWP Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2009. Landbanks from 2009 onward are calculated by using average sales over the preceding 10 years.

**Table 4 Reserves of Sand and Gravel for Aggregate Use**

| | Sand and Gravel | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Reserve (Mt)** | **Landbank (yrs)** |
| 2006 | 10.3 | 12.7 |
| 2007 | 10.1 | 12.5 |
| 2008 | 10.0 | 12.4 |
| 2009 | 5.0 | 9.7 |
| 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 |

**Note:** Different methodologies were used to calculate historic landbanks, please bare this in mind when considering trends.

19. The NPPF requires that a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel should be maintained. The sand and gravel landbank for 2014 equated to 7.6 years as permissions at the two quarries expired. Following the granting of extensions to Finningley and Austerfield quarries the landbank of permissions for 2015 is 14.5 years. The sand and gravel landbank is based on average sales data of 0.29 million tonnes (Mt) for the previous 10 years.

**New Permissions for Sand and Gravel Extraction 2014 / 2015**

20. Extension to Finningley quarry (14/00672/MINA) granted 23/02/2015.
Extension to Hanson's Austerfield quarry (15/01094/MINA) granted 24/11/2015.

**Wharves and Rail Ports**

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

**Table 5 Sand and Gravel Quarries (Doncaster only)**

| **Quarry Name** | **Owner / Operator** | **Status (2015)** |
|---|---|---|
| Austerfield Quarry | Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd | Active |
| Finningley Quarry | Tarmac | Active |
| Dunsville (Lings) Quarry | Breedon Aggregates) | Active |
| Blaxton Quarry | Vigo Group | Inactive |
| Partridge Hill (High Common Lane, Austerfield) | Misson Sand and Gravel | Status to confirm |
| 58's Road | Rotherham Sand and Gravel | Inactive |
| Wroot Road Quarry | Yorkshire Horticultural Ltd | Active (Part time) producing |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | sand for agriculture |

## Crushed Rock (Limestone Aggregate)

22. Magnesian Limestone (Dolomite) is the only aggregate rock type sourced and worked in the Doncaster and Rotherham area. Table 6 below, sets out the crushed rock aggregate and non-aggregate sales between 2006 and 2015. Sales have steadily declined since 2006, until 2009 where they fell significantly. Average sales over the last ten years equates to 1.7Mt

**Table 6 Crushed Rock Aggregate and Non-Aggregate Sales 2006 to 2015 (Mt)**

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014[2] | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Doncaster and Rotherham** | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 |

23. Sales of crushed rock (averaging 1.9Mt) have increased steadily over the last three years with 2015 sales now exceeding 2007 levels. This is a reversal of the decline in sales experienced between 2009 and 2011. The collation of the results of the 2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales identifies 2,124,000 tonnes of crushed rock sales came from Doncaster (table 9h).

24. At a national and regional level further information needs requesting annually to identify meaningful data on aggregate used for concrete, uncoated roadstone (MOT type 1 and 2), screened and graded construction aggregate and bulk fill. *The 2010 monitoring identified nearly 50% sales for concreting aggregate, 10% screened and graded construction aggregate, 26% uncoated roadstone (MOT type 1 and 2) and 13% construction fill. More up to date information is not currently available.*

**Table 7 Destination of Sales of Crushed Rock Aggregate (source AMR 2014)**

| Crushed rock exported from Doncaster to… (destination by sub region) | Amount* |
|---|---|
| South Yorkshire | 50 to 60% |
| West Yorkshire | 20 to 30% |
| Nottinghamshire | 10 to 20% |
| Unknown but somewhere in York's & the Humber | 10 to 20% |
| Derbyshire and Peak District National Park | 1 to 10% |
| Lincolnshire | 1 to 10% |
| Humber (East Riding, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire) | 1 to 10% |
| North York's, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks | 1 to 10% |
| Bedfordshire (Central Bedfordshire, Bedford and Luton) | <1% |
| Cambridgeshire and Peterborough | <1% |

[2] Figure derived from the collation of the results of the 2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales

| | |
|---|---|
| Hertfordshire | <1% |
| Northamptonshire | <1% |
| Cumbria and Lake District National Park | <1% |
| Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton & Warrington | <1% |
| Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen | <1% |
| Staffordshire | <1% |
| Warwickshire | <1% |
| Remainder of West Midlands | <1% |

*This is the percentage of each individual destination sub-region's total consumption

25. The 2014 Aggregate Monitoring Survey collected distribution data (shown above) for the South Yorkshire region. Table 7 (above) shows that the majority of the material produced in South Yorkshire is consumed within South and West Yorkshire, with 10 to 20% of each individual destination sub-region's total consumption going to Nottinghamshire and the Yorkshire and Humber region respectively.

26. Table 8 below shows crushed rock sub regional imports for 2014. More than half of the crushed rock produced in Doncaster stays within the south Yorkshire sub region. Leicestershire exported between 20 and 30% into South Yorkshire followed by Derbyshire who exported 10 to 20%. These figures may be of strategic importance, but given the information is just a snapshot from one year it would be imprudent to place too much significance on the figures at this stage. Smaller amounts of material also came in from Shropshire and North Yorkshire; given the range of variation in figures it is currently difficult to gauge significance.

**Table 8 South Yorkshire sub region crushed rock imports (source AMR 2014)**

| Crushed rock imported to the South Yorkshire sub region (YHU3) from... | Amount | Amount in tonnes |
|---|---|---|
| DMBC | 50 to 60% | 1,0620,00 to 1,274,400 |
| Leicestershire CC | 20 to 30% | 424,800 to 637,200 |
| Derbyshire CC | 10 to 20% | 212,400 to 424,800 |
| Shropshire Council | 1 to 10% | 21,240 to 212,400 |
| North Yorkshire CC | 1 to 10 % | 21,240 to 212,400 |
| Peak district National Park | <1% | <21,240 |
| Warwickshire CC | <1% | <21,240 |
| Cumbria CC | <1% | <21,240 |
| Yorkshire Dales NP | <1% | <21,240 |
| Durham CC | <1% | <21,240 |
| Northumberland NP | <1% | <21,240 |
| Powys | <1% | <21,240 |

**Table 9 Reserves of Crushed Rock for Aggregate Use and Landbank**

| | Crushed Rock | |
|---|---|---|
| Year | Reserve (Mt) | Landbank (yrs) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 62.8 | 18.8 |
| 2007 | 60.8 | 18.2 |
| 2008 | 58.8 | 17.6 |
| 2009 | 63.4 | 27.53 |
| 2010 | 62.44 | 24.6 |
| 2011 | 61.2 | 26.7 |
| 2012 | 60.0 | 28.9 |
| 2013 | 59.5 | 31.3 |
| 2014 | 57.6 | 32.5 |
| 2015 | 56.6 | 32.5 |

27. Table 9 above shows landbank levels over the last 10 years. Data for the years up to 2008 is taken from YHRAWP reports and is based on the agreed sub-regional apportionments in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). The 2009 data was taken from the YHRAWP Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2009. Landbanks from 2009 onward are calculated by using average sales over the preceding 10 years.

*28. For the purposes of monitoring, this LAA has based the landbank of permissions for 2015 on the previous ten year average sales 2006 to 2015 which equates to 1.7 million tonnes.*

29. The NPPF requires that a landbank of at least 10 years for crushed rock should be maintained. The crushed rock landbank currently stands at around 32 years.

**New Permissions for Quarrying Crushed Rock Aggregate Granted in 2014 / 2015**

30. No new crushed rock permissions were granted in 2014 / 2015.

**Wharves and Rail Ports**

31. Cadeby quarry wharf is currently inactive. The wharf at Cadeby quarry sits at the side of the river Don which runs west to north east through the borough and is navigable from Sheffield to Fishlake. It then joins up to a larger network of navigable waterways including the New Junction Canal, the Stainforth and Keadby Canal, the Aire and Calder Navigation, the River Trent and beyond. There are no suitable crushed rock aggregate sites in Doncaster with rail depot potential. A 'rail connected aggregates depot' with coated roadstone plant is now operational at Tinsley Depot, Sheffield which is just on the border with Rotherham. The mineral comes from Leicestershire county council area.

32. The marine aggregates study contains a regional map of the navigable waterways and shows the barge capacity along each length of waterway (Figure 67015.MA.005). The map illustrates commercial barges can travel extensively around the region including Doncaster and Rotherham

[3] Figure based on 7 year average sales as agreed at the Y&HAWP meeting 2011
[4] Figure derived from 2009 reserve minus 2010 crushed rock aggregate sales

33. At the time of writing this report Rotherham are undergoing their Examination in Public. The sites listed for safeguarding in the Local Plan Sites and Policies document are correct as of October 2016.

*Rotherham has AMA wharf (Rawmarsh Road),*
*Stevenson's wharf and adjacent land (Northfield Road),*
*Tata steelworks wharf (Aldwarke),*
*Waddingtons Dockyard,*
*SHS Freight Services Wharf (Chesterton Road),*
*Masbrough rail sidings and*
*former Maltby Colliery rail sidings*

No capacity information is currently available for the above sites.

**Table 10 Crushed Rock (Limestone Aggregate) Quarries Doncaster and Rotherham 2015**

| Quarry Name | Owner / Operator | Status (2015) |
|---|---|---|
| Glen Quarry (Stainton) | Marshalls Natural Stone | Active |
| Holme Hall Quarry (Stainton) | Hope Construction | Active |
| Barnsdale Bar | Darrington Quarries | Active (North Yorkshire) |
| Sutton Field Quarry | Darrington Quarries | Awaiting restoration |
| Harry Croft Quarry (Rotherham) | Tarmac | Inactive |
| Cadeby Quarry | *Owner - Tarmac*<br>Leaseholder / Operator (as of 2012) Grants Precast Ltd | Inactive (aggregate)<br>Active (non-aggregate) |
| Hazel Lane Quarry | Cat Plant Ltd | Active |
| Warmsworth Quarry | Sibelco | Active (Industrial mineral and Aggregate) |

### Imports and Exports

34. The Planning Officers Society and the Minerals Products Association have produced a guidance note on 'The Production and use of Local Aggregate Assessments'. Paragraph 4.4 of the document identifies that the only source of information on imports and exports at present is the four year Government's Aggregate Monitoring Surveys. The guidance note goes on to state, Local Authorities should consider conducting their own surveys as individual operators will be able to provide more detailed import-export information. This poses a problem for Doncaster and Rotherham due to the size of the area and the number of operators. Revealing information at this level could impact on commercial sensitivity and competition. The 2014 Aggregate Minerals Survey data on imports and exports has been included in sections 18 and 19 for sand and gravel, and 28 and 29 for crushed rock.

## Secondary and Recycled Aggregate

35. 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). The plan is due to be reviewed in 2017.

36. The information contained in the plan 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 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 11 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 |

37. 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

*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 looked at as part of the review of the South Yorkshire joint waste plan in 2017.*

**Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Infrastructure**

38. The two identified sites for screening, production, processing and handling recycled material are shown in the table 12 below:

**Table 12 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 |

39. The Network Rail ‘railhead’ at Ten Pound Walk is a facility for bringing in primary aggregate for their rail infrastructure projects and recycles the spent rail ballast as secondary aggregate for local road infrastructure projects. The spent railway

ballast conforms to MOT type 1 and 2 material requirements. Recycled aggregate arising from temporary construction, demolition and excavation projects is processed and transported from a number of areas in Doncaster and Rotherham. 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.

40. Four secondary aggregate sites are identified for safeguarding in the Rotherham Local Plan Sites and Policies document (Pre-submission Publication version; subject to Council approval):
    - 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

41. 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 tables13 and 14 below:

**Table 13 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 14 Ancillary Minerals Infrastructure**

| Company | Location | Type Of Infrastructure |
|---|---|---|
| Hanson UK | Auckley<br><br><br>Rossington | Concrete Production<br>Handling & Processing<br><br>Concrete Production |
| Marshalls plc | Stainton | Concrete Products, Batching & Processing |
| Tarmac | Kirk Sandall<br><br>Finningley<br><br>Finningley<br>Wath-upon-Dearne<br>Aston | Concrete Batching<br><br>Handling & Processing<br>Handling & Processing<br>Cement works (Ready Mix)<br>Cement works (Ready Mix) |
| 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 |
| | | |
| Breedon Aggregates Ltd | | None |
| Hope Construction Materials | Canklow | Cement works |
| Cemex | Parkgate | Cement works |

42. The Doncaster sites in table 14 above will be proposed for safeguarding in the Doncaster Local Plan. The Rotherham sites in table 14 above are proposed for safeguarding in the Publication Sites and Policies document. There is no information available at a local authority area relating to site capacity.

## Road Network

43. 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)
    - 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.

44. Doncaster's Core Strategy 2011-2028 (adopted May 2012) 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. (See Policy 9-Providing Travel Choice paragraph 4.4)

45. Rotherham's Publication Core Strategy 2013-2028 (adopted September 2014) and Sites and Policies document (Pre-submission Publication version; September 2015) 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

46. Nationally road transport equates for 90% of aggregate mineral movement, with rail representing 9% and waterways only 1%. Quarries on the whole result in heavy goods vehicle (HGV) traffic. Exceptions include quarries located near to navigable waterways or rail depots. Nearly all of this 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 Core Strategy. It should be noted from the outset that currently the potential for increasing the sustainable transportation of minerals is locally very limited.

## Marine Aggregates Study (2014)

47. The Marine Aggregates Study 2014 (funded by contributions from various Yorkshire and Humber authorities) looked at the deliverability of a larger supply of marine dredged aggregate into the Yorkshire and Humber region substituting a proportion of land-won sand and gravel resources. A brief summary of the conclusions of the study can be found in paragraph 14 of the 2015 LAA.

*48.* The study identifies that marine aggregates are not currently a consideration for Doncaster and Rotherham local authority areas, the port of Hull however has a fairly direct rail route, but there are no plans to source or distribute marine aggregates in the short, medium or long term by rail.

### Marine Aggregates Update 2015

49. There are a number of marine licences for aggregate extraction in the North Sea south-east of the Humber Estuary and off the coast of Lincolnshire valid until 2030 to 2032. A limited amount of aggregate dredging is currently taking place in these licence areas but the aggregates are not currently landed locally. The 15 year licences contain substantial reserves of sand and gravel with a combined total of 850,000 tonnes per year permitted from one company's licenced areas alone. Industry is reviewing aggregate supply into South and West Yorkshire and adjacent areas via the Humber River which will most likely require wharf sites with rail heads. The Minerals Products Association identify the key issue for landing marine minerals is having the necessary landside infrastructure namely rail linked wharves and as such representations were made on this very issues to the Hull Local Plan.

50. "The insert overleaf is reproduced from the Crown Estate's marine mineral reserve, which is derived from company licensee submissions of reserves constrained by the life of the current marine licences and shows a primary reserve of over 55Mt with a regional reserve life of nearly 22 years based on average sales of 2.51Mt.

# Reserves and resources

| Region | Total current primary reserves | 10 year average annual offtake | 3 year average annual offtake | Peak average offtake during 10 year period | Annual permitted offtake | Regional reserve life in years @ 10 year average annual offtake |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Primary (construction aggregate) | | | | |
| Humber (including North East) | 55.16 | 2.51 | 1.52 | 3.52 | 6.3 | 21.96 |
| East Coast | 100.93 | 5.80 | 4.18 | 8.01 | 9.4 | 17.40 |
| Thames Estuary | 25.72 | 0.83 | 0.81 | 1.74 | 2.1 | 30.91 |
| East English Channel | 98.21 | 2.48 | 3.53 | 4.32 | 10.3 | 39.67 |
| South Coast | 84.33 | 3.96 | 3.33 | 5.13 | 9.5 | 21.32 |
| South West | 9.76 | 1.25 | 1.06 | 1.77 | 1.7 | 7.83 |
| North West | 19.10 | 0.47 | 0.31 | 0.74 | 2.0 | 40.99 |
| **TOTAL*** | **393.21** | **17.29** | **14.72** | **21.10**** | **41.3** | **22.74** |

All figures are in millions of tonnes unless stated
*Totals are rounded from actual totals rather than sum of the regional rounded figures
**Highest single year rather than sum of highest region

51. Industry has stated that licence areas are currently under-utilised and the licences contain aggregates suitable for construction uses including ready mixed and pre-cast concrete. Industry is understood to be reviewing aggregate supply into South and West Yorkshire and adjacent areas via the Humber river and this would most likely require wharf sites with rail heads.

## Assessment of Future Supply

### Housing

52. The Housing Need Assessment 2015 (HNA$^{2015}$) published in summer 2015 contains detailed analysis of the housing market area, area profile, population & household projections, and future housing need of the general population and specific groups. The housing need calculations included in the report is the overall objectively assessed housing need (OAHN), the affordable housing need (AHN) and the gypsy/traveller accommodation need (GTAN). The HNA$^{2015}$ update published March 2016 identifies housing proposals of 920 per year, equating to 15,640 new homes over the 17 year plan period.

53. Policy CS6 'Meeting the Housing Requirement' of Rotherham's adopted Core Strategy 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. This is equivalent to 1878 homes per year for both plans. It is worth noting that Rotherham's housing numbers may change post EIP, this will be picked up in the next LAA.

54. Further detail will emerge as Rotherham and Doncaster's Local Plans evolve. An initial draft version of the Doncaster Local Plan will be available over winter 2016 and will contain detail on housing and employment requirements. This information will be included in either subsequent LAA.

### Infrastructure Proposals

55. Full details of the infrastructure development proposals for Doncaster can be found in the Doncaster Infrastructure Strategy (July 2016). Details of Rotherham's infrastructure requirements are set out in Appendix A of the adopted Core Strategy 2014 and the Community Infrastructure Levy Background Paper February 2016. In December 2014 the chancellor identified a number of specific road improvement schemes to be funded around the country. These include upgrading of the A1 between Darrington (Wakefield MDC) and Redhouse (Doncaster MBC). Within the table, the High Speed 2 project is the only project that may significantly increase the pressure on demand. This is however, a long term project currently in its infancy and construction may not start until latter end of both plan periods.

**Table 15 Infrastructure Proposals**

| **Doncaster MBC Infrastructure Proposals** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Major Infrastructure Scheme** | **Proposal** | **Start Date** |
| Great Yorkshire Way (formally known as Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme ) | 2km dual carriageway running from A638 (Parrot's Corner) to Hurst Lane/airport access road. | Construction of phase two started in late 2016. |
| Hatfield Link Road / M18 improvements | The new road will link Hatfield-Stainforth to junction 5 of the M18 motorway/junction 1 of the M180 motorway | Spring 2017 |
| A630 West Moor Link | Dualling of the A630 (West Moor Link) between junction 4 of the M18 motorway to A18 (Thorne Road) and between the A18 and A630 (Wheatley Hall Road), | Business case 2016<br>Funding to be secured but construction is scheduled to start in 2019 |
| A1/A19 Link Road (part of the Pan-Northern link (Barnsley to Doncaster) | The proposal links A638 at Redhouse close to junction 38 of the A1m to the A19 at Bentley Moor Road, north of Toll Bar and Hickleton / Marr Bypass | Funding yet to be secured but scheme forms part of the Sheffield City Region Infrastructure Plan 2016. |
| Capacity improvements to the rail network | electrification of routes<br>upgrades to freight lines signalling and loading gauge improvements | Network Rail will be implementing a number of improvements to the rail freight network during its next control period (2019-2024). The schemes are identified among Network Rail's key investment priorities. |
| Unity DN7 – | Four phases.<br>housing, employment, marina development (phases 1 to 3)<br>Bus and rail transport interchange – Hatfield and Stainforth (phase 4) | 2016 to beyond 2029 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Doncaster Sheffield Airport - rail station | FARRRS/Great Yorkshire Way required first. No guidance to say at what point a rail service is commercially viable? | No start date |
| Priority bus routes improvements. | • Barnsley - Doncaster North (from A635 Barnsley to Doncaster north via Thurnscoe).<br>• Doncaster North - park and ride wind turbine.<br>• Doncaster – Thorne Road - key bus route.<br>• Doncaster Balby Road (A630) - key bus route.<br>• Doncaster to Doncaster Sheffield Airport. | 2016 onward |
| Strategic rail interchange (iPort) | multi-purpose rail freight interchange near to junction 4 of the M18 motorway<br>570,000 square metres of grade A warehousing space | Commenced November 2014. First units completed in 2016 with occupancy expected in 2017 |
| High Speed Rail college / infrastructure institute | Institute scheme has not yet been programmed. | Construction work started in March 2016. Completion of college August 2017. |
| Don Valley Power Project | December 2014 'Sargas Power' acquired the Don Valley Power and CCS Project from 2Co Energy. Proposal is currently for a gas fired power station. | Planning consent secured 2009.<br>Start date unknown |
| Thorpe Marsh Power Station | | Planning consent secured 2011. Subject to financing, the plant is likely to become operational in 2018/2019. |
| Flood risk programme | Repair and improve existing flood defences and develop new ones at various locations across the borough, including surface flood water alleviation, pumping station improvements, bank/sluice/reservoir / tidal door refurbishments and flood wall replacements | 2015-2019 |
| Civic & Cultural Quarter (CCQ) | major mixed-use regeneration scheme<br>Later phase new leisure uses, new cinema, new library / resource centre, and further office and residential schemes | Phase 1 complete |
| High Speed 2 | Planned high-speed railway link between London, Birmingham, East Midlands, | First phase scheduled to begin in 2017 reaching Birmingham by 2026. Full |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Sheffield and Manchester. | completion expected by 2033. |
| | **Rotherham MBC Infrastructure Proposals** | |
| **Essential Infrastructure Scheme** | | **Start Date** |
| Bassingthorpe Farm access road | | 2018 |
| Parkgate Retail Park access | | 2022 |
| Improvements to 14 roundabouts / junctions | | 2014 / 2018 (some improvements commenced) |
| Bus Rapid Transit northern route | | Commenced |
| 3 cycle routes | | Commenced |
| 1 new primary school and nursery (Bassingthorpe Farm) | | 2023 |
| 17school extensions | | 2013 – 2023 |
| 4 new / redeveloped health centres | | 2018 - 2025 |
| Expansion of 2 police stations | | 2018 |
| New fire station | | 2018 |
| Rotherham Renaissance Flood Defence Scheme | | 2018 |
| High Speed 2 | Not identified in current infrastructure delivery study; route safeguarded for consultation. Construction is unlikely to start until towards the end of the plan period (circa 2025). | Full completion expected by 2033. |

## Are Adequate Resources Available to Meet Development Proposals?

### Sand and Gravel

56. Based on ten year average sales of 0.29 million tonnes the land bank for sand and gravel stands at 14.5 years for 2015, and is well above the NPPF advised 7 year landbank. Previous monitoring reports and aggregate assessments have identified that sharp sand and gravel essential for concreting products is however a declining resource in our area. With current permissions we may not have enough sand and gravel within Doncaster to meet development proposals. We have received only few sand and gravel submissions for the Local Plan and these have yet to be assessed. It is essential therefore that we also identify the best remaining resource options in Doncaster as ‘Areas of Search’ within the Local Plan. These ‘Areas of Search’ ‘allocations’ however must be considered and taken up by industry. Sand and gravel is also sourced from other areas as identified in table 3 and paragraph 18 earlier in the document and discussed further in the section on ‘Neighbouring Mineral Planning Authorities - Resources’ (paragraph 60 onward).

57. New proposals for housing, employment and infrastructure will impact on sand and gravel resources. Table 16 below shows at current extraction rates Doncaster may run out of locally sourced sand and gravel before the end of the plan period if no other permissions come forward. The table shows values based on both ten and three year average sales for long and short term comparisons.

**Table 16 Sand and Gravel Local Plan Period Apportionment**

| Mineral | Apportionment for 17 year plan period (Mt) | Reserve at 2015, (Mt) | Additional Requirement to cover plan period (Mt) | Shortfall (if any) (Mt) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Undifferentiated sand and gravel (based on 10 year average sales) | 4.93 (0.29Mt[5] x 17 yrs) | 4.2[6] | -0.73 (4.2-4.93) | Y |
| Undifferentiated sand and gravel (based on 3 year average sales) | 3.91 (0.23Mt[7] x 17 yrs) | 4.2 | 0.3 (4.2-3.9) | N |

## Site Proposals (Sand and Gravel and Limestone)

58. Proposals are currently being assessed for the Doncaster Local Plan. Information will be available on site proposals toward the end of 2016

## Sand and Gravel Areas of Search

59. Proposals are currently being assessed for the Doncaster Local Plan. Information will be available on site proposals toward the end of 2016

## Secondary and Recycled Aggregate

60. There is limited information available at a Doncaster and Rotherham level in relation to secondary and recycled aggregate. The '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.

## Crushed Rock

61. The Magnesian Limestone crushed rock landbank stands at just under thirty years, with between 70 to 90% of the material produced in Doncaster staying within South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire. Neighbouring authorities also have no concerns regarding the supply of crushed rock in the short, medium or long term. Previous monitoring reports have identified crushed rock replacing sand and gravel for concreting manufacturing. Table 17 below shows at current extraction rates Doncaster could still have 27 million tonnes of crushed rock available toward the end of the Local Plan period. The three year average crushed rock sales equate to 1.9 million tonnes.

**Table 17 Crushed Rock Local Plan Period Apportionment**

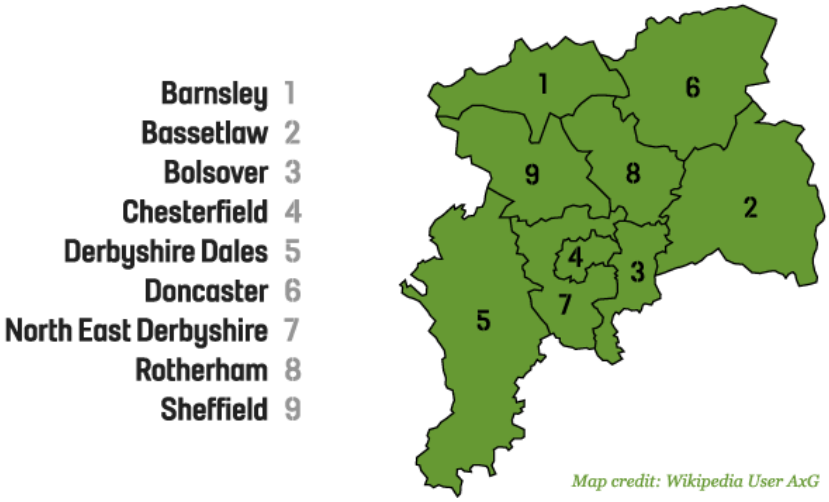
[5] 2016 Local Aggregates Assessment (paragraph 21, 22)
[6] 2016 Local Aggregates Assessment (table 4)
[7] 2016 Local Aggregates Assessment (table 1 and paragraph 16)

| Mineral | Apportionment for 17 year plan period (Mt) | Reserve at 2015, (Mt) | Additional Requirement to cover plan period (Mt) | Shortfall (if any) (Mt) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Limestone (crushed rock) (based on 10 year average sales) | 28.9 (1.7Mt[8] x 17yrs) | 56.6[9] | Zero (we could still have 27.7Mt) (57.1-28.9) | N/A |

## Neighbouring Mineral Planning Authorities - Resources

### Sheffield City Region (and Sheffield City)

62. The Sheffield City Region (SCR) is the administrative boundary for the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority, with responsibility for delivering the Strategic Economic Plan and the SCR infrastructure investment programme over the next ten years. The SCR geography straddles both the Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party boundary and the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party boundary. It is comprised of the nine Local Authority areas of Barnsley, Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, Doncaster, North East Derbyshire, Rotherham and Sheffield. Further consideration of adjacent areas is given below. Sheffield city is a consumer of aggregate relying on provision from Yorkshire and Humber region and East Midlands, with aggregate monitoring information limited to a sub-region level with further detail unavailable.




### North Lincolnshire and East Riding's (Humber LAA Area)

63. The 2014 Aggregate Mineral Survey spreadsheet provided by the BGS (see appendix 3) shows no exports of sand and gravel from quarries in North Lincolnshire. However the 2014 Aggregate Mineral Survey (table 9h) states East Riding of Yorkshire figures include land-won sand and gravel for North Lincolnshire. Table 9h shows that 25% of the Yorkshire and Humber supply is from East Riding (and North Lincolnshire). The spreadsheet shows East Riding exports between 20 to 30% (of South Yorkshires total) sand and gravel

[8] 2016 Local Aggregates Assessment (table 6 and paragraph 25)
[9] 2016 Local Aggregates Assessment (table 9)

into the South Yorkshire and 10 to 20% (of Yorkshire and Humber's total) goes to 'somewhere' in the Yorkshire and Humber sub region.

64. Cove Farm (Haxey) is situated on the border of Doncaster in North Lincolnshire. The site produces mainly silica sand and does not contribute toward the aggregate landbank. The sites at Messingham and Manton also produce mainly silica sand. Eastfield Farm (Winteringham) produces silica sand and gravel, being located approximately 23 miles from north east Doncaster (Thorne, Hatfield, Stainforth) material could potentially be used in this area.

65. North Cave (East Riding) produces sand and gravel, and is located approximately 24 miles (along the M62) north east of Doncaster. This material therefore could potentially be used in the Thorne, Hatfield, Stainforth areas of Doncaster. These potential sources are not a practical solution for Rotherham's sand and gravel requirement, but supply is however market driven. The extract from the draft 2017 Humber Area LAA incorporating 2015 data (below) shows permitted and operational sites within the Humber area.

**Table 2: Permitted Sand & Gravel Extraction Sites in the Humber Area**

| Quarry | Mineral Planning Authority | Operator | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandesburton | East Riding of Yorkshire | Sandsfield Gravel | Active |
| Garton | | Clifford Watts | Active |
| Gransmoor | | Clifford Watts | Inactive |
| Little Catwick | | Yarrows Aggregates | Active |
| Brigham | | Clifford Watts | Dormant |
| North Cave | | Humberside Aggregates | Active |
| Park House Farm, Gransmoor | | Clifford Watts | Active |
| Turtle Hill, Gransmoor | | Clifford Watts | Active |
| Everthorpe | | Clifford Watts (silica sand) | Inactive |
| Cove Farm, Haxey | North Lincolnshire | North Lincs Aggregates (sand) | Active |
| Eastfield Farm, Winterton | | A & F Dowson (silica sand and gravel) | Active |
| Kettleby Parks, Barnetby | | Breedon Aggregates (sand and gravel) | Active |
| Messingham | | Sibelco UK (silica sand) | Active |

Source: Humber Area Local Aggregate Assessment 2017

## Derby, Derbyshire and the Peak District National Park

66. Just 1% of the sand and gravel produced in Derbyshire and 18% (1.24Mt) of the crushed rock produced in Derbyshire and the Peak District National Park is

exported into the Yorkshire and Humber region[10].

### Leicester County Council

67. The 2014 Annual Mineral Survey returns identify around 530,000 tonnes of crushed rock exported from Leicestershire to the south Yorkshire sub region. 85% (about 450,000 tonnes) is transported by rail with virtually all of the rock coming from two quarries, Bardon Hill and Mountsorrel. AM2009 returns identified just over 300,000 tonnes was exported to south Yorkshire from Leicestershire, mainly from Mountsorrel Quarry. Aggregate Industries operate Bardon Hill Quarry, and have rail connected depot in Sheffield at Brinsworth (see paragraph 31). The company has a road surfacing contract with Sheffield City Council; therefore the significant increase between 2009 and 2014 may be largely due to this. Paragraphs 5.12/13 of the latest Leicestershire LAA show that both Bardon Hill and Mountsorrel Quarries have received permissions in recent years which have extended the life of their operations. It is not possible to identify where the remaining 15% (80,000 tonnes) is distributed to.

### Nottinghamshire County Council

68. Nottinghamshire is an important producer of sand and gravel and has a large export market particularly to South Yorkshire. 30% of Nottinghamshire's sand and gravel production is exported into the Yorkshire and Humber region. The material is sourced from the Idle Valley (near Bawtry) immediately adjacent the southern Doncaster borough boundary. Given the proximity of the material it is assumed the ideal market source is Doncaster. Material has been extracted from this area for a number of years, and the 2015 Nottinghamshire LAA identifies the area as a 'traditional source of material' supplying Doncaster and South Yorkshire. Resource depletion is now starting to limit output, and over the last 10 years the number of active quarries has fallen from 9 to 6 and output halved. A permitted but unused quarry at Sturton Le Steeple could potentially produce 500,000 tonnes of material but implementation of the quarry has been delayed. The site could possibly operate for 20 years and the operator has indicated to the County council they may wish to start extraction in 2017. In the medium term a number of allocations have been identified in the 2013 Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document including sites at Barnby Moor and Botany Bay and 4 extensions to existing sites at Finningley (which has now granted permission), Bawtry Rd North, Scrooby North and Scrooby South. The resources in the Idle Valley are likely to fall in the long term as resources are used up, but in the short term, the current levels of production will be maintained from permitted reserves. The LAA will monitor the long term impacts, as the next nearest source of material is Newark in the Trent Valley, which is significantly further away.

69. Doncaster, Rotherham, Derby(shire) and Nottingham have a memorandum of understanding identifying and addressing the issues above. It states provision will be maintained in the short term, but long term the reserves are less certain. Further agreement and discussion will be required in the future.

[10] Source - Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council and the Peak District National Park Authority LAA 2015

### North Yorkshire County Council and the Yorkshire Dales National Park

70. The 2014 national monitoring data shows that between 1 and 10% (up to 76,000 tonnes) of the sand and gravel produced in North Yorkshire and between 1 and 10% (up to 212,000 tonnes) of the crushed rock from North Yorkshire is consumed in South Yorkshire. It also shows 1% of the crushed rock for the Yorkshire Dales National Park is destined for south Yorkshire. The North Yorkshire LAA identifies a potential for a small increase in demand for sand and gravel as a result of supply constraints in South Yorkshire and has been considered in there Forecasting Demand for Aggregates Minerals Discussion Paper July 2014 and incorporated in the forecasting methodology outlined in Appendix 3 of the LAA. It should be noted that only very small amounts of sand and gravel are imported into the North Yorkshire sub-region from sources including Doncaster.

### West Yorkshire Sub Region

71. The West Yorkshire sub region covers the City of Bradford MDC, Leeds City Council, Wakefield MDC, Kirklees and Calderdale Councils. West Yorkshire imports and consumes sand and gravel and crushed rock aggregate, rather than exporting it to other areas. The 2014 West Yorkshire sub region Annual Monitoring shows one operational sand and gravel extraction site within West Yorkshire. West Yorkshires sand and gravel sales and reserves figures are combined with South Yorkshire's for confidentiality reasons. The West Yorkshire 2015 Local Aggregate Assessment identifies that in 2009 around 73,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and 141,000 tonne of crushed rock are imported into West Yorkshire from South Yorkshire[11]. In 2014 this changes significantly with just over 3,800 tonnes of sand and gravel and 630,000 tonnes of crushed rock exported to West Yorkshire from South Yorkshire. For these monitoring years there is a huge decrease in sand and gravel exports, but a huge increase in crushed rock exports. With only two monitoring periods however, it is difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty what his could mean long term. West Yorkshire is also heavily reliant on North Yorkshire and Derbyshire for their aggregate resources. Further monitoring is essential to establishing any pattern of imports and exports.

## Conclusion

72. The NPPF requires that all planning authorities calculate their own landbanks and apportionments 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. The document will provide a snap shot of annual aggregates monitoring for 2015 and contribute toward the respective Core Strategy and Local Plan evidence base documents.

[11] Source Local Aggregate Assessment for West Yorkshire 2015 (2014 Data) (figure based on adjusted 2009 BGS data)

73. The NPPF requires that a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel should be maintained. The sand and gravel reserve for 2015 is 4.2Mt following the granting of two extensions to existing sites. The overall sand and gravel landbank is currently at 14.5 years based on average sales data of 0.29 million tonnes (Mt)[12] . All the sand and gravel resources are in Doncaster and previous monitoring shows that the sand and gravel resource available is currently 99% soft sand. The sand and gravel landbank may not therefore be sustained beyond the proposed 17 year plan period for Doncaster or 15 year plan period for Rotherham. Sand and gravel sales figures may have increased in 2015 due to the recently granted extension and working at Finningley and Austerfield Quarries within South Yorkshire.

74. In the short to medium term sand and gravel will also continue to be imported from the Idle Valley (Nottinghamshire) and a number of sites are identified in the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan preferred approach. Nottinghamshire County Council want to clarify that resource availability is likely to fall in the long term as permitted reserves are used.

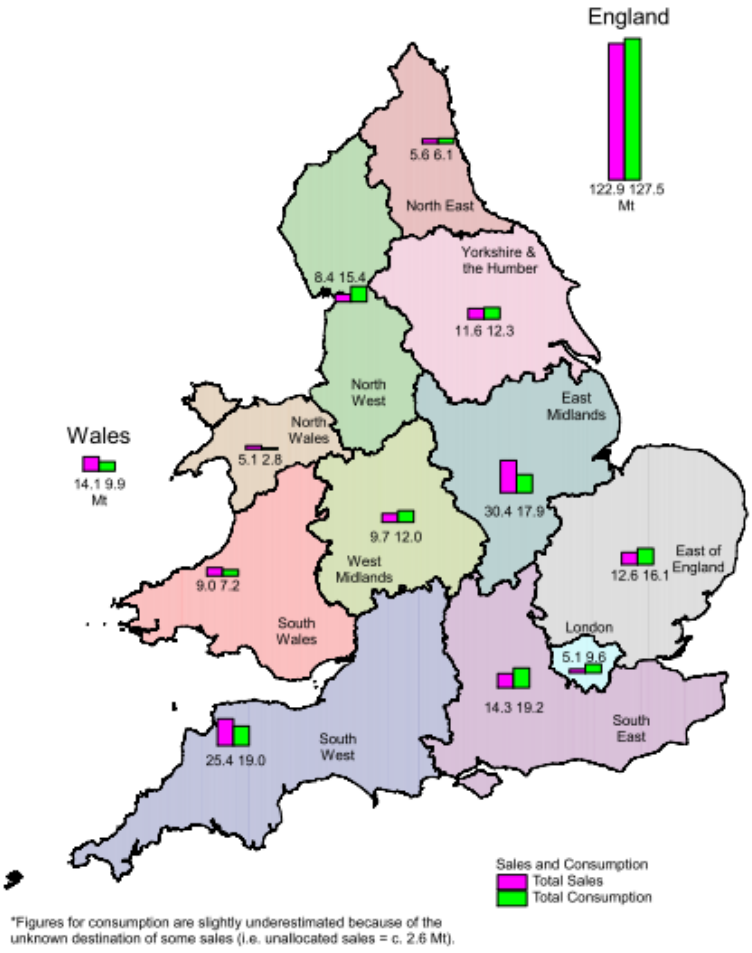
75. The NPPF requires that a landbank of at least 10 years for crushed rock should be maintained. Based on the previous ten year average sales of 1.7 million tonnes, there is more than a sufficient supply of crushed rock, with the landbank currently standing at over thirty years. The Magnesian Limestone Crushed rock landbank is also likely to be sustained beyond the proposed 17 year plan period without the need for new permissions. 2014 monitoring showed that over half the crushed rock sales within the borough was used for concreting aggregate, identifying a potential transition away from sharp sand and gravel to crushed rock for concreting products. This should continue to be monitored to identify if there is any additional impact on available crushed rock reserve. In line with the NPPF requirement 'to provide for a steady and adequate supply of crushed rock aggregate' the available supply of crushed rock should meet the required demand. It should however be noted that the large landbank is 'tied up' in a small number of sites and the Council will take account of the number of sites when making decisions to ensure completion is maintained. Finally monitoring shows there is an upward trend on crushed rock sales and the three year average sales figures for crushed rock equate to 1.9Mt which is higher than the ten year average.

76. The recently published 2014 Collation of Aggregates Minerals Survey for England and Wales provides an up-to-date understanding of national, sub national sales, inter-regional flows, transportation, consumption and permitted reserves of primary aggregates. The diagram (below) shows the national sales and consumption figures for each region. Within the Yorkshire and Humber region aggregate sales equate to 11.6 million tonnes and aggregate consumption equates to 12.3Mt. The total consumption exceeds sales by a marginal 0.7Mt and is sourced from other regions. The East Midlands region produces 30.4 million tonnes of primary aggregate, consumes 17.9Mt and exports 12.5Mt. The 2014 Aggregates Minerals Survey identifies 50 to 60% (up to 0.5Mt of Nottinghamshire's sand and gravel production is exported into the Yorkshire and Humber region.  20 to 30% (up to 0.23Mt) comes from East riding, and up to 20% (0.15Mt) comes from Linconshire.

[12] based on previous 10 years sales figures

Collation of the AM2014 Survey

**Map 11: Sales and consumption of primary aggregates, 2014**




*Figures for consumption are slightly underestimated because of the unknown destination of some sales (i.e. unallocated sales = c. 2.6 Mt).

77. With regard to recycled and reclaimed aggregate the information we have available relates to Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley and identifies 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.

78. The development proposals and infrastructure requirements are identified in the respective Infrastructure Development Plans and based on Doncaster's and Rotherham's adopted Core Strategies. Rotherham has prepared a 'pre-submission Publication Sites and Policies document' which sets out the detail of how the Core Strategy requirements will be met. This was submitted for independent examination in March 2016. The examination is currently in progress at the time of writing this document and adoption is envisaged in mid 2017.

79. Doncaster Council is working toward the production of a Local Plan, which will identify mineral sites, areas of search, safeguarding area, housing, employment and infrastructure proposals providing updated planning policies replacing the Core Strategy, and Unitary Development Plan saved policies. Timescales include Local Plan publication in summer 2017. It should be noted that 'route refinement' consultation on the HS2 route commenced in mid November 2016

and due to be completed by March 2017. As the route impacts on the western part of the Doncaster borough it may affect the timing of the Local Plan and / or proposals currently being considered. Confirmation of detailed development proposals is therefore not currently possible for Doncaster.

## Contacts

| Authority | Contact Name | Telephone No. |
|---|---|---|
| DMBC | Helen McCluskie | 01302 734874 |
| RMBC | Ryan Shepherd | 01709 823888 |

**Appendix One**
**Memorandum of Understanding**

Minerals:

A Joint Position Statement between Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

Nottinghamshire County Council and Derbyshire County Council

May 2013

Introduction

The Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) places a duty on local planning authorities and other bodies to cooperate with each other to address strategic issues relevant to their areas. The duty requires continued constructive and active engagement on the preparation of development plan documents and other activities relating to the sustainable development and use of land, including minerals

Paragraph 181 of the NPPF states that 'Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having successfully cooperated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their Local Plans are submitted for examination'. This document will help demonstrate the joint working taking place between authorities and will accompany the submission of Local Plan documents.

The 'duty to cooperate' is set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act. This applies to all Local Planning Authorities, National Park Authorities and County Councils in

England. The new duty relates to sustainable development or use of land that would have a significant impact on at least two local planning areas or on a planning matter that falls within the remit of a County Council; It requires that councils:

- set out planning policies to address such issues;
- 'engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis' to develop strategic policies; and
- consider joint approaches to plan making.

Paragraph 17 of the NPPF sets out the strategic issues where cooperation might be appropriate. Paragraph 178 to 181 of the NPFF gives guidance on 'planning

strategically across local boundaries', and highlights the importance of joint working to meet development requirements that cannot be met within a single local planning area.

**Background**

Doncaster, Rotherham, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire councils produce 'primary aggregate' such as sand and gravel and crushed rock, energy minerals such as shallow coal. Derbyshire and Doncaster also have quarries which produce industrial minerals. The afore mentioned authorities span two separate Aggregate Working Party areas, and as such additional liaison is required. This paper acknowledges that all the councils are at various stages in preparing their Local Plan documents and that there is a need for a consistent approach in terms of mineral related cross boundary issues and opportunities.

**Purpose**

The purpose of this statement is to set out how the adjoining Councils will proceed to ensure the development of a consistent and complementary policy approach towards minerals policy, development and proposals, and to undertake joint monitoring and evidence base production as required. The authorities named at the end of this document have agreed to the areas of joint or further work set out below.

**Constructive Engagement and Supporting Evidence**

The named authorities will be considering and taking account of the following points.

1. The provision and sustainable use of all minerals (including energy and industrial) ensuring the sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods
2. Sharing advice and information (including aggregate monitoring information) to complement the preparation Local Plans and Aggregate Assessments (including landbanks, locations of permitted reserves (relative to the market), and capacity of reserves)
3. Cooperating in the preparation of Local Plan policies and evidence base requirements (including identifying):
    - Mineral Safeguarding Areas and safeguarding associated infrastructure
    - Areas of Search
    - Site Proposals and extensions
4. Agreeing the following approach with Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire County Councils :

- Derbyshire (which has a landbank of aggregate grade crushed rock of over 80 years and which currently exports over 75% of its production to other areas) could if necessary contribute toward supplying aggregate mineral to meet the development requirements identified in the Doncaster and Rotherham Local Plan.
- Nottinghamshire (a net exporter of sand & gravel) contributes (in the short term) toward supplying aggregate mineral to meet the development requirements identified in the Doncaster and Rotherham Local Plan.
- The Councils will pursue a coordinated approach to proposals which involve the prior extraction of coal including preparing policies and mapping shallow coal safeguarding areas.

The Council's will continue to work together in future to prepare joint or individual Local Aggregates Assessments and also co-operate in the production of a wider regional Local Aggregate Assessments within their relevant Aggregate Working Party areas. Scope and timescales are yet to be agreed.

The Councils will share information as soon as available, including draft local plan consultation documents prior to the consultation taking place to allow early engagement.

Where no agreement can be reached on a matter related directly or consequentially arising from seeking to achieve the above objectives, a report will be taken through the Councils' appropriate administrative processes

Formal agreement on outcomes of this memorandum for use in development plan documents or monitoring reports will be ratified via reports to the authorities' individual cabinet member or other reporting route as appropriate.

**Status**

This statement is not legally binding but has been agreed as an appropriate joint position by the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bronwen Knight | Steve Butler |
| Planning Manager | Planning Policy Manager (Natural Environment) |
| Rotherham MBC | Doncaster MBC |
| Rob Murfin | Lisa Bell |
| Head of Planning Services | Team Manager, Planning Policy |

Derbyshire CC Nottinghamshire CC

Dated: 31 May 2013

**List of Authorities (with relevant contact officer):**

| Authority | Contact Officer | Contact details |
|---|---|---|
| Doncaster | Jeremy Johnson | Jeremy.johnson@doncaster.gov.uk<br>01302 734933 |
| | Helen McCluskie | Helen.mccluskie@doncaster.gov.uk<br>01302 734874 |
| Rotherham | Bronwen Knight | bronwen.knight@rotherham.gov.uk |
| | Ryan Shepherd | ryan.shepherd@rotherham.gov.uk<br>01709 823888 |
| Nottinghamshire | Lisa Bell | Lisa.bell@nottscc.gov.uk |
| | Steve Osborne-James | steven.osborne-james@nottscc.gov.uk<br>0115 9772109 |
| Derbyshire | Michelle Spence | michelle.spence@derbyshire.gov.uk |
| | Richard Stansfield | Richard.stansfield@derbyshire.gov.uk |

## Appendix Two consultation comments:

LAA (2016) consultation responses

| Name and Company / Organisation | Response | Amendment / Comment |
|---|---|---|
| North Yorkshire County Council | Thanks for seeking our views on the above. We support the approach in the LAA but make the following officer suggestions for minor edits:<br><br>In the summary (page 3) reference is made to the fact that sand and gravel will continue to be imported from Nottinghamshire, East Riding and Lincolnshire. We would prefer if this paragraph mentioned that imports are also received from a range of other locations, including North Yorkshire. This would help build links with the NY LAA and be consistent with the information subsequently presented in Table 3 of your draft LAA.<br><br>Para 68 – The reference to 3,226kt of sand and gravel exported from NY to SY is queried and is not sourced from Table 10 of the current NY LAA. Is this a SY consumption figure for aggregate – it is too high to be sand and gravel import figure. Our current LAA (Table 12) identifies exports of sand and gravel from NY to SY of 21-212kt. | Text amended to read… 'To meet development demand in the short to medium term sand, gravel and crushed rock (if needed) will continue to be imported from the Idle Valley (Nottinghamshire), East Riding and Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire and Derbyshire.'<br><br>Deleted the first sentence in paragraph 68 and minor amendment to subsequent text |
| Hansons | It appears that the planning permission ref 15/01094/MINA dated 24/11/2015 in respect of Austerfield Quarry has been omitted from para 20. This added 699,300 tonnes to the reserves at Austerfield, but I don't know if this is reflected in your reserve/landbank figures/calculations?<br><br>Table 14 – Auckley also processes sand and gravel extracted from our Newington site (in North Notts). Perhaps it should be classified as "Handling and processing" as well as concrete production? | Figures amended<br><br>Table amended |
| Tarmac | I am interested in responding to the above document and am writing to ask if you could send me a copy of the marine aggregates study mentioned in section 47, page 20… | Document sent.<br><br>Text amended made within Marine Aggregates |

| | | |
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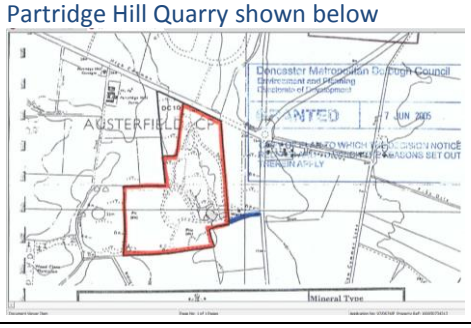
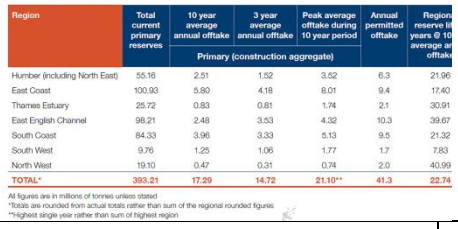
| | "Tarmac has three marine licences for aggregate extraction in the North Sea south-east of the Humber Estuary and off the coast of Lincolnshire: Areas 197, 493 and 481. Area 197 was granted a renewed marine licence by the Marine Management Organisation in 2015, valid until 2030. A limited amount of aggregate dredging is currently taking place in this licence area but the aggregates are not currently landed locally. Extraction in Area 493 can begin in early 2017 under a new marine licence, valid until 2032. Areas 197 and 493 contain substantial reserves of sand and gravel with a combined total of 600,000 tonnes per year permitted from these areas over 15 year licence terms. Area 481 has been licensed since 2009, with a licence valid until 2024. Area 481 is mainly sand and a total of 250,000 tonnes is permitted to Tarmac each year from this licence area. The licence areas lie on Crown Estate owned seabed.<br><br>The three licences are currently under-utilised due to lack of demand although area 197 has been dredged in the past for construction aggregate for the near continent and area 481 has been used since 2010 for beach replenishment between Mablethorpe and Skegness. All three licences contain aggregates suitable for construction uses including ready mixed and pre-cast concrete.<br><br>Industry is understood to be reviewing aggregate supply into South and West Yorkshire and adjacent areas via the Humber river and this would most likely require wharf sites with rail heads." | Study section |
| Tarmac | Blaxton Quarry is no longer owned by Tarmac.<br><br>Partridge Hill. I have no knowledge of this site. can you locate for me please. | Text amended<br><br>Partridge Hill Quarry shown below<br>  |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Harrycroft should now have Tarmac as operator. An extension of time to 31/12/231 planning application was submitted this month, validated by RMBC 14th November. Limited amounts of stone have been removed during 2016 for Houses of Parliament refurbishment.<br><br>Cadeby Quarry Tarmac are the owner Grants are the operator.<br><br>Finningley Quarry from Summer 2016 has been in Doncaster area and is likely to continue throughout all of 2017.The consent granted in 2015 has been implemented.<br><br>Dale Pit. Tarmac own the minerals and J Holt and Sons operate under lease. They have recent from DMBC consent to extract S&G<br><br>Finningley adjacent to airfield. Minerals owned by Tarmac leased to Peel Environmental. DMBC have granted consent I understand sand extraction has commenced during 2016.<br><br>Ancillary Infrastructure reference to Tarmac sites being cement I believe is more appropriately termed ready mix. The readymix plant at Finningley is operated by Breedon (formerly Hope) although closed. | See App - 97/0674/P granted 22/02/2005 (18Ha)<br>Harry Croft Quarry and the recent application to RMBC. I haven't included the bit about building stone extraction for 2016 as I am reporting on the 2015 AMR data<br><br>Amended to include Grants Precast as the leaseholder<br><br>Covered in document text<br><br>(15/01261/MIN) - Extraction, processing and export of mineral over a 3 year period – granted 03/03/2016 (will be in 2016 monitoring period)<br><br>Amended to include the words 'ready mix' in brackets where appropriate |
| Marine Management Organisation | Thank you for including the MMO in your recent consultation submission. The MMO will review your document and respond to you directly should a bespoke response be required. If you do not receive a bespoke response from us within your deadline, please consider the following information as the MMO's formal response.<br><br>The Marine Management Organisation | No Response required |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | I read the Doncaster and Rotherham LAA draft 2016 and I don't have any comments to make regarding the accuracy of the document. The assumptions made also seem correct regarding Nottinghamshire. | No response required |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mineral Products Association | Please find below comments on the above for your consideration.<br><br>I thought the LAA was a well set out document and dealt with the required issues appropriately.<br><br>In the executive summary ,or the introduction ,I think it would be helpul to state that National Policy require the maintaince of at least 7/10 years of sand and gravel and rock respectively to set the scene for the lay reader.<br><br>In paragraphs 19,29,54,71,and 73 it is stated that the NPPF advises that a landbank of at least 7/10 years for s&g/crushed rock should be maintained.The NPPF actually requires the landbanks to be maintained. I would be grateful if you could adjust the text accordingly . As currently drafted the lay reader may conclude the that maintaining the landbanks is an optional extra for the mineral planning authority.<br><br>In paragarph 73 you touch on the topic of production capacity without actually mentioning the phrase. This is an important point and ideally more could have been made of it in the main body of document. Perhaps something to consider for the next LAA. This is an issue that will inceasingly bite when the infrastructure projects that you have helpfully listed start to appear .<br><br>I am pleased to see that the Idle Valley (Notts ) is discussed in the document and the potential interuption in supply to Doncaster as reserves deplete. This is set out clearly in the Notts.CC LAA and will need to be considered each year.<br><br>On the issue of marine aggregates (para.47 to 49)I set out below a table from the Crown Estate's most recent marine aggregates capability portfolio. Here you will see the reserves available in the Humber (and North East) licences, and that there is extra annual capacity if required .However, the key issue for marine is to have the | <br><br><br><br><br>Text amended<br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Text amended<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Comment noted.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Comment noted. We propose to closely monitor supply and demand between Doncaster and Nottinghamshire and we also have a Joint Position Statement in place identifying constructive engagement and the production of supportive evidence<br><br>Text shortened and amended |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | necessary landside infrastructure namely rail linked wharves.To this end the MPA made representaions on this very issue to the Hull Local Plan consultation. I believe I am correct in saying that an aggregate wharf was displaced by the recent Siemens factory development in Hull. It is vital the mineral planning authorities take the safeguarding seriously, and develop robust development management policies, and look at this issue cross borders if this could impact future supply options.<br><br>Reserves and resources<br>  | |
| Aggregates Working Party Secretariat | As the AWP Secretariat I have assessed the Rotherham and Doncaster report figures against those within this year's Y&HAWP AMR. I have identified some variations which I have highlighted below. Should the information in the AMR be incorrect please can you advise me as soon as possible.<br>Sand and Gravel<br>The report notes sand and gravel reserves of 3.5mt. In Doncasters comments on the Y&HAWP AMR it was indicated that the reserve had increased to 4.2mt (see email from Helen McCluskie dated 17.11.2016) following Hanson's email and the 700,000 additional Austerfield Reserve. This will change the Landbank from 13.8 years to 17.3 years and will affect the Executive Summary on page 3 and Table 4 and paragraph 19 on page 12.<br>Crushed Rock<br>Both the Y&HAWP AMR and Doncaster and Rotherham LAA record the Crushed rock 10 year average sales as 1.7mt and the reserve as 56.58 (AMR) and 56.6 (LAA). The landbank however varies with the AMR recording 33.2 years and LAA recording 33.7 years. My calculation indicates the Landbank should be 33.2 years and will affect Executive Summary on page 3 and Table 9 page 15.<br>Other<br>The map on Page 5 appears to show 25 | Text amended following the email from Hanson's<br><br>I have amended the 2014 data to reflect the national 2014 AMR figure.<br>Ten year average sales now = 0.29Mt and a reserve of 4.2Mt therefore = 14.5 year landbank<br><br>I have amended the 2014 data to reflect the national 2014 AMR figure.<br>Text amended to 32.5 years (using 2 decimal places) … (56.58Mt /1.74Mt = 32.5years) (or 56.6/1.7= 33.3 years using one decimal place)<br><br>Each dot represented a planning permission and |

| Region | Total current primary reserves | 10 year average annual offtake | 3 year average annual offtake | Peak average offtake during 10 year period | Annual permitted offtake | Region reserve li years @ 10 average a offtake |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary (construction aggregate) | | | | | |
| Humber (including North East) | 55.16 | 2.51 | 1.52 | 3.52 | 6.3 | 21.96 |
| East Coast | 100.93 | 5.80 | 4.18 | 8.01 | 9.4 | 17.40 |
| Thames Estuary | 25.72 | 0.83 | 0.81 | 1.74 | 2.1 | 30.91 |
| East English Channel | 98.21 | 2.48 | 3.53 | 4.32 | 10.3 | 39.67 |
| South Coast | 84.33 | 3.96 | 3.33 | 5.13 | 9.5 | 21.32 |
| South West | 9.76 | 1.25 | 1.06 | 1.77 | 1.7 | 7.83 |
| North West | 19.10 | 0.47 | 0.31 | 0.74 | 2.0 | 40.99 |
| TOTAL* | 393.21 | 17.29 | 14.72 | 21.10** | 41.3 | 22.74 |

All figures are in millions of tonnes unless stated
*Totals are rounded from actual totals rather than sum of the regional rounded figures
**Highest single year rather than sum of highest region

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | sites which is more than the 15 listed on page 8. Does the map include inactive or dormant sites? If so, it might be better to use different symbols to identify these sites.<br><br>On Page 9, the Table 1 title says 2003 to 2013, should this be 2006 to 2015? | some sites have more than one planning permission, for example Wroot Road Quarry and Austerfield Quarry. This has been replaced with a single dot. Lapsed permission sites have also been removed.<br><br>Text - table 1 amended |
| East Riding County Council | Just a couple of comments.<br><br>Overall, we have little comment to make on the LAA.<br><br>Although 152,000 to 228,000 tonnes of sand and gravel is imported from the East Riding of Yorkshire into South Yorkshire annually, it is clear that this is not due to a lack of supply provision within Doncaster/Rotherham, which had a 16.8 year land bank of sand and gravel in 2015. Less than 1% (<4240 tonnes) of the Humber's sand and gravel supply is imported from Doncaster/Rotherham, which doesn't raise any substantial issues for the East Riding. The East Riding itself had over a 10 year land bank of sand and gravel at the end of 2013.<br><br>There is very little or no imports of crushed rock from the East Riding into the South Yorkshire Sub-Region. Just 1-10% (7,240 to 72,400 tonnes) of the Humber Sub-region's crushed rock supply is from Doncaster/Rotherham. This doesn't raise any issues for the East Riding given it's 19 year crushed rock land bank at the end of 2013.<br>• I suspect that it is not possible for the AM2014 - consumption by sub-region summaries data to be used to produce tables 2 and 7. For example the percentages in table 2 should roughly add up to 100%, but instead add up to roughly 64% (percentages in table 7 roughly add up to 140%). I know we have a query in with the BGS regarding this. This will have implications for the commentary following the tables. My understanding is that the best data we have on where different percentages of aggregates extracted in a | I've amended the figures in the LAA to reflect the national 2014 AMR. Additional text added … 'East Riding CC has noted that the imports are not due to lack of provision in Doncaster as there is a ~~16.8~~ 14.5 year land bank. The landbank in Doncaster is however mostly soft sand, which may have influenced the imports.'<br><br>Comment noted.<br><br>Response from Dr Joseph Mankelow<br>Hi James and Helen,<br><br>Your interpretation of the tables is correct. The consuming sub-region is the column header and the source (or supplying) MPA is the line header. The total presented at the bottom of each column represents the total consumption of the particular sub-region. These figures will match the totals presented in Table 11 (consumption of primary aggregates by sub-region in 2014) of the National Collation Report.<br><br>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/aggregate-minerals-survey-for-england-and-wales-2014<br><br>Helen, you are not alone in interpreting the data |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | single MPA have been consumed is table 9h in in the AM2014. | we distributed in the manner you have, and presenting it how you have in your LAA (i.e calculating the tonnage ranges that each percent categories represents). Other MPAs have undertaken similar. It's a shame we are unable to present actual figures but confidentiality precludes this and, therefore, the percent category ranges represent a useful compromise.<br><br>Regards,<br><br>Dr Joseph Mankelow<br>Team Leader - Mineral Resources and Policy<br>British Geological Survey |
| | • In Para 63, I'm unsure as to where the 20% to 30% of sand and gravel exported into the Yorkshire and Humber Region from the East Riding has come from? Table 9h of AM2014 identifies that 25% of the Y & H supply is from the East Riding (and North Lincs). Ditto for paragraph 76. | Comment noted and explained the information comes from the BGS 2014 AMR spreadsheets |

## Appendix Three

BGS Spreadsheet information and interpretation

| Sand and Gravel exported from Doncaster to… (destination by sub region) | %* | total amount for each destination sub region | lower limit | to | upper limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unknown but somewhere in Yorkshire & the Humber* | 40 to 50% | 247,000 | 98800 | | 123500 |
| Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton & Warrington | 1 to 10% | 277,000 | 2770 | | 27700 |
| South Yorkshire | 1 to 10% | 760,000 | 7600 | | 76000 |
| Derbyshire and Peak District National Park | <1% | 625,000 | 6250 | | 6250 |
| Northamptonshire | <1% | 1,108,000 | 11080 | | 11080 |
| Nottinghamshire | <1% | 1,032,000 | 10320 | | 10320 |
| Cheshire (Cheshire West and Chester, and Cheshire East) | <1% | 412,000 | 4120 | | 4120 |
| Unknown but somewhere in North Wales | <1% | 264,000 | 2640 | | 2640 |
| Warwickshire | <1% | 475,000 | 4750 | | 4750 |
| Humber (East Riding, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire) | <1% | 424,000 | 4240 | | 4240 |
| North Yorkshire, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks | <1% | 1,116,000 | 11160 | | 11160 |
| West Yorkshire | <1% | 702,000 | 7020 | | 7020 |
| | | | **170750** | | **288780** |

*This is the percentage of each individual destination sub-region's total consumption

The collation of the results of the 2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales identified **135,000** tonnes of sand and gravel sales came from Doncaster (table 9h)

| Crushed rock exported from Doncaster to… (destination by sub region) | %* | total amount for each destination sub region | lower limit | to | upper limit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Yorkshire | 50 to 60% | 2,124,000 | 1062000 | | 1274400 |
| West Yorkshire | 20 to 30% | 2,536,000 | 507200 | | 760800 |
| Nottinghamshire | 10 to 20% | 1,264,000 | 126400 | | 252800 |
| Unknown but somewhere in York's & the Humber | 10 to 20% | 822,000 | 82200 | | 164400 |
| Derbyshire and Peak District National Park | 1 to 10% | 3,237,000 | 32370 | | 323700 |
| Lincolnshire | 1 to 10% | 819,000 | 8190 | | 81900 |
| Humber (East Riding, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire) | 1 to 10% | 724,000 | 7240 | | 72400 |
| North York's, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks | 1 to 10% | 2,801,000 | 28010 | | 280100 |
| Bedfordshire (Central Bedfordshire, Bedford and Luton) | <1% | 584,000 | 5840 | | 5840 |
| Cambridgeshire and Peterborough | <1% | 1,400,000 | 14000 | | 14000 |
| Hertfordshire | <1% | 591,000 | 5910 | | 5910 |
| Northamptonshire | <1% | 1,042,000 | 10420 | | 10420 |
| Cumbria and Lake District National Park | <1% | 1,520,000 | 15200 | | 15200 |
| Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton & Warrington | <1% | 3,465,000 | 34650 | | 34650 |
| Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen | <1% | 3,326,000 | 33260 | | 33260 |
| Staffordshire | <1% | 1,040,000 | 10400 | | 10400 |
| Warwickshire | <1% | 865,000 | 8650 | | 8650 |
| Remainder of West Midlands | <1% | 1,053,000 | 10530 | | 10530 |
| | | | **2002470** | | **3359360** |

*This is the percentage of each individual destination sub-region's total consumption

The collation of the results of the 2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales identifies 2,250,000 tonnes of crushed rock sales came from Doncaster (table 9h)

# BGS Spreadsheet - Consumption of crushed rock for aggregate use in 2014 identifying for each sub-region the principal supplying Mineral Planning Authorities

**Consumption of crushed rock for aggregate use in 2014 identifying for each sub-region the principal supplying Mineral Planning Authorities**

| | | | Destination sub-region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Destinati | Destination sub-region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bedfordshire (Central and Luton) | Cambridgeshire and Peterborough | Essex, Southend and Thurrock | Hertfordshire | Unknown but somewhere in the East of England | Derbyshire and Peak District National Park | Leicestershire and Rutland | Lincolnshire | Northamptonshire | Nottinghamshire | Cheshire (Cheshire West and Chester and Cheshire East) | Cumbria and Lake District National Park | Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton & Warrington | Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen | Unknown but somewhere in the North West | Shropshire and Telford and Wrekin | Staffordshire | Warwickshire | Worcestershire | Remainder of West Midlands | Unknown but somewhere in the West Midlands | Humber (East Riding, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire) | North Yorks, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks | South Yorkshire | West Yorkshire | Unknown but somewhere in Yorks & the Humber |
| **Source AWP** | **Source MPA** | | EEN1 | EEN2 | EEN3 | EEN4 | EEN7 | EMD1 | EMD2 | EMD3 | EMD4 | EMD5 | NWE1 | NWE2 | NWE3 | NWE4 | NWE5 | WMD2 | WMD3 | WMD4 | WMD5 | WMD6 | WMD7 | YHU1 | YHU2 | YHU3 | YHU4 | YHU5 |
| | Outside England and Wales | | | | 10-20% | <1% | 1-10% | | | | | | <1% | | 1-10% | 1-10% | | | | | | | | 30-40% | | | | |
| South West | Cornwall Council | | <1% | | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <1% | | | <1% | | | | |
| | Dartmoor National Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Devon County Council | | | <1% | | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dorset County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gloucestershire County Council | | | <1% | <1% | <1% | | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | | | | | | <1% | <1% | 1-10% | 10-20% | <1% | | | | | | | |
| | North Somerset Council | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Plymouth City Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Somerset County Council | | | | 60-70% | 10-20% | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | <1% | | | 10-20% | | | | | <1% | |
| | South Gloucestershire Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | | | | | | | | |
| | Wiltshire Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | Isle of Wight Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kent County Council | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Oxfordshire County Council | | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | | | | | | | | | |
| | Surrey County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East of England | Cambridgeshire County Council | | | <1% | <1% | 1-10% | <1% | | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Norfolk County Council | | | <1% | | | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peterborough | | | 30-40% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Midlands | Derbyshire County Council | | 1-10% | 1-10% | <1% | | | 50-60% | <1% | 1-10% | 1-10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | | 20-30% | 1-10% | 10-20% | <1% | 20-30% | <1% | | 1-10% | | 1-10% | <1% | 10-20% | 1-10% | |
| | Leicestershire County Council | | 80-90% | 40-50% | 10-20% | 80-90% | | 1-10% | 90-100% | 10-20% | 60-70% | 60-70% | 10-20% | 1-10% | <1% | <1% | | 1-10% | 10-20% | 60-70% | 1-10% | 60-70% | 50-60% | <1% | <1% | 20-30% | <1% | <1% |
| | Lincolnshire County Council | | <1% | | | | | <1% | <1% | 40-50% | | <1% | | | | | | | <1% | | | | 1-10% | | | | | |
| | Northamptonshire County Council | | <1% | 1-10% | | | | | <1% | 1-10% | 10-20% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peak District National Park | | 1-10% | | <1% | | | 30-40% | <1% | <1% | 1-10% | 1-10% | 1-10% | | 20-30% | <1% | 1-10% | <1% | 20-30% | <1% | <1% | 1-10% | | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | |
| | Rutland CC DC | | <1% | 1-10% | | | 30-40% | | 1-10% | 1-10% | 1-10% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Midlands | Herefordshire Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | <1% | <1% | 10-20% | 1-10% | | | | | | | |
| | Shropshire Council | | <1% | 1-10% | <1% | 1-10% | | 1-10% | 1-10% | <1% | <1% | <1% | 1-10% | <1% | 1-10% | <1% | | 60-70% | 20-30% | 1-10% | 40-50% | 20-30% | 30-40% | <1% | <1% | 1-10% | <1% | |
| | Staffordshire County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | <1% | | | | | | 1-10% | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Warwickshire County Council | | | | <1% | | | <1% | <1% | | <1% | <1% | | | | | | <1% | 1-10% | 20-30% | <1% | 1-10% | | | | <1% | | | |
| North West | Bury Metropolitan Borough Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cheshire East Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cumbria County Council | | | <1% | | | | <1% | <1% | 1-10% | | <1% | 1-10% | 80-90% | 1-10% | 1-10% | 10-20% | | <1% | | | <1% | | <1% | 1-10% | <1% | <1% | | |
| | Lancashire County Council | | | | | | | | | | <1% | | | 1-10% | | 60-70% | 20-30% | | | | | | | | <1% | | <1% | | |
| | St. Helens Metropolitan Borough Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Warrington Borough Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yorkshire & the Humber | Bradford Metropolitan Borough Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <1% | | |
| | Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | | |
| | Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council | | <1% | <1% | | <1% | | 1-10% | | 1-10% | <1% | 10-20% | | <1% | <1% | <1% | | | <1% | <1% | | <1% | | 1-10% | 1-10% | 50-60% | 20-30% | 10-20% |
| | **Total consmption (thousand tonnes)** | | **584** | **1,400** | **1,525** | **591** | **38** | **3,237** | **5,766** | **819** | **1,042** | **1,264** | **2,059** | **1,520** | **3,465** | **3,326** | **2,907** | **2,025** | **1,040** | **865** | **540** | **1,053** | **66** | **724** | **2,801** | **2,124** | **2,536** | **822** |

This table categorises for each destination sub-region the percentage of its total consumption received from source MPAs.
It is designed to be read down each column (e.g between 80-90% of all of the crushed rock consumed in the EEN1 sub-region was supplied from Leicestershire).
The table is formatted to print at a page size of A3.

# BGS Spreadsheet - Consumption of land-won sand and gravel for aggregate use in 2014 identifying for each sub-region the principal supplying Mineral Planning Authorities

**Consumption of land-won sand and gravel for aggregate use in 2014 identifying for each sub-region the principal supplying Mineral Planning Authorities**

| | | Destination sub-region | | | | | | | | | | | Destination sub-region | | | | | | Destination sub-region | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Derbyshire and Peak District National Park | Leicestershire and Rutland | Lincolnshire | Northamptonshire | Nottinghamshire | Unknown but somewhere in the East Midlands | Cheshire (Cheshire West and Chester, and Cheshire East) | Cumbria and Lake District National Park | Merseyside, Halton & Warrington | Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen | Unknown but somewhere in North Wales | Staffordshire | Warwickshire | Unknown but somewhere in the West Midlands | Humber (East Riding, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire) | North Yorks, Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks | South Yorkshire | West Yorkshire | Unknown but somewhere in Yorks & the Humber |
| **Source AWP** | **Source MPA** | EMD1 | EMD2 | EMD3 | EMD4 | EMD5 | EMD6 | NWE1 | NWE2 | NWE3 | NWE4 | WLS3 | WMD3 | WMD4 | WMD7 | YHU1 | YHU2 | YHU3 | YHU4 | YHU5 |
| South West | Devon County Council | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dorset County Council | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | <1% | <1% | | | | <1% | | |
| | Gloucestershire County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wiltshire Council | | | | <1% | | | | | | <1% | | <1% | <1% | | | | | <1% | |
| South East | Buckinghamshire County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | East Sussex County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hampshire County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <1% | | |
| | Isle of Wight Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kent County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Milton Keynes Council | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Oxfordshire County Council | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | <1% | | | | | | |
| | South Downs National Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Surrey County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | West Berkshire District Council (Newbury District Council) | | | | | | | | | | | | | <1% | | | | | | |
| | West Sussex County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Windsor & Maidenhead District Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wokingham District Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greater London | Greater London - East | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Greater London - West | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East of England | Bedford Borough Council | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cambridgeshire County Council | 1-10% | <1% | 1-10% | 10-20% | <1% | | <1% | | | <1% | | <1% | 1-10% | | | <1% | <1% | | |
| | Central Bedfordshire Council | | <1% | | 1-10% | | | <1% | <1% | | | <1% | <1% | <1% | | | | <1% | <1% | |
| | Essex County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hertfordshire County Council | <1% | | <1% | <1% | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Norfolk County Council | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | | | | <1% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peterborough | | 1-10% | 1-10% | 10-20% | | | | | | | | | <1% | | | | | | |
| | Suffolk County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Midlands | Derbyshire County Council | 40-50% | 1-10% | <1% | 1-10% | <1% | 20-30% | | | | <1% | | 1-10% | <1% | | | | | <1% | |
| | Leicestershire County Council | 1-10% | 50-60% | <1% | 10-20% | 1-10% | 10-20% | | | | | | <1% | 10-20% | | | | | | |
| | Lincolnshire County Council | 1-10% | 1-10% | 80-90% | 10-20% | 30-40% | 40-50% | | <1% | <1% | <1% | | | 1-10% | <1% | 10-20% | <1% | 10-20% | 1-10% | |
| | Northamptonshire County Council | | <1% | | 30-40% | | | | | | | | | <1% | | | | | | |
| | Nottinghamshire County Council | 10-20% | 1-10% | 1-10% | <1% | 40-50% | 10-20% | <1% | | <1% | <1% | | <1% | 1-10% | | 30-40% | 1-10% | 50-60% | 10-20% | |
| West Midlands | Herefordshire Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | <1% | | | | | | |
| | Shropshire Council | | | | | | | 1-10% | | | 1-10% | | <1% | <1% | 20-30% | | | | | |
| | Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council | <1% | <1% | | | | | | | | | | <1% | 1-10% | 10-20% | | | | | |
| | Staffordshire County Council | 20-30% | 10-20% | <1% | <1% | 10-20% | | 1-10% | | 1-10% | 1-10% | | 90-100% | 30-40% | 40-50% | | | 1-10% | 1-10% | <1% |
| | Warwickshire County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40-50% | | | | | | |
| | Worcestershire County Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | | | | | |
| North West | Cheshire East Council | | | | | | 1-10% | 10-20% | | 1-10% | 20-30% | 1-10% | | | 1-10% | | | | | 10-20% |
| | Cheshire West & Chester Council | <1% | | | | | | 50-60% | | 20-30% | 1-10% | | 1-10% | | | | | <1% | 1-10% | |
| | Cumbria County Council | | | | | | | <1% | 90-100% | 1-10% | 10-20% | | | | | | <1% | | | |
| | Lancashire County Council | | | | | | | 1-10% | <1% | 1-10% | 50-60% | | | | | | | | | |
| | Salford City Council | <1% | | <1% | | | | <1% | | 20-30% | 1-10% | <1% | | | | | | | | 1-10% |
| | Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yorkshire & the Humber | Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council | <1% | | | <1% | <1% | | <1% | | 1-10% | | <1% | | <1% | | <1% | <1% | 1-10% | <1% | 40-50% |
| | East Riding of Yorkshire Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20-30% | 1-10% | 20-30% | 20-30% | 10-20% |
| | Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-10% | |
| | North Lincolnshire Council | <1% | | 1-10% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | North Yorkshire County Council | <1% | | | | | | <1% | | | 1-10% | | | | | 20-30% | 80-90% | 1-10% | 40-50% | 20-30% |
| North East | City of Sunderland Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <1% | 1-10% | 1-10% | | |
| | **Total consmption (thousand tonnes)** | **625** | **1,410** | **989** | **1,108** | **1,032** | **513** | **412** | **521** | **277** | **371** | **264** | **2,101** | **475** | **1,135** | **424** | **1,116** | **760** | **702** | **247** |

1) This table categorises for each destination sub-region the percentage of its total
2) It is designed to be read down each column (e.g between 50-60% of all of the land-won sand and gravel consumed in the EEN1 sub-region was supplied from Central

**References:**

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6374/1909577.pdf

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6375/1909580.pdf

Leicestershire Local Aggregate Assessment June 2016 (C/O Nigel Hunt Principal Planning Officer Leicestershire County Council)

Humber, East Riding & North Lincolnshire Local Aggregate Assessment - Final Draft 09-04-14

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment April 2015

Local Aggregate Assessment for the North Yorkshire Sub-region - Second Review July 2016

Local Aggregate Assessment for West Yorkshire 2015 (2014 Data)

Sheffield DRAFT Local Aggregate Assessment May 2014

2014 Aggregates Mineral Survey for England and Wales

Emails
Draft RLA housing completions

Draft RLA Completions Section.r

Spreadsheet locations … S:\Development & Planning\Spatial Planning\LDF\Minerals_RAWPS & Agg' Assessment_2014_NationalAMR