Leicestershire County Council

Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Issues Document

November 2013

LEICESTERSHIRE

MINERALS AND WASTE

LOCAL PLAN

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1. Introduction

Minerals and Waste Local Plan

1.1 Leicestershire County Council is responsible for minerals and waste planning in the administrative area of Leicestershire (outside the City of Leicester). The Council is proposing to review its current planning policies dealing with mineral extraction and waste management.

1.2 Local Plans are to be produced by all local planning authorities. They should address the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change and set out the opportunities for development and clear policies on what will or will not be permitted and where.

1.3 The 'Development Framework' was the previous terminology used for Local Plans before the introduction of the Localism Act 2011. The previous system had advocated the preparation of a portfolio of development plan documents and other local development documents, but the preparation of a single local plan document is now the preferred approach.

1.4 The Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan will eventually replace the Leicestershire Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (DPD), the Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD (both of which were adopted in October 2009), together with remaining saved policies in the Leicestershire Minerals Local Plan (1995) and the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Waste Local Plan (2005).

1.5 Leicester City Council has commenced preparation of a new Local Plan for the City of Leicester and decided to deal with mineral and waste planning issues within the City in that document. This enables the County Council to address minerals and waste issues within the County in one plan.

Current Local Development Documents

1.6 The adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategies include a spatial vision, spatial strategy, strategic objectives, and core policies which set out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals and the form of waste management development in the County. The Development Control Policies set out the criteria against which planning applications for minerals and waste development will be considered. A monitoring framework is included to examine the efficacy and effects of the core strategy and development control policies.

1.7 The DPDs seek to address the need to provide protection to the environment and the amenity of local residents, whilst ensuring a steady supply of minerals and provision of waste management facilities in accordance with Government policy and society's needs. They aim to maximise the use of alternative materials in order to reduce the reliance on primary-won minerals, and to significantly increase levels of reuse and recovery of waste and move away from landfill as a means of disposal, having regard to sustainability objectives. They also provide controls relating to the beneficial reinstatement of land following mineral working and landfill operations.

1.8 Other local development documents prepared by the County Council include:

- A **Statement of Community Involvement** (SCI), which sets out the standards to be achieved by the County Council in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all development documents and the determination of planning applications. The SCI was formally adopted on 26th January 2007.

- Leicestershire County Council's **Minerals and Waste Development Scheme** (MWDS), which sets out details regarding all of the Development Plan Documents that the Council is preparing, and in particular the proposed timetable for each DPD. A revised MWDS was approved in 2007 and the timetable subsequently updated in 2010. (A programme for the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan will be drawn up following the current consultation exercise.)

- An **Annual Monitoring Report**, which the County Council prepares to review actual plan progress compared with the programme set out in the Development Scheme; assesses the effectiveness of policies in meeting targets; and considers whether policies need adjusting or replacing and if so determines what action should be taken.

1.9 To ensure that development plan documents are prepared with a view to contributing towards sustainable development, they must be subject to appraisal. In addition, the provisions of European Directive 2001/42/EC must be complied with; this requires formal strategic environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes.

1.10 The DPDs are therefore accompanied by a **Sustainability Appraisal** (SA), which evaluates the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies of the development plan documents from the outset of the preparation process. This also incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as required by European Directive 2001/42/EC, which assesses the development plan documents for any likely significant effects on the environment that may occur.

1.11 The County Council had also proposed to produce two other documents related to **Minerals and Waste Site Allocations**. At its meeting on 27th

July 2010, however, the Council's Cabinet agreed not to proceed with further work on the Minerals Site Allocations document until further guidance was provided by Government on how it intended planning for aggregate supply to operate in the new planning regime. The Waste Site Allocations DPD was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in May 2011. However, in the light of the Council's subsequent decision to terminate its long-term waste treatment procurement project, the DPD was withdrawn in November 2011.

1.12 At its meeting on 12th June 2013, the County Council's Cabinet resolved to commence the roll forward of the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPDs as a single **Minerals and Waste Local Plan**, excluding the City of Leicester and incorporating site allocations if required.

The Scope and Nature of this Document

1.13 This Issues Report is the first stage in reviewing the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategies. The document sets out a range of key issues that the County Council considers are likely to influence the future strategy for minerals and waste planning in Leicestershire.

1.14 It is hoped that the report will stimulate debate and ideas about the future of mineral and waste planning in the County and will generate comments that will help in the formulation of planning policy and proposals. Throughout the document, there are a number of questions for consideration.

What happens next?

1.15 The feedback received on the various issues put forward in this document will assist with the preparation of the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

1.16 Following consideration of representations, work will start on the preparation of the pre-submission draft plan. This will be published for a six week period of public consultation.

1.17 Each representation duly made during the 6 week statutory consultation period will be considered and taken into account in the preparation of the "Submission" Minerals and Waste Local Plan which will be submitted to the Secretary of State. The submission document will be examined by an independent inspector for its "soundness" (namely that it is positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy). Representations made on the document will be passed to the Inspector and taken into account in producing the final document.

2. Why are the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies being reviewed?

2.1 Leicestershire County Council has resolved to review the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategies (excluding the City of Leicester) to ensure that the policies and proposals remain the best available in the light of changes in planning and environmental legislation and recent information on minerals and waste management in the County. The review also provides the opportunity to extend the plan period beyond 2021.

2.2 The adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs both state that a review of the DPD would be carried out if and when it is no longer in general conformity with the East Midlands Regional Plan.

2.3 The Government has introduced changes to the planning system since the adoption of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies. The key vehicle for this has been through the Localism Act 2011. Amongst the changes to the planning system is the abolition of the regional level of planning. The Government has also streamlined national guidance and brought it together in one comprehensive document. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27th March 2012.

2.4 Changes in national planning policy and the revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan offer the County Council an opportunity to review its approach to the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The decision by the Secretary of State to revoke Regional Spatial Strategies and therefore the East Midlands Regional Plan from the policy framework removes regional policies which formed part of the development plan.

2.5 Consequently there is the need to set the strategic context within which the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan will operate. Whereas formerly this was dictated by the regional policy, Leicestershire County Council now has the opportunity to set its own strategic direction.

2.6 A number of Core Strategy and Development Control policies and supporting text paragraphs which make reference to the East Midlands Regional Plan now need revision. In particular, the annual sand & gravel and crushed rock apportionment figures need to be reviewed, together with the targets for the recycling, composting, reuse and landfill diversion of waste.

2.7 With the abolition of regional targets, the County Council is able to make a local decision on its provision of land won aggregates and waste management facilities, provided the decision is based upon evidence that is adequate, up-to-date and relevant and takes account of the duty to cooperate with other mineral and waste planning authorities where necessary.

2.8 Other parts of the Core Strategy have been identified that require updating in order to ensure the policies which seek to manage minerals and waste development continue to meet planning requirements and latest Government policy. A review of the existing policies is particularly necessary to ensure compliance with the NPPF, because policies which are not consistent with the NPPF can now only be given limited weight when determining planning applications.

2.9 The NPPF does not contain specific waste policies, since national waste planning policy will be published as part of the National Waste Management Plan for England. However, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan still needs to have regard to policies in the NPPF so far as they are relevant. The Government consulted on the proposed new Waste Management Plan for England together with updated national waste planning policy in July 2013.

2.10 The NPPF states that Local Plans should be drawn up over an appropriate time scale, preferably a 15 year time horizon, take account of longer term requirements, and be kept up to date. It will therefore be necessary to roll forward the end date of the current Core Strategies. It is proposed that the new plan covers the period to 2031.

Question 1: Plan Period

Do you agree that the Minerals and Waste Local Plan should cover the period to 2031? If not, what time horizon do you consider should be covered?

2.11 Other particular issues that have been identified for review include:

- The spatial strategy for the provision of future mineral supply and waste management facilities within the County, i.e. where in broad terms should new provision come from.
- How to protect, or 'safeguard', minerals and waste operations against other competing types of development.
- The role that minerals and waste developments can play in helping to tackle climate change.
- Whether to update certain of the planning policies needed to inform decisions on minerals and waste applications (so-called development management policies).
- Whether additional measures should be adopted to protect residential amenity, such as buffer zones.
- The strategy for the restoration of mineral and landfill sites.

Question 2: Key Issues

Are there any other issues additional to those outlined above or otherwise set out in the document that you consider should be addressed?

2.12 It is for the above reasons that changes are being considered to a number of key planning policies in the Core Strategies and this consultation document seeks your views on the above topics.

3. Spatial Characteristics, Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives

Spatial Characteristics of the County

3.1 Leicestershire is located at the heart of England. The County of Leicestershire comprises seven local authority districts, namely Blaby, Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley & Bosworth, Melton, North West Leicestershire and Oadby & Wigston. The City of Leicester is located approximately in the centre of the county, but does not form part of the administrative county.

3.2 The county borders Nottinghamshire to the north, Lincolnshire to the northeast, Rutland to the east, Northamptonshire to the southeast, Warwickshire to the southwest and Derbyshire to the northwest. The westernmost tip of the County touches Staffordshire.

Population

3.3 The population of Leicestershire in 2011 was 650,489, which was 6.7% higher than in 2001. Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood has the highest population (166,100), while Melton has the lowest (50,376). The largest settlements are Loughborough (59,932), Hinckley (45,249) and Coalville (34,575).

3.4 The eastern side of the county is predominantly rural, with small villages and market towns, whilst the north and north-west is more urban. Two-thirds of the population of Leicestershire live in 'Urban' areas (urban settlements with more than 10,000 population) around Leicester City, Loughborough/Shepshed, Hinckley, Coalville, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The County has over 300 settlements with a population of fewer than 10,000, the majority of which are very small, with nearly half having a population of less than 250.

3.5 A slow and steady increase in population is projected to take place within Leicestershire, rising to 711,000 in 2021 according to the Office for National Statistics 2011 based population projections (published September 2012), a rise of 9% from 2011.

3.6 The number of households in Leicestershire has increased from 245,200 in 2001 to 267,400 in 2011, an increase of 9%. The Government's 2011-based household projections indicate an increase in the number of households to 296,000 in 2021, a further 10% increase. The Government's 2008-based household projections indicate that the number of households would rise to 331,000 in 2033.

3.7 Based on housing provision proposed in adopted and emerging Local Plans within Leicestershire, housing completions are forecast to increase by some 6% to about 2600 dwellings per annum, compared to 2455 between 2001 and 2010. The achievement of such a level of completions will, however, be largely dependent on future circumstances related to the national and local economy. A significant amount of this future development is expected to comprise 'sustainable urban extensions' to the west of Leicester in Blaby, north of Leicester in Charnwood, and around Loughborough, Hinckley and Coalville.

Industry

3.8 The top employing sectors in 2011 in Leicestershire were manufacturing (14.4% of local employment) and transport and storage (8.5%), with the main centres of employment corresponding broadly to the main population centres.

3.9 A high proportion of Leicestershire's businesses are in the professional, scientific & technical sector (13.9%) and construction (13.2%). Other areas of significance are retail (8.2%) and manufacturing/production (8.5%).

3.10 The Leicester & Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership's (LLEP) Economic Growth Plan sets out strategic objectives, priorities and actions for the period 2012 to 2020. The LLEP's ambition is that, by 2020, 25,000 additional private sector jobs will have been created, £2b of private sector investment will have been attracted to the area, and that the Gross Value Added (GVA) will have increased by £4b to £23b.

Transport

3.11 The County is served by excellent transport links. The M1 is the principal arterial route linking the County with the rest of the country. The other major roads are the M69 connecting to Coventry, the M6, the A42 and the A46. Other principal roads are the A511, A50, A444, A447, A6, A5 and the A47. East Midlands Airport lies in the north of County, providing flights to a wide range of destinations.

3.12 Other transportation modes include railways and waterways. Main line rail connections link Leicester to Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby and London. Beyond the County, long distance and international rail freight terminals are located in Birmingham and Daventry, both accessible by the motorway network. Several navigable waterways exist within the County such as the Ashby Canal, the River Soar and the Grand Union Canal branching to Market Harborough and Welford. There are no intermodal freight terminals in the County.

Natural Resources

3.13 Leicestershire is an attractive rural county with a landscape of considerable variety and complexity which encompasses 18 landscape character areas including The Wolds, Charnwood Forest, High Leicestershire and the Soar Valley. There is no Green Belt but there are twelve Green Wedges around Leicester and five throughout other parts of the county. Around 80% of the land use in the County is agricultural, with the emphasis on mixed cereal and livestock farming. The majority of soil quality is classified as Grade 3 with relatively small areas of particularly good or poorer quality land.

3.14 The County has 5.8% woodland cover and contains part of the National Forest. Whilst there are no Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) or National Parks within the County, Charnwood Forest is a distinctive area of upland landscape, which is valued for its international geological importance, rich biodiversity, landscape beauty, historical importance and recreational role. The County also includes a range of country parks.

3.15 Designated sites for the purposes of nature conservation in the County comprise the River Mease (which is designated as a Special Area of Conservation), 75 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (17 of which have been designated for their geological interest), 15 Regionally Important Geological Sites, 17 local nature reserves and over 2000 Local Wildlife Sites.

Built Heritage

3.16 The County contains 186 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, up to 100 grade I, over 300 grade II*, and in excess of 4000 grade II listed buildings, around 200 designated conservation areas together with 14 historic parks and gardens and one registered battlefield.

Minerals

3.17 Leicestershire is a mineral rich county and is one of the principal producers of minerals in the country, particularly igneous rock. Around 13.4Mt per annum of minerals is currently extracted from sites in Leicestershire, see Table 3.1 below. The minerals within the County have been grouped into categories associated with their main uses, namely aggregate minerals (crushed rock and sand and gravel), other construction minerals (brickclay, fireclay, gypsum and building stone) and energy minerals (coal and oil/gas). Igneous rock extraction accounts for around 75% of the mineral extracted within the County.

Table 3.1. Quantities of Mineral Extracted within Leicestershire

Mineral	Quantity (tonnes per annum)
Aggregate Minerals	
Igneous Rock	10,103,642 * (2012)
Limestone	1,010,483 * (2012)
Sand & Gravel	911,566 * (2012)
Other Construction Minerals	
Clay (for bricks, pipes and tiles)	476,000 ^ (2008)
Fireclay	67,000 ^ (2011)
Gypsum	810,000 #
Energy Minerals	
Opencast Coal	50,924 ~ (2012)
Oil	4,360 < (2012)
Total	**13,433,975 tonnes**

Sources: * = MPA/AWP Survey; ^ = Business Monitor PA1007; # = MPA estimate; ~ = BGS/Coal Authority; < = DTI.

Waste Management

3.18 There are currently a number of facilities within the County for managing waste. These include materials recovery facilities (MRFs) at Whetstone and Melton; a mechanical biological treatment (MBT) facility at Cotesbach; anaerobic digestion at Wanlip and Huncote (and planning consent for 1 other site); 8 composting sites; 8 transfer stations; approximately 18 construction and demolition (C&D) recycling sites; around 43 commercial and industrial (C&I) recycling operations; 14 Recycling and Household Waste Sites; landfills for non-hazardous waste at Cotesbach and New Albion; and landfills for inert waste at Lockington, Huncote, Husbands Bosworth and Slip Inn (Ashby Parva) together with a variety of other smaller sites.

3.19 There is a cluster of transfer stations to the south west of Leicester. The Recycling and Household Waste Sites are mainly on urban fringes or close to concentrations of population. Most of the C&D and C&I recycling sites are located in the north and northwest of the County in and around Coalville and Loughborough. These sites are predominantly located on industrial estates or at active quarries. The larger landfill sites for both inert and non hazardous waste are exclusively associated with previous or existing mineral extraction sites. There are a small number of waste sites located in more rural locations and these include the majority of composting sites.

Spatial Vision

3.20 The Minerals Core Strategy contains the following spatial vision: *"To manage mineral extraction in Leicestershire in a way which meets the social and economic needs of the County and makes an appropriate contribution to the national and regional need for minerals in ways which seek to protect and enhance the character and quality of the environment and the quality of life for existing and future generations, in accordance with the principles of sustainability."*

3.21 The Waste Core Strategy contains the following spatial vision:
"To provide Leicestershire and Leicester with an efficient, safe and sustainable range of waste facilities with capacity equal to the amount of waste generated and requiring management within Leicestershire and Leicester in locations that minimise environmental impact, provide community benefit and help improve quality of life by:
- *encouraging waste reduction;*
- *increasing the reuse and recycling of waste;*
- *less reliance on landfill by increased energy recovery."*

Strategic Objectives

3.22 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategies set out strategic objectives for minerals and waste management development. These objectives are intended to form a link between the high level spatial vision and the more detailed policies related to the supply of minerals and management of waste within the County.

3.23 There are 9 strategic objectives for minerals development, as follows:

1. To make sufficient provision to meet national, regional and local requirements for all minerals, in particular the sub-regional apportionment requirements for aggregates provision.
2. To attain the maximum possible usage of recycled and secondary materials in meeting recognised national and regional requirements.
3. To safeguard mineral resources from unnecessary sterilisation.
4. To encourage the most efficient use of high quality minerals and the minimisation of waste materials.
5. To protect people and local communities, and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from minerals development.
6. To encourage opportunities for sustainable means of transporting minerals other than by road.
7. To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of mineral development where possible.
8. To ensure land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and that high quality restoration and aftercare takes place to an appropriate after-use that enhances and complements the natural and historic

environment and that is in keeping with the local area, adding to local distinctiveness and biodiversity.

9. To complement and support wider strategies for the Minerals Development Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.

3.24 There are 11 strategic objectives for waste development, as follows:

1. To promote the implementation of waste minimisation initiatives in the construction and operation of new development.
2. To enable the timely delivery of sufficient waste management facilities in the Waste Development Framework area at the key dates of 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 to meet the waste management capacity apportionment requirement and spatial distribution identified by the Regional Spatial Strategy to at least 2021.
3. To support the delivery of the Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Leicester's municipal waste management requirements.
4. To encourage waste management facilities which increase reuse, recycling, composting and value / energy recovery, including through the use of new waste management technologies where appropriate, in order to meet or exceed regional targets.
5. To promote use of waste as a resource including optimum use of recycled waste materials as aggregates.
6. To minimise final disposal as a means of managing waste arisings.
7. To provide for a distribution of waste management facilities in the Waste Development Framework area at locations which encourage the use of previously-developed land, meets the needs of communities, and minimise the distances waste is transported.
8. To protect people and local communities, and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from unacceptable effects of waste management development.
9. To encourage opportunities for means of transporting waste other than by road.
10. To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for any adverse effects of waste related development where appropriate.
11. To complement and support wider strategies for the Waste Development Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.

3.25 The NPPF states that Local Plans should be aspirational but realistic; and that Local Plans, as far as possible, should reflect a collective vision and a set of agreed priorities for the sustainable development of the area.

3.26 The NPPF states that local planning authorities should set out the **strategic priorities** for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver, amongst other matters the provision of

infrastructure for waste management, wastewater, flood risk, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat); and climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.

3.27 It is considered that the spatial visions and strategic objectives will need amending to reflect the revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan and exclusion of the City of Leicester from the plan area. In particular, reference needs to be removed from minerals strategic objective 1 and waste strategic objective 2 to meeting the requirements of the East Midlands Regional Plan; and from waste strategic objective 3 to Leicester's municipal waste management requirements.

Question 3: Spatial Vision and Strategic Objectives

Do you agree that the Spatial Visions and Strategic Objectives should be amended as suggested in paragraph 3.27 above?

Are any amendments to the Spatial Visions or the Strategic Objectives required in the light of the National Planning Policy Framework?

4. Providing for Minerals

How much aggregate should Leicestershire provide?

Existing Core Strategy

4.1 Policy MCS2 (strategy for aggregate minerals) of the existing Core Strategy indicates the level of provision to be made for aggregate minerals within Leicestershire over the period 2001 to 2021, namely 26.25 million tonnes of sand and gravel (an annual average of 1.25 million tonnes) and 337.75 million tonnes of crushed rock (an annual average of 16.1 million tonnes). The Core Strategy calculates that there would be a shortfall of sand and gravel amounting to 6 million tonnes over the period to 2021 and a surplus of 147 million tonnes of crushed rock.

4.2 These figures are based on meeting the then approved sub-regional apportionment between 2001 and 2016, as set out in the East Midlands Regional Plan (2009), together with an additional 5 years based on the average annual apportionment figure. The County's requirement for crushed rock was adjusted to exclude the expected contribution from sites within Rutland.

4.3 The sub-regional apportionment was based on the National and Regional Guidelines for future aggregates provision published by the Government in 2003. These required the East Midlands to provide 523 million tonnes of crushed rock and 165 million tonnes of sand and gravel between 2001 and 2016.

4.4 The calculations take account of the level of permitted reserves as at 1st January 2001 (adjusted for subsequent reassessments of reserves at certain quarries) together with reserves subsequently permitted up to 31st December 2007.

National Planning Policy Framework

4.5 The NPPF states that mineral planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by:

- preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment, either individually or jointly by agreement with another or other mineral planning authorities, based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources);
- participating in the operation of an Aggregate Working Party and taking the advice of that Party into account when preparing their Local Aggregate Assessment;
- making provision for the land-won and other elements of their Local Aggregate Assessment in their mineral plans taking account of the

advice of the Aggregate Working Parties and the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group as appropriate. Such provision should take the form of specific sites, preferred areas and/or areas of search and locational criteria as appropriate;

- taking account of published National and Sub National Guidelines on future provision which should be used as a guideline when planning for the future demand for and supply of aggregates;
- using landbanks of aggregate minerals reserves principally as an indicator of the security of aggregate minerals supply, and to indicate the additional provision that needs to be made for new aggregate extraction and alternative supplies in mineral plans;
- making provision for the maintenance of landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock, whilst ensuring that the capacity of operations to supply a wide range of materials is not compromised. Longer periods may be appropriate to take account of the need to supply a range of types of aggregates, locations of permitted reserves relative to markets, and productive capacity of permitted sites;
- ensuring that large landbanks bound up in very few sites do not stifle competition; and
- calculating and maintaining separate landbanks for any aggregate materials of a specific type or quality which have a distinct and separate market.

Revised National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision

4.6 In June 2009, the Government published National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England for the period 2005 to 2020. These set out guidelines for land won aggregates and assumptions for supplies of marine, alternative aggregates and those supplied from outside England.

4.7 At national level, overall aggregate provision is 2.4% below the guidelines published in 2003. The guidelines provide for land won sand and gravel and crushed rock to decrease by 4.5% and 7.9% respectively. It is assumed that the contribution of recycled and other alternative materials will increase by 8%.

4.8 At regional level, the overall change for the East Midlands from the previous forecast is for a minor (2%) fall over 15 years from 688 Mt to 674 Mt. This nevertheless represents a small rise when expressed as the region's share of the national total for England, i.e. from 25.6% to 26.7%.

4.9 The Guidelines require the East Midlands region to provide 500mt of crushed rock, 174mt of sand and gravel, and 110mt of alternative materials between 2005 and 2020. This compares with 523mt, 165mt and 95mt respectively between 2001 and 2016. This represents a reduction of 1.45mt annually for crushed rock and an increase of 0.6mt annually for sand and gravel (a 5.4% rise compared to the 2003 Guidelines).

4.10 The East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (EMRAWP) commented that the increase in sand and gravel in the region (compared with the decrease in rock) albeit small, is counter-intuitive and does not appear likely to resemble the real situation in the long term. The County Council considers the increase in sand and gravel production suggested for the East Midlands to be an anomaly given the overall decrease in aggregate provision proposed for both England and the East Midlands.

Revised Sub-regional apportionment

4.11 A revised sub regional apportionment (SRA) for the East Midlands was agreed by EMRAWP on 8th January 2010. EMRAWP recommended that the revised National and Regional Guidelines should be accepted in principle and that, among other matters, the revised SRA should be based on the average of the past 7 years sales (2001-2007), expressed as a percentage share of regional sales; and that action should be taken to address medium to long term concerns over future supplies of igneous rock from Leicestershire

4.12 Taking everything into account, the EMRAWP considered that a revised SRA based on the average of the past 7 years sales, expressed as a percentage share of regional sales, to be more robust than using a five year series. The EMRAWP commented that the proposed SRA had been derived using a reasonably straightforward method which is both transparent and logical. The final outcome was felt to be fair across the region.

4.13 The SRA would require Leicestershire to provide 24.16 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 265.5 million tonnes of crushed rock from 2005 to 2020. This amounts to an average of about 1.51 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 16.6 million tonnes of crushed rock each year over this 16-year period. This represents a 20% increase in sand and gravel and a 3% increase in crushed rock.

4.14 The SRA report prepared by EMRAWP contained the following assessment of the situation in respect of sand and gravel within Leicestershire:
"*sales over the 7 year period 2001-2007 have been fairly steady, showing a slight downward trend. The proportional share of regional production has been close to 14% in most years, except in 2006 and 2007 when it rose to about 15%. The Baseline SRA, based on a 14% share, is therefore a good reflection of actual sales, which have been consistently above the 2004 SRA. It has been suggested that the lack of reserves in Northamptonshire may have placed an additional burden on Leicestershire through increased cross-border sales. However, at the present time there is no compelling evidence for this, sufficient to justify an adjustment. The two most recent years, in which the regional share rose to 15%, which could be indicative of cross-border pressures, do not materially change the proposed SRA share. Nevertheless, the matter should be monitored and reviewed. Any adjustment that is justified by future evidence should be made as necessary. Overall, although the proposed SRA would be*

some 0.26Mtpa above the 2004 SRA this is judged to be due to the 2004 SRA being slightly too low and the fact that the region as a whole has a higher apportionment for sand and gravel in the latest guidelines than in those published in 2003. Overall the proposed SRA is therefore considered to be reasonable, realistic and clearly justified by the evidence."

4.15 In respect of crushed rock, the SRA report prepared by EMRAWP concluded that:
"*the theoretical permitted reserves of igneous rock in Leicestershire, by far the biggest national player in this sub-sector of the aggregates industry, are adequate to meet the MPS1 rolling 10 year minimum requirement and could sustain supplies at pre-economic downturn levels until around 2030. However, if a cluster of technical considerations all came to fruition (a 'perfect storm' situation), firm decisions to ensure that capacity is in place for this nationally significant source may need to be actioned within say 5 years. In view of the high dependence of the East Midlands and at least four other regions upon these reserves and resources, this situation demands further scrutiny."*

4.16 At its meeting on 5th March 2010, the East Midlands Regional Assembly's Housing, Planning & Transport Joint Board subsequently agreed that the revised SRA figures be included in the draft replacement Regional Plan Policies for submission to the Secretary of State. The Partial Review was submitted to the Secretary of State on 26th March 2010 as a Revised Draft East Midlands Regional Plan. However the Secretary of State has not progressed with this review following the revocation of Regional Plans on 6th July 2010.

4.17 The revised SRA figures have consequently not yet been subject to any formal examination. Future aggregate supply should be informed by the 'National and Regional Guidelines'. However, with the abolition of regional targets, the County Council is able to make a local decision on its provision of land won aggregates, provided the decision is based upon sound evidence.

Recent Aggregate Sales within Leicestershire

4.18 This section examines the situation regarding recent sales within the County. This suggests that the use of the forecasts contained in the 2009 National and Regional Guidelines would result in predictions of aggregate production within Leicestershire at levels generally well in excess of recent aggregate sales.

4.19 Sales of aggregate from Leicestershire quarries over the last 10 years are shown in the table and figures below. Sales of aggregate within the County have remained fairly constant over the period 2003 to 2007, a period generally accepted as one of sustained economic growth, with sand and gravel sales averaging around 1.4 million tonnes per annum and crushed rock sales averaging 15.6 million tonnes per annum.

4.20 Sales for the period 2008 to 2012 show the effects of the economic recession as production slowed. During this period, sales of sand and gravel have fallen to an average of 0.9 million tonnes per annum while crushed rock sales were around 12.5 million tonnes per annum. It is likely however that demand and production will increase again as the effects of the recession recede and construction activity picks up.

4.21 The level of sales for both sand and gravel and crushed rock has been lower than the annual requirement set out in the latest SRA recommended by EMRAWP throughout this ten-year period and the target set by the County Council to monitor the effectiveness of the minerals provision policies (see latest Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs)).

4.22 Average sales figures over the last 10 years for Leicestershire are 1.15 million tonnes per annum for sand and gravel and 14.06 million tonnes for crushed rock.

Table 4.1: Sales of Aggregate from Leicestershire 2003-2012

Year	Sand and Gravel	Crushed Rock*
2003	1.49	15.67
2004	1.42	14.64
2005	1.36	15.49
2006	1.27	16.22
2007	1.33	16.18
2008	1.09	14.88
2009	0.83	11.77
2010	0.91	12.23
2011	0.92	12.42
2012	0.91	11.11
Average	1.15	14.06

* includes some limestone from Rutland for confidentiality reasons
Source: EMRAWP Surveys

Figure 4.1: Sales of Sand and Gravel from Leicestershire 2003-2012

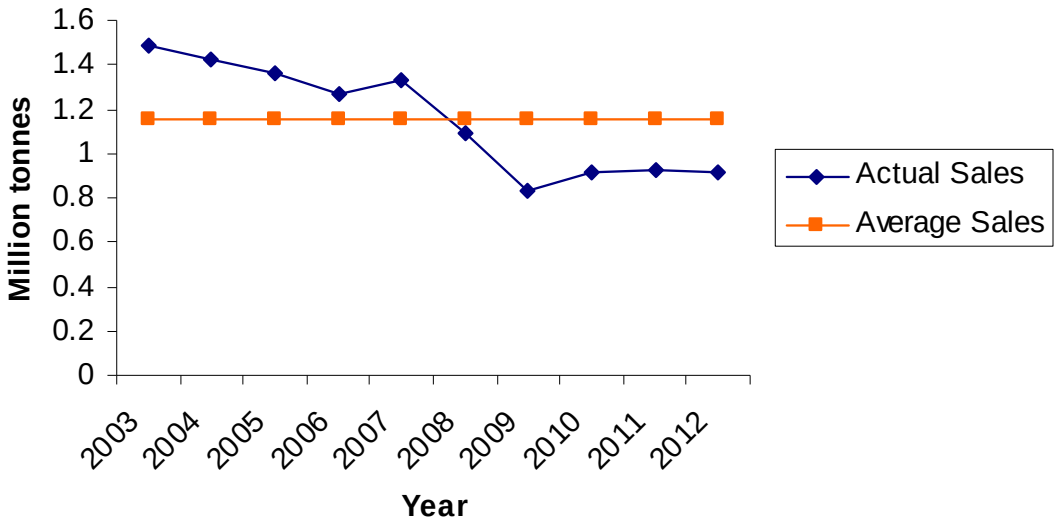
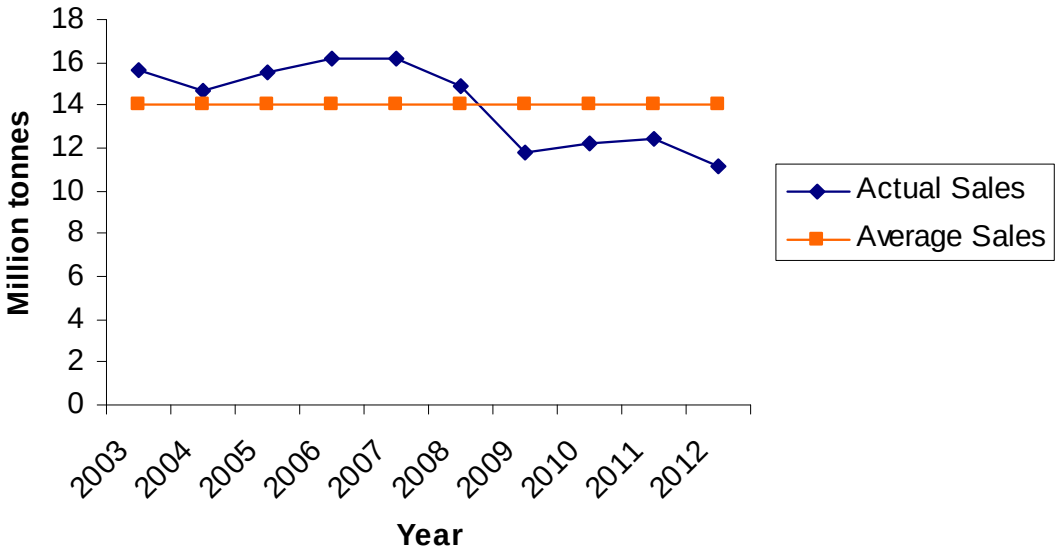


Figure 4.2: Sales of Crushed Rock from Leicestershire 2003-2012



Comparison of future requirements

4.23 The tables below provide revised calculations of potential future requirements for sand and gravel and crushed rock. The calculations are based on making provision for the period up to 2031. The calculations take account of the level of permitted reserves as at 31st December 2012. The tables provide a comparison of potential future requirements based on meeting the requirements in the existing Core Strategy, the latest SRA

recommended by EMRAWP and based on average sales over the last 10 years.

4.24 The tables indicate that there would be a shortfall of sand and gravel reserves over the period to 2031 of between 11.6 million tonnes (based on the 10 year average) and 18.5 million tonnes (based on the latest SRA). There would however be more than sufficient crushed rock reserves to meet future requirements (a surplus of between 103 and 152 million tonnes).

Table 4.2: Calculation of Sand and Gravel Provision 2013 – 2031
All figures in Million Tonnes.

Calculations		Existing Core St.	SRA	10 year average
A	Annual Requirement	**1.25**	**1.51**	**1.15**
B	Total Requirement 2013-2031	**23.75**	**28.69**	**21.85**
C	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/2012	**10.23**	**10.23**	**10.23**
D(B-C)	Shortfall 2013 – 2031	**13.52**	**18.46**	**11.62**

Source: East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party – Survey and Annual Report for Calendar Year 2009/Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2012

Table 4.3: Calculation of Crushed Rock (Aggregate) Provision 2013-2031
All figures in Million Tonnes.

Calculations		Existing Core St.	SRA	10 year average*
A	Annual Requirement	**16.1**	**16.6**	**14.06**
B	Total Requirement 2013-2031	**305.9**	**315.4**	**267.1**
C	Total permitted reserves, excluding reserves in dormant sites, at 31/12/2012*	**418.95**	**418.95**	**418.95**
D(B-C)	Surplus 2013 – 2031	**113.05**	**103.55**	**151.85**

* includes some limestone from Rutland for confidentiality reasons
Source: East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party – Survey and Annual Report for Calendar Year 2009/Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2012

Matters to consider in planning for future aggregates provision

4.25 The NPPF states that provision should be made in mineral plans for the land-won elements of the Local Aggregate Assessment, which in turn should be based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and *other relevant local information*. In respect of this latter point, it is appropriate to consider population forecasts; future house building; and major infrastructure projects.

4.26 A slow and steady increase in population is expected to take place within Leicester and Leicestershire. Based on housing provision proposed in adopted and emerging Core Strategies within Leicester and Leicestershire, housing completions are forecast to be some 13% higher over the next 15 years compared with the last 10 years. The achievement of such a level of completions will, however, be largely dependent on future circumstances related to the national and local economy, and national housing policy.

4.27 The *National Infrastructure Plan* sets out a strategy for meeting the infrastructure needs of the UK economy. The 2011 Autumn Statement announced a programme of investment in projects to support the infrastructure investment priorities identified in the Plan. In the East Midlands, this included the following major transport projects: Lincoln Eastern Bypass, A43 Corby Link Road, Hucknall Town Centre Improvement Scheme, London Road Bridge (Derby), widening the A453 between Nottingham, the M1 and Nottingham East Midlands Airport, M1/M6 Junction 19 major road improvements, scheme to improve the A1 at Elkesley and widening the A14 Kettering Bypass between junctions 7 and 9. An updated National Infrastructure Plan was published by the Government in December 2012. This included the announcement of new funding in the East Midlands for the M1 J28 to 31 accelerated delivery pilot.

4.28 The A453 improvement scheme is the only project that lies partly within Leicestershire. In 2009, however, some 64% of Leicestershire's sand and gravel and 67% of its crushed rock was exported outside the County. The importance and current distribution of Leicestershire's aggregates means that it is likely that the County's quarries will continue to supply major infrastructure both in the East Midlands and elsewhere in England.

4.29 The local factors referred to above will require a continued supply of aggregates from Leicestershire. Whilst the level of demand is likely to be higher than that experienced in recent years, which have been heavily influenced by the economic recession, the scale of any increase will depend on the rate of economic growth and infrastructure investment within the Country.

Question 4: Future provision of aggregates

Do you agree that the level of future provision for aggregates should be higher than average sales over the last 10 years? If so, what should be the level of provision and what evidence is there to support such provision?

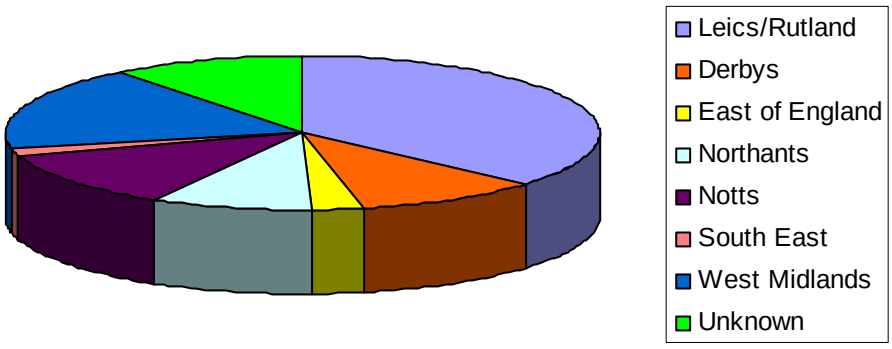
Where should future sand and gravel operations be located in the County?

4.30 There are two distinct types of sand and gravel deposit within the County, namely sub-alluvial and river terrace; and glaciofluvial. The sub-alluvial and river terrace deposits occur most notably in the valleys of the Rivers Trent, Soar and Wreake. Glaciofluvial deposits occur in a complex series of isolated deposits in areas to the south and west of Leicester. The full extent of this resource is unknown due to the extensive boulder clay and other drift deposits concealing potential resources.

4.31 As at 2012, there were 5 active sites in Leicestershire, at Brooksby, Cadeby, Husbands Bosworth, Lockington, and Shawell. Two of these sites involve the working of alluvial and river terrace deposits, while the remainder work glacial deposits. There is one further permitted site at Slip Inn Quarry, which is currently inactive.

4.32 Sand and gravel operations within Leicestershire serve local markets within the County, together with neighbouring counties located close to the County boundary. In 2009, 36.3% of sales were within Leicestershire/Rutland. The main destinations for material exported beyond the County were adjoining areas, namely the West Midlands (17.6%), Nottinghamshire (11.8%), Derbyshire (10.3%) and Northamptonshire (9%), see Figure 4.3 below.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of Sand and Gravel from Leicestershire 2009



4.33 All material is transported by road. All of the existing operations are located in close proximity to the County's designated lorry route network; and the road traffic generated generally avoids residential areas and minor roads.

4.34 The existing sites are well located in proximity to Principal Urban Areas within Leicestershire and proposed urban growth areas, in particular those

at Loughborough, Coalville, north-east Leicester and Hinckley, and represent a good distribution throughout the County, with Lockington to the north west; Cadeby to the west; Shawell to the south; Husbands Bosworth to the south east; and Brooksby to the north east of Leicester. The currently inactive Slip Inn Quarry lies to the south of Leicester, between Leicester, Hinckley and Lutterworth.

4.35 Workings have historically been closer to the Leicester Urban area in the Soar valley north to Sileby and the Wreake valley towards Melton. This area has however now been largely worked out. The lack of sites in the eastern part of the County reflects the general paucity of potential reserves and the low demand in these predominantly rural areas.

4.36 The existing active sites together with the inactive Slip Inn site have a total potential production capacity of between 1.5 and 1.7 million tonnes, which means that they would be capable of producing sufficient material to satisfy the latest sub-regional apportionment. If future extraction were to be concentrated at these sites, then all of Leicestershire's sand and gravel needs in the immediate future could therefore be met without the establishment of new sand and gravel operations.

4.37 Existing sites would not however be able to meet the County's future requirements without the benefit of extensions to their currently permitted operations. As indicated in Table 4.2 above, estimated permitted reserves of sand and gravel in Leicestershire are around 10.2 million tonnes. This is sufficient permitted material to last almost 9 years based on average rates of production over the last 10 years. This means that additional land for the extraction of sand and gravel will have to be identified in order to ensure continuity of production beyond 2021.

4.38 During the preparation of the Minerals Development Framework, the minerals industry put forward proposals related to 9 sites. These included potential extensions to sand and gravel extraction operations at all 5 existing operational sites, together with extensions to the inactive site at Slip Inn Quarry and the exhausted operation at Huncote Quarry, and new sites at Flash Farm, Huncote and North Kilworth.

4.39 The Council's assessment of those proposals concluded that not all the sites would be environmentally acceptable. The Minerals Site Allocations Preferred Options document (2006) subsequently only included proposals for potential extensions to operations at Cadeby, Husbands Bosworth, Lockington, Shawell and Brooksby. A number of these proposals have subsequently been granted planning permission, namely at Cadeby (Areas A, C and D), Lockington and Shawell (Area A).

4.40 The remaining proposals from the Preferred Options document contain some 3.8 million tonnes of potential reserves, namely at Cadeby (Area B 400,000 tonnes); Husbands Bosworth (455,000 tonnes); Shawell (Area B 80,000 tonnes; Area C 600,000 tonnes; Area D 700,000 tonnes); and Brooksby (1.6 million tonnes). This would only provide sufficient material

for another 3 years based on average rates of production over the last 10 years.

4.41 The current strategy for aggregate minerals, as set out in Policy MCS2 of the existing Minerals Core Strategy, is to give priority to proposals for sand and gravel extraction to be worked as extensions to existing site operations. This approach is considered to offer benefits due to reduced environmental disturbance (especially where access and mitigation measures are already in place), retention of existing employment and greater resource recovery. Its disadvantage is the potential cumulative impact that continued extraction could have on an area if successive extensions are permitted.

Question 5: Extensions to existing sand and gravel sites

Do you agree that the strategy of giving priority to extensions to existing sites should be continued rather than identifying wholly new sites in other areas?

4.42 Resources are, however, gradually becoming depleted in the vicinity of existing sites and those resources that remain may be in areas that are more sensitive in environmental terms. As a result, the benefits of allowing extensions to existing sites may be increasingly outweighed by the disadvantages of cumulative impact. Progressive expansion of existing operations may therefore become a less satisfactory option during the plan period.

Question 6: New sand and gravel sites

Do you agree that the Plan should only look towards allocating new mineral sites when existing sites (through existing permitted reserves and potential extensions) are unable to meet future requirements?

4.43 Work carried out by the British Geological Survey (BGS) to assess mineral deposits of economic importance in the County suggests that further potential resources exist in the vicinity of existing sites. This resource information is however only available at an 'inferred level', for which quantity and quality has been estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling but has not been verified. In practice, reliance is placed on the mineral companies to supply detailed authoritative information on quality and quantity of the resource.

Question 7: Location of future sand and gravel sites

What potential exists to extend existing sand and gravel sites?

If wholly new sites are required, where should they be located?

4.44 In order to provide greater certainty of where future sustainable mineral working will take place, the Local Plan can identify specific sites, preferred areas and/or areas of search, having taken account of environmental considerations. Specific sites will generally be where viable mineral resources are known to exist, where landowners are supportive of mineral development taking place and where the Council considers that any planning applications which are made are likely to be acceptable in planning terms. Preferred areas are areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be expected. Areas of search will be broader areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain but within which planning permission could be granted to meet any shortfall in supply if better resource information becomes available in the future.

Question 8: Identification of future sand and gravel working

Should specific sites be identified for future sand and gravel extraction or would identifying areas of search be a better approach?

Where should future crushed rock operations be located in the County?

4.45 A number of small outcrops of Precambrian/Cambrian igneous rocks occur in Charnwood Forest and in south Leicestershire. Within Charnwood Forest, intrusions form two main groups: a southern group around Markfield, Bradgate and Groby; and a northern group, which extends towards Shepshed. Igneous rock intrusions also occur around Mountsorrel, and at a number of locations to the south-west of Leicester, including Enderby, Earl Shilton, Huncote/Croft, Stoney Stanton and Sapcote. Volcanic lavas of Precambrian occur in exposed masses around Bardon Hill, High Sharpley and Pedlar Tor.

4.46 Carboniferous limestone appears at the surface in several small isolated inliers in north-west Leicestershire near to the Leicestershire/Derbyshire border. Limestone resources of Jurassic age also occur in East Leicestershire associated with deposits of ironstone. The Jurassic deposits are capable of producing lower quality aggregate.

4.47 As at 2012, igneous rock extraction was occurring at 4 main sites: Bardon; Cliffe Hill; Croft; and Mountsorrel. Whitwick and Groby quarries are inactive although coating and concrete plants are maintained. Extraction at Charnwood Quarry has now ceased. Two carboniferous limestone quarries are operational at Breedon on the Hill and Cloud Hill.

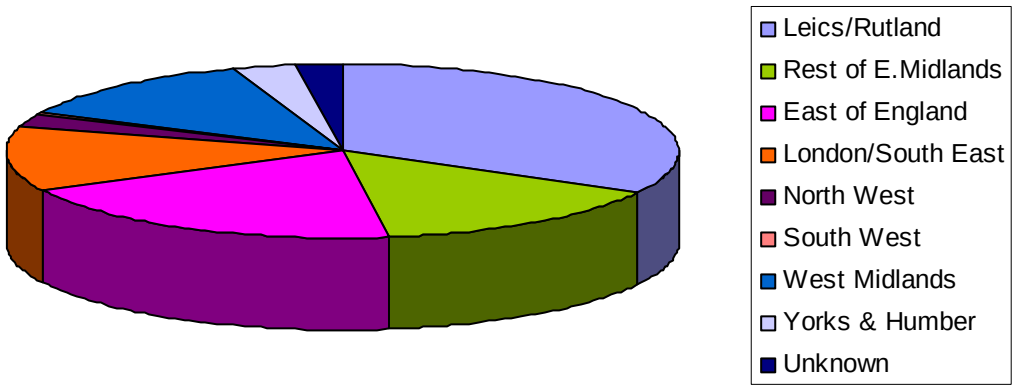
4.48 In England, rock resources suitable for road making and building purposes are generally absent south of a line between the Humber and Exe estuaries. Rock reserves within Leicestershire are the nearest to the

major market in the South-East of England which means that they are of significant importance.

4.49 In recent years, the four active igneous rock quarries together have produced around 11 million tonnes per annum, accounting for a contribution of around 60% of the igneous rock output in England. These quarries supply crushed rock aggregate of varying types, ranging from general purpose aggregate suitable for a wide range of end-uses including concrete production, to higher specification end-uses such as rail ballast and high PSV (Polished Stone Value) aggregate that is capable of being used in skid-resistant road surfacing applications. There are relatively few alternative sources of such High Specification Aggregate in England.

4.50 In 2009, 67% of Leicestershire's crushed rock sales were exported from the County. 15% of material was distributed to other areas within the East Midlands. The main destinations for material exported beyond the East Midlands were the East of England (19.5% of total sales); West Midlands (12.5%); and London and the South East (12.2%) – see figure 4.4 below.

Figure 4.4: Distribution of Crushed Rock from Leicestershire 2009



4.51 In 2009, the amount of igneous rock transported by rail was 36%, around 4.2Mt. The main destinations for material exported by rail were the East of England (32 % of rail-borne sales) and London (28%). All the material exported by rail came from the four active igneous rock quarries.

4.52 Arithmetically, the level of permitted reserves for limestone and igneous rock in Leicestershire/Rutland is sufficient for around 25 years based on the latest SRA figures (see Table 4.3 above). This exceeds the 10 year minimum landbank generally stipulated for rock, and in theory would meet requirements to the end of the proposed plan period. This would suggest that there is no need for any additional provision to be made and, therefore, no justification for any allocation to be made in the revised plan for the extraction of crushed rock for aggregates. Individual sites

themselves however will not be able to maintain production over the plan period without the release of additional reserves.

4.53 All of the permitted reserves for limestone are at active sites, but a significant proportion of the permitted igneous rock reserves are at inactive sites (23% in 2012). None of the inactive sites are now rail-connected nor is there any likely prospect of them being directly linked by rail. As at 2012, the four active igneous rock quarries which are all rail connected had total reserves of 289 million tonnes, a collective life of some 26 years based on recent sales. The decline in demand in the recent recession has however had the effect of extending the lifetime of the available permitted reserves.

4.54 The East Midlands Aggregates Working Party (AWP) has expressed concern regarding the medium to long term ability of Leicestershire to supply crushed rock, at existing levels, particularly to areas like the South East and London. The East Midlands AWP has advocated that action be taken to address concerns over medium to long term future supplies of igneous rock from Leicestershire, bearing in mind the nationally strategic and uncertain nature of the Leicestershire resources beyond the existing permissions. This situation has also been recognised in a report from the British Geological Survey ('An evidence based approach to predicting the future supply of aggregate resources in England' 2011) which concluded that "by far the most important foreseeable shortfall in the medium- to long-term is amongst the four rail-connected igneous quarries in Leicestershire."

Question 9: Extensions to existing rail-linked quarries

Do you agree that priority should be given to extensions to the existing rail-linked quarries?

4.55 The County Council granted planning permission for the extraction of 132 million tonnes of mineral from an area adjacent to Bardon Hill Quarry in August 2011. This has extended the life of this site by around 40 years. The stone quarried at the quarry has a high PSV (60), enabling the aggregates to be used more extensively in road surfacing applications, as well as in other asphalt products, concrete and other uses.

4.56 Two of the other active sites (Croft and Cliffe Hill) only have sufficient permitted reserves to last until around 2020, whilst Mountsorrel Quarry has sufficient to last until about 2033. Of these sites, some 10 million tonnes of permitted reserves at Croft Quarry is constrained by structures/buildings, whilst not all of the permitted reserves at Old Cliffe Hill Quarry are under the control of the operator. Furthermore, the nature of working is such that the costs of extraction rise considerably as these active quarries approach their planned maximum working depths. Other future constraints might include changing safe slope criteria or unforeseen geological factors which could reduce recovery of reserves. If

production at some existing active sites cannot be maintained, it may be possible to increase production capacity at other sites in order maintain the level of provision from Leicestershire quarries.

Question 10: Extensions to existing rock quarries

What potential exists to extend existing rock quarries or increase their production capacity?

4.57 The current strategy for aggregate minerals, as set out in Policy MCS2 of the existing Minerals Core Strategy, is to release reserves of crushed rock to be worked as extensions to existing extraction sites where they are required to ensure sustainable supply. Options for the potential extension of existing sites are limited by geology, depth of overburden, bio-conservation, local amenity and other factors.

Question 11: Strategy for future crushed rock extraction

Do you agree that the strategy of releasing reserves of crushed rock to be worked as extensions to existing extraction sites should be continued rather than identifying wholly new sites elsewhere?

4.58 Only the most basic level of information regarding mineral resources exists for the igneous rocks of Leicestershire. Although detailed mapping data exists for the surface outcrop of these rocks, there is very little information on mineral potential. The resources extend, and can be economic to extract, under thick cover from younger sediments. However, this information is not captured by current geological mapping. In order to make accurate resource assessments, the nature of the igneous intrusions and the depth of overburden need to be understood.

Question 12: Identification of future rock operations

Should specific sites be identified for future rock extraction or would identifying areas of search be a better approach?

Do the policies relating to other minerals extracted within the County need amending?

Existing Core Strategy

4.59 The Minerals Core Strategy contains policies regarding the future provision of other construction materials and energy minerals as follows:

Other Construction Materials
Policy MCS3 – Brickclay

Policy MCS4 – Fireclay
Policy MCS5 – Gypsum
Policy MCS6 – Building and Roofing Stone

Energy Minerals
Policy MCS7 – Coal
Policy MCS8 – Oil and Gas
Policy MCS9 – New Energy Production Technologies

National Planning Policy Framework

4.60 The NPPF states that minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by:

- co-operating with neighbouring and more distant authorities to co-ordinate the planning of industrial minerals to ensure adequate provision is made to support their likely use in industrial and manufacturing processes;
- encouraging safeguarding or stockpiling so that important minerals remain available for use
- providing a stock of permitted reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment of at least 25 years for brick clay.
- taking account of the need for provision of brick clay from a number of different sources to enable appropriate blends to be made.

4.61 When determining planning applications, it states that local planning authorities should consider how to meet any demand for small-scale extraction of building stone at, or close to, relic quarries needed for the repair of heritage assets, taking account of the need to protect designated sites; and recognise the small-scale nature and impact of building and roofing stone quarries, and the need for a flexible approach to the potentially long duration of planning permissions reflecting the intermittent or low rate of working at many sites.

4.62 It states that minerals planning authorities should:

- when planning for on-shore oil and gas development, including unconventional hydrocarbons, clearly distinguish between the three phases (exploration, appraisal and production) and address constraints on production and processing within areas that are licensed for oil and gas exploration or production;
- encourage underground gas and carbon storage and associated infrastructure if local geological circumstances indicate its feasibility
- indicate any areas where coal extraction and the disposal of colliery spoil may be acceptable;
- encourage capture and use of methane from coal mines in active and abandoned coalfield areas; and
- provide for coal producers to extract separately, and if necessary stockpile, fireclay so that it remains available for use.

4.63 It states that permission should not be given for the extraction of coal unless the proposal is environmentally acceptable, or can be made so by planning conditions or obligations; or, if not it provides national, local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission.

Brickclay

4.64 Brickclay resources are relatively extensive. Presently there are 5 brickworks with adjacent clay pits, all within north western Leicestershire. Information was obtained from clay operators regarding the reserve situation as at the beginning of 2008 when there were 6 brickworks. At that time, 3 had between 10 and 20 years of permitted reserves (Desford, Heather, Shepshed), 2 had between 20 and 30 years (Measham and Ibstock), and 1 (Ellistown) had in excess of 30 years. Since 2008, the brickworks at Heather have been demolished. Recent information related to Desford suggests that the site now has sufficient permitted reserves for another 26 years.

4.65 Whilst sales of clay have fallen significantly in recent years due to the economic recession, there is still likely to be a need to release additional reserves to meet potential shortfalls in landbank provision for particular brickworks within the County during the plan period. The existing Core Strategy Policy (MCS3) does however provide for the release of additional brickclay provided certain criteria are met.

Question 13: Brickclay

Does the existing Core Strategy Policy related to brickclay (MCS3) need amending? If so, how should the policy be amended?

Should specific sites/areas be identified for future brickclay extraction? If so, what sites/areas should be identified?

Fireclay

4.66 A sequence of quality pottery, pipe and refractory clays is associated with the upper seams of the Middle Coal Measures of North West Leicestershire. Although restricted to a relatively small basin between Swadlincote and Moira, these deposits have been recognised as an important national source. The principal source of fireclay in the County is currently the Donington Island clay stocking facility, which is located within Ashby Woulds to the south of Albert Village. The site contained around 1.5 million tonnes of clay in stockpiles at the end of 2010. Planning permission for the clay stockpiling facility at the site is currently due to expire at the end of 2017. The existing Core Strategy (Policy MCS4) provides for the establishment of a long term stocking and blending facility at this site, which will benefit local works over the plan period.

4.67 The only other viable source of fireclay is likely to be in association with surface coal mining operations. The existing Core Strategy Policy (MCS4) supports the recovery of fireclays where proposals for coal extraction meet the tests in the Policy MCS7.

Question 14: Fireclay

Does the existing Core Strategy Policy related to fireclay (MCS4) need amending? If so, how should the policy be amended?

Do you agree that a specific area should be identified for the establishment of a long term clay stocking and blending facility at Donington Island? If so, what area should be identified?

Gypsum

4.68 The reserves of gypsum within Leicestershire are of national importance. Gypsum occurs in north Leicestershire and is currently extracted from an underground mine at Barrow-upon-Soar, where bagged building plasters are also produced. Sufficient permitted gypsum reserves currently exist at the Barrow Mine to allow the continuation of operations at the adjacent Works for around 20 years.

4.69 The lead-in times for exploiting additional resources are between 5 and 10 years following the successful discovery of economically workable reserves. It may therefore be necessary to consider the release of additional gypsum resources within Leicestershire within the next 20 years.

4.70 Potential gypsum resources have been inferred by the BGS to the south of the Barrow Mine, but exploratory work carried out by British Gypsum has indicated that the potential economic resource in this area is low.

4.71 There is however the potential for an extension of the Nottinghamshire Marblaegis Mine into Leicestershire, to the north and west of Wymeswold. Current permitted reserves at this mine within Nottinghamshire are sufficient until at least 2026, after which the only significant remaining option would be for the mine to extend into Leicestershire.

4.72 The existing Core Strategy Policy (MCS5) provides for additional gypsum extraction provided certain criteria are met.

Question 15: Gypsum

Does the existing Core Strategy Policy related to gypsum (MCS5) need amending? If so, how should the policy be amended?

Should specific sites/areas be identified for future gypsum extraction? If so, what sites/areas should be identified?

Building and Roofing Stone

4.73 Historically a wide range of indigenous stone has been used for building purposes in Leicestershire. The majority of the most important rock types found in the County have been used, but none of these sources are currently exploited solely for building stone. The existing Core Strategy Policy (MCS6) indicates the circumstances where proposals for the extraction of building and roofing stone would be acceptable.

4.74 The County Council does not have sufficient detailed knowledge of the nature and extent of suitable building stone resources to identify potentially workable materials. English Heritage has carried out a major study of England's building and roofing stone resources (the Strategic Stone Study – see paragraph 4.93 below). This study could assist in the identification of potential sources of building and roofing stone for conservation and new build uses.

Question 16: Building and roofing stone

Does the existing Core Strategy Policy related to building and roofing stone (MCS6) need amending? If so, how should the policy be amended?

Should specific sites/areas be identified as potential sources of building and roofing stone for certain buildings/settlements? If so, what sites/areas should be identified?

Coal

4.75 Coal deposits occur in north-west Leicestershire where they both crop out at the surface and are concealed, and in north-east Leicestershire where they are entirely concealed. Shallow coal reserves suitable for extraction by means of opencasting are situated in a relatively small area. Opencast operations are currently being carried out at the Minorca site, near Measham. The existing Core Strategy Policy (MCS7) seeks to balance the environmental impacts of coal extraction with its potential benefits. It is considered that this in line with the Government's advice as contained in the NPPF. This is considered to be a flexible approach, which will allow specific proposals to be considered on their individual merits.

4.76 The County Council does not have the technical or commercial information relating to the quality and extent of reserves to enable the identification of specific areas for future coal working as suggested in the NPPF. Various policies within the existing Core Strategy provide guidance as to matters that need to be addressed before deciding whether proposals for coal extraction are environmentally acceptable.

4.77 The County Council expects that 'areas of protection' will also be shown on the adopted policies maps produced by District Councils in the County once they have been identified through the preparation of their Local Plans. It is the Council's intention to identify the broad extent of the opencast coal area within Leicestershire on these policies maps.

Question 17: Coal

Does the existing Core Strategy Policy related to coal (MCS7) need amending? If so, how should the policy be amended?

Should specific sites/areas be identified for future coal extraction? If so, what sites/areas should be identified?

Oil and Gas

4.78 Hydrocarbons [oil and gas] remain an important part of the UK's energy mix. The planning practice guidance (PPG) for onshore oil and gas (DCLG, July 2013) encourages mineral planning authorities to make appropriate provision for hydrocarbons in local minerals plans through use of published data on information on the location of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons; use of ordnance survey based proposals maps; and available data on existing wells. The PPG indicates that this approach will allow minerals planning authorities to highlight areas where proposals for hydrocarbon extraction may come forward, as well as managing potentially conflicting objectives for use of land.

4.79 The NPPF states that planning for on-shore oil and gas development, should clearly distinguish between the three phases (exploration, appraisal and production). The PPG expects mineral planning authorities to include criteria-based policies for each of the exploration, appraisal and production phases of hydrocarbon extraction in updated their local plan. It states that these policies should set clear guidance and criteria for the location and assessment of hydrocarbon extraction within the Petroleum Licence Areas. The existing Core Strategy Policy (MCS8) is a criteria-based policy which seeks to ensure that activities related to oil and gas exploration, appraisal and production take place in an acceptable manner.

4.80 The PPG states that existing hydrocarbon extraction sites should be identified in local plans where appropriate. There is currently one Production Licence within Leicestershire, namely PL 220 which covers 2 well sites near Long Clawson operated by Island Gas Ltd. There are currently 3 Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences (PEDL) covering parts of Leicestershire, namely PEDL 201 which is located north east of Loughborough and held by Egdon Resources PLC; and PEDLs 204 and 208 located within the Vale of Belvoir and held by Newton Energy UK Ltd. Planning permission for an exploration well near Burton on the Wolds within PEDL 201 has recently been granted. The PPG states that minerals

planning authorities may include specific locations should the onshore oil and gas industry wish to promote specific sites.

4.81 'Unconventional' hydrocarbons refer to oil and gas which comes from sources such as shale or coal seams which act as the reservoirs. Unconventional hydrocarbons are emerging as a form of energy supply. The PPG states that there is a pressing need to establish – through exploratory drilling - whether or not there are sufficient recoverable quantities of unconventional hydrocarbons present to facilitate economically viable full scale production. The existing Core Strategy Policy (MCS9) is a criteria-based policy which was drawn up for the determination of applications for new energy production technologies such as extraction of coalbed methane, extraction of methane from coal mines and underground coal gasification.

4.82 Shale gas is methane found in rocks deep below the earth's surface. Shale gas extraction does not currently take place in Leicestershire and it is not known if there is any potential within the County at this stage. A study conducted by the British Geological Survey related to the potential volume of shale gas in the Bowland Basin and beyond, which was published in June 2013, identifies a prospective area for gas in the lower Bowland-Holder unit within the Widmerpool basin to the northeast of Loughborough. Resource estimates for this unit have a high degree of uncertainty due to the paucity of well data so far and potentially less favourable rock formations. Any application for shale gas development within Leicestershire would currently need to comply with Policy MCS9.

Question 18: Oil and Gas

Do the existing Core Strategy Policies related to oil and gas (MCS8) or new energy production technologies (MCS9) need amending? If so, how should the policies be amended?

Are there any locations for hydrocarbon extraction that the oil and gas industry wish to promote?

Which mineral resources within the County should be protected from sterilisation?

Existing Core Strategy

4.83 The Minerals Core Strategy contains policies regarding the protection of mineral resources from sterilisation as follows:

Policy MCS10 – Resource Management
Policy MDC8 – Safeguarding Mineral Resources
Policy MDC9 – Extraction in Advance of Surface Development

National Planning Policy Framework

4.84 The NPPF states that, in preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should:

- define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked; and define Minerals Consultation Areas based on these Minerals Safeguarding Areas;
- safeguard:
  - existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals, including recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials; and
  - existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material
- set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place.

Safeguarding Mineral Resources

4.85 The existing Core Strategy Policy in respect of resource management (MCS10) seeks to safeguard mineral deposits in the County that are of current or future economic importance, together with significant infrastructure such as rail linked facilities. The policy also supports the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place. Policy MDC8 is intended to control development within Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs), while Policy MDC9 covers the circumstances in which extraction in advance of surface development will be granted.

Question 19: Existing mineral safeguarding policies

Do any of the existing Core Strategy and Development Control Policies related to safeguarding mineral resources (MCS10, MDC8 and MDC9) need amending? If so, how should the policies be amended?

4.86 A Mineral Safeguarding Area is not a proposed area of extraction and does not mean that proposals will be permitted within the area. The main purpose of the MSA is to protect a mineral resource for the long term for future generations. It should also be borne in mind that just because there may be no economic need for the minerals now that may not be the case in the future.

4.87 The British Geological Survey (BGS) publication, 'Mineral safeguarding in England: good practice advice' (2011), recommends that a good starting point for identifying MSAs is the BGS's mineral resources maps. It suggests that modifications to the resource extent are most likely to result from the provision of additional or more detailed geological information obtained through consultation.

4.88 The County Council has used work carried out by the BGS for the County Council in 2004 to assess which mineral deposits are of economic importance and where they are located. This work provided broad geological resource information for mineral resources within Leicestershire based on a combination of expert geological opinion and knowledge on the extent of mineral resources, and consultation with the minerals industry.

4.89 The County Council has concluded that deposits of sand and gravel, limestone, igneous rock, shallow coal, fireclay, brickclay and gypsum in Leicestershire are of current or future economic importance. The broad extent of these deposits was indicated on the Core Strategy Key Diagrams (figures 1-3).

4.90 The area shown on Key Diagram Figure 3 related to coal is coincident with 'Shallow Coal' defined on the Coal Resources Map of Britain (1999) produced by the BGS and the Coal Authority. The Coal Authority has however subsequently (in 2008) produced plans showing surface mining potential areas within Leicestershire. These illustrate the spatial area which contains coal resources which are capable of being extracted by surface mining methods. These surface coal resource areas have been derived from current information available to the Coal Authority and British Geological Survey. The Coal Authority has recommended that these plans be used as part of the robust evidence base by Mineral Planning Authorities when defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas in their policy strategies and as such represent the up to date economic and viable surface coal resource areas for planning purposes.

4.91 The BGS good practice advice states that MSAs that are not considered of any great national or regional importance and that occur extensively over the area of a MPA could be reduced in size. Brickclay resources in Leicestershire are extensive and it is not considered that it is justified to safeguard large areas of the outcrop. It is therefore proposed to draw MSAs around existing sites taking account of the resource and existing infrastructure and using clear physical boundaries wherever possible.

4.92 The area of potential gypsum shown on the Key Diagram Figure 2 contains three elements, namely around the existing planning permission at the Barrow Mine; and an area to the north of the Barrow Mine where there is the potential for an extension of the Nottinghamshire Marblaegis Mine (see paragraph 4.71 above); and an area to the south of the Barrow Mine where the outcrop of the mined horizon was inferred by the BGS based on recent mapping together with very limited borehole evidence.

Subsequent exploratory work carried out by British Gypsum related to this latter area has however indicated that the potential economic resource in this area is low (see paragraph 4.70 above).

4.93 The Core Strategy indicated that the identification of MSAs within Leicestershire would be reviewed in the light of the findings of the Strategic Stone Study, a major study of England's building and roofing stone resources which has been carried out led by English Heritage, working with the British Geological Survey and local geologists and historic buildings experts. A Building Stone Atlas of Leicestershire was published in April 2012. The study has established the most significant building stones in the county and identified, where possible, the original source of stone for particular buildings. In addition, the location of all quarries that produced these stones has been mapped, so that potential sources for conservation and new build can be recognised and safeguarded. The study has not, however, assessed the extent of potential future building stone resources within the County.

4.94 Jurassic ironstones in the county are not considered to have any future economic significance as a source of iron. Whilst they could be worked as a source of building stone or low quality aggregate, they are not considered to be of current or future economic importance.

4.95 It is not proposed to define MSAs for hydrocarbons as prospects can only be identified after extensive exploration activity. In any event, oil and gas deposits are found at much greater depths than other minerals exploited within the County and are therefore less threatened by surface development. The planning practice guidance for onshore oil and gas (DCLG, July 2013) states that there is normally no need to create mineral safeguarding areas specifically for extraction of hydrocarbons given the depth of the resource, the ability to utilise directional drilling and the small surface area requirements of well pads.

Question 20: Mineral safeguarding areas

Are there any Mineral Safeguarding Areas that should be included in addition to or excluded from the resource areas shown on the Core Strategy Key Diagrams? If so, please explain why and provide any evidence to support any proposed amendment.

4.96 Incompatible development close to a MSA may lead to sterilisation of part of the resource. The BGS good practice advice suggests that it may therefore often be appropriate to extend the MSA beyond the resource boundary to take account of such risks, the extent of which will vary between minerals and the likely method of extraction. The County Council proposes to extend the boundary of MSAs beyond the area of the resource to prevent incompatible development from encroaching on a mineral extraction to the extent that the amenity of occupants of nearby developments could be affected by noise, visual intrusion or blast

vibration. The resource areas shown on the Core Strategy Key Diagrams (figures 1-3) include a buffer zone of 200 metres around sand and gravel resources and 500 metres around limestone resources to ensure an adequate safeguarding margin. Site specific margins are provided for brickclay and igneous rock based on consultation with the minerals industry.

Question 21: Buffer zones around resource areas

Do you agree that a buffer should be added to the resource boundary to protect future working from restraints imposed by adjacent sensitive land use? If so, how wide should the buffer be?

4.97 The BGS guidance advises that, in urban areas, MPAs should define MSAs to highlight the potential for extracting minerals (such as shallow coal, or sand and gravel) beneath large regeneration projects and brownfield sites. In Leicestershire, such opportunities are probably limited to surface mined coal, although the amount of coal that is ever likely to be won under these circumstances will probably be small scale. The case for safeguarding surface coal within urban and other built up areas would therefore appear to be weak, whilst for all other minerals in the County the possibility of such circumstances arising seems too slim to warrant safeguarding. The resource areas shown on the Core Strategy Key Diagrams (figures 1-3) consequently exclude mineral deposits within settlements of 200 hectares or more.

Question 22: Safeguarding within built up areas

Do you agree that Mineral Safeguarding Areas should not be defined within the urban and other built up areas of Leicestershire? If not, please give reasons.

4.98 The NPPF states that MPAs should safeguard associated infrastructure. The County Council intends to take this into account in the identification of MSAs within Leicestershire. The work carried out for the County Council by the BGS adopted a different approach to the identification of safeguarding areas for each mineral, reflecting not only their different geology but also associated infrastructure. In particular, account has been taken of the extensive infrastructure, including rail links, associated with the County's igneous rock quarries and the existing infrastructure associated with the County's brickclay operations. However, freestanding concrete batching plants were not included.

Question 23: Safeguarding associated infrastructure

Is there any particular infrastructure associated with the minerals industry that should be safeguarded? If so, please identify the infrastructure that you consider should be safeguarded.

4.99 The County Council had intended to delineate the boundaries of Mineral Safeguarding Areas within the County more precisely on the Proposals Map accompanying the proposed Site Allocations DPD, but this work has not yet been undertaken.

5. Providing For Waste

How much waste needs to be managed?

Municipal Solid Waste

Arisings

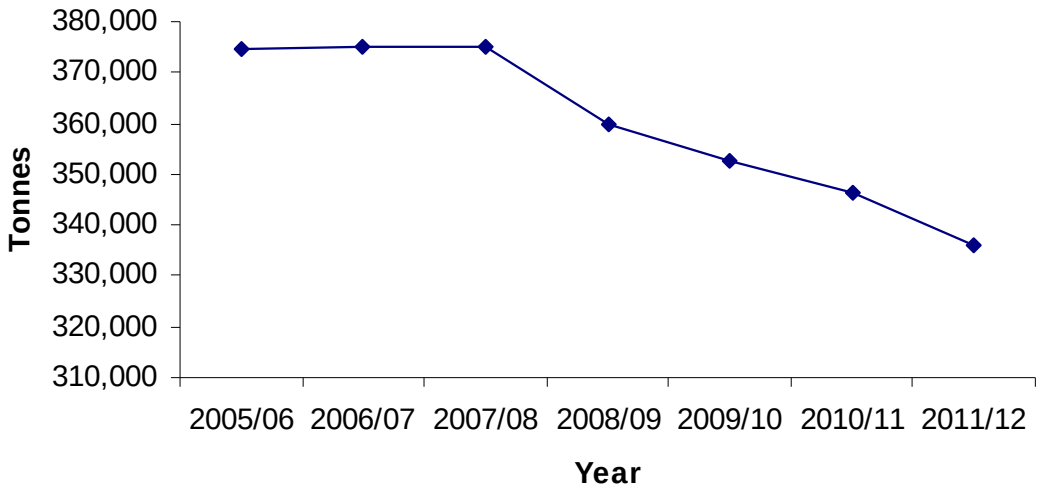
5.1 In the adopted Waste Core Strategy, the basis of the municipal solid waste (MSW) figures was the apportionment tables from the East Midlands Regional Plan. It was estimated that 425,150 tonnes of municipal waste would arise in Leicestershire in 2009/10. The actual figure for Leicestershire in 2009/10 was 352,847 tonnes, 17% less than that predicted by the East Midlands Regional Plan. There would need to be a significant increase in arisings to reach the prediction of the Regional Plan for 2014/15, namely 462,550 tonnes.

5.2 Actual municipal waste arisings for Leicestershire between 2005/06 and 2011/12 are shown in Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 below. There has been a general downward trend in arisings over this period. It is considered that actual data on collected municipal waste should be used as the starting point for projecting future municipal waste arisings rather than the estimates in the Regional Plan.

Table 5.1: MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) arisings in Leicestershire

MSW Arisings	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Leicestershire	374,507	375,103	375,246	359,774	352,847	346,373	335,848

Figure 5.1: MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) arisings in Leicestershire



Question 24: Municipal Waste Data

Do you agree that the Council's own data on collected municipal waste should be used as the starting point for projecting future municipal waste arisings? If not, what alternative data do you suggest be used and why?

Growth Predictions

5.3 The East Midlands Regional Plan data was derived by applying a growth rate to municipal waste of 3.6% until 2006, 1.7% from 2007 to 2015 and zero from 2016 to 2024/25. As part of work on its long-term waste treatment procurement project, the County Council predicted that household waste would gradually decrease to 2015 and that it would then have a zero growth rate. Whilst household numbers are predicted to increase, drivers for the reduction in waste arising are likely to counter the effect that this might have on arisings. In the light of the continual fall in municipal waste arisings, it is considered that the 2011/12 collected MSW waste data should be used as the base for estimating future arisings with no growth then assumed for the plan period.

Question 25: Municipal Waste Growth

Do you agree that a zero growth rate should be applied to current collected municipal waste data to estimate future arisings? If not, what growth rate do you suggest should be used and why?

Recycling and Recovery Rates

5.4 The targets for the recycling/composting of municipal solid waste in the Waste Core Strategy were derived from Leicestershire's Municipal Waste Strategy. This set a recycling target of 58% by 2017. The Waste Core Strategy set a recovery target of just over 79% by 2019/20. The recovery target was derived from the Landfill Allowances and Trading Scheme (LATS) which limited how much municipal waste each authority could send to landfill. This scheme has now ceased.

5.5 Table A of Appendix 1 lists operational municipal waste recycling and recovery operations within Leicestershire. In terms of any requirements for new capacity for recycling and composting municipal waste, it is considered that sufficient capacity for the recycling and composting of municipal waste exists to handle this waste up to and including 2020. No new data has been produced to set a greater recycling/composting rate than that published in Leicestershire's Municipal Waste Strategy.

Question 26: Municipal Waste Recycling and Recovery Rates

Should the Local Plan seek to achieve rates of landfill diversion greater than those set in the existing Waste Core Strategy? If so, what rates and why?

Commercial & Industrial Waste

Arisings

5.6 The Waste Core Strategy used data from the East Midlands Regional Plan for calculating future Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste arisings. The Regional Plan data was based upon a study undertaken by the Environment Agency (*Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2002/03*). More recently, the *Study into Commercial & Industrial Waste Arisings, April 2009, ADAS* and the *Commercial & Industrial Waste Survey 2009 Final Report, May 2011, Defra* have been published. Tables 5.2 and 5.3 below show the estimated arisings for England and the East Midlands region from these three sources.

Table 5.2: Estimated C&I waste arisings for England.

Regional Plan Data for 2009/10 (tonnes)	ADAS Data for 2006/07 (tonnes)	Defra Data for 2009 (tonnes)
67,907,000	58,612,000	47,928,342

Table 5.3: Estimated C&I waste arisings for the East Midlands region.

Regional Plan Data for 2009/10 (tonnes)	ADAS Data for 2006/07 (tonnes)	Defra Data for 2009 (tonnes)
6,323,000*	6,158,917	6,308,199

*The figure excludes 1,769,000 tonnes of waste from the total C&I waste arising in the region which was produced from power stations in Nottinghamshire, whereas the most recent studies have not removed this element.

5.7 The East Midlands Regional Plan 'apportioned' the predicted arisings to sub-regions, one of which covered Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland. The Plan assumed that this sub-region would contribute 24% of the total C&I waste arisings for the East Midlands region. As a result, it estimated some 1,505,000 tonnes of C&I waste arisings in Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland in 2009/10. The regional figure did not however include waste arisings from Nottinghamshire power stations. The inclusion of this element would reduce the sub-region's contribution to 18%.

5.8 The ADAS study split the regional totals into individual Waste Planning Authorities. It identified arisings of 794,677 tonnes for Leicestershire, 359,324 tonnes for Leicester and 17,431 tonnes for Rutland. This produces a total C&I waste arising of 1,171,432 tonnes for the sub-region of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland, which represented 19% of the East Midlands total.

5.9 The Defra study did not split the data into sub-regional levels. If a contribution of 19% from Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland is however applied to the total for the East Midlands, this gives a figure of 1,198,558

tonnes. Table 5.4 below provides a comparison of the estimated C&I waste arisings for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland based on the 3 data sources.

Table 5.4: Estimated C&I waste arisings for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

Regional Plan Data for 2009/10 (tonnes)	ADAS Data for 2006/07 (tonnes)	Defra Data for 2009 (tonnes)
1,505,000	1,171,432	1,198,558

5.10 The ADAS study is the only study that splits data into Waste Planning Authorities. This indicated that Leicestershire produced 68% of the C&I waste generated in the sub-region in 2006/07. Applying this proportion to the C&I waste arisings for Leicestershire in 2009 from the DEFRA study, results in a figure of 815,019 tonnes.

Question 27: C&I Waste Arisings

Do you agree that an estimated 815,000 tonnes of C&I arisings should be used as the starting point for projecting future C&I waste arisings? If not, what alternative figure do you suggest be used and why?

Growth predictions

5.11 The Regional Plan assumed a 2% growth in commercial arisings until 2006, then a 1% growth from 2007 to 2015 and no growth from 2016 onwards, and for industrial arisings a 1% reduction per annum from 2003 to 2024/25. The Economics of Waste and Waste Policy, published by Defra in June 2011, used two approaches to forecast C&I waste arisings. Of the two methods the projection of commercial waste decreasing by 0.2% per annum and industrial waste increasing by 0.57% per annum provided the best forecast for C&I waste arisings up to 2031.

5.12 Based on the ADAS study, the commercial sector (retail & wholesale, other services, and public sector) in Leicestershire produced 369,768 tonnes of waste in 2006/07, 47% of the total C&I waste arising in 2006/07 (794,677 tonnes). It is considered that the total estimated C&I waste arising in the County should be divided into commercial and industrial waste based on this proportion (53% and 47%, respectively) and the above rates of change published by Defra then applied.

Question 28: C&I Waste Growth

Do you agree that the rates published by DEFRA should be used to project the future C&I waste arisings? If not, what alternative rates do you suggest be used and why?

Recycling rates

5.13 Tables B, C and D of Appendix 1 list operational, dormant and permitted C&I recycling and recovery operations within Leicestershire. The Regional Plan assumed a recycling rate of 42% throughout the plan period. The recent Defra study on C&I waste indicated that 48.73% was recycled, reused and composted in the East Midlands in 2009, 10% was treated in various manners, and that the remainder was disposed of to landfill. The Waste Directive requires Member States to recycle 50% of the paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and similar waste streams by 2020. Much of the C&I waste produced is like MSW. It is therefore considered that the recycling rate for C&I should be increased to the rate suggested for MSW, i.e. 58%, but that the time for attaining this should be longer, i.e. the end of the plan period. No targets exist for the recovery of C&I waste.

Question 29: Recycling of C&I Waste

Do you agree that sufficient capacity should be provided to enable 50% recycling as a minimum with an increase to 58% by 2031? If not, what alternative recycling rate do you suggest be used and why?

Construction & Demolition Waste

Arisings

5.14 Three studies have been undertaken in the last ten years estimating the C&D waste arising in England: the ODPM study (Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003, October 2004, ODPM); the DCLG study (Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005, Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste-Final Report, February 2007, DCLG); and the WRAP study (Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal for England 2008, April 2010, WRAP).

5.15 The data from the 2004 ODPM study formed the basis of the figures for the East Midlands Regional Plan. The ODPM study estimated a total of 9,880,000 tonnes for the East Midlands in 2003. This figure was extrapolated in the Regional Plan to give total C&D waste arisings of 10,802,000 tonnes for the East Midlands in 2009/10. It was assumed, based on population, that Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland contributed about 23% of the East Midlands' total, producing a figure of 2,485,000 tonnes of C&D waste arisings for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

5.16 The DCLG study indicated that 9,821,356 tonnes of C&D waste was produced in the East Midlands in 2005, of which 1,446,614 tonnes arose in Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland, 15% of the East Midlands' total.

5.17 The more recent WRAP study produced national figures only for 2008. It reported a 7% fall in total C&D waste arisings from that produced in 2005. Assuming this is even across the country, this would mean a reduction of some 687,495 tonnes of C&D waste arising in the East Midlands from the figure in the DCLG study, resulting in a figure of 9,133,861 tonnes of C&D waste produced in 2008. Further reductions, though likely, are not currently quantifiable. It is therefore considered that this figure be assumed to remain unchanged.

5.18 Table E of Appendix 1 provides estimates of C&D arisings within Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland based on the sub-region providing 15% (as per the 2007 DCLG study) and 18% (an intermediary figure between the DCLG and Regional Plan figures) of the East Midlands' arisings. It is assumed that Leicestershire generates the same proportion of C&D waste to the sub-region as for C&I waste, i.e. 68%. Data from the WRAP study have been used to divide total arisings into recycling (52%) and exempt sites (13%).

5.19 Using the figure of 18%, the calculation suggests that 391,295 tonnes of inert waste from Leicestershire will go into licensed landfills. This compares well with Environment Agency data from 2009, 2010 and 2011 which indicates that, on average, around 400,000 tonnes per annum of inert waste arising from within Leicestershire was deposited into licensed landfills in Leicestershire (see Table K of Appendix 1). It is therefore considered reasonable to assume that Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland contribute 18% of the East Midlands total. Having removed arisings for Leicester and Rutland, C&D waste arisings in Leicestershire are currently estimated at some 1,117,985 tonnes.

Question 30: C&D Waste Arisings

Do you agree that the estimate of 1,118,000 tonnes for C&D arisings calculated from the WRAP study should be used as the starting point for predicting future C&D waste arisings? If not, what alternative figure do you suggest be used and why?

Growth Predictions

5.20 The Regional Plan predicted an increase in C&D arisings of 2% a year until 2006, followed by 1% growth from 2007 to 2015, and no growth from 2016 onwards. Whilst indications are that the arisings of C&D waste have declined, there are no other predictions available to indicate what will happen to this waste stream in the future. It is therefore considered that it should be assumed that there will be no growth in this waste stream.

Question 31: Future C&D Waste Arisings

Do you agree that no rate of change should be applied to C&D arisings? If not, what rate (declining or growing) should be applied and why?

Recycling rates

5.21 The existing Waste Core Strategy assumes a minimum recycling requirement of approximately 49%, based on the East Midlands Regional Plan. The latest study by WRAP however indicates that in 2008 the production of recycled aggregate made up 52% of the total C&D arisings. Using the arisings figure of 1,117,985 tonnes for Leicestershire, this would mean that 581,352 tonnes of C&D waste was recycled in 2013. It is estimated that some 63% of this waste is dealt with off-site at designated waste recycling sites. Tables F, G and H of Appendix 1 list operational, dormant and permitted C&D recycling and transfer operations within Leicestershire.

Question 32: C&D Waste Recycling

Should the Plan seek to provide sufficient capacity to enable a continuation of 52% recycling as a minimum or should a higher figure be set (and if so what figure and why)? If a higher recycling figure is more appropriate, should this lead to a commensurate decline in landfill provision with possible implications for the restoration of mineral sites?

Hazardous Waste

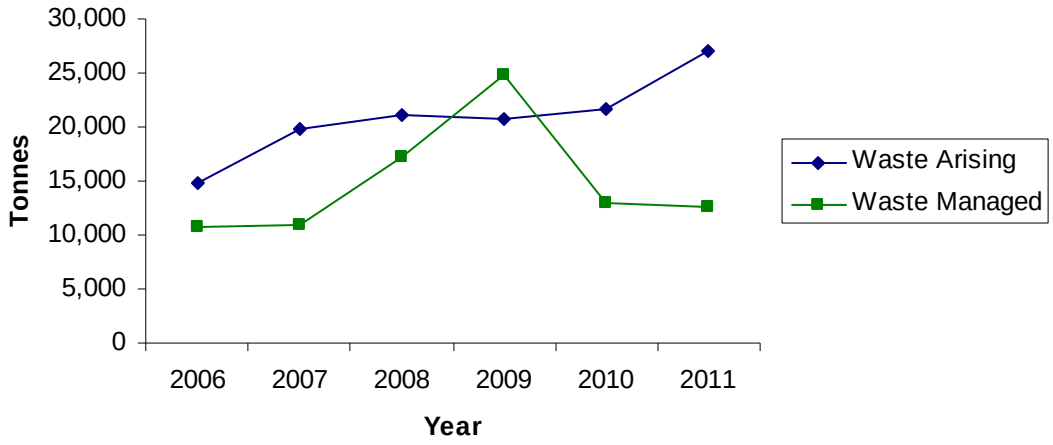
Arisings

5.22 In the adopted Waste Core Strategy, hazardous waste was included in the figures for C&I waste arisings (as per the Regional Plan). Since the production of the Regional Plan, the Environment Agency has provided detailed permit returns data from which the amount of hazardous waste arising and managed in each Waste Planning Authority area can be identified. Table I of Appendix 1 indicates the sites where hazardous waste is managed in Leicestershire. Table 5.5 and Figure 5.2 below show the amount of arisings in Leicestershire from 2006 to 2011. This indicates a general trend of more hazardous waste arising than there is managed.

Table 5.5: Hazardous waste arisings for Leicestershire and the quantity of hazardous waste managed in Leicestershire.

Year	Hazardous Waste Arising (tonnes)	Hazardous Waste Managed (tonnes)
2006	14,829	10,731
2007	19,868	11,012
2008	21,195	17,287
2009	20,756	24,841
2010	21,621	12,996
2011	27,072	12,544

Figure 5.2: Hazardous waste arisings for Leicestershire and the quantity of hazardous waste managed in Leicestershire.



Question 33: Hazardous Waste Arisings

Do you agree that separate provision should be made for hazardous waste in the Plan?

Growth Predictions

5.23 The apparent growth in hazardous waste since 2006 has been influenced by changes to the definition of hazardous waste which has been expanded to include some everyday items such as computer monitors and televisions. Government expects this waste stream to increase through forthcoming changes to what is classified as hazardous waste and via a continuing consumer demand for new goods and services resulting in this waste continuing to arise. However, no publication from the Government has attempted to quantify the growth that it anticipates will occur. As the majority of hazardous waste is produced from commercial or industrial premises it is proposed to apply an increase of 0.57% per annum as per the Defra publication *The Economics of Waste and Waste Policy* (June 2011).

Question 34: Hazardous Waste Growth

Do you agree that an annual increase of 0.57% should be applied to hazardous waste arisings up to 2031? If not, what growth rate do you suggest be used and why?

Agricultural Waste

5.24 The adopted Waste Core Strategy did not address agricultural waste as a potential waste stream that required further attention. The most recent

data regarding agricultural waste in the East Midlands remains the Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2000: East Midlands by the Environment Agency. This publication identified an arisings figure of 1,018,900 tonnes for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland in 1998.

5.25 The vast majority of agricultural waste is animal matter and plant waste which is dealt with on site or via exemptions from the Environment Agency. Only a small percentage (0.36% of the total) needs to be transferred off site for management at specialist waste facilities. Based on the 1998 figure (and removing 1.5% to account for Rutland), this equated to some 3,600 tonnes in Leicestershire.

5.26 The draft National Waste Management Plan for England (July 2013) includes agricultural waste within industrial wastes. It is therefore proposed to apply a growth rate 0.57% per annum to this waste stream, in accordance with the figure provided by Defra for the growth of industrial wastes.

Question 35: Agricultural Waste

Do you agree with the proposed approach to calculating the level of agricultural waste that will arise in Leicestershire and require management at waste facilities? If not, what alternative approach do you suggest be adopted and why?

Low level non-nuclear radioactive waste

5.27 The adopted Waste Core Strategy only makes reference to low level radioactive waste in paragraph 4.57. In March 2007, Defra, DTI and the Devolved Administrations published the *Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom*. This policy statement acknowledged that a UK-wide strategy was needed for solid radioactive waste arising from the non-nuclear industry.

5.28 The *Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Non-Nuclear Industry in the United Kingdom: Part 1 – Anthropogenic Radionuclides* was published in March 2012. This strategy deals with small users producing relatively low volume arisings of wastes containing mainly anthropogenic radionuclides (i.e. radioactive atoms derived from human activities). One of the strategy's key points is that waste planning authorities should consider how to manage LLW (low level waste) and VLLW (very low level waste) arising in their areas as part of the preparation of their local waste plans.

5.29 Prior to the publication of the 2012 strategy, a study had been undertaken on the amount of solid low level radioactive waste that the non-nuclear sector was producing and where it was being managed. The *Data Collection on Solid LLW from the Non-Nuclear Sector: Final Report* indicated that Leicestershire produced 23.15m^3 (155kg) of this waste.

The predicted trend is for amounts to fall. The report produced a list of incineration and landfill facilities which accept this waste. None of these facilities are located in Leicestershire. Currently all of this waste is therefore managed outside of the County.

5.30 The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority produced a document in August 2010, the *UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Nuclear Industry*. Leicestershire is not a source of this waste and the emphasis for managing this waste is for it be managed as close to its source as possible. Whilst there is no indication that Leicestershire is a suitable location for managing this waste, it is considered that the Plan should include a policy to cover this waste in order to ensure that all potential wastes are catered for.

Question 36: Radioactive Waste

Do you agree that the Plan should include a specific policy covering low level radioactive waste? If yes, what should such a policy address?

Landfill

5.31 During the period 2005/6 to 2011/12, there has been a reduced level of waste going to landfill. In 2011/12, 32.3% of municipal waste was landfilled which equates to 108,479 tonnes. Assuming that 58.73% of C&I waste is recycled or treated (see paragraph 5.13 above), it is estimated that some 336,359 tonnes is being disposed of to landfill. This would suggest that a total of 444,837 tonnes of non-inert waste is being disposed of to landfill. Interrogation of the Environment Agency returns data however shows only 182,665 tonnes of household, industrial and commercial waste from Leicestershire going into landfills (see Table J of Appendix 1). The reason for this discrepancy is not clear. However, the capacity of the two non-inert landfills in the County is approximately similar to that assumed to be disposed of.

5.32 Table K of Appendix 1 shows the total inputs of inert waste going into Leicestershire landfills. Table L of Appendix 1 provides an assessment of capacity of inert landfill sites in the County. The predicted inputs have been calculated through the use of averages and have been used to provide an indication of the lifespan of each site to show when, currently, permitted capacity will decline. Based on the estimated 1,118,000 of C&D arisings in the County (see paragraph 5.19 above), it is calculated that some 391,300 tonnes of C&D waste is handled at licensed landfills, once allowance has been made for the quantities recycled and the waste used on exempt sites. This represents some 35% of all the C&D waste arising entering landfills for disposal. The Waste Framework Directive sets Member States the target of reusing, recycling and recovering a minimum of 70% of C&D waste by weight by 2020.

Question 37: Disposal of Waste to Landfill

How much of the waste arising within Leicestershire should be disposed of to landfill?

Waste Movements

5.33 The intent of the existing Waste Core Strategy is to provide sufficient capacity to manage the equivalent of the waste which arises within the area that the strategy covered, i.e. Leicester and Leicestershire. However, it was acknowledged that, because of contractual arrangements, geography or specialist waste facilities, waste would still move in and out of other administrative areas. The Core Strategy did not seek to prohibit such movements. The importance of movements (both in and out of the County) has been given greater emphasis with the revocation of the Regional Plan and the duty to cooperate.

5.34 Using Environment Agency (EA) permit returns data, movements of waste into Leicestershire can be identified. In order to ensure that solely significant movements are captured, only data from those Waste Planning Authorities where a single waste site has accepted a minimum amount of 5,000 tonnes per annum from an individual Waste Planning Authority is utilised. This limit is justified on the basis that this covers some 92% of all waste managed by sites in Leicestershire. Data utilised from the three most recent years of data (2009, 2010 and 2011) is shown in Tables M, N and O of Appendix 1. There are eight authorities from which there has been a regular and significant movement of waste into Leicestershire. Table 5.6 below shows the principal waste facilities in Leicestershire to which the majority of the waste from those significant exporters goes. Due to their scale and role, the landfill sites of New Albion and Cotesbach are utilised to a greater degree than any other sites in the County.

Table 5.6: Waste imports into Leicestershire by waste source and principal destination.

Waste Planning Authority	Principal Waste Facility in Leicestershire
Birmingham	New Albion Landfill
Buckinghamshire	Cotesbach Landfill
Derby City	New Albion Landfill
Derbyshire	New Albion Landfill
Leicester City	Wanlip AD
Lincolnshire	Wanlip AD
Northamptonshire	Cotesbach Landfill
Nottingham City	New Albion Landfill
Nottinghamshire	Cotesbach Landfill
Staffordshire	New Albion Landfill
Surrey	Lount Composting Site
Warwickshire	Cotesbach Landfill

5.35 Using the same EA permit returns, waste movements out of the County can also be analysed to pick out patterns (utilising data from sites which have received a minimum of 5,000tpa from Leicestershire). Table P of Appendix 1 shows these movements. In the main, it is evident that the significant movements of waste are to sites in close proximity to Leicestershire and are most likely due to contractual or geographic reasons rather than due to a lack of facilities. As part of this consultation, the County Council has contacted all of those WPAs contained in Tables M-P to ascertain if these movements can, to the best of their knowledge, continue.

5.36 This chapter sets out the new data available which could be used to update Chapter 4 of the Waste Core Strategy, which indicates the amount of new waste management capacity to be provided for up to 2021, and in effect replace that data published by the East Midlands Regional Plan. By doing so, it is proposed to update Policy WCS1 with new targets but not to amend the intention of the policy to provide sufficient capacity for that waste arising and to seek to achieve the recycling and recovery rates as a minimum. For MSW, C&I and C&D waste, it is proposed that arisings figures be produced which form the starting point for amending Policy WCS1.

Question 38: Waste Management Provision

Do you agree that the Plan should make provision for sufficient waste management facilities to handle the levels of waste arising within the County? If not, what alternative approach should be taken and why?

Hazardous Waste Movements

5.37 The EA permit returns data can also be utilised to identify hazardous waste movements in and out of Leicestershire. In recent years, the County has not had sufficient capacity within its administrative boundary to manage the levels of hazardous waste it produces (see paragraph 5.22 above) and it has had to be exported.

5.38 Of the hazardous waste which the sites in Leicestershire manage, around 4,000 tonnes of hazardous waste arose in the County. As there is capacity to handle some 12-13,000 tonnes of hazardous waste in Leicestershire, this shows that there is a significant movement of hazardous waste from other areas into these sites. This shows the complexity of the waste movements. The principal aim of the Core Strategy is not however to prohibit such movements but to allow the opportunity for waste to be managed in close proximity to the areas from which it arises.

5.39 Tables Q, R and S of Appendix 1 show those main Waste Planning Authorities which export hazardous waste to Leicestershire (where a WPA

exports a minimum of 250tpa of hazardous waste to Leicestershire). In the main, the sources relate to locations adjoining Leicestershire, indicating that location is most likely to be a factor for the reason for this movement. However, two sites within Leicestershire (those operated by De-Pack and Augean) take significant levels of waste from areas further afield, for example Essex and Reading. This is more likely to reflect their specialist nature and/or their ability to capture waste contracts from more than a local catchment. Table T of Appendix 1 shows the main movements of hazardous waste out of Leicestershire (a site accepting a minimum of 250tpa of hazardous waste from Leicestershire). In the main, these movements relate to a requirement to utilise a type of facility which does not exist in Leicestershire but even so the waste does not seem to travel great distances.

5.40 The Plan will need to address the deficiencies in hazardous waste treatment facilities identified above. Of course, planning is only a facilitator to further development and it is not guaranteed that the shortfall in capacity can be met. It is considered that the Local Plan should be explicit in seeking new hazardous waste facilities but that the location of such facilities should not divert away from the spatial strategy for other waste management sites, particularly since the principal purpose of further facilities is for the management of Leicestershire's wastes and the strategy is to seek facilities in close proximity to arisings.

Question 39: Hazardous Waste Provision

Do you agree that the Plan should seek to make provision for sufficient hazardous waste treatment facilities to handle the levels of hazardous waste arising within the County? If not, what should be the approach to hazardous waste and why?

Where should future waste management facilities be located?

5.41 It is considered that, in general, the policies in the existing Waste Core Strategy are helping to achieve the Council's aim of locating new waste facilities in more sustainable locations, i.e. the main urban areas. Policy WCS2 sets out the strategy for strategic waste sites. It is not considered that any changes are necessary to this policy but the Broad Locations of the Key Diagram could be improved through the removal of the Charnwood Forest area between the Coalville urban area and Loughborough/Shepshed. The supporting text and the policy explain that a strategic site needs to be located in or around the urban areas of Coalville, Shepshed and Loughborough. A large waste facility would not be appropriate within Charnwood Forest. The supporting text to the policy could also make it clear that a site can be strategic either through a single development or through an agglomeration of a number of non strategic developments occurring over time, thus avoiding a strategic facility developing in an unsustainable location as a consequence of small

incremental developments. The Key Diagram also needs to be updated by the addition of newly operational waste sites.

Question 40: Strategic Waste Sites

Do you agree that the above changes to the key diagram and text are needed to help clarify the intent of Policy WCS2? Do you consider that any other changes are necessary to this policy?

5.42 The text preceding Policy WCS3 explains the rationale for the spatial strategy for non strategic waste sites. The strategy favours extensions to existing waste sites which are in the main urban areas and where there are benefits from co-location. However, it is considered that the fourth criterion (bullet point (iv)) does not fully express the intention that the strategy favours existing waste facilities in the main urban areas not existing waste facilities *per se*. It is proposed to clarify this point.

5.43 Policies WCS2, WCS3, WCS4 and WCS6 are all potentially relevant in considering proposals for the management of waste by energy/value recovery technology. It is considered, however, that anaerobic digestion (AD) would benefit from a different approach to other recovery technologies. Anaerobic digestion can make use of food waste as a feedstock alongside either crops and/or animal manures. The use of crops and animal manures, which by their very nature arise within the countryside, may offer an opportunity for a countryside location to reduce feedstock transportation distances. Therefore, such development is more likely to be acceptable away from concentrations of population, i.e. the main urban areas. Similarly, the digestate from AD, subject to meeting appropriate protocols, can be made use of as a fertiliser which would benefit from a countryside location.

5.44 Policy WCS3 makes provision for proposals in more dispersed locations but does not explicitly refer to anaerobic digestion. It is considered that the policy should be amended and a new paragraph inserted to explain the potential benefits of AD in a rural location in order to address the lack of a clear spatial direction for this type of facility.

Question 41: Non Strategic Waste Sites

Do you agree that the above changes to Policy WCS3 are needed to help clarify the intent of this policy? Do you consider that any other changes are necessary to this policy?

5.45 The existing Waste Core Strategy includes a policy setting out locational principles for waste sites (Policy WCS4) together with policies related to reuse, recycling, waste transfer and composting facilities (WCS5), energy/value recovery from waste (WCS6), non-inert waste landfill

(WCS7), inert waste landfill (WCS8) and other forms of waste management (WCS9).

Question 42: Other Policies related to Waste Facilities

Do any of the other existing Core Strategy Policies related to waste management facilities referred to above need amending? If so, how should the policies be amended?

5.46 It had been the intention to produce a Waste Site Allocations document. However, as explained earlier (paragraph 1.11), this document did not get to a stage where it could be adopted. Therefore, no potential sites for future waste management have been allocated for development. The strategic policies and the direction they give to the broad locations for strategic and non-strategic development do provide clear guidance as to where new waste developments should be provided. The 'call for sites' undertaken as part of the production of the Site Allocations document elicited few sites that were acceptable and of sufficient scale to make a significant contribution to the waste needs of the area. It is not currently intended to allocate any sites for waste management in the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Question 43: Allocation of Sites

Do you agree with the proposal not to allocate any waste management sites in the Plan? If not, do you have any proposals for new facilities which could make a significant contribution to the County's waste needs?

Safeguarding waste management sites

5.47 Waste sites are an important element of a community's infrastructure, ensuring that waste is managed without harm to the environment or the communities in which they are located. Therefore, it is important that where a waste permission has been granted that this use of the land is not prejudiced by other future land uses. Planning Policy Statement 10: *Planning for Sustainable Waste Management* (PPS10) directs all planning authorities, where relevant, to consider the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related, development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management. There is currently no procedure in place in Leicestershire to ensure this takes place.

5.48 It considered essential that existing waste management sites should be protected, i.e. safeguarded. Safeguarding would have two purposes: to ensure that a site permitted or allocated with a waste use is not redeveloped to another use thereby retaining capacity; and to ensure that there remains a sufficient distance between the waste facility and other

forms of development or sensitive land uses (for example, housing) in order to avoid potential adverse impacts.

5.49 In two-tier planning areas such as Leicestershire, the safeguarding of waste sites can only be achieved through county and district councils co-operating in the exercise of their respective planning powers. District Councils would be provided with details on the waste sites in the County and it would be the responsibility of the District Councils to consult the County Council as part of the determination of planning applications within or near to the boundary of a waste site. A list of the potential waste sites which could be safeguarded is included in Appendix 2.

Question 44: Waste Sites Safeguarding

Do you agree that existing waste sites should be safeguarded? If so, what should this safeguarding seek to address: encroachment, redevelopment or both? Please explain why.

6. Development Management

Do the existing policies assist in achieving sustainable development?

Existing Core Strategies

6.1 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategies contain the following policies aimed at achieving sustainable development:

Policy MDC1 – Sustainable Mineral Development
Policies MDC2 & WDC1 – Sustainable Design

National Planning Policy Framework

6.2 At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a **presumption in favour of sustainable development.** This is seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking. The NPPF sets out a set of 12 core land-use principles which should underpin plan-making (and decision-making).

6.3 The NPPF states that all plans should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with clear policies that will guide how the presumption should be applied locally. For plan-making, this means that:

- local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;
- Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the Framework taken as a whole or specific policies in the Framework indicate development should be restricted.

Achieving sustainable development

6.4 The Planning Inspectorate considers that the following model wording will, if incorporated into a draft Local Plan submitted for examination, be an appropriate way of meeting the NPPF's expectation regarding the presumption in favour of sustainable development:

When considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure

development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with polices in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- *Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or*
- *Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.*

6.5 Whilst the existing Minerals and Waste Strategies reflect the principles of the presumption in favour of sustainable development, they do not include this model policy. The existing Minerals and Waste Core Strategies do however have policies in place to cover all applicable core land-use principles that are set out in the NPPF.

Question 45: Model wording (sustainable development)

Do you agree that the revised Plan should include the model wording recommended by the Planning Inspectorate? If not, how should the Plan ensure that it meets the NPPF's expectations regarding the presumption in favour of sustainable development?

6.6 The usefulness of policies MDC2 and WDC1 is addressed in paragraph 6.16 but if the model wording above is added to the document then policy MDC1 becomes redundant. The overall aim of the existing Minerals Core Strategy is to undertake mineral working within a sustainable framework balancing the exploitation of important mineral reserves and the protection and enhancement of environmental features. The aim of the existing Waste Core Strategy is to facilitate waste management development in a sustainable manner, which addresses the need to produce less waste, to significantly increase levels of reuse and recovery of the waste that is generated and to move away from reliance on landfill as a means of disposal.

6.7 The existing Core Strategies set out the indicative requirements for future mineral development and new waste management facilities within the County. Policy MCS1 states that the strategy for the supply of minerals is to release land for the extraction of minerals where it is necessary to maintain an adequate and steady supply of minerals. Policy WCS1 states that the strategy for waste management capacity is to provide sufficient facilities to manage the equivalent to Leicestershire's waste arisings and

as a minimum achieve targets for recycling, composting, reuse and landfill diversion. Both strategies are therefore positive in seeking opportunities to meet future mineral and waste management requirements.

6.8 Both Core Strategies seek to meet objectively assessed needs. Thus, Policy MCS2 sets out the quantity of aggregate minerals to be provided over the plan period, while Policy WCS1 provides estimated capacity requirements to meet the apportionment set in the East Midlands Regional Plan and support the delivery of the Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy targets. The policies also provide flexibility to adapt to change. The new Minerals and Waste Local Plan will however need to meet up-to-date, objectively assessed development needs based on evidence. In doing so, it will need to take account of wider geographic areas including cross boundary and strategic issues.

6.9 The previous chapter, Chapter 5, sets out the new data available which could be used to update Chapter 4 of the Waste Core Strategy, and, in effect, replace that data published by the East Midlands Regional Plan. By doing so, it is proposed to update Policy WCS1 with new targets but not to amend the intention of the policy to provide sufficient capacity for that waste arising and to seek to achieve the recycling and recovery rates as a minimum. Such amendment would also include the ability to make use of newer data published in the Council's Annual Monitoring Reports to ensure that provision remains current.

6.10 Policies MCS11 and WCS10 provide the overarching protection to the sites listed in paragraph 14 of the NPPF where development should be restricted. Policies MDC3, MDC4, WDC2 and WDC3 restrict development affecting sites of national historic importance and sites of regional and local importance. Local Green Spaces are not specifically referred to in these policies but subject to such areas being designated by District Councils, Policies MDC4 and WDC3 could be used to protect such areas from minerals and waste development.

Question 46: Sustainable development

Do any of the existing Core Strategy and Development Control Policies need amending beyond that proposed in order to achieve sustainable development? If so, how should the policies be amended?

Do the existing policies meet the challenge of climate change and flooding?

Existing Core Strategies

6.11 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategies contain the following policies aimed at meeting the challenge of climate change:

Policies MCS11 & WCS10 – Environmental Protection
Policies MDC11 & WDC12 – The Water Environment

Other policies also seek to mitigate the effects of climate change through measures such as the reduction of emissions, air quality and pollution control, the protection of groundwater and the avoidance of flood risk.

National Planning Policy Framework

6.12 The NPPF states that Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk, coastal change, water supply and changes to biodiversity and landscape. New development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from **climate change**. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure.

6.13 The NPPF states that inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage **flood risk** from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change.

Meeting the challenge of climate change

6.14 Transport is a significant source of carbon emissions by minerals and waste developments due to the distance travelled by HGVs in supplying minerals and transporting waste. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategies plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Policy WCS2 seeks to locate large new waste facilities within the largest urban areas of Leicestershire, while Policy WCS3 directs smaller new waste facilities close to the urban areas or large new developments. The strategy for the transportation of minerals and waste (Policies MCS16 & WCS14) is to locate new mineral and waste management in close proximity to markets/arisings in order to minimise the need to transport minerals/waste; and where rail/water transport could be secured for the movement of minerals/waste in order to maximise the potential use of alternative means to road transport.

6.15 Waste management is significant in tackling greenhouse gas emissions because the treatment and disposal of waste generates carbon dioxide and methane. The Waste Core Strategy seeks to mitigate impacts on climate change by encouraging reductions in the amount of waste

produced, increasing the amount of waste that is reused, recycled, composted or from which energy is recovered, and placing less reliance on landfill.

6.16 Policies MDC2 & WDC1 (Sustainable Design) require that proposals for mineral and waste management development demonstrate that they have been designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimise levels of energy and water consumption and minimise the production of waste. There is however no active support for energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings as advocated in the NPPF. The Council's Annual Monitoring Report 2012 indicates that Policy WDC1 is not being applied or assessed in the majority of occasions where a permanent building is being proposed. This raises the issue of whether this policy (together with MDC2) should be retained in their current form. Indeed, the policies offer little substance and much of Policies MDC2 and WDC1 are being tackled by the Government through building regulations. For these reasons, it is proposed that the two policies will be deleted from the Core Strategies.

6.17 The Waste Core Strategy has a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources. Thus, Policy WCS6 seeks to allow new waste recovery facilities, including those which recover energy. The Strategy directs all new waste facilities (including renewable ones) to be located in or around the main urban areas.

6.18 The existing Minerals and Waste Strategies recognise that the restoration of mineral and waste sites can contribute to the development of the County's Green Infrastructure and biodiversity. Policy MCS17 sets out the strategy for the reclamation and future use of mineral sites, while Policy WDC16 deals with waste management proposals where the development is not for a permanent use. These policies seek in appropriate cases the creation of new wildlife habitats together with public access and improvements to the public rights of way network, including links to surrounding green infrastructure.

6.19 Policies MDC11 and WDC12 (The Water Environment) seek to manage the risk of flooding by stating that planning permission will not be granted for development which would exacerbate flood risk in areas prone to flooding and elsewhere.

Question 47: Climate change

Do any of the existing policies need amending in order to meet the challenge of climate change and flooding? If so, how should the policies be amended?

Do the policies aimed at protecting residential amenity and other sensitive land uses need amending?

Existing Core Strategies

6.20 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategies contain policies regarding the protection of residential amenity and other sensitive land uses as follows:

Policies MCS11 & WCS10 – Environmental Protection
Policies MDC12 & WDC8 – Health and Amenity
Policies MDC13 & WDC9 – Cumulative Impact
Policies MDC16 & WDC13 – Air Safeguarding

National Planning Policy Framework

6.21 The NPPF states that, in preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should:

- set out environmental criteria, in line with the policies in the Framework, against which planning applications will be assessed so as to ensure that permitted operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, including from noise, dust, visual intrusion, traffic, tip- and quarry-slope stability, differential settlement of quarry backfill, mining subsidence, increased flood risk, impacts on the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater and migration of contamination from the site; and take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality;
- when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction.

6.22 When determining planning applications, the NPPF states that local planning authorities should:

- ensure, in granting planning permission for mineral development, that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment, human health or aviation safety, and take into account the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality;
- ensure that any unavoidable noise, dust and particle emissions and any blasting vibrations are controlled, mitigated or removed at source, and establish appropriate noise limits for extraction in proximity to noise sensitive properties.

6.23 To prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability, the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location. The effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, the natural environment or

general amenity, and the potential sensitivity of the area or proposed development to adverse effects from pollution, should be taken into account.

6.24 The NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should aim to:

- avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development
- mitigate and reduce to a minimum other adverse impacts on health and quality of life arising from noise from new development, including through the use of conditions,
- recognise that developments will often create some noise and existing businesses wanting to develop in continuance of their business should not have unreasonable restrictions put on them because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established; and
- identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.

6.25 The NPPF also states that planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas; that planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan; and that, by encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.

Protection of residential amenity

6.26 The existing Core Strategies contain criteria based policies aimed at protecting people and local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste management development. In doing so, they seek to ensure that development is appropriate for its location having regard to the effects of pollution on health, the natural environment and general amenity. As far as land stability is concerned, the strategy for the reclamation and future use of mineral sites (Policy MCS17) is to ensure that industry uses best practice at the time which seeks to minimise future public safety hazards and ground stability problems which can arise from the legacy of mineral workings.

Question 48: Protection of residential amenity

Do any of the existing policies related to the protection of residential amenity need amending? If so, how should the policies be amended?

6.27 In some circumstances, where adequate protection to nearby residents cannot be provided, it may be appropriate to require the provision of

adequate separation distances from mineral operations. Policy MDC18 (Planning Conditions) provides for 'the establishment of a buffer zone' where this is considered appropriate between a site and neighbouring sensitive areas.

6.28 In Wales and Scotland, devolved legislation has led to a 500 metre buffer zone between proposed opencast mines and local 'communities'. The issue of such a 500 metre buffer zone was raised by objectors to the proposed extraction of coal and fireclay by surface mine methods from the Minorca site between the villages of Measham and Swepstone. As a result of this proposal, a campaign for a change to English planning guidance resulted in a Private Members Bill, entitled 'Planning (Opencast Mining Separation Zones) Bill', being presented to the House of Commons by Andrew Bridgen MP in 2010. The Bill was not however supported by the Government.

6.29 One of the main problems with establishing separation distances (stand-offs) is what distance to apply. Aspects such as topography, natural screening and prevailing wind direction together with the nature and duration of the proposed activity can affect what would be an appropriate distance between quarries and those living nearby. The use of buffers can also result in unnecessary sterilisation of a mineral resource where carefully planned extraction could be acceptable.

6.30 The technical guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework states that in some circumstances, new or extended permissions for minerals extraction close to residential property may not provide adequate protection. In such cases, the guidance indicates that it may be justified to consider adequate separation distances. Any such distance should be effective but reasonable, taking into account:

- the nature of the mineral extraction activity (including its duration);
- the need to avoid undue sterilisation of mineral resources, location and topography;
- the characteristics of the various environmental effects likely to arise; and
- the various amelioration measures that can be applied.

The Guidance states that working in proximity to residential property may be necessary where there are clear, specific achievable objectives such as the removal of instability and preparing land for subsequent development. Such working should be for a limited and specified period, without scope for extension.

6.31 PPS10 does not give precise guidance on separation distances, but does give advice on site requirements related to waste sites. It advises that waste planning authorities should consider:

- The likely impact on the local environment and on amenity;
- The physical and environmental constraints on development, including existing and proposed neighbouring land uses;
- The cumulative effect of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse

impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential.

6.32 Other land uses apart from residential areas may also be affected by mineral and waste operations such as hospitals, schools, and other places of employment. In such cases, it may also be appropriate to consider the use of separation distances depending on the sensitivity of the use or facility affected.

Question 49: Separation distances

Do you agree that if separation distances are to be used in relation to mineral and waste management operations, they are best decided on the merits of each case rather than having a universal distance? If not, please give reasons for applying a separation distance and provide any evidence to support any proposed distance.

Do the policies aimed at protecting the natural and built environment need amending?

Existing Core Strategies

6.33 The Core Strategies contain policies aimed at protecting the natural and built environment as follows:

Policies MCS11 & WCS10 – Environmental Protection
Policy MCS12 – Strategic River Corridors
Policies MCS13 & WCS12 – Charnwood Forest
Policies MCS14 & WCS11 – National Forest
Policies MCS15 & WCS13 – Green Wedges
Policies MDC3 & WDC2 – Sites of National Historic Importance
Policies MDC4 & WDC3 – Sites of Regional and Local Importance
Policies MDC5 & WDC5 – Countryside
Policies MDC6 & WDC7 – Landscaping and Woodland
Policies MDC 7 & WDC4 – Archaeology
Policies MDC10 & WDC6 – Agricultural Land
Policies MDC11 & WDC12 – The Water Environment

National Planning Policy Framework

6.34 The NPPF states that, in preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should set out environmental criteria, in line with the policies in the Framework, against which planning applications will be assessed so as to ensure that permitted operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the **natural and historic environment**.

6.35 The NPPF states that planning should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the **countryside;** and that planning policies and decisions

should aim to ensure that developments are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate **landscaping**.

6.36 The NPPF states that local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks.

6.37 To minimise impacts on **biodiversity** and geodiversity, the NPPF states that planning policies should:

- promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets; and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan; and
- aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests.

Protection of the natural and built environment

6.38 The existing Core Strategies contain criteria based policies aimed at protecting the natural and built environment from minerals and waste developments. They seek to protect valued landscapes and minimise the loss of higher quality agricultural land. They include policies to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the recovery of priority species and prevent harm to geological conservation interests.

6.39 The existing strategies provide protection for sites of historic importance, although the wording of the policies does not use the terminology now contained in the NPPF regarding heritage assets. The new Minerals and Waste Plan may also need to address any Nature Improvement Areas that may be identified by District Councils. This may be more of an issue for mineral developments.

Question 50: Natural and built environment

Do any of the existing policies related to the protection of natural and built environment need amending? If so, how should the policies be amended?

6.40 At present, there is only one European site within the County, namely the River Mease SAC, together with some 75 Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The existing strategies do not however include specific development control policies related to international or national sites of biodiversity value. Planning Policy Statement 9: *Biodiversity and Geological Conservation* (2005) previously provided guidance on nature conservation sites of international and national importance. It indicated

that specific policies should not be included on such sites in development frameworks. No further guidance was therefore provided in the adopted Core Strategies. PPS9 has however now been replaced by the NPPF. It is now considered however that the new Local Plan should contain a policy or policies covering sites of this designation.

Question 51: Sites of International and National Importance

Do you agree that the Minerals and Waste Plan should include policies regarding sites of international and national importance?

Do the policies relating to transportation need amending?

Existing Core Strategies

6.41 The Core Strategies contain policies regarding the transportation of minerals and waste as follows:

Policies MCS16 & WCS14 – Strategy for Transportation of Minerals/Waste
Policies MDC14 & WDC10 – Transportation of Minerals/Waste
Policies MDC15 & WDC11 – Public Rights of Way

National Planning Policy Framework

6.42 The NPPF states that plans and decisions should consider whether opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site and should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. It states that planning strategies should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods.

6.43 The NPPF states that plans and decisions should take account of whether safe and suitable access to a site can be achieved for all people; and improvements can be undertaken within the transport network that cost effectively limit the significant impacts of the development. It states that development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual impacts of development are severe. The NPPF states that all developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment.

6.44 The NPPF states that planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, and that local authorities should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks.

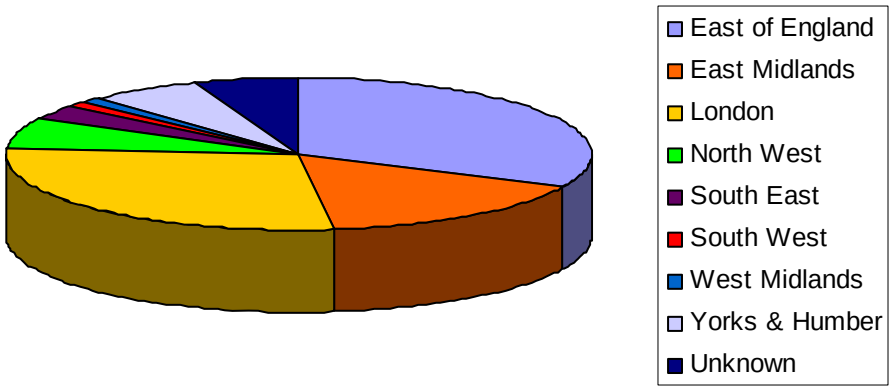
Transportation of Minerals and Waste

6.45 Minerals are a high bulk, low value commodity which generally restricts their use to locally based markets accessed by road based transport. The close geographical relationship between certain minerals (such as brickclay and gypsum) and their associated manufacturing plant does however mitigate the transport issue in respect of some raw materials. All movements to and from waste management operations in Leicestershire are currently by road.

6.46 Road haulage is likely to remain the predominant mode of transport for minerals and waste for the foreseeable future. Considerable work has however been undertaken in Leicestershire, through the development of the Lorry Route Network, to concentrate goods vehicles on the most suitable roads available in the County.

6.47 The transportation of minerals by rail and water is generally only economic over longer distances and is dependent on network capacity and adequate loading and reception facilities. In 2009, around 4.2Mt of igneous rock was transported by rail from Leicestershire quarries (36% of total igneous rock sales). The main destinations for material exported by rail were the East of England (32% of rail-borne sales) and London (28%) – see Figure 6.1 below. All the material exported by rail came from the four active igneous rock quarries, namely Bardon, Cliffe Hill, Croft and Mountsorrel.

Figure 6.1: Destination of exports of rock from Leicestershire by rail



6.48 The location of mineral extraction areas, unlike waste sites, is determined by the existence of the resource and is thereby restricted in achieving more sustainable transport options. However, the existing strategy for the transportation of minerals does seek to locate operations in close proximity to markets and the County's lorry route network, where road traffic can avoid residential and minor roads, and where rail/water transport could be secured.

6.49 To maximise the opportunities for improving the sustainability of the transportation of waste in Leicestershire, the Waste Core Strategy seeks to locate most waste facilities close to arisings (with strategic sites being in and around the urban areas of Leicester, Coalville, Shepshed and Loughborough; and non strategic sites in these urban areas together with the urban areas of Hinckley or Melton Mowbray, sustainable urban extensions) or within or adjacent to existing waste facilities where benefits arise from co-location.

Question 52: Transportation of Minerals and Waste

Do any of the existing policies related to the transportation of minerals and waste need amending? If so, how should the policies be amended?

Are there any other solutions to reducing road miles which should be promoted?

6.50 The public rights of way network is an important recreational resource. Existing policies seek to ensure that minerals and waste management development do not adversely affect the integrity of the established rights of way network and that opportunities are taken to secure improved access to the countryside.

Question 53: Public Rights of Way

Do any of the existing policies related to public rights of way need amending? If so, how should the policies be amended?

Other Development Management Policies

6.51 Development management policies provide the criteria against which future planning applications will be assessed. There is no detailed national guidance on this issue, but the NPPF does state that only policies that provide a clear indication of how a decision maker should react to a development proposal should be included in the plan. The favoured approach seems to be to focus on a small number of generic policies that promote the overall strategy. An issue to be considered is therefore the extent to which the existing policies should be streamlined.

6.52 Policies MDC17 and WDC14 sets out in detail all the information that can be requested from applicants in support of applications to enable a full assessment of all relevant factors. MDC20 lists matters related to reclamation that should be submitted with the planning application where appropriate.

6.53 The NPPF states that local planning authorities should publish a list of their information requirements for applications, which should be proportionate to the nature and scale of development proposals and

reviewed on a frequent basis. It states that local planning authorities should only request supporting information that is relevant, necessary and material to the application in question. The County Council (along with other District Planning Authorities in the County) has published a local list of information requirements for the validation of planning applications as required by the NPPF.

6.54 MDC18 and WDC17 list the types of matters that could be expected to be covered by conditions. MDC19 and WDC18 list the types of matters that could be expected to be included in planning obligations.

6.55 There are three options for these policies: to retain them in their entirety; to remove the detailed criteria; or to remove the whole policy. It could be argued that other policies cover the content of these policies through requiring environmental impacts to be assessed in order for development to be appropriate. This would suggest that these policies could be removed.

Question 54: Other Development Management Policies

Do you agree that the policies in respect of information requirements (MDC17 & 20; WDC14), planning conditions (MDC18 & WDC17) and planning obligations (MDC19 & WDC18) should be removed? If not, what do you consider to be the benefits of them being retained?

7. Reclamation

Do the policies relating to the reclamation and future use of mineral working and landfill operations need amending?

Existing Core Strategies

7.1 The Core Strategies contain policies regarding the reclamation and future use of mineral and waste sites as follows:

Policy MCS17 – Reclamation and Future Use of Mineral Sites
Policies MDC20 & WDC15 – Reclamation and Aftercare
Policies MDC21 & WDC 16 – After-use

National Planning Policy Framework

7.2 The NPPF states that local planning authorities should put in place policies to ensure worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place, including for agriculture (safeguarding the long term potential of best and most versatile agricultural land and conserving soil resources), geodiversity, biodiversity, native woodland, the historic environment and recreation.

7.3 When determining planning applications, the NPPF states that local planning authorities should provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions, where necessary.

Reclamation of Mineral Workings and Landfill Sites

7.4 It is particularly important that temporary development sites such as quarries and landfill sites are properly restored and the types of restoration measures taken are appropriate. Policy MCS17 sets out the strategy for the reclamation of mineral sites which is to ensure that land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and that high quality restoration takes place. Policies MDC20 and WDC15 state that permission will not be granted unless satisfactory provision has been made for the reclamation of the site.

7.5 The County Council's Annual Monitoring Reports have indicated that some waste disposal sites have been granted permission without any aftercare provision. These permissions relate to small inert waste landfill operations but the principle of requiring aftercare applies to all such proposals, not just large landfill sites. It is therefore proposed that policy

WDC15 be amended to make it explicit that it applies to all waste proposals that are a temporary use of the land.

7.6 Paragraph 5.61 of the Minerals Core Strategy indicates that mineral workings should be subject to progressive extraction and restoration, where practicable, in order to facilitate restoration of land at the earliest opportunity. Progressive restoration is particularly applicable in respect of sand and gravel, brickclay and opencast coal operations. Policy MDC18 and WDC17 indicate that reclamation, aftercare and after-use are matters that may be covered by the imposition of conditions.

Question 55: Reclamation and Aftercare

Do you agree that policy WDC15 should be amended as suggested in paragraph 7.5?

Do any of the existing policies related to reclamation and aftercare need amending? If so, how should the policies be amended?

Afteruse

7.7 The reclamation of mineral workings and landfill sites provides an opportunity to return land either to its original, or an alternative, use of benefit to the local or wider community. A wide range of possible options exist for suitable after-uses following the completion of mineral working and waste activities. These include:

- Creation or enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity, in particular delivery of the Leicestershire Biodiversity Action Plan targets;
- Improvements to the landscape;
- Provision of recreational facilities and public open space;
- Creation of new woodland, including community woodlands;
- Creation of new water environments;
- Improved public access, including new public footpaths and bridleways; and
- Agriculture and food production.

7.8 Reclamation options are however not mutually exclusive. For example, where sites are restored to agriculture, provision can still be made for biodiversity gains and habitat features that support BAP species.

7.9 Sites differ in their characteristics, constraints and opportunities. Specific parts of the County may also be more suited to a certain after-use activity. It is therefore important that reclamation and after-use is tailored so that it is best suited to the site and its surroundings and where possible incorporate the local community's aspirations.

7.10 The Council's current strategy for the reclamation and future use of mineral sites (as set out in Policy MCS17) is to ensure that land is reclaimed to an appropriate after-use that enhances and complements the

natural and historic environment and that is in keeping with the local area, including its landscape character and with due regard to the setting of historic assets, adding to local distinctiveness and biodiversity having regard to the County's Biodiversity Action Plan, Landscape and Woodland Strategy, and the National Forest Strategy.

7.11 Policies MCS17 and WDC16 also set out the after-uses that will be sought in appropriate cases. These policies seek a wider range of after-uses compared to the traditional approach of restoring mineral workings to an agricultural use, namely woodland planting (particularly in the National Forest), creation of new wildlife habitats, water-based recreational schemes, and improvements to public access. The policies do not however preclude restoration to agriculture.

Question 56: Afteruse

Do any of the existing policies related to after-use of sites following the completion of mineral working and waste activities need amending? If so, how should the policies be amended?

Biodiversity

7.12 The reclamation of mineral workings and landfill sites can provide opportunities to secure a net-gain in biodiversity, facilitate adaptation to climate change and address past losses. Habitat creation can act as a living carbon sink and well-designed schemes, in appropriate locations, may also offer benefits in terms of provision of climate change mitigation measures such as greater flood storage capacity allied to recreational or biodiversity after-uses.

7.13 'Space for Wildlife', the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan (LLRBAP) 2010-2015, identifies priority habitats for the County and it is important that the planning process helps to maintain and enhance these wildlife resources. The guidelines for habitat creation in the LLRBAP include the following objectives:

- Create new habitat corresponding to one of three broad categories throughout Leicestershire and Rutland:
    1. Wetland (open water and/or land which has impeded drainage and retains water for part or all of the year or which floods regularly)
    2. Woodland (land covered with trees or scrub – either planted or naturally regenerating)
    3. Open land (land with no or low intensity management with little of no agricultural inputs. Includes unmown rough grassland, regenerating natural vegetation and sown or planted vegetation);
- Create new habitat on former mineral extraction sites. Minimise intervention to allow these sites to develop new plant communities and species assemblages;

- Create new habitat in areas of current high wildlife value (Charnwood Forest, Soar Valley, Leighfield Forest, Rutland Limestone, Rutland Water) to increase landscape connectivity;
- In areas where historic habitats remain use new habitat creation to buffer or link sites if possible;
- Where ecological conditions and resources allow, create UK BAP Priority Habitats to buffer and extend existing Priority habitat.

7.14 The LLRBAP identifies 19 habitats of national and local importance as priorities for conservation and restoration. These include floodplain wetland; eutrophic standing water; hedgerows; calcareous grassland; heath grassland; neutral grassland; broadleaved woodland; reedbeds; and wet woodland. Floodplain wetland is identified as a good choice of habitat for restoring sites used for sand and gravel extraction, the ideal locations being in the Soar and Wreake Valleys where new sites can link into an increasing network of similar sites. The best sites to create calcareous grassland are identified as former limestone workings in parts of North-east Leicestershire.

7.15 The existing Core Strategies present only a loosely positive framework of policy and supporting text for furtherance of LLRBAP objectives through the reclamation of minerals and landfill sites. The delivery of priority habitats is identified as an appropriate element for after-uses, and the strategies recognise the importance of BAP habitats when identifying sites for new minerals working and in restoration design, but they do not highlight any particular approach which would facilitate targeted LLRBAP habitat provision.

7.16 The main issues for the plan in respect of biodiversity are:

- identifying which LLRBAP targets could be met through mineral restoration schemes;
- ensuring that plan policies give clear guidance on the types of restoration required to meet LLRBAP targets; and
- identifying the most suitable locations and habitats for biodiversity.

7.17 The main options for the plan to consider in respect of biodiversity are whether to include:

a) a broad strategic policy promoting biodiversity through site restoration; or
b) a policy based on meeting LLRBAP targets; or
c) a policy promoting area-wide strategies focusing on specific biodiversity needs e.g. wetland restoration in the Soar and Wreake Valleys; or
d) specific proposals for the creation of habitats on particular sites.

Question 57: Biodiversity

Do you agree that the approach to the reclamation of mineral workings and landfill sites should give priority to the promotion of bio-diversity?

Which of the approaches set out in paragraph 7.17 do you think is most suitable for promoting biodiversity? Do you have any other suggestions?

Woodland

7.18 Leicestershire is one of the 5 worst in England for woodland cover, with almost half as much cover as the national average (5.8% compared to 10%). There is an opportunity to increase this ratio by planting of new woodland as part of the reclamation of mineral workings and landfill sites. In addition, afforestation can make a potentially significant contribution to the achievement of carbon sequestration targets. Woodland may not, however, always be the most suitable habitat for a given site.

7.19 The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy encourages measures to improve the management of woodlands and to increase the total woodland cover of the County Area, where appropriate, whilst respecting and enhancing local landscape character and local biodiversity.

7.20 Forestry uses will be particularly appropriate within the area of the National Forest, a major new multi-purpose forest that is being established over 200 square miles of Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

7.21 Forestry after-use may be appropriate even on the best and most versatile agricultural land if the methods used in restoration and aftercare enable it to retain its potential as an agricultural resource.

Question 58: Woodland

Do you agree that the approach to the reclamation of mineral workings and landfill sites should give priority towards woodland establishment, particularly within the National Forest?

Agriculture

7.22 Reclamation to agricultural use is only likely to be justified where the agricultural quality of the original land is high. Such reclamation is dependent in many cases on the availability of suitable fill material. There is, however, an increasing shortage of inert fill material with which to restore former mineral workings. The main reason for this is that an increasing majority of potential inert material is now being re-used as a

substitute for primary aggregate. This has important implications for the reclamation of sites where workings extend below the water table. This means that the majority of fill material that becomes available will have to be directed to sites where restoration to dry after uses is most critical.

7.23 Whilst best and most versatile agricultural land should be restored with the objective of reaching a similar standard, other uses, some in combination, could be considered in order to provide a net-gain in biodiversity.

Question 59: Agriculture

Do you agree that the approach to the reclamation of mineral workings and landfill sites should give priority to the protection of valuable soil resources?

Do you agree that sites should only be restored to agriculture where they affect significant quantities of best and most versatile agricultural land?

Green Infrastructure

7.24 The reclamation of worked-out sites can also provide opportunities to add to the County's Green Infrastructure and provide opportunities for enhanced public access, including the provision of informal recreation and green networks for walking, cycling and horse riding. Such opportunities should be considered where a need for them has been established. This can have significant bearings on types of location as proximity and links into existing green infrastructure, natural greenspaces, and between rural and urban areas may be an important advantage.

7.25 There are, however, circumstances where public access may not be compatible with other land uses, such as where a site is proposed to become a nature reserve or where it might cause an unacceptable level of disturbance to nearby sensitive properties.

7.26 Water-based recreational activity could be provided for as part of the reclamation scheme for an appropriately sited mineral development. Some water areas resulting from the reclamation of mineral development may have the potential to be linked to nearby navigable waterways in appropriate circumstances. The reclamation of some mineral sites in areas of flood risk could also provide flood attenuation and storage areas that have the potential to reduce the areas prone to flooding.

7.27 Restoration schemes incorporating large areas of open water or types of wetland habitat have the potential, however, to attract large and flocking bird species increasing the potential threat of bird strike to air traffic. Government advice identifies, in particular, mineral extraction (especially where water areas form part of the restoration proposals) as development

which attracts a variety of bird species and can create a bird hazard, including bird flight lines across flight paths. This is a particularly important issue for mineral sites in close proximity to East Midlands Airport.

Question 60: Leisure and recreation

Are there any areas within the County where the approach to the reclamation of mineral workings and landfill sites should give priority to facilitate leisure and recreation after-uses?

Do you have any evidence of the need for major new recreational facilities in the County that are likely to rely on mineral extraction to be realised?

Reclamation of Hard Rock Quarries

7.28 There are distinct differences between shallow, short-lived operations (such as sand and gravel, and opencast coal) and deep, long-life operations (such as hard rock quarries). For shallow operations, progressive restoration is usually possible on a phased, 'field-by-field', basis. For the deeper rock quarries, the nature of operations means that reclamation of the quarry void (other than perhaps the treatment of upper faces) is usually not feasible until the completion of mineral extraction. During the life of the operations, the extraction void forms part of the operational quarry. The size of many of these hard rock quarries and the timescale over which they are worked can present difficulties for effective reclamation.

7.29 Reclamation opportunities for hard rock quarries are limited by the low proportion of mineral waste and overburden to final void, particularly with regards to the deep quarries. Many of the quarries will become largely water-filled on completion once pumping has stopped.

7.30 Historically, restoration plans for rock quarries within Leicestershire have not been provided, the requirement being to submit restoration proposals on the cessation of operations. More recently, the trend has been to provide restoration concept plans, with final details to be submitted at a specific stage or time prior to the completion of operations.

7.31 Restoration concept plans have been approved for Bardon, Cliffe Hill, Whitwick, Breedon and Cloud Hill Quarries. These all involve the creation of water bodies. No restoration schemes currently exist for Croft, Shepshed, Mountsorrel and Groby Quarries. The planning permissions for Cliffe Hill, Mountsorrel and Whitwick require the submission of a detailed scheme of restoration every 5 years for parts of the site which will become exhausted during the following 5 year period.

7.32 Most of Leicestershire's hard rock quarries are located within the Charnwood Forest area. The landscape of Charnwood Forest is of special quality because of the combination of its ecology, geology and archaeology and visual appearance. It is highly valued in particular for its scenic beauty and has been identified as a priority area for protection and enhancement of natural and heritage landscape assets. The underlying rocks have resulted in a varied, hilly landform with exposed crags and rocky knolls and fast-flowing streams. It is the most wooded part of the County and has a high concentration of mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland, including many ancient woodland sites and a significant proportion of the County's wet woodland habitat.

7.33 The County Council is working with a range of local partners to manage and promote the unique cultural and heritage features of Charnwood Forest, through the development of the Charnwood Forest Regional Park. A Regional Park Vision Statement and working boundary were agreed in June 2009. The Vision Statement states that minerals sites should be restored to biodiversity, geodiversity, sustainable leisure and tourism, and woodland uses.

7.34 In order to guide the reclamation of quarries within Charnwood Forest, a restoration strategy could be drawn up with a view to minimising their impact over time. The overall strategic scheme would be taken into account when considering any new or revised proposals at these quarries.

Question 61: Reclamation of rock quarries

Should there be a long term strategy for the reclamation of rock quarries within Charnwood Forest?

Should the new plan include specific proposals for the reclamation of rock quarries within Leicestershire?

Appendix 1: Waste data

List of Tables

Table A: Operational Municipal Waste Composting, Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Composting Operations				
Beech Tree Farm, Sproxton	Land Network	4000	2009/0033/06	No
Cosby Spinneys, Cosby	D H Pepper	2700	2011/0102/01	No
Crowthorne Farm, Scalford	K & S M Sellars	5000	Estimate	No
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Caton Recycling	2831.87	EA Returns	No
Kibworth	SITA	15805.84	EA Returns	No
Lount	SITA	30481.1	EA Returns	Yes, until 31/05/2017 (pp 2010/1101/07)
Manor Farm, Aston Flamville	J & F Powner	18994.22	EA Returns	No
Soars Lodge Farm, Foston	D. Clark	5000	Estimate	No
	TOTAL THROUGHPUT	**84,813.03**		
RHWS and Transfer Operations				
Barwell RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	6529.38	EA Returns	No
Bottesford RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	1671.75	EA Returns	No
Coalville RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	9356.65	EA Returns	No

Table A continued

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Kibworth RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	1835.52	EA Returns	No
Loughborough RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	9997.57	EA Returns	No
Lount RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	4982.07	EA Returns	No
Lutterworth RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	3734.45	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	4629.39	EA Returns	No
Melton Mowbray RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	5792.89	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	7834.93	EA Returns	No
Oadby RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	8556.57	EA Returns	No
Shepshed RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	5865.69	EA Returns	No
Somerby RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	1290.03	EA Returns	No
Syston High Street	Biffa	96026.7	EA Returns	No
Welham Lane, Great Bowden	FOCSA	9500	2010/0986/03	No
Whetstone RHWS and Transfer	Leicestershire County Council	35382.26	EA Returns	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**212,985.85**		

Table A continued

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recovery Operations				
Shawell Quarry	New Earth Solutions	47208.399	EA Returns	Yes, until 31st December 2044 (pp 2008/0789/03 and 2006/1565/03)
Wanlip AD	Biffa	36547.49	EA Returns	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**83,755.89**		

Table B: Operational C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Waste Composting, Disposal (not landfill), Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Composting Operations				
County Hall, Glenfield	Leicestershire County Council	12	Internal Information	No
Loughborough University	Imago Services	35	MHW Magazine	No
Twycross Zoo	Twycross Zoo	850	Hotrot Website	No
	TOTAL THROUGHPUT	**897**		
Disposal Operations				
Stubble Hill Farm	Kings Hill Cremations	182.5	2004/0121/04	No
	TOTAL THROUGHPUT	**182.5**		
Recovery Operations				
Greens Lodge Farm, Huncote	A C Shropshire	25500	2009/0564/01	No
	TOTAL THROUGHPUT	**25,500**		
Recycling Operations				
Barrow Street, Loughborough	T R Metals	Unknown		No
Barrows Lane, Glenfield	Glenfield Autospares	250	EA Returns	No
Bishop Meadow Road, Lboro	East Midlands Metals	Unknown		No
Bottleacre Lane, Loughborough	R & Z Autos	451.78	EA Returns	No

Table B continued

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Brindley Road, Hinckley	Hinckley Scrap Metals	Unknown		No
Brook Street, Sileby	E W Middletons	176.7	EA Returns	No
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	Toon and daughters	644.614	EA Returns	No
Brutingthorpe Airfield	C. Walton	2000	2012/0091/03	Yes, until 31st December 2013
Cossington Road, Sileby	Complete Wasters	Unknown		No
East Midlands Airport	EMA	724.998	EA Returns	No
Enderby Road, Whetstone	Wastecycle	18088	EA Returns	No
Harrison Close Car Breakers	Mr Roe	6075	EA Returns	No
Harrison Close LSPS	LSPS	2235.03	EA Returns	No
Hatfield Barns, Saxby	Direct Recycling	500	2008/0611/06	No
Hill Top Farm, Melton Mowbray	Charles Brown & Son	737	EA Returns	No
Jacknell Road, Hinckley	Labwaste	269.29	EA Returns	No
Knights Close, Thurmaston	Silverdell	199.318	EA Returns	No
Knossington Road, Somerby	G C Stevens	489.94	EA Returns	No
Lazarus Court, Rothley	Rock Hall	Unknown		No
Lynden Lea, Hinckley	Taylors Skip Hire	13435	EA Returns	No
Main Street, Normanton	Hillcrest	10000	Estimate	No
Moor Lane, Loughborough	TBD Morris	23451.36	EA Returns	No

Table B continued

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth	J M Clarke	None – Access only in Leics, site is in Northants	N/A	No
Seine Lane, Enderby	Enderby Metals	3922.707	EA Returns	No
Seine Lane, Enderby	Dave Lount Cars	126	EA Returns	No
Sketchley Meadows, Hinckley	B & R Metals	Unknown		No
Snibston Drive, Coalville	Biffa	19264.99	EA Returns	No
South Ind Est, Ellistown	Russells Auto Salvage	296	EA Returns	No
South Ind Est, Ellistown	Direct Car Spares	372.55	EA Returns	No
Station Road, Market Bosworth	Flying Spares	42.5	EA Returns	No
Station Yard, Elmesthorpe	Barrie Mills Motor Salvage	124.95	EA Returns	No
The Scotlands, Coalville	Vellam Metals	250	2009/1116/07	No
Thorpe Road, Melton Mowbray	Melton Waste Recyclers	62	2012/01/06	No
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia	17620.26	EA Returns	No
Walker Road, Bardon	Air Products	Unknown		No
Warren Parks Way, Enderby	Casepak	145,000	Operator	No
Watling Street - Augean	Augean	6944.694	EA Returns	No
Watling Street - Veolia	Veolia	None – Access only in Leics, site is in Warks		No

Table B continued

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Watling Street, Red Lion Farm (Smockington)	Williams Recycling	2538.9	EA Returns	No
Weldon Road, Loughborough	J & A Young	82410.25	EA Returns	No
Wolds Farm, Ragdale	Hull & Sons	10000	2007/1043/06	No
Wymeswold Airfield Acorn	Acorn Recycling	9000	2010/2014/02	No
Wymeswold Airfield De-Pack	De-Pack	2034.458	EA Returns	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**375,815.582**		
Reuse Operations				
Half Croft, Syston	Intercare	12.98	EA Returns	No
Northfield House Farm		2000	Operator	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**2,012.98**		
Transfer Operations				
High Street, Syston	Biffa	96026.7 (also includes MSW)	EA Returns	No
Logix Park, Hinckley	Eurokey	30000	2010/0289/04	No
Pinfold Road, Thurmaston	Cannon Hygiene	866.445	EA Returns	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**126,893.145**		

Table C: 'Dormant' C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Operations

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recycling Operations				
Newhurst Quarry	Biffa	300000	2009/2497/02	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**300,000**		
Recycling Operations				
Granite Close Smith, Enderby	Mr Smith	120	EA Returns	No
Manor Farm, Aston Flamville	Mrs Powner	2500	2009/0487/01	No
Newhurst Quarry	Biffa	100000	2007/1987/02	Yes, until 31st December 2032 (pp 2007/1987/02)
Pate Road, Melton Mowbray	None	5000		No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**107,620**		

Table D: Permitted C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recovery Operations				
Sutton Lodge Farm	Mr Lovatt	35000	2009/1488/03	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**35,000**		
Recycling Operations				
Coventry Road, Narborough	Glenfield Waste	75000	2007/0985/01	No
Gilmorton Lodge Farm	R S Properties	1000	WNA 2011 Estimate	No
Wanlip Sand & Gravel, Syston	Wanlip Sand & Gravels	500	WNA 2011 Estimate	No
Wymeswold Airfield Acorn	Acorn	14000	2010/2014/02	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**90,500**		
Transfer Operations				
Maizefield, Hinckley	Williams Recycling	50000	2010/0280/04	No
Quartz Close, Enderby	Eurokey	30000	2010/0978/01	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**80,000**		

Table E: Estimates of C&D (Construction and Demolition) Waste Arisings and Uses for 2012 (all figures in tonnes)

% Leics, Leic and Rutland Contribute to Regional Total	East Mids Total	Leics, Leic and Rutland Total	Leics Total	Leics Recycling (52% of total)	Leics Exempt Sites (13% of total)	Leics Inert Landfill
15% of East Mids Total	9,133,861	1,370,079	931,654	484,460	121,115	326,079
18% of East Mids Total	9,133,861	1,644,095	1,117,985	581,352	145,338	391,295

Table F: Operational C&D (inert) Waste Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recycling Operations				
Ellistown Concrete	FP McCanns	Unknown		Yes, until 21st February 2042 (pp. 1999/0306/07)
Enderby Road, Whetstone	Wastecycle	22892	EA Returns	No
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Caton Recycling	5132.32	EA Returns	No
Granite Close, Ellingworth	Planters	8829.58	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Smith, Enderby	Mr Smith	27610.4	EA Returns	No
Granite Close West, Enderby	Bakers Waste	26537.84	EA Returns	No
Granite Way, Mountsorrel	NH Skips	53155	EA Returns	No
Groby Quarry	MQP	50000	2010/0250/04	Yes, until 31st December 2038 (pp 1995/1807/02 and 1995/0552/04)
Harrison Close, Wigston	LSPS	567.67	EA Returns	No
Huncote Quarry	Acresford Sand & Gravel	5000	2010/0405/01	Yes, until 31st December 2020 (pp. 2011/0756/01)
Lynden Lea, Hinckley	Taylors Skip Hire	21544.16	EA Returns	No
Mill Top Farm	Lambert	1445	EA Returns	No
Moor Lane, Lougboro'	TBD Morris	19650.09	EA Returns	No

Table F continued

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Mountsorrel Quarry	Lafarge	50000	Operator	No
Orston Lane, Bottesford	Midland Skip Hire	29597	EA Returns	No
Pate Road, Melton	MC Skips	12091	EA Returns	No
Shawell Quarry	Lafarge	40000	1999/0476/03	Yes, until 31st December 2044 (pp. 1999/0476/03)
Wood Road, Ellistown	J P & P Bailey	10000	2012/0478/04	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**384,052.06**		
Transfer Operations				
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	Tom Toon & Daughters	3115.714	EA Returns	No
Mill Top Farm, Melton Mowbray	Mr and Mrs Lambert	1330	EA Returns	No
Ravenstone Ind Est, Coalville	Biffa	2410.17	EA Returns	No
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia	1344	EA Returns	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**8,569.52**		

Table G: 'Dormant' C&D (inert) Waste Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recycling Operations				
Lockington Quarry	Lafarge	Unknown		Yes, until 23rd November 2025 (pp 2007/1361/07)
TOTAL THROUGHPUT				

Table H: Permitted C&D (inert) Waste Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Throughput (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recycling Operations				
Cliffe Hill Quarry	MQP			
Strawberry Fields, Enderby	Planters	125000	2013/0644/01	
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		**125,000**		

Table I: Quantity of Hazardous Waste Managed in Leicestershire and Leicester in 2009 (source EA returns data)

Site Name	Operator	Waste Managed (tonnes)
Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	1.78
Barrie Mills Motor Salvage	Mills, Barrie	45
Cannon Hygiene, Leicester	Cannon Hygiene Ltd	145.17
CIC	CIC	5.17
Coalville Waste Transfer Station	North West Leicestershire District Council	19.16
Cotesbach Landfill	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	3469.3
De-pack Ltd	De-pack Ltd	1435.09
Direct Car Spares Ltd	Direct Car Spares Ltd	362.95
E W Middletons	Peter & Jane Middleton	118.04
Enderby Metals	John & Dean Anthony Rainbow	16.69
Fisher Scientific U K Limited	Fisher Scientific U K Limited	47.09
Flying Spares Ltd	Flying Spares Ltd	15000
G C Stevens & Son	Mark John Stevens & Gordon Charles Stevens	31.32

Table I continued

Site Name	Operator	Waste Managed (tonnes)
Glenfield Motor Spares Ltd	Glenfield Motor Spares Ltd	240
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Augean Treatment Ltd	3007.22
M C Waste Management Services	M C Skips Ltd	18.57
Market Harborough	Edelchemie (U K) Ltd	213.51
Maxi - Waste Depot	Maxi - Waste Ltd	353
Oadby & Wigston Depot	Oadby & Wigston Borough Council	17.05
R & Z Transport Ltd	R & Z Transport Ltd	26.94
Silverdell U K Ltd	Silverdell U K Ltd	120.28
Sketchley Meadows Elv Site	Performance Parts & Services Ltd	5.51
Transco Part Of British Gas Plc	National Grid Gas Plc	1.05
Wanlip Sewage Treatment Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	26.68
Wrightways Ltd	Wrightways Ltd	115.66
	TOTAL CAPACITY	**24,841.18**

Table J: Quantity of non inert waste deposits into licensed landfills from Leicestershire in 2011 (source EA returns data)

Site Name	Operator	Waste Managed (tonnes)
Bubbenhall Landfill Site	Waste Recycling Group (Central) Limited	493.87
Buckden Landfill Site	Anti-Waste Limited	2.78
Colsterworth Landfill Site	Lincwaste Limited	10807.44
Cotesbach Landfill	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	100291.5
Dorket Head Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Limited	77.76
Eye North Eastern Landfill	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	1986.04
Godmanchester Landfill Site	SITA UK Limited	1324.88
Leadenham Landfill	Lincwaste Limited	1334.07
Ling Hall	Veolia ES Landfill Limited	18179.52
New Albion Landfill Site	Veolia ES Landfill Limited	27126.64
North Hykeham Landfill Site	Lincwaste Limited	1620.4
Packington Landfill	SITA UK Limited	472.26
Roxby Landfill Site	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	10730.52
Staple Quarry Landfill Site	Waste Recycling Limited	216.8
Thornhaugh Landfill Site	Augean South Limited	2239.104
Weldon Landfill Site	WRG Waste Services Ltd	5761.04
	TOTAL	**182664.7**

Table K: Inert Waste Deposits into Licensed Landfills from Environment Agency Returns, 2006-2011 (all figures in tonnes)

Site	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Barrow Hill	15352					
Bradgate	40599.74	65602.53				
Cotesbach	75347.15	84735.39	95183.53	71145.95	92497.56	114220.979
Hemington	126740					
Huncote	115793.35	86931.98	128595.03	131968.67	105382.64	146337.11
Husbands Bosworth	85965	47987	31600.63			
Lockington	57731	93415.44	167837.03	160944	147167	145932
New Albion	49954.49	66392.31	85514.68	44881.18	33692.78	41459.88
Slip Inn	278680.15	125679	41633.57	800	14117	60852.049
Total	**846,162.88**	**570,743.65**	**550,364.79**	**409,739.8**	**392,856.98**	**508,802.018**

A black cell indicates that the landfill has ceased to accept waste.

Table L: Predicted Capacity of Inert Landfills

Landfill	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Cotesbach	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000
Huncote	120000	120000	120000	76500						
Husbands Bosworth	80000	80000	80000							
Lockington	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000
New Albion	55000	55000								
Slip Inn	56000	56000	56000	56000	56000					
Total	**551,000**	**551,000**	**496,000**	**372,500**	**296,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**

Assumptions

Inputs calculated from average inputs between 2006 and 2011.

Cotesbach - permitted until 31st Dec 2044.

Huncote – application 2010/0405/01 approved July 2010 for restoration by 31st December 2020 (void of 371,000m^3 based upon 7,000m^3 multiplied by 53 months). 371,000m^3 multiplied by 1.5 = 556,500 tonnes, with an input rate of 120,000tpa.

Lockington – application 2007/1361/07 approved Sep 2008 for extension with 150,000tpa (100,000m^3) of infilling for 15 year period. Infilling permitted until 2nd Dec 2025.

Slip Inn – application 2009/0646/03 approved Dec 2009 for infilling until 20th June 2017.

Note

Shepshed brickworks has permission (reference 2000/0883/02) to import a further 300,000 tonnes of inert waste to enable restoration of the site. The rate of which is dependent upon clay extraction.

Table M: Significant Waste Inputs into Leicestershire Waste Sites from other Waste Planning Authorities 2009

Site Name	Operator	Site Category	Bucks	Derby UA	Derbyshire	Leicester UA	Lincolnshire	Northants	Nottingham	Staffordshire	Warks
A E Thompson & Son	Thompson A E	MRS				760.1					
Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Treatment			60.91						
Caton Recycling	Caton Andrew	Treatment									10538.78
Charnwood House	Toon Tom	Transfer			335.2						
CIC	CIC	Transfer				1.87		2.5			
COTESBACH LANDFILL	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Landfill	17964.46		218.7			5016.44			40935.7
Croft Depot	Leicestershire County Council	Transfer									
De-pack Ltd	De-pack Ltd	Treatment			6.8		109	24.4	6.15	114.58	48.02
East Midlands Airport	East Midlands International Airport Ltd	Transfer			717.68						
Flying Spares Ltd	Flying Spares Ltd	MRS			2500			2500			
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Augean Treatment Ltd	Transfer	29.34	57.94	105.29	51.93	33.98	121.65	17.25	62.21	57.39
J & F Powner Ltd Composting	J & F Powner Ltd	Treatment				0.52					
Leicester Scrap Processors & Suppliers	Leicester Scrap Processors And Suppliers Ltd	Transfer				1041.27					
Loughborough Sewage Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	Treatment			210						
Market Harborough	Edelchemie (U K) Ltd	Transfer						13.94		0.3	2.6
Maxi - Waste Depot	Maxi - Waste Ltd	MRS				65					
N H Skips Waste Transfer Station	N H Skips Ltd	Transfer				4966.86					
NEW ALBION LANDFILL SITE	Veolia ES Landfill Limited	Landfill		55701.34	82708.64	494.54		322.3	8480.22	6308.72	942.04
Rentokil Initial Service Ltd	Rentokil Initial Services Ltd	Transfer			14.38			11.71			9.55
Silverdell U K Ltd	Silverdell U K Ltd	Transfer		2.32	3.07	20.28	3.6	16.73	6.5	2.18	3.13
Wanlip Composting And Anaerobic Digestion Facility	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Treatment				31168.93					
Wanlip Sewage Treatment Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	Treatment			1992.08		16582.64	1731.88		519.22	
Wrightways Ltd	Wrightways Ltd	Transfer			0.91			0.16	0.14	7.46	0.93
		TOTAL INPUT	**17993.8**	**55761.6**	**88873.66**	**38571.3**	**16729.22**	**9761.71**	**8510.26**	**7014.67**	**52538.14**

Table N: Significant Waste Inputs into Leicestershire Waste Sites from other Waste Planning Authorities 2010

Site Name	Operator	Permit Type	Birmingham City	Buckinghamshire	Derby UA	Derbyshire	Leicester UA	Lincolnshire
De-pack Ltd	De-pack Ltd	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility				195.81		
Stowlin Ltd	Stowlin Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station			1.6		2.7	
Wanlip Sewage Treatment Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	A23 : Biological Treatment Facility				7336.26		10552.1
NEW ALBION LANDFILL SITE	Veolia ES Landfill Limited	L04 : Non Hazardous LF	5657.26		48921.701	63244.1	628.1	
COTESBACH LANDFILL	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	L02 : Non Haz (SNRHW) LF		13191.94		1028.66		
Maxi Waste Skip Hire Ltd	Maxi Waste Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn					15156	
Maxi - Waste Depot	Maxi - Waste Ltd	S0820 : Vehicle depollution facility					487	
Market Harborough	Edelchemie (U K) Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station				4.307		
A E Thompson & Son	Thompson A E	A20 : Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)					820	
National Refrigerants Ltd Hinckley	National Refrigerants Ltd	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	2.087		0.059	0.588		0.01
Loughborough Sewage Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	A23 : Biological Treatment Facility				720		
Castle Donnington Waste Transfer Station	Veolia E S (U K) Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn			625.211	7435.17		
The B M Shop	My B M Shop Ltd	A19a : ELV Facility						
N H Skips Waste Transfer Station	N H Skips Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn					8385.28	
Huncote Quarry	Acresford Sand & Gravel Limited	L05 : Inert LF						3192.731
East Midlands Airport	East Midlands International Airport Ltd	S0801 : HCI Waste Transfer Station				627.41		
Leicester Transfer And Treatment Site	Greenstar Environmental Ltd	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	674			436		45
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Augean Treatment Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	230.537	87.522	18.735	340.392	62.625	39.476
Inter Care Ltd	Inter Care Ltd	A12 : Clinical Waste Transfer Station					3.9	
Flying Spares Ltd	Flying Spares Ltd	A19a : ELV Facility				0.625		
Wanlip Composting And Anaerobic Digestion Facility	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	A23 : Biological Treatment Facility					32334.28	
Silverdell U K Ltd	Silverdell U K Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	4.66	0.11	0.78	5.38	14.89	3.4
Lount Composting Facility	Sita U K Ltd	A22 : Composting Facility				293.76		
Caton Recycling	Caton Andrew	A22 : Composting Facility						
Wrightways Ltd	Wrightways Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station				2.545		0.377
Kibworth Composting Site	Leicestershire County Council	A22 : Composting Facility						
6 & 7 Wilson Road	Rentokil Initial Services Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn				12.44		
		TOTAL INPUT	**6568.544**	**13279.572**	**49568.086**	**81683.447**	**57894.775**	**13833.094**

Table N continued

Site Name	Northamptonshire	Nottingham UA	Nottinghamshire	Staffordshire	Surrey	Warwickshire
De-pack Ltd	23.84	20.575	44.78	163.913		107.41
Stowlin Ltd			0.315			0.5
Wanlip Sewage Treatment Works	91.08		2871.38	4112.37		
NEW ALBION LANDFILL SITE	354.36	16098.8	2047.12	5926.8		694.44
COTESBACH LANDFILL	11376.06		12359.28			60338.64
Maxi Waste Skip Hire Ltd						
Maxi - Waste Depot						
Market Harborough	52.134		0.624	0.376		2.55
A E Thompson & Son						
National Refrigerants Ltd Hinckley		1.66	0.498	0.019		0.414
Loughborough Sewage Works						
Castle Donnington Waste Transfer Station			665.12	184.78		
The B M Shop		50				
N H Skips Waste Transfer Station						
Huncote Quarry						
East Midlands Airport						
Leicester Transfer And Treatment Site	671			1174		747
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	342.679	40.259	667.876	192.722	5.617	199.924
Inter Care Ltd						
Flying Spares Ltd	0.625				0.625	7.5
Wanlip Composting And Anaerobic Digestion Facility						
Silverdell U K Ltd	13.475	1.85	3.26	5.57		0.7
Lount Composting Facility					7448.48	
Caton Recycling						2334.14
Wrightways Ltd	14.998		3.13	0.012		1.876
Kibworth Composting Site					4071.96	
6 & 7 Wilson Road	13.85		12.68			11.62
TOTAL INPUT	12954.101	16213.144	18676.063	11760.562	11526.682	64446.714

Table O: Significant Waste Inputs into Leicestershire Waste Sites from other Waste Planning Authorities 2011

Site Name	Operator	Permit Type	Birmingham City	Derby UA	Derbyshire	Leicester UA	Lincolnshire
De-pack Ltd	De-pack Ltd	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	18.58	0.12	229.72		
Stowlin Ltd	Stowlin Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station		0.6	5.15	1.68	
Wanlip Sewage Treatment Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	A23 : Biological Treatment Facility			6169.1		8898.66
NEW ALBION LANDFILL SITE	Veolia ES Landfill Limited	L04 : Non Hazardous LF	9554.1	28773.769	72357.69	724.42	5.46
COTESBACH LANDFILL	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	L02 : Non Haz (SNRHW) LF			7218.62		
Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	S0807 : HCI Waste TS + treatment + asbestos					
Slip Inn Quarry	Cemex U K Materials Ltd	L05 : Inert LF					
Sutton Farm Golf Course	Eagle Environmental Services Limited	SR2010 No8: Use of waste in construction <100,000 tps	171	190		513	
Syston Transfer Station	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn					
J & F Powner Ltd Composting	J & F Powner Ltd	S0816 : Composting in open windrows					593.44
E Taylor Skip Hire & Recycling Ltd	E Taylor Skip Hire & Recycling Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn				17317.91	
Wastecycle Depot	Wastecycle Ltd	S0820 : Vehicle depollution facility				345	
Wastecycle Skip Hire	Wastecycle Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn				40980	
National Refrigerants Ltd Hinckley	National Refrigerants Ltd	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	2.774		0.022		0.33
Loughborough Sewage Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	A23 : Biological Treatment Facility					29.18
Castle Donnington Waste Transfer Station	Veolia E S (U K) Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn		1004.43	13002.34	7.62	425.76
N H Skips Ltd	N H Skips Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn				23103.638	
Huncote Quarry	Acresford Sand & Gravel Limited	L05 : Inert LF				22798.311	
Building 34, East Midlands Airport	East Midlands International Airport Ltd	S0801 : HCI Waste Transfer Station			724.998		
Leicester Transfer And Treatment Site	Greenstar Environmental Ltd	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	571.13		341.52		
Beech Tree Farm	Land Network (Melton) Ltd	S0816 : Composting in open windrows					10.87
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Augean Treatment Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	271.214	0.573	162.671	70.695	70.602
Leicestershire C C Nailstone Depot	Leicestershire County Council	A14 : Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes					
Swains Park	Cawarden Co Ltd	SR2010 No9: Use of waste for reclamation etc <50,000 tps			14250	1830	
Labwaste Ltd	Labwaste Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	17.196	0.085	12.299	13.129	2.631
Flying Spares Ltd	Flying Spares Ltd	A19a : ELV Facility			2.5	5	
Wanlip Composting And Anaerobic Digestion Facility	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	A23 : Biological Treatment Facility				27462.79	
Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn				14362	
Silverdell U K Ltd	Silverdell U K Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	6.39	0.8	7.39	24.921	8.82
Lount Composting Facility	Sita U K Ltd	A22 : Composting Facility			30.18		
Caton Recycling	Caton, Andrew	A22 : Composting Facility					
Wrightways Ltd	Wrightways Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station			0.55		
Charnwood House	Toon, Tom	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn			26.18	0.199	
Kibworth Composting Facility	Leicestershire County Council	A22 : Composting Facility					
6 & 7 Wilson Road	Rentokil Initial Services Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn			20.5		
Barrie Mills Motor Salvage	Mills, Barrie	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)				8	
Enderby Metals	John & Dean Anthony Rainbow	A20 : Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)				889.5	
		TOTAL INPUT	**10612.384**	**29970.377**	**114561.43**	**150457.813**	**10045.753**

Table O continued

Site Name	Northamptonshire	Nottingham UA	Nottinghamshire	Staffordshire	Surrey	Warwickshire
De-pack Ltd	7.5	29.58	27.24	212.076	4	147.745
Stowlin Ltd			0.42			
Wanlip Sewage Treatment Works	476.6		2633.47	1127.28		102.14
New Albion Landfill Site	146.18	25924.14	1818.08	4920.94		579.86
Cotesbach Landfill	19093.94		3326.76			37217.63
Bakers Waste Services Ltd			0.5			
Slip Inn Quarry						173.98
Sutton Farm Golf Course		266				
Syston Transfer Station						1047.18
J & F Powner Ltd Composting						
E Taylor Skip Hire & Recycling Ltd						
Wastecycle Depot						
Wastecycle Skip Hire						
National Refrigerants Ltd Hinckley	0.056	3.12	0.322	0.997		0.721
Loughborough Sewage Works						
Castle Donnington Waste Transfer Station	180.58	170.6	1313.56	589		
N H Skips Ltd						
Huncote Quarry						
Building 34, East Midlands Airport						
Leicester Transfer And Treatment Site	1392.71		1886.72	1638		189.52
Beech Tree Farm						
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	290.836	43.699	849.093	27.627	10.513	132.58
Leicestershire C C Nailstone Depot	42.116					
Swains Park		855	1175	2480		
Labwaste Ltd	57.403	0.206	3.123	0.693	6.12	0.675
Flying Spares Ltd				2.5		
Wanlip Composting And Anaerobic Digestion Facility						
Bakers Waste Services Ltd						
Silverdell U K Ltd	34.371	5.89	8.3	6.22		9.62
Lount Composting Facility					9108.64	
Caton Recycling						2831.87
Wrightways Ltd	0.178			0.016		0.432
Charnwood House						
Kibworth Composting Facility					8240.88	
6 & 7 Wilson Road	20.32		21.05			21.56
Barrie Mills Motor Salvage						
Enderby Metals						
TOTAL INPUT	21742.79	27298.235	13063.638	11005.349	17370.153	42455.513

Table P: Significant Waste Exports out of Leicestershire to Waste Sites within other Waste Planning Authorities 2009-11

WPA	Site Name	Operator	Permit Type	Years		
				2009	2010	2011
Birmingham	Minworth S T Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	Treatment	12883.74	6947.63	
Coventry	Palm Recycling Ltd	Palm Recycling Ltd	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility			16590.25
Coventry	Tom White Waste Stonebrook Way Transfer Station	Tom White Waste Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	5254.48	7596.72	6899.95
Derby	969 London Road	Veolia Environmental Services (U K) Plc	Transfer	6767.32	12539.31	
Derbyshire	Melbourne Sports Club	U K Land Clean Limited	SR2010 No10: Use of waste for reclamation etc <100,000 tps			14820
Kent	Crayfords Materials Recycling Facility	Viridor Waste Management Ltd	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility			6404.02
Leicester	Leicester Transfer Station	Shanks Waste Management Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn			19306.85
Lincolnshire	Colsterworth Landfill Site	Lincwaste Limited	L04 : Non Hazardous LF	9834.42	19754.78	13228.38
Middlesborough	Middlesborough Container Sorting Line	Ward Recycling Ltd	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility			5025.03
North Lincolnshire	Roxby Landfill Site	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	L04 : Non Hazardous LF		10060.26	10730.52
Northamptonshire	Blackbridge Farm	Think Environmental Ltd	S0818 : Mechanical biological treatment		6533.24	11340.68
Northamptonshire	Collyweston Quarry	Bullimores Sand & Gravel Ltd	L05 : Inert LF			7709
Northamptonshire	Low Cross House	Mr Jeffrey Clarke And Mrs Elizabeth Clarke	A22 : Composting Facility	5770	11254	13180
Northamptonshire	Weldon Landfill Site	WRG Waste Services Ltd	L02 : Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	8596.21	7980.58	7145.68
Nottingham	Sims Metal	Sims Group U K Ltd	A20 : Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)			6697.174
Nottingham	Nottingham	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station			10293.15

Table P continued

WPA	Site Name	Operator	Permit Type	Years		
				2009	2010	2011
Nottinghamshire	The Sawmill	John Brooke (Sawmills) Ltd	A22 : Composting Facility			5163.97
Warwickshire	Ling Hall	Veolia ES Landfill Limited	L02 : Non Haz (SNRHW) LF		10659.82	18838.62
Worcestershire	Summerway Landfill	Talbot, D E	L05 : Inert LF			8802

Table Q: Significant Hazardous Waste Inputs into Leicestershire Waste Sites from other Waste Planning Authorities 2009

Site Name	Operator	Site Category	Derbyshire	Essex	Northamptonshire	Surrey	Warwickshire
CIC	CIC	Transfer			2.5		
Cotesbach Landfill	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Landfill			247.88		1351.28
De-pack Ltd	De-pack Ltd	Treatment	6.8	6.24	20.4		48.02
Flying Spares Ltd	Flying Spares Ltd	MRS	2500		2500	2500	
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Augean Treatment Ltd	Transfer	36.52	252.15	84.89	4.25	45.36
Market Harborough	Edelchemie (U K) Ltd	Transfer			13.49		2.05
Silverdell U K Ltd	Silverdell U K Ltd	Transfer	3.07		16.73		3.13
Sketchley Meadows Elv Site	Performance Parts & Services Ltd	MRS		1.28			
Wrightways Ltd	Wrightways Ltd	Transfer	0.91		0.16		0.93
		TOTAL INPUT	**2547.3**	**259.67**	**2886.05**	**2504.25**	**1450.77**

Table R: Significant Hazardous Waste Inputs into Leicestershire Waste Sites from other Waste Planning Authorities 2010

Site Name	Operator	Permit Type	Derbyshire	Essex	Lancashire	Leicester	Northants	Notts	Warks
De-pack Ltd	De-pack Ltd	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	195.81	37.8	191.282		23.84	44.78	107.41
Stowlin Ltd	Stowlin Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station				2.7		0.315	0.5
Cotesbach Landfill	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	L02 : Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	4.32				263.94	9409.2	322.6
Maxi - Waste Depot	Maxi - Waste Ltd	S0820 : Vehicle depollution facility				487			
Market Harborough	Edelchemie (U K) Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station			0.186		51.671	0.624	1.897
National Refrigerants Ltd Hinckley	National Refrigerants Ltd	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	0.588	5.511	0.027			0.498	0.414
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Augean Treatment Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	278.324	388.904	78.822	45.587	336.952	512.297	198.309
Flying Spares Ltd	Flying Spares Ltd	A19a : ELV Facility	0.625	5.01			0.625		7.5
Silverdell U K Ltd	Silverdell U K Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	5.38		0.37	14.89	13.475	3.26	0.7
Wrightways Ltd	Wrightways Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	2.545				14.998	3.13	1.876
		TOTAL INPUT	**487.592**	**437.225**	**270.687**	**550.177**	**705.501**	**9974.104**	**641.206**

Table S: Significant Hazardous Waste Inputs into Leicestershire Waste Sites from other Waste Planning Authorities 2011

Site Name	Operator	Permit Type	Cambs	Derbyshire	Essex	Leicester	Northants	Notts	Reading	Warks
De-pack Ltd	De-pack Ltd	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	0.6	229.72	10.5		7.5	27.24	254.1	147.745
Stowlin Ltd	Stowlin Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station		5.15	0.5	1.68		0.42		
Cotesbach Landfill	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	L02 : Non Haz (SNRHW) LF		2.28			122.89			330.26
Wastecycle Depot	Wastecycle Ltd	S0820 : Vehicle depollution facility				345				
Wastecycle Skip Hire	Wastecycle Ltd	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn				48				
National Refrigerants Ltd Hinckley	National Refrigerants Ltd	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility		0.022	4.997		0.056	0.322		0.721
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Augean Treatment Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	170.433	125.381	382.272	59.735	263.806	635.756		121.898
Labwaste Ltd	Labwaste Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	146.95	7.144	1.289	12.959	54.236	1.848	0.22	0.53
Flying Spares Ltd	Flying Spares Ltd	A19a : ELV Facility		2.5	2.5	5				
Silverdell U K Ltd	Silverdell U K Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	4.39	7.39	0.13	24.921	34.371	8.3		9.62
Wrightways Ltd	Wrightways Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station		0.55			0.178			0.432
Barrie Mills Motor Salvage	Mills, Barrie	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)				8				
		TOTAL INPUT	**322.373**	**380.137**	**402.188**	**505.295**	**483.037**	**673.886**	**254.32**	**611.206**

Table T: Significant Hazardous Waste Exports out of Leicestershire to Waste Sites within other Waste Planning Authorities 2009-11

WPA	Site Name	Operator	Permit Type	Years		
				2009	2010	2011
Wolverhampton	Acumen Oil Treatment Facility	Acumen Waste Services Ltd	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility			363.977
Nottinghamshire	Allsop Metals Ltd	Allsop Metals Ltd	A19a : ELV Facility	714	678.25	800
West Bromwich	Arrow Environmental Services Ltd.	Arrow Environmental Services Ltd.	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility	400	504.06	553.09
Worcester	Augean Treatment Hazardous Waste Transfer Station Worcester	Augean PLC	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	268.71		431.99
Knowsley	Avanti Treatment And Transfer Centre	Avanti Environmental Group Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station			268.165
Nottinghamshire	Bilsthorpe Oil Treatment Plant	Oakwood Fuels Ltd.	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	480.75	786.605	1099.614
Lincolnshire	Canwick Waste Treatment Centre	Alpheus Environmental Ltd	Treatment	282.93		
Lancashire	Clydesdale Place Transfer Station	Mulberry Waste Limited	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station			701.073
Warwickshire	CSG Coventry Treatment Plant	Cleansing Service Group Ltd	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	1056.08	1530.742	1581.631
Warrington	Daniels Recycling Ltd	Daniels Recycling Ltd	S0823 : WEEE treatment facility		312.616	
Northamptonshire	E S S Ltd, Wellingborough	Environmental Storage Solutions Ltd	Treatment	283.13		
Northamptonshire	East Northants Resource Management Facility	Augean South Limited	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility			1441.4
Northamptonshire	East Northants Resource Management Facility	Augean South Limited	Landfill	472.53		

Table T continued

WPA	Site Name	Operator	Permit Type	Years		
				2009	2010	2011
Sheffield	Ecclesfield Waste Treatment Facility	Waste Recycling Group (Yorkshire) Ltd	A21 : Chemical Treatment Facility	876.41	916.538	482.33
Walsall	Empire Treatment Works	Veolia ES (UK) Limited	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	1264.43	834.896	650.837
Cheshire	Former Hoyer U K Site	Sims Group U K Ltd	S0823 : WEEE treatment facility			1614.309
Wolverhampton	Four Ashes Clinical Waste Treatment Plant and Transfer Station	SRCL Ltd	A12 : Clinical Waste Transfer Station		1116	397
Dudley	Himley Quarry Landfill Site	Cory Environmental (Central) Ltd	L02 : Non Haz (SNRHW) LF			872.14
Redcar	ICI NO 3 TEESPORT	Impetus Waste Management	L01 : Hazardous Merchant LF	479.78	1763.84	
Derbyshire	Ilkeston Waste Treatment and Transfer Facility	Castle Waste Services	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility			801.326
Northamptonshire	Intaparts Ltd	Mr Paul Hillier	MRS	431		
Leeds	Knostrop Waste Treatment Facility	Waste Recycling Group (Yorkshire) Ltd	A21 : Chemical Treatment Facility	1075.68	1151.14	384.736
Sandwell	Nilwaste Ltd	Nilwaste Ltd	S0823 : WEEE treatment facility			260.713
Sheffield	Polymeric Treatments	Polymeric Treatments Ltd	A21 : Chemical Treatment Facility	452.12	615.91	
Doncaster	Rotherham Waste Oils	Rotherham Waste Oils Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station	1046.5	793.15	1096
Stoke on Trent	Sneyd Hill Transfer and Treatment Centre	red industries ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station			351.367
Warwickshire	Ufton Farm Landfill Site	Biffa Waste Services	Landfill	959.02		

Table T continued

WPA	Site Name	Operator	Permit Type	Years		
				2009	2010	2011
Sandwell	Wednesbury Waste Management Resource Centre	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	A9 : Haz Waste Transfer Station		282.612	387.491
Sandwell	Wednesbury Waste Management Resource Centre	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	A17 : Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	371	356.34	1342.04
Northamptonshire	WEEE Recycling Facility	Sims Group U K Ltd	S0823 : WEEE treatment facility			1739.892

Appendix 2: List of potential waste sites for safeguarding

Site Name	Address	Operator
Albion	New Albion Occs, Moira Road, Littleworth, Leicestershire, DE12 6BN	Veolia
Barrow Street, Loughborough	TR Metals, Unit 3, Barrow Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 1AB	T R Metals
Barrows Lane, Glenfield	Glenfield Autospares, Barrows Lane, Glenfield, Leicester LE3 8DR	Glenfield Autospares
Barwell RHWS	Barwell Civic Amenity Site, Stapleton Lane, Barwell, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE9 8HD	Leics County Council
Beech Tree Farm, Sproxton	Beech Tree Farm, Buckminster Road, Sproxton, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE14 4QS	Land Network
Bishop Meadow Road, Lboro	East Midlands Metals, 5, Bishop Meadow Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 5RE	East Midlands Metals
Bottesford RHWS	Bottesford Civic Amenity Site, Normanton Lane, Bottesford, Nottingham, Leicestershire, NG13 0EL	Leics County Council
Bottleacre Lane, Loughborough	R and Z Auto Salvage, Scrap Yard, Bottleacre Lane, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 1JQ	R & Z Autos
Brindley Road, Hinckley	Unit 18, Phoenix Business Park, Brindley Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3BY	Hinckley Scrap Metals
Brook Street, Sileby	E W Middleton & Sons, 7-11 Brook Street, Sileby, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE12 7RF	E W Middletons
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	40, Brooks Lane, Whitwick, Coalville, Leicestershire, LE67 5DE	Toon and daughters
Bruntinghtorpe Airfield	Bruntingthorpe Airfield, Walton Road, Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire, LE17 5QP	C. Walton Ltd
Cliffe Hill Quarry	Cliffe Hill Quarry, Battleflat Lane, Ellistown, Coalville, LE67 1FA	MQP
Coalville RHWS	Coalville Civic Amenity Site, Ashby Road, Coalville, Leicestershire, LE67 3LE	Leics County Council
Cosby Spinneys, Cosby	Cosby Spinneys Farm, Croft Road, Cosby, Leicestershire, LE9 1SG	D H Pepper
Coventry Road, Narborough	Glenfield Waste, Coventry Road, Narborough, Leicestershire	Glenfield Waste
Crowthorne Farm, Scalford	Crowthorne, Landyke Lane, Scalford, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE14 4SY	K & S M Sellars
Ellistown Concrete	McCanns Ltd, Whitehill Road, Ellistown, Coalville, Leicestershire, LE67 1ET	McCanns
Enderby Road, Whetstone	Wastecycle, Enderby Road Industrial Estate, Whetstone, Leicestershire	Wastecycle

Site Name	Address	Operator
Foxton Road, Lubenham	Harborough Metals, Foxton Road, Lubenham, Market Harborough, LE16 7RY	Harborough Metals
Gilmorton Lodge Farm	Gilmorton Lodge Farm, Gilmorton Road, Ashby Magna, Leicestershire, LE17 5NA	R S Properties
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Glebe Farm, Glebe Lane, Sibson, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 6LD	Caton Recycling
Granite Close, Enderby	Granite Close, Enderby, Leicestershire, LE9 5AL	Bakers Waste
Granite Close, Enderby	Granite Close, Enderby, Leicestershire, LE19 4AE	Planters
Granite Way, Mountsorrel	Granite Way, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire	NH Skips
Greens Lodge Farm, Huncote	Greens Lodge Farm, Forest Road, Huncote, Leicestershire, LE9 3LE	A C Shropshire
Groby Quarry	Groby Quarry, Newtown Linford Lane, Groby, Leicestershire, LE6 0EA	MQP
Half Croft, Syston	Unit 46, The Half Croft, Syston, Leicestershire, LE7 1LD	Intercare
Harrison Close Car Breakers	Wigston Car Breakers, Harrison Close, Wigston, LE18 4ZL	Mr Roe
Harrison Close, Wigston	Leicester Scrap Processors and Supplies, 61-70, Harrison Close, Wigston, Leicestershire, LE18 4ZL	LSPS
Hatfield Barns, Saxby	Direct Recycling Ltd, Saxby Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire	Direct Recycling
High Street, Syston	Biffa Waste Services Ltd, 90, High Street, Syston, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE7 1GQ	Biffa
Hill Top Farm, Melton Mowbray	Hilltop Farm, Nottingham Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE13 0NX	Charles Brown & Son
Huncote Quarry	Acresford Sand & Gravel, Forest Road, Huncote, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE9 3LE	Acresford Sand & Gravel
Husbands Bosworth Quarry	Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, LE17 6JH	Lafarge
Jacknell Road, Hinckley	Labwaste Ltd, Unit 23, Jacknell Road, Hinckley, LE10 3BS	Labwaste
Kibworth	Sita Composting Site, Harborough Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE8 0RD	SITA
Kibworth RHWS	Kibworth Civic Amenity Site, Harborough Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE8 0RD	Leics County Council
Knights Close, Thurmaston	Silverdell, Unit 3, Knights Close, Thurmaston, Leicestershire, LE4 8EW	Silverdell
Knossington Road, Somerby	G C Stevens & Son, The Maples, Knossington Rd, Somerby, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE14 2QP	G C Stevens
Lockington Quarry	Lockington Quarry, Warren Lane, Lockington, Leicestershire, DE74 2RG	Lafarge

Site Name	Address	Operator
Logix Park, Hinckley	Eurokey Recycling, Logix Road, Burbage, Leicestershire, LE10 3BQ	Eurokey
Loughborough RHWS	Leicestershire County Council, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Railway Terrace, Loughborough, Leicestershire	Leics County Council
Lount	Lount Composting Site, Land at Nottingham Road, Lount, Leicestershire, LE65 1SD	SITA
Lount RHWS	Lount Civic Amenity Site, Nottingham Road, Lount, Leicestershire	Leics County Council
Lutterworth RHWS	Lutterworth Civic Amenity Site, Moorbarns Lane, Lutterworth, Leicestershire	Leics County Council
Lynden Lea, Hinckley	Lynden Lea, Leicester Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3DR	Taylors Skip Hire
Main Street, Normanton	Hillcrest Limited, Church Farm Buildings, Main Street, Normanton, Leicestershire	Hillcrest
Manor Farm, Aston Flamville	Manor Farm, Sharnford Road, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire, LE10 3AW	J & F Powner
Market Harborough RHWS	Market Harborough Civic Amenity Site, Riverside, Market Harborough, Leicestershire	Leics County Council
Melton Mowbray RHWS	Melton Mowbray Civic Amenity Site, Lake Terrace, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE13 0BZ	Leics County Council
Mill Top farm	Mill Top Farm, Melton Spinney Road, Melton Mowbray, LE14 4SB	Kents Skips Ltd
Mountsorrel Quarry	Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd, Mountsorrel Quarry, Wood Lane, Quorn, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE12 8GE	Lafarge
Mountsorrel RHWS	Mountsorrel Civic Amenity Site, Granite Way, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, LE12 7TZ	Leics County Council
Newhurst Quarry	Charnwood Quarry, Ashby Road East, Shepshed, Leicestershire, LE12 9BU	Biffa
Oadby RHWS	Oadby Civic Amenity Site, Wigston Road, Oadby, Leicestershire	Leics County Council
Orston Lane, Bottesford	Acrelands, Orston Lane, Bottesford, Nottingham, Leicestershire, NG13 0AU	Midland Skip Hire
Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth	Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth Road, Marston Trussell, Northamptonshire, LE17 6NJ	J M Clarke
Pinfold Road, Thurmaston	Cannon Hygiene, Unit 2, Lakeside Business Park, Pinfold Road, Thurmaston, Leicestershire, LE4 8AT	Cannon Hygiene
Quartz Close,Enderby	Eurokey Recycling Limited, Quartz Close, Warren Industrial Estate, Enderby, Leicester, LE19 4SG	Eurokey
Seine Lane, Enderby	Enderby Metals, Seine Lane, Enderby, LE19 4PD	Enderby Metals

Site Name	Address	Operator
Seine Lane, Enderby	Dave Lount Cars, The Bungalow Seine Lane, Enderby, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE19 4PD	Dave Lount Cars
Shawell	Shawell Quarry, Gibbet Lane, Shawell, Leicestershire, LE17 6AA	Lafarge
Shawell Quarry	Shawell Quarry, Gibbet Lane, Shawell, Leicestershire, LE17 6AB	New Earth Solutions
Shepshed RHWS	Shepshed Civic Amenity Site, Hathern Road, Shepshed, Leicestershire	Leics County Council
Sketchley Meadows, Hinckley	Unit 32 Workshops, Sketchley Meadows, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3ES	B & R Metals
Slip Inn Quarry	Slip Inn Quarry, Leicester Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, LE17 4HE	Cemex
Snibston Drive, Coalville	Snibstone Drive, Coalville, Leicestershire	Biffa
Soars Lodge Farm, Foston	Soars Lodge Farm, Foston Lane, Foston, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE8 5WP	D Clark
Somerby RHWS	Somerby Civic Amenity Site, Knossington Road, Somerby, Leicestershire	Leics County Council
South Ind Est, Ellistown	Russell's Auto Salvage, Beveridge Lane, Ellistown, Coalville, Leicestershire, LE67 1FB	Russells Auto Salvage
South Ind Est, Ellistown	Direct Car Spares, South Leicester Industrial Estate South St, Ellistown, Coalville LE67 1EU	Direct Car Spares
Station Road, Market Bosworth	Flying Spares, Station Road Industrial Estate, Station Road, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 0PE	Flying Spares
Station Yard, Elmesthorpe	Barrie Mills Motor Salvage, Station Yard, Elmesthorpe, Earl Shilton, Leicester LE97SG	Barrie Mills Motor Salvage
Stubble Hill Farm, Shenton	Stubble Hill Farm, Sibson Lane, Shenton, Nuneaton, Leicestershire, CV13 6DD	Kings Hill Cremations
Sutton Lodge Farm	Sutton Lodge Farm, Frolesworth Road, Broughton Astley, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE9 6PG	Mr Lovatt
The Scotlands, Coalville	Vellam Metals, H B House The Scotlands Industrial Estate, London Rd, Coalville, Leicestershire LE67 3JJ	Vellam Metals
Thorpe Road, Melton Mowbray	Melton Waste & Recycling Ltd, Glider House Thorpe Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE13 1SQ	Melton Waste Recycling
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia, Trent Lane, Castle Donington, DE74 2NP	Veolia
Walker Road, Bardon	Air Products Limited, Walker Road, Bardon Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire, LE67 1TZ	Air Products
Wanlip AD (at Wanlip STW)	Severn Trent Water Ltd, Fillingate, Wanlip, Leicestershire, LE7 4PF	Biffa

Site Name	Address	Operator
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston	Wanlip Gravels, Wanlip Road, Syston, Leicestershire, LE7 1PA	Mr Winterton
Warren Parks Way, Enderby	Casepak, Feldspar Close, Warren Industrial Park, Enderby, Leicestershire, LE19 4SD	Casepak
Watling Street - Augean	Augean, Watling Street, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3ED	Augean
Watling Street - Veolia	Veolia Limited, Watling Street, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3ED	Veolia
Watling Street, Red Lion Farm (Smockington)	Red Lion Farm, Watling Street, Smockington, Hinckley, LE10 3AR	Williams Recycling
Weldon Road, Loughborough	J & A Young (Leicester) Limited, Cotton Way, Weldon Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 5FJ	J & A Young
Welham Lane, Great Bowden	Tin House Farm / N P Timber Co Ltd., Welham Lane, Great Bowden, Leicestershire, LE16 7HS	FOCSA
Whetstone RHWS and Transfer	Leicestershire County Council, Refuse Disposal Depot, Enderby Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire, LE8 6HZ	Leics County Council
Wolds Farm, Ragdale	Wolds Farm, Six Hills Road, Ragdale, Leicestershire, LE14 3PP	Hull & Sons
Wood Road, Ellistown	Ellistown Depot, Wood Road, Battram, Coalville, Leics., LE67 1GE	J P & P Bailey
Wymeswold Airfield Acorn	Acorn Environmental Trading Limited, 61, Wymeswold Road, Burton on the Wolds, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE12 5TY	Acorn
Wymeswold Airfield De-Pack	Unit F, Wymeswold Industrial Estate, Wymeswold Road, Burton on the Wolds, LE12 5TR	De-Pack

Sewage Treatment Works

Site Name	Address
Anwell Place STW	Annwell Place Stw, Burton Road, Ashby De La Zouch, Leicestershire, LE65 2TF
Aston Flamville SPS	Manor Farm, Sharnford Road, Aston Flamville, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3AW
Barlestone STW	Barlestone Stw, Bosworth Road, Barlestone, Leicestershire, CV13 0HU
Barrow and Quorn STW	Flesh Hovel Lane, Quorn, Leicestershire, LE12 8EN
Blackbrook STW	Blackbrook Reservoir, 226, Ashby Road West, Shepshed, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE12 9EF
Bottesford STW	Normanton Lane, Bottesford, Nottingham, Leicestershire, NG13 0EL
Branston STW	Severn Trent Water Authroity, Main Street, Branston, Leicestershire
Breach Lane SPS, Earl Shilton	Land at, Clicker's Way, Earl Shilton
Broughton Astley STW	Sewage Treatment Plant, Leicester Road, Broughton Astley, Leicestershire

Site Name	Address
Burrough on the Hill STW	off Newbold Lane, Burrough on the Hill
Butchers Lane SPS, Seagrave	Butchers Lane, Seagrave, Leicestershire
Castle Donington STW	Castle Donington Stw, Trent Lane, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, DE74 2PN
Catthorpe STW	B5414, Harborough, Leicestershire
Chilcote STW	Church Lane, Chilcote, Leicestershire
Claybrooke Magna STW	Sewage Treatment Works, Bell Street, Claybrooke Magna, Leicestershire
Cold Newton STW	Land at, Hungarton Road, Cold Newton, Leicestershire
Countesthorpe STW	Foston Road, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire
Crowmills Pumping Stn, Wigston	Land at, Countesthorpe Road, Wigston
Donisthorpe STW	Off Seals Road, Greenside Close, Donisthorpe, Swadlincote, DE12 7PR
Earl Shilton STW	Earl Shilton Stw, Mill Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire
Fleckney STW	Fleckney Stw, Kibworth Road, Wistow, Leicestershire, LE12 0QF
Freeby STW	Main Street, Freeby, Leicestershire, LE14 2RY
Garthorpe STW	Wymondham Road, Garthorpe, Leicestershire, LE14 2SJ
Great Glen STW	Off Oaks Road, Oaks Road, Great Glen, Leicester, LE8 9EG
Harby STW	Severn Trent Water Authority, Colston Lane, Harby, Leicestershire
Hinckley STW	Severn Trent Water, Brookfield Road, Burbage, Leicestershire, LE10 2LL
Hoton STW	Off Hollytree Close, Hollytree Close, Hoton, Loughborough, LE12 5SE
Houghton on the Hill STW	Sewage Works, Uppingham Road, Houghton on the Hill, Leicestershire, LE7 9HJ
Husbands Bosworth STW	Husbands Bosworth Stw, Mowsley Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, LE17 6LR
Ibstock Sewage Treatment Works	Ibstock Sewage Treatment Works, Hinckley Road, Ibstock, Coalville, Leicestershire, LE67 6PB
Kegworth STW	Sewage Disposal Works, Long Lane, Kegworth, Derby, Leicestershire, DE74 2GA
Keyham STW	Snows Lane, Keyham, Leicestershire, LE7 9JS
Kirkby Mallory STW	Sewage Works, Peckleton Road, Kirkby Mallory, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE9 7QH
Leicester Forest West SPS	Bulls Head Public House, Hinckley Road, Leicester Forest West, Leicestershire, LE9 9RE
Little Stretton STW	Sewage Treatment Works, Main Street, Little Stretton, Leicestershire
London Lane SPS, Wymeswold	Pumping Station (Rear of 3-7), London Lane, Wymswold, Leicestershire
Long Whatton STW	Hathern Road, Long Whatton, Leicestershire
Loughborough STW	Severn Trent Water Ltd, Festival Drive, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 5XJ
Lowesby STW	Sewage Works, Church Hill, Lowesby, Leicestershire
Lutterworth STW	Sewage Works, Moorbarns Lane, Lutterworth, Leicestershire
Market Bosworth STW	Congerstone Lane, Carlton, Leicestershire, CV13 0BU
Market Harborough STW	Sutton Road, Great Bowden, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, LE16 7HW
Measham STW	Sewage Disposal Works, Burton Road, Measham, Leicestershire
Melton Mowbray STW	Severn Trent Water Ltd, Sysonby Grange Lane, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE13 0JG

Site Name	Address
Neville Arms STW	Severn Trent Water Ltd, Wood Road, Nailstone, Leicestershire, LE67 1GE
Newbold Verdon STW	Severn Trent Water Ltd, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
Norton Juxta STW	Severn Trent, Sewage Treatment Works, Cottage Lane, Norton Juxta Twycross, Leicestershire
Oadby STW	Sewage Treatment Works, Wigston Road, Oadby, Leicestershire, LE2 5QF
Orton on the Hill STW	Twycross Lane, Orton on the Hill, Leicestershire
Owston STW	Newbold Road, Owston, Leicestershire
Packington STW	Packington Sewage Works, Measham Road, Packington, Leicestershire, LE65 1WQ
Pickwell STW	Main Street, Pickwell, Leicestershire
Proctors Park Road, Kiosk	Severn Trent Water Authority, Pumping Station (adjacent Lock House), Proctors Park Road, Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire
Queniborough East STW	Rear of unit 90, The Burrows, East Goscote, Leicestershire
Ragdale STW	Severn Trent Water Authority, Hoby Road, Ragdale, Leicestershire
Ravenstone STW	Ravenstone STW, Heather Lane, Ravenstone, LE67 2AH
Redmile STW	Severn Trent Water Authority, Church Lane, Redmile, Leicestershire
Rothley STW	Rothley Sewage Treatment Works, Loughborough Road, Rothley, Leicestershire
Sapcote Road SPS, Aston Firs	Sapcote Road, Burbage, Leicestershire
Saxby STW	Sewage Treatment Works, Garthorpe Road, Saxby, Leicestershire
Seymour Road Kiosk, Burton	Pump House (Adjacent 23) Seymour Road, Burton on the Wolds, Leicestershire
Shepshed STW	Shepshed Water Treatment Works, Hathern Road, Shepshed, Leicestershire
Sibson & Shenton STW	Severn Trent Water Limited, Shenton Lane, Sibson, Leicestershire, CV13 6LF
Snarestone STW	Appleby Lane, Snarestone, Swadlincote, DE12 7BZ
Snarrows Lane STW	Sewage Disposal Works, Snarrows Road, Osgathorpe, Leicestershire, LE67 8UR
Somerby STW	Severn Trent Water Authority, Burrough Road, Somerby, Leicestershire
Stoney Stanton STW	Sewage Works, Broughton Road, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire, LE9 4JA
Vicarage Lane SPS, Whetstone	Vicarage Lane, Whetstone, Leicestershire, LE8 6YX
Waltham on the Wolds STW	Severn Trent Water Authority, Goadby Road, Waltham on the Wolds, Leicestershire
Wanlip STW	Severn Trent Water Ltd, Fillingate, Wanlip, Leicestershire, LE7 4PF
Whetstone STW	Sewage Works, Enderby Road, Whetstone, Leicestershire, LE8 6JL
Wigston STW	Wigston Sewage Works, 1, Leicester Road, Countesthorpe, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE8 5QU
Wistow STW	Kibworth Road, Wistow, Leicestershire
Worthington STW	Sewage works, Breedon Lane, Worthington, Leicestershire, LE65 1RA
Wymondham STW	Severn Trent Water Authority, Nurses Lane, Wymondham, Leicestershire

Appendix 3: Current Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies

Minerals Core Strategy

Policy MCS1: supply of minerals
Policy MCS2: aggregate minerals
Policy MCS3: brickclay
Policy MCS4: fireclay
Policy MCS5: gypsum
Policy MCS6: building and roofing stone
Policy MCS7: coal
Policy MCS8: oil and gas
Policy MCS9: new energy production technologies
Policy MCS10: resource management
Policy MCS11: environmental protection
Policy MCS12: Strategic River Corridors
Policy MCS13: Charnwood Forest
Policy MCS14: National Forest
Policy MCS15: Green Wedges
Policy MCS16: transportation of minerals.
Policy MCS17: reclamation and future use of mineral sites

Minerals Development Control Policies

Policy MDC1: Sustainable Mineral Development
Policy MDC2: Sustainable Design
Policy MDC3: Sites of National Historic Importance
Policy MDC4: Sites of Regional and Local Importance
Policy MDC5: Countryside
Policy MDC6: Landscaping and Woodland
Policy MDC 7: Archaeology
Policy MDC8: Safeguarding Mineral Resources
Policy MDC9: Extraction in Advance of Surface Development
Policy MDC10: Agricultural Land
Policy MDC11: The Water Environment
Policy MDC12: Health and Amenity
Policy MDC13: Cumulative Impact
Policy MDC14: Transportation of Minerals
Policy MDC15: Public Rights of Way
Policy MDC16: Air Safeguarding
Policy MDC17: Information in Support of Planning Applications
Policy MDC18: Planning Conditions
Policy MDC19: Planning Obligations
Policy MDC20: Reclamation and Aftercare
Policy MDC21: After-use
Policy MDC22: Aggregate Recycling
Policy MDC23: Associated Industrial Development

Policy MDC24: Disposal of Mineral Waste
Policy MDC25: Reworking of mineral waste
Policy MDC26: Borrow Pits
Policy MDC27: Mineral Exploration
Policy MDC28: Incidental Mineral Extraction

Waste Core Strategy

Policy WCS1: waste management capacity
Policy WCS2: strategic waste sites
Policy WCS3: non strategic waste sites
Policy WCS4: locating waste sites
Policy WCS5: reuse, recycling, waste transfer and composting facilities
Policy WCS6: anaerobic digestion (AD), incineration, mechanical-biological treatment (MBT) and other energy/value recovery technologies
Policy WCS7: non-inert landfill
Policy WCS8: inert waste landfill
Policy WCS9: other forms of waste management
Policy WCS10: environmental protection
Policy WCS11: National Forest
Policy WCS12: Charnwood Forest
Policy WCS13: Green Wedges
Policy WCS14: transportation of waste.

Waste Development Control Policies

Policy WDC1: Sustainable Design
Policy WDC2: Sites of National Historic Importance
Policy WDC3: Sites of Regional and Local Importance
Policy WDC4: Archaeology
Policy WDC5: Countryside
Policy WDC6: Agricultural Land
Policy WDC7: Landscaping and Woodland
Policy WDC8: Health and Amenity
Policy WDC9: Cumulative Impact
Policy WDC10: Transportation of Waste
Policy WDC11: Public Rights of Way
Policy WDC12: The Water Environment
Policy WDC13: Air Safeguarding
Policy WDC14: Information in Support of Planning Applications
Policy WDC15: Reclamation and Aftercare
Policy WDC16: After-use
Policy WDC17: Planning Conditions
Policy WDC18: Planning Obligations

Glossary

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aftercare: An agreed programme of work designed to bring a restored mineral or waste site to a satisfactory standard for agriculture, amenity or nature conservation use. Normally imposed in the form of a planning condition once a site has been granted permission to operate.

After-use: The use to which a mineral or waste site is put to on completion of restoration and any aftercare provisions e.g. agriculture, forestry, amenity (including nature conservation). Planning permission will be required to develop more formal uses of land (e.g. change of use of land to create a leisure facility).

Aggregates: Materials used in construction work or as fill consisting of rock crushed by nature (sands and gravels) or crushed by man (quarried rock, such as limestone which is then crushed on site).

Alternative (Secondary) Aggregates: The re-use of construction materials e.g. from demolition or road maintenance or the use or reprocessing of waste materials from other industries such as power station ash or colliery spoil, to replace primary aggregates.

Ancient Woodland: An area of woodland which has had a continuous history of tree cover since at least 1600.

Apportionment: The County's share of Regional aggregate provision.

Appropriate Assessment: A process required by the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC- the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna to avoid adverse effects of plans, programmes and projects on Natura 2000 sites and thereby maintain the integrity of the Natura 2000 network and its features.

Area of Search: An extensive area of land believed to contain significant, but generally unproven mineral resources within which the Mineral Planning Authority would have no objection in principle to mineral working, on at least part of the site subject to satisfactory proposals to protect the range of interests of acknowledged importance within and adjoining the area (see also "Preferred Areas").

Best and most versatile agricultural land: Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.

Biodiversity: Summarises the phrase biological diversity – the variety of life on earth around us (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, invertebrates, plants, fungi and microorganisms)

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): A strategy for conserving, restoring, enhancing and creating habitats of importance.

Borrow pit: A temporary mineral working to supply material for a specific construction project.

Coal Bed Methane: Clean coal technology and a potential long-term source of indigenous natural gas which can be extracted from underground coal seams.

C&I Waste (*Commercial and Industrial Waste*): waste produced by commercial and industrial premises, including places such as factories and offices.

C&D Waste (*Construction and Demolition Waste*): waste produced by the construction and demolition of houses, roads, factories etc.

Core Strategy: Sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the area, including a long term spatial vision, the spatial objectives, and the strategic policies to deliver that vision.

Development Framework: The terminology used for Local Plans before the introduction of the Localism Act 2011. A local development framework was the spatial planning strategy introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Development Framework comprised a portfolio of development plan documents and other local development documents.

Development Management Policies: A suite of criteria-based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the area meets the vision and strategy set out in the core strategy.

Development Plan: Sets out policies and proposals for the development and use of land within the area of the application. The statutory development plan will be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications (Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

Development Plan Documents (DPD): The development plan documents which local planning authorities must prepare include a core strategy; generic development control policies; site specific allocations and policies (where relevant); and a policies map (with inset maps, where necessary). They may also include area action plans (AAP). A DPD may form one document covering a range of policy areas or a number of individual documents. They will be spatial planning documents subject to independent examination and will have 'development plan' status (please see the explanation of 'the development plan' above).

Green infrastructure: A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Groundwater: Water associated with soils or rocks below the ground surface, usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone, below the water table.

Hazardous Waste: The term hazardous waste has traditionally been used to describe materials such as asbestos, oils, solvents and healthcare wastes. However, broadening of this definition means it now includes everyday items such as fluorescent tubes, televisions, computer monitors and scrap cars.

Inert Waste: waste that is biologically, chemically and physically unreactive with the environment.

Landbank: A stock of planning permissions (permitted reserves) for the winning and working of minerals generally expressed in 'years worth of supply'.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): Describes the Local Development Documents which the authority intends to prepare and the timetable for their preparation.

Mineral Planning Authority (MPA): The Local Planning Authority responsible for overseeing all aspects of mineral operations. In the case of the County of Leicestershire, these powers rest with the County Council.

Municipal Waste: principally, waste from households or recycling and household waste sites

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Permitted Reserves: Mineral reserves for which planning permission has been granted (usually expressed in million tonnes). The MPA will not release details of reserves for individual quarries or quarry operators to ensure 'commercial confidentiality'.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: The legislation that introduced the new development planning system. The Act commenced in September 2004.

PPS: Planning Policy Statement setting out Government planning policy. These have largely been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework.

Preferred Areas: An area of known mineral resource, proven by survey information, where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated, subject to all other considerations being met.

Principal Urban Area: The continuous built up area of Leicester. It includes 13 settlements outside the city boundary.

Reclamation: The combined processes of restoration and aftercare following completion of mineral working.

Recycled Aggregates: Aggregates produced from recycled construction and demolition wastes such as crushed concrete, road planings etc.

Regional Plan: Prepared by the Regional Planning Body, this provided the regional spatial framework and policies. The Localism Act 2011 legislated to provide powers to abolish the regional strategies. The East Midlands Regional Plan was revoked on 12th April 2013.

Reserves: Mineral deposits which have been tested to establish the quality and quantity of material present which could be economically and technically exploited. Permitted reserves are those with benefit of planning permission for extraction.

Restoration: the return of land following mineral extraction to an acceptable condition, whether for resumption of its former land use or for a new use.

Secondary (Alternative) Aggregates: Aggregates derived from by-products of the extractive industry, e.g. china/ball clay waste, colliery spoil, blast furnace slag, pulverised fuel ash, etc.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): Sites that are notified and protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 on account of their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical characteristics.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): An SSSI considered being of international importance designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): Statement of the local authority's proposed standards and approach to involving the local community and stakeholders in the preparation, alteration and review of all Local Development Documents and development control decisions.

Sterilisation: Where minerals cannot be extracted because of surface level development.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): The European SEA Directive requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment, including those in the field of planning and land use. Local authorities are advised to take an integrated approach towards Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment to avoid unnecessary duplication and confusion. Together they will play an important part in testing the soundness of Local Development Documents, ensuring that they contribute towards sustainable development.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Local Planning Authorities are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of Sustainability Appraisal is similar to Strategic Environmental Assessment but is broader in

context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of social, economic and environmental factors. To comply with Government policy, Leicestershire County Council will producing a Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Sustainable Development: Resolution 24/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 of the NPPF, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.

Underground Coal Gasification: A form of clean coal technology which can provide a source of indigenous natural gas which is produced when uneconomic underground sources of coal are ignited under pressure.

Waste Planning Authority (WPA): The Local Planning Authority responsible for land-use planning control for waste management. In the case of the County of Leicestershire, these powers rest with the County Council.