Leicestershire County Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2023-2024




Incorporating data from 1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024

May 2025

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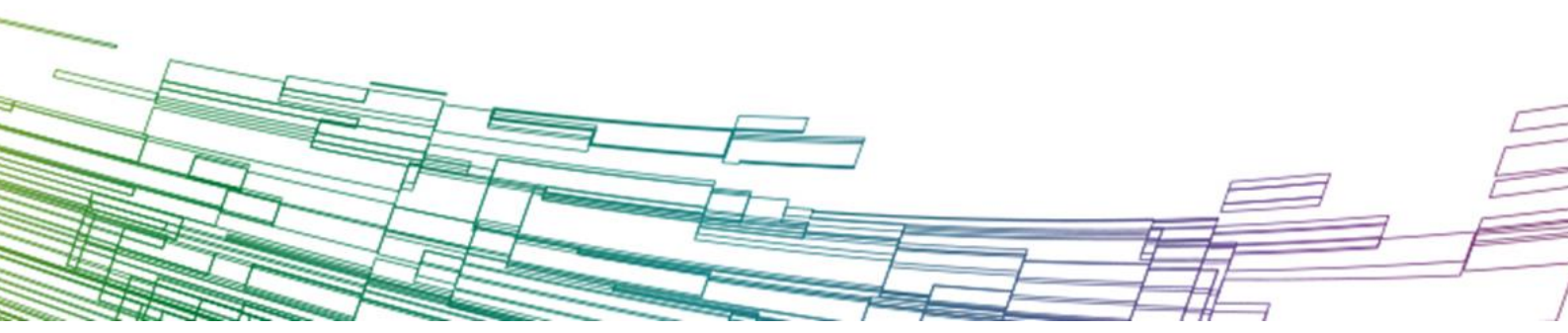

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List of Abbreviations

AMR ..... Authority Monitoring Report

AWP ..... Aggregates Working Party

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

DM..... Development Management

EfW ..... Energy from Waste

EiP ..... Examination in Public

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

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

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

LRWS……...Leicestershire Resources and Waste Strategy

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

All Local Planning Authorities are required 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 fourth report since the adoption of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan covering the period April 1st2023 to 31st March 2024. Monitoring allows the identification of any unintended consequences of the implementation of the adopted Plan policies. This allows for the constant review of policies to make sure that their evidence, assumptions, and targets are still relevant.

1.2. Minerals and Waste Local Plan

The Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP) was adopted on the 25th of September 2019, replacing the Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework and Leicestershire Waste Development Framework.

The LMWLP was subject of a review during 2022 and the results were reported to Cabinet on the 16th December 2022. The Review concluded that the LMWLP was up to date and did not require updating at that time. The LMWLP was performing well, including at appeal, and its implementation was delivering sustainable minerals and waste development in Leicestershire as intended. There will be a requirement in due course to set out a timetable for the production of a new Plan under the Government's changes to the planning system. The Government (MHCLG) has confirmed that the deadline for Local Development Schemes to be updated by 6 March 2025 does not apply to upper tier authorities whose plan making responsibilities relate solely to minerals and waste and who do not have planning policy responsibility for housing. However, Government's priority for getting plans (including for Minerals and Waste) in place has not changed.

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

Whilst the previous Government set out the intention to bring in a lighter touch monitoring process, these changes are yet to become requirements. This AMR therefore has been prepared under the current system requirements and remains detailed to allow further analysis.

1.3. Key Findings

Monitoring highlighted five indicators where there was movement towards the target set (landbanks, allocated minerals sites, allocated inert sites, quantity of waste and waste capacity), and one where there was movement away from the target (aggregate sales) and fifteen indicators where the target was met. Two had no data (habitats created and length of footpaths created which remain difficult to monitor). The conclusion was that, in the main, the adopted policies were 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.

During the current monitoring period no planning permission created significant waste capacity. Whilst only creating a small increase in vehicle movements, the Watling Street, Hinckley permission also created some capacity. Whilst traditionally not counted as waste treatment capacity, various Sewage Treatment Works (STW) permissions were granted during the period. The Charnwood Quarry permission is for an outage compound which, whilst not creating capacity, facilitates the operation of the ERF site when offline. The site is recognised in the LMWLP as playing a key role in providing sufficient capacity to meet an identified shortfall and delivering the strategy of the LMWLP. Within the period, a total of 11 waste applications were determined including for various improvements at STWs. It is therefore considered that capacity is still being delivered to drive waste up the hierarchy.

The sand and gravel landbank for Leicestershire remains below the NPPF's recommended seven years at just under 3 years at the end of 2023. This is a slight increase on the previous monitoring period. It is not considered that the LMWLP 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 were still awaiting a decision within the period. As One Ash was not an allocation in the LMWLP and the northern extension at Lockington similarly was an unallocated site, this again shows that the policy environment is not preventing applications for sand and gravel, and these proposals continued to move through the planning process in the monitoring period.

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. This may

change with the Government's proposal of a national scheme of delegation, although this is yet to be formally consulted on.

In addition to making decisions about planning applications, the County Council also monitors developments that it has granted planning permission for; investigates and takes action (either formal or informal) relating to minerals and waste development which should have planning permission but does not have, 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 2023 to 31st March 2024.

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 adopted Statements 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 in November 2022. Having started in March 2022 after evidence gathering in late 2021.

While ahead of the statutory requirement to review by 2024, there are a number of reasons why an early review was appropriate. These include Government changes including to environmental legislation; the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (LURB at the time of the Review, 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. Within the period of this AMR, the NPPF was updated on 5 September 2023 and 19 December 2023.

Outside the monitoring period, the NPPF has been updated in December 2024. 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 within the period of this AMR to the accompanying National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG, 19 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 16 December 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. 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.

2.4. Co-operation

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

Whilst we have had the NPPF consultation (which ended September 2024) and the Government's response and have a little detail on the new tier of mandatory strategic planning, at the time of writing there is no further detail on the implementation of this. NPPF 2024 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. Indeed, NPPF's new wording

states that '*Local planning authorities and county councils (in two-tier areas)* ***continue to be*** *under a duty to cooperate with each other, and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries*' (our emphasis).

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 a member of the East Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste (EMRTAB).

The District and Borough councils of Leicestershire also collaborate with the County Council to work on the Strategic Growth Plan. This work is coordinated by the Strategic Planning Group with Member oversight provided by the Members Advisory Group. The district councils consult the County Council on minerals and waste safeguarding issues. The County Council regularly engages with local and national groups such as the National RTAB and Leicestershire planning groups such as Planning Officers Forum, Development Plans Forum and Development Management Forum. The new Strategic Plan 2022-26 will require the continued collaboration with district councils and other partners 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. We have also responded to national consultations including upon changes to the planning system; Planning Fees; and Environmental Outcome Reports. Consultations include North West Leicestershire draft site allocations; Melton Reg 18 Local Plan; Harborough; O&W Reg 18 Local Plan and other plans.

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. 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?
Sandwell	Waste Movements response	20/04/2023	Yes
Oxfordshire County Council	Waste Movements 2021	24/04/2023	Yes
Rutland County Council	Mineral Movements	31/05/2023	Yes
Kent County Council	Reg 18 consultation	13/06/2023	No
Nottinghamshire County Council	Advance notice of joint waste Local Plan consultation starting on 30th August	26/07/2023	For info
Nottinghamshire County Council	Advance notice of joint waste Local Plan consultation starting on 30th August	01/09/2023	Yes
Nottinghamshire County Council	Draft SoCG	24/10/2023	Yes
Hampshire County Council	Next steps towards an updated Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan	02/11/2023	For info
Rutland County Council	Reg 18	07/11/2023	No
Melton Borough Council	Reg 18	10/11/2023	Yes

Authority/Organisation	Consultation	Date	Response?
Sandwell	Waste Movements response	20/04/2023	Yes
Oxfordshire County Council	Waste Movements 2021	24/04/2023	Yes
Lincolnshire	Minerals and Waste Local Plan DTC Draft Policies	22/11/2023	Yes, but not from M&W perspective.
Surrey	Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Publication of Waste Capacity Need Assessment	28/11/2023	No - for info
Harborough	Local Plan Reg 18	11/12/2023	Yes
Nottinghamshire	Draft SoCG – request for signature	08/01/2024	Yes
Hampshire	HMWP Reg 19 Notice of Consultation	09/01/2024	No – just for info
Kent	Pre-Submission Draft of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2024-2039 - Regulation 19	17/01/2024	No – just for info
Melton Borough Council	Climate Change Strategy Consultation	22/01/2024	Yes
North West Leicestershire	Reg 18	07/02/2024	Yes

Authority/Organisation	Consultation	Date	Response?
Sandwell	Waste Movements response	20/04/2023	Yes
Oxfordshire County Council	Waste Movements 2021	24/04/2023	Yes
North West Leicestershire	Draft allocations	07/02/2024	Yes
Nottinghamshire	Submission of Waste Local Plan	19/03/2024	No – just for info

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

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

This monitoring period the County Council also hosted Biodiversity Net Gain roundtables for the district and borough councils in Leicestershire and with Rutland County Council delivered by consultants.

3. The county at a glance

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

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

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 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 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.

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 2024, designated sites for the purposes of nature conservation in the county comprise the River Mease (which is designated as a Special Area of Conservation); 4 National Nature Reserves (NNR) designated because of their geological and/or ecological interest; 77 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – comprising 59 biodiversity, 12 geological, 6 mixed (*total includes 1 site which is straddling the county boundary with Rutland*); 64 Locally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) – 54 RIGS (Confirmed) and 10 RIGS (Candidate); 18 Local Nature Reserves; 2164 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[1]. A steady and adequate supply should be maintained for both local and nationally important mineral resources in line with national policy and guidance.

Table 2: Mineral Produced in Leicestershire

Mineral	**Quantity (tonnes per annum)**
Aggregate Minerals	
Crushed Rock (Igneous Rock and Limestone)	9,520,000* (2023)
Sand & Gravel	220,000* (2023)
Other Construction Minerals	
Clay (for bricks, pipes and tiles)	770,000 ^ (2014)
Fireclay	67,000 ^ (2011) [2]
Gypsum	800,000 # (2018)
Energy Minerals	
Oil	149 < (2021)

* Leicestershire County Council Local Aggregate Assessment 2024 (2023 data); ^ Business Monitor PA1007; # MPA estimate; < Oil & Gas Authority.

[1] As at publication of the LMWLP in 2019

[2] Whilst not an indication of annual production, a planning committee report of 11th July 2024 noted that the Donington Island temporary stocking facility for fireclay, as the principal source of fireclay within Leicestershire, contained around 403,000 tonnes of clay in stockpiles at the end of June 2024. This indicates the importance of fireclay within the County.

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 20 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].

3.7. Changes in the Baseline

As the evidence base for the adopted LMWLP, together with evidence for its continued monitoring and review, our 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 at the time of writing. These include the change of Government (in July 2024 outside the monitoring period); consultation (ending September 2024, also outside the monitoring period) on changes to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and associated revised NPPF and response to comments (December 2024, also outside the monitoring period); associated changes to housing targets; a focus on strategic plans; the continued rollout of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and the Government's continuing changes to the planning system. Local emerging issues such as Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRs) will also have an effect. The new Government has also released (December 2024, outside the monitoring period) a Devolution White Paper with the idea of driving growth locally. It is likely that Local Government Reorganisation will result in unitarisation of the County, whatever shape this takes, and this could have potential geographical effects and associated effects on waste management and minerals needs and service delivery. The Planning & Infrastructure Bill (PIB) has also reached the Committee Stage at time of writing, and this will have far reaching effects. The continued recovery from Covid-19 and its

[3] During the monitoring period this is correct. At the time of writing however this has reduced from 14 sites to 13 as one site (Somerby) closed permanently in October 2024.

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 this year marks the 5-year anniversary of the first Covid-19 lockdown, 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 continues to affect supply chains and prices, affecting businesses and consumers alike.

A loss of momentum across key construction sectors in 2023 appeared to worsen in September as output dropped at its fastest rate in more than three years. Figures for construction are returning to levels last seen in 2009. Industry updates suggest economic recovery is not expected until 2025 with primary aggregate predicted to fall by 5% in 2024. The cancellation of HS2 has caused uncertainty and a lack of confidence in the Government's approach to infrastructure projects. Generally, it is a depressed picture, however these are national figures so there might be differences regionally.

These changes will have also affected waste generation and composition (as more people continue to work from home 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 fourth AMR since the adoption of the Plan, this AMR is reporting the full year 2023-24 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 2022 – 2050 (LRWS) was adopted in the monitoring period[4]. The strategy 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 and examines what happens to our waste and recycling and how this can help reduce climate change

[4] April 2023.

and save raw materials. The Government's changes have the potential to result in the need for further waste management provision and potential change to the way in which management of waste is undertaken. It is therefore important for us to monitor these changes. A key change will be separate food waste collection, for example.

The strategic vision of the LRWS is:

To work towards a circular economy and contribute to achieving net zero carbon by 2050 in Leicestershire. This means fully embracing the waste hierarchy by preventing waste and keeping resources in circulation for as long as possible, through reuse, repair and recycling, to realise their maximum value whilst minimising environmental impacts.

Reducing residual waste is another key challenge. To meet the national 65% recycling rate 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.

Consultation took place (from 20 March to 26 May 2024) on the first Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland with residents, environmental groups and those responsible for managing land. Stakeholder briefings also took place in March and April 2024. This was the first stage in the development of the strategy. This was followed in August to September 2024 by collating, analysing and reviewing feedback and then later in the year by the development of the draft strategy and its consultation in early 2025.

Since the previous AMR, the number of active Recycling and Household Waste Sites (RHWSs) in the county has reduced and their opening days have changed. Somerby RHWS has closed permanently. These changes have been made following consultation in order to balance customer needs with budget pressures. Somerby was however operating during the monitoring period.

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 sections of the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP) and their 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. This 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 0.22mt in 2023, which were a 15% decrease on sales observed in 2022. 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) at 0.40 Mtpa (2021 – 2023). The most recent 10-year rolling period (2014 – 2023) being 1.01 Mtpa.

Crushed rock sales were 9.52 mt in 2023 which is a 17% decrease on sales in 2022. These were also still lower than the 3-year and 10-year sales averages. The most recent 10-year rolling period (2014 – 2023) is 12.63 Mtpa and most recent three-year rolling period (2021 – 2023) is 11.07 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 2023, Leicestershire had a sand & gravel landbank of just under 3 (2.96) years (2.99 mt), below the seven-year requirement of the NPPF. Crushed rock was around 22.6 years (286 mt).

The indicator appears to be moving towards the target for sand & gravel a little. This is welcome. Over previous years there have been limited proposals coming forward

and the continued effects of the pandemic and global uncertainty. It is hoped the situation will continue to improve.

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 was received during the monitoring period for the 21-22 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 was still undetermined during the monitoring period.

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 and M10 set out criteria for the assessment of planning applications for sand & gravel; sand and gravel in unallocated areas; crushed rock; brickclay; fireclay; gypsum; building and roofing stone; coal; and conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons respectively.

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

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

Minerals Provision			
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.	2023 sales of 0.22 mt for S&G which is up on 2020 but also below 1.12mt target in LMWLP or 1.19mt in LAA. This is a 15% decrease on 2022 sales. Crushed rock sales of 9.52 mt (a 17% decrease on 2022 sales) which is up on 2020 and below identified requirement (12.95mt). 
M1, M4	Landbanks for sand & gravel and crushed rock.	7 years for sand & gravel, and 10 years for crushed rock based on past 10 years average sales.	For 2023, S&G 2.96 years (2.99mt), below 7- year requirement. Crushed rock around 22.4 years (286mt) 
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.	
M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7,	Percentage of permissions	100%.	All permissions that referenced monitored

Minerals Provision			
M8, M9, M10	granted in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy for that mineral.		policies were determined in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy for that mineral 

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 these policies, no proposals were received in the monitoring period.

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%.	

During the period, no permissions used Policy M13 in the decision. No other planning applications were determined in the period relating to policies M14, M15, M16 and M17.

6. Providing for Waste Management: Policies and Indicators

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

6.1. New Waste Capacity Granted in period

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

In the monitoring period, 11 waste developments were determined[5]. A single waste development generating a small increase in capacity (a further 3 HGV movements per day, to a maximum of 6) was granted permission[6]. Whilst other developments were permitted in the period, these did not directly lead to further capacity.

Table 5: New Waste Permissions in the monitoring period

Application Reference/Proposal	**Location**	**Waste Type/Site Type**	**Tonnage**
2023/VOCM/0083/LCC	Veolia Hinckley Service Centre	C&I	Vehicle movement increase and hours of operation resulting in a small increase in capacity
2023/VOCM/0093/LCC	Husbands Bosworth	Inert, but no increase in importation	N/A
2023/CM/0119/LCC	Hinckley STW	STW	N/A

[5] See Appendix 3.

[6] EA representations to Warwickshire CC indicated that the additional 3 loads per day between 22:00-24:00 may take the site very close to the allowable tonnage under their standard rules permit. Going forward, the operator will need to demonstrate that they have remained within the allowable tonnages.

Application Reference/Proposal	Location	Waste Type/Site Type	Tonnage
2022/VOCM/0041/LCC	Hinckley STW	STW	N/A
2022/CM/0038/LCC	Bradgate Landfill Site	N/A	N/A – variation of condition to remove requirement for tree planting
2022/CM/0173/LCC	Charnwood Quarry	ERF	N/A – outage compound
2022/CM/0115/LCC	Melton Mowbray STW	STW	N/A
2022/CM/0166/LCC	Nuneaton Lane, Higham on the Hill, Hinckley, CV13 6AB	Access for STW	N/A

There were no permissions in the period which created significant new waste capacity. Whilst several waste proposals were permitted, the majority were for Sewage Treatment Works (STWs) and variations of conditions. Whilst the Husbands Bosworth (2023/VOCM/0093/LCC) application was assessed as an extension application, there is no physical increase in importation. The Mountsorrel Quarry permission (2022/VOCM/0172/LCC) was granted but was not a standalone waste permission and is therefore not counted here.

The Charnwood Quarry (2022/CM/0173/LCC) permission was for an outage compound to be used by contractors during shutdown of the plant. This will enable the maintenance of the ERF plant and the continued delivery of the LMWLP strategy for sustainable waste management in Leicestershire. Therefore, whilst not creating further capacity as such the permission is important for the continued effective operation of the plant on waste management strategy.

No permissions were determined in line with W2 and W6 in the period, therefore there is no data for these policies. One application used W7, and one used W8 respectively. The Wymeswold Industrial Park application was refused on locational grounds against W4 and W5 without further information as well as being contrary to DM9 without further information.

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.	
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	100% (excluding permissions granted as exceptions to Policy W4).	

	Locations, main urban areas, or within or 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.	

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 2,400,646 tonnes total waste were received in Leicestershire in 2023 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.

792,655 tonnes of inert waste were received in 2023 (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. It should be noted that in line with its allocation in the LMWLP under Policy W8 and SA3, the Husbands Bosworth Quarry permission (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 of the last AMR. The Husbands Bosworth permission in this period (2023/VOCM/0093/LCC) is also in line with the SA3 allocation but does not create any new capacity. The table below shows the inert waste by broad management type in 2023.

Table 7: Inert Waste by management type in period

Inert Received (year)	Landfilled	Transfer	Treatment
2023	386,507	158,634	247,514

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2023

As a single stream, compared to last year, landfill has overtaken treatment to represent the main management method for inert waste in Leicestershire in the period. Treatment is still a significant amount at just under 250,000 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 using mobile plant on the site where it arises and therefore never enters the waste stream or passes through a registered site. Therefore, these figures may be unrepresentative of true arisings.

Hazardous Waste

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

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

A total of 38,276 tonnes of hazardous waste were received in Leicestershire in 2023 according to the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI).

Of these, 56.2% were transferred; 8.9% of received hazardous waste was landfilled and 33.6% was treated. 0.63% of this hazardous waste received was sent to material recycling facilities (MRS) and a further 0.64 % was sent to storage.

Table 8: Hazardous waste received by management method in period

Haz Received (year)	Landfill	MRS	Processing	Storage	Transfer	Treatment
2023	3,409	242	0	244	21,519	12,861

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2023

Table 9: Fate from Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWI)

Waste Fate	Tonnes
Incineration with energy recovery	19,834
Landfill	3,279
Recovery	11,518
Transfer (D)	2,452
Transfer (R)	5,551
Treatment	63
Grand Total	42,697

Source: Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2023

The table above is taken from the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWI) and shows that a grand total of 42,697 tonnes of hazardous waste were deposited in Leicestershire in the period. It should be noted that there is a degree of double counting and that this figure is therefore slightly higher than the WDI figure. This table is useful however in order to see the different management methods for hazardous waste in Leicestershire and shows that by far the most common management methods are transfer and recovery. Whilst incineration with energy recovery represents a significant single stream, it is only slightly larger than transfer and treatment combined and is far larger than landfill (which represents 7.7%). This shows hazardous waste is being moved up the waste hierarchy.

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 (year)	Incineration	Landfilled	MRS	Processing	Storage	Transfer	Treatment	Total
2023	296,438	141,735	1,407	5	13,825	337,988	778,316	1,569,715

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2023

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

HIC 'Municipal' Received (year)	Incineration	Landfilled	MRS	Processing	Transfer	Treatment	Grand Total*
2023	220,941	37,671	1,407	4	269,583	194,780	724,386

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2023

Because of the way in which the Environment Agency's WDI reports, Household, Industrial and Commercial waste is combined. A total of 1,569,715 tonnes of Household/Commercial and Industrial Waste were received in 2023 (WDI). It is however possible to estimate municipal waste from WDI by looking at the EWC Chapter '20 – Municipal Wastes' split. Accordingly, an estimated 724,386 tonnes total Municipal waste were received in 2023, 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 (e.g. 2022-2023 was 311,155 tonnes from WasteDataFlow). Whilst the figures below allow an estimation by site type, it is always better to use the official WasteDataFlow (WDF) figures. These figures are produced and reported from waste disposal authorities themselves and therefore considered more reliable than estimating from WDI. In the absence of WDF figures for this year however, the figures below are included to give some idea of recycling rates.

LCC Municipal as proxy for LACW

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

LACW* Received (year)	Composted	CA Site	Transfer/Treatment	Incineration	Landfill	MRF	Grand Total
2023	63,235 (AD another 4,666) **Total: 67,901**	23,418	101,513 (Non Haz Transfer) 1,742 (Physical Treatment not included in above) 995 (Inert transfer/treatment not included in above) 76,408 (Haz transfer not included above) 61,501 (Non Haz transfer/treatment not included above) **Total: 242,159**	52,762	46,078 (Non-Haz [SNRHW] 30,837	2,226	420,092

Source: Estimated from WDI 2023 Data *Based on EWC Chapter 20 Municipal Wastes estimate, with origin as Leicestershire County Council only

The adopted LMWLP 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.

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 2023 2,400,646 tonnes of waste were received in Leicestershire, of which 1,434,126 tonnes were from Leicestershire itself and 966,520 tonnes were imported from elsewhere. The highest proportion of this was from the East Midlands (420,240 tonnes). Significant proportions were from the East of England (97,744 tonnes), North

West (58,194 tonnes) and the West Midlands (286,163 tonnes). Smaller but not insignificant amounts also came from London (15,745 tonnes), the South East (29,171 tonnes), Yorkshire and Humber (35,365 tonnes), and South West (15,826 tonnes).

Leicestershire exported 884,255 tonnes of waste during 2023. The majority of this exported tonnage was for transfer (469,506 tonnes) and treatment (252,136 tonnes), followed by landfill (77,729 tonnes) and incineration (60,023 tonnes). This shows that more sustainable methods of waste management are being preferred. The majority went to the East Midlands (371,961 tonnes); and a significant quantity (257,275 tonnes) went to the West Midlands, showing regional self-sufficiency. Significant quantities also went to Yorkshire and Humber (115,424 tonnes), the East of England (43,957 tonnes) and outside the UK (44,551 tonnes).

In 2023, 2,400,646 tonnes of waste were received in Leicestershire. 884,255 tonnes were exported out of Leicestershire. This shows Leicestershire to be mostly self-sufficient, as the majority was managed within the county.

The majority of this exported tonnage was yet again for transfer and treatment. This shows that despite the pressures and changes in habits of the pandemic, more sustainable choices were continuing to be made. As per last year, the majority of this tonnage again went elsewhere in the Midlands and East Midlands. In a change to last year, more went to the West Midlands in the period.

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. As previous years, the East Midlands authorities continue to use the landfill capacity within Leicestershire. We will continue to monitor these trends.

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

Cosby Spinneys Farm closed in the period, reducing composting capacity slightly. This ceased from the 20th April 2023.

Huncote Quarry officially entered aftercare on 24th January 2024. Aftercare will end on 24th January 2029.

Somerby RHWS closed permanently in October 2024, however this was outside the monitoring period. The site is still included in the tables in the Appendices as it was still taking waste in the AMR period and contributed to capacity.

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) 2023 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 2023, 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.

To further aid in the achievement of sustainable development and the protection of the local environment and communities, the county council monitors Policies DM2; DM9; DM10 and DM11.

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

As previously, 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 Policy DM9. An application was also refused within the period on lack of information which included in relation to conflict with DM9. In this context it is therefore considered that the situation is improving since 2015.

Table 13: Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment Indicators

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

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

Table 14: Historic and Natural Environment Indicators

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

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

7.2. Historic and Natural Environment

Restoration, Aftercare and After-use

In line with DM12, there were no cases in the period relating to enforcement action being taken against unsatisfactory restoration.

Whilst the introduction of Biodiversity Net Gain requirements should eventually allow very easy monitoring of habitats created and their sizes and types, current indicators remain difficult to monitor for temporary permissions and their contribution to priority conservation habitats.

The Measham Brickworks application (2023/VOCM/0084/LCC) sought permission to remove 70 Lombardy Poplar trees however these were replaced by a less incongruous species mix of dry woodland and scrub planting. There is no indication of the net gain, however. The Barrow Works application (2022/VOCM/0161/LCC) also contained a condition on providing a net gain in biodiversity. Bradgate (2022/VOCM/0116/LCC) also would deliver a mosaic of priority habitats as set out in the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan to attain a significant net gain in biodiversity.

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

8. Resource Management

Table 15: Resource Management Indicators

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

8.1. Minerals Safeguarding

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

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

8.2. Waste Safeguarding

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

During the monitoring period, the county council was consulted on over 300 proposals from the District and Borough councils in relation to minerals and waste safeguarding. These predominantly related to minerals safeguarding.

It is considered that the safeguarding policies of the LMWLP continue to work as intended. Availability of data however means that it is not possible to say how much influence the policy has had on outcomes, or numbers of applications.

Of the 316 safeguarding consultation responses sent, 10 of these or 3% asked for further information based on safeguarding concerns. 9 gave standing advice. Only 2 were holding objections. 25 had no observation and a further 211 (67%) had no objection. 9 gave no advice or recommendation. Only 2 gave advice with objection. 6 were initial responses. 9 no advice or recommendation. 2 asked for updated versions of the assessment. 1 asked for further information in relation to volume of material, how it would be disposed of etc.

Table 16: Mineral and/or Waste Safeguarding Consultations in the Monitoring Period

Location/reference (Response Code)	**Outcome**
Land off Hoby Road, Hoby Road, Thrussington, P/24/0251/2 (IR)	Minerals Assessment required with any future application.
The Gatehouse, Ratcliffe Hall, 1 Main Street, Ratcliffe On The Wreake, 2024/0706/02 (OR)	Minerals Assessment required with any future application.
LCS Cricket & Athletics Academy, Barkby Road, Queniborough, 2024/0552/02 (OR)	Minerals Assessment required with any future application.
Donington Park Service Area Junction 23A Ashby Road Castle Donington, 2024/0430/07 (IR)	Minerals Assessment required if not covered by exemptions.
ATE Farms Ltd, Moorbarns Lane, Lutterworth, 2024/0412/03 (AS)	Further information in the form of a Mineral Assessment.

Location/reference (Response Code)	Outcome
East Midlands Gateway Development Ashby Road Castle Donington, 2024/0338/07 (IR)	Minerals Assessment required with any future application.
Land North of Willow Road, Barrow upon Soar, 2024/0110/02 (OR)	Insufficient information – updated assessment requested.
Land At Rushes Lane, Lubenham, 2024/0023/03 (AS)	Minerals Assessment required with any future application.
Land North of Willow Road, Barrow Upon Soar, 2024/0012/02 (OR)	Insufficient information – updated assessment requested.
Earl Shilton Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) Mill Lane Earl Shilton, 2023/5669/04 (OR)	Mineral Assessment requested. Waste safeguarding issues also identified.
Earl Shilton Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) Mill Lane Earl Shilton, 2023/5668/04 (OR)	Mineral Assessment requested. Waste safeguarding issues also identified.
Land West of Ingleberry Road, Shepshed, 2023/5638/02 (AS)	Minerals Assessment required with any future application.
Twycross Zoological Park Burton Road Norton Juxta Twycross, 2023/4955/04 (IR)	Mineral Assessment requested
Land South of Ashby Road West, Shepshed, 2023/4798/02 (AS)	Minerals Assessment required with any future application.
Natwest Data Centre Packington Hill Kegworth, 2023/4757/07 (OR)	Minerals Assessment required with any future application.
Land off Melton Road, Rearsby, 2023/4696/02 (HO)	Holding Objection and request for Minerals Assessment
Rushfield House , Tilton Road, Billesdon, 2023/4449/03 (OR)	Further information requested, including Minerals Assessment.
Land North Of Barlestone Road Newbold Verdon, 2023/4428/04 (OR)	Minerals Assessment required with any future application.
Land At Moto Donington Park M1 At Junction 23A, 2023/4392/07 (AS)	Minerals Assessment requested.

Location/reference (Response Code)	Outcome
Land South of Ashby Road West, Shepshed, 2023/4047/02 (AWC)	A proportionate Mineral Assessment should be provided. Also flagged proximity to active brickworks.
Brooksby Melton College, 2023/3907/06 (OR)	Minerals Assessment required with any future application.
Land r/o Derry's Garden Centre, Cossington, 2023/3884/02 (AWO)	Objection. Minerals Assessment required.
Land Off Gallows Lane Measham, 2023/3882/07 (OR)	Minerals Assessment required.
64 Chaveney Road, Quorn 2023/3412/02 (AWO)	Objection. Minerals Assessment required.
Land North Of Hepworth Road Woodville, 2023/2063/07 (IR)	Coal mining risk assessment required and further liaison with LCC.
Land to Northwest of Old Mill, Hoby Road, Thrussington, 2023/1879/02 (HO)	Holding Objection and request for Minerals Assessment.
Land Adjoining Pipeyard Lane Works Pipeyard Lane Newbold Coleorton, 2023/1657/07 (AS)	Request for Minerals Assessment and note that Coal Mining Risk Assessment submitted and recommend following its mitigation measures.

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, although there has been some positive upwards movement. 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. At the time of writing the application for sand and gravel extraction at Lockington (3.3mt) has been to planning committee (3rd April 2025) and has a resolution from Members to grant permission, however One Ash (1.01mt) remains in the planning process. Provision 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 this period. 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.

As discussed above, the waste permissions in the period have related to variations to conditions and sewage treatment works. As such, these have not contributed to waste capacity (aside from waste water treatment capacity, which whilst still a requirement as clarified in NPPG does not normally count towards waste capacity requirements in Leicestershire). Figures show that the majority of the waste produced in Leicestershire is managed within the County, in line with the NPPW and WFD in terms of the proximity principle and also self-sufficiency. As detailed above at 6.1, the outage compound at Charnwood Quarry (2022/CM/0173/LCC) will also help deliver the waste strategy of the LMWLP.

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, the County Council's aim is 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.

In the monitoring period, planning permission was refused for a waste facility at Wymeswold Industrial Park and another at Bracknell Farm on locational grounds being contrary to W4 and W5.

It remains difficult 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 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 were mostly variations of conditions and sewage treatment works, therefore not creating capacity as such. This does however show that there were no applications for less sustainable waste development.

The LMWLP continues to deliver the targets and aims set out in the LRWS 2022-2050 as it continues to be aligned with circular economy expectations and ideas as detailed in the 2022 Review of the LMWLP. In the future it will be necessary to draw up a LMWLP in the new (emerging) planning system and this new Plan will need to reflect changes both locally and nationally by that time.

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

9.6. Safeguarding mineral resources, sites and infrastructure

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

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

9.7. Reducing impact upon climate change

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

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

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

As detailed in the previous AMR, any changes to the NPPF and NPPW and the wider planning system and environmental legislation as a whole were taken into account in the Review of the LMWLP. This 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. It will be necessary in due course to consider the further emerging changes in the planning system and wider legislation and systems once further detail and clarity is known.

9.8. Protecting people and local communities and environment

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

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

9.9. Restoration of land

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

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

9.10. Complement and support wider strategies

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

There have been various permissions granted in the period which support wider strategies such as the Charnwood Quarry (2022/CM/0173/LCC) outage compound supporting the strategy of the Plan itself and in this way the LRWS. The STW permissions in the period also support the Water Framework Directive.

10. Monitoring outcomes

Whilst no significant new waste capacity for the main streams (Hazardous; CDEW; C&I; Municipal) has been permitted during the monitoring period, the LMWLP continues to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development. It has delivered several STW and variation of condition developments which remain an important part of county functions and protecting the environment and human health.

One indicator has been identified in which the target had not been met and performance moved away from the target: the production of primary land won aggregates. 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 a permission at Husbands Bosworth granted in the period. Similarly, landbanks; allocated minerals sites; quantity of waste; and waste capacity have all moved towards the target. The number of strategic and non-strategic sites developed by type within Broad Locations and Broad Locations, main urban areas and within or adjacent to existing waste sites has met the target as again there have been refusals on locational grounds as well as permissions granted. Fifteen indicators have met the target. Two indicators had no data; these were public rights of way created during the period, and habitats created during the period. These continue to be difficult to monitor.

As detailed in the Minerals section above, the landbank for crushed rock is very healthy, however the landbank for sand & gravel 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. The sand & gravel landbank has increased in the period, albeit marginally.

Waste indicators show that the waste policies are working effectively, as approvals have been in line with policies, especially W1 and W4. Two refusals have also been made on the grounds of 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. STW improvements will also help to deliver water quality improvements in line with wider strategies.

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 production capacity for mineral requirements and a variety of waste developments permitted. It is acknowledged that the landbank for sand & gravel is below the Government's recommended seven years. It is considered that the LMWLP remains 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 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. The Government's changes to the planning system and other changes as detailed in the section on changes to the baseline above will all influence the new Plan when it is prepared in the new system.

Appendix 1: Waste Management Capacity in Leicestershire

Table 17: 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
Crowthorne Farm, Scalford	K & S M Sellars	5000	Estimate	No
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Caton Recycling	15861.09[7]	EA Returns	No
Enderby Leachate Treatment Plant EPR/RP3738ZK	SUEZ	87,127	EA Returns	No
Lount OWC	SUEZ	30481.1	EA Returns	Yes, until 01/09/2029 (pp 2022/VOCM/0040/LCC)
Manor Farm, Aston Flamville	J & F Powner	37971	EA Returns	No
Soars Lodge Farm, Foston	D Clark	16257.02	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**198,398.45**		

[7] This is actual EWC Chapter 20 Waste received in 2023 WDI as proxy for LACW.

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

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
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		**313,019.724**		
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
	Total Capacity	**102,224.21**		

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

Table 18: 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 Permission
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	**51,289.2**		
Recycling Operations				
Barrows Lane, Glenfield, Blaby District	Glenfield Autospares	250	EA Returns	No
Bishop Meadow Road, Loughborough	East Midlands Metals	Unknown		No
Bottleacre Lane, Loughborough	R & Z Transport	451.78	EA Returns	No
Brook Street, Sileby	E W Middletons	238	EA Returns	No
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	Toon and daughters	1865.72	EA Returns	No
Bruntingthorpe Airfield, Bruntingthorpe	C. Walton	2000	2013/1582/03	No
Cossington Road, Sileby	Complete Wasters	Unknown		No

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

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth	J M Clarke	None – Access only in Leics, site is in Northants	N/A	No
Seine Lane, Enderby	Dave Lount Cars	126	EA Returns	No
Sketchley Meadows, Hinckley	B & R Metals	Unknown		No
Leicester Transfer And Treatment, Ravenstone Ind Est, Snibston Drive, Coalville	Biffa G S Environmental Ltd	22708	EA Returns	No
South Ind Est, Ellistown	Direct Car Spares	372.55	EA Returns	No
Station Road, Market Bosworth	Flying Spares	80	EA Returns	No
Station Yard, Elmesthorpe	Barrie Mills Motor Salvage	124.95	EA Returns	No
The Scotlands, Coalville	Vellam Metals	250	2009/1116/07	No
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia	42178.3	EA Returns	No
Walker Road, Bardon	Air Products	Unknown		No
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston, LE7 1PD	Mr Winterton	18,731	EA Returns	No
Warren Parks Way, Enderby	Casepak	145,000	Operator	No
Watling Street, LE10 3ED	Greenway Environmental	6944.69	EA Returns	No
Watling Street – Veolia	Veolia	64,766	EA Returns	No
Watling Street, Red Lion Farm (Smockington)	Williams Recycling	42,168	EA Returns	No
Weldon Road, Loughborough	J & A Young	82,410.3	EA Returns	No
Wolds Farm, Ragdale	Hull & Sons	10000	2007/1043/06	No
Wymeswold Airfield Acorn	Acorn Recycling	14000	2011/0112/02	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Wymeswold Airfield (former De-Pack)	Biffa (formerly De-Pack)	2034.46	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**640,034.678**		
Reuse Operations				
Half Croft, Syston	Intercare	12.98	EA Returns	No
Northfield House Farm	Mr Hopkins	2000	Operator	No
	Total Capacity	**2,012.98**		
Transfer Operations				
High Street, Syston, LE7 1GQ	Biffa	96026.7 (also includes LACW)	EA Returns	No
Unit 20, Pinfold Road, Thurmaston	Citron Hygiene	866.445	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**96,893.145**		

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

Table 19: 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	37,971	EA Returns	No
Total Capacity		**37,971**		

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

Table 20*:* 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 (Covanta Energy Limited)	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 21*:* Operational Capacity of Non-Inert, Non-Hazardous Landfill Operations

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

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

Table 22: 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	114220.98	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 23: Operational Capacity of C&D (inert) Waste Recycling, Reuse and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permission
Recycling Operations				
Bardon Quarry	Aggregate Industries	250000	2014/0840/07	Yes, 18 months from 19th May 2022 for the increase from 180,000 to 250,000 (pp. 2022/VOCM/0021/LCC) or 31/12/2051 for end of permission
Cliffe Hill Quarry, LE67 1FA	MQP	250000	2012/0305/04	Yes, until 31st December 2032 (pp. 2012/0305/04 and 2007/1059/04)
Ellistown Concrete, LE67 1ET	FP McCanns	Unknown		Yes, until 21st February 2042 (pp. 1999/0306/07)
Ellistown Quarry, LE67 1EZ	Mick George	25000	2014/0590/07	Yes, until 21st February 2042 (pp. 2014/0590/07)
Enderby Road, Whetstone	ENVA	39714	EA Returns	No
Gilmorton Lodge Farm, Lutterworth	BASH Skips	447.08	EA Returns	No
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Caton Recycling	5132.3	EA Returns	No
Granite Close, Ellingworth	Planters	8829.6	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Smith, Enderby	Mr Smith	27610	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Unit A, Enderby	1st Choice Skips	7049	EA Returns	No
Granite Close West, Enderby, LE19 4AE	Bakers Waste	26537.84	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permission
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
Ingleberry Road, Shepshed	Change to TBD Morris from AE Burgess??	19650	Estimate from EA Returns (TBD Morris Site)	No
Lockington Quarry	Tarmac	40000	2014/0072/07	Yes, until 23rd February 2026 (pp. 2014/0072/07 and 2007/1361/07)
Lynden Lea, Hinckley	Taylors Skip Hire	22188	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel Quarry	Lafarge	50000	Operator	No
Orston Lane, Bottesford, NG13 0AU	Midland Skip Hire	31,742	EA Returns	No
Shawell Quarry	Lafarge	40000	1999/0476/03	Yes, until 31st December 2044 (pp. 1999/0476/03)
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston	Mr Winterton	19,608	EA Returns	No
Wainwright's Plant & Haulage	Christopher Wainwright	6,214	EA	
Wiggs Farm, Wood Road, Ellistown	J P & P Bailey	10628	2012/0478/04	No
The Old Piggery	Mole Groundworks	1,421	EA	No
	Total Throughput	**985,493.49**		

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permission
Reuse Operations				
Woodhill Farm, Old Dalby	RJ & JL Fenton	25000	2015/0643/06	No
	Total Throughput	**25,000**		
Transfer Operations				
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	Tom Toon & Daughters	3485.349	EA Returns	No
Mill Top Farm, Melton Mowbray	Mr and Mrs Lambert	1466	EA Returns	No
Snibston Drive, Coalville	Biffa	2410.17	EA Returns	No
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia	1344	EA Returns	No
	Total Throughput	**8,705.52**		

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

Table 24: Capacity of Permitted C&D (inert) Waste Recycling Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
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 25: Operational Capacity of Hazardous Waste Landfill, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
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	511	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 Permission
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	153	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 Permission
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	118	EA Returns	No
Lount RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	148	EA Returns	No
Lutterworth RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	69	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough	Edelchemie (U K) Ltd	213.51	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	91.344	EA Returns	No
Marquis Court, Moira	1st Class Hygiene	31.884	EA Returns	No
Melton RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	104.09	EA Returns	No
Mill Top Farm, Melton Spinney, Road, Melton Mowbray	Mr Harry Lambert & Mrs Jennifer Lambert	8	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	259.71	EA Returns	No
National Refrigerants Ltd Hinckley	National Refrigerants Ltd	140.89	EA Returns	No
Oadby RHWS	Leicestershire county council	128.79	EA Returns	No
R & Z Transport Ltd, Loughborough	R & Z Transport Ltd	674.5	EA Returns	No
Shepshed RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	86.051	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
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	**14,428.613**		
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	12,649	EA Returns	No
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Greenway	5803	EA Returns	No
Labwaste, Hinckley	Labwaste	2033.8	EA Returns	No
Leicester Site, Meridian Business Park, Thorpe Astley	O C S Group U K Limited	198.22	EA Returns	No
Stowlin Ltd, Radnor Rd, Wigston Magna	Stowlin Ltd	10.86	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**22,155.293**		

Appendix 2: Remaining Landfill Capacity in Leicestershire

Table 26: Remaining Capacity in Leicestershire Landfills at end of 2023

Facility Name	Facility Address	EA Area	Former Planning Region	Former Planning Sub Region	Local Authority	Site Type	Remaining Capacity end 2023 (cubic metres)
Huncote Quarry	Huncote Quarry, Forest Road, Huncote, LE9 3LE	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Blaby	L05 - Inert Landfill	0
Husbands Bosworth Landfill Site	Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth LE17 6JH	Lincs and Northants	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Harborough	L05 - Inert Landfill	0
Lockington Quarry Landfill Site	Lockington Quarry, Warren Lane, Lockington DE74 2RG	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L05 - Inert Landfill	60,215
Slip Inn Quarry	Slip Inn Quarry, Leicester Road, Lutterworth LE17 4LT	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Harborough	L05 - Inert Landfill	0
Ellistown Quarry Inert Landfill	Ellistown Quarry Inert Landfill, Ellistown Terrace Road, Ellistown, LE67 1ET	Staffs Warks and West Mids	East Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L05 - Inert Landfill	289,074
Brooksby Quarry	Brooksby Quarry, Melton Road, Brooksby, Melton Mowbray, LE14 2LJ	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Melton	L05 - Inert Landfill	57,366

Facility Name	Facility Address	EA Area	Former Planning Region	Former Planning Sub Region	Local Authority	Site Type	Remaining Capacity end 2023 (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	11,579,735
New Albion Landfill Site	Occupation Road, Spring Cottage, Albert Village, Swadlincote DE11 8HA	Staffs Warks and West Mids	East Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L04 - Non Hazardous	0
Cotesbach Landfill	Cotesbach Landfill, Gibbet Lane, Shawell, Lutterworth LE17 6AA	Staffs Warks and West Mids	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Harborough	L02 - Non Hazardous Landfill with SNRHW cell	10,603,925
Bradgate Landfill Site	Leicester Road, Field Head, LE67 9RH	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Hinckley and Bosworth	L04 - Non Hazardous	0
Welby Tip	Holwell Works, Welby Road, Asfordby Hill LE14 3RE	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Melton	L04 - Non Hazardous	20,220

Source: Environment Agency data (2023)

Appendix 3: Applications determined in the monitoring period

Table 27: Applications determined in the monitoring period (decisions between 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024)

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2023/VOCM/0093/LCC	Husbands Bosworth Quarry, Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth. LE17 6JH	Consent is sought for non-compliance with planning condition 11 of planning permission reference 2021/0683/03 which states “No imported material shall be deposited in those areas marked Restoration Area A or B on plan H37 3 21 03 Rev A”	Granted. Accords with principles of W5 and W3. Does not conflict with W8. Accords with DM1, DM2, DM7, DM8, DM11 and DM12. Complies with SA3 allocation. (no increase in imported material)
2023/VOCM/0084/LCC	Land at Measham Brickworks, Atherstone Road, Measham, Leicestershire, DE12 7EL	Variation of Condition 33 (Landscape Scheme) and Condition 34 (Trees along the boundaries to be retained) of planning permission 2021/0653/07	Granted. Accords with Policy DM3, Policy DM5, and DM7.
2023/VOCM/0083/LCC	Hinckley Service Centre, A5 Watling Street, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3ED	Variation of Condition 8 of planning permission 2018/1079/04 to extend the hours of operation and to increase vehicle movements between Mondays and Fridays	Granted. In accordance with DM1, DM2, DM9, DM11.
2023/VOCM/0056/LCC	Husbands Bosworth Quarry, Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, LE17 6JH	Variation of conditions 6 and 21 of planning permission 2021/0683/03 relating to operational hours and noise limits to allow operations and vehicle movements from 6am	Refused. Conflicts with DM1, DM2 and DM11. Accords with DM9.

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2023/CM/0119/LCC	Hinckley Sewage Treatment Works Brookfield Road Hinckley LE10 2RR	Installation of an MCC Kiosk	Granted. Accords with Policy DM1 and W8. Complies with DM2, DM5 and DM7.
2022/VOCM/0041/LCC	Hinckley Sewage Treatment Works, Brookfield Road, Hinckley, LE10 2RR	Installation of a Motor Control Centre (MCC) Kiosk	Granted. Complies with DM2, DM5, DM7. Accords with Policy DM1. Complies with Policy DM11.
2022/VOCM/0172/LCC	Mountsorrel Quarry, Loughborough Road, Mountsorrel, LE12 8GE	Section 73 application to vary Condition 27 of planning permission 2021/0793/02 (2021/VOCM/0046/LCC) and 2021/0922/02 (2021/VOCM/0051/LCC) to allow the continued operation of the coated roadstone plant during extended night time and weekend working hours	Granted in accordance with DM2. Considered acceptable having regard to the provisions of Policy DM2.
2022/VOCM/0034/LCC	Mountsorrel Quarry, Loughborough Road, Mountsorrel, LE12 8GE	Section 73 application to vary Conditions 5 And 20 Of Planning Permissions 2021/0793/02 (2021/VOCM/0046/LCC) & 2021/0922/02 (2021/VOCM0051/LCC) to accommodate a replacement screenhouse building - 2023-0606-02 (2023-VOCM-0034-LCC	Granted in accordance with DM2 and DM5. Accords with DM11.
2022/VOCM/0161/LCC	Barrow Works, Paudy Lane, Seagrave, Leicestershire, LE12 8GB	Variation of planning conditions no.8 and no. 10 of planning permission reference 2001/2001/2 to increase imports of gypsum and the associated numbers of	Granted. Accords with DM1; DM2; DM7; DM9; DM10; DM11.

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
		HGV movements and a reduction in the permitted hours of importation.	
2022/VOCM/0118/LCC	Bardon Quarry, Bardon Road, Coalville. Leicestershire, LE67 1TL	Variations to conditions 4, 17, 63 and 64 of planning permission 2010/0076/07 to reprofile the northern amenity bund and northern landform; to rationalise landscape, restoration and aftercare; and submit an interim restoration scheme	Granted. Complies with DM5; DM9; DM10; DM12. No conflict with DM2.
2022/VOCM/0116/LCC	Bradgate Landfill Site, A50 Bradgate Hill, Groby, LE6 0FA	Section 73 application to vary conditions 1 and 3 of planning permission 2017/0075/04 relating to restoration scheme and timescale	Granted. Accords with DM1; DM2; DM3; DM5 and DM12.
2022/CM/0173/LCC	Charnwood Quarry, Ashby Road East, Shepshed, Leicestershire, LE12 9BU	The use of an area for the provision of an outage compound comprising contractors cabins for office and welfare facilities and ancillary equipment	Granted. Accords with the objectives and Policies of W1, W7 and DM1. Accords with DM1; DM2; DM5; DM7; DM11. No conflict with Policy DM9.
2022/CM/0166/LCC	Nuneaton Lane, Higham on the Hill, Hinckley, CV13 6AB	Temporary upgrade of an existing agricultural access off Nuneaton Lane, Higham on the Hill, CV13 6AB until March 2025	Granted. Accords with Policy W4; Policy DM1. Complies with DM2; DM9 subject to conditions. Complies with DM5; DM7; DM10.
2022/CM/0153/LCC	Wymeswold Industrial Park, Wymeswold Lane, Wymeswold, Leicestershire, LE12 5TY	Change of use of Unit 22B at Wymeswold Industrial Park from B8 general storage to the use for the importation, sorting, processing, storage and exportation of	Refused. Conflicts with W4; W5; DM9 without information. Conflicts with DM1; DM2; DM11.

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
		waste, erection of new picking station and retention of containers.	
2022/CM/0115/LCC	Melton Mowbray Sewage Treatment Works, Sysonby Grange Ln, Melton Mowbray LE13 0JG	The installation of 6 new no. kiosks and extension of an existing building within the operational Melton Sewage Treatment Works (STW).	Granted. Compliant with DM5. Accords with DM1; DM2; DM5; DM7; DM9; DM11.
2022/CM/0089/LCC	Bracknell Farm, Leicester Road, Thurlaston, Leicestershire, LE9 7TJ	Retrospective change of use of agricultural land to soil and aggregates waste transfer centre (Sui Generis) and includes associated works and engineering options	Refused. Contrary to DM1; DM2; W4 and W5.
2021/VOCM/0031/LCC	Land at Measham Brickworks, Atherstone Road, Measham, Leicestershire, DE12 7EL	Section 73 Application to vary Condition 2 of Planning Permission 2006/1543/07 to allow for the export of up to 30,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of clay from the Duckery Quarry at the Measham Brickworks.	Granted. In accordance with DM2.