Doncaster Local Plan; Publication Version, June 2019
Representation on behalf of the Mineral Products Association (MPA).

Contact:
Mark E North, (Director of Planning Aggregates and Production)
Gillingham House, 38-44 Gillingham Street, London, SWIV 1HU.
Tel:07568 427719
Email: mark.north@mineralproducts.org

We have the following comments and observations:

Local Plan; Vision and Objectives

We have no comment on the vision however some observations on the objectives;

Objective 4 states;
We have no argument with the sentiment of this objective but should be reworded to ensure existing business are not hampered in the ability to operate due to new development encroaching (agent of change principle NPPF para 182) as follows;

Proposed Changes (deletions in strikethrough; new text in bold)

encourage the re-use of sites and buildings, especially well located and underused brownfield land (e.g. redundant/unused land and empty properties) while ensuring any existing business/operations are not prejudiced because of any such new development, to help revitalise areas of low demand and stimulate growth;

Policies

Policy 31 Valuing Biodiversity and Geodiversity.
This policy as drafted fails to properly reflect NPPF (para 171) in that it does not properly distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites in terms of development management. Policy needs re drafting to make it sound.

Policy 36 Understanding and Recording Historic Environment

Needs rewording to properly reflect NPPF (para 189) to make the policy sound as follows;

Proposed Changes (deletions in strikethrough; new text in bold)

Proposals that affect known or potential heritage assets will require:

A) The provision of a heritage statement (or its equivalent) with a level of detail proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance that includes:

1. sufficient information to gain an understanding of the potential impact that the proposals will have on the significance of any heritage assets or historic environment likely to be affected; and
2. for heritage sites with archaeological interest, at least a desk-based assessment and, where appropriate, the results of a field evaluation.

B) In the exceptional circumstances where harm could be justified, detailed investigation and recording will be required to an agreed standard in advance of any alteration, demolition or groundwork to ensure that an understanding of the affected heritage asset is gained, and that knowledge is widely publicised.

Policy 55: Pollution

Additional wording is required to the first paragraph of the policy to reflect the NPPF para 182 which deal with the agent of change principle as follows;

Proposed Changes (deletions in strikethrough; new text in bold)

Development proposals that are likely to cause pollution, or be exposed to pollution, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that pollution can be avoided, or where mitigation measures (such as those incorporated into the design and layout of development) will minimise significantly harmful impacts to acceptable levels that protect health, environmental quality and amenity. When determining planning applications, the agent of change principle will be applied, and particular consideration will be given to:

Policy 62: Providing for and Safeguarding Mineral Resources (Strategic Policy)

The policy needs rewording to be consistent with the NPPF and therefore make it sound.

Proposed Changes (deletions in strikethrough; new text in bold)

The extraction and production of aggregate, industrial, building stone and energy minerals that contribute to infrastructure and construction projects will be supported through the following principles

A) The Council will aim to plan for a steady and adequate supply of efficiently and sustainably sourced minerals during the plan period by:
1. encouraging the use of suitable secondary and recycled material in the first instance, minimising the need for primary extraction;
2. providing a plan for a steady and adequate supply of sufficient industrial, and energy minerals that balance both the economic and environmental benefits:
3. contributing toward local provision by maintaining, where possible, a landbank of permitted reserves for at least seven years for sand and gravel and with Rotherham Council at least ten years for aggregate limestone;
4. monitoring and reviewing the permitted reserves of sand and gravel, and aggregate limestone and producing an annual aggregate assessment and reviewing the plan as required but in any event a least every 5 years.
5. requiring proposals for sand and gravel to demonstrate that the mineral resource includes at least 20% sharp sand and gravel;
6. identifying on the Proposals Map existing mineral sites, new mineral proposals (preferred areas), and ‘Areas of Search’; (see Table below)
7. identifying on the Proposals Map minerals supporting infrastructure to be safeguarded during and beyond the plan period (see Table below); and,

B) Proposals for non-mineral development within Mineral Safeguarding Areas and permitted mineral operations, and the 250m buffer zone, of their boundary, will have the agent of change principle applied and furthermore will be supported where it can be demonstrated that:
1. Consideration has been given to the long-term economic value of the mineral and a full geological report identifying the extent and quality of the mineral forms part of any application for non-mineral development;

2. Non-mineral development can take place without preventing the mineral resource from being extracted in the future taking into account the agent of change principle;

3. The proposal can feasibly incorporate the prior extraction of any minerals of economic value in an environmentally acceptable way;

4. The need for the development outweighs the need to safeguard the site for future;

5. The development is permitted, minor or temporary in nature, or is considered as exempt development on the safeguarding criteria list.

The suggested safeguarding exemption criteria list is as follows:

- Infilling in an otherwise built up frontage within a settlement
- Householder applications within the curtilage of a property
- Advertisement applications
- Reserved matters applications
- Applications for new or improved accesses
- Minor extensions/alterations to existing uses/buildings which do not fundamentally change the scale and character of the use/building ‘Temporary’ development (for up to five years)
- Agricultural buildings adjacent to existing farmsteads
- ‘Minor’ works such as fences, bus shelters, gates, walls, accesses.
- Amendments to current permissions (with no additional land take involved)
- Changes of use
- Applications for development on land which is already allocated in an adopted local plan where the plan took account of minerals and waste safeguarding requirements
- Listed Building Consent and applications for planning permission for demolition in a conservation area
- Applications for work on trees or removal of hedgerows
- Prior notifications for telecommunications, forestry, agriculture and demolition
- Redevelopment of previously developed land not increasing the footprint of the former development
- Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing Use of Development and
- Certificates of Lawfulness of Proposed Use or Development

We also believe there requires to be additional policies to specifically deal with the safeguarding of ancillary mineral development and transport infrastructure as required by NPPF para 204 (e) as follows;

**Policy: Minerals ancillary infrastructure safeguarding**

Minerals ancillary infrastructure sites identified on the Policies Map, with a 250m buffer zone, will be safeguarded against development which would prevent or frustrate the use of the site for minerals ancillary infrastructure purposes, unless:

i) The need for the alternative development outweighs the benefits of retaining the site; and

ii) Where minerals ancillary infrastructure is in active use on the land, a suitable alternative location can be provided for the displaced infrastructure; or
iii) The site is not in use and there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for minerals ancillary infrastructure in the foreseeable future.

Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, is proposed within an identified buffer zone the agent of change principle will apply and permission will only be granted where adequate mitigation can, if necessary, be provided to reduce any impacts from the existing or proposed adjacent minerals ancillary infrastructure uses to an acceptable level, and the benefits of the proposed use outweigh any safeguarding considerations.

Policy: Transport infrastructure safeguarding

Railheads, rail links and wharves identified on the Policies Map, with a 250m buffer zone, will be safeguarded against development which would prevent or frustrate the use of the infrastructure for minerals or waste transport purposes, unless:

i) The need for the alternative development outweighs the benefits of retaining the facility; and

ii) Where the minerals or waste transport infrastructure is in active use on the land, a suitable alternative location can be provided for the displaced infrastructure; or

iii) The infrastructure is not in use and there is no reasonable prospect of it being used for minerals or waste transport in the foreseeable future.

Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list, is proposed within an identified buffer zone the agent of change principle will be applied and permission will only be granted where adequate mitigation can, if necessary, be provided to reduce any impacts from the existing or proposed adjacent minerals or waste transport infrastructure uses to an acceptable level, and the benefits of the proposed use outweigh any safeguarding considerations.

The suggested Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list is as follows;

- Infilling in an otherwise built up frontage within a settlement
- Householder applications within the curtilage of a property
- Advertisement applications
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- Applications for new or improved accesses
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Policy 63: Minerals Development Proposals, Borrow Pits and Incidental Extraction

The policy needs expanding to make it effective as follows;

Proposed Changes (deletions in strike-through; new text in bold)

Proposals for mineral development including aggregate extraction (in preferred areas and areas of search), underground mining and hydrocarbon exploration, appraisal and development (including production) will be supported where all potential impacts are addressed and appropriately mitigated in accordance with policies in the Local Plan, national policy and guidance.

Incidental mineral extraction and borrow pits will be supported where:

A) the use of reclaimed, recycled or waste material has been considered and is not practical or suitable;

B) the proposal is short term and provides a clear amenity, environmental or local economic benefit; and

C) the borrow pit is situated next to and used only for the project it is intended to supply sand and gravel borrow pits will only be considered where it is demonstrated that:

1. geographically they are well related to the project they will serve
2. the quantity and timescale for the supply of sand and gravel may not pose problems of supply from existing quarries, or prejudice the steady supply of construction material for the local market
3. an unacceptable level of mineral traffic, and / or movements of unsuitable material arising from the scheme, will be removed from the public highway and / or from passing through local communities
4. the site will be restored within the same timescale as the project to which it relates, and that restoration can be achieved to an approved scheme in the event that it is only part worked
5. there will be no importation of materials other than from the project itself unless required to achieve beneficial restoration as set out in an approved scheme.

D) proposals for development involving the incidental extraction and off site removal of mineral, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated:

1. there is a proven need for the proposal
2. that any mineral extracted will be used in a sustainable manner
3. where the proposal relates to a reservoir, the design minimises its surface area by maximising its depth
4. the minimum amount of mineral is to be extracted consistent with the purpose of the development
5. the phasing and duration of development proposed adequately reflects the importance of the early delivery of water resources or other approved development

The determination of planning applications will have regard to the objectives and policies in this Plan.
The Mineral Products Association would wish to appear at the EiP.

M E NORTH
23 September 2019