



ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

*1st April 2015 –
31st March 2016*



Leicestershire County Council

Annual Monitoring Report

1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016

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Executive Summary

This Annual Monitoring Report has been prepared to report on the County Council's position in preparation of its Waste and Mineral Development Plan Documents (DPDs). It also includes an update to the new waste capacity approved within Leicestershire as well as Leicester City's administrative area. The report is available in hard copy and electronically on Leicestershire County Council's website (www.leicestershire.gov.uk).

The report explains that work is progressing on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Monitoring highlighted one indicator where there was no movement towards the target, seven indicators where there was movement away from the target set, four indicators where there was movement towards the target and seventeen indicators where the target was met. The conclusion was that, in the main, the adopted policies were performing satisfactorily. A summary of the Authority's performance against each indicator is presented in the table below.

Symbol

Meaning



Target met.



Movement towards
target.



No movement
towards or away
from target.

Symbol



Movement away
from target.









Contextual


Contextual
Indicator, i.e. no
target set.






No data

No data available in
period of AMR.

Mineral Policies		Waste Policies	
Indicator	Performance	Indicator	Performance
Number of planning applications for mineral extraction by mineral type.	Contextual	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	
Production of primary land won aggregates.		Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	
Level of landbank (stock of planning permissions) for non-energy minerals		Amount of other waste streams arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	
Number of allocated sites granted planning permission.	Contextual	Number of strategic and non strategic sites developed by type within Broad Locations and Broad Locations, main urban areas and within of adjacent to existing waste sites, respectively.	
Number of planning permissions granted for minerals development outside allocated areas.	Contextual	Proportion of new sites, excluding landfill, developed on greenfield and brownfield sites.	
Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	Contextual	Number and annual throughput of new non-inert landfill sites.	No data

Number of new aggregate recycling facilities.	Contextual	Number and capacity of inert landfill sites.	
Location of new aggregate recycling facilities.	No data	Number of planning applications affecting sites or Areas of importance and decision taken.	Contextual
Number of temporary permissions for recycling facilities.	Contextual	Where planning permission is to be granted affecting sites of importance provision of measures in mitigation or compensation.	No data
Number of applications where sterilisation of mineral reserves raised as an issue, and decision taken.	Contextual	Where planning permission granted in National Forest area type and scale of landscape created.	
Number of applications refused due to adverse amenity or environmental effects.	Contextual	Provision of archaeological assessment and adequate safeguarding measures.	No data
Number of sites where enforcement action taken due to adverse amenity or environmental effects.	Contextual	Number of planning applications on green field sites in Green Wedge and Open Countryside locations and decision taken.	Contextual
Number of applications refused due to impact on Green Wedges.	Contextual	Number of planning applications on best and most versatile agricultural land and decision taken.	Contextual
Number of applications affecting Sites of Importance by type and the decision taken.	Contextual	Scale and type of new landscaping and woodland planting.	
Where planning permission is to be granted affecting Sites of Importance provision of measures in mitigation or compensation.		Number of schemes incorporating sustainable design principles.	No data
Provision of archaeological assessment and adequate safeguarding measures.		Number of new sites permitted with renewable energy.	
Number of new sites granted with alternative means of transportation to road.		Number of planning applications permitted with unacceptable amenity or environmental effects.	

Number of applications refused due to adverse impact on residential or unsuitable roads.	Contextual	Enforcement action taken on grounds of adverse amenity or environmental effects.	Contextual
Number of applications adversely affecting public rights of way without mitigation or compensation.		Number of new sites granted with alternative means of transportation to road.	Contextual
Number of sites where enforcement action taken due to unsatisfactory restoration.	Contextual	Number of planning applications where waste traffic could affect residential or unsuitable roads without routeing agreement.	
Number of new sites with restoration proposals to priority after-uses.		Number of sites approved with new public rights of way created and length of new rights of way.	No data
Number of applications refused due to adverse amenity or environmental effects.	Contextual	Number of new sites refused in line with Environment Agency advice regarding protection of the water environment.	
Number of sites where enforcement action taken due to adverse amenity or environmental effects.	Contextual	Number of new sites refused in line with advice regarding air safeguarding.	
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice regarding protection of the water environment.		Number of planning applications refused due to insufficient information.	Contextual
Number of applications refused due to cumulative impact.	Contextual	Number of planning applications determined within National Indicator targets.	
Number of applications refused due to impact on Countryside.	Contextual	Number of new sites restored with aftercare when completed.	
Number of applications refused due to impact on best and most versatile agricultural land.	Contextual	Area and type of new habitat created on restored waste sites.	

Areas of new landscaping and woodland planting.		Number of new sites with reclamation proposals to priority after-uses.	
Number of planning applications refused due to insufficient information.	Contextual	Form of planning conditions.	
Percentage of new mineral sites allowed on previously developed land.	Contextual	Number of permissions subject to planning obligations.	Contextual
% of applications determined within National Indicator targets.			
Form of planning conditions.			
Number of permissions subject to planning obligations and matters covered.	Contextual		
Number of planning permissions granted for developments dealt with by Policies MDC23-28; and the decision taken.	Contextual		

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report has been prepared to report on the County Council's position in the preparation of its Waste and Minerals Development Documents and meets the requirements of Regulation 34 of The Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This is the twelfth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be produced by Leicestershire County Council. This AMR covers the period from 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016.
- 1.2 The content of the report is as follows:
- a). an explanation of how the preparation of any Development Plan Document is progressing;
 - b). identification of those Local Plan policies 'saved' beyond the 3 year saved period and which remain extant;
 - c). the outcome of monitoring through a suite of targets and indicators within the adopted Core Strategies and Sustainability Appraisals, including changes to capacity, within the period of this AMR; and
 - d). an explanation of when and how the authority has co-operated with other authorities.
- 1.3 The report is available on Leicestershire County Council's website <http://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/minerals-and-waste-local-plan/policy-documents>.

2.0 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Minerals and Waste Local Plan

2.1 The County Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) explains the relationship between the previous minerals and waste development plan documents, 'saved' Local Plan policies and the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The latest scheme is dated May 2016. The scheme published the following timetable for the production of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan:

- Pre-submission consultation: July/August 2016;
- Submission: October 2016;
- Examination: November 2016 – April 2017;
- Adoption: July 2017.

2.2 Prior to the publication of the latest scheme the County Council has undertaken two consultations on drafts of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. These were as follows: Issues document from 22nd November 2013 to 24th January 2014 and draft document from 3rd July 2015 to 28th August 2015.

Other Framework Documents

Statement of Community Involvement

2.3 The statement of community involvement was revised and adopted on 16th March 2015.

Sustainability Appraisal

2.4 Alongside the development plan documents (DPDs) there is a requirement to produce sustainability appraisal reports on the DPDs. A sustainability appraisal scoping report has been produced with the Issues Document setting out how future consultation documents will be appraised; as well as a sustainability appraisal report with the more recent consultation (July-August 2015).

3.0 Existing Saved Development Documents

- 3.1 Under transitional arrangements, adopted local plans were saved for a period of 3 years from the commencement of the 2004 Act, i.e. until 28th September 2007. This applied to the Leicestershire Minerals Local Plan Review adopted in May 1995 and the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Waste Local Plan adopted in September 2002.
- 3.2 Where there was a need to retain the policies beyond the 3 year period, i.e. after 27th September 2007, the Planning Authority was required to demonstrate a need to retain them and gain the Secretary of State's agreement to issue a direction to save them.
- 3.3 The Secretary of State issued a direction dated 21st September 2007 in which it was laid out which policies could be retained for use until their replacement by Development Framework policies. With the adoption of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies documents on 8th October 2009 the Local Plans, in the main, have been replaced. The full list of the Local Plan policies and their relationship to the adopted Core Strategies can be viewed in the 2009/10 AMR; the tables below show the remaining extant Local Plan policies.

Table 1. Extant Minerals Local Plan policies

Minerals Local Plan Policies
Policy 2
Policy 12 (in part)
Policy 15
Policy 16
Policy 21 (in part)
Policy 28

Table 2. Extant Waste Local Plan policies

Waste Local Plan Policies
Policy 1
Policy 7
Policy 15
Policy 19

4.0 Monitoring and Co-operation





Monitoring

- 4.1 Developing a monitoring system is a key means of assessing the effectiveness of a development plan document and whether the spatial vision, core strategy objectives and sustainability appraisal objectives are being delivered. Monitoring will aim to determine:
- whether policies and related targets or milestones have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them, or where they are not being met or on track to being achieved, the reasons why;
 - what impact the policies are having in respect of national, regional and local policy targets and any other targets identified in the documents;
 - whether the policies, where adopted, need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended; and
 - if policies or proposals need changing, the actions needed to achieve this.
- 4.2 The tables below set out the policies and objectives to be monitored, the indicators used, the targets set and the performance. The timescale for measurement of the indicators (i.e. the target period) is the twelve months from 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016 to coincide with that of the annual monitoring report, unless otherwise indicated.
- 4.3 The policies set out in the tables below are those contained within the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy & Development Control Policies documents. Please note that for waste applications differentiation is made between new facilities that have obtained planning permission and are operational and those which have obtained planning permission but have not become operational. Only those operational waste facilities are used to update the current capacity for managing waste in the framework area. The capacity updates include those sites located within the administrative boundaries of Leicester City and the authorities have co-operated in collating these data. However, in all other respects the City Council has separate arrangements for reporting on the monitoring of waste sites and, therefore, these are not published in the County's monitoring report.
- 4.4 The EU revised Waste Framework Directive came in to force on 12 December 2008. This was transposed into English law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 which came into force from 29 March 2011. In paragraph 19 of Part 6 of the above Regulations planning authorities with planning functions in relation to establishments or undertakings carrying on disposal or recovery of waste must ensure that periodic inspections of those establishments or undertakings are made. As Waste Planning Authority, Leicestershire County Council is placed with a



duty to monitor the operational waste sites within its administrative borders granted permission by the Authority. This AMR reports on the percentage of minerals and waste sites the Authority has monitored during the period this report covers.

- 4.5 Alongside this, the tables within Appendix 3 set out the waste facilities permitted in Leicestershire and their status, throughputs and longevity. Where throughputs are stated as being sourced from 'EA Returns' the published figures were the maximum throughputs each site managed between 2006 and 2014. The tables were sourced from Appendix 1 of the Waste Needs Assessment dated December 2015.

Legend to Minerals and Waste Monitoring Tables

Symbol	Meaning
	Target met.
	Movement towards target.
	No movement towards or away from target.
	Movement away from target.
Contextual	Contextual Indicator, i.e. no target set.
No data	No data available in period of AMR.

Monitoring of Minerals Policies



Minerals Provision			
Policy MCS1: Supply of Minerals Policy MCS2: Aggregate Minerals Policy MCS3: Brickclay Policy MCS4: Fireclay Policy MCS5: Gypsum Policy MCS6: Building and Roofing Stone Policy MCS7: Coal Policy MCS8: Oil and Gas Policy MCS9: New Energy Production Techniques Policy MDC1: Sustainable Mineral Development		Objective 1: To make sufficient provision to meet national, regional and local requirements, in particular the sub-regional apportionment requirements for aggregates provision.	SA Objective 5: To recognise, protect and enhance the cultural heritage associated with Leicestershire's mining and to promote the use of local building materials. SA Objective 17: To promote stable employment and employment diversity in Leicestershire. SA Objective 18: To promote sustainable economic growth in Leicestershire.
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of planning applications for mineral extraction by mineral type.	Monitor only.	4 applications: 2014/0067/02 extension of Mountsorrel Quarry to allow the extraction of 20 million tonnes (Mt) of hard rock; 2015/0295/03 extension of Shawell Quarry to allow the extraction of 1 Mt of sand & gravel; and 2015/0178/04 and 2015/0688/04 extensions of Cadeby Quarry to allow the extraction of 420,000 tonnes and 29,000 tonnes of sand & gravel, respectively.	Contextual
Production of primary land won aggregates.	Sales at agreed sub-regional apportionment levels.	Information is for the year 2015 (Jan-Dec). Data are as follows with average annual sales for 2006-2015 in brackets: 2015 Crushed Rock 13.45 Mt (13.4 Mt) Sand & Gravel 1.41 Mt (1.12 Mt)	
Level of landbank (stock of planning permissions) for non-energy minerals	Minimum landbank of 7 years for aggregate minerals. Appropriate landbank for other non-energy minerals.	Landbank as of 31/12/2015, based on 10-year average sales, as follows: Crushed Rock 30 years Sand & Gravel 6.2 years	
Number of allocated sites granted planning permission.	Monitor only.	Zero, no applications determined for land allocated in the Minerals Local Plan. Work progressing on reviewing the Minerals Core Strategy. Of the four areas permitted for mineral extraction (Cadeby (x2), Mountsorrel and Shawell Quarries) three were identified as areas for allocation in the 2015 draft of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The area permitted for the extension of Cadeby (reference 2015/0688/04) immediately adjoins an area previously permitted for mineral extraction.	Contextual

'Minerals Provision' table continued.

Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of planning permissions granted for minerals development outside allocated areas.	Monitor only.	Four. Applications 2014/0067/02, 2015/0295/03 and 2015/0178/04 granted for areas not allocated in the Minerals Local Plan, however, they were identified as areas for allocation in the 2015 draft of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Application 2015/0688/04 adjoins permitted extraction area.	Contextual

Resource Management			
Policy MCS10: Resource Management Policy MDC8: Safeguarding Mineral Resources Policy MDC9: Extraction in Advance of Surface Development Policy MDC22: Aggregate Recycling		Objective 2: To attain the maximum possible usage of recycled and secondary materials in meeting recognised national and regional requirements. Objective 3: To safeguard mineral resources from unnecessary sterilisation. Objective 4: To encourage the most efficient use of high quality minerals and the minimisation of waste materials.	
		SA Objective 12: To minimise the irreversible sterilisation of mineral reserves. SA Objective 14: To promote the efficient use of raw materials (including aggregates), minimise waste and maximise reuse and recycling in order to reduce the need for landfill. SA Objective 10 (Waste): To ensure waste development does not irreversibly sterilise mineral reserves	
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	Monitor only.	No data.	Contextual
Number of new aggregate recycling facilities.	Monitor only.	Zero. No applications determined in period of this AMR for aggregate recycling facilities.	Contextual
Location of new aggregate recycling facilities.	All facilities at mineral sites to be located in accordance with the requirements of Policy MDC22.	Zero. No applications determined in period of this AMR for aggregate recycling facilities.	No data
Number of temporary permissions for recycling facilities.	Monitor only.	Zero. No applications determined in period of this AMR for aggregate recycling facilities.	Contextual
Number of applications where sterilisation of mineral reserves raised as an issue, and decision taken.	Monitor only.	Mineral sterilisation was raised as an issue in respect of 3 applications during 2015/16. All 3 applications were withdrawn.	Contextual



Environmental Protection and Enhancement			
Policy MCS11: Environmental Protection Policy MCS12: Strategic River Corridors Policy MCS13: Charnwood Forest Policy MCS14: National Forest Policy MCS15: Green Wedges Policy MDC3: Sites of National Historic Importance Policy MDC4: Sites of Regional and Local Importance Policy MDC7: Archaeology		Objective 5: To protect people and local communities and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from minerals development. Objective 7: To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of mineral development where possible. Objective 9: To complement and support wider strategies for the Minerals Development Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.	
		SA Objective 1: To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora. SA Objective 2: To conserve and enhance the quality of the countryside and landscape. SA Objective 3: To conserve geodiversity. SA Objective 4: To protect place and buildings of archaeological, cultural and historic value. SA Objective 5: To recognise, protect and enhance the cultural heritage associated with Leicestershire's mining and to promote the use of local building materials. SA Objective 8: To avoid soil contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity.	
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of applications refused due to adverse amenity or environmental effects.	Monitor only.	Zero, no applications refused due to these reasons.	Contextual
Number of sites where enforcement action taken due to adverse amenity or environmental effects.	Monitor only.	One former mineral site served with a stop notice and an enforcement notice.	Contextual
Number of applications refused due to impact on Green Wedges.	Monitor only.	Zero, no applications received in period of this AMR in Green Wedges.	Contextual
Number of applications affecting Sites of Importance by type and the decision taken.	Monitor only.	Two applications affecting such sites made and granted permission. Application 2015/0178/04 at Cadeby Quarry affects Manor Farm Meadow Local Wildlife Site (LWS). Application 2014/0067/02 at Mountsorrel Quarry affects SSSI ancient woodland.	Contextual
Where planning permission is to be granted affecting Sites of Importance provision of measures in mitigation or compensation.	No adverse effect on designated Sites of Importance – local, regional and national.	Permission 2015/0178/04 at Cadeby Quarry includes installation techniques for conveyor to minimise impacts on LWS and its restoration post extraction. Permission 2014/0067/02 at Mountsorrel Quarry includes the creation of 0.85ha of native broadleaf woodland and a net gain of 0.16ha of SSSI ancient woodland through the revocation of land previously consented for mineral extraction. Permission also contains provision to protect Barn Owl and Peregrine Falcons.	✓
Provision of archaeological assessment and adequate safeguarding measures.	In all appropriate cases.	100%. Condition 28 of permission 2015/0178/04 at Cadeby Quarry and condition 58 of 2014/0067/02 at Mountsorrel Quarry both address archaeological matters.	✓

Transport			
Policy MCS16: Transportation of Minerals Policy MDC14: Transportation of Minerals Policy MDC15: Public Rights of Way Policy MDC16: Air Safeguarding		Objective 5: To protect people and local communities and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from minerals development. Objective 6: To encourage opportunities for sustainable means of transporting minerals other than by road. Objective 7: To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of mineral development where possible.	SA Objective 16: To reduce the need to travel. In particular, to reduce the transportation of minerals by road, and thereby vehicle emissions.
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of new sites granted with alternative means of transportation to road.	To improve from current levels over the MDF period.	Extensions to Cadeby and Shawell Quarries granted in the period of this AMR; all mineral movements by road and, therefore, no increase from current levels of non-road use. Mountsorrel Quarry extension granted with the continuation of current mineral movements, that is 60-70% by rail and the remainder by road.	
Number of applications refused due to adverse impact on residential or unsuitable roads.	Monitor only.	Zero, no applications refused due to these reasons.	Contextual
Number of applications adversely affecting public rights of way without mitigation or compensation.	Zero.	Application 2015/0178/04 at Cadeby Quarry affects footpath S24 and bridleway S25 through their crossing by the conveyor. The creation of a tunnel and a foot bridge mitigates this impact by retaining their use.	

Reclamation			
Policy MCS17: Reclamation and future use of mineral sites Policy MDC20: Restoration and Aftercare Policy MDC21: After-Use		Objective 5: To protect people and local communities and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from minerals development. Objective 7: To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of mineral development where possible. Objective 8: To ensure land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and that high quality restoration and aftercare takes place to an appropriate after-use that enhances and complements the natural environment and that is in keeping with the local area, adding to local distinctiveness and biodiversity. Objective 9: To complement and support wider strategies for the Minerals Development Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.	
		N/A.	
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of sites where enforcement action taken due to unsatisfactory restoration.	Monitor only.	Zero, no enforcement action undertaken due to these reasons.	Contextual
Number of new sites with restoration proposals to priority after-uses.	50%.	100%. Cadeby and Shawell Quarries' restorations (2015/0178/04, 2015/0295/03 and 2015/688/04 respectively) all include the provision of new areas of woodland and ponds. Mountsorrel Quarry restoration (2014/0067/02) includes the provision of a new area of native broadleaf woodland. Cadeby Quarry includes the provision of a new footpath (2015/0178/04) and Mountsorrel Quarry the creation of 567 metres of new bridleway and 2.45 kilometres of new permissive footpaths.	✓


Amenity			
Policy MDC2: Sustainable Design Policy MDC11: The Water Environment Policy MDC12: Health and Amenity Policy MDC13: Cumulative Impact		Objective 5: To protect people and local communities and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from minerals development. Objective 7: To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of mineral development where possible. SA Objective 6: To protect the quality of ground and surface waters. SA Objective 9: To limit emissions to air to levels that will not damage natural systems and affect human health. SA Objective 10: To minimise the contribution of minerals development to adverse climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions. SA Objective 11: To minimise public nuisance from minerals workings. SA Objective 19: To improve human health and well-being. SA Objective 21: To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals development.	
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of applications refused due to adverse amenity or environmental effects.	Monitor only.	Zero, no applications refused due to these reasons.	Contextual
Number of sites where enforcement action taken due to adverse amenity or environmental effects.	Monitor only.	One former mineral site served with a stop notice and an enforcement notice.	Contextual
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice regarding protection of the water environment.	Zero.	Zero, no permissions granted contrary to this advice.	✓
Number of applications refused due to cumulative impact.	Monitor only.	Zero, no applications refused due to these reasons.	Contextual

Countryside			
Policy MDC5: Countryside Policy MDC6: Landscaping and Woodland Policy MDC10: Agricultural Land		Objective 5: To protect people and local communities and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from minerals development. Objective 7: To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of mineral development where possible. Objective 9: To complement and support wider strategies for the Minerals Development Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.	SA Objective 2: To conserve and enhance the quality of the countryside and landscape. SA Objective 7: To protect and enhance woodland and forestry. SA Objective 13: To encourage better use of developed land and effective remediation of degraded land. SA Objective 15: To prevent irretrievable loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of applications refused due to impact on Countryside.	Monitor only.	Zero, no applications refused on these grounds.	Contextual
Number of applications refused due to impact on best and most versatile agricultural land.	Monitor only.	Zero, no applications refused on these grounds.	Contextual
Areas of new landscaping and woodland planting.	New landscaping and/or woodland planting with all new permissions, where appropriate.	100%. Cadeby and Shawell Quarries' restorations include the provision of new areas of woodland and ponds. Mountsorrel Quarry restoration (2014/0067/02) includes the provision of 0.85ha of native broadleaf woodland.	✓
Percentage of new mineral sites allowed on previously developed land.	Monitor only.	Zero.	Contextual

Development Control			
<p>Policy MDC17: Information in Support of Planning Applications</p> <p>Policy MDC18: Planning Conditions</p> <p>Policy MDC19: Planning Obligations</p>		<p>Objective 5: To protect people and local communities and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from minerals development.</p> <p>Objective 7: To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of mineral development where possible.</p> <p>Objective 8: To ensure land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and that high quality restoration and aftercare takes place to an appropriate after-use that enhances and complements the natural environment and that is in keeping with the local area, adding to local distinctiveness and biodiversity.</p>	N/A.
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of planning applications refused due to insufficient information.	Monitor only.	Zero, no applications refused on these grounds.	Contextual
% of applications determined within NI targets.	100%.	16 mineral related applications determined of which 7 were determined within 13 weeks (44%). 100% in last year's AMR. One Review of Mineral Permissions (ROMPs) application with an Environmental Statement was also dealt with; determined outside of 16 weeks (0%).	
Form of planning conditions.	To monitor effectiveness and review content as necessary.	184 sites (minerals and waste) which required a programme of visits. Of these visits 43% have been monitored in accordance with performance targets. 66% in last year's AMR.	
Number of permissions subject to planning obligations and matters covered.	Monitor only.	One permission. Mountsorrel Quarry subject to a legal agreement covering revocation of parts previously covered by a permission to extract mineral, public access, liaison committee, use of rail for transporting mineral, routeing of HGVs, and an employment and skills plan.	Contextual


Ancillary Mineral Developments			
<i>Policy MDC23: Associated Industrial Development</i> <i>Policy MDC24: Disposal of Mineral Waste</i> <i>Policy MDC25: Reworking of Mineral Waste</i> <i>Policy MDC26: Borrow Pits</i> <i>Policy MDC27: Mineral Exploration</i> <i>Policy MDC28: Incidental Mineral Extraction</i>		<i>Objective 5: To protect people and local communities and the natural and built environment (particularly the River Mease Special Area of Conservation) from minerals development.</i>	N/A.
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of planning permissions granted for developments dealt with by Policies MDC23-28; and the decision taken.	Monitor only.	One application made and granted planning permission for an associated industrial development at Ibstock Brickworks (2015/0604/07).	Contextual

Monitoring of Waste Policies

Waste Management Provision			
<p>Policy WCS1: Waste Management Capacity</p> <p>Policy WCS2: Strategic Waste Sites</p> <p>Policy WCS3: Non Strategic Waste Sites</p> <p>Policy WCS4: Waste Location Principles</p> <p>Policy WCS5: Reuse, Recycling, Waste Transfer and Composting Facilities</p> <p>Policy WCS6: Anaerobic Digestion, Incineration, Mechanical-Biological Treatment and Other Energy/Value Recovery Technologies</p> <p>Policy WCS9: Other Forms of Waste Management</p>		<p>Objective 2: To enable the timely delivery of sufficient waste management facilities in the framework area to meet the waste management capacity apportionment requirement identified by the Regional Waste Strategy to at least 2021.</p> <p>Objective 3: To support the delivery of the Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Leicester’s municipal waste management requirements.</p> <p>Objective 4: To encourage waste management facilities which increase re-use, recycling, composting and value/energy recovery, including through the use of new waste management technologies where appropriate, in order to meet or exceed regional targets.</p> <p>Objective 5: To promote use of waste as a resource including optimum use of recycled waste materials as aggregates.</p> <p>Objective 6: To minimise final disposal as a means of managing waste arisings.</p> <p>Objective 7: To provide for a distribution of waste management facilities in the framework area at locations which optimise the use of previously-developed land and reduce the need to transport waste from origin to management destination.</p>	<p>SA Objective 11: To facilitate the management recovery and correct disposal of waste controlled by EC directives.</p> <p>SA Objective 12: To encourage better use of developed land and to prevent irretrievable loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>SA Objective 16: To promote stable employment and employment diversity in the Framework Area.</p> <p>SA Objective 17: To promote sustainable economic growth in the Framework Area.</p> <p>SA Objective 18: To ensure adequate access to waste facilities appropriate in scale and type to local needs.</p>
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	Improve current levels of provision to reach 90% of total regional apportionment by 2010 and 100% by 2015.	<p>Extra capacity, i.e. permitted and operational in year of reporting. Reuse of 25,000tpa of C&D waste at Woodhill Farm, Old Dalby (2015/0643/06), recycling of 14.000tpa of C&I recycling at Wymeswold Airfield (reported in 11/12 AMR), recycling of 25,000tpa of C&D recycling at Ellistown Quarry (reported in 14/15 AMR), and disposal of 125,000tpa of C&D waste at Ellistown Quarry (reported in 14/15 AMR).</p> <p>Continuation of existing sites: 2,000tpa of C&I waste recycling at Bruntingthorpe Airfield (2013/1582/03), 80,000tpa of C&D waste disposal at Husbands Bosworth Quarry (2015/0786/03), and 1,000tpa of C&D waste disposal at Bradgate Quarry (2015/1138/04).</p> <p>New sites which do not add to capacity are Enterprise House, Measham (2015/0453/07), and Wiggs Farm, Ellistown (2015/1167/04 and 2015/1083/07).</p>	



'Waste Management Provision' table continued.

Indicator	Target	Performance	
Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	Improve current levels of provision to reach 90% of total regional apportionment by 2010 and 100% by 2015.	Permitted in year of AMR but not yet operational: 75,000tpa of MSW/C&I recycling and transfer at London Road, Cavendish Bridge (2015/1159/07).	
Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	Improve current recycling and composting levels to reach 80% of Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy or regional apportionment (as appropriate) by 2010 and 100% by 2015.	<u>Predicted arising and recovery target for municipal waste in 2020 from East Midlands Regional Plan with 5% adjustment for Rutland:</u> Municipal - 633,650 tonnes (incl. Leicester) Landfill Diversion (recovery) target – 79.24% Recycling target (from Municipal Waste Strategy) – 58%. <u>2015/16 Figures:</u> Arising – 349,865 tonnes (excl. Leicester) Reused, recycled and composted – 49.7% (household) Landfilled – 27.6% (municipal) Predicted arisings and targets for C&I and C&D for 2020 from East Midlands Regional Plan with 5% adjustment for Rutland: C&I Arisings – 1,384,150 tonnes C&I Recycling target – 577,600 tonnes C&D Arisings- 2,480,450 tonnes C&D Recycling target – 1,225,500	

'Waste Management Provision' table continued.

Indicator	Target	Performance
Amount of other waste streams arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	Improve current recycling and composting levels to reach 75% of regional apportionments by 2010, 90% by 2015 and 100% by 2020.	<p><u>2015/16 C&I and MSW Recycling Capacity:</u></p> <p>Increased capacity – 14,000tpa at Wymeswold Airfield</p> <p>Lost capacity = 296tpa at South Ind. Est, Ellistown</p> <p>Net change to capacity = +13,704tpa</p> <p>Core Strategy (2009) published a shortfall of 89,404tpa (2009/10) for the recycling of C&I and Municipal waste. Increase capacity of 13,704tpa reported in this AMR, the loss of capacity of 500tpa reported in the 2013/14 AMR, and the new capacity of 5,562tpa reported as operational in the 2012/13 AMR results in a net increase of 18,766tpa which when added to other operational capacity results in the minimum recycling target for 2019/20 being met and exceeded by 299,709tpa (which can be removed from the landfill requirement); 1,013,841tpa (600,729 + 427,112) minus 727,836tpa. TARGET MET.</p> <p><u>2015/16 MSW Composting Capacity:</u></p> <p>Increased capacity – zero</p> <p>Net change to capacity = zero</p> <p>Core Strategy (2009) published a shortfall of 20,616tpa by 2019/20 (118,043 - 97,427) for the composting of municipal waste. Additional capacity of 24,300tpa has been permitted and become operational since Core Strategy publication. TARGET MET.</p> <p><u>2015/16 MSW Recovery Capacity:</u></p> <p>Increased capacity – zero</p> <p>Net change to capacity = zero</p> <p>Core Strategy (2009) published a shortfall of 102,138tpa by 2014/15 and 14,056tpa by 2019/20 for the recovery of municipal waste. Additional capacity of 50,000tpa reported in the 2010/11 AMR leaves a theoretical shortfall of 66,194tpa.</p>

'Waste Management Provision' table continued.

Indicator	Target	Performance
Amount of other waste streams arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	Improve current recycling and composting levels to reach 75% of regional apportionments by 2010, 90% by 2015 and 100% by 2020.	<p><u>2015/16 C&I Recovery Capacity:</u></p> <p>Increased capacity – zero</p> <p>Net change to capacity = zero</p> <p>No targets for C&I recovery set in Core Strategy (2009). By providing C&I recovery capacity the landfill target can be reduced by the recovery capacity provided; 25,500tpa reported as operational in 13/14 AMR.</p> <p><u>2015/16 Non Inert Landfill Capacity</u></p> <p>Increased capacity – zero</p> <p>Net change to capacity = zero</p> <p>Core Strategy (2009) published a shortfall of 478,000tpa by 2019/20 (938,000 - 460,000) for the landfilling of non-inert waste. By providing C&I recycling capacity above the minimum requirement the landfill target can be reduced by the 299,709tpa stated above and the new C&I recovery capacity (25,500tpa). So, the remaining shortfall is 152,791tpa (478,000 - (299,709+25,500)).</p> <p><u>2015/16 C&D Recycling Capacity</u></p> <p>Increased capacity – 25,000tpa of reuse capacity at Woodhill Farm and 25,000tpa of recycling capacity at Ellistown Quarry</p> <p>Net change to capacity = 50,000tpa</p> <p>Core Strategy (2009) published a shortfall of 632,700tpa by 2019/20 (1,225,500 - 592,800) for the recycling of C&D waste. 2013/14 AMR published a shortfall of 560,700tpa which is now reduced to 510,700tpa.</p>




'Waste Management Provision' table continued.

Indicator	Target	Performance
Amount of other waste streams arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	Improve current recycling and composting levels to reach 75% of regional apportionments by 2010, 90% by 2015 and 100% by 2020.	<p><u>2019/20 Inert Landfill Capacity</u></p> <p>Increased capacity – 125,000tpa at Ellistown Quarry, 80,000tpa at Husbands Bosworth Quarry and 1,000tpa at Bradgate Quarry</p> <p>Lost capacity – 154,000tpa at Rothley Borrow Pit, and 52,500tpa at Hinckley Golf Club</p> <p>Net change to capacity = 8,500tpa (215,000tpa – 206,500tpa)</p> <p>Core Strategy (2009) published a need for inert landfill facilities in the order of 995,267tpa. The total current capacity is calculated using the above data and the Environment Agency returns data from 2014. The resulting operational capacity is 907,000tpa leaving an 88,267tpa shortfall based on the following:</p> <p>Bradgate – 1,000tpa Cotesbach – 103,000tpa Ellistown – 125,000tpa Huncote – 115,000tpa Husbands Bosworth – 80,000tpa Lockington – 258,000tpa New Albion – 37,000tpa Slip Inn – 188,000tpa Total – 907,000tpa.</p> <p>The Council's December 2015 Waste Needs Assessment provides new estimates of waste arisings.</p>

'Waste Management Provision' table continued.



Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of strategic and non strategic sites developed by type within Broad Locations and Broad Locations, main urban areas and within or adjacent to existing waste sites, respectively.	100% of strategic sites in Broad Locations. 80% of non-strategic sites in areas listed (except landfills, sewage treatment works and open air composting sites).	Six permissions (excluding composting, landfill and STWs) for five new sites in period of this AMR (Bruntingthorpe Airfield, London Road, Enterprise House, Woodhill Farm and Wiggs Farm (x2)). None of these is classified as a strategic site and, thus all are non-strategic. Of these five sites one is within or adjacent to an existing waste site (Wiggs Farm). The other four do not meet any of the areas listed. Therefore, 20% of non-strategic sites are in the areas listed in Policy WCS3. 66% in last year's AMR. Other new sites permitted are landfill (Bradgate and Husbands Bosworth Quarries).	
Proportion of new sites, excluding landfill, developed on greenfield and brownfield sites.	Less than 10% on greenfield and 90% on brownfield.	60% of new sites on brownfield locations (3 of 5). Greenfield sites are Wiggs Farm and Woodhill Farm. 46% in last year's AMR.	

Landfill			
Policy CS7: Non-Inert Waste Landfill Policy CS8: Inert Waste Landfill		Objective 6: To minimise final disposal as a means of managing waste arisings.	SA Objective 13: To minimise quantities of waste landfilled and to maximise re-use, recovery and recycling of waste.
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number and annual throughput of new non-inert landfill sites.	Throughput not to exceed any prevailing shortfall needed for the disposal of residual waste.	No applications of this type determined in period of this AMR. Throughput remains below identified shortfall.	No data
Number and capacity of inert landfill sites.	Capacity not to exceed regional apportionments for re-use and landfill.	Regional apportionment for 2015 is 1,255,500tpa (1,322,000tpa incl. Rutland) for re-use and disposal. Ashby Road, Hinckley – 112,500tpa (total) (not operational) Bradgate – 1,000tpa Brooksby – 200,000tpa (not operational) Cotesbach* – 103,000tpa Ellistown – 125,000tpa Huncote* – 115,000tpa Husbands Bosworth – 80,000tpa Lockington* – 258,000tpa New Albion* – 37,000tpa Shepshed Brickworks (not operational) – 61,500tpa Slip Inn* – 188,000tpa Total – 1,168,500tpa *from 2014 EA returns data. Capacity does not exceed regional apportionment.	

Historic and Natural Environment			
Policy CS10: Environmental Protection Policy CS11: National Forest Policy CS12: Charnwood Forest Policy DC2: Sites of International and National Importance Policy DC3: Sites of Regional and Local Importance Policy DC4: Archaeology		Objective 8: To protect local communities and the natural and built environment from unacceptable effects of waste management development. Objective 10: To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for any adverse effects of waste related development where appropriate. Objective 11: To complement and support wider strategies for the Waste Development Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.	
		SA Objective 1: Conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora. SA Objective 2: To conserve and enhance the quality of the countryside and landscape. SA Objective 3: To protect place and buildings of archaeological, cultural and historic value. SA Objective 5: To avoid soil contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity. SA Objective 8: To minimise public nuisance from waste treatment and disposal. SA Objective 9: To maximise the benefits to human health and well-being. SA Objective 10: To ensure waste development does not irreversibly sterilise mineral reserves. SA Objective 19: To conserve geodiversity.	
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of planning applications affecting sites or Areas of importance and decision taken.	Monitor only.	Zero, no applications determined affecting these matters.	Contextual
Where planning permission is to be granted affecting sites of importance provision of measures in mitigation or compensation.	In all cases.	Zero, no applications determined affecting these matters.	No data
Where planning permission granted in National Forest area type and scale of landscape created.	In all cases where appropriate.	Application at Bradgate Quarry within National Forest. Landscaping addressed in previous application, restored to woodland and grassland. No new landscaping at Wiggs Farm, Ellistown; not considered appropriate given scale of extension and existing landscaping.	✓
Provision of archaeological assessment and adequate safeguarding measures.	In all cases when archaeological interest affected.	No applications which would affect archaeological remains determined.	No data






Countryside			
Policy CS13: Green Wedges Policy DC5: Countryside Policy DC6: Agricultural Land Policy DC7: Landscaping and Woodland		Objective 8: To protect local communities and the natural and built environment from unacceptable effects of waste management development. Objective 10: To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for any adverse effects of waste related development where appropriate. Objective 11: To complement and support wider strategies for the Waste Development Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.	N/A.
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of planning applications on green field sites in Green Wedge and Countryside locations and decision taken.	Monitor only.	Six applications on greenfield sites in the countryside, none in Green Wedges - at Bradgate Quarry (landfill), Croft Farm (landfill), Husbands Bosworth Quarry (landfill), Wiggs Farm (recycling)[x2], and Woodhill Farm (reuse). Five applications permitted, Croft Farm refused.	Contextual
Number of planning applications on best and most versatile agricultural land and decision taken.	Monitor only.	One application which was permitted. Husbands Bosworth Quarry (2015/0786/03) application was for extended time to restore land which contained best and most versatile agricultural land.	Contextual
Scale and type of new landscaping and woodland planting.	In all cases where appropriate.	For the applications at Bradgate Quarry and Husbands Bosworth Quarry landscaping was addressed in the previous applications. Not deemed appropriate for any landscape creation for the other new permissions.	✓

Resource Management			
Policy DC1: Design		Objective 1: To promote the implementation of waste minimisation initiatives.	<p>SA Objective 4: To protect the quality of ground and surface waters.</p> <p>SA Objective 6: To limit emissions to air to levels that will not damage natural systems and affect human health.</p> <p>SA Objective 7: To minimise the contribution of waste development to adverse climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>SA Objective 8: To minimise public nuisance from waste treatment and disposal.</p> <p>SA Objective 9: To maximise the benefits to human health and well-being.</p> <p>SA Objective 14: To reduce the need to travel, in particular to reduce the transportation of untreated waste by road, and thereby vehicle emissions, in line with the proximity principle.</p> <p>SA Objective 15: To increase energy efficiency and the production of renewable energy</p> <p>SA Objective 20: To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of waste development.</p>
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of schemes incorporating sustainable design principles.	75% of applications with permanent buildings.	No applications for new permanent buildings in the period of this AMR.	No data
Number of new sites permitted with renewable energy.	To increase from current levels.	No new sites permitted in the period of this AMR. However, CLOPUD granted at Shepshed STW for 1.51MWP of solar panels. Newhurst Quarry permitted previously with provision for renewable energy. Waste site at Bosworth Marina installed solar panels and is producing renewable energy and site at Green's Lodge Farm is operational and producing renewable energy. Permission not operational during the period of this AMR at Sutton Lodge Farm includes provision to provide renewable energy.	✓

Amenity			
Policy CS14: Transportation of Waste Policy DC8: Health and Amenity Policy DC9: Cumulative Impact Policy DC10: Transportation of Waste Policy DC11: Rights of Way Policy DC12: Water Environment Policy DC13: Air Safeguarding		Objective 8: To protect local communities and the natural and built environment from unacceptable effects of waste management development. Objective 9: To encourage opportunities for means of transporting waste other than by road. Objective 10: To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for any adverse effects of waste related development where appropriate.	
		SA Objective 4: To protect the quality of ground and surface waters. SA Objective 6: To limit emissions to air to levels that will not damage natural systems and affect human health. SA Objective 7: To minimise the contribution of waste development to adverse climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions. SA Objective 8: To minimise public nuisance from waste treatment and disposal. SA Objective 9: To maximise the benefits to human health and well-being. SA Objective 14: To reduce the need to travel, in particular to reduce the transportation of untreated waste by road, and thereby vehicle emissions, in line with the proximity principle. SA Objective 20: To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of waste development.	
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of planning applications permitted with unacceptable amenity or environmental effects.	Zero.	Zero.	
Enforcement action taken on grounds of adverse amenity or environmental effects.	Monitor only. Number of substantiated complaints on permitted waste sites to be less than 2005 baseline.	2005 baseline is 24 substantiated complaints on waste sites. 2015/16 – 1 substantiated complaint received.	Contextual
Number of new sites granted with alternative means of transportation to road.	Monitor only.	Seven new waste sites granted permission of which six have no potential for an alternative means of transport (Bradgate Quarry, Bruntingthorpe Airfield, Cavendish Bridge, Husbands Bosworth Quarry, Wiggs Farm, and Woodhill Farm). Enterprise House would transport waste into the site by pipeline.	Contextual
Number of planning applications where waste traffic could affect residential or unsuitable roads without routeing agreement.	Zero.	Zero.	

'Amenity' table continued.

Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of sites approved with new public rights of way created and length of new rights of way.	100% where appropriate.	No appropriate sites approved.	No data
Number of new sites refused in line with Environment Agency advice regarding protection of the water environment.	100%.	No sites permitted contrary to advice.	✓
Number of new sites refused in line with advice regarding air safeguarding.	100%.	No sites permitted contrary to advice.	✓

Development Control			
Policy DC14: Information in Support of Planning Applications Policy DC15: Reclamation and Aftercare Policy DC16: After-Use Policy DC17: Planning Conditions Policy DC18: Planning Obligations		Objective 8: To protect local communities and the natural and built environment from unacceptable effects of waste management development. Objective 10: To promote the delivery of measures for environmental, recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for any adverse effects of waste related development where appropriate. Objective 11: To complement and support wider strategies for the Waste Development Framework area including green infrastructure projects and strategies such as the National Forest and Charnwood Forest Regional Park.	N/A.
Indicator	Target	Performance	
Number of planning applications refused due to insufficient information.	Monitor only.	No applications refused on this ground.	Contextual
Number of planning applications determined within National Indicator targets.	100%	14 waste applications determined of which 7 were within 13 weeks (50%). 92% in last year's AMR.	
Number of new sites restored with aftercare when completed.	100%	100%. Two new landfills permitted. Provision for aftercare covered. 100% in last year's AMR.	
Area and type of new habitat created on restored waste sites.	All restored sites to contribute to habitat creation.	100%. Bradgate Quarry would create grassland and woodland, not directly but through the original application 2005/0738/04. Similarly, Husbands Bosworth Quarry would create woodland and wetland, not directly but through the original application 92/0193/03.	
Number of new sites with reclamation proposals to priority after-uses.	50%.	100%. See above.	
Form of planning conditions.	To monitor effectiveness and review content as necessary.	184 sites (minerals and waste) which required a programme of visits. Of these visits 43% have been monitored in accordance with performance targets. 66% in last year's AMR.	
Number of permissions subject to planning obligations.	Monitor only.	Zero.	Contextual

Monitoring Outcomes

- 4.6 Policy monitoring highlighted one indicator in which there was no movement towards the target - the proportion of new mineral sites permitted with alternatives to road transport. Four new areas for mineral extraction were granted in the period of this AMR, extensions to the existing sand & gravel operations at Cadeby and Shawell Quarries and an extension to the existing hard rock operations at Mountsorrel Quarry. All movement of mineral will remain by road with the exception of Mountsorrel Quarry where rail movements will also take place but the proportion of road and rail is predicted to remain the same.
- 4.7 Seven indicators have been identified in which the target had not been met and performance moved away from the target: the production of primary land won aggregates; minimum landbank for aggregate minerals; the number of strategic and non strategic sites developed by type within Broad Locations and Broad Locations, main urban areas and within or adjacent to existing waste sites, respectively; the proportion of mineral and waste applications determined within targets; and the form of planning conditions (minerals and waste).
- 4.8 The indicator relating to the form of planning conditions has been used to report on the efficacy of the Planning Group in monitoring waste and mineral sites. In this AMR the percentage of sites which received a scheduled visit declined again, this was a result of a further reduction in the resources available to undertake monitoring. Similarly, the proportion of minerals and waste applications determined within the set target declined with the loss of resources and/or that matters with some of the applications needed greater time to resolve satisfactorily.
- 4.9 The other three of the missed targets with movement away from the target relate to minerals sales, minerals landbank and the waste strategy. Beginning with minerals sales, these increased in 2014 (from those achieved in 2013) but decreased again in 2015. The sale of minerals is beyond the realm of the planning regime and the landbank is considered a better indicator of how the minerals policies are working in permitting new mineral extraction areas. The minerals landbank for crushed rock landbank is healthy but the sand & gravel has dropped to below the 7 year target. Yet, the Authority has not been in receipt of sufficient applications to address this matter nor have any been refused in the last 5 years which would have led to this issue. As to the waste strategy, the location of new non-strategic waste sites target has been missed because Bruntingthorpe Airfield, Enterprise House, London Road, and Woodhill Farm were all located in more rural areas and were not within or adjacent to an existing waste operation where benefits arise. However, in the case of Enterprise House a new waste operation was permitted which would operate in conjunction with a non-waste activity thereby justifying its location. Whereas Bruntingthorpe Airfield, and Woodhill Farm were both continuation of an existing operation [in different forms].

- 4.10 Beyond those targets set out above a further five indicators missed their target but the movement was towards the target (mainly waste related). For waste, in part, the failure relates to missing the target for C&D (Construction & Demolition) waste recycling. There have been insufficient applications received for the recycling of C&D (inert) wastes to meet the 2019/20 C&D target shortfall. Similarly shortfalls are evident for inert and non-inert waste disposal. However, in all these cases the monitoring relates back to the predicted arisings and targets of the East Midlands Regional Plan which the Waste Needs Assessment December 2015 sought to update. In general, the Regional Plan figures are too high. The other waste target was the proportion of new sites on brownfield land which has increased from last year.

Co-operation

- 4.11 The duty to co-operate was created in the Localism Act 2011, and placed a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation relating to strategic cross boundary matters. Minerals and waste are both strategic matters. The Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires annual monitoring reports to give details of what action a local planning authority has taken to co-operate with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under Section 33A of the Act. Set out below are those authorities Leicestershire County Council has co-operated with, when this took place and what form the co-operation took.

Responses provided by Leicestershire County Council

- Hertfordshire County Council, 29th July 2015, written response by Leicestershire County Council to correspondence received on their Local Aggregate Assessment.
- Milton Keynes Council, 7th July 2015, written response by Leicestershire County Council to correspondence received on Local Plan.
- North London Councils, 4th August 2015, written response by Leicestershire County Council to correspondence received on North London Waste Plan.
- Warwickshire County Council, 4th December 2015, written response by Leicestershire County Council to correspondence received on Minerals Local Plan.

Consultation undertaken by Leicestershire County Council

- Correspondence sent to the following bodies on 3rd July 2015 regarding draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Civil Aviation Authority; Environment Agency; Health Protection Agency; Highway

Authority; Historic England; Homes and Communities Agency; Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership; Local Nature Partnership; Natural England; Network Rail; and NHS Leicester and Leicestershire Area Team.

- Correspondence sent to the following planning authorities on 3rd July 2015 regarding draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Bexley London Borough Council; Birmingham City Council; Bristol City Council; Buckinghamshire County Council; Cheshire West and Chester Council; Coventry City Council; Derby City Council; Derbyshire County Council; Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council; Essex County Council; Kent County Council; Knowsley Council; Lancashire County Council; Leeds City Council; Leicester City Council; Lincolnshire County Council; Liverpool City Council; North Lincolnshire Council; Northamptonshire County Council; Nottingham City Council; Nottinghamshire County Council; Peterborough City Council; Reading Borough Council; Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council; Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council; Rutland County Council; Sandwell Council; Sheffield City Council; Staffordshire County Council; Stoke-on-Trent City Council; Surrey County Council; Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council; Warrington Borough Council; Warwickshire County Council; Wolverhampton City Council; Worcestershire County Council.
- Correspondence sent to the following bodies on 28th September 2015 regarding proposed areas for sand & gravel extraction: Environment Agency; Highway Authority; Historic England; and Natural England.
- Correspondence sent to the following planning authorities on 22nd October 2015 regarding waste movements: Birmingham City Council; Cambridgeshire County Council; Derbyshire County Council; Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council; Leicester City Council; Lincolnshire County Council; Liverpool City Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; Northamptonshire County Council; Nottinghamshire County Council; Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council; Sandwell Council; Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council; Warwickshire County Council.

Responses received by Leicestershire County Council

- Cambridgeshire County Council, 30th November 2015, written response to Leicestershire County Council's correspondence on waste movements.
- Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, 22nd October 2015, written response to Leicestershire County Council's correspondence on waste movements.
- Environment Agency, 17th August 2015 and 29th October 2015, written responses to Leicestershire County Council's consultation and correspondence dated 28th September 2015.

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- Highway Authority, 1st October 2015, written response to Leicestershire County Council's correspondence dated 28th September 2015.
 - Historic England, 26th August 2015 and 29th October 2015, written responses to Leicestershire County Council's consultation and correspondence dated 28th September 2015.
 - Lincolnshire County Council, 26th October 2015, written response to Leicestershire County Council's correspondence on waste movements.
 - Liverpool City Council, 2nd December 2015, written response to Leicestershire County Council's correspondence on waste movements.
 - Natural England, 25th August 2015 and 27th October 2015, written responses to Leicestershire County Council's consultation and correspondence dated 28th September 2015.
 - North East Lincolnshire Council, 25th November 2015, written response to Leicestershire County Council's correspondence on waste movements.
 - Northamptonshire County Council, 7th August 2015 and 10th December 2015, written responses to Leicestershire County Council's consultation and correspondence on waste movements, respectively.
 - Nottinghamshire County Council, 17th August 2015 and 6th November 2015, written responses to Leicestershire County Council's consultation and correspondence on waste movements, respectively.
 - Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, 22nd October 2015, written response to Leicestershire County Council's correspondence on waste movements.
 - Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council, 18th March 2016, written response to Leicestershire County Council's correspondence on waste movements.

5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 To conclude, this AMR explains that the County Council is progressing with its review of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies.
- 5.2 Where targets have been set (i.e. are not contextual) and data are present, then for waste policies, 11 targets were met, 4 targets were missed but there was movement towards the target and 3 targets were missed and the movement was away from the target. For mineral policies 6 targets were met, 4 targets were missed and the movement was away from the target, and for 1 target there was no movement. For all other minerals and waste targets there was either no data or they were contextual. Overall, the AMR has indicated no great causes for concern in the performance of the waste and minerals policies.
- 5.3 The County Council has co-operated with two other Councils in the production of their local plans through the provision of information relating to waste and mineral matters. And, the County Council has consulted with a number of Councils and 'relevant bodies' regarding the draft Local Plan, waste movements and land put forward for consideration for sand and gravel extraction.

Appendix 1: List of mineral planning applications for increased production/capacity determined between 1st April 2015 and 31st March 2016

2014/0067/02

Mountsorrel Quarry

Extension of the mineral extraction area, relocation of the primary crusher and surge pile, relocation of quarry office, workshops, lorry and car parks, construction of overburden landforms and proposed restoration and aftercare.

2015/0295/03

Shawell Quarry

Extension of sand and gravel workings with subsequent restoration to agriculture and water.

2015/0178/04

Cadeby Quarry

Extension of sand and gravel workings, construction of a field conveyor and subsequent restoration to agriculture and water.

2015/0688/04

Cadeby Quarry

Variation of conditions 4 and 59 of planning permission 2010/0554/04 to vary limit of extraction and enable extraction of mineral underlying a soil bund and to vary final levels of restoration.

Appendix 2: List of waste related planning applications for increased capacity/new sites determined between 1st April 2015 and 31st March 2016

County's Waste Applications

2013/1582/03

Bruntingthorpe Airfield

Application to remove condition 1 of permission ref. 2012/1194/03 to permit continued use of aircraft recycling activity.

2015/0786/03

Husbands Bosworth Quarry

S73 Application for extension of time to enable the completion of importation operations, earthworks and final restoration under Planning Permission 2001/1637/03.

2015/0917/03 - refused

Croft Farm, Husbands Bosworth

Infilling of dismantled railway line using inert waste soils and restoration to agriculture.

2015/1138/04

Bradgate Quarry

Full application for the importation and placement of up to 1,000 tonnes of restoration soils per annum for up to 10 years.

2015/1167/04

Wiggs Farm, Ellistown

Proposed extension of an existing inert waste recycling facility, regularisation of the importation, deposit, storage and processing of locally sourced construction and demolition waste in addition to excavated waste materials from road maintenance schemes, and to provide further flexibility in relation to HGV movements to and from the site.

2015/0643/06

Woodhill Farm, Old Dalby

Retrospective application for regularisation of existing site operations (topsoil handling).

2015/0453/07

Enterprise House, Measham

Proposed installation of an Anaerobic Digestion Plant to process waste water from the factory operations and proposed new potato storage and technical building.

2015/1083/07

Wiggs Farm, Ellistown

Proposed extension of an existing inert waste recycling facility, regularisation of the importation, deposit, storage and processing of locally sourced construction and demolition waste in addition to excavated waste materials from road maintenance schemes, and to provide further flexibility in relation to HGV movements to and from the site.

2015/1159/07

London Road, Cavendish Bridge

Change of use from B2 industrial to waste transfer station.

Appendix 3: Throughputs and status of permitted waste facilities in Leicestershire

Table 3: Operational Capacity of Local Authority Collected Waste Composting, Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Composting Operations				
Beech Tree Farm, Sproxton	Land Network	5701.24	EA Returns	No
Cosby Spinneys, Cosby	D H Pepper	3371.65	EA Returns	No
Crowthorne Farm, Scalford	K & S M Sellars	5000	Estimate	No
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Caton Recycling	2831.87	EA Returns	No
Kibworth	SITA	15805.84	EA Returns	No
Lount	SITA	30481.1	EA Returns	Yes, until 01/09/2020 (pp 2014/0040/07)
Manor Farm, Aston Flamville	J & F Powner	18994.22	EA Returns	No
Soars Lodge Farm, Foston	D. Clark	16257.02	EA Returns	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		98,442.94		
RHWS and Transfer Operations				
Barwell RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	8193.75	EA Returns	No
Bottesford RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	1671.75	EA Returns	No
Coalville RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	9356.65	EA Returns	No

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 3 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Coalville Transfer Station	North West Leicestershire Council	9630.36	EA Returns	No
Hinckley Transfer Station	Hinckley & Bosworth Council	2542.065	EA Returns	No
Kibworth RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	3991.4	EA Returns	No
Loughborough RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	9997.57	EA Returns	No
Lount RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	4982.07	EA Returns	No
Lutterworth RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	3734.45	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	4629.39	EA Returns	No
Melton Mowbray RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	5792.89	EA Returns	No
Melton Transfer Station	Melton Council	6745.11	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	8215.56	EA Returns	No
Oadby RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	8556.57	EA Returns	No
Oadby Transfer Station	Oadby & Wigston Council	4366.999	EA Returns	No
Shepshed RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	5865.69	EA Returns	No

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 3 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Somerby RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	1290.03	EA Returns	No
Syston High Street	Biffa	96026.7	EA Returns	No
Welham Lane, Great Bowden	FOCSA	9500	2010/0986/03	No
Whetstone RHWS and Transfer	Leicestershire County Council	62801.62	EA Returns	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		268,704.04		
Recovery Operations				
Cotesbach MBT (Shawell Quarry)	New Earth Solutions	50009.50	EA Returns	Yes, until 31 st December 2044 (pp 2008/0789/03 and 2006/1565/03)
Wanlip AD	Biffa	52214.71	EA Returns	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		102,224.21		

* Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as household, industrial & commercial (HIC) the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 4: Capacity of Permitted Local Authority Collected Waste Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Transfer Operations				
Coalville Transfer Station	North West Leicestershire Council	35000	2014/0844/07	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		35,000		

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 5: Operational Capacity of C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Waste Composting, Disposal (not landfill), Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Composting Operations				
County Hall, Glenfield	Leicestershire County Council	12	Internal Information	No
Loughborough University	Imago Services	35	MHW Magazine	No
Twycross Zoo	Twycross Zoo	850	Hotrot Website	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		897		
Disposal Operations				
Stubble Hill Farm	Kings Hill Cremations	182.5	2004/0121/04	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		182.5		
Recovery Operations				
Greens Lodge Farm, Huncote	A C Shropshire	37682	EA Returns	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		37,682		
Recycling Operations				
Barrow Street, Loughborough	T R Metals	Unknown		No
Barrows Lane, Glenfield	Glenfield Autospares	250	EA Returns	No
Bishop Meadow Road, Lboro	East Midlands Metals	Unknown		No

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 5 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Bottleacre Lane, Loughborough	R & Z Autos	451.78	EA Returns	No
Brindley Road, Hinckley	Hinckley Scrap Metals	Unknown		No
Brook Street, Sileby	E W Middletons	176.7	EA Returns	No
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	Toon and daughters	644.614	EA Returns	No
Bruntingthorpe Airfield	C. Walton	2000	2012/0091/03	No
Cossington Road, Sileby	Complete Wasters	Unknown		No
East Midlands Airport	EMA	724.998	EA Returns	No
Enderby Road, Whetstone	Wastecycle	18088	EA Returns	No
Gilmorton Lodge Farm	R S Properties	1424.68	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Smith, Enderby	Bakers Waste	18216.25	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Unit A, Enderby	1 st Choice Skips	5687	EA Returns	No
Harrison Close Car Breakers	Mr Roe	6075	EA Returns	No
Harrison Close LSPS	LSPS	2345.22	EA Returns	No
Hill Top Farm, Melton Mowbray	Charles Brown & Son	737	EA Returns	No
Ingleberry Road, Shepshed	A.E. Burgess	23451.36	Estimate from EA Returns (TBD Morris Site)	No
Jacknell Road, Hinckley	Labwaste	599.318	EA Returns	No

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 5 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Knights Close, Thurmaston	Silverdell	199.318	EA Returns	No
Knossington Road, Somerby	G C Stevens	775.811	EA Returns	No
Lazarus Court, Rothley	Rock Hall	Unknown		No
Lynden Lea, Hinckley	Taylor's Skip Hire	13435	EA Returns	No
Main Street, Normanton	Hillcrest	10000	Estimate	No
Marquis Court, Moira	1 st Class Hygiene	200	2013/1023/07	No
Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth	J M Clarke	None – Access only in Leics, site is in Northants	N/A	No
Seine Lane, Enderby	Enderby Metals	3922.707	EA Returns	No
Seine Lane, Enderby	Dave Lount Cars	126	EA Returns	No
Sketchley Meadows, Hinckley	B & R Metals	Unknown		No
Snibston Drive, Coalville	Biffa	21942.58	EA Returns	No
South Ind Est, Ellistown	Russells Auto Salvage	296	EA Returns	No
South Ind Est, Ellistown	Direct Car Spares	372.55	EA Returns	No
Station Road, Market Bosworth	Flying Spares	42.5	EA Returns	No
Station Yard, Elmesthorpe	Barrie Mills Motor Salvage	124.95	EA Returns	No
The Scotlands, Coalville	Vellam Metals	250	2009/1116/07	No
Thorpe Road, Melton Mowbray	Melton Waste Recyclers	62	2012/01/06	No

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 5 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia	17620.26	EA Returns	No
Walker Road, Bardon	Air Products	Unknown		No
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston	Mr Winterton	109.68	EA Returns	No
Warren Parks Way, Enderby	Casepak	145,000	Operator	No
Watling Street - Augean	Greenway Environmental (formerly Augean)	6944.694	EA Returns	No
Watling Street - Veolia	Veolia	None		No
Watling Street, Red Lion Farm (Smockington)	Williams Recycling	2538.9	EA Returns	No
Weldon Road, Loughborough	J & A Young	82410.25	EA Returns	No
Wolds Farm, Ragdale	Hull & Sons	10000	2007/1043/06	No
Wymeswold Airfield Acorn	Acorn Recycling	9000	2010/2014/02	No
Wymeswold Airfield De-Pack	De-Pack	2034.458	EA Returns	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		408,279.898		
Reuse Operations				
Half Croft, Syston	Intercare	12.98	EA Returns	No
Northfield House Farm	Mr Hopkins	2000	Operator	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		2,012.98		

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 5 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Transfer Operations				
High Street, Syston	Biffa	96026.7 (also includes LACW)	EA Returns	No
Logix Park, Hinckley	Eurokey	60004.012	EA Returns	No
Pinfold Road, Thurmaston	Cannon Hygiene	866.445	EA Returns	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		156,897.157		

* Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as household, industrial & commercial (HIC) the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 6: Capacity of 'Dormant' C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Recycling Operations				
Manor Farm, Aston Flamville	Mrs Powner	2500	2009/0487/01	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		2,500		

* Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as household, industrial & commercial (HIC) the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 7: Capacity of Permitted C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recovery Operations				
Newhurst Quarry	Biffa	350000	2014/1440/02	No
Sutton Lodge Farm	Mr Lovatt	35000	2009/1488/03	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		385,000		
Recycling Operations				
Coventry Road, Narborough	Glenfield Waste	75000	2007/0985/01	No
Wymeswold Airfield Acorn	Acorn	14000	2010/2014/02	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		89,000		

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 8: Operational Capacity of Non Inert, Non Hazardous Landfill Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Landfill Operations				
New Albion	Veolia	259160.36	EA Returns	Yes, until 31 st July 2016 (pp 2015/0044/07)
Shawell Quarry	Lafarge-Tarmac	268505.01	EA Returns	Yes until 31 st December 2044 (pp 2006/1565/03)
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		527,665.37		

* Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as household, industrial & commercial (HIC) the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 9: Operational Capacity of C&D (inert) Waste Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permission
Recycling Operations				
Ellistown Concrete	FP McCanns	Unknown		Yes, until 21 st February 2042 (pp. 1999/0306/07)
Ellistown Quarry	Mick George	25000	2014/0590/07	Yes, until 21 st February 2042 (pp. 2014/0590/07)
Enderby Road, Whetstone	Wastecycle	39714	EA Returns	No
Gilmorton Lodge Farm	BASH Skips	447.08	EA Returns	No
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Caton Recycling	5132.32	EA Returns	No
Granite Close, Ellingworth	Planters	8829.58	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Smith, Enderby	Mr Smith	27610.4	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Unit A, Enderby	1st Choice Skips	7049	EA Returns	No
Granite Close West, Enderby	Bakers Waste	26537.84	EA Returns	No

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 9 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source [^]	Temporary Permission
Granite Way, Mountsorrel	NH Skips	53155	EA Returns	No
Groby Quarry	MQP	50000	2010/0250/04	Yes, until 31 st December 2038 (pp 1995/1807/02 and 1995/0552/04)
Harrison Close, LSPS	LSPS	567.67	EA Returns	No
Huncote Quarry	Acresford Sand & Gravel	5000	2010/0405/01	Yes, until 31 st December 2020 (pp. 2011/0756/01)
Ingleberry Road, Shepshed	A.E. Burgess	19650.09	Estimate from EA Returns (TBD Morris Site)	No
Lockington Quarry	Lafarge	4132	EA Returns	Yes, until 23 rd November 2025 (pp 2007/1361/07)
Lynden Lea, Hinckley	Taylor's Skip Hire	22188	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel Quarry	Lafarge	50000	Operator	No
Orston Lane, Bottesford	Midland Skip Hire	29597	EA Returns	No
Shawell Quarry	Lafarge	40000	1999/0476/03	Yes, until 31 st December 2044 (pp. 1999/0476/03)
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston	Mr Winterton	5763.723	EA Returns	No
Wood Road, Ellistown	J P & P Bailey	10000	2012/0478/04	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		430,373.213		

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 9 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source [^]	Temporary Permission
Transfer Operations				
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	Tom Toon & Daughters	3485.349	EA Returns	No
Mill Top Farm, Melton Mowbray	Mr and Mrs Lambert	1466	EA Returns	No
Snibston Drive, Coalville	Biffa	2410.17	EA Returns	No
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia	1344	EA Returns	No
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		8,705.52		

[^] Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as inert the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 10: Capacity of Permitted C&D (inert) Waste Recycling Operations

Site	Operator	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recycling Operations				
Bardon Quarry	Aggregate Industries	180000	2014/0840/07	Yes, until 31 st December 2051 (pp. 2014/0840/07)
Cliffe Hill Quarry	MQP	Unknown	2012/0305/04	Yes, until 31 st December 2032 (pp. 2012/0305/04 and 2007/1059/04)
Cloud Hill Quarry	Breedon Aggregates	30000	2015/0042/07	Yes, until 31 st December 2026 (pp. 2015/0042/07, 2005/0508/07 and 2009/0940/07)
Lockington Quarry	Lafarge	40000	2014/0072/07	Yes, until 23 rd February 2026 (pp. 2014/0072/07 and 2007/1361/07)
Shawell Quarry	Lafarge	50000	2012/1487/03	Yes, Yes, until 31 st December 2044 (pp. 2012/1487/03)
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		300,000		

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 11: Operational Capacity of C&D (inert) Landfill Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source [^]	Temporary Permission
Landfill Operations				
Ellistown Quarry	Mick George	125000	2013/0924/07	Yes, until 21 st February 2042 (pp. 2013/0924/07)
Huncote Quarry	Acresford Sand & Gravel	204990.719	EA Returns	Yes until 31 st December 2020 (pp 2010/0405/01)
Husbands Bosworth Quarry	Lafarge-Tarmac	85965	EA Returns	Yes until 31 st May 2015 (pp 2001/1637/03)
Lockington Quarry	Lafarge-Tarmac	288548	EA Returns	Yes until 2 nd December 2025 (pp 2007/1361/07)
New Albion	Veolia	85514.68	EA Returns	Yes, until 31 st December 2014 (pp 1998/0569/07)
Shawell Quarry	Lafarge-Tarmac	114220.979	EA Returns	Yes until 31 st December 2044 (pp 2006/1565/03)
Slip Inn Quarry	Cemex	179340.189	EA Returns	Yes until 30 th September 2019 (pp 2004/0269/03)
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		1,083,579.567		

[^] Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as inert the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 12: Capacity of Permitted C&D (inert) Waste Landfill Operations

Site	Operator	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recycling Operations				
Brooksby Quarry	Lafarge-Tarmac	200000	2014/0190/06 and 2014/0191/06	Yes, until 31 st December 2026 (pp. 2014/0191/06)
TOTAL THROUGHPUT		200,000		

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 13: Operational Capacity of Hazardous Waste Landfill, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source [#]	Temporary Permission
Landfill Operations				
Shawell Quarry	Lafarge-Tarmac	11837.39	EA Returns	Yes until 31 st December 2044 (pp 2006/1565/03)
TOTAL CAPACITY		11,837.39		
Recycling Operations				
6 & 7 Wilson Road	Rentokil	5.128	EA Returns	No
A E Thompson & Son	Thompson, A E	0.21	EA Returns	No
Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	367.29	EA Returns	No
Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	940	EA Returns	No
Barrie Mills Motor Salvage	Mills, Barrie	45	EA Returns	No
Barwell RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	146.724	EA Returns	No
Bottesford RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	23.987	EA Returns	No
Bruntingthorpe Airfield	C. Walton	32	EA Returns	No
Bruntingthorpe Proving Ground	G J D Services	486	EA Returns	No
Coalville RHWS			EA Returns	No
Dave Lount Cars	Mr D Lount, Mr G D Lount & Mrs C Lount	112	EA Returns	No

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 13 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source [#]	Temporary Permission
De-pack Ltd	De-pack Ltd	2293.817	EA Returns	No
Direct Car Spares Ltd	Direct Car Spares Ltd	334.98	EA Returns	No
E W Middletons	Peter & Jane Middleton	584.3	EA Returns	No
Enderby Metals	John & Dean Anthony Rainbow	103.165	EA Returns	No
Flying Spares Ltd	Flying Spares Ltd	150	EA Returns	No
G C Stevens & Son	Mark John Stevens & Gordon Charles Stevens	683.12	EA Returns	No
Glenfield Motor Spares Ltd	Glenfield Motor Spares Ltd	3468.895	EA Returns	No
J M Car Breakers	J M Car Breakers Ltd	259.9	EA Returns	No
Kibworth RHWS	Leicestershire County Council		EA Returns	No
Loughborough RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	99.281	EA Returns	No
Lount RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	81.389	EA Returns	No
Lutterworth RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	60.88	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough	Edelchemie (U K) Ltd	213.51	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	84.055	EA Returns	No
Marquis Court, Moira	1st Class Hygiene	7.849	EA Returns	No
Melton RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	101.636	EA Returns	No

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 13 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source [#]	Temporary Permission
Mill Top Farm	Mr Harry Lambert & Mrs Jennifer Lambert	8	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	259.713	EA Returns	No
National Refrigerants Ltd Hinckley	National Refrigerants Ltd	129.85	EA Returns	No
Oadby RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	128.79	EA Returns	No
R & Z Transport Ltd	R & Z Transport Ltd	674.5	EA Returns	No
Shepshed RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	81.811	EA Returns	No
Silverdell U K Ltd	Silverdell U K Ltd	199.318	EA Returns	No
Somerby RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	12.444	EA Returns	No
The B M Shop	My B M Shop Ltd	78	EA Returns	No
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston	Mr Winterton	47.46	EA Returns	No
Wastecycle	Wastecycle	933.12	EA Returns	No
Whetstone RHWS	Leicestershire County Council	284.844	EA Returns	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		13,522.966		
Transfer Operations				
Ark Environmental Services	Ark Environmental Services Ltd	377.633	EA Returns	No

Appendix 3: Permitted Waste Facilities

Table 13 continued

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source [#]	Temporary Permission
Cannon Hygiene, Leicester	Cannon Hygiene Ltd	145.17	EA Returns	No
Coalville Waste Transfer Station	North West Leicestershire District Council	937.612	EA Returns	No
Fisher Scientific U K Limited	Fisher Scientific U K Limited	174.57	EA Returns	No
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Augean Treatment Ltd	4418.307	EA Returns	No
Labwaste	Labwaste	1273.024	EA Returns	No
Leicester Site	O C S Group U K Limited	123.089	EA Returns	No
Stowlin Ltd	Stowlin Ltd	10.86	EA Returns	No
TOTAL CAPACITY		7,460.265		

[#] Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as hazardous the site has handled between 2006 and 2014 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.