Leicestershire County Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2022-2023




Incorporating data from 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023

June 2024

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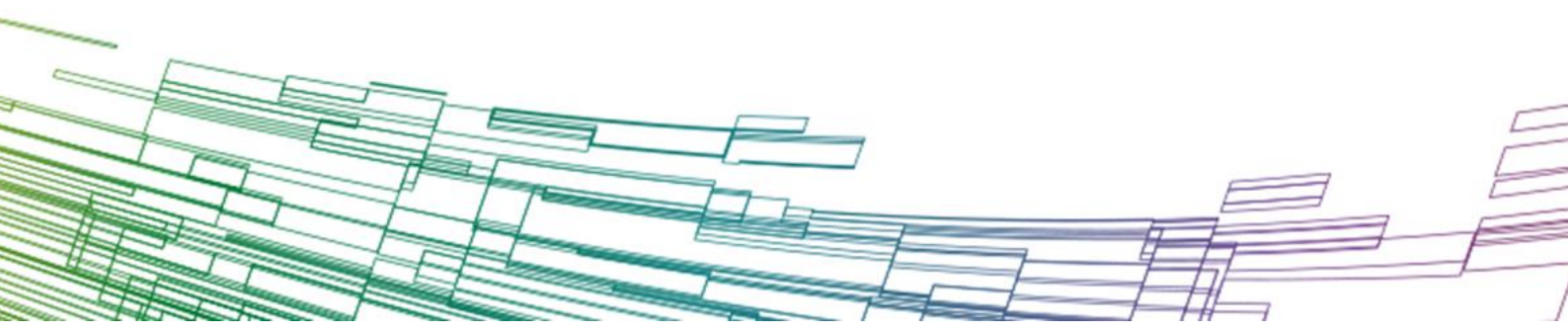

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List of Abbreviations

AMR	Authority Monitoring Report
AWP	Aggregates Working Party
BNG……..	Biodiversity Net Gain
CDEW	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
DM	Development Management
EfW	Energy from Waste
EiP	Examination in Public
EMRTAB	East Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Body
HIC	Household, Industrial and Commercial Waste
HWDI	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 third report since the adoption of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan covering the period April 1st 2022 to 31st March 2023. This allows for the constant review of policies to make sure that their evidence, assumptions, and targets are still relevant. Monitoring also allows for the identification of any unintended consequences of the implementation of the adopted Plan policies.

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. That 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.

The LMWLP was subject to a review during 2022 and the results were reported to Leicestershire County Council's Cabinet on the 16th December 2022. The Review concluded that the LMWLP is up to date and does not require updating at this time. The LMWLP is performing well, including at appeal, and its implementation is delivering sustainable minerals and waste development in Leicestershire as intended.

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

The Government has set out the intention to change the planning system and to bring in a lighter touch monitoring process. This would include a more detailed AMR in the run up to preparation of a new Local Plan (i.e. in the period 4 years from adoption, which is the period of this AMR). Whilst the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB) has received Royal Assent (26th October 2023, outside the monitoring period) and has become an act (law) becoming LURA, there still remains a great deal of work to do to set out secondary legislation and therefore these proposed changes are yet to become requirements. There is also no further detail on how much more detailed the AMR would have to be, or the form of AMRs. This AMR therefore has been prepared under the current system requirements and remains detailed in order to allow further analysis.

1.3. Key Findings

In this period, monitoring highlighted two indicators where there was movement away from the target set (sales of primary land-won aggregates and landbanks), four indicators where there was movement towards the target (including allocated minerals sites, allocated inert sites, quantity of waste and waste capacity) and sixteen indicators where the target was met. Two had no data (public rights of way created and habitats created which remain difficult to monitor). This is an improvement on previously, where there were two with no movement. The conclusion is that, in the main, the adopted policies are performing satisfactorily.

The Strategic Objectives continue to perform well in the period, 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. Whilst there was a downturn in applications for all development types and less applications were determined than previously, capacity was still increased for both mineral and waste development.

During the current monitoring period planning permission was granted for 70,800 tonnes per annum of treatment (i.e. recycling, composting, recovery, and transfer) capacity and around 1,300,000 tonnes of inert disposal capacity[1]. Within the period, a further 3 waste applications were determined which did not result in further capacity.

Permission for the extraction of 900,000 tonnes of sand and gravel at Husbands Bosworth (2021/0041/LCC) was granted in this monitoring period. The sand and gravel landbank for Leicestershire remains below the NPPF's recommended seven years, at 2 years at the end of 2022. It is not considered that the policy environment is a barrier to developments for sand and gravel coming forward.

A total of 3.3Mt of sand and gravel at Lockington and 1.01Mt at One Ash Quarry awaited a decision within the period. As One Ash was not an allocation in the LMWLP, this again shows that the policy environment is supportive of applications for sand and gravel coming forwards, and these proposals continued to move through the planning process in the monitoring period.

[1] It is worth noting that the Husbands Bosworth application is not in itself a waste application. The restoration of Husbands Bosworth will create significant inert void space capacity, however and the site is also acceptable as a waste site in Policy W8 and under site allocation SA3.

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 County Council has two routes through which planning applications can be determined: by officers under delegated powers, or by the Development Control and Regulatory Board (DCRB) which is made up of elected Members. The County Council identifies which types of applications may be determined by officers within its Constitution. Generally, it is the most sensitive and complex cases which are considered by DCRB.

In addition to making decisions about planning applications, the County Council also monitors developments that it has granted planning permission; 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 2022 to 31st March 2023.

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 this 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 concluded during the period of this AMR. Having started in March 2022 after evidence gathering in late 2021.

While this is ahead of the statutory requirement to review by 2024, there are a number of reasons why an early review is appropriate. These include Government changes including to environmental legislation; the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (LURB, now LURA); and a variety of local factors such as the delivery of the Newhurst EfW and low sand and gravel reserves.

The Newhurst facility was completed in April 2023, and therefore was not delivered within the expected timescales. The current LMWLP commits to a review of the plan where the 2020/21 deadline is not met.

The LMWLP was examined against the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012. The NPPF has been updated in July 2018, February 2019 and July 2021. A Government consultation on further changes to the NPPF was carried out during the period of this AMR. Outside of the period of this AMR, NPPF was updated on 5 September 2023 and 19 December 2023. It sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Further changes such

as national Development Management Policies (NDMP) are expected in due course as changes brought about through the LURA. Changes have also been made outside of the period of this AMR to the accompanying National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG, 19 December 2023). A further update outside the monitoring period was made to NPPF to text in paragraph 14(b) around Neighbourhood Planning on the 20th December 2023. The Government also published its response to the planning reform consultation in December 2023, and – importantly for Leicestershire – a Freeports delivery Roadmap. A Written Ministerial Statement, also in December 2023, has set out further changes and consultations.

The results of the Review of the LMWLP were reported to Cabinet on 17 November 2022. The Review assessed whether the LMWLP policies, vision and objectives remain effective and up to date. It concludes that the LMWLP is performing well, including at appeal, and its implementation is delivering sustainable minerals and waste development in Leicestershire as intended.

2.3. 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 Act (LURA) 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 2023 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 Resource Technical Advisory Body (EMRTAB) and the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party (EMAWP).

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 and Development Management Forum. The Strategic Plan 2022-26 will require the continued collaboration with district councils 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.

Representatives from LCC have met with representatives of Nottinghamshire County Council in the period to discuss areas of mutual concern and matters of strategic or cross boundary importance in the period. This is in relation to the development of the new joint Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan. Outside of the period, a Statement of Common Ground has been prepared covering matters agreed.

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

Authority/Organisation	**Consultation**	**Date**	**Response?**
Buckinghamshire	Publication of the Statement of Consultation for the Local Plan for Buckinghamshire Attitudes Survey	21/07/2022	No
Cheshire West & Chester	Local Aggregate Assessment 2022	11/11/2022	No
City of Leicester	Reg 19 Submission Draft	02/12/2022	Yes
City of Leicester	Reg 19 Submission Draft	19/01/2023	Yes
Derbyshire	Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan	28/02/2023	Yes
Derbyshire	Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan	Sent April 2022	Yes
Derbyshire	Further engagement by e-mail on SOCG	28/02/2023	Yes

Authority/Organisation	Consultation	Date	Response?
East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove	Submission of the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan Revised Policies – Regulation 22 Notification of Submission and availability of submitted documentation	20/05/2022	No
Hampshire	Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Partial Update - Draft Plan Consultation 8 November 2022 to 31 January 2023		No
Hertfordshire County Council	Minerals and Waste Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	29/07/2022	Yes
Hertfordshire County Council	Aggregate Movements between Leicestershire and Hertfordshire	20/01/2023	Yes
Hertfordshire County Council	Strategic Waste Movements between Leicestershire and Hertfordshire	07/02/2023	Yes
Herts	Waste Movements	17/03/2023	Yes
Herts	Waste Movements	21/03/2022. Response sent 8 April 2022	Yes
Herts	Hertfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Draft Plan Consultation – 22 July 2022 to 30 September 2022	21/07/2022	No
Joint Lancs LAA	Joint Lancashire LAA	26/07/2022	Yes

Authority/Organisation	Consultation	Date	Response?
Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Issues and options for updating the plan	24/06/2022	No
Lincolnshire	LAA	25/07/2022	Yes
Lincolnshire	Minerals and Waste Local plan, Issues and Options and call for Sites	28/06/2022	No
National Infrastructure Planning	Application by Augean South Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for the East Northants Resource Management Facility Western Extension	05/05/2022	Yes
National Infrastructure Planning	Application by Augean South Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for the East Northants Resource Management Facility Western Extension – Notice of Decision by Secretary of State	25/01/2023	No
North Lincs	SOCG	16/10/2022	Yes
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham	Waste Movements	24/01/2023	Yes
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham	Waste Movements and other issues for new joint Waste Local Plan	09/03/2023	Yes
Rutland	Issues & Options	05/09/2022	Yes
Oxfordshire	Waste Movements	23/03/2023	Yes
Warwickshire	Warwickshire Minerals Plan (2018-2032) -	15/12/2022	No

Authority/Organisation	Consultation	Date	Response?
	Notification of Post Adoption Statement		
Worcestershire County Council	Minerals Local Plan: Receipt of Inspectors' Report	18/05/2022	No

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

The County Council 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. The Planning Team also regularly engage with consultations to the County Council from the Districts and the Government, feeding in responses from a minerals and waste perspective.

3. The county at a glance

Leicestershire is at the heart of England and 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.

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 results have been published[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 Census results also show 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 Leicestershire 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.

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

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

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.

As the only inland freeport the East Midlands Freeport incorporates the East Midlands Airport and Industrial Cluster (EMAGIC) to allow a strategic location with strong existing road and rail freight infrastructure connecting them to all other parts of the country, including seaport-based freeports. The aim is to drive local, regional and international trade, boosting skills and opportunities and the economy and regeneration.

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, 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 31st December 2023[3], 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

[3] (RIGS data 6th February 2024)

geological and/or ecological interest; 78 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (comprising 59 biodiversity, 12 geological, 7 mixed [*the 59 biodiversity sites includes 1 site which is straddling the county boundary with Rutland – Eyebrook Resevoir]*), 77 Locally Important Geological Sites - 53 RIGS (Confirmed) and 14 RIGS (Candidate); 18 Local Nature Reserves; 2145 Locally Designated Wildlife Sites (LWS) – Candidate and Notified Local Wildlife Sites only (*includes 4 sites that are cross boundary with Leicester City*).

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 a 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.

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[4]. A steady and adequate supply should be maintained for both local and nationally important mineral resources in line with national policy and guidance.

[4] As at publication of LMWLP in 2019.

Table 2: Mineral Produced in Leicestershire

Mineral	**Quantity (tonnes per annum)**
Aggregate Minerals	
Crushed Rock (Igneous Rock and Limestone)	11,420,000* (2022)
Sand & Gravel	260,000* (2022)
Other Construction Minerals	
Clay (for bricks, pipes and tiles)	770,000 ^ (2014)
Fireclay	67,000 ^ (2011)
Gypsum	800,000 # (2022)
Energy Minerals	
Oil	149 < (2021)

* Leicestershire County Council Local Aggregate Assessment 2023 (2022 data); ^ Business Monitor PA1007; # Publicly available planning data from recent applications; ~ 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 resort, 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 transfers 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 consultation on changes to the National Planning

Policy Framework (NPPF) and publication of a new NPPF (outside the monitoring period), the Government's Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 as a review of the 25 Year Environment Plan and more local changes such as the recently signed Leicestershire Climate and Nature Pact and the 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.

Although the Covid-19 pandemic is behind us, the cost-of-living crisis and Russo-Ukraine war have combined to create difficult conditions. These have affected us all to some degree. The effects of these global events have been seen in the local economy. Global uncertainty has resulted in supply chain issues and price rises, affecting businesses and consumers alike.

Industry updates show that there has been a slowdown in construction output which appears to reflect the gradual pass-through of acute energy and materials cost inflation across all levels of the supply chain and weakness in sectors linked to households. A loss of momentum in mineral products sales volumes since June 2022 and rising uncertainty over construction demand in the second half of 2022 and into 2023 have prompted a significant reassessment of the trajectory of mineral product sales over the forecast period. Asphalt sales volumes were forecast to be 4% lower in 2022 compared with 2021, 3% lower for ready-mixed concrete, and 7% lower for primary aggregates. Mortar sales were forecast to increase by 5% in 2022 overall, although this reflects growth recorded in the first half of 2022, with volumes over the second half of the year expected to remain flat. A further, smaller decline is also forecast for 2023 across all markets, in line with the wider expected slowdown in construction activity.

These changes will have also affected waste generation and composition (as more people continue to work from home and less are in town, village and city centres and consumption has slowed), 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 third AMR since the adoption of the Plan, this AMR is reporting the full year 2022-23 and as such this data may still be affected by the current global uncertainty. It is considered however that it is likely to have been less affected by the pandemic than previous years.

The Leicestershire Resources and Waste Strategy (LRWS) 2022-2050[5] 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 these changes will take, but these obviously have the potential to result in the need for changes to the way in which management of waste is undertaken including types of provision. It is therefore important for us to monitor these changes. A key change will be separate food collection, for example.

Another key challenge for the future is reducing residual waste. If the national 65% recycling rate is to be met the amount of residual waste (all general mixed 'rubbish') managed by Councils will need to fall from around 260kg per person to around 160kg per person by 2035. Furthermore, the management of residual waste in Leicestershire is also set to change with a pledge to reduce the amount of waste landfilled from current levels (of around 30%) down to 5% by 2025. This is substantially ahead of the new national target of 10% landfilled waste by 2035.

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 complete and Leicestershire County Council took handover from the contractor in April 2022. The facility is now operational.

Leicestershire County Council also secured planning permission to redevelop the existing recycling and household waste site located on Harborough Road (A6) near Kibworth. The facility re-opened in March 2023.

[5] Adopted April 2023

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 0.26mt in 2022, which were a 64% decrease on sales observed in 2021. 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 (1.10 Mtpa). The most recent 10-year rolling period (2013 – 2022) being 0.56 Mtpa.

Crushed rock sales were 11.42mt in 2022 which is a 7% decrease on sales in 2021. These were also still lower than the 3-year and 10-year sales averages. Sales for 2022 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). The most recent 10-year rolling period sales average (2013 – 2022) is 12.99mt and the most recent three-year rolling period (2020 – 2022) is 11.47 Mtpa.

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 2022, Leicestershire had a sand & gravel landbank of 2 years (2.23mt), which is below the seven-year requirement of the NPPF. Crushed rock was around 23 years (304mt).

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 and global uncertainty.

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 2019-21 AMR monitoring period and granted during the monitoring period for this AMR[6]. An application was received during the monitoring period for the previous AMR for extraction and processing of sand and gravel at One Ash Quarry (2021/EIA/0158/LCC), however this is an unallocated site. This application is still awaiting a decision.

Whilst the target has been missed, there is evidence of movement towards the target, as further applications have been granted and 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, 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; and conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons.

[6] 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 Policy 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.	2022 sales of 0.26mt for S&G which is up on 2020 but also below 1.12mt target in LMWLP or 1.10mt in LAA. Crushed rock sales of 11.42mt which is up on 2020 and below identified requirement (12.99mt). 
M1, M4	Landbanks for sand & gravel and crushed rock.	7 years for sand & gravel, and 10 years for crushed rock based on past 10 years average sales.	For 2022, S&G 2 years (2.23 mt), below 7- year requirement. Crushed rock around 23 years (304mt) 

Monitored	Indicator	Target	Performance
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.	Husbands Bosworth was determined in the period in line with M2 and Donington Island in line with M6 
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 

Husbands Bosworth was determined in the period in line with Policy M2 (Supply of Sand and Gravel Aggregate from Existing Sites), and Donington Island was determined in line with Policy M6 (Fireclay).

No permissions were determined in accordance with 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. A decision on the appeal relating to Shawell Tile Works was received just outside the monitoring period on 9th May 2023. Whilst the appeal was allowed, this does not undermine the Plan as the decision merely gives different weight to the considerations.

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%.	✓

The Barrow Works (2022/CM/0117/LCC); Bardon Quarry (2022/VOCM/0021/LCC) and Husbands Bosworth (2021/0041/LCC) permissions all used Policy M13 in the decision. The Shawell Tile Works appeal also included Policy M13 in the decision. No other planning applications were determined in the period relating to policies M14, M15, M16, 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[7].

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, two waste developments were permitted generating 70,800 tonnes per annum of inert recycling capacity and non-hazardous transfer and bulking capacity respectively. Whilst other developments were permitted in the period, these did not lead to further capacity. Husbands Bosworth Quarry (2021/CM/0041/LCC), whilst primarily a minerals development, also created significant inert landfill capacity of some 1.3 million tonnes for imported inert, construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste during the period. This is in line with its allocation in the LMWLP under Policy W8 and SA3.

Table 5: New Waste Permissions in the monitoring period

Application Reference/Proposal	**Location**	**Waste Type/Site Type**	**Tonnage**
2022/VOCM/0040/LCC	Lount OWC	Green waste	Extension of life, so existing, no increase
2022/VOCM/0021/LCC	Bardon Quarry	Inert waste recycling	Seek to increase imported reclaimed bituminous product from

[7] The LMWMS targets were still the targets for the current monitoring period, as the Resources and Waste Strategy was adopted just outside the monitoring period for this AMR in April 2023.

Application Reference/Proposal	Location	Waste Type/Site Type	Tonnage
			180,000tpa to 250,000tpa
2022/VOCM/0003/LCC	Citron Hygiene, Rawdon Business Park, 3 Marquis Drive, Moira, Leicestershire DE12 6EJ	Non-Haz (EWC 18) bulking and transfer	Increase by 800tpa from 200 to 1,000tpa
2022/CM/0038/LCC	Croxton Kerrial STW	STW	N/A
2022/CM/0008/LCC	Barlestone STW	STW	N/A
2021/CM/0041/LCC	Husbands Bosworth Quarry, Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth. LE17 6JH	Extraction of sand and gravel. Importation of inert material and topsoil for restoration of the site, installation of concrete batching plant, placement of mineral washing plant and continued use of bagging plant.	1.3 million tonnes of inert fill (CDEW/soils)

No permissions were determined in line with W2 in the monitoring 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.	70,800 tones permitted[8] 
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	100% (excluding permissions granted as exceptions to Policy W4).	

[8] Does not include the tonnage of inert landfill (1.3 million tonnes) created by the restoration of Husbands Bosworth mineral permission.

Monitored Topic	Indicator	Target	
	adjacent to existing waste sites.		
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.	

Whilst the Citron permission (2022/VOCM/0003/LCC) was not in the Broad Locations for Strategic Waste Facilities, in or close to main urban areas, or within major growth areas, it is an existing and established waste transfer station and therefore was assessed in relation to the provisions of policy W5.

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).

A total of 2,395,717 tonnes total waste were received in Leicestershire in 2022 according to 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.

971,168 tonnes of inert waste were received in 2022 (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 2022.

Table 7: Inert Waste by management type in period

Inert Received	Landfilled	Transfer	Treatment
2022	397,246	143,062	430,860

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2022

As a single stream, treatment represents the main management method for inert waste in Leicestershire in the period, although landfill is still a significant amount at just under 400,000 tonnes. Transfer and treatment 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.

Both within and outside of the monitoring period, discussion and agreement has taken place through the regional Aggregate Working Parties and National Waste Technical Advisory Board Chairs on new guidance on recycled aggregate data. This was published outside the monitoring period in January 2024.

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 25,671 tonnes of hazardous waste were received in Leicestershire in 2022 according to the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (HWI).

Of these, 42% were transferred; 13% of received hazardous waste was landfilled and 44% was treated. Just under 1% of this hazardous waste received was sent to material recycling facilities (MRS) and a further just under 1% was sent to storage.

Table 8: Hazardous waste received by management method in period

Haz Received	Landfill	MRS	Processing	Storage	Transfer	Treatment	Total
2022	3,300	200	0	201	10,683	11,288	25,671

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2022

Table 9: Hazardous Waste by management type

Waste Fate	Tonnes
Incineration with energy recovery	**32**
Incineration without energy recovery	**270**
Landfill	**5,545**
Recovery	**11,910**
Rejected	**54**
Transfer (D)	**3,986**
Transfer (R)	**13,014**
Treatment	**7,704**
Grand Total	**42,516**

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2022

The table above is taken from the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWI) and shows that a grand total of 42,516 tonnes of hazardous waste were received 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 to analyse the different management methods for hazardous waste in Leicestershire and shows that by far the most common management methods are transfer and recovery.

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	Storage	Transfer	Treatment	Total
2022	289,895	1,457	5	1,106	379,414	727,000	1,398,877

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2022

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*
2022	97,522	1,457	3	288,006	185,027	572,015

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2022

Because of the way in which the Environment Agency's WDI reports, Household, Industrial and Commercial waste is combined. A total of 1,398,877 tonnes of Household/Commercial and Industrial Waste were received in 2022 (WDI), and management methods can be seen in table 9. It is however possible to estimate municipal waste from WDI by looking at the European Waste Catalogue code (EWC) Chapter '20 – Municipal Wastes' split. Accordingly, an estimated 572,015 tonnes total Municipal waste were received in 2022, according to WDI. This can be further split down by selecting only Leicestershire County Council origin.

Current data and estimates suggest that around 300,000 tonnes per annum of LACW are collected in Leicestershire (2022 was 383,852 tonnes, WDI estimated which is somewhat higher than the actual WasteDataFlow reported figure of 311,155 tonnes). Whilst this allows an estimation by site type, it is always better to use the

WasteDataFlow (WDF) figures. These figures are produced and reported from waste disposal authorities themselves and therefore considered more reliable than estimating from WDI. The below figures are therefore included for comparison.

LCC Municipal as proxy for LACW

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

LACW* Received	Composted	CA Site	Transfer/Treatment	Landfill	MRF	Grand Total
2022	37,961 (AD an additional 33,249) **Total:**	38,605	93,777 (Non Haz Transfer) 1,399 (Physical Treatment not included in above) 780 (Inert transfer/treatment not included in above) 69,068 (Haz transfer not included above) 1 (Haz transfer/treatment not included above) 59,167 (Non Haz transfer/treatment not included above) **Total: 201,449**	46,078	2,353	383,852

Source: Estimated from WDI 2022 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. This facility is now operational and was in commissioning at the time of writing the previous AMR.

The LMWLP indicates that the target of recycling (and composting) 58% of LACW by 2017 in line with the 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.

Unless the WasteDataFlow information is used for LACW, it is very difficult to calculate

Table 13: LCC Local Authority Collected Waste by management method in period from WasteDataFlow

Landfilled	Incineration with EfW	Incineration without EfW	Recycled-Composted	Other	Total	Input to intermediate plants
73,785	106,570	2,739	125,868	5,680	314,642	26,096

Source: WasteDataFlow/LACW Management Statistics 2022/23 (DEFRA)

Government figures indicate that in the East Midlands as a whole, 12% of LACW was landfilled in 2022/23. This is down from 13.5% the previous year and 38.4% a decade ago. In Leicestershire, the figure is 23.5%. The LACW recycling figure for England for 2022-23 is 40.7% and regionally for the East Midlands is 41%. The percentage of recycling-composting for LACW in Leicestershire is 40%. The percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in Leicestershire in 2022-23 is 41.8% (from a total household waste figure of 291,504 tonnes). Government figures show that 85% of East Midlands authorities reported a decrease in the percentage of LACW recycling compared to the previous year.

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 2022, 2,395,717 tonnes of waste were received in Leicestershire, of which 1,357,063 tonnes were from Leicestershire itself and 1,038,654 tonnes were imported from elsewhere. The majority of this was again from the East Midlands (707,144 tonnes). Significant proportions were from the East of England (58,326 tonnes) and the West Midlands (201,315 tonnes). Smaller but not insignificant amounts also came from the South East (22,485 tonnes), Yorkshire and Humber (18,799 tonnes), North West (12,463 tonnes) and Southwest (9,298 tonnes).

Leicestershire exported 801,718 tonnes of waste during 2022. The majority of this exported tonnage was for transfer (589,405 tonnes) and treatment (222,588 tonnes), followed by landfill (59,717). This shows that more sustainable methods of waste management are being preferred. The majority went to the West Midlands (270,823

tonnes); and a significant quantity (164,864 tonnes) went to elsewhere in the East Midlands, showing regional self-sufficiency. Significant quantities also went to Yorkshire and Humber (60,313 tonnes), the East of England (36,827 tonnes) and outside the UK (43,625 tonnes).

In 2022, 2,395,717 tonnes of waste were received in Leicestershire. 801,718 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 imports into Leicestershire were for treatment and transfer. As last year, the South East continues to use Leicestershire landfill capacity. This is mainly inert capacity, although a small amount of non-hazardous waste also forms part of this tonnage. 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

Shepshed Brickworks has been mothballed in February 2023.

Husbands Bosworth Quarry (Mick George Operations) was closed in the 2022-23 period and only commenced extraction of the new permission in July 2023 after the year-end. Husbands Bosworth is recorded as active in the 2022 (published 2023) LAA however, as for part of this period it was active as the LAA goes from January to December 2022.

The tables in the Appendices and data mentioned are checked against the ‘operational sites’ data in WDI and our own site monitoring records.

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) 2022 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 first 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 2022, 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 14 below.

It should be noted that part of the reason for DM9 getting a tick last year was the effect of the Croft permission and its use of rail to import restoration material, as well as all proposals being in line with DM9. This year, whilst no new mineral extraction areas and waste management capacity using alternative means of transport have been granted, the county still has four rail linked quarry sites and all applications were in line with DM9. An application to extend the rail linked Cliffe Hill Quarry was also received within the period and outside the period an application to extend Mountsorrel Quarry was also received. In this context it is therefore considered that the situation is improving since 2015.

Table 14: 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%	✓

Monitored	Indicator	Target	Performance
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 15: 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 DM3 with the measures	100%	

Monitored Topic	Indicator	Target	Performance
	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 Policy DM12, there were no enforcement cases in the period relating to enforcement action being taken against unsatisfactory restoration.

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.

Whilst it remains difficult to monitor the size and type of new habitats created, it is possible to say that Husbands Bosworth has created +31.38% in Habitat Area Units as well as a +142.49% increase in Hedgerow Units according to the applicant's submitted metric. The restoration scheme incorporates a significant area of new high value habitats including woodland and waterbodies which will create numerous opportunities for wildlife including invertebrates, amphibians, birds and mammals.

Equally, it is possible to say that the Donington Island permission will result in a higher standard of restoration in due course, however it is currently not possible to say the form or amount of habitats created. It is the case that the restoration is for recreation rather than ecology, however.

8. Resource Management

Table 16: 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) was considered as part of the previous AMR, this has been the subject of an appeal. The conclusion of the appeal was received just outside the period of this AMR in May 2023. This stated that the appeal was allowed, and planning permission is granted for the extension of the period for the operation of the Shawell Roof Tile Works to 31st December 2030 or two years after the permanent cessation of sand and gravel production at the adjacent Shawell Quarry processing plant, whichever is sooner. It is considered that this case does not undermine the LMWLP policies considered which include safeguarding policies.

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.

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, in the monitoring period Leicestershire County Council responded to 174 safeguarding consultations. This shows that safeguarding continues to be taken seriously.

Of the 174 safeguarding consultation responses sent, 17 of these or 9.77% asked for further information. One of these asked for clarification as it was unclear whether there were any safeguarding issues, and one asked for greater net gain in biodiversity to be secured. Only 15 therefore (8.62%) requested further information based on safeguarding concerns.

Table 17: Mineral and/or Waste Safeguarding Consultations in the Monitoring Period

Location/reference (Response Code)	**Outcome**
North Lodge Farm Thrussington Road Ratcliffe On The Wreake Leicestershire LE7 4SQ P/22/1594/2 (AS)	Mineral Assessment requested
Land South of Markfield Lane, Field Head, Markfield, Leicestershire, LE67 9PQ P/22/1031/2 (OR)	No need for Minerals Assessment as not considered viable due to further development around site. Asked for consideration of whether the proposed development is compatible with the amenity and highway impacts of the quarrying operation to ensure that it complies with policy M12 of the

Location/reference (Response Code)	Outcome
	Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
Land To The South West Of Lutterworth Road Burbage Leicestershire 23/00148/OUT (OR)	Minerals Assessment requested
Hill Farm Willesley Wood Side Ashby De La Zouch Leicestershire 23/00087/PAAM (OR)	Minerals report requested unless exempt
Land East Of Main Street Breedon On The Hill Derby 22/01808/PAAM (OR)	Minerals report requested unless exempt
Barrow Hill Quarry Mill Lane Earl Shilton Leicester Leicestershire LE9 7AW 21/01390/FUL (OR)	Minerals report not required as mineral worked
Land North Of Shenton Lane Market Bosworth Leicestershire 22/00167/OUT (IR)	Minerals Assessment sought
Land At Langar Industrial Estate Langar Lane Harby 22/00592/FUL (IR)	Response stating no immediately obvious safeguarding concerns and to ask why consulted
Land North of Willow Road Barrow Upon Soar Leicestershire LE12 8GD p/22/1254/2 (IR)	Minerals Assessment required
Paynes Lane, Medbourne, Leicestershire 22/02017/FUL (AS)	Minerals Assessment requested
Land South of Markfield Lane Field Head Markfield Leicestershire LE67 9PQ p/22/1031/2 (IR)	Within MSA for granite but reserves not viable. Consideration of compatibility of proposed development with amenity and highway impacts of quarrying operation.
Phase 2 East Midlands Gateway Development Ashby Road Castle Donington 22/00938/EAS (AS)	Minerals Assessment requested
Land East Of Corkscrew Lane Farm Town Coleorton 21/00796/PAAM (AWC)	Minerals Assessment requested

Location/reference (Response Code)	Outcome
ATE Farms Ltd, Moorbarns Lane, Lutterworth, Leicestershire (AWC) 22/00719/FUL	Minerals Assessment requested
Brascote Lane Cadeby 22/00420/FUL (ANC)	Requested that greater net gain be secured
Land off Old Gate Road, Thrussington, Leicestershire P/22/0228/2 (AS)	Mineral Assessment requested
Land off Old Gate Road, Thrussington, Leicestershire P/22/1539/2 (AS)	Mineral Assessment requested

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 yearly AMRs and will also be a consideration in any future review of the LMWLP.

The LMWLP has continued to deliver sustainable minerals development in the monitored period, increasing capacity for minerals production for local and national needs, despite lower numbers of applications. Global uncertainties continue to affect markets and consumer confidence.

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, 70,800 tonnes per annum of treatment capacity have been permitted. This consisted of 70,000 tonnes of inert recycling capacity and 800 tonnes of non-hazardous bulking/transfer. A further 1.3 million tonnes of inert landfill capacity has also been created by the permitted restoration of the Husbands Bosworth minerals permission. Whilst Leicestershire continues to export significant quantities of waste, this is only some of the story as figures show that the county mostly deals with its own waste. 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.

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

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.

Whilst there has been some tension with locational policies in the period, locations are considered to be acceptable. This has been weighed in the planning balance. These permissions had little alternative sites (Lount OWC) or policy conflicts were explained and allowed (Citron). It remains challenging to monitor effects on maximising movement other than by road and limiting transportation of untreated waste.

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.

During the AMR period, Leicestershire County Council has engaged with other authorities including through meetings and informal discussions and exchange of e-mails and letters in order to understand strategic issues in relation to the formulation of 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 (as part of the restoration of a mineral permission), transfer and treatment continue to be the preferred methods coming forward.

As set out in the Review of the LMWLP, the Plan is considered up to date at present and is helping to deliver the circular economy, which demonstrates the forward thinking of the plan as the circular economy has gained prominence after the development of the LMWLP[9]. The LMWLP continues to be flexible enough to deliver sustainable waste development to help meet recycling targets, driving waste up the waste hierarchy by preferring reuse, recycling and composting.

As can be seen from the WDI and WDF data above at section 6.2, Leicestershire continues to send most waste to recycling, composting and reuse.

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 asked for further information on the grounds of safeguarding issues in only a few cases. It is not possible to say performance on this target however, as data is not easily available on District decisions contrary to safeguarding advice.

During the period, the permission at the Donington Island clay stocking site – 2022/VOCM/0070/LCC (2022/0940/07) – has secured the safeguarding of fireclay, a national resource for the production of bricks, pipes and tiles. Fireclays from the Donington Island site supply about half of the national fireclay supply.

[9] Whilst the circular economy has been around as a concept for some time, the first European Circular Economy Package was developed in 2015 and its action plan was only completed by 2019. The latest measures adopted were in May 2023 when the European Commission revised the circular economy monitoring framework and September/October 2023 when there was adoption of several initiatives on microplastics. The UK's Circular Economy Package policy statement was published in 2020.

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 have been taken into account in the Review of the LMWLP. This has also included – as much as possible at the time of writing – 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 and carried out to high environmental standards.

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 in the Donington Island Clay stocking Site permission. This permission will help to deliver the 20-year strategic framework and master plan for the creation of the Heart of the National Forest Park which proposes that the Donington clay stocking site be remediated for a range of recreational uses including visitor accommodation and land and water-based leisure facilities.

10. Monitoring outcomes

Policy monitoring highlighted that 16 indicators met the target. 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 moved towards the target, as some sites are to be permitted by 2021 and there has been the Husbands Bosworth site granted 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. Two other indicators also moved towards the target, being tonnes per annum (tpa) of new waste management capacity granted, categorised by type, waste stream managed and current status and the quantity of waste arising and its management by broad waste stream. 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. The introduction of BNG should help the habitats created indicator.

As detailed in the Minerals section above, the landbank for crushed rock is very healthy, however the landbank for sand & gravel has dropped to 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. Permissions continue to be granted however, and proposals come forward showing progression on this.

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.

10.1. Statement of Community Involvement

A new Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted by Cabinet on 26 April 2022. 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. A complaint was received in this monitoring period relating to the consultation period for an application coinciding with the Christmas period, and the availability of staff and public time in order to both make comments and review them. Public consultation took place in line with the time periods set out in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

11. Conclusion

11.1. Effectiveness of current policy

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

The monitoring period has seen the delivery of additional capacity for waste management (more than in the period of the last AMR and also boosted by the inert landfill granted through the restoration of Husbands Bosworth) as well as the delivery of additional production capacity for mineral requirements, including sand & gravel. This is in spite of fewer applications in the period. It is acknowledged that the landbank for sand & gravel remains below the Government's recommended seven years. As also demonstrated by the Review of the LMWLP in the period, its policies remain effective as it continues to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development and meet its strategic objectives. Its policies continue to perform well.

11.2. Recommendations for amendments/review

Review of the LMWLP took place during 2022, as detailed above. This concluded that the LMWLP remains effective and up to date. The performance of its policies will be continually monitored to ensure the effective delivery of strategic outcomes.

As the need for update of the LMWLP depends on many variables, these were all taken into account when the Review was carried out. This has included the emerging Resources and Waste Strategy 2022-2050 which has now replaced the 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.

We will continue to monitor and review the Government's proposed changes to planning through LURA and other changes in the baseline and systems which could affect the LMWLP. These include the introduction of biodiversity net gain (BNG) and changes to waste collection systems and live waste data reporting. These will continue to feed into current thinking on plan-making and review for the future.

Appendix 1: Waste Management Capacity in Leicestershire

Table 18*: 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
Enderby Leachate Treatment Plant EPR/RP3738ZK	SUEZ	87,127[i]	EA Returns	No
Lount	SUEZ	30481.1	EA Returns	Yes, until 01/09/2029 (pp 2022/0678/07)
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	**83,590.45**		
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
Coalville Transfer Station	North West Leicestershire Council	10,365 (pp for 35,000tpa through 2014/0844/07)	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
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		**307,226.834**		
Recovery Operations				
Cotesbach MBT (Shawell Quarry)	New Earth Solutions	50009.5	EA Returns	Yes, until 31st December 2044 (2008/0789/03 and 2006/1565/03)
Wanlip AD	Biffa	52214.71	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
	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 or current year as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 19*: 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				
Barrows Lane, Glenfield, Blaby District	Glenfield Autospares	250	EA Returns	No
Bishop Meadow Road, Loughborough	East Midlands Metals	Unknown		No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
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
Knossington Road, Somerby	G C Stevens	1629.03	EA Returns	No
Lazarus Court, Rothley	Rock Hall	Unknown		No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
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	8,411	EA Returns	No
Watling Street – Veolia	Veolia	62,603	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
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	**637,994.188**		
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	**97,759.59**		

* 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 or current year as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 20*: 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 or current year as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 21*: 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 22*: 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	353,436	EA Returns	Yes until 31 December 2044 (pp 2006/1565/03)
	Total Throughput	**353,436**		

* 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 or current year as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 23: Operational Capacity of C&D (inert) Landfill Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permission
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	114,220.98	EA Returns	Yes until 31st December 2044 (pp 2006/1565/03)
	Total Throughput	**998,920.98**		

^ 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 24: 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	Up to 300,000	2020/1802/07 (22/VOCM/0021/ LCC increases maximum permitted amount of reclaimed bituminous products that can be processed by the asphalt plants to 250,000tpa, restricted to 18 months from 19 May 2022)	Yes, until 31st December 2051 (pp. 2020/1802/07)
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)

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permssion
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
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 2021 (pp. 2020/1371/01 (2020/VOCM/0150/LCC)
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

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permssion
				(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
Wood Road, Ellistown	J P & P Bailey	10628	2012/0478/04	No
The Old Piggery	Mole Groundworks	709	EA	No
	Total Throughput	**1,028,251.49**		
Reuse Operations				
Woodhill Farm, Old Dalby[ii]	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 or current year as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 95: 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 26: 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	149	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	171	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	108	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	**14,334.932**		
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	Greenway	5881	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	**9,758.863**		

Appendix 2: Remaining Landfill Capacity in Leicestershire

Table 27*: Remaining Capacity in Leicestershire Landfills at end of 2022*

Facility Name	Facility Address	EA Area	Former Planning Region	Former Planning Sub Region	Local Authority	Site Type	Remaining Capacity end 2022 (cubic metres)
Bradgate Landfill Site	Leicester Road, Field Head, LE67 9RH	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Hinckley and Bosworth	L04 - Non Hazardous	0
Brooksby Quarry	Brooksby Quarry, Melton Road, Brooksby, Melton Mowbray, LE14 2LJ	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Melton	L05 - Inert Landfill	117,000
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	10,780,468
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
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	0

Facility	Facility Address	EA Area	Former Planning Region	Former Planning Sub Region	Local Authority	Site Type	Remaining Capacity end 2022 (cubic metres)
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	11,777,368
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
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
Slip Inn Quarry	Slip Inn Quarry, Leicester Road, Lutterworth LE17 4LT	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Harborough	L05 - Inert Landfill	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 (2022)

Appendix 3: Applications determined in the monitoring period

Table 10: Applications determined in the monitoring period (decisions between 1st April 2022 and March 31st 2023)

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2022/VOCM/0088/LCC	Bardon Hall Drive, Bardon Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire LE67 1TL	Amend condition 3a of permission ref 2021/0255/07 to extend the period by which restoration shall be completed until 2051	Granted. No in principle conflict with DM12. Complies with DM5 and DM12. In accordance with DM9. DM8 listed but not mentioned by name in assessment of proposal.
2022/VOCM/0083/LCC	Pinnacle House, Breedon Quarry, Main Street, Breedon On The Hill, DE73 8AP	Variation of Condition 3 (Approved Documents), Condition 10 (Highways), Condition 16 & Condition 17 (Parking) Condition 24 (Landscaping) of Planning Permission 2020/0079/07 (2019/CM/0293/LCC)	Granted. In accordance with DM2, DM5 and DM8. DM1 and DM10 also listed but not mentioned in assessment of proposal.
2022/VOCM/0070/LCC	Donington Island Clay Stocking Facility, Donington Island, Spring Cottage Road, DE12 6NA	Variation of Conditions 4 (clay stocking), Condition 15 (Importation of Material), Condition 30 and 31 (provision of detailed restoration scheme) of Planning Permission 2020/VOCM/0156/LCC	Granted in accordance with: M6; DM2; DM5; DM12.
2022/VOCM/0040/LCC	Lount OWC, Nottingham Road, Lount, LE6 5RS	Variation of condition 2 and 23 of planning permission 2017/1126/07 to extend the life of the composting facility for an additional 5 years until 1st September 2029	Granted. Conflict with W4 and W5 but lack of alternative sites. No conflict with DM2; DM3; DM9; DM12 or M11. Supported by W1.

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2022/VOCM/0021/LCC	Bardon Quarry	Section 73 application to vary condition 4 of 2014/0840/07 to increase the annual quantity of imported reclaimed bituminous product.	Granted. Compliant with M13; W4; W5; DM2; DM9.
2022/VOCM/0003/LCC	Rawdon Business Park, 3 Marquis Drive, Moira, Leicestershire DE12 6EJ	Variation of conditions 4, 5, 6 and 7 of planning permission 2013/1023/07 to allow an increase in annual throughput for the bulking and transfer of non-hazardous waste materials and relocation of the cycle parking area.	Granted. Some conflict with W4, W5. In accordance with DM1; DM2. Complies with DM9.
2022/VOCM/0117/LCC	Barrow Works, Paudy Lane, Seagrave, Leicestershire, LE12 8GB	Erection of replacement welfare XPO block	Granted in accordance with M13; DM1; DM2; DM5; DM7; DM10; DM11.
2022/CM/0084/LCC	The Old School, Main Street, Breedon On The Hill	Single storey rear extension; external ramp and steps; replacement windows; internal alterations including mezzanine floor and removal of false ceilings	In accordance with Policy DM1; DM2, DM5 and DM8.
2022/CM/0064/LCC	Desford Brick Factory, Heath Lane, Bagworth, Leicestershire, LE67 1DL	Installation of roof mounted solar panels to buildings within the Desford Brick Factory.	Granted. Complies with DM3; DM5; DM8; DM9; DM12. No conflict with DM1. Accords with DM2.
2022/CM/0038/LCC	Croxton Kerrial Sewage Treatment Works, Chapel Lane, Croxton Kerrial, NG32 1QR	Installation of 1 No. Algal Bioreactor (ABR) Plant MCC Kiosk and 1 No. ABR Plant Blower Kiosk	Granted. Compliant with DM5; DM7; DM8. Accords DM1; DM2; DM9; DM11.

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2022/CM/0008/LCC	Barlestone Sewage Treatment Works, Bosworth Road , Barlestone, CV13 0JL	Change of use of land to operational site for new site extension, to accommodate the installation of a new primary settlement tank (PST) desludge pumping station, PST, biofilter feed pumping station, Motor Control Centre (MCC) kiosk, biofilter, security fence, access road, landscaping and diversion of the existing public right of way.	Granted. Accords with W4; DM1; DM5; DM10; DM11. No conflict with DM8. Conforms with M11.
2022/CM/0005/LCC	Long Clawson C, Melton Road, Long Clawson, Melton, LE14 2NR	Proposed Installation and use of up to eight groundwater monitoring boreholes	Granted. No conflict with DM1; DM3; DM11. Complies with DM2; DM9. Accords with DM5.
2022/CM/0004/LCC	Long Clawson A, Melton Road, Long Clawson, Melton, LE14 AS	Proposed Installation and use of up to eight groundwater monitoring boreholes	Granted. No conflict with DM1; DM3; DM11. Complies with DM2; DM9. Accords with DM5.
2021/0041/LCC	Husbands Bosworth Quarry, Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth. LE17 6JH	Extraction of sand and gravel. Importation of inert material and topsoil for restoration of the site, installation of concrete batching plant, placement of mineral washing plant and continued use of bagging plant	Granted. Complies with allocation SA3; W5; DM2; DM6; DM9; DM12 and M2. Supported by W8; DM7. Acceptable under M13. Accords with DM1; DM5; DM10. Not in broad location under W3 but is an existing mineral working site and therefore complies within the exception allowed for under policy W5(iv). Notwithstanding identified less than substantial harm under DM8, the development

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
			remains in accordance with the LMWLP. M1; DM3; DM11 listed but not mentioned in assessment.

[i] Received in 2022. This is HIC however and there is no way of splitting into LACW (all landfill leachate). Not included in LACW capacity
[ii] (Woodhill Topsoils on EA)