

Leicestershire County Council



# Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment

of the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan



# Contents

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	I
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
THE LEICESTERSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL	2
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS AND CONSULTATION	
2.0 STAGES A1-A4: DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	4
COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS	
STAGES A1-A4: DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	
Data Gaps Future Change Without The Plan	
3.0 STAGE A4: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY	
METHODOLOGY	
CUMULATIVE EFFECTS	
4.0 STAGES B1-B4: ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS	
INTRODUCTION	
COMPATIBILITY BETWEEN SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES AND LOCAL PLAN OBJECTIVES	
Assessment of Strategic Alternatives Mineral Aggregate Provision	
MINERAL AGGREGATE PROVISION SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR SAND & GRAVEL	
WASTE PROVISION	
WASTE SPATIAL STRATEGY	
ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PLAN (POLICIES)	
RECOMMENDATIONS	
ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PLAN (SITES)	
SUMMARY	
5.0 MONITORING	
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING	46
APPENDIX 1: BASELINE TABLES	
TABLE A: BASELINE DATA, INDICATORS, TRENDS FOR AIR, WATER, SOIL AND MINERALS	
TABLE B: BASELINE DATA, INDICATORS, TRENDS FOR BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND	d fauna
TABLE C: BASELINE DATA, INDICATORS, TRENDS FOR CLIMATIC FACTORS, MINERALS PRODUCTIO	
WASTE MANAGEMENT	
TABLE D: BASELINE DATA, INDICATORS, TRENDS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE/LANDSCAPE	
TABLE E: BASELINE DATA, INDICATORS, TRENDS FOR POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH	64
APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT TABLES	69
MINERALS POLICIES	

# Contents



Waste Policies Development Management Policies	
APPENDIX 3: SITE PLANS	
Brooksby	
CADEBY	
DONINGTON ISLAND	
Freeby	
HUSBANDS BOSWORTH	
LOCKINGTON	
MARBLAEGIS	
SHAWELL	

# **List of Tables**

TABLE 1 THE MAIN TASKS OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA) REPORT	4
TABLE 2 SCHEDULE OF SEA REQUIREMENTS	5
TABLE 3 DEVELOPMENT OF A SET OF SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES FROM POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES,         STRATEGIES AND BASELINE DATA	
TABLE 4 QUALITATIVE SCALE FOR ASSESSING PREDICTED EFFECTS1	.5
TABLE 5 PRINCIPLES OF ASSESSMENT FOR PREDICTING THE EFFECTS OF AN ALTERNATIVE, POLICY OR SITE         UPON EACH SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE1	
TABLE 6 LIKELY CUMULATIVE EFFECTS IN LEICESTERSHIRE AND THEIR CAUSES1	.8
TABLE 7 COMPATIBILITY OF MINERALS & WASTE LOCAL PLAN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	
TABLE 8 LOCAL PLAN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE MINERALS AND WASTE         LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	21
TABLE 9 APPRAISAL OF ALTERNATIVES FOR THE PROVISION OF AGGREGATES2	23
TABLE 10 APPRAISAL OF ALTERNATIVES FOR THE SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR SAND & GRAVEL2	25
TABLE 11 APPRAISAL OF ALTERNATIVES FOR THE PROVISION OF WASTE2	28
TABLE 12 APPRAISAL OF ALTERNATIVES FOR THE SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR WASTE	31
TABLE 13 SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISAL OF MINERALS POLICIES IN THE LONG TERM (>15 YEARS)	\$5
TABLE 14 SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISAL OF WASTE POLICIES IN THE LONG TERM (>15 YEARS)	6
TABLE 15 SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISAL OF DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN THE LONG TERM (>15         YEARS)	
TABLE 16 SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISAL OF SAND AND GRAVEL SITES IN THE LONG TERM (>15 YEARS)4	1
TABLE 17 SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISAL OF DONINGTON ISLAND AND THE MARBLAEGIS EXTENSION IN THE LONG TERM (>15 YEARS)4	
TABLE 18 SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISAL OF THE STRATEGIC ALTERNATIVES CHOSEN4	4
TABLE 19 SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISAL OF THE LOCAL PLAN'S POLICIES4	₽2
TABLE 20 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES AND LOCAL PLAN INDICATOR TOPICS4	ł7



# **Non-Technical Summary**

# Introduction

This report constitutes the non-technical summary of the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Assessment (SEA/SA) report of the current version of the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

# The Minerals and Waste Local Plan

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan sets out the key principles to guide future minerals and waste management operations within the County until 2031. New operations will be permitted whilst providing protection to the environment and the amenity of local residents. A monitoring framework is included to examine the efficacy and effects of the document.

### SA/SEA Stages

A number of preliminary stages have had to be completed to reach this juncture in the SA process. These are the following:

- Gathering of all relevant plans, programmes and strategies relationships exist between the Local Plan and publications on sustainable development and the protection of the environment, in particular the need to protect the River Mease Special Area of Conservation (which is currently classed as in an 'unfavourable' condition).
- Establishing the baseline characteristics of the area, the key issues and the sustainability objectives against which the Local Plan is assessed – Leicestershire has numerous designated conservation sites including the internationally important River Mease Special Area of Conservation. The County is an important supplier of igneous rock for England. Waste management has continued to move away from landfill. Key sustainability issues include such matters as amenity, environmental protection, demand for minerals and waste growth. Current trends in Leicestershire are continued growth in road traffic; excessive nitrate use; increasing areas covered by flood zones 2 and 3; poor condition of SSSIs (Sites of Special Scientific Interest); bird species declines, lack of renewable energy facilities in Leicestershire; and listed buildings at risk.
- Refinement of the sustainability objectives *the objectives were produced to cover the sustainability issues identified.*

# **Sustainability Objectives**

The ten sustainability objectives used to assess the likely effects of the Local Plan are as follows:

 To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals;



- 2. To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development;
- 3. To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora;
- 4. To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling;
- 5. To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non-road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste;
- 6. To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape;
- 7. To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value;
- 8. To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets;
- 9. To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management; and
- 10. To promote sustainable economic growth and employment.

# **Outcomes of the Appraisal and Mitigation**

All strategic alternatives, policies and proposed mineral sites have been assessed and the outcome of this assessment is summarised in the three tables set out at the end of this non-technical summary. The third of these tables shows only the sites which are to be allocated in the Local Plan. Appraisals of the options (i.e. each strategic alternative, policy and site) were carried out using a matrix to assess each option against the ten sustainability objectives. Appraisals were undertaken using a qualitative assessment ranging from strongly positive to neutral to strongly negative. As a result of the assessment the Sustainability Appraisal report advised that changes were made to the Local Plan to improve its sustainability; these took the form of textual changes to the policies and excluding some areas from allocation.

Four strategic alternatives were assessed relating to the spatial strategy for new sand & gravel, and waste operations, and the provision of further sand & gravel and waste facilities. In all cases the option that was the most 'sustainable' was selected so that the focus is on locating new sand & gravel extractions alongside existing operations and locating new waste facilities close to arisings, and to update the provision data for both minerals and waste.

Based on the information available, there is a potential for the Local Plan, as a whole, to have significant positive effects on all of the sustainability objectives. Notwithstanding this potential, there still could be some negative effects that result from the Local Plan's adoption. To minimise this, mitigation measures can be used to reduce any harm to a satisfactory degree. Identified measures are



included in the Local Plan for each allocated site and include measures to address matters such as flood risk, ecological impact and controls on emissions.

In many of the assessments the potential impacts were unknown because the outcome was dependent upon the detail of any development (which was not available at this juncture). Beyond this there were some data that was unavailable in creating the baseline data - contaminated land, water quality, pollution incidents; areas of priority local habitats,  $CO_2$  emissions; and energy consumption. This lack of data does not affect the monitoring schedule because the focus is on data collected by the Authority.

### Monitoring

There are direct links between the Local Plan and the sustainability appraisal and, therefore, the sustainability appraisal monitoring framework has been linked closely with the monitoring framework within the Local Plan. The method for monitoring will be through the Annual Monitoring Report, which will report on the status of the defined monitoring indicators. These indicators will show to what extent the Local Plan document is contributing to the overall goal of sustainability.

# Non-technical Summary



Summary tables showing the predicted long term effects of each chosen strategic alternative, the policies of the Local Plan and allocated sites.

Sustainability Objectives	Strategic Alternatives			
	Aggregates Provision	Sand & Gravel Spatial Strategy	Waste Provision	Waste Spatial Strategy
	(Option 1)	(Alternative A)	(Option B)	(Alternative 2)
1	-	-		-/?
2	?	?	?	?
3	?	?	?	?
4	-	-	+	+
5	-	-	++	++
6	-	-	?	-/?
7	-	-	?	-/?
8	+	+	-/?	0
9	?	-/?	?	-/?
10	+	++	++	++

# Non-technical Summary



Sustainability Objectives	Policies			
	Minerals Policies	Waste Policies	Development Management Policies	
1	++	0	++	
2	0	0	++	
3	++	0	++	
4	0	++	+	
5	++	++	++	
6	++	0	++	
7	++	0	++	
8	++	+	++	
9	++	++	++	
10	++	++	0	

# Non-technical Summary



Sustainability Objectives	Allocated Sites					
	Brooksby	Cadeby	Donington Island	Husbands Bosworth	Marblaegis	Shawell
1	-	-	0	-	-	-
2	-	-	++	-	0	++
3	?/+	-	++	?/+	++	?/+
4			0			
5						
6	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	++	-/+
7	-	-	++		++	-/0
8	++	++	++	++	0	++
9	0/+	0/+	0/+	0/+	-	0/+

# Abbreviations



# List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition		
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report		
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area		
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan		
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste		
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste		
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local		
DCEG	Government		
ENABLE	Environmental Action for a Better Leicestershire		
EU	European Union		
EFW	Energy From Waste		
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicles		
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste		
LCC	Leicestershire County Council		
LTP	Local Transport Plan		
MW	Mega Watts		
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility		
PPS	Planning Policy Statement		
RHWS	Recycling and Household Waste Site		
SA	Sustainability Appraisal		
SAC	Special Area of Conservation		
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment		
SPA	Special Protection Area		
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest		
ТРА	Tonnes Per Annum		
WEEE	Waste Electrical And Electronic Equipment		



# **1.0 Introduction**

# THE LEICESTERSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN

- 1.1 Leicestershire County Council is reviewing the Leicestershire Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies and the Leicestershire & Leicester Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies documents. The first stage of this was 'The Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Issues Document 2013' which was subject to consultation between 22nd November 2013 to 24th January 2014. The intent of the review is fourfold:
  - 1. to produce a set of waste policies which relate solely to Leicestershire, as Leicester City has decided to move its waste policies into its local plan;
  - 2. to amalgamate the minerals and waste documents to produce a single minerals and waste local plan;
  - 3. to update the policies, in particular, following the revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan and the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF); and
  - 4. to extend the duration of the policy document to 2031.
- 1.2 The Core Strategy documents were adopted on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2009 and cover the period up to 2021. The Strategies provide the Councils' vision and objectives for delivering minerals and waste infrastructure, as well as direction to where new minerals and waste sites should go and the policies for determining minerals and waste applications. Following adoption of the Core Strategy it remained for the Authority to produce a Minerals Site Allocations document and a Waste Site Allocations document.
- 1.3 No work was undertaken on producing a Minerals Site Allocations document. The Waste Site Allocations document was submitted to the Secretary of State on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2011. However, following the decision of the County Council's Cabinet to halt work on the long term treatment procurement project the document was withdrawn by the Secretary of State. Following this, no further work has been carried out on producing a new Waste Sites Allocations document and instead the focus has moved to reviewing the adopted plans; to produce a Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- 1.4 The aim of Leicestershire's Minerals and Waste Local Plan is to set out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals and the form of waste management development in the County over the period to the end of 2031. A steady supply of minerals and the provision of waste



management facilities will be achieved whilst providing protection to the environment and the amenity of local residents. The Local Plan aims to maximise the use of alternative materials thereby reducing the reliance on primary-won minerals, and to significantly increase levels of reuse and recovery of waste and move away from landfill as a means of disposal. Finally, the plan seeks the beneficial reinstatement of land following mineral working and landfill operations.

### **REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

1.5 The EU Directive 2001/42/EC on assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive) came into force in the UK on 20 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations). Given its likely significant effects on the environment, the review document will require a Strategic Environmental Assessment at each subsequent stage of its production.

### **REQUIREMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

1.6 Under the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 a sustainability appraisal (SA) is required for all local plans, including waste and minerals. The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. Sustainability appraisal helps local planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans.

# SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS AND CONSULTATION

- 1.7 The requirements to carry out sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment are distinct. However, sustainability appraisal fully incorporates the requirements of the European Directive on SEA. Therefore, this report will refer to both processes as a sustainability appraisal (SA).
- 1.8 A Scoping Report dated October 2013 was produced at the same time as the 'Issues' document and was consulted upon alongside the 'Issues' document. The three key consultation bodies of English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural England were included in this consultation.



- 1.9 The Scoping Report sets out the methodology to be used for this sustainability appraisal report. The sustainability appraisal is structured in the following manner:
  - the development of sustainability objectives from the key sustainability issues and targets derived from relevant plans, programmes and baseline information;
  - the method and principles used to assess the likely significant effects of the Plan;
  - the assessment of the effects of adopting the Local Plan against the sustainability objectives, including any mitigation; and
  - a structure for monitoring the effects of adopting the Local Plan.



# 2.0 Stages A1-A4: Developing the Sustainability Objectives

### **COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS**

2.1 To meet the requirements of both the SEA Regulations and the 2004 Town and Country Planning Regulations (in terms of sustainability appraisal) there are a number of tasks which this report must cover. These are presented in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1 The main tasks of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report

	Main tasks			
-	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline ing on the scope			
A1	Identify other relevant policies, plans, and programmes, and sustainability objectives			
A2	Collect baseline information			
A3	Identify sustainability issues and problems			
A4	Develop the sustainability appraisal framework			
A5	Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability report			
Stage B:	Developing and refining options and assessing effects			
B1	Test Local Plan objectives against sustainability appraisal framework			
B2	Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives			
В3	Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives			
B4	Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects			
B5	Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan.			

Where possible this report makes clear where these main tasks have been met. In addition to the tasks outlined in Table 1 above, the SEA Directive



sets out specific requirements to be met; Table 2 details how these are met in this report.

<b>Requirements of the Directive</b>	Location in Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely on the environment of implementing the plan or programm alternatives taking into account the objectives and geogra plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluate to be given is:	ne, and reasonable phical scope of the
<ul> <li>a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes</li> </ul>	Chapter 1, & Chapter 2 Table 3
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution without implementation of the plan or programme	Chapter 2 Table 3, & Appendix 1 Tables A-E
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Chapter 2 Table 3, & Appendix 1 Tables A-E
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directive 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Chapter 2 Table 3, & Appendix 1 Tables A-E
e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level which are relevant to the programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Chapter 2 Table 3, & Appendix 1 Tables A-E
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including: short, medium and long term; permanent and temporary; positive and negative; secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects on issues such as: biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors	Chapter 4, &, Appendix 2
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Chapter 4, &, Appendix 2
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Chapter 4, &, Appendix 2

# Table 2 Schedule of SEA requirements



<b>Requirements of the Directive</b>	Location in Report
ctd	
<ul> <li>i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring (in accordance with regulation 17)</li> </ul>	Chapter 5
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Non Technical Summary
Consultation with:	
Authorities with environmental responsibility when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environment report	Consultation on Scoping Report dated October 2013
Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public to be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan and accompanying environmental report before its adoption	This Report
Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country	Not applicable
Taking the environmental report and the results of the con account in decision making	sultations into
<ul> <li>Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted the public and any countries consulted must be informed and the following made available:</li> <li>The plan or programme as adopted</li> <li>A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme in accordance with the requirements of the legislation</li> <li>The measures decided concerning monitoring</li> </ul>	To be carried out at a later date
<b>Monitoring</b> of the environmental effects of the plan or programmes implementation must be undertaken	To be carried out at a later date

### **STAGES A1-A4: DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES**

- 2.2 The first step in developing the sustainability objectives was to identify all policies, plans, programmes, and strategies that were relevant to the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Then from these plans (and so forth) pinpoint relevant environmental protection objectives, and, then from these derive a set of key issues and targets to which the sustainability appraisal would have regard; these are listed in the first two columns of Table 3.
- 2.3 The SEA Regulations stipulate that a SEA must consider: biodiversity; population; human health; flora and fauna; soil; water; air; climate; material assets; cultural heritage; and landscape. Therefore, Table 3 is split by broad topic area reflecting, in part, the requirements of the SEA Regulations. Since the publication of the Scoping Report dated October



2013 the Waste Management Plan for England and the National Planning Policy for Waste have been published by the Government. These replace the Waste Strategy for England 2007 and PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, respectively. The relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies column of Table 3 has been updated to reflect these changes as well as to incorporate additional material as advised by English Heritage (as was), Environment Agency and Natural England.

- 2.4 Once a suite of sustainability issues and problems was derived from an analysis of relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies, baseline tables were collated presenting information on the County. The sustainability issues and problems derived from the baseline data are summarised in columns 3 and 4 of Table 3; the baseline information itself is presented in full in the appendices to this report, grouped by the same broad topics as Table 3. Table 3 and the baseline tables were first published in the Scoping Report dated October 2013 but have been updated where newer information has become available. Notwithstanding this, some of the data remain difficult to update, and are not available at a county level which is explained in the 'data gaps' section of this chapter.
- 2.5 Table 3 shows how the sustainability issues and problems identified from the baseline data marry with the issues and problems which arose from the analysis of the relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies to create a set of nine sustainability objectives. These sustainability objectives will be used to assess the effects of adopting the minerals and waste local plan, that is, those derivations of the local plan prior to and up to adoption. In response to comments received on the Scoping Report sustainability objective 7 has been updated.
- 2.6 Comments on the Scoping Report advised that sustainability objectives 3 and 7 should be revised to reflect better the Government's desire for biodiversity and historic assets to be enhanced as well as protected. This has not been undertaken. The experience of the Authority is that it is difficult to assess local plans against sustainability objectives worded in this fashion (particularly the assessment of sites). Instead the Authority has created a new sustainability objective to cover the assessment of enhancement, including to the landscape. This sustainability objective is not present in Table 3 because it addresses the objectives of multiple topics but, nevertheless, it has been derived from the data contained within this table. The new sustainability objectives are set out below with the changes or additional text since the publication of the Scoping Report highlighted in bold:



- 1. To protect the natural resources of the County including water, air, soil and minerals;
- 2. To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development;
- To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora;
- To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling;
- 5. To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non-road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste;
- 6. To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape;
- 7. To protect the **significance** of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value;

# 8. To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets;

- **9**. To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management; and
- **10**. To promote sustainable economic growth and employment.
- 2.7 As explained in the Scoping Report the objective on economic growth and employment (formerly objective 9 and now objective 10) was not used for assessing sites. The rationale for this is that any new site or extension to a current site would either lead to an increase or at least stability in employment levels but both promoting economic growth and diversity in the local economy. The difficulty is that all sites would score positively thereby negating the point of assessment, that is, to differentiate between sites.

Table 3 Development of a set of sustainability	objectives from policies plans programme	s stratonios and hasolino data
Table 5 Development of a set of sustainabilit	blectives nom policies, plans, programme	s, strategies and baseline data

Policies, plans, programmes and strategies	Key sustainability issues and problems derived from relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies	Key sustainability issues and problems derived from the baseline data(contained in the Appendices)	Source of baseline data
Air, Water, Soil and Minerals			
EU Air Quality & Management Directive (96/62/EC), EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Local Transport Plan, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, National Planning Policy for Waste, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy	Promoting improvements to air quality	<ul> <li>16 Air Quality Management Areas in County, in the main due to traffic.</li> <li>Possible need to expand existing or designate new ones.</li> <li>All waste transported via road.</li> <li>Anticipated growth of road traffic volumes. Much of the County's minerals are transported by road. Hard rock quarries move at least 25% of their product by rail.</li> </ul>	Local Air Quality Management Pla Stage 4 Review and Regional Pla Annual Monitoring Report. Leicestershire County Council.
Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, National Planning Policy for Waste, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land	In last 4 years no waste sites permitted on this land type. Agricultural land is subject to loss due to competition from developments especially around peripheral urban areas. Waste Core Strategy seeks to avoid locating new waste sites on the best agricultural land. Minerals Core Strategy sets a strict list of criteria to be met if there is an impact on the best agricultural land.	Annual Monitoring Reports.
Borough and District Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks, Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Local Economic Regeneration Strategies, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Reusing previously developed land	In 2012/13 71%, in 2011/12 83%, in 2010/11 66% and in 2009/10 50% of new waste sites were on brownfield sites. No minerals development on brownfield land in last four years.	Annual Monitoring Reports.
Anglian River Basin Management Plan, Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (Lower Trent & Erewash, Soar, Tame Anker, & Mease, Warwickshire Avon, Welland and Witham), EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GPP3), Humber River Basin Management Plan, Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008, Severn Trent Water's Water Resources Management Plan, Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan for Midlands Region, Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales	Protecting the quality of inland waters	Trend of increasing biological and chemical quality of England's rivers and reduction in those with high nitrate and/or phosphate concentrations. All of Leicestershire designated as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone.	Environment Agency. Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment.
EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC), EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Mines Waste Directive, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Protecting soil quality	In 2012/13 71%, in 2011/12 83%, in 2010/11 66% and in 2009/10 50% of new waste sites were on brownfield sites. No minerals development on brownfield land in last four years.	Leicestershire County Council's Annual Monitoring Report.
		No new waste sites permitted on best	



ita	Sustainability Objectives
Plans, Plan	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals (potential cumulative effect)
5	

# Developing the Sustainability Objectives

Policies, plans, programmes and strategies	Key sustainability issues and problems derived from relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies	Key sustainability issues and problems derived from the baseline data(contained in the Appendices)	Source of baseline data	
		and most versatile agricultural land. No data for minerals developments. In 2008 waste management and sewage and water industries the most frequent polluters.	Environment Agency's web site.	
Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Protecting mineral resources from sterilisation	In recent history, no new waste sites have sterilised minerals.	Leicestershire County Council's Annual Monitoring Reports.	
Adjoining Local Authorities Local Plans, Borough and District Strategic Flood Risk Assessments, EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, River Welland Catchment Flood Management Plan	Reducing flood risk. Leicester Principal Urban Area is identified as an urban area at risk of surface water flooding	Development pressures may lead to increased pressure to build on floodplains. Flood zones expanded to take into account climate change.	Flood zones 1,2 and 3 mapped or Council's GIS systems. 3a and 3t flood zone distinctions available ir Charnwood, Melton and North We Leicestershire Strategic Flood Risk Assessments.	
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora and Fauna	L	1	L	
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, Borough and District Biodiversity Strategies, Borough and District Green Infrastructure Strategies, Borough and District Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks, , Central Leicestershire Local Transport Plan, Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds, EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), EU Air Quality & Management Directive (96/62/EC), EU Biodiversity Action Plan, EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Green Infrastructure Strategy, Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy, Leicestershire Biodiversity Action Plan, Leicestershire Local Transport Plan, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Sustainable Community Strategy, National Character Areas (Charnwood, High Leicestershire, Leicestershire & Nottinghamshire Wolds, Leicestershire & South Derbyshire Coalfield, Leicestershire Vales, Mease & Sence Lowlands, Melbourne Parklands, Trent & Belvoir Vales, and Trent Valley Washlands), National Planning Policy for Waste, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary of Climate Change Risks for the East Midlands, The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature	Safeguarding & enhancing the natural environment To create green river corridors through Leicester Net biodiversity gain	River Mease designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). 91 SSSIs in Leicestershire and Rutland. SSSIs' quality increasing. Number of species and habitats prioritised for Action Plans. Number of locally designated sites in framework area which do not benefit from statutory protection and there has been a net loss of these sites. Increased pressure upon existing Local Nature Reserves.	Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment. Natural England's web site. Regional Plan Annual Monitoring Report. Leicestershire, Leicester and Ruth Biodiversity Action Plan. Locations and type of designation held on Council's GIS systems.	
Borough and District Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks, Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape & Woodland Strategy, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, National Character Areas (Leicestershire & Nottinghamshire Wolds, Leicestershire & South Derbyshire Coalfield, Melbourne Parklands, and Trent Valley Washlands), National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan, National Forest Strategy	Increasing woodland cover	County is one of the least wooded in the Country. Particular emphasis to increase woodland cover in the National Forest. Reduction in targets for tree planting in the National Forest by the National Forest Company.	Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment. National Forest Annual Report.	



data	Sustainability Objectives
site.	
il's	
ed on ind 3b ible in ih West d Risk	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development (potential cumulative effect)
t. Rutland Nation ns.	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora (potential cumulative effect)

Policies, plans, programmes and strategies	Key sustainability issues and problems derived from relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies	Key sustainability issues and problems derived from the baseline data(contained in the Appendices)	Source of baseline dat	
Climatic Factors, Minerals Development and Waste Management				
Adjoining Local Authorities Local Plans, Climate Change Act 2008, EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), EU Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC amended by Directive 94/31/EC), EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC), Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy, National Planning Policy for Waste, UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, Waste Management Plan for England 2013	Minimising quantities of waste landfilled	Increased recycling and composting rates for municipal waste. Net increases in C&I waste recycling	Leicestershire County Council's Annual Monitoring Reports.	
Adjoining Local Authorities Local Plans, Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy, National Planning Policy for Waste, Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, Waste Management Plan for England 2013	Maximising the value recovered from waste	capacity in the County.		
Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, National Planning Policy for Waste,: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, Waste Management Plan for England 2013	Contributing to a reduction in greenhouse gases	Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in the Region have decreased. Leicestershire unlikely to meet renewable targets.	Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment. Regional Plan Annual Monitorin Report.	
Borough and District Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks, Central Leicestershire Local Transport Plan, Leicestershire Local Transport Plan, Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Sustainable Community Strategy, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Promoting sustainable transport Reducing reliance on road traffic	Waste Core Strategy seeks to locate new waste sites close to the waste arisings. See above – on air quality. Minerals Core Strategy seeks to provide new minerals through extensions to existing sites where the transport infrastructure already exists and, where possible, to use rail to transport minerals.	Minerals and Waste Core Strate	
Cultural Heritage and Landscape		1	I	
Borough and District Green Infrastructure Strategies, Borough and District Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks, European Landscape Convention, Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape & Woodland Strategy, Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, The Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project	Ensuring sustainable countryside management Protecting the character of the local landscape	County has landscape character areas and the historic characterisation has been completed. Pressures of increasing development, particularly around the urban areas. Also, links to reuse of previously developed land.	Leicestershire, Leicester and Ru Landscape and Woodland Strate Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment.	
Borough and District Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks, European Landscape Convention, Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Local and Regional Landscape Character Assessments, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The Leicestershire,	Protecting the historic environment	In Leicestershire 4 Conservation Areas, 4 Scheduled Monuments, 31 listed buildings and 1 park & garden on Heritage at Risk Register. There also 10,000 entries on local lists of which very few are afforded any	Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment. Regional Plan Annual Monitoring Report.	



data	Sustainability Objectives
	, , , ,
cil's	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling (potential cumulative effect)
t. oring	
rategies	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non-road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste (potential cumulative effect)
d Rutland crategy. t.	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape (potential cumulative effect)
t. oring	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value (potential cumulative effect)

Policies, plans, programmes and strategies	Key sustainability issues and problems derived from relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies	Key sustainability issues and problems derived from the baseline data(contained in the Appendices)	Source of baseline dat
Leicester & Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project		statutory protection.	English Heritage Website.
Population and Human Health			
British Standard BS4142, Borough and District Green Infrastructure Strategies, Borough and District Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks, Central Leicestershire Local Transport Plan, Circular 1/2003: Safeguarding, Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosives Stores, EU Air Quality & Management Directive (96/62/EC), EU End of Life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC), EU Hazardous Waste Directive 91/689/EEC (Amended by Directive 94/31/EC), EU Integrated Pollution and Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive (96/61/EC), EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002/96/EC), EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Local Transport Plan, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Leicestershire Sustainable Community Strategy, National Planning Policy for Waste, The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and	Reducing the impact of waste developments upon residents of and visitors to the area	Waste complaints in 2012/13 dropped from the 2005 baseline. Increased chance of conflict with residents and for new waste sites in built-up areas. In 2008 the waste management and the sewage and water industry were the most frequent polluters (30% of the total in 2008).	Leicestershire County Council's Annual Monitoring Report. Environment Agency web site.
Northern Ireland, British Standard BS4142, Borough and District Green Infrastructure Strategies, Borough and District Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks, Circular 1/2003: Safeguarding, Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosives Stores, East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy – Our Sustainable Development Framework, EU Air Quality & Management Directive (96/62/EC), EU Integrated Pollution and Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive (96/61/EC), Leicestershire Local Transport Plan, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Sustainable Community Strategy, The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	Reducing the impact of minerals developments upon residents of and visitors to the area	Leicestershire is an important County for igneous rock and much of this mineral is exported hence annualised apportionment levels are high commensurate with many counties. No enforcement action taken in last 4 years against minerals development due to adverse environmental or amenity effects. Strategy for extensions to existing sites may encroach nearer to residential areas leading to a greater potential for a change in the impact upon amenity. Large landbanks, necessary for some minerals, and priority for extensions, protract the time communities are affected by mineral extraction – phased restoration.	Minerals Core Strategy and Leicestershire County Council's Annual Monitoring Reports.
Borough and District Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks, Central Leicestershire Local Transport Plan, Leicestershire Local Transport Plan, Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework: Core Strategy & Development Control Policies, Local Economic Strategies, National Planning Policy for Waste, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Promoting economic growth and employment	Between July 2013 and June 2014 80.2% of the working age population of Leicestershire was in employment. Employment levels have decreased nationally, regionally and locally, and, hence, increasing unemployment levels. However, recent trends are showing an increase in employment levels.	Office for National Statistics we



ne data	Sustainability Objectives
2.	
a.	
ouncil's	from the effects of minerals development
ts.	and waste management
tics web site	To promote sustainable economic
	growth and employment



### DATA GAPS

- 2.8 In collecting baseline data, 'gaps' (that is, no newer data or data reported in a different manner) in data coverage are inevitably encountered. As explained in paragraph 2.4 data from the Scoping Report has been updated where possible. The focus has been to use as much data as possible from the Annual Monitoring Reports that the Planning Group of the County Council produce. This way there is less reliance on other bodies for any information. Notwithstanding this, some data are not capable of being captured by the Planning Authority and there are some data gaps as set out below:
  - incomplete data on contaminated land in Leicestershire;
  - old data on water quality;
  - old data on pollution incidents;
  - lack of baseline data in local Biodiversity Action Plan;
  - old data on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; and
  - old data on regional energy consumption.

# FUTURE CHANGE WITHOUT THE PLAN

- 2.9 The tables within the Appendix identify the current economic, social and environmental state of Leicestershire. Data from the Appendix were used to predict the trends that are likely to continue in Leicestershire in the absence of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. However, this is not to state that in isolation the Minerals and Waste Local Plan can remedy all these issues. The full details can be viewed in the Appendix but are summarised below:
  - continued growth in road traffic;
  - all of Leicestershire vulnerable to excessive nitrate use;
  - increasing areas covered by flood zones 2 and 3;
  - condition of SSSIs below the national average;
  - large declines in Yellow Wagtail and Willow Tit numbers;
  - lack of renewable energy facilities in Leicestershire; and
  - number of listed buildings at risk remaining static.



# **3.0 Stage A4: Sustainability Appraisal Methodology**

#### METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 In simple terms, to assess the effects of the Local Plan the strategic alternatives, the policies and any sites were scored against the sustainability objectives. As explained above, allocated sites were only assessed against nine of the ten objectives
- 3.2 Essentially, the assessment was a matter of professional judgement to the likely significance of adopting a policy or allocating a site, both singularly and cumulatively. The predicted effects were described in terms of their nature and magnitude using the following parameters:
  - Geographical scale;
  - Probability of the effect occurring;
  - Timing of effect short (0-5 years), medium (6-15 years), long (16+ years) term;
  - Duration of effect temporary or permanent;
  - Nature of effect positive, negative or neutral (see paragraph below); and
  - Secondary, cumulative and/or synergistic effects.
- 3.3 The assessment of the effects was a qualitative assessment of whether or not the predicted effects would be environmentally, socially, and/or economically significant. A qualitative five point scale set out in Table 4 was used as the basis for the assessment which ranks the predicted effect from strongly positive to neutral through to strongly negative and degrees between. Significant is an effect assessed as strongly positive or strongly negative. Outwith the scale presented by Table 4 if the effect was unclear or cannot be assessed a '?' was used.



Assessment Scale	Degree of Predicted Effect
++	Strongly positive
+	Slightly or moderately positive
0	Neutral or no obvious effect
-	Slightly or moderately negative
	Strongly negative

# Table 4 Qualitative scale for assessing predicted effects

- 3.4 Using the assessment scale of Table 4 one assessment table was produced for each strategic alternative, policy or site assessed. Each assessment includes information on how the predicted effect may be avoided or its severity reduced, though, the assessment is undertaken on the premise that there is no mitigation. Any mitigation known to be possible is included in the final summation for each alternative, policy, and site. Such mitigation may have the effect of making that assessed acceptable. Table 5 below explains, in general, the principles of assessment used for each sustainability appraisal objective.
- 3.5 Principally, the sustainability appraisal objectives seek to protect or conserve areas of interest from negative effects. The Scoping Report proposed that where a sustainability objective was seeking to protect or to conserve an area of interest and there was no effect (i.e. protection or conservation would be achieved) then a score of 'slightly positive' would be assigned; therefore, 'strongly' positive' would be achieved through enhancement. With the addition of a separate sustainability objective on enhancement this was no longer an appropriate methodology for biodiversity and historic assets and the principles of Table 5 have been amended accordingly.

# Sustainability Appraisal Methodology



	Sustainability	Principles of assessment (done
	objectives	without mitigation)
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Effects will be assessed on the potential to affect natural resources. No impact will score positively.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Effects will be scored positively or negatively based upon the flood zone affected and the compatibility with the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework. Therefore, in general terms, effects in flood zone 1 are more likely to be scored positively whilst those in flood zones 2 or 3 will be scored negatively. Continuation of the <i>status quo</i> will be neutral.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	Policies/sites which would affect designated wildlife or geological sites or sites which have protected species present will attract negative scores, the level commensurate with the designation and, the scale and type of the impact. No impact on any biodiversity/geological interests will score strongly positive. Any effects within the catchment of the River Mease will need to be assessed under the Habitats Regulations.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Movement of waste up the waste hierarchy will be scored positively by virtue of the reduction of waste going to landfill and hence a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through the reduced need for primary resources. The ability to recover energy would be assessed favourably. This objective does not assess the effects of transporting waste and minerals.
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Moving minerals and waste via non-road means will score positively. Locating new waste sites close to waste arisings as per Policies WCS2 and WCS3 will also score positively.

Table 5 Principles of assessment for predicting the effects of analternative, policy or site upon each sustainability objective

# Sustainability Appraisal Methodology



06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	The effects of policies/sites on the countryside and landscape will be scored using the sequential approach of Policy WCS4 (where appropriate), local landscape character areas, the county historic landscape characterisation and agricultural land quality. So, in broad terms, effects on greenfield land within the countryside will be scored negatively, with effects on Green Wedges and Charnwood Forest scored as strongly negative. No impact on the countryside and landscape will score strongly positive.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	Policies/sites which would affect designated sites, including their setting, will attract negative scores, the level commensurate with the designation. No impact on any heritage assets will score strongly positively.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Policies/sites which would enhance either biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or a heritage asset, including the creation of links to the wider ecological and green infrastructure networks, will score strongly positively. No enhancement will be neutral. Negative effects on these matters will be scored through the respective objectives on their protection to avoid a single negative effect scoring negatively against two objectives.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	The potential to cause nuisance/harm will be used in any assessment. Any assessment will also take into account the potential impact upon highway and aviation safety. No impact will score strongly positively.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	Policies which diversify the local economy through providing long term employment opportunities will score positively.

### **CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

3.6 Paragraph 2.3 lists those topic areas which the SEA Regulations require to be considered, and as explained in paragraph 3.2 there is a requirement not to look at each topic and each objective in isolation but also to consider the interrelationship between them. These interrelationships or cumulative effects, includes not only 'true' cumulative effects but also those effects which would be secondary and synergistic. Table 6 presents the cumulative effects the Council believes could be caused by adoption of the Local Plan and the receptors which could be affected. Any cumulative effects are presented at the bottom of each assessment table.



# Table 6 Likely cumulative effects in Leicestershire and their causes

Cumulative Effect	Affected Receptor	Causes
Decrease in greenhouse gas emissions	Local communities (people), local wildlife habitats, local wildlife species	Increased move away from use of primary minerals and landfilling of waste
Deterioration in landscape character	Heritage assets, Local communities (people), local wildlife habitats, local wildlife species	Development of greenfield mineral and waste sites
Increased conflict between waste facilities and residential properties	Local communities (people),	Drive to locate new waste facilities in close proximity to arisings
Increased risk of flooding	Local communities (people), local wildlife habitats, local wildlife species	Development of new waste facilities, particularly on greenfield sites and an associated increase in impermeable surfaces
Increased visitor pressure on Nature Reserves in Leicestershire	Local wildlife habitats, local wildlife species	Increasing population
Reduction in biodiversity	Local wildlife habitats, local wildlife species	Poor water quality

### **HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT**

- 3.7 Under the EC Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is required on the impacts of implementing a plan or policy that may have an impact upon a European (Natura 2000) Site. Its purpose is to consider the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of the European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of the site.
- 3.8 Of particular importance to Leicestershire, is the River Mease, designated a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). A HRA Screening Report has been prepared to identify any policies or sites which may have significant effects on the integrity of the River Mease.



# **4.0 Stages B1-B4: Assessment of Effects**

# INTRODUCTION

4.1 The first stage in assessing the effects of the plan was to appraise the compatibility between the sustainability objectives and those contained within the local plan. Once the sustainability objectives were satisfactory it was shown how these sustainability objectives linked to the policies of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. After this the broad strategic alternatives of the plan were assessed against the sustainability objectives. Then, the detailed policies and allocated sites were assessed against the sustainability objectives. This section presents the results of assessing the Local Plan.

# COMPATIBILITY BETWEEN SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES AND LOCAL PLAN OBJECTIVES

- 4.2 As explained above the initial stage of this assessment was to assess the compatibility of the new sustainability objectives with the strategic objectives of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Table 7 is a matrix showing how the two sets of objectives relate to each other, the full text of the sustainability objectives is available in Table 5. The results of the assessment were recorded in the following manner: a tick to denote compatibility, a cross for no compatibility, a question mark where compatibility was unknown.
- 4.3 Table 7 shows that each Local Plan strategic objective is directly compatible with at least one of the sustainability objectives, with the Local Plan objective to protect people and the environment (objective 8) proving to be compatible with the greatest number of sustainability objectives. The areas of conflict with sustainability objectives were with the two Local Plan objectives to provide sufficient minerals and waste facilities. In both cases the conflict was between providing further development and protecting people from the effects of such developments. For the Local Plan objective to provide minerals further conflict was found with the sustainability objectives to protect natural resources, biodiversity and landscape. Such conflicts are unavoidable. However, other objectives within the Local Plan seek to protect people and the wider environment, so, the Local Plan, as a whole, is compatible with the sustainability objectives and no changes are recommended. It should be noted that the relationship between many of the objectives was unknown and, thus, highly dependent upon the type and form of any development that occurs.



# Table 7 Compatibility of Minerals & Waste Local Plan strategic objectives and sustainability objectives

Local Plan objectives				-	Su		ty objectiv		<u> </u>		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	To make sufficient provision of minerals in Leicestershire to meet national and local requirements.	х	?	х	?	?	х	?	?	х	$\checkmark$
2	To make sufficient provision of waste facilities in Leicestershire with capacity equal to the waste generated within Leicestershire.	?	?	?	$\checkmark$	?	?	?	?	х	$\checkmark$
3	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.	?	?	?	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	?	?	?	?	$\checkmark$
4	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.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	$\checkmark$
5	To attain the maximum possible reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of waste within Leicestershire and thereby minimising the disposal of waste.	?	?	?	$\checkmark$	?	?	?	?	?	$\checkmark$
6	To safeguard mineral resources, mineral sites & associated infrastructure, and waste management facilities from inappropriate development.	$\checkmark$	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	$\checkmark$	?
7	To reduce the impact of minerals and waste developments upon climate change.	?	$\checkmark$	?	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	?	?	?	?	?
8	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.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	?	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	?
9	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, helps to provide 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.	$\checkmark$	?	$\checkmark$	?	?	$\checkmark$	?	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	?
10	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.	?	?	$\checkmark$	?	?	$\checkmark$	?	$\checkmark$	?	?

= compatibility, x = no compatibility, ? = compatibility unknown



4.4 Table 8 sets out the relationship between the Local Plan's strategic objectives and its policies, that is, which objectives have been used as the basis for creating the more detailed policies. Some policies appear next to more than one objective where the policy meets multiple objectives, such as policy M4. The table shows that all of the policies have evolved from the strategic objectives of the Local Plan, and similarly that all of the objectives have been used in creating the policies.

Table 8 Local Plan strategic objectives and their relationship to the Minerals and			
Waste Local Plan policies			

Local Plan Strategic Objectives		Local Plan Policies	
1	To make sufficient provision of minerals in Leicestershire to meet national and local requirements.	M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12, M13, M14, M16, M17	
2	To make sufficient provision of waste facilities in Leicestershire with capacity equal to the waste generated within Leicestershire.	M15, W1, W2, W3, W4, W6, W8	
3	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.	M4, M14, W3, W4, W5, W6, DM9	
4	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.	M1, M11, W1, W9	
5	To attain the maximum possible reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of waste within Leicestershire and thereby minimising the disposal of waste.	W1, W2, W3, W4, W6, W7	
6	To safeguard mineral resources, mineral sites & associated infrastructure, and waste management facilities from inappropriate development.	M11, M12, W9	
7	To reduce the impact of minerals and waste developments upon climate change.	M2, M4, W1, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, DM1,	
8	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.	M12, DM2, DM3, DM4, DM5, DM6, DM7, DM8, DM9, DM10, DM11	
9	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, helps to provide 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.	M13, M14, M16, M17, DM3, DM4, DM12	
10	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.		

# **ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIC ALTERNATIVES**

4.5 For Leicestershire's minerals and waste planning, there are a number of options which are fundamental to the evolution of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and which need appraising under the SEA and SA framework. In general terms the strategic level alternatives relate to the quantity of the provision and its location. The five point scale for assessment as produced in Table 4 was used to undertake the assessment of any



options, followed immediately by a brief description of the reasoning behind the assessment score. Given that the appraisal is of strategic level alternatives it has been assessed that the short, medium and long term effects are the same and thus only the effects, as a whole, are shown in the tables.

### MINERAL AGGREGATE PROVISION

- 4.6 In relation to minerals, sub regional apportionments exist for the provision of sand & gravel and crushed rock extraction. The issues document (November 2013) explained that the East Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party had agreed sub regional apportionments on 8<sup>th</sup> January 2010. Since this agreement the Government has produced its National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF advocates the use of a local aggregates assessment based on an average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information (paragraph 145 of the NPPF). Therefore, post agreement a second way of calculating provision has been proposed. Doing nothing is not an option so the two reasonable and realistic alternatives are the following:
  - Option 1: Use the 10 year average from the sales figures to provide an annual figure for aggregate extraction; or
  - Option 2: Use the sub regional apportionment.
- 4.7 It is worth noting at the outset that the sub regional apportionment is the higher of the two figures and calculations have shown that if either figure is utilised to calculate crushed rock provision that sufficient permitted reserves already exist for this aggregate type.



Sustainability Objectives		Option 1	Option 2
1	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	- New extraction of sand and gravel will have a negative effect on the County's natural resources.	New extraction of sand and gravel will have a negative effect on the County's natural resources which will be greater the more mineral is extracted.
2	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	? Any new sand and gravel extraction has the potential to lead to a negative impact on the likelihood of flooding occurring. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on the likelihood of flooding occurring. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
3	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	? Any new sand and gravel extraction has the potential to lead to a negative impact on conservation interests. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	? Any new sand and gravel extraction has the potential to lead to a negative impact on conservation interests. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
4	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	- New extraction of sand and gravel will have a negative effect on reducing reliance on primary minerals.	New extraction of sand and gravel will have a negative effect on reducing reliance on primary minerals which will be greater the more mineral is extracted.
5	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	- Highly unlikely for any new sand and gravel extraction areas to be linked to anything other than road.	Highly unlikely for any new sand and gravel extraction areas to be linked to anything other than road. This will be greater the more mineral is extracted.
6	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	- Further sand and gravel extraction would have a negative effect on the landscape.	Further sand and gravel extraction would have a negative effect on the landscape which will be exacerbated through greater levels of extraction.

# Table 9 Appraisal of alternatives for the provision of aggregates

# Assessment of Effects



_			
7	To protect the significance of	- Extraction risks	Greater levels of
	heritage assets of archaeological,	destroying and/or	extraction create a
	cultural and historic value	damaging	greater risk of destroying
		unknown/undiscovered	and/or damaging
		archaeological remains.	unknown/undiscovered
			archaeological remains.
8	To enhance biodiversity, natural	+ Restoration of mineral	++ Restoration of
	resources, landscape or the	sites provides an	mineral sites provides an
	significance of heritage assets	excellent opportunity for	excellent opportunity for
	5	enhancement.	enhancement. More
			mineral extraction
			presents a greater
			opportunity.
9	To protect people and local	? Any new minerals	? Any new minerals
9	communities from the effects of	development has the	development has the
	minerals development and waste	potential to lead to a	potential to lead to a
	•	•	•
	management	negative impact on	negative impact on
		amenity and health. The	amenity and health. The
		effect of this is highly	effect of this is highly
		dependent upon the	dependent upon the
		location and details of	location and details of
		any new site.	any new site.
10	To promote sustainable economic	+ Opportunity to provide	++ Opportunity to
	growth and employment	skilled, semi-skilled and	provide skilled, semi-
		unskilled employment.	skilled and unskilled
		Contribute to economic	employment. Potential
		growth through the	for a greater contribution
		provision of construction	to economic growth
		material.	through the provision of
			construction material.

- 4.8 Overall, Option 1 performs the best when assessed against the sustainability objectives as a whole. However, Option 2 scores better with objectives 8, and 10; these relate to planning for greater levels of mineral extraction providing the greater potential for economic, biodiversity, and landscape benefits. Conversely the reduced provision for aggregate minerals and the diminished impacts that a reduced level of quarrying would bring to the County from Option 1 scores better than Option 2 with objectives relating to protection and conservation. Therefore, on pure sustainability matters Option 1 would be preferred. The conclusion is to make use of Option 1 because, beyond the sustainability benefits, this methodology for providing for aggregates is more up to date than the sub regional apportionment.
- 4.9 In terms of other minerals, there are no targets or apportionments which relate to their provision either locally or nationally and there are no options to appraise in relation to onshore oil and gas, building stone and so forth.



# SPATIAL STRATEGY FOR SAND & GRAVEL

- 4.10 Whichever option is chosen regarding the level of future aggregate provision, it will be necessary to release additional sand and gravel reserves over the plan period. The current strategy for aggregate minerals, as set out in Policy MCS2 of the existing Minerals Core Strategy, is to give priority to proposals for sand and gravel extraction to be worked as extensions to existing site operations. Resources are, however, gradually becoming depleted in the vicinity of existing sites and those resources that remain may be in areas that are more sensitive in environmental terms. Progressive expansion of existing operations may therefore become a less satisfactory option during the plan period.
- 4.11 Table 10 appraises the following two reasonable and realistic options:
  - Alternative A: the use of extensions to existing operations to supply the bulk of required resources; or
  - Alternative B: the release of new sites to supply the majority of future provision.

Sustainability Objectives		Alternative A	Alternative B
1	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	- New extraction of sand and gravel will have a negative effect on the County's natural resources. The existing situation is however likely to be known and control measures already in place.	New extraction of sand and gravel will have a negative effect on the County's natural resources. Potential for new sources of impact on natural resources.
2	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	? Any new sand and gravel extraction has the potential to lead to a negative impact on the likelihood of flooding occurring. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on the likelihood of flooding occurring. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
3	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	? Any new sand and gravel extraction has the potential to lead to a negative impact on conservation interests. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of	? Any new sand and gravel extraction has the potential to lead to a negative impact on conservation interests. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of

### Table 10 Appraisal of alternatives for the spatial strategy for sand & gravel



		any new site.	any new site.
4	To minimise minerals and waste	- New extraction of sand	- New extraction of sand
	management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	and gravel will have a negative effect on reducing reliance on primary minerals.	and gravel will have a negative effect on reducing reliance on primary minerals.
5	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	- None of the existing sand and gravel extraction operations utilise non-road alternatives.	- Highly unlikely for any new sand and gravel extraction areas to be linked to anything other than road.
6	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	- Further sand and gravel extraction would have a negative effect on the landscape, but environmental disturbance will be reduced where mitigation measures are already in place.	Further sand and gravel extraction would have a negative effect on the landscape. Impact will be exacerbated due to introduction of new infrastructure into an undisturbed area.
7	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	- Extraction risks destroying and/or damaging unknown/undiscovered archaeological remains.	- Extraction risks destroying and/or damaging unknown/undiscovered archaeological remains.
8	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	+ Restoration of mineral sites provides an excellent opportunity for enhancement.	+ Restoration of mineral sites provides an excellent opportunity for enhancement.
9	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	-/? Any new minerals development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on amenity and health. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site. Extends duration of any existing nuisance to local residents. However perceived nuisance may be less than for new sites as residents know the issues involved.	-/? Any new minerals development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on amenity and health. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site. Perceived nuisance by people and local communities not currently affected by mineral workings is likely to be enhanced.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	++ Opportunity to provide skilled, semi- skilled and unskilled employment. Maintains	+ Opportunity to provide skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled employment. Potential to contribute to



existing employment	in economic growth through
existing sites, v	with the provision of
associated local econo	mic construction material.
benefits. Contribute	to Operator likely to incur
economic growth through	ugh higher costs due to new
the provision	of infrastructure
construction mater	rial. requirements.
Maintains operat	ors'
presence. Minimi	ises
operating costs due	to
use of exist	ting
infrastructure.	

- 4.12 Overall, Alternative A performs the best when assessed against the sustainability objectives as a whole although much depends on the particular site. Extensions to existing site operations is considered to offer benefits due to reduced environmental disturbance (especially where access and mitigation measures are already in place), retention of existing employment and greater resource recovery. Its disadvantage is the potential cumulative impact that continued extraction could have on an area if successive extensions are permitted.
- 4.13 Alternative B opens up the potential for new sources of impact on natural resources, the introduction of new infrastructure into undisturbed areas with greater consequent impacts on the landscape and countryside, and greater perceived nuisance from people and local communities not currently affected by mineral workings. The conclusion is to use Alternative A as the starting point for the strategy for providing further mineral resources in the County.

#### WASTE PROVISION

4.14 Leicestershire County Council in its issues document (November 2013) expressed the desire to utilise a new set of waste arisings figures for C&I (Commercial and Industrial) and C&D (Construction and Demolition) wastes and its own data for local authority collected solid waste (LACW) rather than that produced by the Regional Plan. The data used to produce the regional plan are rather old (10 years) and more recent studies have been undertaken updating the estimated arisings of the C&I and C&D waste streams. Therefore, the Council now has the choice of using either the Regional Plan or the more recent data as the starting point for calculating forecasts. This, like with minerals provision, is a fundamental issue which sets an important baseline for the scale of new waste sites that may be required, what wastes to manage and the management that may be needed. Table 11 below appraises the following two realistic options:



- Option A: Use the data from the East Midlands Regional Plan as the starting point for calculating waste arisings, forecasts and capacity shortfalls; or
- Option B: Use more recent data (post 2003) as the starting point for calculating waste arisings, forecasts and capacity shortfalls.

As with minerals, it is worth noting the regional figures are the higher of the two options.

	Sustainability Objectives	Option A	Option B
1	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	There is a potential of negative effects to be caused by any new sites for the management of waste, particularly upon greenfield sites.	negative effects to be caused by any new sites for the management of waste, particularly upon greenfield sites.
2	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on the likelihood of flooding occurring. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on the likelihood of flooding occurring. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
3	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on conservation interests. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on conservation interests. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
4	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	++ Option seeks to reduce the use of disposal for waste thereby reducing the need for natural resources and resulting in a reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> and CH <sub>4</sub> emissions.	+ Option seeks to reduce the use of disposal for waste thereby reducing the need for natural resources and resulting in a reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> and CH <sub>4</sub> emissions.
5	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	+ This option allows for the provision of further waste facilities to be provided in Leicestershire to divert a greater amount of waste from	++ This option allows for the provision of further waste facilities to be provided in Leicestershire to manage the waste arising within the County.

#### Table 11 Appraisal of alternatives for the provision of waste



		landfill. The figures are much inflated above	
		current waste arisings	
		and could (if over	
		provision was possible)	
		lead to waste travelling	
		further distances into	
	<b>-</b>	Leicestershire.	2
6	To conserve the quality of the	? Any new waste	? Any new waste development has the
	countryside and landscape	development has the potential to lead to a	development has the potential to lead to a
		negative impact on the	negative impact on the
		landscape. The effect of	landscape. The effect of
		this is highly dependent	this is highly dependent
		upon the location and	upon the location and
		details of any new site.	details of any new site.
7	To protect the significance of	? Any new waste	? Any new waste
	heritage assets of archaeological,	development has the	development has the
	cultural and historic value	potential to lead to a	potential to lead to a
		negative impact on	negative impact on
		heritage assets. The	heritage assets. The
		effect of this is highly	effect of this is highly
		dependent upon the location and details of	dependent upon the location and details of
		any new site.	any new site.
8	To enhance biodiversity, natural	-/? Most new waste	-/? Most new waste
•	resources, landscape or the	developments are	developments are
	significance of heritage assets	unlikely to offer any	unlikely to offer any
		enhancement. The	enhancement. The effect
		effect of this is highly	of this is highly
		dependent upon the	dependent upon the
		location and details of	location and details of
		any new site.	any new site.
9	To protect people and local	? Any new waste	? Any new waste
	communities from the effects of	development has the	development has the
	minerals development and waste management	potential to lead to a negative impact on	potential to lead to a negative impact on
	management	amenity and health. The	amenity and health. The
		effect of this is highly	effect of this is highly
		dependent upon the	dependent upon the
		location and details of	location and details of
		any new site.	any new site.
10	To promote sustainable economic	++ Opportunity to	++ Opportunity to
	growth and employment	provide skilled, semi-	provide skilled, semi-
		skilled and unskilled	skilled and unskilled
		employment.	employment.



4.15 Overall, when the two options were assessed against the sustainability objectives they scored the same. Much of the sustainability objectives relate to the effects of new development upon people, the landscape and so forth, but with the move away from landfill many more waste management facilities can be accommodated in the urban areas upon industrial land; because of this the impacts are not clear-cut and the assessment reflects this uncertainty. Notwithstanding the results of the assessment there are quite stark differences in terms of predicting provision; the Regional Plan data (Option A) predicts considerably more waste arising than Option B, with greater annual increases, leading to a commensurately greater gap between the requirements for new waste facilities and current capacity than Option B. The conclusion reached is to utilise Option B because by using the more recent data a more realistic picture of the waste which is arising and may arise can be provided which then enables the County Council to be more accurate in their estimates for the scale of the new waste sites required in Leicestershire. This does not prohibit the use of newer data as and when it becomes available, particularly if waste arisings increase markedly.

#### WASTE SPATIAL STRATEGY

- 4.16 The adopted Waste Core Strategy's spatial strategy is, principally, set out in Policies WCS2, WCS3 and WCS4 relating to strategic sites, non strategic sites and land use, respectively. In general terms the strategy of the emerging Local Plan is the same as that adopted, however, there are changes. The key changes are the inclusion of Hinckley/Burbage as an area acceptable for a strategic facility, Market Harborough specifically made reference to as acceptable for a non strategic facility, anaerobic digestion (AD) explicitly referred to as acceptable outside the main urban areas, and the exclusion of a specific reference to agricultural and forestry buildings as suitable land for a waste facility. No other realistic alternatives exist beyond the repetition of the existing policies and the changes as set out above.
- 4.17 Table 12 presents the assessment of the two alternatives:
  - Alternative 1: Leave policies WCS3, WCS4, and WCS5 as adopted in the Waste Core Strategy;
  - Alternative 2: Amend policies to expand main urban areas acceptable for waste facilities, explicitly allow AD out of the main urban areas and remove reference to agricultural and forestry buildings.



	Sustainability Objectives	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
1	To protect the natural resources	-/? Possibility of affecting	-/? Possibility of affecting
	of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips have potential for negative effects on air quality. However, strategy directs new facilities to brownfield land.	the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips have potential for negative effects on air quality. However, strategy directs new facilities to brownfield land.
2	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on the likelihood of flooding occurring. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on the likelihood of flooding occurring. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
3	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on conservation interests. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on conservation interests. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
4	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	+ Strategic facilities defined as those that make a significant contribution to municipal or C&I waste recovery. Not so for non strategic sites which could be landfill.	+ Strategic facilities defined as those that make a significant contribution to municipal or C&I waste recovery. Not so for non strategic sites which could be landfill.
5	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	+ Locating the largest waste facilities in and around the largest urban areas would lead to a reduction in untreated waste movements.	++ The addition of Hinckley/Burbage would allow a large facility to be located in an area with predicted total household numbers greater than Coalville. Addition of Market Harborough would allow a smaller facility to serve the town which is predicted to get to

# Table 12 Appraisal of alternatives for the spatial strategy for waste

## Assessment of Effects



6	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	-/? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on the landscape. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	household levels greater than Melton Mowbray in 2007. -/? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on the landscape. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
7	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	-/? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on heritage assets. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	-/? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on heritage assets. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
8	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	0 Most new waste developments are unlikely to offer any enhancement.	0 Most new waste developments are unlikely to offer any enhancement.
9	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	-/? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on amenity and health. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	-/? Any new waste development has the potential to lead to a negative impact on amenity and health. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	++ Opportunity to provide skilled, semi- skilled and unskilled employment.	++ Opportunity to provide skilled, semi- skilled and unskilled employment.

4.18 The difference between the two alternatives is only evident against sustainability objective 5 – the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste. The changes to those main urban areas listed in the policies on strategic and non strategic waste facilities in the emerging Local Plan should better reflect the main urban areas of Leicestershire, in particular the planned growth in household numbers and employment land. The effect of explicitly mentioning anaerobic digestion as acceptable in more rural locations has not changed the appraisal because the existing policy (WCS3) allowed these to be sited in these locations it was just not explicit. Similarly, the removal of the reference to agricultural and forestry buildings makes no difference to any appraisal because they are



still covered in the emerging policy W5 through the text 'other previously developed land'. So, overall, although the changes will not have major effects against many of the sustainability objectives the changes will have some positive impacts. Therefore, Alternative 2 will be used.

#### ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PLAN (POLICIES)

- 4.19 The principal assessment of the effects of the Local Plan was through the assessment of policies as they were at end of December 2014. Each policy was assessed separately and in the same order in which they appear within the Local Plan, so from minerals, to waste, to development management. The full assessments of each policy are located within Appendix 2 of this document, however, these have been summarised within the three successive tables below (Tables 13, 14 and 15). The tables show the results of assessing each policy against all of the sustainability objectives. The qualitative five point scale set out in Table 4 was the basis for the assessment. Only the longer term (greater than 15 years) predicted effects are presented in the tables and the effects may differ in the medium and short term (see Appendix 2 for the full assessments).
- 4.20 Table 16 is along the same principles as tables 13-15 but it is a summary of the assessment of the areas of land proposed to the County Council for consideration for allocation as sand and gravel extraction areas.
- The usefulness of the tables is that it can be readily seen where there are 4.21 significant positive sustainability benefits (green) and significant negative issues (red). The tables also aid in ensuring that the policies and thus the Local Plan as a whole has the potential to offer significant positive benefits. Beginning with the minerals policies it can be seen that each of the policies offers the potential for at least one significantly positive benefit but that not all of the sustainability objectives are covered by these benefits. So, the Local Plan minerals policies offer no positive benefits to the objectives on flood risk (2), and climate change (4). For the waste policies the pattern is similar in that each policy offers the potential for at least one significantly positive benefit. The sustainability objectives where there are no positives are those on natural resources (1), flood risk (2), biodiversity (3), countryside 6), heritage (7) and the enhancement of natural or heritage attributes (8).
- 4.22 The assessment of the minerals and waste policies does show that notwithstanding the positive aspects referred to above there are significant levels of potential negative effects from the policies. In particular the effect of the mineral policies on the sustainability objective on reducing reliance on primary minerals (4) is almost entirely negative with no positives. This is perhaps not unsurprising given that the policies are seeking to allow further mineral extraction – a conflict that cannot be



entirely resolved. Also, many of the minerals policies have been assessed as potentially offering significantly negative effects on the sustainable transport of minerals (5) and the protection of heritage assets (7). This is because for most of the minerals there is little or no opportunity for their transportation other than by road, and their extraction puts buried heritage assets at risk. The waste policies do not have the same levels of negativity because they are more flexible in where they are located, i.e. close to arisings, and many are being located on existing industrial estates removing many potentially harmful effects.

- 4.23 The variety of scoring present for the minerals and waste policies is absent in the development management policies because these policies are very specific and thus, have no effect on a great many of the sustainability objectives. However, where effects are assessed as potentially occurring every one of the development management policies offers a significantly positive effect and, with the exception of sustainability objective 4, the policies in combination should have significantly positive effects on all of the sustainability objectives. Sustainability objective 4 relates to climate change which most of the development management policies would have no effect upon and the only relevant policy, Policy DM1, is assessed as slightly or moderately positive.
- 4.24 Overall, the Local Plan would have a significantly positive effect on Leicestershire on all of the ten sustainability objectives. The assessment of sites is addressed later on in this chapter. But, before this is covered the subsequent section sets out recommendations for the policies.



Sustainability Objectives		Minerals Policies															
	M1	M2	М3	M4	М5	M6	M7	M8	М9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17
1	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	++	0	-	-		++	-
2	?		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?
3	?/+		?/+		?/+	?/+	++	?/+	?/+	?/+	0	0	?/+	?/+	?	++	?/+
4											0	0			0	0	
5				++							0	0	?	-		0	
6	-/+	-/+	-/+		-/+	-/+	++	-/+	-/+	+	0	0	-/+	-/+	-/?	++	-/+
7							++	+			0	0				-	
8	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	++	++	++	0	0	++	++	++	++	++
9	0/+	0/+	0/+	0/+	0/+	0/+	-	0/+	0/+	0/+	0	++	0/+	0/+	0/+	0/+	0/+
10	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++			0	++	++	++	0	0	0

# Table 13 Summary of the appraisal of minerals policies in the long term (>15 years)



Sustainability Objectives	Waste Policies								
	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	W9
1	-	-	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	0		0
2	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	0
3	-	-	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	0		0
4	++	0	++	0	+	++	++		0
5	0	0	++	++	++	+	0	0	0
6	-	-	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	0		0
7	-	-	-/?	-/?	-/?	-/?	0		0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
9			-/?	-/?	-/?	+	0		++
10	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	++	++

Table 14 Summa	ny of the apprai	cal of wacto	policies in the	long torm	(>15)
	iy ui the applai	sai ui waste	policies in the	long term	(/IJ years)



Sustainability		Development Management Policies										
Objectives	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6	DM7	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12
1	0	++	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	++	0
2	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0
3	0	++	++	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	++	0
4	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0
6	0	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	+
7	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	++	0
8	++	0	++	++	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	++
9	0	++	0	++	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Table 15 Summary of the appraisal of development management policies in the long term (>15 years)



#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.25 At the end of each policy assessment the sustainability appraisal sums up the overall assessment and makes, where applicable, commentary on how the policy could be changed; some of these are purely typographical but nevertheless are important to ensure the policy reads right.
  - Policy M2: Repetition of 'sites' in bullet point ii).
  - Policy M3: The text preceding the policy makes no reference to what circumstances might apply for the second bullet point and focuses on the policy being required to ensure there is not a shortfall. Recommendation that either the second bullet point is removed or the preceding text is more explicit about what this bullet point is trying to achieve.
  - Policy M6: Minor typographical error that the first bullet point is separated by a semicolon.
  - Policy M8: Policy and policy text titles are different one relates to building stone and the other to building and roofing stone. It may be best to ensure they are consistent.
  - Policy M11: Semicolon missing before 'or' in third bullet point.
  - Policy M15: Colon missing after first 'where'.
  - Policy W1: The policy needs to be clear as to whether it is seeking to provide for the predicted arisings or their equivalent, i.e. is it to ensure that the waste managed is only from Leicestershire or not.
  - Policy W5: Changing the policy to restrict any development upon any type of greenfield land.
  - Policy W7: The final bullet point could be amended to `managed and/or made use of' rather than a focus on disposal.
  - Policy DM1: Policy amended to state that a proposal must meet all three of the dimensions of sustainable development.
  - Policy DM3: The use of "their" at the front of bullet points (a) and (b) may lead to confusion as to whether these elements refer to strategic river corridors or proposals.
  - Policy DM6: Repetition of 'development'.
- 4.26 In the main the recommendations will be undertaken, but those for policies DM1 and W5 will not be. The former because even though in



sustainability terms the policy would be improved by the amendment there is nothing within the NPPF which states equivocally that all three dimensions have to be met, it is more of a balancing act, and such a change would go counter to this balancing act. To change policy W5 to preclude any greenfield development would either mean any greenfield development would be a 'departure' or would prohibit greenfield development in all cases; this would not be an appropriate tack to take.

4.27 Alongside the changes proposed by the sustainability appraisal additional comments have been received from key bodies (English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural England). In light of these comments (and some further deliberation on how the policies were worded) some additional textual changes to the policies have been made since December 2014 but these do not fundamentally affect any conclusions reached at this stage.

#### ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PLAN (SITES)

- 4.28 Alongside the assessment of the policies any proposed sites were also assessed against the sustainability objectives. Table 16 summarises the potential effects of allocating the sand & gravel sites put forward to the County Council for consideration. It should be noted that the scoring is done without any mitigation taken into account, so, in effect everything is on the worse case.
- 4.29 The first thing to note is that all of the sites score significantly negatively against objectives 4 (climate change) and 5 (sustainable transport). This is because the sites do nothing for reducing the reliance on primary minerals and offer no opportunity for transportation other than by road. The Freeby, and Lockington areas score significantly negatively on the protection of heritage assets because beyond the confirmed ridge and furrow features within both of these areas, the Freeby area is adjacent to a scheduled monument and the areas identified for Lockington score significantly negatively on flood risk and biodiversity objectives because there is a SSSI in or near to each area and parts of each site are in flood zone 3.
- 4.30 Scoring of sites against the sustainability objectives is not an absolute to the allocation or not of land within the Local Plan and it is not quite as simple as adding up all the negatives or positives to reach a conclusion as there are other factors outside of the sustainability appraisal process to take into account and one of the negatives might be an absolute to allocation even though there are lots of positives. Notwithstanding this, the appraisal is a valued tool in assessing the suitability of land for allocation. So, in broad terms Shawell is the most sustainable site for sand and gravel extraction with Brooksby and Cadeby only slightly less



sustainable, and Freeby and Lockington the least. On the basis of the results of the assessments it is recommended that the areas at Freeby and Lockington are excluded from being allocated in the Local Plan; both areas have the potential for significant negative impacts on biodiversity areas of national importance, and historic assets of national value.

4.31 In light of the recommendation of this report and responses received from the Highway Authority and Natural England it has been decided to exclude the Freeby and Lockington sites from the Local Plan. The result of this is that Policy M2 would need to be redrafted to remove reference to Lockington in bullet point ii). By doing so the sustainability assessment of Policy M2 would be improved through the removal of potential negative effects on objectives 2 (flood risk) and 3 (conserve biodiversity). However, the assessment of Policy M2 and the related assessment summary tables remain throughout this document based on the policy as it was at December 2014, i.e. with an extension to Lockington as an allocation. Following this consultation the policy will be assessed again as part of the production of the next version of the Local Plan.



Sustainability Objectives	Sand & Gravel Sites									
	Brooksby	Cadeby	Freeby	Husbands Bosworth	Lockington	Shawell				
1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
2	-	-		-		++				
3	?/+	-		?/+		?/+				
4										
5										
6	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	-/+				
7	-	-				-/0				
8	++	++	++	++	++	++				
9	0/+	0/+	0/+	0/+	0/+	0/+				

Table 16 Summary of the appraisal of sand and gravel sites in the long term (>15 years)



4.32 Other sites that need assessing are the area of the Gypsum resource for the Marblaegis Mine and the clay stocking area at Donington Island, the summary of these assessments is presented in Table 17. Both of these score better than the proposed sand & gravel areas but for completely different reasons - the Donington Island proposal because it is continuation of an existing operation and is highly unlikely to affect flooding, biodiversity and historic assets. Whilst the Marblaegis gypsum extension is mined deep underground and, therefore, its impacts on historic assets, biodiversity and the landscape are unlikely.

Sustainability Objectives	Site	15
	Donington Island	Marblaegis
1	0	-
2	++	0
3	++	++
4	0	
5		
6	-/+	++
7	++	++
8	++	0
9	0/+	-

Table 17 Summary of the appraisal of Donington Island and the Marblaegis extension in the long term (>15 years)



- 4.33 From the sites that have been assessed the following are to be allocated in the Local Plan:
  - Brooksby for sand & gravel extraction;
  - Cadeby for sand & gravel extraction;
  - Donington Island for clay stocking and blending;
  - Husbands Bosworth for sand & gravel extraction;
  - Marblaegis for gypsum extraction; and
  - Shawell for sand & gravel extraction.
- 4.34 The principal means by which the effects of allocating a site could be mitigated is through either specifying the mitigation that any proposal would need to include to make it acceptable or not allocating parts of a proposed site to protect features of interest. In respect to the latter form of mitigation the areas for allocation at Brooksby and Husbands Bosworth have been slightly reduced to remove an area of existing woodland on their south eastern and eastern boundary, respectively. Although both areas are small they would provide a small degree of natural screening, and restoration should seek to enhance these woodlands. Alongside any mitigation, allocation of any sites in the Local Plan should be accompanied by matters that the Authority consider necessary for an application to address. This appraisal has recognised that the allocation for Donington Island assumes that the operational land for clay stocking and blending would be reduced in the short term, and thus, this should be a requirement for any subsequent planning application.

#### SUMMARY

4.35 Tables 18 and 19 below present a summary of the appraisal of the Local Plan as a whole. Table 19, alongside the other summary tables in this report, presents the appraisal in the long term only. The two tables (18 & 19) include all of the selected strategic alternatives and policies, so, the information presented in tables 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. The summary of the policy assessments of table 19 was achieved by selecting the most positive score that has been attributed to each sustainability objective across all of the policies in each chapter of the Local Plan, i.e. minerals, waste and development management. The main detail to take is that table 19 shows that as a whole the predicted effect of the Local Plan is significantly positive on all sustainability objectives.



Sustainability Objectives		Strategic Alte		
	Aggregates Provision	Sand & Gravel Spatial Strategy	Waste Provision	Waste Spatial Strategy
	(Option 1)	(Alternative A)	(Option B)	(Alternative 2)
1	-	-		-/?
2	?	?	?	?
3	?	?	?	?
4	-	-	+	+
5	-	-	++	++
6	-	-	?	-/?
7	-	-	?	-/?
8	+	+	-/?	0
9	?	-/?	?	-/?
10	+	++	++	++

### Table 18 Summary of the appraisal of the strategic alternatives chosen



Sustainability Objectives		Policies	
	Minerals Policies	Waste Policies	Development Management Policies
1	++	0	++
2	0	0	++
3	++	0	++
4	0	++	+
5	++	++	++
6	++	0	++
7	++	0	++
8	++	+	++
9	++	++	++
10	++	++	0

# Table 19 Summary of the appraisal of the Local Plan's policies



# 5.0 Monitoring

#### SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING

- 5.1 The role of monitoring the sustainability appraisal (SA) is to highlight potential trends and issues, which can be used to highlight specific performance issues and significant effects from the adoption of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Monitoring should also provide a useful source for future baseline information, particularly where deficiencies have been identified.
- 5.2 Monitoring should be able to assess whether:
  - predictions of sustainability effects are accurate;
  - the plan is contributing to the achievement of the desired sustainability objectives and targets;
  - mitigation measures are performing as well as expected;
  - any unforeseen adverse effects have occurred;
  - enabling unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage; and
  - any effects are within acceptable limits or remedial action is desirable in response to any significant adverse effects.
- 5.4 Local Plan and sustainability appraisal monitoring should be closely linked; indeed monitoring arrangements may comprise or include arrangements established for other purposes. Therefore, it is proposed that those indicators to monitor the Minerals and Waste Local Plan are also used to monitor the sustainability objectives. Monitoring indicators for the policies of the Local Plan are grouped by topic and it is to these topics Table 20 refers. The specific indicators within each topic can be viewed in the Local Plan. Each sustainability objective may be covered by indicators in more than one topic; topics are listed in the same order in which they appear in the Local Plan.
- 5.5 The indicators within this appraisal should be considered draft because amendments to the Local Plan or the sustainability appraisal may be necessary following consultation and examination.



	Sustainability Objective	Local Plan Indicator Topic
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Ancillary Minerals Development + Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment + Historic and Natural Environment + Resource Management
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	Historic and Natural Environment
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Waste Management Provision + Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non-road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Waste Management Provision + Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	Historic and Natural Environment
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	Historic and Natural Environment
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Historic and Natural Environment
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	Ancillary Minerals Development + Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment + Historic and Natural Environment + Resource Management
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	Minerals Provision + Ancillary Minerals Development + Waste Management Provision +Resource Management

### Table 20 Sustainability objectives and Local Plan indicator topics



# **Appendix 1: Baseline Tables**

#### TABLE A: BASELINE DATA, INDICATORS, TRENDS FOR AIR, WATER, SOIL AND MINERALS

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	16 AQMAs Blaby: 5 Charnwood: 4 Harborough: 1 Hinckley & Bosworth: 0 Melton: 0 NW Leics: 2 Oadby & Wigston: 4 (2010 SA Scoping Report).	applicable) To achieve national air quality objectives as set out in the UK Air Quality Strategy, 1999.	<ul> <li>Blaby: 2004 review shows worsening. Possible extension of AQMAs.</li> <li>Charnwood: new AQMA designated in Mountsorrel in 2011. Further monitoring of area in Thurmaston.</li> <li>Harborough: worsening. AQMA may be extended.</li> <li>Hinckley &amp; Bosworth: reduced from 2 following review in 2004.</li> <li>Melton: no data at present.</li> <li>NW Leics: reduced from 6 following review 2003.</li> <li>Oadby &amp; Wigston: no data at</li> </ul>	Majority of the AQMAs due to traffic (the exception in Mountsorrel which is particulate matter (dust)). Limited potential to reduce road traffic in AQMAs.
			present. (Local Air Quality Management Plans, Stage 4 Review)	



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Traffic volumes	In 2007 traffic levels in the East Midlands were 41.7 million vehicle kilometres, a 1 per cent increase on the 2006 figure. In the East Midlands between 2001 and 2007 minor rural roads saw the greatest increase, with traffic levels rising 15 per cent with urban A roads remaining static (Regional Plan AMR 2007/08). Total vehicle kilometres travelled on County roads grew from 3672m v.kms in 2003 to 3862kms in 2007/08 (LTP2 Progress Report 2008).	Local Transport Plan set target of 4,160m v.kms.	Further growth anticipated but traffic growth rates and congestion rates have decreased (Regional Plan AMR 08/09).	Predicted increase in traffic volumes.



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Contaminated land	Charnwood : 27 sites which may be contaminated. Melton – no sites designated Other Local Authorities – no data identified. No comprehensive register of contaminated sites exists.	No targets identified.	New contamination less likely than previously due to environmental controls.	Historical land use in Leicestershire has resulted in the potential for further contamination, although the identification of sites is dependent on the development control process. All the districts and boroughs have contaminated land strategies. Lack of data on sites (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE).
Percentage of minerals developments on previously developed land (PDL)	No new minerals sites proposed on brownfield sites in last three years (LCC AMRs (Leicestershire County Council Annual Monitoring Reports).	No targets.	None.	Opportunities for development of a mineral extraction site upon a brownfield site extremely limited in the County.
Percentage of waste developments on previously developed land (PDL)	71% of new waste sites were on brownfield locations (AMR 2012/13, LCC).	Target of Core Strategy to have 90% of new waste sites on brownfield land.	75% of new waste sites in Leicestershire on brownfield sites in 2008/09, 50% in 2009/10, 66% in 2010/11 and 83% in 2011/12 (LCC AMRs).	Pressure for development on greenfield sites. Competition on industrial sites with B2 and B8 uses.
Percentage of best and most versatile agricultural land occupied by waste development	80% of land use in Leicestershire is agriculture (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE). In last 3 years no waste sites permitted on best	No targets identified.	No new waste developments leading to a loss of this type of agricultural land.	Agricultural land is subject to loss due to competition from developments especially around peripheral urban areas. Waste Core Strategy seeks to avoid locating new waste sites



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
	and most versatile agricultural land (LCC AMRs).			on the best agricultural land. No similar data is collected for minerals developments.
Water quality (biological and chemical)	In 2008, 51% of English rivers had high concentrations of phosphate and 32% high concentrations of nitrate. In England, in 2008, 72 % of river lengths were of excellent or good biological quality and 79% of rivers were of excellent or good chemical quality (Environment Agency web site, accessed 06/12/09).	To reduce the number of rivers with high concentrations of nitrate and phosphate and increase the number of rivers classified as excellent or good in biological and chemical quality (Humber and Anglian River Basin Management Plans).	In 1990, 69% of English rivers had high concentrations of phosphate and in 1995 36% had high nitrate concentrations In 1990, 55% of England's river lengths were of excellent or good biological quality, and 55% of excellent or good chemical quality (Environment Agency web site, accessed 06/12/09).	The sewage and water industry caused 15% of serious water pollution incidents (Environment Agency web site, accessed 06/12/09). No more recent data available in comparable format. Potential cumulative impact with biodiversity.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ)	All of Leicestershire declared NVZ in 2002 (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE).	55% of England designated NVZ in 2002 (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE).	In 1996 only 2 NVZs in Leicestershire (one in the south and one in the north east) (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE).	Farmers in NVZs are required to adhere to an Action Programme to reduce nitrate loss from land. Potential cumulative impact with biodiversity.
Flood Zones	Flood zones for Leicestershire and Leicester mapped on Councils' GIS. Strategic Flood Risk Assessments are available for all areas of Leicestershire.	No targets identified.	Flood zones updated by Environment Agency to reflect the possible effects of climate change, i.e. areas increased. Through improved flood control systems effects minimised, e.g. improved flood alleviation system near Melton Mowbray	Development pressures on floodplain. The River Soar valley in particular has suffered significant flooding since late 18th Century (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
			completed 2002/3.	Environment, ENABLE). Potential cumulative impact with human health and biodiversity.
Pollution incidents investigated by Environment Agency	146 waste-management related incidents recorded by EA in 2008, in England and Wales (Environment Agency web site, accessed 06/12/09).	No targets identified.	230 incidents in 2000 (Environment Agency web site, accessed 06/12/09).	The waste management and the sewage and water industry were the most frequent polluters in 2008 (30% of the total in 2008) (Environment Agency web site, accessed 06/12/09). No newer data available on Environment Agency web site.
Percentage of new waste development which sterilised minerals	In last 3 years no waste sites permitted which sterilised known mineral reserves (LCC AMRs). Mineral Consultation Areas shown on Councils' GIS systems.	None.	No minerals sterilised by new waste developments.	Pressure for development on greenfield sites.



#### TABLE B: BASELINE DATA, INDICATORS, TRENDS FOR BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Number of designated & non-statutory locally designated sites	<ul> <li>2 SPAs or SACs, 91 SSSIs and Nature Reserves, 12 Local</li> <li>Nature Reserves and 2,564</li> <li>Local Wildlife Sites in</li> <li>Leicestershire (including</li> <li>Rutland) (Strategic Overview of</li> <li>Leicestershire's Environment,</li> <li>ENABLE). 15 RIGS (Regionally</li> <li>Important Geological Sites) of</li> <li>which one is in Rutland</li> <li>(Clipsham Quarry) (LCC</li> <li>Website, 15/07/13)</li> <li>0.24ha of Local Nature Reserve</li> <li>per 1000 population (Strategic</li> <li>Overview of Leicestershire's</li> <li>Environment, ENABLE).</li> <li>Location and designations held</li> <li>in County's GIS.</li> </ul>		Number of SSSIs has remained constant between 2002/03 and 2005 but coverage has increased from 4500ha to 4971ha yet between 2002/03 and 2006, hectares of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 population decreased from 0.4ha to 0.24ha (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE).	Leicestershire is one of the 'poorest' counties in terms of the biodiversity it supports. Appears that increase in population has led to a reduction in Local Nature Reserves area available per person and may lead to increased pressures upon existing Reserves with a continued population increase (potential cumulative impact with population increase).



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Quality of designated sites	90.82% of the area covered by SSSIs (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) in Leicestershire (including Rutland) meeting Public Service Agreement (PSA) target (Natural England, 29/10/14).	Nationally 96.27% of SSSIs' area meeting PSA target (Natural England, 29/10/14). In the East Midlands region 98.4% of SSSIs' area met PSA target (Natural England, 29/10/14).	Leicestershire does not meet the national or regional averages. SSSI condition in Leicestershire (including Rutland) increased from 70.59% of SSSI area meeting PSA targets in 2007 to 77.08% in 2008 to 81.91% in 2009. Slight drop between 2012 and 2014 from 91.19% to 90.82% (Regional Plan AMR 2007/08 and Natural England, 01/11/09 and 29/10/14).	Condition of existing SSSIs' area has markedly increased in 4 years between 2007 and 2012 but since 2012 there have been slight decreases in quality. The condition of SSSIs remains short of the national and regional averages.



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Population of species and areas of priority habitat	Biodiversity Action Plan lists 19 Habitat Action Plans and 15 Species Action Plans. Biodiversity Action Plans produced for National Forest and Charnwood Forest (Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan)	To meet 100% of the objectives set out in the Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan.	New priority habitat creation, particularly in the National Forest area (National Forest BAP). County's AMRs (Annual Monitoring Reports) show a trend of permissions requiring habitat creation, particularly post mineral extraction (LCC AMRs). In the East Midlands, between 1994 and 2007, the largest population decline was seen in the Yellow Wagtail (declined by 78 per cent). And, between 1994 and 2007, the largest population decline in a woodland bird species was seen in Willow Tit (declined by 80 per cent) (East Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Indicators: Factsheet, February 2010, DEFRA).	Objectives in BAP are not quantified; there is a lack of a baseline. Estimates of change not readily available. Local Wildlife sites do not benefit from statutory protection (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE). A total of 77 hectares of local wildlife sites were lost through planning decisions and a further 2,307 hectares were lost through other means whilst 467 hectares were enhanced by planning decisions in 2007/08 (Regional Plan AMR 2007/08). No newer data on loss of local wildlife sites.
Area of woodland cover	Leicestershire & Rutland have 3.8% woodland cover and 256km <sup>2</sup> of Leicestershire is within the National Forest (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE). Location and designations, where there are	The county is one of the least wooded areas of England (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE).	Total deciduous area of woodland has increased in recent years, particularly in the National Forest.	The county is one of the least wooded areas of England.



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
	any, are held in County GIS.			
Amount of new woodland planted	At the outset National Forest area had about 6% woodland coverage (Waste Core Strategy)	National Forest area target of 1/3 woodland cover and is now at 19.5% (National Forest Annual Report 2012-13).	National Forest annual targets have been dropped to 200- 250ha per annum. In the National Forest woodland cover has increased from 6% to 18.8% (National Forest Annual Report 2010-11) to 19.5% (National Forest Annual Report 2012-13).	As above. Annual rate of creating new woodland cover in the National Forest has decreased. Reduction in demand for landfill may reduce the land available to restore to woodland via increased restoration to lower levels, in particular water bodies.



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions	The East Midlands emitted 39 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) in 2007 which equates to 8.9 tonnes per resident (East Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Indicators: Factsheet, February 2010, DEFRA).	Regional CO <sub>2</sub> emissions were the second lowest in comparison with other regions but per resident were the third highest rate in comparison with other regions (East Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Indicators: Fact sheet 31, March 2009, DEFRA). Commitment to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to 22% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and 28% by 2013-17 (DEFRA website accessed on 30/07/13 http://sd.defra.gov.uk/2010/03 /first-carbon-budget-report- card-shows-uk-on-track/).	The East Midlands emitted 41 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) in 2006 which equates to 9.3 tonnes per resident (East Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Indicators: Fact sheet 31, March 2009, DEFRA). Total carbon dioxide emissions in the East Midlands in 2006 were 41 million tonnes, down from 43 million tonnes in 2004. (Regional Plan AMR 2007/08). CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in East Midlands down to 39 million tonnes in 2007 (Regional Plan AMR 2008/09). On target to meet first carbon budget required by 2008 Climate Change Act (DEFRA website accessed on 30/07/13 http://sd.defra.gov.uk/2010/03 /first-carbon-budget-report- card-shows-uk-on-track/).	To continue to reduce emissions without impacting upon economic growth. No new data from Region (Regional Plan AMR 2009/10).

#### TABLE C: BASELINE DATA, INDICATORS, TRENDS FOR CLIMATIC FACTORS, MINERALS PRODUCTION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Energy consumption	GasBetween 2005 and 2006consumption by commercialand industrial consumers grewin Leicestershire by 0.7%(Regional Plan AMR 2007/08).Between 2005/06 and 2006/07consumption by commercialand industrial consumersdropped in Leicestershire by1.3% (Regional Plan AMR2008/09).ElectricityBetween 2005 and 2006consumption by commercialand industrial users increasedin Leicestershire by 4.3%(Regional Plan AMR 2007/08).Between 2006 and 2007consumption by commercialand industrial consumersdropped in Leicestershire by7.2% (Regional Plan AMR2008/09).	In the East Midlands, between 2005 and 2006, commercial and industrial use of gas dropped by 2.3% and electricity increased by 3.6% (Regional Plan AMR 2007/08). In the East Midlands, between 2005/06 and 2006/07, commercial and industrial use of gas increased by 2.6% (Regional Plan AMR 2008/09). In the East Midlands, between 2006 and 2007, commercial and industrial use of electricity decreased by 5.8% (Regional Plan AMR 2008/09).	Fluctuating electricity and gas consumption within the East Midlands and Leicestershire (Regional Plan AMRs).	Fluctuating energy use.



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Modal split for minerals transport	<ul> <li>100% of coal, gypsum,</li> <li>limestone, oil, and sand &amp;</li> <li>gravel transported by road. 4</li> <li>igneous rock quarries rail</li> <li>linked: <ul> <li>Bardon – 30% by rail;</li> <li>Cliffe Hill – 25% by rail;</li> <li>Croft – 30% by rail; and</li> <li>Mountsorrel – 60% by rail</li> <li>(LCC data).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	No target identified.	Very little opportunity to move further away from road based transport at most mineral sites.	Other than for igneous rock quarries, limited infrastructure potential for non-road transport of minerals. Minerals Core Strategy seeks to favour extensions of existing sites and use non-road based transport.
Modal split for waste transport	100% road (LCC data).	No target identified.	No movement away from road based transport.	Limited infrastructure potential for non-road transport of waste. Strategy seeks to locate new waste facilities closer to their arisings. Potential cumulative impact with human health.



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Renewable energy	In 2008, for Leicestershire:Wind power - 0.006MWBiomass - 3.008MWLandfill gas - 15.37MWAnaerobic Digestion - 1.43MWPhotovoltaics - 0.044MWTotal renewable energy19.858MW(Strategic Overview ofLeicestershire's Environment,ENABLE).	2010 targets: Wind power – 22MW Biomass – 11.2MW Landfill gas – 18MW Anaerobic Digestion – 3.4MW Photovoltaics – 0.4MW Total renewable energy 55MW (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE).	Leicestershire unlikely to meet targets. Renewable energy generation increased from 645 GWh in 2005 to 1,594 GWh in 2009 (Regional Plan AMR 2009/10).	Lack of renewable energy sources developed within the county but trend of increasing contribution from renewable energy sources. Growing timber economy – potential for wood heating.
Production of primary won minerals	Sales of primary won minerals with annualised sub-regional apportionment in brackets: <b>2013</b> Igneous Rock 11.818 Mt (12.45 Mt) Limestone* 1.4 Mt (1.36Mt) * includes Rutland Sand & Gravel 1.1 Mt (1.11 Mt) (AMR 2013/14, LCC).	Sales at sub-regional apportionment levels.	Sales are below sub-regional apportionment levels. Sales of primary won minerals with annualised sub-regional apportionment in brackets: <b>2012</b> Igneous Rock 10.062 Mt (12.67 Mt) Limestone* 1.01 Mt (1.38Mt) * includes Rutland Sand & Gravel 0.912 Mt (1.15 Mt) (AMR 2012/13, LCC).	Leicestershire is an important County for igneous rock and much of this mineral is exported hence annualised apportionment levels are high commensurate with many counties. National figures assume 25% of the Nation's need for aggregates will be met by secondary/recycled aggregates (Chief Planning Officer Letter dated 29 June 2009).



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Landbank for non- energy minerals	Landbank as of 31/12/2013, based on 10-year average sales, as follows: Igneous Rock 29.7 years Limestone^ 40 years ^ includes Rutland Sand & Gravel 8.1 years (AMR 2013/14, LCC).	Minimum landbank of 7 years for aggregate minerals. Appropriate landbank for other non-energy minerals.	Landbanks at minimum levels. Landbank as of 31/12/2012, based on 10-year average sales, as follows: Igneous Rock 29.8 years Limestone^ 29.88 years ^ includes Rutland Sand & Gravel 8.1 years (AMR 2012/13, LCC).	Maintenance of landbank requires planning permission to be sought many years in advance of minerals being extracted. Priority for extensions means that the infrastructure is already present but the same communities experience mineral extraction for a prolonged period (phased restoration reduces this problem).
Waste recycling and recovery (local authority collected waste)	Leicestershire local authority collected waste management 2012/13: 52.3% recycled, reused and composted; 31.5% landfilled (AMR 2012/13, LCC).	Leicestershire Municipal Waste Strategy set a minimum target of 50% recycling and composting by 2010. This target was met. The next target is to recycle and compost 53% by 2014/15.	Year-on-year increases in recycling and composting rates. Leicestershire 11/12: 51.2% recycled, reused and composted; 32.3% landfilled (AMR 2011/12, LCC). Leicestershire 10/11: 51.1% recycled, reused and composted; 41.9% landfilled (AMR 2010/11, LCC). Leicestershire 08/09: 46.03% recycled and	Currently, LACW recycling targets are being met within existing waste sites but to meet recovery targets there may be a demand for additional facilities. Increased recycling rates have been achieved, in the latter years, largely through changes to household collections rather than by new sites.

## Appendix 1



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
			composted; 1.92% recovered; 50.54% landfilled (AMR 2008/09, LCC).	
Waste data (commercial & industrial and construction & demolition)	Indicative shortfall of 89,404tpa for the recycling of C&I and municipal waste in 2009/10 published in adopted Waste Core Strategy. Indicative shortfall of 632,700tpa in 2014/15 for the recycling of C&D waste published in adopted Waste Core Strategy.	Sufficient capacity permitted to manage the predicted arising of C&I waste (WNA 2011, LCC). Remaining shortfall of 545,700tpa to recycle C&D waste (AMR 2012/13, LCC).	Year-on-year increases in new waste sites permitted for handling and recovering C&I waste.	Demand for new sites. Greater drive to move waste away from disposal. Large predicted shortfall for the provision of C&D recycling facilities but little activity at existing sites and no demand for new sites (in terms of applications being made). Need to reappraise the C&D waste figures.



#### TABLE D: BASELINE DATA, INDICATORS, TRENDS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE/LANDSCAPE

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Number of listed buildings/scheduled ancient monument/historic parks/historic landscapes and proportion at risk	4,154 listed assets in Leicestershire (English Heritage website accessed 30/10/2014).	In Leicestershire 4 Conservation Areas (CAs), 4 Scheduled Monuments (SMs), 31 listed buildings (LBs) and 1 park & garden (Pk) on Heritage at Risk Register (English Heritage website accessed 30/10/2014). Blaby = 2 SMs, 1LB; Charnwood = 1 SM, 5LB, 2CA, 1Pk; Harborough = 1 SM, 7LB; Hinckley = 4LBs, 2CAs; Melton = 8 LBs; and North West Leics = 6LBs (English Heritage website accessed 04/11/2014).	6 Scheduled Monuments on Heritage at Risk Register 2012. 10,000 entries listed on local lists, up from 4143 in 2004 (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE). Number of Conservation Areas in Leicestershire increased from 209 in 2007/08 to 212 in 2008/09 (Regional Plan AMR 2008/09).	Very few entries on local lists are afforded statutory protection (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE). Archaeological remains, including those undesignated, most likely to be affected by mineral extraction.
Landscape character areas	<ul> <li>43.8% of Leicestershire is tilled agricultural land</li> <li>35% of Leicestershire is managed grassland (Climate Change Strategy for Leicestershire, ENABLE).</li> <li>18 character areas of which 2 are found solely in Rutland (Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy).</li> </ul>	None identified. County historic landscape characterisation mapping has been completed and attempts to characterise the historic dimension of the existing landscape (final report available from: http://www.leics.gov.uk/index/ leisure_tourism/local_history/a rchaeology/historic_landscape_ characterisation.htm).	Continued pressure from residential, industrial, power generation, mineral workings and transportation around margins of urban areas and development pressure associated with East Midlands Airport (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE).	Ensure new development does not adversely affect the area's landscape. Potential cumulative effect through the loss of greenfield sites and biodiversity, and effects upon historic assets.



#### TABLE E: BASELINE DATA, INDICATORS, TRENDS FOR POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Employment activity	Between July 2013 and June 2014 80.2% of the working age population of Leicestershire was in employment (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 29/10/14).	Between April 2012 and March 2013 78.6% of the working age population of Leicestershire was in employment (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 30/07/13). Between July 2010 and June 2011 73% of the working age population of Leicestershire was in employment (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 10/02/12). Between April 2008 and March 2009 79.5% of the working age population of Leicestershire was in employment (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 06/12/09). Between July 2013 and June 2014 77.5% of the working population of Great Britain was in employment (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 29/10/14). Between March 2013 and May 2013 77.8% of the working population of England was in employment (Office for National Statistics web site	Employment levels have decreased nationally, regionally and locally but most recent data shows an increase in Leicestershire, from 73% in 2010/11 to 80.2% in 2013/14.	Figures disguise considerable differences throughout the area, that is, specific communities have very high unemployment. Minerals industry has contracted significantly due to its direct connection to the construction industry. Although there are recent signs that activity in the minerals industry is increasing.



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
		(NOMIS) accessed 30/07/13).		

## Appendix 1



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Unemployment rate	Between July 2013 and June 2014 4.5% unemployed in Leicestershire (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 29/10/14).	Between April 2012 and March 2013 5.2% unemployed in Leicestershire (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 30/07/13). Between July 2010 and June 2011 5.6% unemployed in Leicestershire (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 10/02/12). Between April 2008 and March 2009 4.9% unemployed in Leicestershire (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 06/12/09). At September 2004 unemployment was as follows: Leicestershire 1.2% (SA/SEA Scoping Report for waste development framework 2005). In East Midlands 6.4% unemployed and 6.2% in Great Britain (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 06/12/09). In East Midlands 6.5% unemployed and 6.8% in Great Britain (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 06/12/09). In East Midlands 706% unemployed and 7.7% in Great Britain (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 06/12/09).	Leicestershire's unemployment levels have risen from 1.2% in 2004 to 5.6% in 2011 but recent data shows a slight drop to 4.6%. Leicestershire tends to have lower rates of unemployment than the East Midlands region and nationally.	Increasing unemployment was driven by national economic conditions.



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Deprivation	Using the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 Leicestershire County was 137th most deprived of 149 local authorities (DCLG web site, accessed 10/02/12).	Using the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 Leicestershire County was 138th most deprived of 149 local authorities (DCLG web site, accessed 06/12/09). 2004 data had Leicestershire as the 136th most deprived of 149 local authorities (DCLG web site, accessed 06/12/09). The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 showed that within the County, Harborough District ranks within the least deprived 10% of districts nationally, with Blaby, Melton and Oadby & Wigston ranking within the least 20% (SA/SEA Scoping Report for waste development framework 2005).	County's ranking has stayed almost constant between 2004 and 2010.	Large difference within the County such as NW Leicestershire and Harborough
Statistics on enforcement upon mineral sites	No enforcement notices served due to adverse amenity or environmental effects on mineral site in last four years (LCC AMRs).	One served in 2008/09.	No trends identified as very few notices served.	Strategy for extensions to existing sites may encroach nearer to residential areas leading to a greater potential for a change in the impact upon amenity. See comments made on mineral sales and landbanks in Appendix Table C

## Appendix 1



General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Statistics on complaints about waste sites	During 2012/13 in Leicestershire 4 substantiated complaints received (AMR 2012/13, LCC).	During 2011/12 in Leicestershire 1 substantiated complaint received (AMR 2011/12, LCC). During 2010/11 in Leicestershire 5 substantiated complaints received (AMR 2010/11, LCC). During 2009/10 in Leicestershire 9 substantiated complaints received (AMR 2009/10, LCC). During 2008/09 in Leicestershire 2 substantiated complaints received (AMR 2008/09, LCC). Baseline of 24 complaints received in 2005 (AMR 2008/09, LCC).	Overall general trend of declining complaints since 2005.	A need for more waste sites to avoid disposal to landfill and to locate them in urban areas increases the chance of conflict with residential areas.



#### **Appendix 2: Assessment Tables**

#### **MINERALS POLICIES**

#### Policy M1: Supply of Sand and Gravel Aggregate

The County Council will ensure a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes by:

- (i) making provision over the plan period (2014 to 2031) for the extraction of some 20 million tonnes of sand and gravel;
- (ii) maintaining a landbank of at least 7 years based on the past 10 years average sales; and
- (iii) giving priority to proposals for extraction to be worked as extensions to existing site operations.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	Scale of effect Comm		Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	, , , ,			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area



02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Sand and gravel workings are water-compatible development.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.				The policy seeks to meet the County's apportionment for primary minerals. The need for new minerals is based on an assumption that a certain amount of the need for minerals will be met from recycled products.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Very high certainty that new sand and gravel sites would remove their mineral from site by road, particularly since the policy favours existing sites.				None of the existing sand and gravel sites in the County have the ability to move mineral from the site via non- road alternatives.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.



07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	Minerals operations are unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by their temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New extraction sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.			0/+	In the long term a temporary mineral site would be exhausted and the land restored removing that development which has the potential for harm. But, whether the impact is neutral or positive is dependent on the quality and type of the restoration.	Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New extraction offers continued employment opportunities for the existing sand and gravel sites in the County.	++	++	++	Assumption has had to be made that sand and gravel extraction in the County is possible and viable beyond 2031.	
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion The need to provide sufficient aggregates for both local and national needs is essential to economic growth, develop maintenance of existing infrastructure. The policy focusses on the extension of existing sand and gravel sites we result in lesser impacts than brand new sites but this cannot be assessed through this policy (and in most cases case has been assumed); though conversely the preference for existing mineral sites does not assist in moving a road use because none of the existing sites do or will offer non-road alternatives to moving the mineral off the site sites offer the potential to have multiple effects through the loss of greenfield land in the countryside, i.e. soil di habitat loss, changed hydrological system and so forth. However, the temporary nature of mineral extraction concerses some of these effects in the long term and offers the prospect of an enhanced landform being created potential.					and gravel sites which may (and in most cases the worst t assist in moving away from mineral off the site. Mineral ntryside, i.e. soil disturbance, nineral extraction can help to		



#### Policy M2: Supply of Sand and Gravel Aggregate from Sites

The County Council will make provision over the plan period (2014 to 2031) for the supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes from the following locations:

(i) the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites:

Brooksby

Cadeby

Husbands Bosworth

Lockington

Shawell

(ii) the following extensions to existing sites as shown on the Policies Map Insets:

Brooksby – Spinney Farm and south of the existing plant site

Cadeby – Manor Farm extension and West/North of Site Access Road

Husbands Bosworth - Butt Lane extension

Lockington – north of Ratcliffe Lane

Shawell - Fields Farm extension and land south of Gibbet Lane to the west of the plant site

(iii) the following 'areas of search' as shown on the Policies Map Insets to be worked as extensions to existing sites once the existing permitted reserves and allocated extensions above have been worked:

Brooksby: land to the east of the current quarry

Cadeby: East of Sutton Cheney, East of Newbold Lane

Husbands Bosworth: further North East of Butt Lane extension

Shawell: land to the east of the current quarry

Planning permission to extend a site will normally be conditioned so that the extension area can only be worked following cessation of mineral working within the existing site unless it has been demonstrated that there are operational reasons why this is not practicable.



#### Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/S	EA Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land and the permanent loss of a mineral resource.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Some of the selected sites are within flood zones 2 and 3.					Sand and gravel workings are water-compatible development.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.				Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction. Notwithstanding this one of the sites has potential to harm a SSSI.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.				The policy seeks to meet the County's apportionment for primary minerals. The need for new minerals is based on an assumption that a certain amount of the need for minerals will be met from recycled products.	



05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Very high certainty that new sand and gravel sites would remove their mineral from site by road, particularly since the policy favours existing sites.				None of the existing sand and gravel sites in the County have the ability to move mineral from the site via non- road alternatives.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	Minerals operations are unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by their temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New extraction sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.			0/+	In the long term a temporary mineral site would be exhausted and the land restored removing that development which has the potential for harm. But, whether the impact is neutral or positive is dependent on the quality and type of the restoration.	Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.



10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment		++	++	++	Assumption has had to be made that sand and gravel extraction in the County is possible and viable beyond 2031.	
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	The need to provide sufficient aggregate maintenance of existing infrastructure. result in lesser impacts than brand new case has been assumed); though conve road use because none of the existing si sites offer the potential to have multiple habitat loss, changed hydrological syste lessen some of these effects in the long extraction.	The po sites bursely th tes do c e effects m and	licy foc ut this o e prefer or will o throug so forth	usses o cannot l rence fo ffer non h the lo n. How	n the extension of existing sand be assessed through this policy ( or existing mineral sites does not n-road alternatives to moving the oss of greenfield land in the cour ever, the temporary nature of m	and gravel sites which may and in most cases the worst assist in moving away from mineral off the site. Mineral tryside, i.e. soil disturbance, ineral extraction can help to



#### Policy M3: Sand and Gravel Extraction (Unallocated Sites)

Planning permission will be granted for sand and gravel extraction for aggregate purposes outside allocated areas provided that:

(i) the site is needed to meet an identified shortfall in the landbank; or

(ii) the proposal results in significant benefits to local communities and/or the environment over allocated sites.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST - Short Term, MT - Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE/	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land and the permanent loss of a mineral resource.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned. Second bullet point allows further extraction than set out in Policy M1.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Sand and gravel workings are water-compatible development.



03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.				The policy allows new extraction sites to be granted if insufficient primary minerals are permitted. Indeed, it offers the possibility of permitting even greater amounts of sand and gravel extraction that that apportioned through the use of bullet point (ii).	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	High certainty that new sand and gravel sites would remove their mineral from site by road.				None of the existing sand and gravel sites in the County have the ability to move mineral from the site via non- road alternatives.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	Minerals operations are unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by their temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New extraction sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.			0/+	In the long term a temporary mineral site would be exhausted and the land restored removing that development which has the potential for harm. But, whether the impact is neutral or positive is dependent on the quality and type of the restoration; the second bullet point of the policy could assist in ensuring the outcome is positive.	Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New extraction offers continued employment opportunities for the existing sand and gravel sites in the County.	++	++	++	Assumption has had to be made that sand and gravel extraction in the County is possible and viable beyond 2031.	
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion The need to provide sufficient aggregates for both local and national needs is essential to economic growth, develor maintenance of existing infrastructure. The policy allows new sites beyond those allocated to be granted permission, in part, to ensure a continuation of permitted reserves. Mineral sites offer the potential to have mult through the loss of greenfield land in the countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydrological sys forth. However, the temporary nature of mineral extraction can help to lessen some of these effects in the low offers the prospect of an enhanced landform being created post mineral extraction. The second bullet point shot that sustainability objectives 1, 8 and 9 either cumulatively or in isolation are more positive than assessed (if it is the development). Conversely, this bullet point has the potential to allow greater sand & gravel extraction to beyond that identified and allocated. The text preceding the policy makes no reference to what circumstance migh focuses on the policy being required to ensure there is not a shortfall. Recommendation that either the bull removed or the preceding text is more explicit about what this bullet point is trying to achieve.						ted to be granted planning ential to have multiple effects ad hydrological system and so effects in the long term and nd bullet point should ensure n assessed (if it is relevant to ravel extraction to take place circumstance might apply and	



1 oney	Policy M4: Crushed Rock									
The Co	The County Council will ensure a steady and adequate supply of crushed rock for aggregate purposes by:									
(i)	making provision over the	plan period (2014 to 2031) for the extract	tion of s	some 24	3 millio	n tonnes of crushed rock;				
(ii)	maintaining a landbank of	at least 10 years based on the past 10 ye	ars ave	rage sal	es;					
(iii)	giving priority to proposal supply; and	s for extraction to be worked as extension	s to exi	sting ra	il-linked	site operations where they are r	required to ensure sustainable			
(iv)	allowing proposals for ne existing permitted sites.	w extraction sites where it has been de	monstra	ated tha	at the la	andbank and production capacity	y cannot be maintained from			
Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; strongly negative; ? Unclear										
++ str	rongly positive; + slightly or	moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvio	us effec	t; - slig	htly or ı	moderately negative; strongly	negative; ? Unclear			
	rongly positive; + slightly or EA Objectives	moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvio Description of Effect		t; - slig l <b>e of ef</b>	-	moderately negative; strongly Comments/Explanation	negative; ? Unclear Mitigation			
					-					
			Sca	le of ef	fect		Mitigation			



03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.				Hard rock sites offer little opportunity to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.				The policy seeks to meet the County's apportionment for primary minerals. The need for new minerals is based on an assumption that a certain amount of the need for minerals will be met from recycled products.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Policy seeks to prioritise extraction from rail-linked sites thereby removing the need for as much HGV traffic.	++	++	++	Four of the County's existing hard rock quarries have rail links.	Use of conveyors within the site and to railheads would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.				The scale, depth and location of hard rock intrusions offer more opportunity for large impacts.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	Minerals operations are unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by their	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient
	heritage assets					temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	scale in the County.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New extraction sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.			0/+	In the long term a temporary mineral site would be exhausted and the land restored removing that development which has the potential for harm. But, whether the impact is neutral or positive is dependent on the quality and type of the restoration.	Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New extraction offers continued employment opportunities for the existing hard rock sites in the County.	++	++	++		
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	The need to provide sufficient aggregates maintenance of existing infrastructure. lesser impacts than brand new sites bu existing rail-linked mineral sites assists effects through the loss of greenfield lan and so forth. However, the temporary n but with hard rock quarries any landform	The po it this c in mov d in the ature of	licy pric cannot t ing awa countr f minera	oritises be asses by from yside, i. al extrac	the extension of existing hard massed through this policy particu road use. Mineral sites offer t e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, ttion can help to lessen some of	ock sites which may result in larly since the preference for he potential to have multiple changed hydrological system these effects in the long term



Policy	Policy M5: Brickclay								
	The County Council will ensure a steady and adequate supply of brickclay by:								
(i)		isting sites where they are required to ma aintain and improve existing brick-making (					serves to support the level of		
(ii)	allowing new brickclay e extensions to existing site	xtraction sites where it can be demonst s.	rated t	that pro	oductior	n cannot be maintained from ex	xisting sites and appropriate		
Scale of	of Effect (SE) ST – Short Ter	m, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term							
++ str	rongly positive; + slightly or	moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obviou	us effec	t; - slig	htly or	moderately negative; strongly	negative; ? Unclear		
SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation		
			ST	МТ	LT				
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	surface waters, ground waters, and			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.		
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Brick workings are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.		



03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.					
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Very high certainty that new brickclay sites would remove their mineral from site by road, particularly since the policy favours existing sites.				None of the existing brick clay sites in the County have the ability to move mineral from the site via non-road alternatives.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



						-	
08	To enhance	The temporary nature of minerals	0	0	++	Minerals operations are	Creation of habitats
	biodiversity, natural	operations allows land to be restored				unlikely to offer any	recognised in the local
	resources, landscape or	offering enhancements beyond its				enhancement in the short and	biodiversity action plan as
	the significance of	former state.				medium terms. But, by their	important and of insufficient
	heritage assets					temporary nature can offer	scale in the County.
						the opportunity for the	
						restored land to offer greater	
						biodiversity and landscape	
						benefits.	
09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential			0/+	In the long term a temporary	Use of screening mounds,
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring				mineral site would be	maintenance of vehicles,
	the effects of minerals	land users.				exhausted and the land	wheel washes, dust
	development and waste					restored removing that	suppression techniques and
	management					development which has the	so forth would all reduce
						potential for harm. But,	the impact of any
						whether the impact is neutral	operations upon those
						or positive is dependent on	outside the site.
						the quality and type of the	
10						restoration.	
10	To promote sustainable	New extraction offers continued	++	++	++		
	economic growth and	employment opportunities for the					
	employment	existing brick clay sites in the County.					
Cumula	ative Effect/Conclusion	The need to provide sufficient brick clay					
		maintenance of existing infrastructure.					
		lesser impacts than brand new sites but					
		been assumed); though conversely the p					
		because none of the existing sites do or					
		the potential to have multiple effects thr changed hydrological system and so fort					
		these effects in the long term and offers					
			the pros	spect Of	an eilli	anceu ianuiorni being createu po	



#### Policy M6: Fireclay

The County Council will ensure a steady and adequate supply of fireclay by:

- (i) allowing proposals for extraction where it can be demonstrated that the clays are required to meet a proven need; or particular qualities of clay are required that cannot be obtained from existing permitted reserves;
- (ii) establishing a stocking and blending facility within the Donington Island Site, subject to the provision of appropriate landscaping, site infrastructure and amelioration measures including the routeing of HGVs; and
- (iii) supporting the recovery of fireclays associated with the extraction of surface coal.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST - Short Term, MT - Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SEA	<b>Objectives</b>	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land and the permanent loss of a mineral resource.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	site management can seek to offset some of the harm
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Clay extraction sites are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.



03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.					
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	High certainty that new fireclay sites would remove their mineral from site by road.					Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	_	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



	·		-	-			
08	To enhance	The temporary nature of minerals	0	0	++	Minerals operations are	Creation of habitats
	biodiversity, natural	operations allows land to be restored				unlikely to offer any	recognised in the local
	resources, landscape or	offering enhancements beyond its				enhancement in the short and	biodiversity action plan as
	the significance of	former state.				medium terms. But, by their	important and of insufficient
	heritage assets					temporary nature can offer	scale in the County.
						the opportunity for the	
						restored land to offer greater	
						biodiversity and landscape	
						benefits.	
09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential			0/+	In the long term a temporary	Use of screening mounds,
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring				mineral site would be	maintenance of vehicles,
	the effects of minerals	land users.				exhausted and the land	wheel washes, dust
	development and waste					restored removing that	suppression techniques and
	management					development which has the	so forth would all reduce
						potential for harm. But,	the impact of any
						whether the impact is neutral	operations upon those
						or positive is dependent on	outside the site.
						the quality and type of the	
						restoration.	
10	To promote sustainable	New extraction offers continued	++	++	++		
	economic growth and	employment opportunities for the					
	employment	existing clay sites in the County.					
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	The need to provide sufficient fireclay for					
		maintenance of existing infrastructure.					
		land in the countryside, i.e. soil disturbar					
		nature of mineral extraction can help to					
		landform being created post mineral ext					
		discrete elements – the extraction of f					
		assessment has been based on the miner					ne greater negative effects.
		Minor typographical error that the first bu	illet poi	nt is sep	parated	by a semicolon.	



#### Policy M7: Gypsum

The County Council will ensure a steady and adequate supply of gypsum by allowing proposals for new extraction sites and extensions to existing extraction areas where they are required to meet a proven need.

The County Council will make provision over the plan period (2014 to 2031) for the supply of gypsum from the following locations:

(i) the extraction of remaining reserves at the existing Barrow Mine; and

(ii) an extension to the existing Marblaegis Mine.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	ground waters. Additionally, emissions	-	-	-		Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development		?	?	?		Mineral extraction sites are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New gypsum extraction at the locations in the policy unlikely to affect these elements.	++	++	++	Gypsum workings will be underground.	



04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.					
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Very high certainty that gypsum extraction would involve its removal from site by road, particularly since the policy relates to Barrow Mine.					Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New gypsum extraction at the locations in the policy unlikely to affect these elements.	++	++	++	Gypsum workings will be underground.	
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New gypsum extraction at the locations in the policy unlikely to affect these elements.	++	++	++	Gypsum workings will be underground and at a depth which would not affect archaeological remains.	
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	New gypsum extraction unlikely to offer any enhancement.	0	0	0	Gypsum workings will be underground.	
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New extraction sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.	-	-	-	Potential for limited impacts.	
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New extraction offers continued employment opportunities for the existing gypsum site in the County.	++	++	++	Assumption has had to be made that gypsum extraction in the County is possible and viable beyond 2031.	



Cumulative Effect/Conclusion	The need to provide sufficient mineral for both local and national needs is essential to economic growth, development and
	maintenance of existing infrastructure. Because gypsum extraction is undertaken underground many of the impacts of this
	form of development are not evident as they are for other forms of mineral extraction. Therefore, such a policy scores better
	than many of the other mineral policies.



#### **Policy M8: Building Stone**

Planning permission for the extraction of natural building stone will be granted where it can be demonstrated that the material would primarily be used in the conservation and repair of historic buildings or structures built of the same or similar materials, or in new construction projects where use of the material is specified in order to maintain or enhance the character of the local area.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE/	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Scale of effect			Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals				-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	to offset some of the harm
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development		?	?	?		Building stone workings are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.



03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.					
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Likely to remove mineral from site by road.					Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown. However, the policy is to allow extraction of stone for the conservation and repair of historic buildings and structures.	+	+	+	Weighing the benefits that such a quarry would bring to the historic environment against the small scale and low impact of such a quarry results in a slight positive overall.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	Minerals operations are unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by their temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New extraction sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.			0/+	In the long term a temporary mineral site would be exhausted and the land restored removing that development which has the potential for harm. But, whether the impact is neutral or positive is dependent on the quality and type of the restoration.	Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New extraction offers employment opportunities.	++	++	++		
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	The need to provide sufficient mineral existing infrastructure, in particular the multiple effects through the loss of green system and so forth. However, the term long term and offers the prospect of an eare different – one relates to building sto	County' nfield lai iporary enhance	's histor nd in th nature d landfo	ic build e count of mine orm beir	ings and structures. Mineral sit ryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habi ral extraction can help to lessen ng created post mineral extractio	es offer the potential to have tat loss, changed hydrological some of these effects in the

development



flood zone 3b.

Policy M9: Coal										
In asse	ssing proposals for the extr	action of coal, particular regard will be had	to:							
(i)	the employment and	the employment and other economic benefits of the proposal;								
(ii)	any environmental ir	any environmental improvements or other material planning benefits to the community likely to result from the proposal;								
(iii)	the contribution of the legacy issues;	the contribution of the proposal towards the comprehensive reclamation of areas of derelict or contaminated land, or the remediation of coal mining legacy issues;								
(iv)	the avoidance of the	sterilisation of mineral resources in advan	ce of de	evelopm	ent;					
(v)	the avoidance of the	piecemeal working of surface deposits; an	d							
(vi)	the need for fireclay.									
	ongly positive; + slightly or	m, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvio			-					
				t; - slig <b>le of ef</b>	-	moderately negative; strongly Comments/Explanation	negative; ? Unclear Mitigation			
	ongly positive; + slightly or	moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvio			-					
	ongly positive; + slightly or	moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvio Description of Effect Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and	Sca	le of ef	fect					



03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.					
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	High certainty that new coal sites would remove their mineral from site by road.				The existing coal site in the County does not have the ability to move coal from the site via non-road alternatives.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	_	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



08	To enhance	The temporary nature of minerals	0	0	++	Minerals operations are	Creation of habitats
	biodiversity, natural	operations allows land to be restored				unlikely to offer any	recognised in the local
	resources, landscape or	offering enhancements beyond its				enhancement in the short and	biodiversity action plan as
	the significance of	former state.				medium terms. But, by their	important and of insufficient
	heritage assets					temporary nature can offer	scale in the County.
						the opportunity for the	
						restored land to offer greater	
						biodiversity and landscape	
						benefits.	
09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential			0/+	In the long term a temporary	Use of screening mounds,
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring				mineral site would be	maintenance of vehicles,
	the effects of minerals	land users.				exhausted and the land	wheel washes, dust
	development and waste					restored removing that	suppression techniques and
	management					development which has the	so forth would all reduce
	_					potential for harm. But,	the impact of any
						whether the impact is neutral	operations upon those
						or positive is dependent on	outside the site.
						the quality and type of the	
						restoration.	
10	To promote sustainable	New extraction offers continued	++	++		May not contribute in the long	
	economic growth and	employment opportunities for the				term because of the resource	
	employment	existing coal site in the County.				potential in County.	
Cumulat	tive Effect/Conclusion	The desire to provide a mix of energy so	ources i	ncluding	g indige	nous fuels is being met by this p	oolicy. Mineral sites offer the
	-	potential to have multiple effects through					
		changed hydrological system and so fort					
		these effects in the long term and offers					



#### Policy M10: Oil and Gas

Planning permission will be granted for exploration, appraisal or production of oil and gas and unconventional hydrocarbons provided that the proposal:

(i) would be appropriately sited to ensure the least impact; and

(ii) would facilitate the full appraisal and development of the resource.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SEA	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Scale of effect			Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	surface waters, ground waters, and			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	to offset some of the harm
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Oil and gas workings are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.



03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.					
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	High certainty that new oil and gas sites would remove their mineral from site by road.				The existing oil and gas sites in the County do not have the ability to move any mineral from the site via non-road alternatives.	
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	+	Because oil and gas operations have relatively little surface development and their extraction does not result in a void space land can be returned to its former state.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



08	To enhance	The temporary nature of minerals	0	0	++	Minerals operations are	Creation of habitats
	biodiversity, natural	operations allows land to be restored				unlikely to offer any	recognised in the local
	resources, landscape or	offering enhancements beyond its				enhancement in the short and	biodiversity action plan as
	the significance of	former state.				medium terms. But, by their	important and of insufficient
	heritage assets					temporary nature can offer	scale in the County.
						the opportunity for the	
						restored land to offer greater	
						biodiversity and landscape	
						benefits.	
09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential			0/+	In the long term a temporary	5
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring				mineral site would be	maintenance of vehicles,
	the effects of minerals	land users.				exhausted and the land	wheel washes, dust
	development and waste					restored removing that	suppression techniques and
	management					development which has the	so forth would all reduce
						potential for harm. But,	the impact of any
						whether the impact is neutral	operations upon those
						or positive is dependent on	outside the site.
						the quality and type of the	
						restoration.	
10	To promote sustainable	New extraction offers continued	++	++		May not contribute in the long	
	economic growth and	employment opportunities for the				term because of the resource	
	employment	County.				potential in County.	
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	The desire to provide a mix of energy so					
		potential to have multiple effects throug	jh the l	oss of g	greenfie	eld land in the countryside, i.e. s	soil disturbance, habitat loss,
1		changed hydrological system and so fort	h. How	vever, th	ne temp	oorary nature of mineral extraction	on can help to lessen some of
		these effects in the long term and offers	the pros	spect of	an enh	anced landform being created pos	st mineral extraction.



#### Policy M11: Safeguarding of Mineral Resources

Sand and gravel, limestone, igneous rock, surface coal, fireclay, brickclay and gypsum resources within the Minerals Safeguarding Areas shown on Figure 1 will be protected from permanent sterilisation by other development.

Planning permission will be granted for development that is incompatible with safeguarding mineral within a Mineral Safeguarding Area if:

- (i) the applicant can demonstrate that the mineral concerned is no longer of any value or potential value; or
- (ii) the mineral can be extracted satisfactorily prior to the incompatible development taking place; or
- (iii) the incompatible development is of a temporary nature and can be completed and the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed or
- (iv) there is an overriding need for the incompatible development; or
- (v) the development comprises one of the types of development listed in Table 4.

Planning applications for non-mineral development within a Mineral Safeguarding Area should be accompanied by a Mineral Assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to it.

Planning permission for mineral extraction that is in advance of approved surface development will be granted where the reserves would otherwise be permanently sterilised provided that operations are only for a temporary period. Where planning permission is granted, conditions will be imposed to ensure that the site can be adequately restored to a satisfactory after-use should the main development be delayed or not implemented.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SEA Objectives		Description of Effect	Scale of effect		fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT	1	
01		Policy seeks to protect the mineral resources of the County for future generations.	++	++	++		



02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development		0	0	0		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		



08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
Cumul	ative Effect/Conclusion					nd against the only relevant sustainability objective of protecting ect predicted. Semicolon missing before 'or' in third bullet point.



### Policy M12: Safeguarding of Existing Mineral Sites and Associated Minerals Infrastructure

Significant infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in the County will be safeguarded against development that would adversely affect operations at an existing mineral site and the use of associated mineral infrastructure by creating incompatible land uses nearby.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SEA	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		



04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
04	and waste	No obvious cricet.	0	Ŭ	Ū		
	management's						
	contribution to climate						
	change through						
	reduced greenhouse						
	gas emissions by less						
	reliance on primary						
	minerals, and increased						
	reuse, recovery,						
	recovery and recycling						
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	sustainable		U U		°,		
	transportation of						
	minerals and waste,						
	through the use of non-						
	road alternatives and						
	the reduction of the						
	distance travelled by						
	untreated waste						
06	To conserve the quality	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	of the countryside and						
	landscape						
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	significance of heritage						
	assets of						
	archaeological, cultural						
	and historic value						
08	To enhance	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	biodiversity, natural						
	resources, landscape or						
	the significance of						
	heritage assets						
09	To protect people and		++	++	++		
	local communities from	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	the effects of minerals	proximity to existing minerals					
	development and waste						
1.0	management	development may be incompatible.					
10	To promote sustainable		++	++	++		
	economic growth and	operations at mineral sites.					
<u> </u>	employment				ļ		
Cumula	ative Effect/Conclusion	The intent of the policy is to safeguard	minera	l operat	ions an	id against the two relevant susta	ainability objectives there is a
		strongly positive effect predicted.					



### Policy M13: Associated Industrial Development

Planning permission for ancillary industrial development within or in close proximity to mineral sites will be granted provided that it is demonstrated that there is a close association with the mineral site and there are environmental benefits in providing a close link with the extraction site. Where permission is granted, the operation and retention of the development will be limited to the life of the permitted reserves.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. Ancillary development outside an existing quarry operation would result in the temporary loss of further greenfield land.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Mineral workings are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.			-		
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Dependent upon the mineral site to which the ancillary development is linked. Four of the hard rock quarries are rail-linked and thus, there is the opportunity to transport processed minerals via this route.	?	?	?	Further reductions in traffic movements may be achieved by having the industrial development adjacent to the mineral extraction operation.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	Ancillary development outside an existing quarry operation would be in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	Minerals operations are unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by their temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.



09	To protect people and	New mineral developments have the			0/+	In the long term a mineral	Use of screening mounds,	
	local communities from	potential to affect the amenity of				operation linked to adjacent	maintenance of vehicles,	
	the effects of minerals	neighbouring land users.				mineral extraction would	wheel washes, dust	
	development and waste					come to an end and the land	suppression techniques and	
	management					restored removing that		
	5					development which has the	the impact of any	
						potential for harm. But,	operations upon those	
						whether the impact is neutral		
						or positive is dependent on		
						the quality and type of the		
						restoration.		
10	To promote sustainable	Additional industrial development	++	++	++			
	economic growth and	linked to mineral extraction extends						
	employment	and diversifies the local economy.						
Cumulat	tive Effect/Conclusion	The need to provide sufficient minerals t	or both	local a	nd natio	onal needs is essential to econor	nic growth, development and	
		maintenance of existing infrastructure; the linking of associated industry in close proximity to mineral extraction sites adds to						
	these essential components. New mineral developments offer the potential to have multiple effects through the los							
		greenfield land in the countryside, i.e. so						
		temporary nature of mineral extraction a						
		the long term and offers the prospect of a	an enha	nced la	ndform	being created post development.		



#### Policy M14: Borrow Pits

Planning permission will be granted for borrow pits to supply materials for major construction projects where:

- (i) there is a need for a particular type of mineral which cannot reasonably be supplied from existing sites, including alternative materials, or where the transport of mineral to the construction project from existing sites would be seriously detrimental to the environment and local amenities because of the scale, location and timing of the operations;
- (ii) the site is in close proximity to the proposed construction project it is to serve so that mineral can be transported to the point of use without leading to harmful conditions on a public highway; and
- (iii) the site can be restored to a satisfactory after-use without the need to import material other than that generated by the construction project itself and which can be brought to the site without leading to harmful conditions on a public highway.

Where planning permission is granted, conditions will be imposed to ensure that operations are time-limited and that all mineral extracted is used only for the specified project.

#### Scale of Effect (SE) ST - Short Term, MT - Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Scale of effect		fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT	I	
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	, , , ,			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area



02	To avoid or reduce flood	Impact upon this will be dependent	?	2	?		Sand and gravel workings
02	risk as a result of minerals and waste development	upon the location(s) chosen.	Ē	f	<u>.</u>		are water-compatible development. Other mineral workings are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.					
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Unlikely to offer transportation by non- road means but offers the potential to reduce the distance HGVs travel by locating mineral extraction in close proximity to new development.	-	-	-		
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.



07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	Minerals operations are unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by their temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New extraction sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.			0/+	In the long term a temporary mineral site would be exhausted and the land restored removing that development which has the potential for harm. But, whether the impact is neutral or positive is dependent on the quality and type of the restoration.	Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New extraction offers new employment opportunities.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion The need to provide sufficient aggregates for both local and national needs is essential to economic growth, devel maintenance of existing infrastructure. This policy provides flexibility for the provision of minerals for major projects; frequently such borrow pits are related to major road projects. Mineral sites offer the potential to have effects through the loss of greenfield land in the countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydrolog and so forth, but, in line with the requirement of bullet point (i) should be in a more sustainable location than ex- The temporary nature of mineral extraction can help to lessen some of these effects in the long term and offers to of an enhanced landform being created post mineral extraction.						nerals for major construction he potential to have multiple changed hydrological system e location than existing sites.	



#### Policy M15: Mineral Waste

Planning permission will be granted for new sites for the disposal of mineral wastes where

(i) it is not feasible to retain the waste materials on the extraction site; and

(ii) it is demonstrated that the re-use of the material to be disposed of is not practicable.

Planning permission for the reworking of mineral waste will be granted where an environmental improvement results.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SEA	Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	surface waters, ground waters, and					Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a disposal area may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development		?	?	?		Landfills are more vulnerable development and appropriate in flood zones 1 and 2, in flood zone 3a an exception test would need to be passed. Other forms of waste disposal are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.



03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	Development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.		?	?	Effect in the medium and long terms unclear. Assumption that such operations are short term.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that the development may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain
04	To minimise minerals and waste	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		undisturbed.
	management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling						
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Unlikely to offer transportation by non- road means.					
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	Development likely to be greenfield site in the countryside and would have a negative effect.	-	-/?	-/?	Unclear whether in the long and medium terms the effects that may or may not occur. Assumption that such operations are short term.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that development may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that development may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



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08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of disposal of mineral wastes allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	++	++	Such development unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short term. But, by their temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	Waste disposal sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.		0/+	0/+	In the medium and long terms a temporary development would be finished and the land restored removing that development which has the potential for harm. But, whether the impact is neutral or positive is dependent on the quality and type of the restoration.	Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New development offers new employment opportunities.	++	0	0	Assumed short terms effects only.	
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion The need to provide sufficient minerals for both local and national needs is essential to economic growth, develor maintenance of existing infrastructure. In the vast majority of cases mineral wastes would be retained on site but covers the instance where this would not be possible. Mineral waste disposal sites offer the potential to have mult through the loss of greenfield land in the countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydrological syst forth. The temporary nature of the operations could help to lessen some of these effects in the medium and I however, the policy makes no comment on what is to be expected from a site post disposal – the supporting tex- beneficial uses, and other such effects being assessed. Colon missing after first `where'.						etained on site but this policy ential to have multiple effects d hydrological system and so the medium and long terms,	



### **Policy M16: Mineral Exploration**

Planning permission for mineral exploration will be granted provided that operations are only for a temporary period. Where planning permission is granted, conditions will be imposed to ensure that the site is restored to a satisfactory after-use.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Scale of effect		fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New exploration areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land.		++	++	The temporary nature and small scale of mineral exploration would result in the effects being removed upon the cessation of exploration. Assessed solely as exploration and that such development would be short term.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a may be caused.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Mineral workings are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	potential to damage natural systems		++	++	Exploration sites can be returned to their previous state.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that development may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	Objective relates solely to transportation of minerals.	
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	Exploration sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	++	++	In the medium and long term reinstatement of the land can be achieved. Assumed short terms effects only.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.	-	-	-	Small scale and not as intrusive as most mineral extraction and thus a reduced potential for effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	++	++	By their temporary nature could offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.



09	To protect people and	New exploration sites have the	-	0/+	0/+	In the medium and long	Use of screening mounds,
	local communities from	potential to affect the amenity of				terms a temporary	maintenance of vehicles,
	the effects of minerals	neighbouring land users.				development would be	wheel washes, dust
	development and waste					finished and the land restored	suppression techniques and
	management					removing that development	
	····a···age····e···e					which has the potential for	the impact of any
						harm. But, whether the	operations upon those
						impact is neutral or positive is	outside the site.
						dependent on the quality and	outside the site.
						type of the restoration.	
10	To promote sustainable	New development offers new	++	0	0	Assumed short terms effects	
	economic growth and	employment opportunities.				only.	
	employment						
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	The need to provide sufficient minerals	for both	local a	nd natio	onal needs is essential to econor	nic growth, development and
		maintenance of existing infrastructure.					
		extraction (if undertaken). The policy has					
		and the land could and would be restored					
		multiple effects in the short term throu					
			5		aiy 105		uyside, i.e. soil disturbance,
		habitat loss, changed hydrological system	h and so	forth.			



### Policy M17: Incidental Mineral Extraction

Planning permission for mineral extraction that forms a subordinate and ancillary element of other development will be granted provided that operations are only for a temporary period. Where planning permission is granted, conditions will be imposed to ensure that the site can be adequately restored to a satisfactory after-use should the main development be delayed or not implemented.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land and the permanent loss of a mineral resource.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Sand and gravel workings are water-compatible development.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



-				1			
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.				The policy is to allow further mineral extraction.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	High certainty that sites would remove their mineral from site by road.					Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs, if possible for this form of mineral development.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction sites would be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	Minerals operations are unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by their temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.



09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential			0/+	In the long term a temporary	Use of screening mounds,
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring				mineral site would be	maintenance of vehicles,
	the effects of minerals	land users.				exhausted and the land	wheel washes, dust
	development and waste					restored removing that	suppression techniques and
	management					development which has the	so forth would all reduce
						potential for harm. But,	the impact of any
						whether the impact is neutral	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
						or positive is dependent on	
						the quality and type of the	outside the site.
						restoration.	
10	To success over the large large	Nave automatical affaura anatiawad		0	0		
10	To promote sustainable		++	0	0	Assumed short terms effects	
	economic growth and	employment opportunities.				only.	
	employment						
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	The need to provide sufficient minerals f	for both	i local a	nd natio	onal needs is essential to econor	nic growth, development and
	-	maintenance of existing infrastructure.	The	policy	focusse	s on allowing new extraction	ancillary to other forms of
		development. The policy has been asse					
		potential to have multiple effects in the					
		disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydro					
		landscape, amenity and such like through	yn ne	mineral	exildCi	ion and the adjacent operations	soccurring simultaneously of
		concurrently.					



### **WASTE POLICIES**

### Policy W1: Waste Management Capacity

The County Council will make provision for a sufficient range of waste facilities within Leicestershire to manage the predicted arisings up to and including 2031 and to meet the recycling, composting and recovery targets as a minimum as presented in Tables 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 at 2019/20, 2025/26 and 2030/31 subject to any new arisings forecasts published in the Council's Annual Monitoring Reports.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips have potential for negative effects on air quality. Dependent upon the location chosen new sites would result in the permanent loss of greenfield land.	-	-	-	Most waste management facilities are now permanent and have been assessed as such.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new waste management facility may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Landfill and hazardous waste facilities are classed as more vulnerable development. Other waste treatment facilities are less vulnerable.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New waste management facilities have the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.	-	-	-		Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy seeks further reuse, recovery and recycling facilities.	++	++	++		
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New waste management facilities could be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-		Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New waste management facilities have the potential to affect heritage assets.	-	-	-		Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Most new waste sites unlikely to contribute to this objective.	0	0	0	Most waste management facilities are now permanent and have been assessed as such.	



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09	To protect people and	Potential to affect the amenity of					Use of screening mounds,
	local communities from	neighbouring land users.					maintenance of vehicles,
	the effects of minerals						wheel washes, dust
	development and waste						suppression techniques,
	management						containment of all
							operations within a building
							and so forth would all
							reduce the impact of any
							operations upon those
							outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable	New facilities offer continued and	++	++	++		
	economic growth and	enhanced employment opportunities.					
	employment						
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	The aspiration to provide sufficient was					
		recycling, recovery and other waste ma	5				, , ,
		maximum targets for the provision of ne				5 1	, ,
		new facilities are permanent, within buil					
countryside and biodiversity, for example. Yet, the assessment a							
operate in the open. As such, there is the potentia							
		whether it is seeking to provide for the p	redicted	t arising	is or the	eir equivalent, i.e. is to ensure th	at the waste managed is only
		from Leicestershire or not.					



### Policy W2: Low Level Radioactive Waste

Planning permission will be granted for low level radioactive waste management facilities where it is demonstrated that Leicestershire is a sustainable location for managing such waste.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips have potential for negative effects on air quality. Dependent upon the location chosen new sites would result in the permanent loss of greenfield land.	-	-	-	Most waste management facilities are now permanent and have been assessed as such.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new waste management facility may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Landfill is classed as more vulnerable development. Other waste treatment facilities are less vulnerable.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New waste management facilities have the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.	-	-	_		Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	This policy does not state by which means this waste type would be managed.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New waste management facilities could be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-		Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New waste management facilities have the potential to affect heritage assets.	-	-	-		Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Most new waste sites unlikely to contribute to this objective.	0	0	0	Most waste management facilities are now permanent and have been assessed as such.	



09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	neighbouring land users.					Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques, containment of all operations within a building and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New facilities offer continued and enhanced employment opportunities.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion The aspiration to provide sufficient w recycling, recovery and other waste m achieve self-sufficiency but does not effects through the loss of greenfield I and so forth.				nt facili eek to	ties are move w	vital to the local and national e vaste management away from la	conomy. The policy seeks to andfill. Potential for multiple



### **Policy W3: Strategic Waste Facilities**

Planning permission will be granted for new strategic waste facilities, including extensions to existing waste facilities which would in combination with the existing use(s) create a strategic facility, provided that they are within the Broad Locations for Strategic Waste Facilities indicated on the Key Diagram, that is, in or close to the urban areas of Loughborough/Shepshed, Hinckley/Burbage and Coalville and close to the urban area of Leicester, taking into account the principles set out in Policy W5.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect Sc		le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips have potential for negative effects on air quality. Dependent upon the location chosen new sites could result in the permanent loss of greenfield land.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new waste management facility may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Landfill and hazardous waste facilities are classed as more vulnerable development. Other waste treatment facilities are less vulnerable.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New waste management facilities have the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Text to the policy defines strategic facilities as those that make a significant contribution to municipal or C&I waste recovery.	++	++	++		
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Locating the largest waste facilities in and around the largest urban areas would lead to a reduction in untreated waste movements.	++	++	++		
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New waste management facilities could be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New waste management facilities have the potential to affect heritage assets.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Most new waste sites unlikely to contribute to this objective.	0	0	0	Most waste management facilities are now permanent and have been assessed as such.	



	1						
09	To protect people and	Potential to affect the amenity of	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative	Use of screening mounds,
	local communities from	neighbouring land users.				effects as set out these	maintenance of vehicles,
	the effects of minerals					effects are highly dependent	wheel washes, dust
	development and waste					upon the facility's location	suppression techniques,
	management					which could be within an	containment of all
	management						
						existing building on an	operations within a building
						industrial estate removing	and so forth would all
						many of these effects.	reduce the impact of any
							operations upon those
							outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable	New facilities offer continued and	++	++	++		
	economic growth and	enhanced employment opportunities.					
	employment						
Cumulat	tive Effect/Conclusion	The aspiration to provide sufficient was	te facili	ties to	manage	the County's waste and to pro	vide greater levels of reuse,
		recycling, recovery and other waste man				, , ,	<b>.</b> .
		where the largest facilities for landfill div					, , ,
		should help to reduce the effects of was		5	,	5	, , ,
		•				5 5	5 5 5
		amount of waste in ways other than disp		,		· · · ·	
		although the policy is not explicit in this				5	5
		would assist in reducing impacts on am	enity, tł	ne coun	tryside	and biodiversity, for example.	et, the assessment assumes
		that a site could be greenfield, in the cou	untrysid	e and o	perate i	n the open. As such, there is the	e potential for multiple effects
		in the short to long term. Potential of ha	iving a d	cumulat	ive effe	ct on local communities through	outting further waste facilities
		in closer proximity to people although be				5	5
<u> </u>						gitter and an analysis of the second grade and gr	



#### Policy W4: Non Strategic Waste Facilities

Planning permission will be granted for new non strategic waste facilities, including extensions to existing waste facilities, within the following areas taking into account the principles set out in Policy W5:

- (i) the Broad Locations for Strategic Waste Facilities, that is, in or close to the urban areas of Loughborough/Shepshed, Hinckley/Burbage and Coalville and close to the urban area of Leicester;
- (ii) in or close to the main urban areas of Melton Mowbray and Market Harborough; and
- (iii) within major growth areas.

Proposals for new waste facilities, including extensions to existing waste facilities, outside the above areas will only be granted where they are:

- (a) facilities for the biological treatment of waste including anaerobic digestion and open-air windrow composting;
- (b) the treatment of waste water and sewage;
- (c) landfilling of waste; or
- (d) facilities that require a more dispersed location to provide a clear link between the proposed location and the waste managed which would result in transport, operational and environmental benefits subject to the principles set out in Policy W5. Such a proposal must demonstrate there is an overriding need for the development and that this cannot be met within the urban areas set out above in (i) to (iii).

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SEA Objectives	Description of Effect	Scale of effect		fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
		ST	МТ	LT		



01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips have potential for negative effects on air quality. Dependent upon the location chosen new sites could result in the permanent loss of greenfield land.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new waste management facility may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Landfill and hazardous waste facilities are classed as more vulnerable development. Other waste treatment facilities are less vulnerable.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New waste management facilities have the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	Policy nor its preceding text states that this would increase reuse etc.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Locating the majority of new waste facilities in and around the largest urban areas would lead to a reduction in untreated waste movements. For those in a more dispersed location there is still a need to prove that the location would result in transport benefits.	++	++	++		



06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New waste management facilities could be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New waste management facilities have the potential to affect heritage assets.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Most new waste sites unlikely to contribute to this objective.	0	0	0	Most waste management facilities are now permanent and have been assessed as such.	
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	Potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques, containment of all operations within a building and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New facilities offer continued and enhanced employment opportunities.	++	++	++		



Cumulative Effect/Conclusion	The aspiration to provide sufficient waste facilities to manage the County's waste and to provide greater levels of reuse, recycling, recovery and other waste management facilities are vital to the local and national economy. The policy sets out the intent to locate new non strategic waste facilities in the main urban areas of the County, so, in close proximity to the waste sources so that waste is treated close to its source. It is accepted that some facilities could be located outside of the main urban areas, such as sewage treatment works and composting sites that may also be in close proximity to the waste arising they manage. Many new facilities are permanent, within buildings and on industrial land and, although the policy is not explicit in this sense, in the main, this is where new non strategic facilities area being directed. This would assist in reducing impacts on amenity, the countryside and biodiversity, for example. Yet, the assessment assumes that a site could be greenfield, in the countryside and operate in the open. As such, there is the potential for multiple effects in the short to long term. Potential of having a cumulative effect on local communities through putting further waste facilities in closer proximity to people.
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#### **Policy W5: Locating Waste Facilities**

Planning permission will be granted for waste facilities in accordance with the objectives of Policies W3 and W4 upon the following land:

- (i) on land with an existing waste management use, where transport, operational and environmental benefits can be demonstrated either as a consequence of proximity to the existing waste management uses or the co-location of waste management facilities;
- (ii) on existing or planned industrial/employment land;
- (iii) on previously developed, contaminated and/or derelict land; and
- (iv) on existing mineral working sites.

Land not included in (i)-(iii) above will be considered where there is a clear link between the proposed location and the waste managed which would result in transport, operational and environmental benefits, and there is an overriding need for the development which cannot be met within the urban areas set out in (i)-(iii) of Policy W4.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE/	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	ffect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips have potential for negative effects on air quality. Policy is directing new facilities on to some types of brownfield land.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new waste management facility may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Landfill and hazardous waste facilities are classed as more vulnerable development. Other waste treatment facilities are less vulnerable.



			-		-		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New waste management facilities have the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	No obvious direct effect. However, cross reference to Policy W3 which via its text promotes further recovery does.	+	+	+	Policy nor its preceding text states that this would increase reuse etc.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Locating new waste facilities on land with an existing waste use where there is transport and environmental benefits should lead to a reduction in untreated waste movements. The other locations specified in the policy would not explicitly achieve this. However, reference to sustainable locations in W4 would achieve this objective.	++	++	++		
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New waste management facilities could be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused.



07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New waste management facilities have the potential to affect heritage assets.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Most new waste sites unlikely to contribute to this objective.	0	0	0	Most waste management facilities are now permanent and have been assessed as such.	
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	Potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques, containment of all operations within a building and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New facilities offer continued and enhanced employment opportunities.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion The policy sets out the land on which new waste facilities should be located; the focus is on land already either in planned use rather than unplanned greenfield land. Greenfield land is not precluded from consideration but, there i criteria that need to be met to allow development here. The assessment assumes that a site could be greenfie countryside and operate in the open. As such, there is the potential for multiple effects in the short to long term. In sustainability, the restriction of development upon any type of greenfield land would improve its assessment.						deration but, there is a set of e could be greenfield, in the nort to long term. In terms of	



### Policy W6: Biological Treatment of Waste Including Anaerobic Digestion and Open Air Windrow Composting

Planning permission will be granted for waste facilities for anaerobic digestion, open air composting, and other forms of biological treatment outside of those areas set out in (i)-(iii) of Policy W4 where the proposal is an appropriate distance from any sensitive receptors and is located on either:

(i) land meeting the requirements of (i)-(iv) of Policy W5, or

(ii) land associated with an existing agricultural, livestock, or food processing use where it is demonstrated that there are close links with that use.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE/	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips have potential for negative effects on air quality. Policy is directing new facilities on to some types of brownfield land.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new waste management facility may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		Landfill and hazardous waste facilities are classed as more vulnerable development. Other waste treatment facilities are less vulnerable.



03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New waste management facilities have the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy is to allow further recovery and composting activities, including energy recovery.	++	++	++		
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Policy seeks, in part, to locate new facilities in rural areas where there is a link which should result in some reduction in distance travelled.	+	+	+		
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New waste management facilities could be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused.



07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New waste management facilities have the potential to affect heritage assets.	-/?	-/?	-/?	Notwithstanding the negative effects as set out these effects are highly dependent upon the facility's location which could be within an existing building on an industrial estate removing many of these effects.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.		
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Most new waste sites unlikely to contribute to this objective.	0	0	0	Most waste management facilities are now permanent and have been assessed as such.			
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	Potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users although there is specific mention to distance between sensitive receptors and the development which should protect amenity.	+	+	+		Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques, containment of all operations within a building and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.		
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New facilities offer continued and enhanced employment opportunities.	++	++	++				
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	The policy leads on from Policy W4 which states that such facilities would be acceptable outside of the main urban areas by setting out the land where such developments would be granted permission. In the main this repeats that set out in Policy W6 with the exception of bullet point (ii) which sets out a land use not referenced elsewhere – the point to ensure that biological facilities have a link to their location albeit potentially outside the main urban areas. Cumulative impacts possible from loss of greenfield land, soils, and habitat.							



### **Policy W7: Recovery Facilities**

Planning permission will be granted for waste management facilities that would provide for the recovery of waste, provided that:

- i) pre-sorting is carried out;
- ii) value recovery from by-products of the process is maximised;
- iii) energy recovery is maximised; and
- iv) any residue of the process can be satisfactorily managed and disposed.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SI	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	ГЦТ		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals		0	0	0	The policy is not seeking to locate further new facilities but to ensure the recovery process is efficiently carried out.	
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		



						 -
04	To minimise minerals	Policy seeks maximisation of recovery,	++	++	++	
	and waste	both value and energy.				
	management's					
	contribution to climate					
	change through					
	reduced greenhouse					
	gas emissions by less					
	reliance on primary					
	minerals, and increased					
	reuse, recovery,					
	recovery and recycling					
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
05	sustainable	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	minerals and waste,					
	through the use of non-					
	road alternatives and					
	the reduction of the					
	distance travelled by					
	untreated waste					
06	To conserve the quality	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	of the countryside and					
	landscape					
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	significance of heritage					
	assets of					
	archaeological, cultural					
	and historic value					
08	To enhance	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	biodiversity, natural					
	resources, landscape or					
	the significance of					
	heritage assets					
09	To protect people and	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	local communities from		-	-	_	
	the effects of minerals					
	development and waste					
	management					
10	To promote sustainable	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
10	economic growth and		5		5	
	employment					
L	Chiployment			1	1	



Cumulative Effect/Conclusion	Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on increasing recovery. Given the desire to move away from disposal should
	the final bullet point be 'managed and/or made use of'. For example, ash from EFWs can be used in the manufacture of
	blocks.



### Policy W8: Waste Disposal

Planning permission will be granted for new or extended waste disposal facilities where:

i) it is demonstrated that the waste cannot be managed in a more sustainable way;

ii) environmental benefits will be secured by the development;

iii) there is an overriding need for the development; and

iv) the development does not delay the final restoration of existing landfill or landraise sites.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SI	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips have potential for negative effects on air quality.					Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new waste management facility may cause.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development		?	?	?		Landfill and hazardous waste facilities are classed as more vulnerable development. Other waste treatment facilities are less vulnerable.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New waste disposal facilities have the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.					Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary	Further disposal facilities would not support this objective.				
	minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling					
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New waste disposal facilities could be greenfield site in countryside locations and would have a negative effect.				Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New waste disposal facilities have the potential to affect heritage assets.				Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that may be caused. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Possibility that landfill could offer enhancements.	+	+	+	
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	Potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.				Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques, and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.



10		New facilities offer continued and enhanced employment opportunities.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion Assessment carried out assuming that Leicestershire). Provision of new waste objectives. Possibility of multiple effects				al faciliti	es does	s not score well against the vast	



#### **Policy W9: Safeguarding Waste Management Facilities**

Planning permission will be granted for the redevelopment of existing and permitted waste management facilities to a non-waste use where it is demonstrated that the loss of the facility does not prejudice the County's implementation of the waste hierarchy either through the provision of a new waste facility in the vicinity of that to be lost or that there is no longer a need for the waste facility at that location.

Planning permission will be granted for development which adjoins, is adjacent to or would locate a potentially sensitive receptor in closer proximity to an existing or permitted waste management facility where it is demonstrated that there would be no adverse effect upon amenity and the development would not prejudice the current and future operation of the facility.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		



	1					I	11
04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	and waste						
	management's						
	contribution to climate						
	change through						
	reduced greenhouse						
	gas emissions by less						
	reliance on primary						
	minerals, and increased						
	reuse, recovery,						
	recovery and recycling				_		
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	sustainable						
	transportation of						
	minerals and waste,						
	through the use of non-						
	road alternatives and the reduction of the						
	distance travelled by						
	untreated waste						
06	To conserve the quality	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
00	of the countryside and	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	landscape						
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
07	significance of heritage	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	assets of						
	archaeological, cultural						
	and historic value						
08	To enhance	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	biodiversity, natural		U U	Ŭ	Ū		
	resources, landscape or						
	the significance of						
	heritage assets						
09	To protect people and	Policy seeks to protect new	++	++	++		
	local communities from	development from being located in					
	the effects of minerals	proximity to existing waste					
	development and waste	development where the new					
	management	development may be incompatible.					
10	To promote sustainable	Policy seeks to protect the ongoing	++	++	++		
	economic growth and	operations at waste sites.					
	employment						
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	The intent of the policy is to safeguard w	vaste o	peratior	ns and a	against the relevant sustainability	y objective a strongly positive
		effect is predicted.					



### **DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES**

#### **Policy DM1: Sustainable Development**

When considering proposals for minerals and waste development Leicestershire County Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. Proposals should contribute to the three dimensions (economic, environmental and social) of sustainable development, as well as providing clear evidence of how a proposal would make a positive contribution to reducing its effects on climate change. The County Council will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in Leicestershire.

Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Minerals and Waste Local Plan will be approved unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

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

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

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of effect Commen		Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals		0	0	0	Reference to three dimensions of sustainable development as set out in the NPPF includes environmental but the policy is not explicit that this would be met.	
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		



03	To conserve biodiversity	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	Reference to three	
03	and geodiversity	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	dimensions of sustainable	
	conservation interests,					development as set out in the	
	avoiding damage to or					NPPF includes environmental	
	fragmentation of major					but the policy is not explicit	
	features of importance					that this would be met.	
	for fauna and flora					that this would be met.	
04	To minimise minerals	Policy refers to proposals showing how	+	+	+	The reduction in effects on	
04	and waste	they would reduce their effects on	'		1	climate change is not explicit	
	management's	climate change.				to the objective's ways to	
	contribution to climate	chinate change.				minimise the effects on	
	change through					climate change but the policy	
	reduced greenhouse					meet the principle of the	
	gas emissions by less					objective.	
	reliance on primary					objective.	
	minerals, and increased						
	reuse, recovery,						
	recovery and recycling						
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
•••	sustainable		•	Ũ	Ũ		
	transportation of						
	minerals and waste,						
	through the use of non-						
	road alternatives and						
	the reduction of the						
	distance travelled by						
	untreated waste						
06	To conserve the quality	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	Reference to three	
	of the countryside and					dimensions of sustainable	
	landscape					development as set out in the	
						NPPF includes environmental	
						but the policy is not explicit	
						that this would be met.	
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	Reference to three	
	significance of heritage					dimensions of sustainable	
	assets of					development as set out in the	
	archaeological, cultural					NPPF includes environmental	
	and historic value					but the policy is not explicit	
						that this would be met.	



08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of	be secured that improves the social and environmental conditions of the	++	++	++		
	heritage assets						
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	Reference to three dimensions of sustainable development as set out in the NPPF includes environmental but the policy is not explicit that this would be met.	
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	Reference to three dimensions of sustainable development as set out in the NPPF includes economic but the policy is not explicit that this would be met.	
Cumula	lative Effect/Conclusion Policy mainly replicates the model condition from PINS in response to the publication of the NPPF. Beyond this model, Council is proposing to add reference to proposals contributing to the three dimensions of sustainable development making a positive contribution to reducing the effects on climate change. The policy would be assessed more positive against objectives 1, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 10 if it made a proposal had to meet all three of the dimensions of sustain development.						



### **Policy DM2: Local Environment and Community Protection**

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be granted where it is demonstrated that the effects from birdstrikes, dust, emissions, flooding, illumination, noise, odour, run-off, traffic, vibration, or visual intrusion to adjoining land uses and users and those in close proximity to the proposal would be acceptable. Where appropriate, separation distances between a development and other land uses will be applied.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SI	EA Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals		++	++	++		Dust suppression techniques and undertaking operations in buildings would assist in making the effects acceptable.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	be forthcoming if the effects from	++	++	++		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	be forthcoming if the effects from dust, emissions, illumination, noise and odour are acceptable thereby	++	++	++		Dust suppression techniques and undertaking operations in buildings would assist in making the effects acceptable.



			1	1	1		
04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	and waste						
	management's						
	contribution to climate						
	change through						
	reduced greenhouse						
	gas emissions by less						
	reliance on primary						
	minerals, and increased						
	reuse, recovery,						
	recovery and recycling						
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	sustainable						
	transportation of						
	minerals and waste,						
	through the use of non-						
	road alternatives and						
	the reduction of the						
	distance travelled by						
	untreated waste						
06	To conserve the quality	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	of the countryside and						
	landscape						
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	significance of heritage						
	assets of						
	archaeological, cultural						
	and historic value		_	_			
08	To enhance	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	biodiversity, natural						
	resources, landscape or						
	the significance of						
	heritage assets						
09	To protect people and	Policy indicates that consent will only	++	++	++		Dust suppression
	local communities from	be forthcoming if the effects on					echniques and undertaking
	the effects of minerals						operations in buildings
	development and waste	thereby protecting people and local					would assist in making the
10	management	communities.		0	-	e	effects acceptable.
10	To promote sustainable	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	economic growth and						
Current	employment		C:+				and land warms
Cumula	ative Effect/Conclusion	Policy has clear sustainability objective b	enefits	un prote	ection o	i the environment, adjoining land us	ses and land users.



#### Policy DM3: Strategic Green Infrastructure

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be granted where proposals do not compromise the integrity of strategic green infrastructure corridors in connecting locations of natural and cultural heritage, green spaces, biodiversity or other environmental interest in urban and countryside areas.

The design and layout of new development should take account of and provide opportunities to create and enhance green infrastructure provision, and improve accessibility to these assets.

Proposals for minerals and waste development within or adjacent to **Charnwood Forest** will be granted where:

- (i) proposals include measures to protect and enhance the character of the area, including its landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, cultural heritage, built heritage and recreational value; and
- (ii) the siting, scale and design of the development together with the materials to be used reflect and complement the character of the surrounding landscape and minimise any harm.

Proposals for minerals and waste development within the **National Forest** outside of the Charnwood Forest area will be granted where proposals reflect the National Forest Strategy by making provision for the planting of woodlands, habitat creation, the creation of new leisure and tourism facilities and/or for public access.

Proposals for minerals and waste development within Strategic River Corridors will be granted where proposals include measures to protect and enhance:

(a) their capacity to function as natural floodplains;

(b) their linear continuity in the interests of biodiversity; and

(c) the form, local character and distinctiveness of the natural, historic and built environment.

Proposals which provide improved access, recreation and tourism facilities within the Strategic River Corridors will be encouraged where they do not have an unacceptable effect on the above interests.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST - Short Term, MT - Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SEA Objectives	Description of Effect	Scale of effect C		fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
		ST	МТ	LT		



	-						
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Development in strategic river corridors needs to protect and enhance the function of floodplains.	++	++	++	No similar requirement for National Forest.	The sequential test requires Local Plans to direct new development to flood zone 1 in the first instance.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	Policy seeks protection of biodiversity in Charnwood Forest and Strategic River Corridors.	++	++	++	No similar requirement for National Forest.	
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	Policy seeks protection of landscape in Charnwood Forest and Strategic River Corridors.	++	++	++	No similar requirement for National Forest.	



07	To protect the	Policy seeks protection of cultural and	++	++	++	No similar requirement for			
	significance of heritage	built heritage in Charnwood Forest.				National Forest.			
	assets of								
	archaeological, cultural								
	and historic value								
08	To enhance	Enhancement of biodiversity,	++	++	++				
	biodiversity, natural								
	resources, landscape or	policy.							
	the significance of	F /							
	heritage assets								
09	To protect people and	No obvious effect.	0	0	0				
	local communities from			-	-				
	the effects of minerals								
	development and waste								
	management								
10	To promote sustainable	No obvious effect.	0	0	0				
	economic growth and			-	-				
	employment								
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	Policy has clear sustainability objective	benefit	s on the	e protec	tion and enhancement of biodi	versity, landscape and so on.		
Cumula		, , , ,	Requirements for National Forest seem a lot less onerous than for the other two areas covered by the policy. Potential						
		cumulative effect from promoting furthe							
		pressures on biodiversity, and the highw							
		confusion as to whether these elements r							
J		contrasion as to whether these elements i		Juarey					



### **Policy DM4: Green Wedges**

Proposals for minerals and waste development within Green Wedges will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposal would:

- (i) maintain the strategic planning function of preventing the coalescence of settlements;
- (ii) retain the current level of leisure/amenity value for surrounding communities;
- (iii) protect and enhance the open and undeveloped character of the Green Wedge;
- (iv) improve public access to the Green Wedge, especially for recreation; and
- (v) in the case of waste development, have a particular need to be located in the Green Wedge.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SI	EA Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of e	ffect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		



-				1		1	
04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	and waste						
	management's						
	contribution to climate						
	change through						
	reduced greenhouse						
	gas emissions by less						
	reliance on primary						
	minerals, and increased						
	reuse, recovery,						
	recovery and recycling						
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	sustainable						
	transportation of						
	minerals and waste,						
	through the use of non-						
	road alternatives and						
	the reduction of the						
	distance travelled by						
	untreated waste						
06	To conserve the quality	Policy seeks protection of the open and	++	++	++		
	of the countryside and	undeveloped character of these areas.					
	landscape						
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	significance of heritage						
	assets of						
	archaeological, cultural						
	and historic value						
08	To enhance	Policy seeks enhancement of the open	++	++	++		
	biodiversity, natural	and undeveloped character of these					
	resources, landscape or	areas.					
	the significance of						
	heritage assets						
09	To protect people and	Policy seeks protection of the land as a	++	++	++		
	local communities from	leisure and/or amenity resource.					
	the effects of minerals						
	development and waste						
	management						
10	To promote sustainable	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	economic growth and						
L	employment					1	1
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	Policy has clear sustainability objective be	enefits (	on the p	protectio	on of the landscape.	



### Policy DM5: Landscaping and the Countryside

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposal would be sympathetic to the character and quality of the landscape and the countryside, and it contains sufficient provision for new woodland planting.

In granting planning permission for minerals and waste development, screening (including planting in advance of the commencement of the development) will be required, where appropriate.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SEA	Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		



				1	1		
04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	and waste						
	management's						
	contribution to climate						
	change through						
	reduced greenhouse						
	gas emissions by less						
	reliance on primary						
	minerals, and increased						
	reuse, recovery,						
	recovery and recycling						
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	sustainable						
	transportation of						
	minerals and waste,						
	through the use of non-						
	road alternatives and						
	the reduction of the						
	distance travelled by						
	untreated waste						
06	To conserve the quality	Policy seeks protection of the	++	++	++		
	of the countryside and	landscape and countryside.					
	landscape						
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	significance of heritage						
	assets of						
	archaeological, cultural						
	and historic value						
08	To enhance	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	biodiversity, natural						
	resources, landscape or						
	the significance of						
	heritage assets						
09	To protect people and	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	local communities from						
	the effects of minerals						
	development and waste						
	management						
10	To promote sustainable	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	economic growth and						
	employment		~				1
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	Policy has clear sustainability objective be	enefits	on the p	protectio	on of the landscape.	



### Policy DM6: Soils

Proposals for minerals and waste development development that would result in the significant loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) will be granted where it is demonstrated that:

(i) there is an overriding need for the facility;

(ii) there is no suitable alternative site of lower agricultural quality that provides the same benefits in terms of sustainability; and

(iii) in the case of temporary uses, the land could be restored to its previous agricultural quality or better or another beneficial after-use can be secured which outweighs any loss.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/S	EA Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Policy seeks protection of the County's best soils.	++	++	++		The manner and time of year when soils are moved and stored is important to the retention of soils structure and productiveness.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		



-					r		
04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	and waste						
	management's						
	contribution to climate						
	change through						
	reduced greenhouse						
	gas emissions by less						
	reliance on primary						
	minerals, and increased						
	reuse, recovery,						
	recovery and recycling						
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	sustainable						
	transportation of						
	minerals and waste,						
	through the use of non-						
	road alternatives and						
	the reduction of the						
	distance travelled by						
	untreated waste						
06	To conserve the quality	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	of the countryside and						
-	landscape						
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	significance of heritage						
	assets of						
	archaeological, cultural						
	and historic value						
08	To enhance	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	biodiversity, natural						
	resources, landscape or						
	the significance of						
	heritage assets						
09	To protect people and	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	local communities from						
	the effects of minerals						
	development and waste						
L	management		_				
10	To promote sustainable	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	economic growth and						
L	employment						
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	Policy has clear sustainability objective	benefits	on the p	protectio	on ot soils. Repetition of 'developr	nent'.



#### Policy DM7: Sites of Biodiversity/Geodiversity Interest

#### Internationally Important Sites of Biodiversity Conservation Value

Proposals for minerals and waste development that are likely to have significant effects on any Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) or Ramsar site should be supported by sufficient information for the purposes of an appropriate assessment of the implications of the proposal, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. The conclusions of the assessment, in accordance with Council Directive 92/42 EEC and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, must show that a proposal can be delivered without any adverse effects on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site.

#### Nationally Important Sites of Biodiversity Conservation Value

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland, will be safeguarded from inappropriate minerals and waste development. Proposals for minerals and waste development on land within or outside a SSSI will only be granted where: the status and quality of the SSSI or National Nature Reserve is retained and protected; the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats is unlikely to occur; or the benefits of developments likely to impact on SSSIs, NNRs or irreplaceable habitats clearly outweigh such impacts and loss. In such circumstances, developments should follow the mitigation hierarchy outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework, and the development will be required to deliver a net-gain in biodiversity through the creation of priority habitat(s).

#### Locally Important Sites of Biodiversity Conservation Value

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be granted where the status and quality of locally designated sites of biodiversity conservation value and priority habitats and species identified in the Leicestershire Biodiversity Action Plan is retained and protected, and where the development cannot reasonably be located to an alternative site with less harmful impacts. If the benefits of the development outweigh the likely impact, the harm should be adequately mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for, and the development will be required to deliver a net-gain in biodiversity through the creation of priority habitat.

#### Locally Important Sites of Geological Conservation Value

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be granted where the development is unlikely to have any adverse effects on locally designated sites of geological conservation value, cannot reasonably be located to an alternative site to avoid damage to the geological feature, or where the merits of development outweigh the likely impact and the proposal results in geodiversity enhancements.

#### Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SEA Objectives	Description of Effect	Scale of effect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
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				1		
			ST	МТ	LT	
<b>0</b> /			-		-	
01	To protect the natural resources of the County	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	- including water, air,					
	soil and minerals					
02	To avoid or reduce flood	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	risk as a result of minerals and waste					
	development					
03	To conserve biodiversity	Policy seeks protection of the County's	++	++	++	
	and geodiversity	site of biodiversity and geodiversity				
	conservation interests,	value.				
	avoiding damage to or					
	fragmentation of major features of importance					
	for fauna and flora					
04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	and waste					
	management's					
	contribution to climate change through					
	reduced greenhouse					
	gas emissions by less					
	reliance on primary					
	minerals, and increased					
	reuse, recovery,					
05	recovery and recycling To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
05	To maximise the sustainable	NO ODVIOUS EFFECT.	0	0	0	
	transportation of					
	minerals and waste,					
	through the use of non-					
	road alternatives and					
	the reduction of the					
	distance travelled by untreated waste					
06	To conserve the quality	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
50	of the countryside and		0		0	
	landscape					



07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	nationally or locally important sites then a net gain to biodiversity would be	++	++	++	Enhancement is really the last resort if development cannot be located elsewhere and its benefits outweigh the loss.	
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
Cumula	Cumulative Effect/Conclusion Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.						



#### **Policy DM8: Sites of Historic Interest**

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposal would retain and protect heritage assets. Where a proposal would affect a non-designated heritage asset, the benefits of the proposal will be balanced against the scale of harm to or loss of the heritage asset (including archaeological features) and its significance.

Great weight will be given to the conservation and enhancement of designated heritage assets such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic battlefields, registered parks and gardens and archaeological features which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to a scheduled monument, and the setting of those assets.

Proposals for minerals and waste development affecting heritage assets or their setting, particularly those with an archaeological interest, will be required to undertake appropriate desk based and/or field evaluations in order to:

- (i) identify and determine the nature, extent and level of the significance of the heritage asset, the contribution of its setting to that significance, and the potential impacts on the asset or its setting; and
- (ii) identify the requirement for a programme of post-permission works including any mitigation measures and long-term monitoring.

Where, following assessment of an application, the loss (wholly or in part) of a heritage asset is considered acceptable in principle, the applicant will be required to record and advance understanding of that asset, proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance, and to publish their findings.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Scale of effect			Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		



	1				1	1	
03	To conserve biodiversity	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	and geodiversity						
	conservation interests,						
	avoiding damage to or						
	fragmentation of major						
	features of importance						
	for fauna and flora						
04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
0.	and waste		Ũ	Ŭ	Ũ		
	management's						
	contribution to climate						
	change through						
	reduced greenhouse						
	gas emissions by less						
	reliance on primary						
	minerals, and increased						
	reuse, recovery,						
05	recovery and recycling	No huisus affast	0		0		
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	sustainable						
	transportation of						
	minerals and waste,						
	through the use of non-						
	road alternatives and						
	the reduction of the						
	distance travelled by						
-	untreated waste						
06	To conserve the quality	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	of the countryside and						
	landscape						
07	To protect the	Policy seeks protection of the County's	++	++	++		
	significance of heritage	heritage assets.					
	assets of						
	archaeological, cultural						
	and historic value						
08	To enhance	Great weight given to the enhancement	++	++	++		
	biodiversity, natural	of the County's heritage assets.					
	resources, landscape or						
	the significance of						
	heritage assets						
L	nentage assets		l	I		1	1



09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management		0	0	0			
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment		0	0	0			
Cumula	Cumulative Effect/Conclusion Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on the protection and enhancement of heritage assets.							



#### Policy DM9: Transportation by Road Proposals for minerals and waste development involving the transportation of material by road will be granted where it is demonstrated that: road transport is the only practicable and environmentally preferable alternative; (i) the proposed access arrangements would be safe and appropriate to the proposed development and the impact on road safety of the traffic generated (ii) would be acceptable; (iii) the highway network is able to accommodate the traffic that would be generated and would have an acceptable impact on the environment of local residents; the proposal is in close proximity to the County's lorry network and would not result in unnecessary impact on residential areas and minor roads; and (iv) in the case of new waste management facilities, the proposal is in close proximity to the waste arisings that would be managed to minimise the (v) transportation of waste. Scale of Effect (SE) ST - Short Term, MT - Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; -- strongly negative; ? Unclear **SA/SEA Objectives Description of Effect** Scale of effect **Comments/Explanation** Mitigation ST MT LT 01 To protect the natural No obvious effect. 0 0 0 resources of the County - including water, air, soil and minerals 02 To avoid or reduce flood No obvious effect. 0 0 0 risk as a result of minerals and waste development



						-	·
03	To conserve biodiversity	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	and geodiversity						
	conservation interests,						
	avoiding damage to or						
	fragmentation of major						
	features of importance						
	for fauna and flora						
04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
• .	and waste		Ū	Ũ	Ũ		
	management's						
	contribution to climate						
	change through						
	reduced greenhouse						
	gas emissions by less						
	reliance on primary						
	minerals, and increased						
	reuse, recovery,						
	recovery and recycling						
05	To maximise the	Policy seeks waste facilities in areas	++	++	++		
05	sustainable	close to arisings and for both minerals	τŦ	++	++		
	transportation of	and waste developments road					
	minerals and waste,	transport would only be acceptable if it					
	through the use of non-	was the only practicable and					
	road alternatives and	environmentally preferable alternative.					
	the reduction of the	environmentally preferable alternative.					
	distance travelled by						
	,						
0.0	untreated waste		0	0	0		
06	To conserve the quality	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	of the countryside and						
07	landscape						
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	significance of heritage						
	assets of						
	archaeological, cultural						
	and historic value						
08	To enhance	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	biodiversity, natural						
	resources, landscape or						
	the significance of						
	heritage assets						



09	local communities from	Any development's road traffic would have to be safe and not have an unacceptable impact on local residents.	++	++	++		Lorry routeing can mitigate some of the effects of their movement.	
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment		0	0	0			
Cumula	Cumulative Effect/Conclusion Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on the transport of waste and minerals, and protecting local communities.							



#### Policy DM10: Public Rights of Way

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be granted where it is demonstrated that the proposal would protect public rights of way. Where disruption of a right of way is unavoidable, convenient and safe diversion or the creation of an alternative route both during operations and following restoration of the site will be required. The opportunity will be taken, wherever possible, to secure appropriate, improved access into the countryside.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; -- strongly negative; ? Unclear

SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	ffect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		

# Appendix 2 – Development Management Policies



04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	and waste					
	management's					
	contribution to climate					
	change through					
	reduced greenhouse					
	gas emissions by less					
	reliance on primary					
	minerals, and increased					
	reuse, recovery,					
	recovery and recycling					
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	sustainable					
	transportation of					
	minerals and waste,					
	through the use of non-					
	road alternatives and					
	the reduction of the					
	distance travelled by					
	untreated waste					
06	To conserve the quality	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	of the countryside and					
	landscape		_		_	
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	significance of heritage					
	assets of					
	archaeological, cultural					
0.0	and historic value		•	0	0	
08	To enhance	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
	biodiversity, natural					
	resources, landscape or the significance of					
09	heritage assets To protect people and	Development that would affect a Public	++	++	++	
09	local communities from	Right of Way would need to ensure	++	++	++	
	the effects of minerals	alternative route(s) were available to				
	development and waste	sustain access.				
	management	Sustain access.				
10	To promote sustainable	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
10	economic growth and		U	0	U	
	employment					
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	Policy has clear sustainability objective b	anofita	n prote	l octina la	ocal communities from the effects of development.
Cumula		I only has clear sustainability objective b				



#### **Policy DM11: Cumulative Impact**

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be granted where it is demonstrated that cumulative impacts on the environment of an area or on the amenity of a local community, either in relation to the collective effect of different impacts of an individual proposal, or in relation to the effects of a number of developments occurring either concurrently or successively, are acceptable.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; -- strongly negative; ? Unclear

SA/SI	EA Objectives	Description of Effect		Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation		
						ST	МТ	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Policy seeks environment.	protection	of	the	++	++	++		Dust suppression techniques and undertaking operations in buildings would assist in making the effects acceptable.
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Policy seeks environment.	protection	of	the	++	++	++		The sequential test requires Local Plans to direct new development to flood zone 1 in the first instance.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	Policy seeks environment.	protection	of	the	++	++	++		Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that the development may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.

# Appendix 2 – Development Management Policies



04	To minimise minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	and waste						
	management's						
	contribution to climate						
	change through						
	reduced greenhouse						
	gas emissions by less						
	reliance on primary						
	minerals, and increased						
	reuse, recovery,						
	recovery and recycling						
05	To maximise the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
05	sustainable		Ŭ	Ũ	0		
	transportation of						
	minerals and waste,						
	through the use of non-						
	road alternatives and						
	the reduction of the						
	distance travelled by						
	untreated waste						
06	To conserve the quality	Policy seeks protection of the	++	++	++	Careful site selection	can
00	of the countryside and	environment.				seek to offset some of	
	landscape	environment.				harm that develop	
	landscape					may cause.	ment
07	To protect the	Policy seeks protection of the	++	++	++	Careful site selection	620
07		environment.	++	++	++	seek to offset some of	
	significance of heritage assets of	environment.					
						harm that develop	
	archaeological, cultural and historic value					may cause. Also, su undertaken in advan	
	and historic value						
						development may	
							emain
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					undisturbed.	
08	To enhance	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	biodiversity, natural						
	resources, landscape or						
	the significance of						
	heritage assets						

# Appendix 2 – Development Management Policies



09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	Policy seeks protection of amenity.	++	++	++		Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment		0	0	0		
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	Policy has clear sustainability objective b	enefits (	on prote	ection of	f the environment and local comn	nunities.



#### Policy DM12: Restoration, Aftercare and After-use

Planning permission will be granted for temporary minerals and waste development where satisfactory provision has been made to ensure high quality, progressive restoration of the site and a minimum five year programme of aftercare.

Site restoration shall attain a net gain in biodiversity by the creation of at least one of the priority habitats set out in the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan.

The priority habitats specified below will be sought as after-uses in the following broad areas of Leicestershire:

- Charnwood Forest (within and adjoining) Heath grassland and/or native deciduous woodland;
- National Forest Native deciduous woodland;
- Soar, Wreake and Welland Valleys Floodplain wetland;
- North East Leicestershire Calcareous grassland; and
- River Floodplains Wet woodland.

All opportunities should be taken to provide new Barn Owl and Bat boxes, and Sand Martin colonies.

Sites in the Leicestershire Vales National Character Area shall be expected to manage retained mature hedgerows in the traditional 'Midlands-style' hedgelaying technique.

Where restoration is to an agricultural use the final landscape and field pattern shall reflect the historic landscape character of the site and its surroundings.

Restored sites will be expected to take all possible opportunities to maximise public access and improve the public rights of way network.

Innovative restoration of the hard rock quarries in Charnwood Forest which would provide for biodiversity, public access, educational activities and recreational pursuits will be sought by the County Council.

Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term

++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; -- strongly negative; ? Unclear

SA/SEA Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
		ST	МТ	LT		

# Appendix 2 – Development Management Policies



01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	No obvious effect.	0	0	0	
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	Policy seeks agricultural reclamation to take into account the historic character of the area.	+	+	+	

# Appendix 2 – Development Management Policies



			-				
07	To protect the	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	significance of heritage						
	assets of						
	archaeological, cultural						
	and historic value						
08	To enhance	Policy seeks a net gain in biodiversity	++	++	++		
	biodiversity, natural	and highlights those priority species					
	resources, landscape or						
	the significance of	· ·					
	heritage assets						
09	To protect people and	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	local communities from		-	-	-		
	the effects of minerals						
	development and waste						
	management						
10	To promote sustainable	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
	economic growth and						
	employment						
Cumulat	tive Effect/Conclusion	Policy has clear sustainability objective b	enefits	on the e	enhance	ment of biodiversity and the land	scape.



#### SITES

Brook	sby										
	Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; strongly negative; ? Unclear										
SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of e	ffect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation				
			ST	МТ	LT						
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land and the permanent loss of a mineral resource.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Appropriate soil handling strategies would ensure that valuable agricultural soils retain their value.				
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Some small parts of the identified land are in flood zones 2 and 3.	-	-	-		Sand and gravel workings are water-compatible development.				
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna. A small area of woodland is contained in south eastern corner of the proposed area.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.				



					1		1
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.				The policy seeks to meet the County's apportionment for primary minerals. The need for new minerals is based on an assumption that a certain amount of the need for minerals will be met from recycled products.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	The new sand and gravel extraction areas would remove their mineral from site by road.				This site does not have the ability to move mineral from the site via non-road alternatives.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction site is a greenfield site in the countryside and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.	-	-	-	Neolithic/Bronze Age site and site of a windmill within proposed area.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	This mineral operation, as a whole, is unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by its temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.



09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential			0/+	In the long term a temporary	Use of screening mounds,		
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring				mineral site would be	maintenance of vehicles,		
	the effects of minerals	land users. Affects public right of way,				exhausted and the land	wheel washes, dust		
	development and waste	bridleway H58 that crosses the				restored removing that	suppression techniques and		
	management	potential extraction area.				development which has the	so forth would all reduce		
	-					potential for harm. But,	the impact of any		
						whether the impact is neutral	operations upon those		
						of positive is dependent on	outside the site.		
						the quality and type of the			
						restoration.			
Cumulat	tive Effect/Conclusion	Extension of this mineral site offers t	he pote	ntial to	have	multiple effects through the los	ss of greenfield land in the		
		countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydrological system and so forth. However, the temporary nature of							
		mineral extraction can help to lessen some of these effects in the long term and offers the prospect of an enhanced landform							
		being created post mineral extraction.							



Cadeb	У										
	Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; strongly negative; ? Unclear										
SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	ffect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation				
			ST	МТ	LT						
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land and the permanent loss of a mineral resource.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Appropriate soil handling strategies would ensure that valuable agricultural soils retain their value.				
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Vast majority of the areas in flood zone 1 but small part is in flood zones 2 and 3.	-	-	-		Sand and gravel workings are water-compatible development.				
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna. Manor Farm Meadows Local Wildlife Site within southern parts of proposal.			-	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction. Local Wildlife Site may be harmed by extraction. Current Cadeby Quarry extraction site is designated as a Locally Important Geological Site for its exposed Pleistocene beds.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.				



	<u> </u>	- II - I					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.				The policy seeks to meet the County's apportionment for primary minerals. The need for new minerals is based on an assumption that a certain amount of the need for minerals will be met from recycled products.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	The new sand and gravel extraction areas would remove their mineral from site by road.				This site does not have the ability to move mineral from the site via non-road alternatives.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction site is a greenfield site in the countryside and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.	-	-	-	Probable ridge and furrow in the southernmost area. Historic settlement core of Brascote in northernmost of the areas put forward.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	This mineral operation, as a whole, is unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by its temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.



09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential			0/+	In the long term a temporary	Use of screening mounds,		
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring				mineral site would be	maintenance of vehicles,		
	the effects of minerals	land users. Affects public rights of way				exhausted and the land	wheel washes, dust		
	development and waste	that cross the potential extraction area				restored removing that	suppression techniques and		
	management	(footpaths S24 and S67, and bridleway				development which has the	so forth would all reduce		
	-	S25).				potential for harm. But,	the impact of any		
						whether the impact is neutral	operations upon those		
						of positive is dependent on	outside the site.		
						the quality and type of the			
						restoration.			
Cumulat	tive Effect/Conclusion	Extension of this mineral site offers t	Extension of this mineral site offers the potential to have multiple effects through the loss of greenfield land in the						
		countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydrological system and so forth. Site contains probable							
		archaeological value and definite biodiversity value. The temporary nature of mineral extraction may help to lessen some of							
		these effects in the long term and offers	the pros	pect of	an enha	anced landform being created pos	st mineral extraction.		



	Donington Island										
Scale of Effect (SE) ST - Short Term, MT - Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; strongly negative; ? Unclear											
SA/S	EA Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation				
			ST	МТ	LT						
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils but no evidence of this occurring at present. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips have potential for negative effects on air quality.	-	-	0	The temporary nature of the development would result in some the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment to no effect.					
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	The entire site is in flood zone 1.	++	++	++		Mineral workings are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.				
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	Site is currently used as a clay stocking and blending area with no known biodiversity value or designations.	++	++	++						
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does not engender less reliance on minerals but does seek to provide an area to facilitate the best use of existing resources.	0	0	0						



05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	Very high certainty that existing site would transport the clays by road.				This site does not have the ability to move mineral from the site via non-road alternatives.	
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	Site is a greenfield site in the countryside and would have a negative effect. This effect is reduced through the presence of screening bunds around the site.	-	-	-/+	There is the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	Site is currently used as a clay stocking and blending area with no known historical value or designations.	++	++	++		
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of this operation allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	+	+	++	Operation should offer some enhancement in the short and medium terms through the reduction of the operational area. But, can offer greater opportunity for biodiversity and landscape benefits through restoration of the entire site.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	Continued operation of the site has the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users and users of footpath P22 and P39. No complaints regarding its operation.	_	_	0/+	In the long term the land would be restored removing that development which has the potential for harm. But, whether the impact is neutral of positive is dependent on the quality and type of the restoration.	Use of screening mounds, maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques and so forth would all reduce the impact of any operations upon those outside the site.
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	This site already exists, is operational a operation may help to lessen some of th created afterwards. It is envisaged that this explicit.	ese effe	ects in t	he long	term and offers the prospect of	an enhanced landform being



Freeby	Freeby									
Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; strongly negative; ? Unclear										
SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of e	ffect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation			
			ST	МТ	LT					
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land and the permanent loss of a mineral resource.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	Careful site selection and site management can see to offset some of the harm that a new extraction are may cause. Appropriate soil handling strategies would ensure that valuable agricultura soils retain their value.			
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Parts of the identified land are in flood zones 2 and 3.					Sand and gravel working are water-compatibl development.			
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna. River Eye SSSI is in close proximity to the proposed area.				Even though mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction, a SSSI may be harmed by extraction.	Careful site selection ca seek to offset some of th harm that a new extractio area may cause. Also surveys undertaken in advance of developmen may direct some land to remain undisturbed.			



			-				
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.				The policy seeks to meet the County's apportionment for primary minerals. The need for new minerals is based on an assumption that a certain amount of the need for minerals will be met from recycled products.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	The new sand and gravel extraction areas would remove their mineral from site by road.				This site does not have the ability to move mineral from the site via non-road alternatives.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction site is a greenfield site in the countryside and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.				Site contains certain ridge and furrow features. Adjacent to moated site and fishpond scheduled monument, and Stapleford Hall listed gardens, grounds and landscape park. Variety of archaeological interests around and in the historic settlement cores of Brentingby and Wyfordby.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



08	To enhance	The temporary nature of minerals	0	0	++	This mineral operation, as a	Creation of habitats	
	biodiversity, natural	operations allows land to be restored				whole, is unlikely to offer any	recognised in the local	
	resources, landscape or	offering enhancements beyond its				enhancement in the short and	biodiversity action plan as	
	the significance of	former state.				medium terms. But, by its	important and of insufficient	
	heritage assets					temporary nature can offer	scale in the County.	
						the opportunity for the		
						restored land to offer greater		
						biodiversity and landscape		
						benefits.		
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New extraction sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users. Affects public rights of way that cross the potential extraction area (footpaths E32 and E33). No existing access on to the B676 and no obvious location to install a new access that would not cause issues through highway safety.			0/+	In the long term a temporary mineral site would be exhausted and the land restored removing that development which has the potential for harm. But, whether the impact is neutral of positive is dependent on the quality and type of the	maintenance of vehicles, wheel washes, dust suppression techniques and so forth would all reduce the impact of any	
		5 - , ,				restoration.		
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	This mineral site offers the potential to	have m	ultiple e	effects t	hrough the loss of greenfield lan	d in the countryside, i.e. soil	
		disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydro						
		biodiversity value. The temporary nature of mineral extraction may help to lessen some of these effects in the long term and						
		offers the prospect of an enhanced landfo	orm beir	ng creat	ed post	mineral extraction.		



	lusbands Bosworth										
	Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; strongly negative; ? Unclear										
SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of e	ffect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation				
			ST	МТ	LT						
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land and the permanent loss of a mineral resource.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Appropriate soil handling strategies would ensure that valuable agricultural soils retain their value.				
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Vast majority of the areas in flood zone 1 but small part is in flood zones 2 and 3.	-	-	-		Sand and gravel workings are water-compatible development.				
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna. Small areas of woodland contained in eastern sections of the proposed area.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.				



	<u> </u>	- II - I					1
04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.				The policy seeks to meet the County's apportionment for primary minerals. The need for new minerals is based on an assumption that a certain amount of the need for minerals will be met from recycled products.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	The new sand and gravel extraction areas would remove their mineral from site by road.				This site does not have the ability to move mineral from the site via non-road alternatives.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction site is a greenfield site in the countryside and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.				Certain ridge and furrow features present. In proximity to Conservation Area and Listed Building.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	This mineral operation, as a whole, is unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by its temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.



-								
09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential			0/+	In the long term a temporary	Use of screening mounds,	
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring				mineral site would be	maintenance of vehicles,	
	the effects of minerals	land users.				exhausted and the land	wheel washes, dust	
	development and waste					restored removing that	suppression techniques and	
	management					development which has the	so forth would all reduce	
	-					potential for harm. But,	the impact of any	
						whether the impact is neutral	operations upon those	
						of positive is dependent on	outside the site.	
						the quality and type of the		
						restoration.		
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	Extension of this mineral site offers t	he pote	ential to	have	multiple effects through the los	ss of greenfield land in the	
		countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydrological system and so forth. Site contains probab						
		archaeological value and definite biodive	rsity va	lue. Th	e temp	orary nature of mineral extraction	n may help to lessen some of	
		these effects in the long term and offers	the pros	spect of	an enh	anced landform being created pos	st mineral extraction.	



Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; strongly negative; ? Unclear										
SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	fect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation			
			ST	МТ	LT					
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land and the permanent loss of a mineral resource.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	Careful site selection and site management can see to offset some of the harm that a new extraction are may cause. Appropriate soil handling strategies would ensur- that valuable agricultura soils retain their value.			
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	All of the identified land is in flood zones 2 and 3.					Sand and gravel working are water-compatibl development.			
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna. Lockington Marshes SSSI is within the proposed area.				Even though mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction, a SSSI may be harmed by extraction.	Careful site selection ca seek to offset some of th harm that a new extractio area may cause. Also surveys undertaken i advance of developmer may direct some land t remain undisturbed.			



04	To minimise minerals and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Policy does nothing towards reducing the reliance on primary won minerals.				The policy seeks to meet the County's apportionment for primary minerals. The need for new minerals is based on an assumption that a certain amount of the need for minerals will be met from recycled products.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	The new sand and gravel extraction areas would remove their mineral from site by road.				At present, the site does not have the ability to move mineral from the site via non- road alternatives. Assessed as highly unlikely that the nearby railway line would be made use of.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction site is a greenfield site in the countryside and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.				Scheduled Monuments (Moated site and roman villa with enclosures) in proposed area and even if land beneath them is not worked there are issues with the effect on setting. In close proximity to Hemington House Grade II listed building. Certain ridge and furrow present.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.



	To enhance	The temporary nature of minerals	0					
		The temporary nature of minerals	0	U	++	This mineral operation, as a	Creation of habitats	
1	biodiversity, natural	operations allows land to be restored				whole, is unlikely to offer any	recognised in the local	
I	resources, landscape or	offering enhancements beyond its				enhancement in the short and	biodiversity action plan as	
	the significance of	former state.				medium terms. But, by its	important and of insufficient	
	heritage assets					temporary nature can offer	scale in the County.	
1	licitage assets					the opportunity for the	scale in the county.	
						,		
						restored land to offer greater		
						biodiversity and landscape		
						benefits.		
09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential			0/+	In the long term a temporary	Use of screening mounds,	
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring				mineral site would be	maintenance of vehicles,	
t	the effects of minerals	land users. Affects public rights of way				exhausted and the land	wheel washes, dust	
	development and waste	that cross the potential extraction area				restored removing that	suppression techniques and	
	management	- bridleways L60 and L101, and				development which has the	so forth would all reduce	
1	indiagement	footpaths L61, L63 and L84.				potential for harm. But,	the impact of any	
						whether the impact is neutral		
						of positive is dependent on	outside the site.	
						the quality and type of the		
						restoration.		
Cumulativ	e Effect/Conclusion	Extension of this mineral site offers the	ne pote	ntial to	have	multiple effects through the los	ss of greenfield land in the	
		countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, hab	itat los	s, char	nged h	ydrological system and so fort	h. Site contains probable	
		archaeological value and definite biodiversity value. The temporary nature of mineral extraction may help to lessen some of						
1		these effects in the long term and offers the prospect of an enhanced landform being created post mineral extraction.						



Marbla	Marblaegis							
Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; strongly negative; ? Unclear								
SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Scale of effect Comme	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation			
			ST	МТ	LT			
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of ground waters. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the permanent loss of a mineral resource.	-	-	-		Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.	
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	Unlikely to have an effect.	0	0	0		Mineral extraction sites are less vulnerable development and are inappropriate in flood zone 3b.	
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New gypsum extraction unlikely to affect these elements.	++	++	++	Gypsum workings will be underground.		



04	To minimise minerals	Policy does nothing towards reducing								
	and waste	the reliance on primary won minerals.								
	management's									
	contribution to climate									
	change through									
	reduced greenhouse									
	gas emissions by less									
	reliance on primary									
	minerals, and increased									
0.5	recovery and recycling					M				
05	To maximise the	Extracted gypsum extraction likely to				Movement of processed				
	sustainable	be moved by conveyor to the adjacent				product would be by road.				
	transportation of	factory site.								
	minerals and waste,									
	through the use of non-									
	road alternatives and									
	the reduction of the									
	distance travelled by									
	untreated waste									
06	To conserve the quality	New gypsum extraction unlikely to	++	++	++	Gypsum workings will be				
	of the countryside and	affect these elements.				underground.				
	landscape									
07	To protect the	New gypsum extraction unlikely to	++	++	++	Gypsum workings will be				
	significance of heritage	affect these elements.				underground and at a depth				
	assets of					which would not affect				
	archaeological, cultural					archaeological remains.				
	and historic value					_				
08	To enhance	New gypsum extraction unlikely to	0	0	0	Gypsum workings will be				
	biodiversity, natural	offer any enhancement.				underground.				
	resources, landscape or	,				-				
	the significance of									
	heritage assets									
09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential	-	-	-	Potential for limited impacts.				
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring								
	the effects of minerals	land users.								
	development and waste									
	management									
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	Extension of this mineral site offers the	Extension of this mineral site offers the potential to have multiple effects through the loss of natural resources and effects							
Samala			upon amenity. Because gypsum extraction is undertaken underground many of the impacts of this form of development are							
not evident. The temporary nature of mineral extraction may help to lessen some effects in the long term.										



Shawe	Shawell								
Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; strongly negative; ? Unclear									
SA/SE	A Objectives	Description of Effect	Sca	le of ef	ffect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation		
			ST	МТ	LT				
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Possibility of affecting the quality of surface waters, ground waters, and soils. Additionally, emissions from vehicle trips and mineral processing have potential for negative effects on air quality. New extraction areas would result in the temporary loss of greenfield land and the permanent loss of a mineral resource.			-	The temporary nature of minerals development would result in some of the effects being removed upon the cessation of working, hence, the reduction in the assessment of the effects. Indeed in the longer term, there is potential for soils and the hydrological functions of the site to be returned.	Careful site selection and site management can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.		
02	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development	The entire site is in flood zone 1.	++	++	++		Sand and gravel workings are water-compatible development.		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna. Cave's Inn Pits SSSI lies 700 metres to south east of nearest proposed area.			?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.		



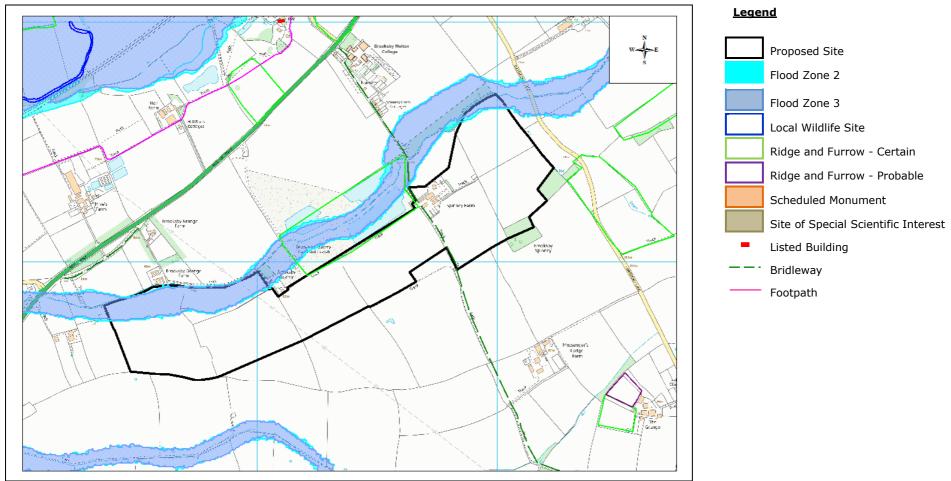
04	To minimise minerals	Policy does nothing towards reducing				The policy seeks to meet the	
	and waste management's contribution to climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions by less reliance on primary minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	the reliance on primary won minerals.	-			County's apportionment for primary minerals. The need for new minerals is based on an assumption that a certain amount of the need for minerals will be met from recycled products.	
05	To maximise the sustainable transportation of minerals and waste, through the use of non- road alternatives and the reduction of the distance travelled by untreated waste	The new sand and gravel extraction areas would remove their mineral from site by road.				This site does not have the ability to move mineral from the site via non-road alternatives.	Use of conveyors within the site would reduce need for HGVs.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New extraction site is a greenfield site in the countryside and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land but without landfill this would not be to its original levels.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause.
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New minerals development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown.	-/0	-/0	-/0	No known designation in proposed areas.	Careful site selection can seek to offset some of the harm that a new extraction area may cause. Also, surveys undertaken in advance of development may direct some land to remain undisturbed.
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state.	0	0	++	This mineral operation, as a whole, is unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short and medium terms. But, by its temporary nature can offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County.



09	To protect people and	New extraction sites have the potential			0/+	In the long term a temporary	Use of screening mounds,		
	local communities from	to affect the amenity of neighbouring				mineral site would be	maintenance of vehicles,		
	the effects of minerals	land users. Affects public right of way				exhausted and the land	wheel washes, dust		
	development and waste	that cross the potential extraction area				restored removing that	suppression techniques and		
	management	– bridleway X27 which is itself				development which has the	so forth would all reduce		
	_	temporarily diverted until 05/08/45.				potential for harm. But,	the impact of any		
		Mains gas pipeline crosses the site.				whether the impact is neutral	operations upon those		
						of positive is dependent on	outside the site.		
						the quality and type of the			
						restoration.			
Cumula	tive Effect/Conclusion	Extension of this mineral site offers the potential to have multiple effects through the loss of greenfield land in the							
		countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydrological system and so forth. The temporary nature of mineral							
		extraction may help to lessen some of these effects in the long term and offers the prospect of an enhanced landform being							
		created post mineral extraction.							

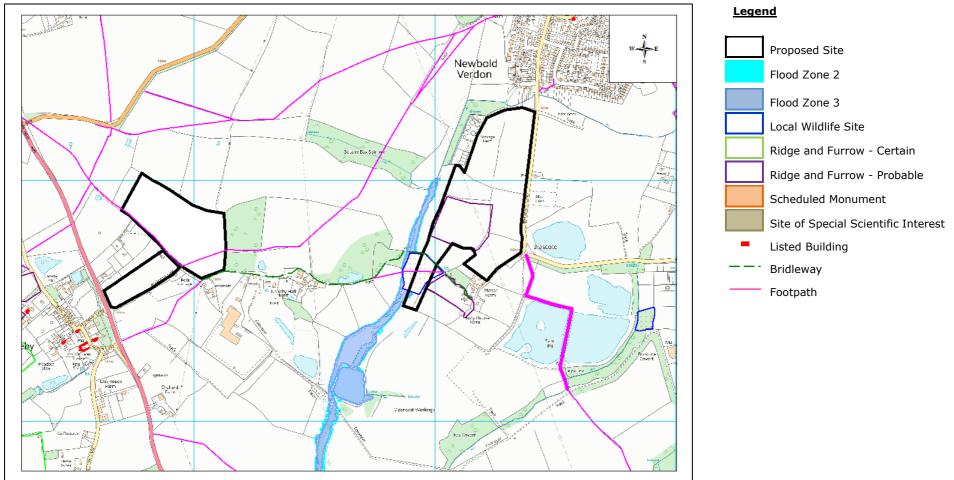


**BROOKSBY** 



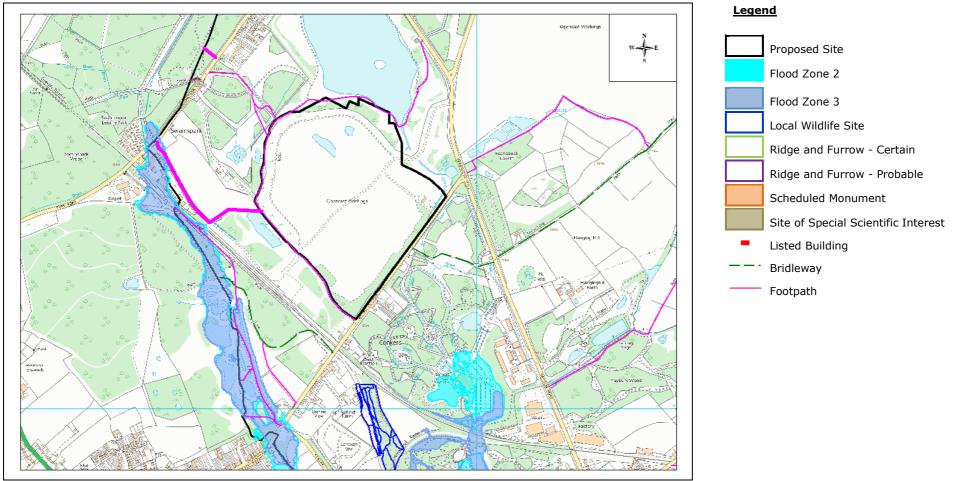


#### CADEBY



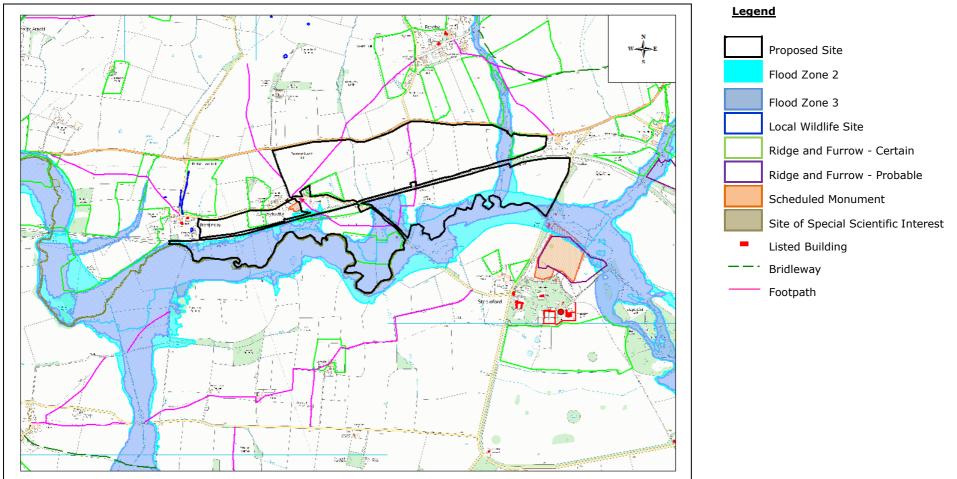


#### **DONINGTON ISLAND**



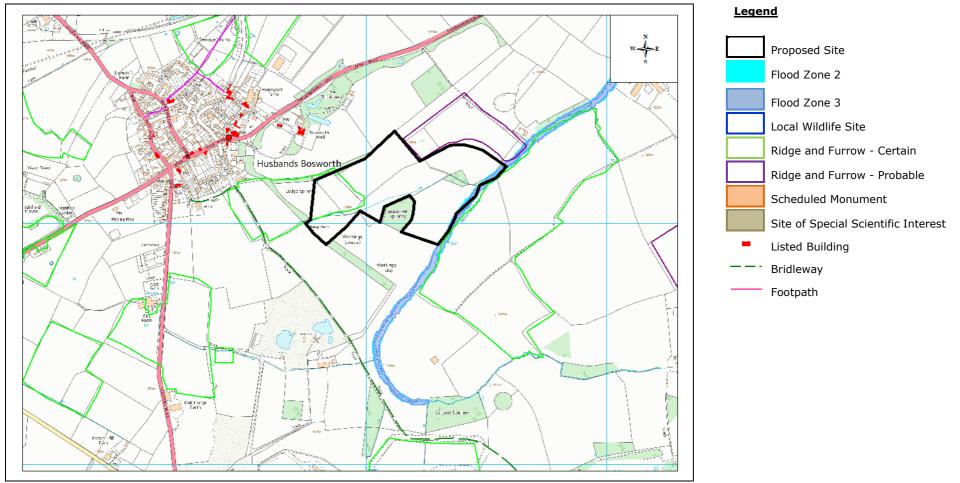


#### **FREEBY**



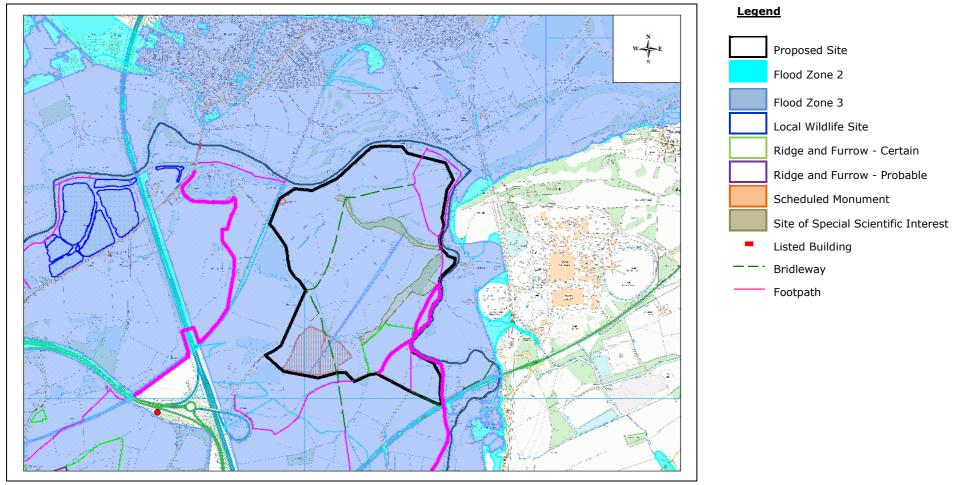


#### **HUSBANDS BOSWORTH**



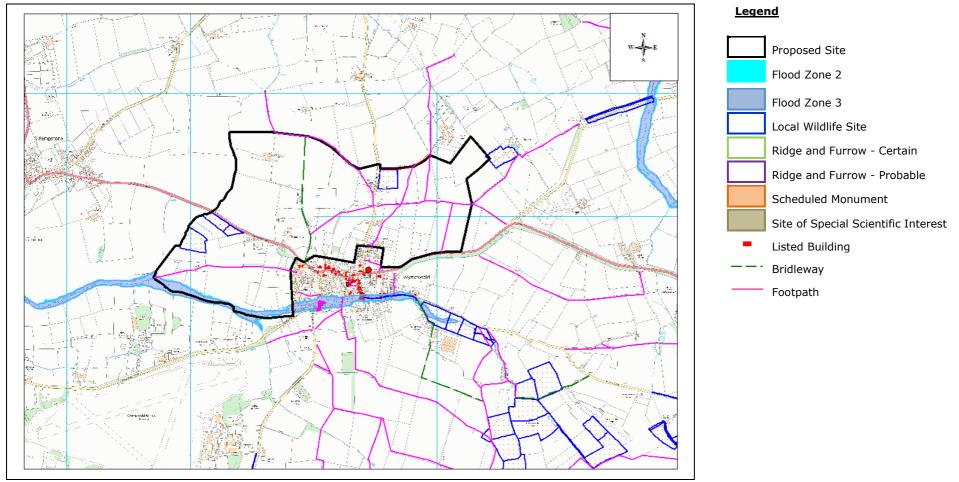


#### **LOCKINGTON**





#### MARBLAEGIS





#### SHAWELL

