Leicestershire County Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2021-2022




Incorporating data from 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022

March 2023

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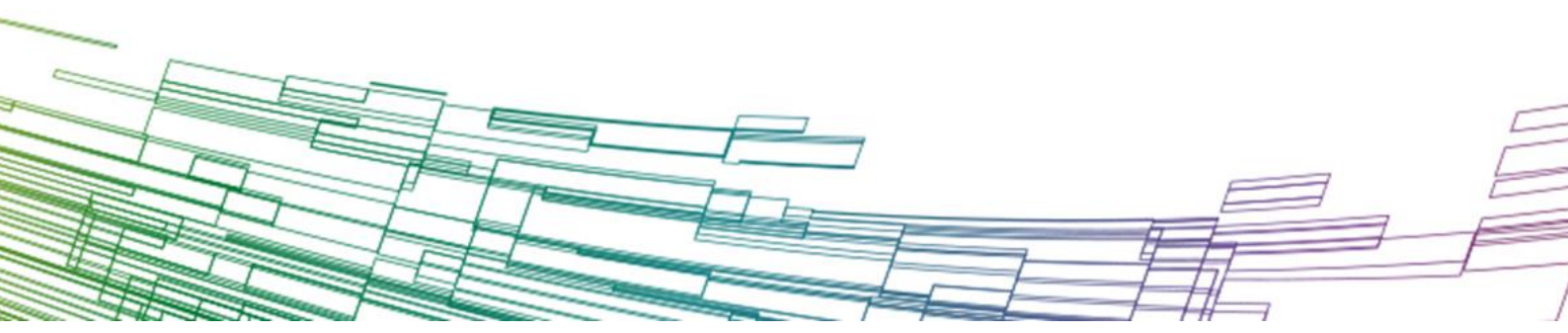

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List of Abbreviations

AMR ..... Authority Monitoring Report

AWP ..... Aggregates Working Party

CDEW ..... Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

DM..... Development Management

EfW ..... Energy from Waste

EiP ..... Examination in Public

EMRTAB ..... East Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body on waste

HIC ..... Household, Industrial and Commercial Waste

HWI ..... Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator

LAA ..... Local Aggregate Assessment

LACW..... Local Authority Collected Waste

LLEP ..... Leicestershire & Leicester Enterprise Partnership

LMWMP ..... Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Plan

LMWLP ..... Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

MCA ..... Minerals Consultation Area (in minerals safeguarding)

MRS ..... Materials Recovery or Recycling Facility

MSA ..... Minerals Safeguarding Area

RHWS ..... Recycling & Household Waste Sites

SCI ..... Statement of Community Involvement

VOC ..... Variation of Conditions Application

WDI ..... Waste Data Interrogator

WFD ..... European Waste Framework Directive

1. Executive Summary

1.1. Scope

There is a requirement for all Local Planning Authorities to regularly monitor their Local Plans. This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) has been prepared to report on the County Council's implementation of its Minerals and Waste Local Plan. This is the second report since the adoption of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan covering the period April 1st 2021 to 31st March 2022. Monitoring allows the identification of any unintended consequences of the implementation of the adopted Plan policies. This allows for the constant review of policies to make sure that their evidence, assumptions, and targets are still relevant.

1.2. Minerals and Waste Local Plan

The Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP) was adopted on the 25th of September 2019, replacing the Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework and Leicestershire Waste Development Framework. The Plan was submitted for examination on the 23rd of March 2018. The Examination in Public took place between the 22nd and 23rd of October 2018 and the Inspector's Report was published on the 21st of May 2019. This report set out a number of Main Modifications considered necessary to make the LMWLP sound. The adopted Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes the Inspector's recommended main modifications and additional modifications that (taken together) do not materially affect the policies.

This AMR, as well as other related policy documents, is available electronically on Leicestershire County Council's website (www.leicestershire.gov.uk).

1.3. Key Findings

Monitoring highlighted two indicators where there was no movement towards the target (allocated inert waste disposal sites granted planning permission and allocated minerals sites granted permission), two indicators where there was movement away from the target set, two indicators where there was movement towards the target and sixteen indicators where the target was met. Two had no data. The conclusion was that, in the main, the adopted policies were performing satisfactorily.

The Strategic Objectives similarly are performing well, with the purpose of the LMWLP being achieved, this being the continued delivery of sustainable minerals and waste development which meets the county's (and national in some cases) needs. Movement continues away from landfill as a solution for waste management.

During the current monitoring period planning permission was granted for 300,000 tonnes per annum of treatment (i.e. recycling, composting, recovery, and transfer)

capacity and around 14 million m³ of inert disposal capacity[1]. Within the period, a further five waste applications were determined. Of these, one was refused on amenity grounds and location (Old Dalby Business Park); a redevelopment of the RHWS at Kibworth was approved but did not create new capacity; a Variation of Conditions application at Greens Lodge Farm resulted in 18,000tpa additional capacity for Anaerobic Digestion but no annual increase in throughput; an application to alter internal arrangements at Bakers Waste was approved but resulted in no increased throughput; and up to 300,000 tonnes per annum of Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) recycling capacity was permitted at Bardon Hill.

No permissions for sand and gravel were determined in the period and therefore there is no data for the monitoring of Policy M2. It is considered that the movement has been away from the target in the period, given that the landbank has also decreased. During the period of this AMR, Husbands Bosworth (2021/0041/LCC) was in the planning application process; together with the Lockington extension (2019/2358/07). The sand and gravel landbank for Leicestershire remained below the recommended seven years at 2.2 years at the end of 2021. It is not considered that the policy environment is a barrier to developments for sand and gravel coming forward.

There are currently around 4.3 million tonnes of sand and gravel reserve in the planning process (application stage) in Leicestershire. This comprises 3.3Mt at Lockington and 1.01Mt at One Ash Quarry. An Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping request for a site referred to as Misterton Quarry – a non-allocated site comprising approximately 8 million tonnes – has also been received.

Whilst an application was made for the extraction of 900,000 tonnes of sand & gravel in the period of the previous AMR (2021/0041/LCC) for Husbands Bosworth Quarry, it remained undetermined during the period of this AMR. This was granted outside of this monitoring period at the DCRB Committee of the 12th of January 2023.

Additional asphalt production capacity was created by the grant of planning permission at Cloud Hill Quarry (2021/VOCM/0177/LCC), allowing an increase from 300,000tpa to 450,000 tpa and allow for 24/7 working apart from bank holidays.

An application to extend Croft Quarry was permitted in early 2022 (outside the LAA report period but inside the period for this AMR) for an additional 6 million tonnes of crushed rock (granite). This is in accordance with M4.

[1] It is worth noting that the restoration of Croft Quarry will create significant inert void space capacity, primarily serving the CDEW markets of London and the South-East through rail imported waste.

The permissions granted within the period demonstrate that the LMWLP is working well to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development to meet needs. The monitoring of the LMWLP policies shows no areas of major concern.

The sand & gravel landbank remains low, as set out in the LAA. As set out above, a number of sand & gravel sites have come forward and continue to do so.

In addition to making decisions about planning applications, the County Council also monitors developments that it has granted planning permission for; investigates and takes action (either formal or informal) relating to minerals and waste development which should have planning permission but does not or is operating in breach of its planning permission; and works on planning appeals that have been lodged with the Planning Inspectorate. Collectively, this work is referred to as Development Management.

2. Introduction

2.1. Legal Context

This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) has been produced by Leicestershire County Council and meets the requirements of Regulation 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended). This AMR covers the period from April 1st 2021 to 31st March 2022.

The purpose of AMRs is to:

- assess the effectiveness of adopted minerals and waste planning policies;
- suggest potential amendments to adopted policy if required;
- detail any changes to national or other guidance which needs to be taken into account;
- detail progress in preparing new local development documents;
- Set out the 'baseline' and any significant changes to it which could affect the way we plan for minerals and waste.

We can also assess the effectiveness of the adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) in engaging stakeholders in the planning system through the process of monitoring.

2.2. Local Plan Review

The LMWLP was adopted in September 2019 after examination in October 2018. A review of the LMWLP was ongoing during the period of this AMR. While this is ahead of the statutory requirement to review by 2024, there are a number of reasons why an early review was appropriate. These include the low sand & gravel landbank; the commitment to review if the 2021 target for the delivery of the Newhurst Energy from Waste (EfW) facility was not met (it is currently in commissioning phase); and the changes to the NPPF and wider environmental legislation and forthcoming changes to the planning system since the adoption of the LMWLP. Since publication of the previous AMR, the Government has published the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB).

2.3. Statement of Community Involvement

A new Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted by Cabinet on 26 April 2022 (outside the period of this AMR). This has been updated to reflect recent developments in the Development Plan, the wider council, and society more generally.

One of the aims of the AMR is to monitor the effectiveness of the SCI and of our engagement with stakeholders. During this period, the council has not received comments upon the effectiveness of our consultation/engagement techniques.

2.4. Co-operation

The duty to co-operate was created in the Localism Act 2011 and placed a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation relating to strategic cross boundary matters. Minerals and waste are both strategic matters. The Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 require annual monitoring reports (now authority monitoring reports) to give details of what action a Local Planning Authority has taken to co-operate with another Local Planning Authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under Section 33A of the Act. Leicestershire County Council co-operates where appropriate with neighbouring and wider authorities and bodies. Details of how Leicestershire has co-operated with other authorities and bodies is listed in the table below.

Whilst the Government has announced the intention for the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB) to repeal and replace the Duty to Co-operate with a more flexible alignment test set out in national policy, at the time of writing there is no further detail on the implementation of this. NPPF 2021 Paragraph 24 therefore remains the current requirement for planning authorities to co-operate with each other, and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries.

Leicestershire County Council and the seven District and Borough councils of Leicestershire work together under the banner of the Leicestershire Waste Partnership. A new Resources and Waste Strategy has been produced to cover the period from 2022 to 2050. Leicester City Council manages its waste via separate arrangements as a unitary authority.

The County Council is member of the East Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste (EMRTAB).

The District and Borough councils of Leicestershire also collaborate with the County Council to work on the Strategic Growth Plan. This work is coordinated by the Strategic Planning Group with Member oversight provided by the Members Advisory Group. The District councils consult the County Council on minerals and waste safeguarding issues. The County Council regularly engages with local and national groups such as the National RTAB and Leicestershire planning groups such as Planning Officers Forum, Development Plans Forum and Development Management Forum. The new Strategic Plan 2022-26 will require the continued collaboration with District councils and the Leicestershire & Leicester Enterprise Partnership (LLEP) to coordinate development and implementation of environmental programmes and promote a green recovery.

During the period, the County Council has received consultations under the duty to co-operate from a variety of local planning authorities and organisations and has engaged with those where it was appropriate to do so. This has included attendance at meetings and consultation events as well as written responses.

Table 1: Duty to co-operate responses during the monitoring period

Authority/Organisation	Consultation	Date	Response?
Leicester City Council	Waste Movements	30/03/2021	Yes
Hertfordshire County Council	Minerals Local Plan (draft) SOCG	20/05/2021	Yes
Hampshire County Council	Waste Movements	11/08/2021	Yes
Norfolk County Council	Waste Movements	27/09/2021	Yes
Lincolnshire County Council	Waste Movements	11/02/2022	Yes
South Yorkshire WPAs	Waste Movements	26/10/2021	Yes
Newark and Sherwood District Council	Local Development Framework Plan Review – Allocations and Development Management Development Plan Document – Options Report Consultation	07/10/2021	Yes
Black Country Plan	Waste Movements	11/10/2021	Yes
Cheshire East Council	LAA	2/11/2021	No
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham	Waste Local Plan	March 2022	Yes
Hinckley & Bosworth BC	Draft Local Plan (Reg.19) - Response Sought	March 2022	Yes

Authority/Organisation	Consultation	Date	Response?
Leicester City Council	Waste Movements	30/03/2021	Yes
Hertfordshire County Council	Minerals Local Plan (draft) SOCG	20/05/2021	Yes
South Gloucestershire	New Local Plan Phase 2 & Article 4 Directions (Filton and Cheswick Wards)	2/3/2022	No
Hertfordshire County Council	Aggregate Movements between Leicestershire and Hertfordshire	14/3/2022	Yes
Rushcliffe Borough Council	Redevelopment of Soar Power Station	09/03/2022	Yes

The County Council submits Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs) to the East Midlands Aggregates Working Party (EMAWP) and regularly consults with the group on LAAs and other regional issues.

The county planning authority also regularly receives consultations on Neighbourhood Plans and will comment where the Plan is likely to affect county council interests in relation to minerals and waste.

3. The county at a glance

Located at the heart of England, Leicestershire comprises the 7 Districts of Blaby, Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley & Bosworth, Melton, North West Leicestershire and Oadby & Wigston. The City of Leicester is located in the centre of the county but does not form part of the administrative county being a Unitary Council.

Leicestershire 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 adjoins Staffordshire. It has a total area of 2,156 km².

Leicestershire's Strategic Plan 2022-26 sets out the council's vision for the county, and the LMWLP helps to deliver these objectives in a minerals and waste context.

3.1. Population

Since the previous AMR, the 2021 Census has been carried out. Although published outside of the monitored period[2], the results show that the overall population of Leicestershire has risen from 650,500 in the 2011 census to 712,300 in the 2021 census (rounded to the nearest 100). This is an increase of 61,800, which equates to an increase of 9.5%. The table below shows results by Leicestershire Districts and the City Council area.

The Census results have also shown that BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic) communities of Leicestershire have grown significantly since 2011. A total of 116,570 people identified as Non-White British in the 2021 Census. This represents 16.4% of the County population, an increase from 11.1% in the 2011 Census.

Across 19 ethnic groups, the largest group of Non-White British people is 'Asian/Asian British: Indian' with 42,152 people (5.9% of the County population). The second largest group is 'White: Other White,' which typically includes people from non-UK European backgrounds, with 22,856 people (3.2% of the County population).

Leicester City has been highlighted as one of the first cities in the UK where people identifying as white are no longer the majority. In Leicester, 66.7% of the population identified as Non-White British in the 2021 Census. Across England, 26.5% of people identified as Non-White British.

3.2. Economy

Leicestershire has a world-class university and the UK's biggest freight airport, as well as one of the UK's largest science parks, and the largest distribution park in Europe. Before Covid-19, the Leicester and Leicestershire economy generated £24.5bn in Gross Value Added (GVA). Testament to its resilience and growth potential, we still expect this to increase to £30.2bn by 2030. Recently, the East Midlands Airport Gateway Industrial Cluster site in North West Leicestershire was selected for Freeport Status. This will provide a significant boost to our strong and growing manufacturing and logistics industries and create up to 60,000 additional jobs.

[2] The first results of the Census 2021 were published by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) on 28 June 2022

3.3. Transport

Leicestershire has excellent transport links. The M1 links the county with the rest of the country. Other major roads include 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, linking it to a wide range of destinations.

Mainline rail connects Leicestershire to Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby and London. Long distance and international rail freight terminals exist in Birmingham and Daventry, both accessible by the motorway network. The county also benefits from navigable waterways such as the Ashby Canal, the River Soar and the Grand Union Canal.

The Hinckley National Strategic Rail Freight Interchange, Blaby would improve freight transport in the county further and its pre-submission Development Consent Order (DCO) consultation occurred during 2022. It has however since been withdrawn. Whilst not on the same scale, the North and East Melton Mowbray Distributor Road scheme as well as A511 Bardon Link Road proposals[3] and wider A511 works will also improve access. All will be likely to have a more than local effect on aggregate demand.

3.4. Environment

Attractive market towns, villages and the surrounding countryside enhance the profile of Leicestershire as a place to visit, live, work and do business which encourages investment and creates the right environment to attract businesses which can grow and flourish now and in the future.

Whilst not having designated landscapes or Green Belt, as a rural county, Leicestershire has picturesque landscapes of considerable variety and complexity including The Wolds, Charnwood Forest, High Leicestershire and the Soar Valley. The county also has twelve Green Wedges around Leicester.

The Charnwood Forest Regional Park encompasses a distinctive area of upland landscape, which is valued for its international geological importance, rich biodiversity,

[3] The Bardon Link Road application was granted on 16th January 2023, outside the period of this AMR. The determination also did not use any policies of the LMWLP and is purely included for background purposes.

landscape beauty, historical importance and recreational role and which makes up the eastern end of the developing National Forest. Within the Park area, Charnwood Lodge is a highly valued National Nature Reserve. The county also includes a range of country parks.

As of December 2021, designated sites for the purposes of nature conservation in the county comprise the River Mease (which is designated as a Special Area of Conservation), 3 National Nature Reserves (NNR) designated because of their geological and ecological interest, 76 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (comprising 58 biological, 11 geological, 7 mixed), 47 Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) (Confirmed) and 30 RIGS (Candidate), 18 Local Nature Reserves and 2,131 Locally Designated (wildlife) Sites – (Candidate and Notified Local Wildlife Sites).

3.5. Built Heritage and Historic Landscape

186 Scheduled Monuments exist within Leicestershire; up to 100 grade I, over 300 grade II*, and in excess of 4,000 grade II listed buildings. There are around 200 designated Conservation Areas together with 14 registered parks and gardens and one registered battlefield. The county comprises evidence of historic occupation through from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic to the Iron Age and Roman, to the Industrial Revolution and the Modern era. The older epochs are dominated by archaeological remains such as the nationally significant palaeolithic remains in the gravel-filled channel of the former Bytham River, to Neolithic monuments such as the causeway camp at Husbands Bosworth and the county-wide scatter of later prehistoric and Roman settlements. The dominant legacy of Roman occupation is the Roman roads that cross the county - Watling Street, Fosse Way and Ermine Street. In terms of above ground heritage, the buildings in the county range from 13th century manorial complex at Donington le Heath to the 15-17th century remains at Grace Dieu Priory to the industrial revolution settlements and areas that are now Conservation Areas. The county also possesses a rich historic landscape reflecting local character and traditions of agriculture and other land use.

The July 2021 revisions to the NPPF have resulted in minor wording changes and reorganisation of the existing NPPF. It has also introduced an additional requirement addressing alteration to or removal of historic statues, plaques, memorials or monuments (Listed or not) in paragraph 198.

Paragraph 198 states: '*In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.*'

Locally this has had effect at Husbands Bosworth (2021/CM/0041/LCC) where proposed extraction would have led to the loss of a war memorial, and the scheme has been amended to allow for its relocation.

3.6. Minerals and Waste

Leicestershire is a principal source nationally of economically important minerals to meet commercial development needs. Igneous rock extraction (primarily granite) accounts for around 73% of the mineral extracted within the county. A steady and adequate supply should be maintained for both local and nationally important mineral resources in line with national policy and guidance.

Table 2: Mineral produced in Leicestershire

Mineral	**Quantity (tonnes per annum)**
Aggregate Minerals	
Crushed Rock (Igneous Rock and Limestone)	12,280,000* (2021)
Sand & Gravel	730,000* (2021)
Other Construction Minerals	
Clay (for bricks, pipes and tiles)	770,000 ^ (2014)
Fireclay	67,000 ^ (2011)
Gypsum	800,000 # (2018)
Energy Minerals	
Oil	149 < (2021)

* Leicestershire County Council Local Aggregate Assessment 2022 (2021 data); ^ Business Monitor PA1007; # MPA estimate; ~ BGS/Coal Authority; < Oil & Gas Authority.

The approach to waste management is to tackle the growth in waste through the use of the waste hierarchy which seeks to prioritise the prevention of waste at source, followed by reuse, recycling, recovery including energy recovery and as a last option, safe disposal.

Reducing levels of waste and increasing reuse and recycling, together with reducing reliance on landfill will form part of the county's response to the climate emergency.

As detailed in the Appendices, Leicestershire has a variety of waste management sites, and these range from a single non-hazardous landfill and a number of inert landfills; composting sites; anaerobic digestion plants; around 18 construction demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) recycling sites; to transfer and recycling facilities. Whilst the landfills are infilling voids located in the countryside left by quarrying, the transfer and recycling facilities tend to be located close to the centres

of population. These sites are predominantly on industrial estates. The County Council operates 14 Recycling and Household Waste Sites (RHWS).

3.7. Changes in the Baseline

As the evidence base for the adopted LMWLP, together with evidence for its continued monitoring and review, this baseline is important. There have been a number of changes since the previous AMR, both locally and nationally and it is useful to detail these changes. These include the cost-of-living crisis; the Russo-Ukraine war; the Waste Management Plan for England 2021; The Environment Act 2021; national Net Zero Strategy; changes to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and more local changes such the council's Strategic Plan 2022-26 and the draft Resources and Waste Strategy for Leicestershire 2022-2050. The continued recovery from Covid-19 and its economic, social and environmental effects is also an important part of the story which the AMR can tell. Local Plans should address the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change.

The Covid-19 pandemic; cost-of-living crisis and Russo-Ukraine war have combined to create difficult conditions. These have affected us all to some degree. The effects have been seen on the labour market in Leicestershire and the changes in the local economy. Global uncertainty has resulted in supply chain issues and price rises, affecting businesses and consumers alike.

These changes will have also affected waste generation and composition (as more people are working from home and less are in town, village and city centres), and the demand for minerals and related products has been affected by the slowdown in the economy and construction. The recovery from Covid-19 will also require minerals and mineral products, and growth aspirations both nationally and more locally will affect both requirements for mineral and could potentially affect the need for waste management facilities. Waste management will similarly be affected by the Government's changes to the housing provision targets and their distribution. This could affect not only the requirements for sites, but also their spatial distribution.

As the second AMR since the adoption of the Plan, this AMR is reporting the full year 2021-22 and as such this data may still be affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. It is considered however that it is likely to have been less affected potentially than previous years.

The Resources and Waste Strategy for Leicestershire 2022-2050 examines what happens to our waste and recycling and how this can help reduce climate change and save raw materials. It sets out the vision for what will happen to our waste and will help deliver current thinking on net zero and the changes which are being brought in by Government through national policy and legislation changes. At present it is not known exactly what format the changes will take, but these obviously have the potential to result in the need for further waste management provision and potential change to the way in which management of waste is undertaken. It is therefore important for us to monitor these changes. A key change will be separate food collection, for example.

The Net Zero Carbon Leicestershire 2045 Strategy and Action Plan builds upon our progress on reducing our emissions by 75% since 2009 and the declaration of a climate emergency in 2019. The strategy and action plan set out how we will achieve our long-term vision to be a net zero carbon emissions county by 2045.

The construction of the waste facility at Bardon Business Park, Interlink Way South, Bardon, is now substantially complete and Leicestershire County Council took handover from the contractor in April 2022.

Leicestershire County Council have also secured planning permission to redevelop the existing recycling and household waste site located on Harborough Road (A6) near Kibworth.

4. Plan Monitoring

4.1. Symbols Key

Target met	
Movement towards target	
No movement towards/away from target	
Movement away from target	
No data	

4.2. Plan Monitoring

The following chapters set out the differing sections of the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP) and background. These are divided into: Providing for Minerals; Waste Management Provision; and Development Management. The final monitoring chapter below contains monitoring information for the Strategic Outcomes of the LMWLP. Each chapter is split out into sub-headings on the various aims of the policies; and these are monitored on specific indicators and targets as set out in the LMWLP's chapter 6 (Monitoring and Implementation) as shown in the tables which appear in the text below. The chapters in this AMR also contain relevant key information which is useful such as waste movements and an explanation of current waste management capacity and current minerals trends and information. The final chapter contains conclusions on overall performance of the LMWLP.

5. Providing for Minerals: Policies and Indicators

5.1. Minerals Provision

The LMWLP makes provision for the extraction of some 19 million tonnes of sand and gravel over the plan period (2015 to 2031) and gives priority to proposals for extraction to be worked as the extension of existing sites. In line with Government guidance, it aims to maintain a landbank of at least seven years based on the past 10 years average sales.

Based on the current situation with the county's crushed rock landbank which is in excess of the recommended 10 years minimum, further provision through new site allocations is not made in the Plan.

5.2. Sales of primary land won aggregates

Sales of primary land-won aggregates are the sales of all sand and gravel and crushed rock extracted in Leicestershire and used as aggregate. It does not include any sales of rock or sand and gravel which are not used as aggregate. Sales should be at the identified annual requirement in our Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA).

Leicestershire had sand and gravel sales of 0.73mt in 2021, which together with low sales in 2020 skewed the 3-year sales average to its lowest ever figure of 0.89Mtpa. The 2022 LAA (2021 data) shows that sand and gravel sales in 2021 were 7% higher than those in 2020. They were still lower than the 3-year and 10-year sales averages. The 3-year sales average for sand and gravel is still short of the annual requirement set out in the adopted Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2019 (1.12 Mtpa).

Crushed rock sales were also affected by the pandemic and were 12.28mt in 2021 which is a 14% increase on 2020. These were also still lower than the 3-year and 10-year sales averages. Sales for 2021 indicate a rebound following the poor sales performance of 2020, however are still below the 10-year average and the provision set out in the Local Plan (13.6 million tonnes per annum).

5.3. Landbanks for sand & gravel and crushed rock

Landbanks are used as an indicator of security of supply of aggregate minerals. They tell us whether we need to make further provision for aggregates through granting of further planning permissions or alternative provision.

The NPPF specifies that the indicators are seven years for sand & gravel, and 10 years for crushed rock. The County Council base these on the past 10 years average sales.

In 2021, Leicestershire had a sand & gravel landbank of 2.2 years (2.53mt), below the seven-year requirement of the NPPF. Crushed rock was around 24.1 years (312mt).

Whilst the indicator appears to be moving away from the target for sand & gravel, there are reasons for this, these being the limited proposals coming forward and the effects of the pandemic.

5.4. Planning permissions granted for allocated mineral sites

As there are issues with the sand and gravel landbank and in order to ensure supplies of fireclay and gypsum; policies M2, M6, and M7 aim to allocate suitable sites for mineral working. Our target is for all allocated sand & gravel sites to be granted planning permission by 2021, Donington Island by 2017, and Marblaegis by 2026.

Policy M2 makes provision for the working of remaining permitted reserves at Brooksby; Cadeby; Husbands Bosworth; Lockington; and Shawell. M2 also makes provision for extensions to existing sites at Brooksby; Cadeby; Husbands Bosworth; and Shawell.

An application for the extraction of 900,000 tonnes of sand & gravel at Husbands Bosworth was received during the previous AMR monitoring period but remained undetermined during the monitoring period for this AMR[4]. An application was received during the monitoring period for extraction and processing of sand and gravel at One Ash Quarry (2021/EIA/0158/LCC), however this is an unallocated site.

Whilst the target has been missed, there is evidence of movement towards the target, as further applications are in the planning system.

5.5. Percentage of permissions granted in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy for that mineral

Policies M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9 and M10 set out criteria for the assessment of planning applications for sand & gravel; sand and gravel in unallocated areas; crushed rock; brickclay; fireclay; gypsum; building and roofing stone; coal; and conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons respectively.

All permitted developments in the period represented sustainable minerals and waste development and were therefore in line with the relevant policies for that mineral. There were no applications in the period for building and roofing stone; coal; or conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons.

[4] This application was permitted at the DCRB Committee of the 12th of January 2023.

An application to extend Croft Quarry was permitted in early 2022 for an additional 6 million tonnes of crushed rock (granite). This is in accordance with M4.

Table 3: Minerals Provision Indicators

Minerals Provision			
Policy M1: Supply of Sand and Gravel Aggregate **Policy M2:** Supply of Sand and Gravel Aggregate from Existing Sites **Policy M3:** Sand and Gravel Extraction (Unallocated Areas) **Policy M4:** Crushed Rock **Policy M5:** Brickclay **Policy M6:** Fireclay **Policy M7:** Gypsum **Policy M8:** Building and Roofing Stone **Policy M9:** Coal **Policy M10:** Conventional and Unconventional Hydrocarbons (Oil and Gas)			
Monitored Topic	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Performance**
M1, M4	Sales of primary land won aggregates.	Sales at identified annual requirement in Local Aggregates Assessment.	2021 sales of 0.73mt for S&G which is up on 2020 but also below 1.12mt target in MWLP or 1.19mt in LAA. Crushed rock sales of 12.28mt which is up on 2020 and below identified requirement (12.95mt). 
M1, M4	Landbanks for sand & gravel and crushed rock.	7 years for sand & gravel, and 10 years for crushed rock based on past 10	For 2021, S&G 2.2 years (2.53mt), below 7- year requirement.

		years average sales.	Crushed rock around 26.6 years (344mt) 
M2, M6, M7	Planning permissions granted for allocated mineral sites.	All allocated sand & gravel sites to be granted planning permission by 2021, Donington Island by 2017, and Marblaegis by 2026.	No applications have been determined in accordance with policy M2, M6, M7 in the period 
M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10	Percentage of permissions granted in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy for that mineral.	100%.	All permissions that referenced monitored policies were determined in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy for that mineral 

No permissions were determined in accordance with M2 (Supply of Sand and Gravel Aggregate from Existing Sites), M6 (Fireclay) or M7 (Gypsum) in the period.

5.6. Ancillary Minerals Development

In terms of Ancillary minerals development, Policy M13: Associated Industrial Development; Policy M14: Borrow Pits; Policy M15: Mineral Waste; Policy M16: Mineral Exploration; and Policy M17: Incidental Mineral Extraction provide policy guidance. In relation to the majority of these policies, no proposals were received in the monitoring period relating to these policies. The Shawell Tile Works proposals for the continuation of tile production and importation of sand (2021/VOCM/0062/LCC) were refused as contrary to M13, as the proposal without the co-location benefits of the adjacent Shawell-Cotesbach Quarry would result in an unacceptable form of industrial development in a countryside location. The additional two years of operations, in the event that the quarry ceased prior to 2030, would result in the importation of materials not linked to the quarry and unsustainable HGV movements.

This would result in an unsustainable form of development in a rural location. It should be noted that this decision has been appealed, with a decision expected in 2023.

Table 4: Ancillary Minerals Development Indicators

Ancillary Minerals Development			
Policy M13: Associated Industrial Development **Policy M14:** Borrow Pits **Policy M15:** Mineral Waste **Policy M16:** Mineral Exploration **Policy M17:** Incidental Mineral Extraction			
Monitored Topic	**Indicator**	**Target**	
M13, M14, M15, M16, M17	Percentage of permissions granted in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy.	100%.	✓

In line with policy M13, an application to increase the production rate at the asphalt plant at Cloud Hill Quarry from 300,000 tonnes per annum to 450,000 tonnes per annum was approved (2021/VOCM/0177/LCC). An application for the continued use of the bagging plant at Husbands Bosworth Quarry (2021/CM/0112/LCC) was refused as it was considered contrary to M13. Croft Quarry was granted in accordance with Policy M13. No other planning applications were determined in the period relating to policies M14, M15, M16, and M17.

6. Providing for Waste Management: Policies and Indicators

The aim of the LMWLP waste policies is to sustainably provide for the waste arising in Leicestershire, moving the management of waste away from disposal and up the waste hierarchy, and to support the delivery of the Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (LMWMS) targets.

6.1. New Waste Capacity Granted in period

The purpose of the LMWLP is to allow sustainable waste management capacity to come forward where there is a requirement, allowing the county to become self-sufficient and to continue to move away from landfill disposal.

In the monitoring period, one development was permitted generating 300,000 tonnes per annum of inert recycling capacity. Whilst other developments were permitted in the period, these did not lead to further capacity.

Table 5: New Waste Permissions in the monitoring period

Application Reference/Proposal	**Location**	**Waste Type/Site Type**	**Tonnage**
2021/VOCM/0183/LCC	Greens Lodge Farm	Food waste and pig slurry (Anaerobic Digestion)	18,000 tonnes additional food waste from offsite. No increase in overall annual tonnage throughput.
2021/Reg3Ma/0078/LCC Proposed extension to the existing waste transfer and recycling operations, including the construction of 2no. steel portal frame recycling buildings and partial demolition of the existing brick built haulage depot building	Kibworth Recycling & Household Site, LE8 0EX	Recycling and household waste	No increase. Redevelopment of existing RHWS
2021/CM/0108/LCC	Bakers Waste Services Ltd,	Nonhazardous except for waste	No increase. Extension to

Application Reference/Proposal	Location	Waste Type/Site Type	Tonnage
	Workshop, Granite Close, Enderby, LE19 4AE	electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). Extension to existing waste transfer and treatment operations	existing waste transfer and treatment operations
2020/CM/0145/LCC	Aggregate Industries UK Limited, Bardon Hill Quarry, Bardon Road, Coalville, LE67 1TL	Inert recycling	300,000 tpa
2019/CM/0112/LCC	Greenfeeds Ltd, Church Farm, Normanton, NG13 0EP	C&I	No increase. Retrospective

An application at Old Dalby, (2020/CM/0044/LCC) was refused in line with W4, as it was not in the broad locations for a waste facility nor was it within close proximity of Melton Mowbray (the closest urban area) or within a major growth area. Also, it was in proximity to the extant planning permission for residential properties with concerns over insufficient mitigation being in place to control adverse effects (noise and dust).

The Greenfeeds application (2019/CM/0112/LCC) did not fully accord with Policy W5, but was granted in line with W4. Whilst it does not fully accord with W5, it was considered broadly acceptable as it was adjacent to a waste management use.

Greens Lodge Farm (2021/VOCM/0183/LCC) was determined against W4 and W5. Similarly, Bakers Waste (2021/CM/0108/LCC) also used W4 and W5 as well as W7. Ibstock Sewage Treatment Works (2021/CM/0168/LCC) also used W4 and W5 in its determination. Bardon Hill Quarry (2020/VOCM/0145/LCC) was granted in accordance with W4 and W5 as well as M11 and M12 amongst others.

No permissions were determined in line with W2 in this period, therefore there is no data for this policy. The remaining policies for this indicator, W6, W7, W8 have 100% accordance with criteria.

Table 6: Waste Management Provision Indicators

Waste Management Provision			
Policy W1: Waste Management Capacity **Policy W2:** Low Level Radioactive Waste **Policy W3:** Strategic Waste Facilities **Policy W4:** Non-strategic Waste Facilities **Policy W5:** Locating Waste Facilities **Policy W6:** Biological Treatment of Waste Including Anaerobic Digestion and Open-Air Windrow Composting **Policy W7:** Facilities for Energy and Value Recovery from Waste **Policy W8:** Waste Disposal			
Monitored Topic	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Performance**
W1	Tonnes per annum (tpa) of new waste management capacity granted, categorised by type, waste stream managed and current status.	To meet minimum recycling, composting and recovery targets by 2024/25, subject to any new forecasts in AMR.	300,000 tones permitted 
W1	Quantity of waste arising and its management by broad waste stream.	To increase percentage of waste recycled, composted and recovered from baseline used for the Local Plan, and thus, amount landfilled to decrease.	See commentary below 
W3	Percentage of new strategic waste management capacity granted within Broad Locations.	100%.	

W4	Percentage of new non-strategic waste management capacity granted within Broad Locations, main urban areas, or within or adjacent to existing waste sites.	100% (excluding permissions granted as exceptions to Policy W4).	
W5	Percentage of new waste management capacity sites granted on brownfield land.	90% (excluding permissions granted as exceptions to Policy W5).	
W2, W6, W7, W8	Percentage of planning permissions granted for new waste facilities in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy for that facility.	100%.	
W1, W8	Allocated inert waste disposal sites granted planning permission.	Planning permissions granted for allocated inert waste landfill sites Brooksby and Husbands Bosworth to be granted planning permission by 2021 and Ibstock by 2026.	 No applications have been determined in accordance with policies

6.2. Quantity of Waste Arising

It is important to note that waste received is not the same as waste arising in an area. Waste received information is indicative of which area managed the waste. Waste received is used as a proxy for waste arisings, in the absence of waste arisings data.

Whilst the Government produces annual statistical updates on waste through the Environment Agency (EA), surveys for individual streams have not been produced for some years. These annual updates also do not include any further breakdown of data by region or sub-region (e.g. county).

The latest Statistical release[5] has however updated various data including the recycling rate of Waste from Households which includes new 2020 data; biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) sent to landfill also with new 2020 data; packaging waste data now includes revised 2020 and 2021 (provisional) data; and recovery rate from construction and demolition – new 2019 and 2020 England data; and new commercial and industrial (C&I) waste 2020 England data. This was however published outside of the AMR period.

A total of 2,274,556 tonnes total waste were received in Leicestershire in 2021 according to the EA's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI). As explained, this is a proxy for waste arisings and includes all the main streams, these being Inert (CDEW); Commercial and Industrial; Municipal (LACW, which includes household) and Hazardous.

Inert Waste (also known as CDEW)

Inert waste is waste which is unreactive (physically, biologically, or chemically). This means that when inert waste is disposed of it either takes an extremely long time to decompose or doesn't decompose at all. Examples of this would be concrete or sand. It is also sometimes called Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) due to its origin.

845,776 tonnes of inert waste were received in 2021 (WDI) in Leicestershire.

Part of the evidence base for the Minerals and Waste Local Plan was a Waste Needs Assessment, which identifies a need for the provision of further inert landfill capacity during the Plan period to 2031. As well as the use of extant capacity, further sites are allocated by the LMWLP. These sites are identified at Brooksby; Husbands Bosworth; and Ibstock. The table below shows the inert waste by broad management type in 2021.

[5] UK Statistics on Waste updated 11 May 2022

Table 7: Inert Waste by management type in period

Inert Received	Landfilled	Transfer	Treatment
2021	391,751	154,848	299,177

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2021

As a single stream, landfilling still represents the main management method for inert waste in Leicestershire in the period. Transfer and treatment do make up more received waste, which means that waste continues to be moved away from landfill in line with the Waste Hierarchy. It must be remembered too that frequently CDEW is recycled on the site where it arises using mobile plant and therefore never enters the waste stream or passes through a registered site. Therefore, these figures may be unrepresentative of true arisings.

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is waste which is harmful to the environment or human health such as solvents, batteries, or pesticides. It is produced in all three major waste streams (LACW, C&I and CDEW) but it is possible to separate it out in order to manage it correctly and EA data allows us to account for its tonnage.

The LMWLP identifies that a further 2,000 tonnes per annum of capacity are required over the Plan period to 2031 in order to move towards self-sufficiency.

A total of 20,940 tonnes of hazardous waste were received in Leicestershire in 2021 according to the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI).

Of these, 42% were transferred; 20% of received hazardous waste was landfilled and 36% was treated. 2% of this hazardous waste received was sent to material recycling facilities (MRS).

Table 8: Hazardous waste received by management method in period

Haz Received	Landfill	MRS	Processing	Storage	Transfer	Treatment	Total
2021	4,171	416	1	147	8,720	7,485	20,940

Table 9: Hazardous waste received in period by management method (HWI figures)

Waste Fate	Tonnes
Incineration with energy recovery	66
Incineration without energy recovery	394
Landfill	2,102
Other Fate	0
Recovery	12,229
Rejected	87
Transfer (D)	2,962
Transfer (R)	12,127
Treatment	6,319
Grand Total	36,286

The table above is taken from the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWI) and shows that a grand total of 36,286 tonnes of hazardous waste arose in Leicestershire in the period. It should be noted that there is a degree of double counting and that this figure is therefore different from the WDI figure. This table is useful however in order to see the different management methods for hazardous waste in Leicestershire and shows that by far the most common management methods are transfer and recovery. It shows the waste sent for transfer to recovery 'Transfer (R)'. Prior to 2010, this category was known 'Recycling/Re-use'. Transfer (D) is transfer to disposal.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

Commercial and industrial waste is any waste which is created from commercial or industrial activity. As discussed below, the Environment Agency's data combines Household waste data with Commercial and Industrial waste data and therefore this is reported together. This is referred to as 'HIC' (Household, Industrial and Commercial) on Waste Data Interrogator (WDI).

Amount of municipal/household waste arising, and managed by management type

Municipal or household waste (also known as Local Authority Collected Waste - LACW) consists of household waste collected by the council, together with any other wastes delivered to Recycling and Household Waste Sites (RHWSs), waste collected from commercial or industrial premises and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials and litter.

Table 10: HIC waste received by management method in period

HIC Received	Landfilled	MRS	Processing	Transfer	Treatment	Total
2021	317,731	1,410	6	372,633	716,059	1,407,840

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2021

Table 11: Amount of Municipal Waste received (estimated from HIC) by management method in period

HIC 'Municipal' Received	Landfilled	MRS	Processing	Transfer	Treatment	Grand Total*
2021	109,245	1,410	3	295,073	167,415	573,147

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2021

Because of the way in which the Environment Agency's WDI reports, Household, Industrial and Commercial waste is combined. A total of 1,407,840 tonnes of Household/Commercial and Industrial Waste were received in 2021 (WDI). It is however possible to estimate municipal waste from WDI by looking at the EWC Chapter '20 – Municipal Wastes' split. An estimated 573,147 tonnes total Municipal waste were received in 2021, according to WDI. This can be further split down by selecting only Leicestershire County Council origin.

Current indications suggest that the Government will publish WasteDataFlow information in late March. Therefore, in order to allow for the publication of this AMR document, this data is not included and estimates of LACW are based upon the Environment Agency's WDI figures as explained.

Current data and estimates suggest that around 300,000 tonnes per annum of LACW are collected in Leicestershire. In the absence of the WasteDataFlow figures, it is only possible to use the below figures for estimated Municipal waste from WDI 2021. These estimates are slightly higher than this average. As before with hazardous waste data, notwithstanding double counting these data are useful to show estimated tonnages by management method.

LCC Municipal as proxy for LACW

Table 12: 'Chapter 20' LCC waste received by management method in period

LACW* Received	Composted	Recycled	CA Site	Transfer/Treatment	Landfill	MRS	Grand Total
2021	44,293 (AD an additional 26,933) **Total: 71,226**	37,937	64,095	99,813 (Non Haz Transfer) 1,507 (Physical Treatment not included in above) 898 (Inert transfer/treatment not included in above) 48,597 (Haz transfer not included above) 46,497 (Non Haz transfer/treatment not included above) **Total: 197,762**	63,110	1,410	397,155

Source: Estimated from WDI 2021 Data *Based on EWC Chapter 20 Municipal Wastes estimate, with origin as Leicestershire County Council only

The adopted LMWLP has based its Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste capacity forecasts on the delivery of the Newhurst Energy from Waste facility by 2020/21. Whilst in commissioning, this has not been delivered in the anticipated timescales. It is anticipated that it will be operational by April 2023. A variation of condition application (2021/NMA/0210/LCC) for minor design amendments at the site was approved during the period.

The LMWLP indicates that the target of recycling (and composting) 58% of LACW by 2017 in line with the current LMWMS was used. It explains that C&I and LACW are assumed to be managed at the same facilities due to the similarities in the streams' management. For C&I waste the intent is to increase recycling to 54% by 2030/1.

Without the WasteDataFlow information, it is difficult to calculate recycling rates. As can be seen above, the rate of landfilling was an estimated 15% of the total for Leicestershire's own wastes. The tables above similarly show that for HIC the landfill rate is 22.5% of the total in 2021. It is not easy to estimate the percentage of C&I recycling or Municipal waste recycling because of the way in which HIC is combined in reporting on WDI.

The Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) identified that by 2020/21 a site of 55,000tpa is required and by 2031 one of 25,000tpa is required for the recovery of LACW and commercial and industrial waste.

Waste Movements

In 2021, 2,274,556 tonnes of waste were received in Leicestershire, of which 1,618,601 tonnes were from Leicestershire itself and 655,954 tonnes were imported from elsewhere. The majority of this was again from the East Midlands (408,990 tonnes). Significant proportions were from the East of England (51,996) and the West Midlands (121,351 tonnes). Smaller but not insignificant amounts also came from the Southwest (21,076 tonnes) and South East (13,293 tonnes) and Yorkshire and Humber (10,349).

Leicestershire exported 767,550 tonnes of waste during 2021. The majority of this exported tonnage was for transfer and treatment, followed by landfill. This shows that more sustainable methods of waste management are being preferred. The majority (404,918 tonnes) went to elsewhere in the East Midlands, showing regional self-sufficiency. Significant quantities also went to the West Midlands (211,665 tonnes); Yorkshire and Humber (53,508 tonnes) and outside the UK (46,804 tonnes).

In 2021, 2,274,556 tonnes of waste were received in Leicestershire. 767,550 tonnes were exported out of Leicestershire. This shows Leicestershire to be mostly self-sufficient, as exported waste has reduced on the previous year.

The majority of this exported tonnage was yet again for transfer and treatment. This shows that despite the pressures and changes in habits of the pandemic, more sustainable choices were continuing to be made. The majority of this transfer and treatment tonnage again went to elsewhere in the East Midlands (377,042 tonnes). Significant proportions again went to the West Midlands (163,595 tonnes); Yorkshire and Humber (53,508 tonnes); and outside the UK (46,804 tonnes).

The majority of imports into Leicestershire were for treatment and transfer. The Southeast continues to use Leicestershire landfill capacity, however, according to Waste Data Interrogator. This is something which we will continue to monitor.

The period monitored shows that the policies of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan are allowing sustainable waste management development to come forward where capacity is required, and this continues to mean that Leicestershire is demonstrating a certain self-sufficiency in waste management.

6.3. Site Closures

There were no site closures in the period. Whilst there have previously been some operational issues with sites in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic (as reported in the previous AMR), these issues have been improving since the previous AMR period.

6.4. Current Waste Management Capacity

Key data which informs the monitoring process include the current capacity of waste sites within Leicestershire County Council's area and this is reported in Appendix 1. The tables in this appendix are based on the tables in the most recent Waste Needs Assessments (December 2015 and April 2017). These showed the capacity based upon either planning permission information or EA returns. Where it is based upon EA returns, this represents the maximum tonnage classified as the specified stream (e.g. HIC) handled by the site between 2006 and 2014 reported in the EA Waste Data Interrogator. In line with the approach in the AMR last year, the data has been updated from Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2021 and where a higher tonnage was taken this has been noted in the table. Otherwise, as previously, higher tonnages taken in 2019 and 2020 are also noted. The Waste Needs Assessment provided a 'snapshot' in time, and this is considered a reasonable approach. Given the nature of 2019 and 2020 (the pandemic started in 2020), it is considered that these are key years as whilst it is acknowledged that there are years between 2015 and 2019, it is less likely that peak capacity would have been used in 2020. Therefore, it is a reasonable approach to consider 2020, both as the first full year of the previous AMR and as an 'anomaly' year, as non-typical of arisings and trends.

These data have been informed by the 'Active Sites' lists from EA Waste Data Interrogator for 2021, as well as internal information such as monitoring lists and planning applications.

7. Development Management: Policies and Indicators

7.1. Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment

Sustainable Development

In line with Policy DM1, it is our intention for all minerals and waste developments to represent sustainable development and make a positive contribution to reducing the effects of climate change.

In order to further aid in the achievement of sustainable development and the protection of the local environment and communities, the County Council monitors Policies DM2; DM9; DM10 and DM11.

During the monitoring period, a number of proposals were determined against these policies, and these are detailed in Appendix 3. Performance of these policies is shown in table 13 below.

Due to its sheer size, Croft Quarry perhaps deserves special mention for using a large proportion of rail transportation for the importation of waste. This is in line with Policy DM9.

Table 13: Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment Indicators

Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment			
Policy DM1: Sustainable Development **Policy DM2:** Local Environment and Community Protection **Policy DM9:** Transportation by Road **Policy DM10:** Public Rights of Way **Policy DM11:** Cumulative Impact			
Monitored Topic	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Performance**
DM1	Percentage of new mineral extraction areas and waste management capacity granted which makes a positive contribution to reducing climate change effects	100%	✓

DM2, DM9, DM10, DM11	Percentage of new mineral extraction areas and waste management capacity granted in accordance with the relevant policy.	100%	
DM9	Number of new mineral extraction areas or waste management capacity operating with alternative means of transportation than road.	To improve from the situation in 2015.	
DM10	Length and type of new public rights of way created.	To improve current levels by a net increase in the length of dedicated public footpaths and bridleways.	

Table 14: Historic and Natural Environment Indicators

Historic and Natural Environment			
Policy DM3: Strategic Green Infrastructure **Policy DM4:** Green Wedges **Policy DM5:** Landscape Impact **Policy DM6:** Soils **Policy DM7:** Sites of Biodiversity/Geodiversity Interest **Policy DM8:** Historic Environment **Policy DM12:** Restoration, Aftercare and After-use			
Monitored Topic	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Performance**
DM3	Percentage of new mineral extraction areas or waste management capacity granted in the areas listed in policy	100%	

	DM3 with the measures set out in the policy as being required.		
DM4, DM5, DM6, DM7, DM8	Percentage of new mineral extraction areas or waste management capacity granted in accordance with the relevant policy.	100%	
DM12	Number of sites where enforcement action taken against unsatisfactory restoration.	Zero	
	Percentage of permissions with restoration proposals with a minimum of 5 years aftercare.	100%	
	Size and type of new habitats created	All temporary permissions to provide one priority habitat of the local BAP and, where applicably located, one of the priority habitats listed in policy DM12.	

7.2. Historic and Natural Environment

Restoration, Aftercare and After-use

In line with DM12, there were no enforcement cases in the period relating to enforcement action being taken against unsatisfactory restoration. Whist a complaint was received in relation to this matter, it was established on further investigation that it related to adjacent land to Albion landfill and was therefore not a Leicestershire County Council matter.

The percentage of permissions with restoration proposals with a minimum of 5 years aftercare were in line with the policy. Relevant permissions granted in the period therefore met the target.

8. Resource Management

Table 15: Resource Management Indicators

Resource Management			
Policy M11: Safeguarding of Mineral Resources **Policy M12:** Safeguarding of Existing Mineral Sites and Associated Minerals Infrastructure **Policy W9:** Safeguarding Waste Management Facilities			
Monitored Topic	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Performance**
M11, M12	Percentage of planning applications granted within Mineral Safeguarding Areas which do not needlessly sterilise mineral resources or existing mineral infrastructure.	100%	
W9	Percentage of planning applications granted in proximity to waste management facilities which do not affect amenity or prejudice the current and future operation of the facility	100%	
W9	Percentage of non-waste planning applications granted on existing waste management facilities in accordance with Policy W9.	Zero	

8.1. Minerals Safeguarding

In line with policies M11 and M12, we must safeguard important mineral resources and existing infrastructure and sites from sterilisation by other development. Minerals can only be worked where they are found, and it is important to avoid sterilisation of

minerals by sensitive non-minerals development in the vicinity or by surface extraction effectively being prevented by other non-mineral development which unnecessarily sterilises resources.

Whilst the Shawell Tile Works refusal (2021/VOCM/0062/LCC) also considered M12 as part of the policy assessment, it was not instrumental in the final decision. In particular this proposal was refused on policy M13.

8.2. Waste Safeguarding

In line with policy W9 it is important to safeguard existing waste development from other development which may prejudice the county's waste strategy. Waste development sites are also especially vulnerable to re-development for other 'higher value' uses.

During the monitoring period, the County Council commented on over 130 proposals from the District and Borough councils in relation to minerals and waste safeguarding. These predominantly related to minerals safeguarding.

The redevelopment of the Kibworth RHWS was considered against Policy W9 due to the redevelopment partially encroaching on land used for the former composting site. W9 was considered only partially relevant as the development is not for a non-waste use. It was considered consistent with Policy W9 as the former composting site is not in use and therefore not currently contributing to waste management capacity in Leicestershire.

It is considered that the safeguarding policies of the LMWLP continue to work as intended. Whilst it is difficult to say what level of performance there has been due to this being a matter for the District and Borough Councils in many cases, it can be seen that in the monitoring period Leicestershire County Council responded to at least 130 safeguarding consultations. This shows that safeguarding continues to be taken seriously.

Availability of data however means that it is not possible to say how much influence the policy has had on outcomes, or numbers of applications.

9. Strategic Outcomes Monitoring

9.1. Sufficient provision of minerals

To make sufficient provision of minerals in the county of Leicestershire to meet national and local requirements.

As discussed in relation to the minerals policies above, landbanks continue to be low for sand and gravel in Leicestershire. Permissions continue to be granted where the proposals are in line with policies in the LMWLP. Only limited proposals have come forward in the period and only limited allocations were put forward in the LMWLP. This is something which is continually monitored through the Local Aggregate Assessment as well as the AMR.

Despite a limited number of proposals, the LMWLP has continued to deliver sustainable minerals development in the monitored period. It is recognised that development proposals may still be affected somewhat due to the pandemic and current global uncertainties.

Whilst the planning system cannot control sales of minerals, landbanks are an indicator that can be used to determine the levels of provision needed for future minerals demand.

9.2. Sufficient provision of waste facilities

To make sufficient provision of waste facilities in the county of Leicestershire with capacity equal to the waste generated within the county of Leicestershire.

The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) and NPPG are clear that whilst there is not an expectation to provide solely for all the waste produced in a waste planning authority area, this should be the aim. The proximity principle also does not necessarily mean that the closest facility must be used to the exclusion of all other considerations. NPPG explains that there will sometimes be other considerations such as economies of scale and viability for small amounts of specialist streams for example.

The LMWLP is continuing to provide the opportunity for appropriately scaled and located facilities to come forward. In the period, 300,000 tonnes per annum of CDEW recycling capacity have been provided and 18,000 tonnes per annum of Anaerobic Digestion capacity. The restoration of Croft Quarry will result in 14 million m^3 of inert void capacity. Whilst Leicestershire continues to be a net exporter of waste, this is only some of the story as figures show that the county mostly deals with its own waste as figures show most waste produced in the area is dealt with in the area. This is in line with the NPPW and WFD in terms of the proximity principle and also self-sufficiency.

9.3. Provide mineral sites and waste management facilities in the most sustainable locations

To provide mineral sites and waste management facilities in the most sustainable locations so that movement other than by road is maximised, untreated waste transportation is minimised, the development of previously developed land is encouraged and the needs of local communities and industry are met.

The County Council's aim is for all minerals and waste development in Leicestershire to be sustainable development, in line with the NPPF and NPPW.

In this regard, it is considered that all the proposals permitted within the period constitute sustainable development, in line with the policies of the LMWLP.

Previously developed land has been developed for waste proposals in the period, and refusals made on the basis of location, including defence at appeal; and locations are considered to be sustainable. It is more difficult to monitor effects on maximising movement other than by road and limiting transportation of untreated waste. Croft Quarry restoration does aim for over 90% of the restoration material to be imported by rail.

9.4. Co-ordination and work with relevant organisations

To co-ordinate and work with all relevant organisations, in particular Leicester City Council and Leicestershire Local Authorities, to ensure that the Local Plan addresses planning issues that cross administrative boundaries.

As part of the duty to co-operate, Leicestershire County Council participates in various groups and forums and has engaged during the monitoring period where relevant issues were identified. The County Council continues to work with Leicester City Council and the Leicestershire local authorities, as well as all relevant bodies, in the identification of strategic issues and the need to address them. These forums have been outlined above and include but are not limited to work on the Strategic Growth Plan with the Districts and Borough councils; cross-boundary work through the AWP and RTAB and work with Leicestershire local authorities on their local plans.

9.5. Reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of value from waste

To attain the maximum possible reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of value from waste within the county of Leicestershire and thereby minimising the disposal of waste.

In line with the Waste Hierarchy, the LMWLP prioritises a move away from landfill and increases in recycling and recovery. Waste permissions granted in the period show that whilst inert landfill has been granted permission, transfer and treatment continues to be the preferred method coming forward.

The Leicestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out the vision for sustainable waste management and resource use. Waste should first be prevented from arising, be reused, recycled or composted. Any residual waste that has not been reused, recycled or composted should be treated before disposal so that further value can be recovered and so that the impact of final disposal is minimised. As mentioned above, a new Resources and Waste Strategy for the county to 2050 is currently in preparation. This will take into account the Government's changes to waste and resources approaches and will be considered in the Review of the LMWLP.

We will continue to work with the Waste Partnership to maximise reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of value from waste arising within Leicestershire.

9.6. Safeguarding mineral resources, sites and infrastructure

To safeguard mineral resources, mineral sites and associated infrastructure, and waste management facilities from inappropriate development.

The MSAs and MCAs (identified in maps S1/2015 to S7/2015) within the LMWLP are designed to ensure that minerals are not sterilised by non-mineral development. Within the monitoring period, the County Council objected to very few proposals on the grounds of safeguarding issues. It is not possible to comment on performance against this target however, as data is not easily available on District decisions contrary to safeguarding advice.

9.7. Reducing impact upon climate change

To reduce the impact of minerals and waste developments upon climate change.

This remains a difficult indicator to monitor, as all development could affect climate change. The aim is to ensure that impact is reduced through the permitting of sustainable minerals and waste development through the implementation of Development Management (DM) policies.

It is demonstrated above that the DM policies have been used to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development and therefore endeavour to reduce climate change impact in line with national policy and guidance.

Any changes to the NPPF and NPPW and the wider planning system and environmental legislation as a whole will be taken into account in the review of the LMWLP. This will include the implications of the Environment Act and biodiversity net gain and changes to waste legislation.

9.8. Protecting people and local communities and environment

To protect people and local communities, and the natural, built and historic environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from unacceptable effects of minerals and waste developments.

The implementation of the DM policies of the LMWLP aims to protect the environment and people from unacceptable effects, in line with WFD, NPPF and NPPW and the Habitat Regulations 2017 (as amended). It is considered that this is being achieved.

9.9. Restoration of land

To ensure that land with a temporary use is subsequently restored, managed and maintained to an after-use of high quality at the earliest opportunity which respects the local area's character, provides a net gain in biodiversity and allows greater public access whilst affording opportunities for recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of development where possible.

The implementation of the restoration policies of the LMWLP aims to achieve the objective of this strategic outcome. In line with the NPPF and NPPG, all temporary permissions should be restored at the earliest opportunity.

9.10. Complement and support wider strategies

To complement and support wider strategies including the Leicester and Leicestershire Economic Growth Plan, green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.

There have been various permissions granted in the period which support wider strategies such as the National Forest. For example, Bardon Hill Quarry (2019/CM/0293/LCC) makes mention of the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust using the agricultural hard standing on the site. The Trust have a Farming Tenancy Agreement on Bardon Estate and assist with aftercare. The proposed amendments to the Former Minorca Surface Mine would allow an optional restoration scheme to come forward on a parcel of land to the west of the Gilwiskaw Brook, which would allow for the creation of a new National Forest woodland site.

10. Monitoring outcomes

Policy monitoring highlighted two indicators in which there was no movement towards the target – Planning permissions granted for allocated mineral sites and allocated inert waste disposal sites granted planning permission. A number of minerals proposals were determined during the monitoring period, and these are detailed in Appendix 3.

Two indicators have been identified in which the target had not been met and performance moved away from the target: the production of primary land won aggregates; and minimum landbank for aggregate minerals. These are for overall performance, as the indicators are combined for crushed rock and sand & gravel. Inert waste disposal allocations have missed the target, as some sites are to be permitted by 2021 and there has been no movement in the period. The number of strategic and non-strategic sites developed by type within Broad Locations, main urban areas and within or adjacent to existing waste sites has moved towards the target slightly. Thirteen indicators have met the target. Two indicators had no data; these were public rights of way created during the period, and habitats created during the period. These continue to be difficult to monitor.

As detailed in the Minerals section above, the landbank for crushed rock is very healthy, however the landbank for sand & gravel remains substantially below the 7-year target. As previously discussed, we have not received sufficient applications in the period to make a significant contribution to this matter and the LMWLP only received limited proposals for allocations.

There are applications which have been submitted, determined, or have engaged in pre-application discussions outside of the monitoring period which will help the County move towards achieving the 7-year landbank in the future.

Waste indicators show that the waste policies are working effectively, as approvals have been in line with policies, especially W1; W4; and W5.

Whilst the minimum recycling, composting and recovery targets are not quite at required levels, they are moving towards the target with further capacity permitted.

11. Conclusion

11.1. Effectiveness of current policy

As evidenced above, the LMWLP is continuing to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development within the county, as intended.

The monitoring period has seen the delivery of additional capacity for waste management (more than in the period of the last AMR) as well as the delivery of additional production capacity for mineral requirements. This was in inert recycling and anaerobic digestion, as well as inert landfill. It is acknowledged that the landbank for sand & gravel is below the Government's recommended seven years and that the delivered mineral permissions in the period have made a contribution, albeit still reduced.

11.2. Recommendations for amendments/review

Review of the LMWLP took take place during 2022, as detailed above. Outside the period of this AMR. The performance of its policies will be continually monitored to ensure the effective delivery of strategic outcomes.

As the need for an update of the LMWLP will depend on many variables, these will all be taken into account when review is carried out. This will include issues such as the emerging Resources and Waste Strategy 2022-2050 which will replace the current LMWMS for waste, Government changes to the planning system and the continued delivery of crushed rock sites when limited proposals are coming forward and only limited sites were proposed during the development of the LMWLP.

Appendix 1: Waste Management Capacity in Leicestershire

Table 16*: Operational Capacity of Local Authority Collected Waste Composting, Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations*

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Composting Operations				
Beech Tree Farm, Sproxton	Land Network	5701.24	EA Returns	No
Cosby Spinneys Farm, Cosby	D H Pepper	4325	EA Returns	No
Crowthorne Farm, Scalford	K & S M Sellars	5000	Estimate	No
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Caton Recycling	2831.87	EA Returns	No
Kibworth (is this aka Enderby leachate treatment? If so, was 96044 this year)	SUEZ	15805.84	EA Returns	No
Lount	SUEZ	30481.1	EA Returns	Yes, until 01/09/2020 (pp 2014/0040/07)
Manor Farm, Aston Flamville	J & F Powner	18994.22	EA Returns	No
Soars Lodge Farm, Foston	D Clark	16257.02	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**98,442.94**		
RHWS and Transfer Operations				
Barwell RHWS	Leicestershire county council	8193.75	EA Returns	No
Bottesford RHWS	Leicestershire county council	1671.75	EA Returns	No
Coalville RHWS	Leicestershire county council	9356.65	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Coalville Transfer Station	North West Leicestershire Council	10,365 (pp for 35,000tpa through 2014/0844/07)	EA Returns	No
Hinckley Transfer Station	Hinckley & Bosworth Council	2722.205	EA Returns	No
Kibworth RHWS	Leicestershire county council	3991.4	EA Returns	No
Loughborough RHWS	Leicestershire county council	46818	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
Melton Transfer Station	Melton Council	6745.11	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel RHWS	Leicestershire county council	8215.56	EA Returns	No
Oadby RHWS	Leicestershire county council	8556.57	EA Returns	No
Oadby Transfer Station	Oadby & Wigston Council	4366.999	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	11,101	EA Returns	No
Whetstone RHWS and Transfer	Leicestershire county council	62801.62	EA Returns	No
Total Capacity		**306,499.834**		
Recovery Operations				
Cotesbach MBT (Shawell Quarry)	New Earth Solutions	50009.5	EA Returns	Yes, until 31st December 2044

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
				(2008/0789/03 and 2006/1565/03)
Wanlip AD	Biffa	52214.71	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**102,224.21**		

Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as household, industrial & commercial (HIC) the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 (from the most recent Leicestershire Waste Needs Assessment) unless more was taken in 2019 or 2020 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 17*: Operational Capacity of C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Waste Composting, Disposal (not landfill), Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations*

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
Composting Operations				
County Hall, Glenfield	Leicestershire county council	12	Internal Information	No
Loughborough University, Loughborough	Imago Services	35	MHW Magazine	No
Twycross Zoo, Little Orton	Twycross Zoo	850	Hotrot Website	No
	Total Capacity	**897**		
Disposal Operations				
Stubble Hill Farm, Sibson Lane, Shenton	Kings Hill Cremations	182.5	2004/0121/04	No
	Total Capacity	**182.5**		
Recovery Operations				
Greens Lodge Farm, Huncote	A C Shropshire	51289.2	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**51289.2**		
Recycling Operations				

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
Barrows Lane, Glenfield, Blaby District	Glenfield Autospares	250	EA Returns	No
Bishop Meadow Road, Loughborough	East Midlands Metals	Unknown		No
Bottleacre Lane, Loughborough	R & Z Transport	451.78	EA Returns	No
Brook Street, Sileby	E W Middletons	238	EA Returns	No
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	Toon and daughters	1865.72	EA Returns	No
Bruntingthorpe Airfield, Bruntingthorpe	C. Walton	2000	2013/1582/03	No
Cossington Road, Sileby	Complete Wasters	Unknown		No
East Midlands Airport, North-West Leicestershire	EMA	724.998	EA Returns	No
Enderby Road, Whetstone	ENVA	30,421	EA Returns	No
Gilmorton Lodge Farm, R S Properties (Leics) Ltd	BASH Skips	1424.68	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Smith, Enderby	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	48,497	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Unit A, Enderby	1st Choice Skips	26,557	EA Returns	No
Harrison Close Car Breakers, South Wigston	Mr Roe	6075	EA Returns	No
Harrison Close LSPS, Wigston Magna	LSPS	2345.22	EA Returns	No
Hill Top Farm, Melton Mowbray	Charles Brown & Son	5000	2010/0002/06	No
Ingleberry Road, Shepshed	A E Burgess	36004	Estimate from EA Returns (TBD Morris Site)	No
Jacknell Road, Hinckley	Labwaste Ltd	656	EA Returns	No
Knights Close, Thurmaston	Watling Waste Services	366	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
Knossington Road, Somerby	G C Stevens	1629.03	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
Marquis Court, Moira	1st Class Hygiene	200 (189 in 2019)	2013/1023/07 (EA Returns)	No
Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth	J M Clarke	None – Access only in Leics, site is in Northants	N/A	No
Seine Lane, Enderby	Dave Lount Cars	126	EA Returns	No
Sketchley Meadows, Hinckley	B & R Metals	Unknown		No
Leicester Transfer And Treatment, Ravenstone Ind Est, Snibston Drive, Coalville	Biffa G S Environmental Ltd	22708	EA Returns	No
South Ind Est, Ellistown	Direct Car Spares	372.55	EA Returns	No
Station Road, Market Bosworth	Flying Spares	80	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
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia	42178.3	EA Returns	No
Walker Road, Bardon	Air Products	Unknown		No
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston, LE7 1PD	Mr Winterton	18,731	EA Returns	No
Warren Parks Way, Enderby	Casepak	145,000	Operator	No
Watling Street, LE10 3ED	Greenway Environmental	6944.69	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
Watling Street – Veolia	Veolia	39,486	EA Returns	No
Watling Street, Red Lion Farm (Smockington)	Williams Recycling	40824.2	EA Returns	No
Weldon Road, Loughborough	J & A Young	82410.3	EA Returns	No
Wolds Farm, Ragdale	Hull & Sons	10000	2007/1043/06	No
Wymeswold Airfield Acorn	Acorn Recycling	14000	2011/0112/02	No
Wymeswold Airfield (former De-Pack)	Biffa (formerly De-Pack)	2034.46	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**613,410.878**		
Reuse Operations				
Half Croft, Syston	Intercare	12.98	EA Returns	No
Northfield House Farm	Mr Hopkins	2000	Operator	No
	Total Capacity	**2,012.98**		
Transfer Operations				
High Street, Syston, LE7 1GQ	Biffa	96026.7 (also includes LACW)	EA Returns	No
Unit 20, Pinfold Road, Thurmaston	Citron Hygiene	866.445	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**96,893.145**		

* Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as household, industrial & commercial (HIC) the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 (from the most recent Leicestershire Waste Needs Assessment) unless more was taken in 2019 or 2020 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 18*: Capacity of 'Dormant' C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Operations*

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission

Recycling Operations				
Manor Farm, Aston Flamville	Mrs Powner	15,060	EA Returns	No
Total Capacity		**15,060**		

* Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as household, industrial & commercial (HIC) the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 (from the most recent Leicestershire Waste Needs Assessment) unless more was taken in 2019 or 2020 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 19*: Capacity of Permitted C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations*

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recovery Operations				
Newhurst EFW, Shepshed	Biffa	350000	2014/1440/02	No
Sutton Lodge Farm, Frolesworth Road, Sapcote (Harborough District)	Mr Lovatt	35000	2009/1488/03	No
	Total Capacity	**385,000**		
Recycling Operations				
Unit 8, British Waterways Yard, London Road, Cavendish Bridge	Potters Mini Skips Limited	75000	2015/1159/07	No
Coventry Road, Narborough	Glenfield Waste	75000	2011/0321/01	No
	Total Throughput	**150,000**		

Table 20*: Operational Capacity of Non Inert, Non Hazardous Landfill Operations*

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
Landfill Operations				
Shawell Quarry / Cotesbach Quarry and Landfill site	Tarmac	353,156	EA Returns	Yes until 31 December 2044 (pp 2006/1565/03)
	Total Throughput	**353,156**		

* Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as household, industrial & commercial (HIC) the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 (from the most recent Leicestershire Waste Needs Assessment) unless more was taken in 2019 or 2020 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 21: Operational Capacity of C&D (inert) Landfill Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permssion
Landfill Operations				
Brooksby Quarry	Tarmac	200,000	2014/0190/06 and 2014/0191/06	Yes, until 31st December 2026 (pp 2014/0191/06)
Ellistown Quarry	Mick George	193,033	EA Returns	Yes, until 21st February 2042 (pp. 2014/0590/07)
Husbands Bosworth Quarry	Tarmac	185,612	EA Returns	Yes until 31st December 2024 (pp 2015/0786/03)
Lockington Quarry	Tarmac	306,055	EA Returns	Yes until 2nd December 2025 (pp 2007/1361/07)
Shawell Quarry/ Cotesbach Quarry and Landfill site	Tarmac	114220.98	EA Returns	Yes until 31st December 2044 (pp 2006/1565/03)
	Total Throughput	**1,383,251.89**		

^ Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as inert the site has handled between 2006 and 2020 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 22: Operational Capacity of C&D (inert) Waste Recycling, Reuse and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permssion
Recycling Operations				
Bardon Quarry	Aggregate Industries	180000	2014/0840/07	Yes, until 31st December 2051 (pp. 2014/0840/07)
Cliffe Hill Quarry, LE67 1FA	MQP	250000	2012/0305/04	Yes, until 31st December 2032 (pp. 2012/0305/04 and 2007/1059/04)
Ellistown Concrete, LE67 1ET	FP McCanns	Unknown		Yes, until 21st February 2042 (pp. 1999/0306/07)
Ellistown Quarry, LE67 1EZ	Mick George	25000	2014/0590/07	Yes, until 21st February 2042 (pp. 2014/0590/07)
Enderby Road, Whetstone	ENVA	39714	EA Returns	No
Gilmorton Lodge Farm, Lutterworth	BASH Skips	447.08	EA Returns	No
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Caton Recycling	5132.3	EA Returns	No
Granite Close, Ellingworth	Planters	8829.6	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Smith, Enderby	Mr Smith	27610	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Unit A, Enderby	1st Choice Skips	7049	EA Returns	No
Granite Close West, Enderby, LE19 4AE	Bakers Waste	26537.84	EA Returns	No
Granite Way, Mountsorrel, LE12 7TZ	NH Skips	53155	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permssion
Groby Quarry, LE6 0EA	MQP	50000	2010/0250/04	Yes, until 31st December 2038 (pp 1995/1807/02 and 1995/0552/04)
Harrison Close, LSPS, Wigston Magna, LE18 4ZL	LSPS	567.67	EA Returns	No
Huncote Quarry, Blaby District	Acresford Sand & Gravel	5000	2010/0405/01	Yes, until 31st December 2020 (pp. 2011/0756/01)
Ingleberry Road, Shepshed	A E Burgess	19650	Estimate from EA Returns (TBD Morris Site)	No
Lockington Quarry	Tarmac	40000	2014/0072/07	Yes, until 23rd February 2026 (pp. 2014/0072/07 and 2007/1361/07)
Lynden Lea, Hinckley	Taylors Skip Hire	22188	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel Quarry	Lafarge	50000	Operator	No
Orston Lane, Bottesford, NG13 0AU	Midland Skip Hire	31,742	EA Returns	No
Shawell Quarry	Lafarge	40000	1999/0476/03	Yes, until 31st December 2044 (pp. 1999/0476/03)
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston	Mr Winterton	14292	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permssion
Wood Road, Ellistown	J P & P Bailey	10628	2012/0478/04	No
The Old Piggery	Mole Groundworks	636	EA	No
	Total Throughput	**907,542.49**		
Reuse Operations				
Woodhill Farm, Old Dalby	RJ & JL Fenton	25000	2015/0643/06	No
	Total Throughput	**25,000**		
Transfer Operations				
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	Tom Toon & Daughters	3485.349	EA Returns	No
Mill Top Farm, Melton Mowbray	Mr and Mrs Lambert	1466	EA Returns	No
Snibston Drive, Coalville	Biffa	2410.17	EA Returns	No
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia	1344	EA Returns	No
	Total Throughput	**8,705.52**		

^Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as inert the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 (from the most recent Leicestershire Waste Needs Assessment) unless more was taken in 2019 or 2020 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 23: Capacity of Permitted C&D (inert) Waste Recycling Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
Recycling Operations				
Cloud Hill Quarry	Breedon Aggregates	30000	2015/0042/07	Yes, until 31st December 2026 (pp. 2015/0042/07, 2005/0508/07 and 2009/0940/07)
Croft Quarry	Aggregate Industries	200000	2016/0990/01	Yes, until 31st December 2029 (pp. 2016/0990/01)
	Total Capacity	**230,000**		

Table 24: Operational Capacity of Hazardous Waste Landfill, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
Landfill Operations				
Shawell Quarry	Tarmac	11837.39	EA Returns	Yes until 31st December 2044 (pp 2006/1565/03)
	Total Capacity	**11,837.39**		
Recycling Operations				
6 & 7 Wilson Road, Wigston, LE18 4TP	Rentokil	403	EA Returns	No
A E Thompson & Son, 91-100 Harrison Close, Wigston	Thompson, A E	0.21	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	367.29	EA Returns	No
Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	940	EA Returns	No
Barrie Mills Motor Salvage	Mills, Barrie	45	EA Returns	No
Barwell RHWS	Leicestershire county council	146.72	EA Returns	No
Bottesford RHWS	Leicestershire county council	23.987	EA Returns	No
Bruntingthorpe Airfield	C. Walton	32	EA Returns	No
Bruntingthorpe Proving Ground	G J D Services	486	EA Returns	No
Coalville RHWS	Leicestershire county council	175.86	EA Returns	No
Dave Lount Cars, Enderby	Mr D Lount, Mr G D Lount & Mrs C Lount	112	EA Returns	No
De-pack Ltd, Burton-On-The-Wolds	De-pack Ltd	2293.817	EA Returns	No
Direct Car Spares Ltd, Coalville	Direct Car Spares Ltd	334.98	EA Returns	No
E W Middletons	Peter & Jane Middleton	584.3	EA Returns	No
Enderby Metals, Enderby	John & Dean Anthony Rainbow	103.165	EA Returns	No
Flying Spares Ltd, Market Bosworth	Flying Spares Ltd	150	EA Returns	No
G C Stevens & Son, Somerby	Mark John Stevens & Gordon Charles Stevens	683.12	EA Returns	No
Glenfield Motor Spares Ltd, Loughborough	Glenfield Motor Spares Ltd	3468.9	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
J M Car Breakers, Glen Parva	J M Car Breakers Ltd	259.9	EA Returns	No
Kibworth RHWS	Leicestershire county council	75.131	EA Returns	No
Loughborough RHWS	Leicestershire county council	104.783	EA Returns	No
Lount RHWS	Leicestershire county council	81.389	EA Returns	No
Lutterworth RHWS	Leicestershire county council	60.88	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough	Edelchemie (U K) Ltd	213.51	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough RHWS	Leicestershire county council	91.344	EA Returns	No
Marquis Court, Moira	1st Class Hygiene	31.884	EA Returns	No
Melton RHWS	Leicestershire county council	104.09	EA Returns	No
Mill Top Farm, Melton Spinney, Road, Melton Mowbray	Mr Harry Lambert & Mrs Jennifer Lambert	8	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel RHWS	Leicestershire county council	259.71	EA Returns	No
National Refrigerants Ltd Hinckley	National Refrigerants Ltd	140.89	EA Returns	No
Oadby RHWS	Leicestershire county council	128.79	EA Returns	No
R & Z Transport Ltd, Loughborough	R & Z Transport Ltd	674.5	EA Returns	No
Shepshed RHWS	Leicestershire county council	86.051	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
Silverdell U K Ltd, Manners Road, LE2 8ET	Silverdell U K Ltd	199.32	EA Returns	No
Somerby RHWS	Leicestershire county council	12.444	EA Returns	No
The B M Shop	My B M Shop Ltd	78	EA Returns	No
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston	Mr Winterton	47.46	EA Returns	No
ENVA	ENVA	933.12	EA Returns	No
Whetstone RHWS	Leicestershire county council	284.84	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**13,881.385**		
Transfer Operations				
Ark Environmental Services, Thurmaston, LE4 8EW	Ark Environmental Services Ltd	377.633	EA Returns	No
Cannon Hygiene, Thurmaston, Leicester	Cannon Hygiene Ltd	145.17	EA Returns	No
Coalville Waste Transfer Station	North West Leicestershire District Council	937.61	EA Returns	No
Fisher Scientific U K Limited, Loughborough	Fisher Scientific U K Limited	174.57	EA Returns	No
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Augean Treatment Ltd	5803	EA Returns	No
Labwaste, Hinckley	Labwaste	2033.8	EA Returns	No
Leicester Site, Meridian Business Park, Thorpe Astley	O C S Group U K Limited	198.22	EA Returns	No
Stowlin Ltd, Radnor Rd, Wigston Magna	Stowlin Ltd	10.86	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**8,296.163**		

Appendix 2: Remaining Landfill Capacity in Leicestershire

Table 25*: Remaining Capacity in Leicestershire Landfills at end of 2021*

Facility Name	Facility Address	EA Area	Former Planning Region	Former Planning Sub Region	Local Authority	Site Type	Remaining Capacity end 2020 (cubic metres)
Huncote Quarry	Huncote Quarry, Forest Road, Huncote, LE9 3LE	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Blaby	L05 - Inert Landfill	0
Husbands Bosworth Landfill Site	Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth LE17 6JH	Lincs and Northants	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Harborough	L05 - Inert Landfill	21,019
Lockington Quarry Landfill Site	Lockington Quarry, Warren Lane, Lockington DE74 2RG	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L05 - Inert Landfill	60,215
Slip Inn Quarry	Slip Inn Quarry, Leicester Road, Lutterworth LE17 4LT	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Harborough	L05 - Inert Landfill	0
Woolfox Quarry	Wood Lane, Greetham, Rutland	Lincs and Northants	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Rutland	L05 - Inert Landfill	350,000
Ellistown Quarry Inert Landfill	Ellistown Quarry Inert Landfill, Ellistown Terrace Road, Ellistown, LE67 1ET	Staffs Warks and West Mids	East Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L05 - Inert Landfill	289,074
Brooksby Quarry	Brooksby Quarry, Melton Road, Brooksby, Melton Mowbray, LE14 2LJ	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Melton	L05 - Inert Landfill	168,164

Facility Name	Facility Address	EA Area	Former Planning Region	Former Planning Sub Region	Local Authority	Site Type	Remaining Capacity end 2020 (cubic metres)
Barrow Hill Quarry	Barrow Hill Quarry, Mill Lane, Earl Shilton, LE9 7AW	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Hinckley and Bosworth	L05 - Inert Landfill	52,000
Leicester Quarry Inert Landfill	Ibstock Plc, Leicester Road, Ibstock, LE67 6HS,	Staffs Warks and West Mids	West Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L05 - Inert Landfill	12,000,000
New Albion Landfill Site	Occupation Road, Spring Cottage, Albert Village, Swadlincote DE11 8HA	Staffs Warks and West Mids	East Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L04 - Non Hazardous	0
Cotesbach Landfill	Cotesbach Landfill, Gibbet Lane, Shawell, Lutterworth LE17 6AA	Staffs Warks and West Mids	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Harborough	L02 - Non Hazardous Landfill with SNRHW cell	9,395,154
Grange Top Quarry Landfill	Ketton Works, Stamford PE9 3SX	Lincs and Northants	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Rutland	L06 - Hazardous Restricted Landfill	7,550
Bradgate Landfill Site	Leicester Road, Field Head, LE67 9RH	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Hinckley and Bosworth	L04 - Non Hazardous	0
Welby Tip	Holwell Works, Welby Road, Asfordby Hill LE14 3RE	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Melton	L04 - Non Hazardous	12,670

Source: Environment Agency data (2021)

Appendix 3: Applications determined in the monitoring period

Table 26: Applications determined in the monitoring period

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2021/VOCMRMi/0056/LCC	Part Plot 6, Interlink Way South, Bardon Industrial Estate, Bardon Hill, Leicestershire, LE67 1PG	S73 Planning Application to vary the site layout previously approved under Condition 2 of planning permission ref. 2020/1191/07	Granted. In line with DM3, DM5 and DM7.
2021/VOCMRMa/0094/LCC	Part Plot 6, Interlink Way South, Bardon Industrial Estate, Bardon Hill, Leicestershire, LE67 1PG	S73 Planning Application to vary the site layout previously approved under Condition 2 of planning permission ref. 2020/1191/07	Granted. In line with DM1; DM2; DM3, DM5 and DM7.
2021/VOCM/0183/LCC	Greens Lodge Farm,Forest Road, Huncote, LE9 3LE	Variation of condition to allow all waste throughput to be imported from off-site	Granted. In line with W4; W5; W6; no conflict with DM2 and complies with DM9.
2021/VOCM/0177/LCC	Cloud Hill Quarry, Stocking Lane, Derby, Breedon on the Hill, DE73 8AN	Variation of conditions 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 & 27 of planning permission 2012/0157/07 allowing for an increase in asphalt production on site from 300,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) to 450,000 tpa and allow for 24/7 working apart from bank holidays	Granted in accordance with: M13; DM1; DM2; DM7; DM9; DM11; DM12
2021/VOCM/0096/LCC	Husbands Bosworth Quarry, Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth, LE17 6JH	Variation of condition 3 of planning permission 2010/0798/03 in order to allow restoration works to be completed by 31 October 2022	Granted. In accordance with Policies DM1, DM2, DM5, DM6, DM10 and DM12.

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2021/VOCM/0062/LCC	Shawell Tile Works, Gibbet Lane, Shawell. LE17 6AB	The variation of conditions of planning permission reference 2017/1380/03 (2017/CM/0237/LCC) to allow the Tile Works to continue the manufacture of roof tiles (and associated operations, activities and uses) and import sand via the highway, for a period of up two years (but not beyond 31 December 2030), following cessation of operations at the processing plant of the adjacent Cotesbach-Shawell Quarry processing plant	Refused. Contrary to DM1; DM2; DM5; DM9; DM11; DM12 and M13
2021/VOCM/0051/LCC	Mountsorrel Quarry, Loughborough Road, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire. LE12 8GE	Section 73 Application to Vary Conditions 5 And 35 Of Planning Permission 2020/1655/02 To Allow Vehicle Maintenance And Storage Facilities Within The Approved Broad Hill Lorry Park	Granted. Accords with DM1; DM2; DM5; DM11.
2021/VOCM/0046/LCC	Mountsorrel Quarry, Loughborough Road, Mountsorrel, LE12 8GE	Variation of Condition 5 and 20 of Planning Permission 2020/1655/02 to facilitate revisions to the approved layout and position of the primary crusher	Granted in accordance with DM1; DM2; DM5; DM11
2021/ VOCM/0007/LCC	Bardon Hill Quarry, Aggregate Industries UK Limited, Bardon Road, Coalville, LE67 1TL	Amend condition 3a of permission ref:2019/2176/07 to extend the duration of use of widened carriageway by a year due to delay in quarry construction period by a year	Granted. In accordance with DM5; DM8; DM12

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2021/ VOCM/0005/LCC	Bardon Hill Quarry, Aggregate Industries Uk Limited, Bardon Road, Coalville, LE67 1TL	Variation of condition 2, 4 and 9 of planning permission 2017/0263/07 to amend the restoration of the temporary concrete batching plant to the rear of Kellam's Farm Bardon Hill Quarry, Leicestershire landscaping, and associated infrastructure and engineering works	Granted. In accordance with DM5; DM8; DM12. Not strictly in accordance with all aspects of DM12 but technical reasoning sufficient justification
2021/Reg3Ma/0078/LCC	Kibworth Recycling & Household Site, Harborough Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, LE8 0EX	Redevelopment of the existing recycling and household waste site (RHWS) comprising of an RHWS, external bulking bay area and canopied area, ancillary office and welfare accommodation, staff parking, weighbridge, access, hard and soft landscaping, associated infrastructure and engineering works	Granted. In line with DM5; DM9. No conflict with W9. In line with W1 as loss of facility limited to construction period. DM1; DM2; DM11.
2021/CM/0168/LCC	Ibstock Sewage Treatment Works, Hinckley Road (A447), Ibstock, LE67 6JA	Installation of 1 No. Motor Control Centre (MCC) Kiosk at Ibstock Sewage Treatment Works	Granted. Compliant with W4; W5; DM1; DM2; DM5
2021/0149/LCC	Market Bosworth Sewage Treatment Works, Congerstone Lane, Carlton, Hinckley and Bosworth, CV13 0BU	Installation of 1 No. Sodium Hydroxide Dosing Kiosk	Granted in accordance with DM1; DM2; DM5; DM7; DM8; DM9; DM11

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2021/CM/0145/LCC	Worthington STW	Installation of 1 No. Motor Control Centre Kiosk (MCC) and 1 No. Tertiary Solids Removal Kiosk	Granted. In accordance with M11 and M12.
2021/CM/0144/LCC	Burton on the Wolds STW	Installation of 1 No. Motor Control Centre (MCC) Kiosk	Granted. In accordance with DM5; DM11.
2021/CM/0112/LCC	Husbands Bosworth Quarry	Continued use of aggregate bagging plant facility	Refused. Contrary to DM1; DM5; DM9 and M13.
2021/CM/0108/LCC	Bakers Waste, Workshop, Granite Close, Enderby, LE19 4AE	Proposed extension to the existing waste transfer and recycling operations, including the construction of 2no. steel portal frame recycling buildings and partial demolition of the existing brick built haulage depot building	Granted. Accords with: W4; W5: DM1; DM2; DM5; DM9; DM11. Supports aims of W7.
2020/VOCM/0172/LCC	Former Minorca Surface Mine, Bosworth Road, Measham	Application to vary conditions of planning permission Ref. 2019/2456/07 to enable alterations to restoration scheme	Granted. Accords with: DM1; DM2; DM3; DM5; DM6; DM7; DM8; DM10; DM11; DM12
2020/VOCM/0145/LCC	Bardon Hill Quarry, Aggregate Industries UK Limited, Bardon Road, Coalville, LE67 1TL	Application for the Recycling and Importation, Processing, Storage and Sale of Inert Materials to Supplement Primary Aggregate at Bardon Hill Quarry	Granted. In line with: M11; M12; W4; W5: W8; DM1; DM2: DM5; DM7; DM8; DM9; DM11; DM12

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2020/CM/0044/LCC	Plot B, Old Dalby Business Park, Station Road, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, LE14 3NJ	Proposed inert-waste recycling facility with associated works, alongside existing operations	Refused. No conflict with W5; conflict with W4; not broad location or major growth area; contrary to DM2; proximity to extant new housing. Noise especially unacceptable. Insufficient mitigation for noise and dust.
2019/CM/0293/LCC	Pinnacle House, Breedon Quarry, Main Street, Breedon On The Hill. DE73 8AP	Demolition of existing 1.5 storey office, construction of new 2 storey office, external works to provide new car parking and renovation and restoration works to existing building	Granted in accordance with: DM1; DM2; DM5; DM8; DM10
2019/CM/0125/LCC	Croft Quarry, Coventry Road, Croft, LE9 3GP	Proposed lateral extension to the mineral extraction area within Croft Quarry, retention of access and ancillary development and reclamation via the importation of restoration material	Granted in accordance with: M4; M13; W1; W3; W5; W8; DM1; DM2; DM3; DM5; DM6; DM7; DM8; DM9; DM10; DM11; DM12
2019/CM/0112/LCC	Greenfeeds Ltd, Church Farm, Normanton, NG13 0EP	Use of land for the storage of plant and machinery, trailers and skips associated with and ancillary to the authorised use of the wider site for the manufacture of saleable animal feed product comprising the receipt of discarded packaged and bulked	Granted. Accords with W4; W5; DM1; DM2; DM5; DM11. Whilst it does not fully accord with W5, broadly acceptable as adjacent to waste management use.

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
		foodstuffs and liquids originally intended for human consumption and their subsequent storage, processing and onward distribution (off-site), together with ancillary storage of materials (including waste packaging), plant and equipment, vehicle parking and office use)	