2017

Leicestershire County Council

Leicestershire County Council

SUB9 Minerals and Waste Local Plan SA Report 2017

Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment

of the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

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Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

This report constitutes the non-technical summary of the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Assessment (SEA/SA) report of the second pre-submission draft 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:

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;
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.

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.

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

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

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

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 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
TPA	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 second stage was the consultation draft of 2015 upon which views were sought between 3rd July 2015 and 28th August 2015. The third and most recent consultation took place between 29th July 2016 and 23rd September 2016. 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 8th 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 31st 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. Similarly, sustainability appraisal reports were published in 2015 and 2016 with the relevant draft Local Plans. The three key

consultation bodies of English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural England were included in both of these consultations.

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	
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding 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
B3	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.

Table 2 Schedule of SEA requirements

Requirements of the Directive	Location in Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is:	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	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

Requirements of the Directive	Location in Report
ctd……	
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring (in accordance with regulation 17)	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 consultations into account in decision making	
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: • The plan or programme as adopted • A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme in accordance with the requirements of the legislation • The measures decided concerning monitoring	To be carried out at a later date
Monitoring 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 was 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 was not 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 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 was 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;

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.

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, programmes, 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	Sustainability Objectives
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	16 Air Quality Management Areas in County, in the main due to traffic. Possible need to expand existing or designate new ones. All waste transported via road. 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.	Local Air Quality Management Plans, Stage 4 Review and Regional Plan Annual Monitoring Report. Leicestershire County Council.	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals **(potential cumulative effect)**
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 6 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 2014/15 46%, in 2013/14 76%, 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. In last six years one minerals development on brownfield land.	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 2014/15 46%, in 2013/14 76%, 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. In last six years one minerals	Leicestershire County Council's Annual Monitoring Report.	

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	Sustainability Objectives
		development on brownfield land. No new waste sites permitted on best 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 on Council's GIS systems. 3a and 3b flood zone distinctions available, to some extent, in all Leicestershire's Strategic Flood Risk Assessments.	To avoid or reduce flood risk as a result of minerals and waste development **(potential cumulative effect)**
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora and Fauna				
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 has been decreasing in short term following significant increases in quality. 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 Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan. Locations and type of designation held on Council's GIS systems.	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora **(potential cumulative effect)**
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 &	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.	

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	Sustainability Objectives
South Derbyshire Coalfield, Melbourne Parklands, and Trent Valley Washlands), National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan, National Forest Strategy				
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 capacity in the County.	Leicestershire County Council's Annual Monitoring Reports.	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)**
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			
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_2 emissions in the Region have decreased. Leicestershire unlikely to meet renewable targets.	Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment. Regional Plan Annual Monitoring 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 Strategies	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)**
Cultural Heritage and Landscape				
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 Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy. Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment.	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape **(potential cumulative effect)**
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 &	Protecting the historic environment	In Leicestershire 6 Conservation Areas, 4 Scheduled Monuments, 24 listed buildings and 1 park & garden on	Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment. Regional Plan Annual Monitoring	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value

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	Sustainability Objectives
Development Control Policies, Local and Regional Landscape Character Assessments, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project		Heritage at Risk Register. There also 10,000 entries on local lists of which very few are afforded any statutory protection.	Report. Historic England Website.	**(potential cumulative effect)**
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 Northern Ireland,	Reducing the impact of waste developments upon residents of and visitors to the area	Substantiated waste complaints in 2014/15 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.	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management
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. Three breach of condition notices served on two mineral sites in 2013/14. In 4 years previous no action taken 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	Promoting economic growth and employment	Between Jan 2015 and Dec 2015 79.1% of the working age population of Leicestershire was in employment. Employment levels have decreased nationally, regionally and locally, and, hence, increasing unemployment	Office for National Statistics web site	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment

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	Sustainability Objectives
Framework (NPPF)		levels. However, recent trends are showing a decrease in unemployment levels.		

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 was 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_2 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, potential 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.

Table 4 Qualitative scale for assessing predicted effects

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

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 and local communities 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.

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

	Sustainability objectives	Principles of assessment (done 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 Planning Practice Guide. 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 *status quo* 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.

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 effects upon residential amenity.	Local communities (people)	Mineral extraction and inert waste infilling taking place simultaneously or concurrently
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. Since the publication of the 2015 draft of the Local Plan four of the strategic objectives have been updated. Strategic objectives 1, 2 and 5 have been amended to state that it is the County of Leicestershire to which the matters relate, objective 5 also updated to include recovery of value from waste and objective 9 altered so that rather than helping to provide a net gain to biodiversity the intent is to provide net gains. These textual changes have not changed the assessment set out in Table 7 (the same as that published in the 2015 sustainability appraisal report); 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.

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

Local Plan objectives		Sustainability objectives									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	To make sufficient provision of minerals in the County of Leicestershire to meet national and local requirements.	x	?	x	?	?	x	?	?	x	✓
2	To make sufficient provision of waste facilities in the County of Leicestershire with capacity equal to the waste generated within Leicestershire.	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?	x	✓
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.	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	✓
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.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓
5	To attain the maximum possible reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of value from waste within the County of Leicestershire and thereby minimising the disposal of waste.	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?	?	✓
6	To safeguard mineral resources, mineral sites & associated infrastructure, and waste management facilities from inappropriate development.	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?
7	To reduce the impact of minerals and waste developments upon climate change.	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?	?	?	?	?
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.	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
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, provides a net gain in biodiversity and allows greater public access whilst affording opportunities for recreational, economic and community gain in mitigation or compensation for the effects of development where possible.	✓	?	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	✓	?
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.	?	?	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	?	?

✓ = compatibility, x = no compatibility, ? = compatibility 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.

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, 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.	DM3, DM4, DM12

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 8th 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.

Table 9 Appraisal of alternatives for the provision of aggregates

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.

7	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	- Extraction risks destroying and/or damaging unknown/undiscovered archaeological remains.	-- Greater levels of extraction create a greater risk of 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. More mineral extraction presents a greater opportunity.
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.	? 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.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	+ Opportunity to provide skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled employment. Contribute to economic growth through the provision of construction material.	++ Opportunity to provide skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled employment. Potential for a greater contribution to economic growth 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.

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

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

		any new site.	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.
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 existing sites, with associated local economic benefits. Contribute to economic growth through the provision of construction material. Maintains operators' presence. Minimises operating costs due to use of existing infrastructure.	economic growth through the provision of construction material. Operator likely to incur higher costs due to new infrastructure requirements.

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.

Table 11 Appraisal of alternatives for the provision of waste

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.	-- There is a potential of 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_2 and CH_4 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_2 and CH_4 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.

		landfill. The figures are much inflated above current waste arisings and could (if over provision was possible) lead to waste travelling further distances into Leicestershire.	
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.	? 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	-/? Most new waste developments are unlikely to offer any enhancement. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.	-/? Most new waste developments are unlikely to offer any enhancement. The effect of this is highly dependent upon the location and details of any new site.
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.

4.15 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.

Table 12 Appraisal of alternatives for the spatial strategy for waste

Sustainability Objectives		Alternative 1	Alternative 2
1	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. However, strategy directs new facilities to brownfield land.	-/? 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. 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

			household levels greater than Melton Mowbray in 2007.
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.	-/? 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. 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. Some textual changes have been made to the policies assessed in the 2015 report and the assessments in this report are of the policies in the 2016 Local Plan. 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.

4.21 The usefulness of the tables is that it can be readily seen where there are 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 direct 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. Since the 2015 sustainability report the only long term assessment where the scoring has changed is that for objective 3 of Policy M2 which was –- and is now ?/+; the 2015 assessment included Lockington as an allocated site for sand and gravel extraction whereas this assessed Policy M2 does not. 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.

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

Sustainability Objectives	Minerals Policies																
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	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 14 Summary of the appraisal of waste 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 15 Summary of the appraisal of development management policies in the long term (>15 years)

Sustainability Objectives	Development Management Policies											
	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

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.

- Policy W5: Changing the policy to restrict any development upon any type of greenfield land.
- Policy DM1: Policy amended to state that a proposal must meet all three of the dimensions of sustainable development.

4.26 In the 2015 sustainability appraisal report there were a greater number of recommendations for the policies and with the exception of those for policies DM1 and W5 these were undertaken. Textual changes since 2015 have not led to any further recommendations and those not previously taken up are repeated along with the reasoning why changes were not made. 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. The recommendation for Policy DM1, 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.

Assessment of the Effects of the Plan (Sites)

4.27 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. Since the assessment undertaken in 2015 additional areas have been put forward for consideration at Cadeby and Shawell and one area at each of these quarries has been granted consent. As a result of this some of the scoring at these two sites has been changed to reflect these changes.

4.28 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, Husbands Bosworth, and Lockington areas score significantly negatively on the protection of heritage assets (objective 7). Freeby and Lockington both have very important heritage assets present 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 contain scheduled monuments. The areas at Freeby and Lockington score significantly negatively on flood risk (objective 2) and biodiversity objectives (objective 3) because there is a SSSI in or near to each area and significant parts of each site are in flood zone 3.

4.29 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 the new site at North Kilworth and the new areas at Cadeby are the most sustainable sites for sand and gravel extraction, then Brooksby and Shawell only slightly less sustainable, followed by Husbands Bosworth, and Freeby and Lockington the least sustainable. 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.

4.30 In light of the recommendation of the 2015 sustainability report and responses received from the Highway Authority and Natural England it was decided to exclude the Freeby and Lockington sites from the Local Plan. Similarly, the comments of the Highway Authority have been one of the factors leading to the decision not to allocate the North Kilworth site. Alongside this the site does not fit the emerging strategy to prioritise extensions – the sustainability appraisal does not successfully highlight the sustainability issues of a new site compared to an extension, such as the creation of new plant, processing areas and infrastructure.

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

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

4.31 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.

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

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

4.32 As part of the pre-submission consultation undertaken between July and September 2016 two additional sites were put forward for consideration for allocation – both were solely for the infilling of a mineral site with inert waste. The proposed sites were at Husbands Bosworth Quarry, a sand and gravel site, and Ibstock Quarry, a brick clay site. The full assessments of these, as well as all other sites, are available to view in full in Appendix 2 of this document. However, the summary of the assessments is set out in Table 18 below.

Table 18 Summary of the appraisal of Husbands Bosworth and Ibstock in the long term (>15 years)

Sustainability Objectives	Waste Sites	
	Husbands Bosworth	Ibstock
1	-	-
2	-	++
3	?/+	?/+
4	--	--
5	--	--
6	-/+	-/+
7	-	++
8	++	++
9	0/+	0/+

4.33 Infilling of both of these proposed sites would only take place after mineral extraction had taken place and because of this their assessments are relatively positive (in sustainability terms). Of the two, the Ibstock site scores the better because of the lack of heritage assets that could be affected and its location entirely within flood zone 1.

4.34 From the sites that have been assessed the following are to be allocated in the Local Plan:

- Brooksby for sand & gravel extraction and infilling with waste;
- Cadeby for sand & gravel extraction;
- Donington Island for clay stocking and blending;
- Husbands Bosworth for sand & gravel extraction and infilling with waste;
- Ibstock for infilling with waste;
- Marblaegis for gypsum extraction; and
- Shawell for sand & gravel extraction.

4.35 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

4.36 Tables 19 and 20 below present a summary of the appraisal of the Local Plan as a whole. Table 20, alongside the other summary tables in this report, presents the appraisal in the long term only. The two tables (19 & 20) 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 20 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 20 shows that as a whole the predicted effect of the Local Plan is significantly positive on all sustainability objectives.

Table 19 Summary of the appraisal of the strategic alternatives chosen

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

Table 20 Summary of the appraisal of the Local Plan's policies

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

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 21 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.

Table 21 Sustainability objectives and Local Plan indicator topics

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

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).	To achieve national air quality objectives as set out in the UK Air Quality Strategy, 1999.	Blaby: 2004 review shows worsening. Possible extension of AQMAs. Charnwood: new AQMA designated in Mountsorrel in 2011. Further monitoring of area in Thurmaston. Harborough: worsening. AQMA may be extended. Hinckley & Bosworth: reduced from 2 following review in 2004. Melton: no data at present. NW Leics: reduced from 6 following review 2003. Oadby & Wigston: no data at present. (Local Air Quality Management Plans, Stage 4 Review)	Majority of the AQMAs due to traffic (the exception in Mountsorrel which is particulate matter (dust)). Limited potential to reduce road traffic in AQMAs.

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)	46% of new waste sites were on brownfield locations (AMR 2014/15, 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, 83% in 2011/12, 71% in 2012/13, and 75% in 2013/14 (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	80% of land use in Leicestershire is agriculture (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment,	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.

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
development	ENABLE). In last 5 years no waste sites permitted on best and most versatile agricultural land (LCC AMRs).			Waste Core Strategy seeks to avoid locating new waste sites 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. 3a and 3b flood zone distinctions available in all Leicestershire's Strategic Flood	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.	Development pressures on floodplain. The River Soar valley in particular has suffered significant flooding since late 18th Century (Strategic

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
	Risk Assessments. However, some assessments cover the entire area (e.g. Charnwood) whilst others assess only sites (Blaby, Hinckley and Oadby).		improved flood alleviation system near Melton Mowbray completed 2002/3.	Overview of Leicestershire's 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 5 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	2 SPAs or SACs, 91 SSSIs and Nature Reserves, 12 Local Nature Reserves and 2,564 Local Wildlife Sites in Leicestershire (including Rutland) (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE). 15 RIGS (Regionally Important Geological Sites) of which one is in Rutland (Clipsham Quarry) (LCC Website, 15/07/13) 0.24ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 population (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire's Environment, ENABLE). Location and designations held in County's GIS.		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	85.21% of the area covered by SSSIs (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) in Leicestershire either favourable or unfavourable recovering (Natural England, 26/04/16).	Nationally 95.74% of SSSIs' area are either favourable of unfavourable recovering (Natural England, 26/04/16). In the East Midlands region 97.69% of SSSIs' area are either favourable of unfavourable recovering (Natural England, 26/04/16).	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). 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).	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. Leicestershire is now reported separately to Rutland and direct comparison with previous data is not possible.

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^2 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 19.9% (National Forest Annual Report 2013-14).	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 19.9% (National Forest Annual Report 2013-14).	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.

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
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) emissions	The East Midlands emitted 39 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 2007 which equates to 8.9 tonnes per resident (East Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Indicators: Factsheet, February 2010, DEFRA).	Regional CO_2 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_2) 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_2 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).

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Energy consumption	Gas Between 2005 and 2006 consumption by commercial and industrial consumers grew in Leicestershire by 0.7% (Regional Plan AMR 2007/08). Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 consumption by commercial and industrial consumers dropped in Leicestershire by 1.3% (Regional Plan AMR 2008/09). Electricity Between 2005 and 2006 consumption by commercial and industrial users increased in Leicestershire by 4.3% (Regional Plan AMR 2007/08). Between 2006 and 2007 consumption by commercial and industrial consumers dropped in Leicestershire by 7.2% (Regional Plan AMR 2008/09).	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	100% of coal, gypsum, limestone, oil, and sand & gravel transported by road. 4 igneous rock quarries rail linked: • Bardon – 30% by rail; • Cliffe Hill – 25% by rail; • Croft – 30% by rail; and • Mountsorrel – 60% by rail (LCC data).	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 – 0.006MW Biomass - 3.008MW Landfill gas – 15.37MW Anaerobic Digestion - 1.43MW Photovoltaics - 0.044MW Total renewable energy 19.858MW (Strategic Overview of Leicestershire'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: **2014** Crushed Rock 14.15 Mt (13.6 Mt) Sand & Gravel 1.45 Mt (1.12 Mt) (AMR 2014/15, 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: **2013** 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).	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 31/12/2014, based on 10-year average sales, as follows: Crushed Rock 30 years Sand & Gravel 8.1 years (AMR 2014/15, LCC).	Minimum landbank of 7 years for aggregate minerals. Appropriate landbank for other non-energy minerals.	Landbanks at minimum levels. Landbank as of 31/12/2013, 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).	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)	<u>Leicestershire local authority collected waste management 2014/15:</u> 47% recycled, reused and composted; 28.99% landfilled (AMR 2014/15, LCC).	Leicestershire Municipal Waste Strategy set a minimum target of 50% recycling and composting by 2010. This target was met. The next target was to recycle and compost 53% by 2014/15. This was met in 13/14 but by 14/15 the percentage recycled dropped.	Year-on-year increases in recycling and composting rates. <u>Leicestershire 13/14:</u> 53% recycled, reused and composted; 31.4% landfilled (AMR 2013/14, LCC). <u>Leicestershire 12/13:</u> 52.3% recycled, reused and composted; 31.5% landfilled (AMR 2012/13, LCC). <u>Leicestershire 11/12:</u> 51.2% recycled, reused and	There are sufficient existing waste sites to meet LACW recycling targets 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. Drop in recycling rate in 2014/15.

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
			composted; 32.3% landfilled (AMR 2011/12, LCC). <u>Leicestershire 10/11:</u> 51.1% recycled, reused and composted; 41.9% landfilled (AMR 2010/11, LCC). <u>Leicestershire 08/09:</u> 46.03% recycled and 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 2015, LCC). Sufficient recycling capacity permitted to manage the predicted arising of recycled C&D waste (WNA 2015, 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.

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	4,157 listed assets in Leicestershire (Historic England website accessed 27/04/2016).	In Leicestershire 6 Conservation Areas (CAs), 4 Scheduled Monuments (SMs), 24 listed buildings (LBs) and 1 park & garden (Pk) on Heritage at Risk Register (English Heritage website accessed 27/04/2016). Blaby = 1 LB; Charnwood = 2 SM, 6 LB, 2 CA, 1 Pk; Harborough = 1 SM, 4 LB; Hinckley = 2 LBs, 4 CAs; Melton = 6 LBs; and North West Leics = 1 SM, 5 LBs (English Heritage website accessed 27/04/2016).	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). 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).	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. Total number of assets in Leicestershire on Heritage at Risk register fallen since 2014 but within that areas of Blaby and Charnwood have increased.

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Landscape character areas	43.8% of Leicestershire is tilled agricultural land 35% of Leicestershire is managed grassland (Climate Change Strategy for Leicestershire, ENABLE). 18 character areas of which 2 are found solely in Rutland (Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy).	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/archaeology/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 Jan 2015 and Dec 2015 79.1% of the working age population of Leicestershire was in employment (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 27/04/16).	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	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 and then a slight drop to 79.1% in 2015.	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 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 (NOMIS) accessed 30/07/13).		

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Unemployment rate	Between Jan 2015 and Dec 2015 3.1% unemployed in Leicestershire (Office for National Statistics web site (NOMIS) accessed 27/04/16).	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).	Leicestershire's unemployment levels have risen from 1.2% in 2004 to 5.6% in 2011 but recent data shows a drop to 3.1%. Leicestershire tends to have lower rates of unemployment than the East Midlands (4.7% in 2015) region and nationally (5.2% in 2015).	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 2015 Leicestershire County was 138th most deprived of 152 upper tier local authorities (Gov.uk web site, accessed 27/04/16).	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 2015.	Large difference within the County such as NW Leicestershire and Harborough.

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Statistics on enforcement upon mineral sites	Three breach of condition notices served on two mineral sites in 2013/14 due to adverse amenity or environmental effects (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.

General Indicator	Quantified Data and Source	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Trends	Issues
Statistics on complaints about waste sites	During 2014/15 in Leicestershire 3 substantiated complaints received (AMR 2014/15, LCC).	During 2013/14 in Leicestershire 3 substantiated complaints received (AMR 2013/14, LCC). 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 (2015 to 2031) for the extraction of some 19 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 ++ 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 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.
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, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The policy focusses on the extension of existing sand and gravel sites which may result in lesser impacts than brand new sites but this cannot be assessed through this policy (and in most cases the worst case has been assumed); though conversely the preference for existing mineral sites does not assist in moving away from road use because none of the existing sites do or will offer non-road alternatives to moving the mineral off the site. Mineral sites offer 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. 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.					

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

The County Council will make provision over the plan period (2015 to 2031) for the supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes from the following locations:

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

Brooksby

Cadeby

Husbands Bosworth

Lockington

Shawell

(ii) the following extensions to existing sites as shown on the Policies Map Insets, subject to the requirements set out in Boxes SA1-4:

Brooksby – Spinney Farm and south of the existing plant site

Cadeby – west of plant site; north of Brascote Lane; and east of Newbold Road

Husbands Bosworth - Butt Lane northern extension

Shawell – western extension adjacent to Lutterworth Road; land south of Gibbet Lane to the west of the plant site; land to the south west of Cotesbach village; and eastern extension adjacent to Lutterworth Road north of Shawell village.

Planning permission will be granted to extend a site subject to the extension area only being worked following cessation of mineral working within the previously permitted areas 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

++ 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 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.	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, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The policy focusses on the extension of existing sand and gravel sites which may result in lesser impacts than brand new sites but this cannot be assessed through this policy (and in most cases the worst case has been assumed); though conversely the preference for existing mineral sites does not assist in moving away from road use because none of the existing sites do or will offer non-road alternatives to moving the mineral off the site. Mineral sites offer 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. 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.

Policy M3: Sand and Gravel Extraction (Unallocated Areas)

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

(i) is an extension to an existing permitted sand and gravel site that is required to maintain production from that site or is needed to meet an identified shortfall in the landbank; or

(ii) is for a new quarry that is required to replace an existing permitted sand and gravel site that is nearing exhaustion where it has been demonstrated that there are no potential extensions to that site and that remaining sites cannot maintain the required level of provision; or

(iii) would offer significant environmental benefits as a result of the exchange or surrender of existing permissions or be significantly more acceptable overall than the allocated sites.

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 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 than that apportioned through the use of bullet point (iii).	
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 third 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, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The policy allows new sites and extensions beyond those allocated to be granted planning permission, in part, to ensure a continuation of permitted reserves. Mineral sites offer 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. 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. The third bullet point has the potential to allow greater sand & gravel extraction to take place beyond that identified and allocated but with the requirement for environmental benefits it should ensure that sustainability objectives 1, 8 and 9 either cumulatively or in isolation are more positive than assessed above (if it is relevant to the development).					

Policy M4: Crushed Rock

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

(i) making provision over the plan period (2015 to 2031) for the extraction of some 231 million tonnes of crushed rock;

(ii) maintaining a landbank of at least 10 years based on the past 10 years average sales;

(iii) giving priority to proposals for extraction to be worked as extensions to existing rail-linked site operations where they are required to ensure sustainable supply; and

(iv) allowing proposals for new extraction sites where it has been demonstrated that the landbank and production capacity cannot be maintained from existing permitted sites.

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 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.	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.	?	?	?		Hard rock 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.	--	--	--	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 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 hard rock sites in the County.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		The need to provide sufficient aggregates for both local and national needs is essential to economic growth, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The policy prioritises the extension of existing hard rock sites which may result in lesser impacts than brand new sites but this cannot be assessed through this policy particularly since the preference for existing rail-linked mineral sites assists in moving away from road use. Mineral sites offer 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. However, the temporary nature of mineral extraction can help to lessen some of these effects in the long term but with hard rock quarries any landforms will be entirely different to that prior to mineral extraction.					

Policy M5: Brickclay

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

(i) allowing extensions to existing sites where they are required to maintain a landbank of at least 25 years of permitted reserves to support the level of investment required to maintain and improve existing brick-making plant and equipment;

(ii) giving priority to proposals for extraction to be worked as extensions to existing sites with associated brickworks; and

(iii) allowing new brickclay extraction sites where it can be demonstrated that production cannot be maintained from existing sites and appropriate extensions to existing sites.

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 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.	?	?	?		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. However, the second bullet point prioritises extraction in proximity to brickworks which would reduce the distance clay would travel before brick manufacture.	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 brick clay sites in the County.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		The need to provide sufficient brick clay for both local and national needs is essential to economic growth, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The policy focusses on the extension of existing brick clay sites which may result in lesser impacts than brand new sites but this cannot be assessed through this policy (and in most cases the worst case has been assumed); though conversely the preference for existing brick clay sites does not assist in moving away from road use because none of the existing sites do or will offer non-road alternatives to moving the mineral off the site. Mineral sites offer 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. 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.					

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 temporary stocking and blending facility within the Donington Island Site, subject to the requirements set out in Box SA5; 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

++ 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 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.	?	?	?		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 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 clay sites in the County.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		The need to provide sufficient fireclay for both local and national needs is essential to economic growth, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. Mineral sites offer 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. 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. This policy has proven some difficulty in assessing because it contains two discrete elements – the extraction of further fireclay resources and the establishment of a stocking/blending area. The assessment has been based on the mineral extraction element as, in the main, this would have the greater negative effects.					

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 (2015 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, subject to the requirements set out in Box SA6.

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 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	Impact upon this will be dependent upon the location(s) chosen.	?	?	?		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 and Roofing 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

++ 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 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.	?	?	?		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.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		The need to provide sufficient mineral for local needs is essential to economic growth, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure, in particular the County's historic buildings and structures. Mineral sites offer 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. 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.					

Policy M9: Coal

In assessing proposals for the extraction of coal, particular regard will be had to:

(i) the employment and other economic benefits of the proposal;

(ii) any environmental improvements or other material planning benefits to the community likely to result from the proposal;

(iii) 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 advance of development;

(v) the avoidance of the piecemeal working of surface deposits; and

(vi) the need for fireclay.

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 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.	?	?	?		Coal 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 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 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 coal site in the County.	++	++	--	May not contribute in the long term because of the resource potential in County.	
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		The desire to provide a mix of energy sources including indigenous fuels is being met by this policy. Mineral sites offer 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. 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.					

Policy M10: Conventional and Unconventional Hydrocarbons (Oil and Gas)

Planning permission will be granted for the **exploration** of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (oil and gas) provided that:

(i) the well site and associated facilities are sited in the least sensitive location from which the target reservoir can be accessed; and that

(ii) operations are for a temporary length of time.

Where hydrocarbons have been discovered, planning permission will be granted to **appraise**, drill and test the resource provided that the proposal adheres to requirements (i) and (ii) above, and is consistent with an overall scheme for the appraisal and delineation of the resource.

Planning permission will be granted for the **production** of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons (oil and gas) provided that the proposal adheres to requirements (i) and (ii) above, and is consistent with an overall scheme which would facilitate the full development of the resource.

Particular consideration will be given to the location of hydrocarbon development involving **hydraulic fracturing** having regard to impacts on water resources, seismicity, local air quality, landscape, noise and lighting impacts. Planning permission will be granted for proposals which involve the process of "associated hydraulic fracturing" for shale gas, as defined in the Infrastructure Act 2015, provided that it can be demonstrated that the proposal can accord with the above requirements and that surface and underground operations will not be undertaken in "protected groundwater source areas", as defined in the Infrastructure Act 2015 and associated Regulations.

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 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.	?	?	?		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 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 County.	++	++	--	May not contribute in the long term because of the resource potential in County.	
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		The desire to provide a mix of energy sources including indigenous fuels is being met by this policy. Mineral sites offer 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. 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.					

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 the figures contained within the Mineral and Waste Safeguarding documents, 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

++ 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 resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	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	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	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		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		The intent of the policy is to safeguard mineral resources and against the only relevant sustainability objective of protecting the County's natural resources there is a strongly positive effect predicted.					

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 ++ 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 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	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	Policy seeks to protect new development from being located in proximity to existing minerals development where the new development may be incompatible.	++	++	++		
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	Policy seeks to protect the ongoing operations at mineral sites.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		The intent of the policy is to safeguard mineral operations and against the two relevant sustainability 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

++ 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 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 local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New mineral developments have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users.	--	--	0/+	In the long term a mineral operation linked to adjacent mineral extraction would come to an end 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	Additional industrial development linked to mineral extraction extends and diversifies the local economy.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		The need to provide sufficient minerals for both local and national needs is essential to economic 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 loss 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 and, thus any associated developments, can help to lessen some of these effects in the long term and offers the prospect of an enhanced landform 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

++ 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 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 extraction 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. 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, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. This policy provides flexibility for the provision of minerals for major construction projects; frequently such borrow pits are related to major road projects. Mineral sites offer 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, but, in line with the requirement of bullet point (i) should be in a more sustainable location than existing sites. 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.					

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

++ 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 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 disposal 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.	?	?	?		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 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	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.

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, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. In the vast majority of cases mineral wastes would be retained on site but this policy covers the instance where this would not be possible. Mineral waste disposal sites offer 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 the operations could help to lessen some of these effects in the medium and long terms, however, the policy makes no comment on what is to be expected from a site post disposal – the supporting text refers to beneficial uses, and other such effects being assessed.					

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

++ 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 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	New minerals development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna.	--	++	++	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 local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New exploration 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, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The policy allows the extent and viability of a mineral to be explored prior to any extraction (if undertaken). The policy has been assessed on the basis that any exploration would be short term, small scale and the land could and would be restored to its former levels with some enhancement. These sites offer the potential to have multiple effects in the short term through the temporary loss of greenfield land in the countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydrological system 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

++ 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 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.

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 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.	++	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, development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The policy focusses on allowing new extraction ancillary to other forms of development. The policy has been assessed on the basis that any extraction would be short term. These sites offer the potential to have multiple effects in the short term through the temporary loss of greenfield land in the countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydrological system and so forth. There is also the potential for cumulative effects on landscape, amenity and such like through the mineral extraction and the adjacent operations occurring simultaneously or concurrently.					

WASTE POLICIES

Policy W1: Waste Management Capacity

The County Council will make provision for a sufficient range of waste facilities within the County of Leicestershire to manage the equivalent of the predicted arisings for the County 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 2020/21, 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

++ 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 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.	

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, 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 no maximum targets for the provision of new facilities and allows more than the targets set to be provided in the County. Many new facilities are permanent, within buildings and on industrial land which assists in reducing their impacts on amenity, the countryside and biodiversity, for example. Yet, the assessment assumes that a site may 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.					

Policy W2: Low Level Radioactive Waste

Planning permission will be granted for low level radioactive waste management facilities where it is demonstrated that the County of Leicestershire is a sustainable location for managing such 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 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 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	Potential to affect the amenity of 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 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 seeks to achieve self-sufficiency but does not actively seek to move waste management away from landfill. Potential for multiple effects through the loss of greenfield land in the countryside, i.e. soil disturbance, habitat loss, changed hydrological system and so forth.					

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, namely 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

++ 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 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.	

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 where the largest facilities for landfill diversion should go, and that is the largest urban areas of the County. Such a principle should help to reduce the effects of waste management through treating waste close to its source and managing a greater amount of waste in ways other than disposal. 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 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 although benefits to communities and biodiversity from reducing greenhouse gas emissions.					

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

++ 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 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.

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)-(iv) 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

++ 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 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 use or a planned use rather than unplanned greenfield land. Greenfield land is not precluded from consideration but, there is a set of criteria that need to be met to allow development here. 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. In terms of sustainability, the restriction of development upon any type of greenfield land would improve its assessment.					

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

++ 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 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.	++	++	++		
Cumulative 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 W5 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. But, it does add the matter of appropriate distance. Cumulative impacts possible from loss of greenfield land, soils, and habitat.					

Policy W7: Facilities for Energy and Value Recovery from Waste

Planning permission will be granted for waste management facilities that would provide for energy or value recovery from waste, provided that:

i) pre-sorting is carried out ensuring that residual waste (i.e. that which cannot be reused, recycled or composted) is recovered;

ii) value recovery from by-products of the process is maximised;

iii) energy recovery is maximised, where possible utilising combined heat and power (CHP); and

iv) any residue of the process can be satisfactorily managed and /or made use of.

Planning permission will be granted for waste management facilities making use of new or emerging technologies where this will lead to the more efficient and sustainable management, through recovery, 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 resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	No obvious effect.	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 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 maximisation of recovery, both value and energy.	++	++	++		
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		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on increasing recovery.					

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

++ 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 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	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 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 minerals, and increased reuse, recovery, recovery and recycling	Further disposal facilities would not support this objective.	--	--	--		
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	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	New facilities offer continued and enhanced employment opportunities.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Assessment carried out assuming that waste disposal sites are landfill (the most common route for waste disposal in Leicestershire). Provision of new waste disposal facilities does not score well against the vast majority of the sustainability objectives. Possibility of multiple effects in the short to long term.					

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

++ 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 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	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	Policy seeks to protect new development from being located in proximity to existing waste development where the new development may be incompatible.	++	++	++		
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	Policy seeks to protect the ongoing operations at waste sites.	++	++	++		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		The intent of the policy is to safeguard waste operations and against the relevant sustainability 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 the County of 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

++ 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 resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	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.	
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	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.	
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 refers to proposals showing how they would reduce their effects on climate change.	+	+	+	The reduction in effects on climate change is not explicit to the objective's ways to minimise the effects on climate change but the policy meet the principle of the objective.	
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	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.	
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	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.	

08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Policy states that development should be secured that improves the social and environmental conditions of the County.	++	++	++		
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.	
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy mainly replicates the model condition from PINS in response to the publication of the NPPF. Beyond this model, the Council is proposing to add reference to proposals contributing to the three dimensions of sustainable development and making a positive contribution to reducing the effects on climate change. The policy would be assessed more positively against objectives 1, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 10 if it made a proposal had to meet all three of the dimensions of sustainable development.					

Policy DM2: Local Environment and Community Protection

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where it is demonstrated that the potential 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

++ 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 resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Policy indicates that consent will only be forthcoming if the effects from dust, emissions and odour are acceptable thereby protecting natural resources.	++	++	++		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 indicates that consent will only be forthcoming if the effects from flooding is acceptable	++	++	++		
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	Policy indicates that consent will only be forthcoming if the effects from dust, emissions, illumination, noise and odour are acceptable thereby protecting natural resources.	++	++	++		Dust suppression techniques and undertaking operations in buildings would assist in making the effects acceptable.

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	Policy indicates that consent will only be forthcoming if the effects on adjoining land users are acceptable thereby protecting people and local communities.	++	++	++		Dust suppression techniques and undertaking operations in buildings would assist in making the effects acceptable.
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on protection of the environment, adjoining land uses and land users.					

Policy DM3: Strategic Green Infrastructure

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development 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.

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development within or adjacent to **Charnwood Forest** 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.

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development within the **National Forest** 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, in accordance with the Planting Guidelines as set out in the National Forest Company's Guide for Developers and Planners, and are designed to reflect the character of The National Forest as set out in the National Forest Company's Design Charter.

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

(a) the capacity of the river corridor to function as a natural floodplain;

(b) the habitat connectivity, habitat quality, function and viability of the river wildlife corridor; 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

++ 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 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 significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	Policy seeks protection of cultural and built heritage in Charnwood Forest.	++	++	++	No similar requirement for National Forest.	
08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Enhancement of biodiversity, landscape, heritage assets sought by policy.	++	++	++		
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		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, landscape and so on. Requirements for National Forest seem a lot less onerous than for the other two areas covered by the policy. Potential cumulative effect from promoting further recreational activities in the National and Charnwood Forests through increasing pressures on biodiversity, and the highway network.					

Policy DM4: Green Wedges

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

(i) maintain the strategic planning function of preventing the coalescence of settlements and guiding development form;

(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

++ 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 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 protection of the open and undeveloped character of these areas.	++	++	++		
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	Policy seeks enhancement of the open and undeveloped character of these areas.	++	++	++		
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	Policy seeks protection of the land as a leisure and/or amenity resource.	++	++	++		
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on the protection of the landscape.					

Policy DM5: Landscape Impact

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where it is demonstrated that the proposal is well designed, contributes positively to the character and quality of the area in which it is to be located, and (where appropriate) 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

++ 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 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 protection of the landscape and countryside.	++	++	++		
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		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on the protection of the landscape.					

Policy DM6: Soils

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development that would result in the significant loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) 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

++ 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 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		

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		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on the protection of soils.					

Policy DM7: Sites of Biodiversity/Geodiversity Interest

Proposals for minerals and waste development should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and taking all opportunities to provide a net gain in biodiversity.

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. Planning permission will only be granted for minerals and waste development on land within or outside a SSSI 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

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where the status and quality of locally designated sites of biodiversity conservation value and sites meeting Local Wildlife Site criteria, and priority habitats and species identified in the Local 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 local BAP priority habitat.

Locally Important Sites of Geological Conservation Value

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development 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 ++ 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 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	Policy seeks protection of the County's site of biodiversity and geodiversity value.	++	++	++		
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	If development is to take place in nationally or locally important sites then a net gain to biodiversity would be required.	++	++	++		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		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.					

Policy DM8: Historic Environment

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where it is demonstrated that the proposal would retain and protect heritage assets, including their setting.

There will be a presumption against minerals and waste development that will be detrimental to the significance of a heritage asset. Any harm to heritage assets will require clear and convincing justification.

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.

Proposals for minerals and waste development affecting heritage assets or their setting will be expected 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;

(ii) include an appropriate desk-based assessment and field evaluation where a site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest setting out proposals and justification for the preservation in situ or excavation; and

(iii) identify the requirement for a programme of post-permission works including any mitigation measures, long-term monitoring and recording of any affected heritage assets or archaeological remains.

Where appropriate, proposals should provide for the enhancement of specific features of the historic environment, including individual heritage assets or historic landscapes, as part of their restoration.

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 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	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	Policy seeks protection of the County's heritage assets.	++	++	++		

08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	Great weight given to the enhancement of the County's heritage assets.	++	++	++		
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		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on the protection and enhancement of heritage assets.					

Policy DM9: Transportation by Road

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development involving the transportation of material by road where it is demonstrated that:

(i) road transport is the only practicable and environmentally preferable alternative;

(ii) the proposed access arrangements would be safe and appropriate to the proposed development and the impact on road safety of the traffic generated 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;

(iv) 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

(v) 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 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 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	Policy seeks waste facilities in areas close to arisings and for both minerals and waste developments road transport would only be acceptable if it was the only practicable and environmentally preferable alternative.	++	++	++		
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	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	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
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

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development 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/SEA Objectives		Description of Effect	Scale of effect			Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	MT	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 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	Development that would affect a Public Right of Way would need to ensure alternative route(s) were available to sustain access.	++	++	++		
10	To promote sustainable economic growth and employment	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on protecting local communities from the effects of development.					

Policy DM11: Cumulative Impact

Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development 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/SEA Objectives		Description of Effect	Scale of effect			Comments/Explanation	Mitigation
			ST	MT	LT		
01	To protect the natural resources of the County – including water, air, soil and minerals	Policy seeks protection of the environment.	++	++	++		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 protection of the environment.	++	++	++		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 the environment.	++	++	++		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.

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 the environment.	++	++	++		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	Policy seeks protection of the environment.	++	++	++		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.
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	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	No obvious effect.	0	0	0		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on protection of the environment and local communities.					

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 (where practicable) and a minimum five year programme of aftercare.

Site restoration shall attain a net gain in biodiversity. Sites of less than 10 hectares shall create a minimum of one of the priority habitats set out in the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan. Sites greater than 10 hectares shall provide for a mosaic of priority habitats set out in the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan to attain a significant net gain in biodiversity.

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 should be restored with consideration to its setting so that opportunities are taken to create, protect and enhance biodiversity, green and blue infrastructure networks, heritage assets, and the restored landscape reflects the local character of the area.

Sites in the Leicestershire Vales National Character Area shall be expected to manage retained mature hedgerows in the traditional 'Midlands-style' hedge laying 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	Scale of effect	Comments/Explanation	Mitigation

			ST	MT	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 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.	+	+	+		

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	Policy seeks a net gain in biodiversity and highlights those priority species and habitats that should be provided.	++	++	++		
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		
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Policy has clear sustainability objective benefits on the enhancement of biodiversity and the landscape.					

MINERAL SITES

Brooksby							
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 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 particularly with infilling with inert waste.	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.

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 and bring in waste by road.	--	--	--	This site does not have the ability to move mineral or waste to and 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.	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 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 right of way, bridleway H58 that crosses the potential extraction area.	--	--	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 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.
Cumulative 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. However, the temporary nature of mineral extraction and the infilling with inert waste 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. There is a potential for cumulative impacts with the landfilling taking place alongside the mineral extraction.					

Cadeby							
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 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	All 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.	--	--	?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable 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.

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. Beech Spinney to the west of the easternmost area is covered in its entirety by a Tree Preservation Order and protection measures should be put in place to protect this area.
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 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. Areas would affect public rights of way that cross the potential extraction areas (footpaths S24, S26 and S67, and bridleway S25). Private wells to the west and south of the easternmost area.	--	--	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 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.
Cumulative 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 its effects in the long term and offers the prospect of an enhanced landform being created post 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/SEA Objectives		**Description of Effect**	**Scale of effect**			**Comments/Explanation**	**Mitigation**
			ST	**MT**	**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.
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		This site already exists, is operational and its allocation relates to its continued presence. The temporary nature of the operation may help to lessen some of these effects in the long term and offers the prospect of an enhanced landform being created afterwards. It is envisaged that the size of the site is reduced and, therefore, any allocation of this site should make this explicit.					

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/SEA Objectives		**Description of Effect**	**Scale of effect**			**Comments/Explanation**	**Mitigation**
			ST	**MT**	**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	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 – land north of railway line has numerous ponds with high potential for Great Crested Newts. 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 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	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. Great potential for archaeological remains to be present.	--	--	--	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 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 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 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.
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		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 prospect of an enhanced landform being created post mineral extraction.					

Husbands 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/SEA Objectives		**Description of Effect**	**Scale of effect**			**Comments/Explanation**	**Mitigation**
			ST	**MT**	**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.

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 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 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.
Cumulative 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. 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 prospect of an enhanced landform being created post mineral extraction.					

Lockington							
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 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	All of the identified land 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. 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 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	The new sand and gravel extraction and waste areas would remove their mineral from site and bring in waste, respectively, by road.	--	--	--	At present, the site does not have the ability to move mineral or waste to and 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.	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 Packhorse Bridge Redhill Lock Grade II listed structure. Certain ridge and furrow present. High potential for harm to undesignated heritage assets.	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 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 – bridleways L60 and L101, and footpaths L61, L63 and L84.	--	--	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 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.
Cumulative 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. 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 prospect of an enhanced landform being created post mineral extraction, particularly with the use of inert waste as infill. Potential for a cumulative impact with the extraction of mineral and the infilling with waste.					

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/SEA Objectives		**Description of Effect**	**Scale of effect**			**Comments/Explanation**	**Mitigation**
			ST	**MT**	**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 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	Extracted gypsum extraction likely to be moved by conveyor to the adjacent factory site.	--	--	--	Movement of processed product would be by road.	
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	New gypsum extraction 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 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.	
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Extension of this mineral site offers the potential to have multiple effects through the loss of natural resources and effects 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.					

North Kilworth							
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 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. Badger setts in presence of potential site.	--	--	?/+	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	The new sand and gravel extraction areas would remove their mineral from site by road and bring in waste by road.	--	--	--	This site does not have the ability to move mineral or waste to and 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.	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 but possible burnt mound at Brickyard Farm.	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 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 right of way that abuts the potential area – footpath Y62. Also, site is split by unnamed highway from Pincet Lane to Taphouse Farm. Concerns that access to new site would not be able to operate safely.	--	--	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 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.
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Creation of this new 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 and the infilling with waste 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. There is a potential for cumulative impacts with the landfilling taking place alongside the mineral extraction.					

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/SEA Objectives		**Description of Effect**	**Scale of effect**			**Comments/Explanation**	**Mitigation**
			ST	**MT**	**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	Much of the areas are in flood zone 1. However, parts of the land north of Shawell 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.	--	--	?/+	Mineral sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction. May be biodiversity value in most easterly 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.

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 north of Shawell and probable ridge and furrow near Cotesbach. Grade II farmhouse and cottage ~115 metres from area near Cotesbach.	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 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 right of way that crosses two of the potential extraction areas – bridleway X28 and footpath X18.. Mains gas pipeline crosses the area north of Shawell.	--	--	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 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.
Cumulative 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.					

WASTE ONLY SITES

Husbands 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/SEA Objectives		**Description of Effect**	**Scale of effect**			**Comments/Explanation**	**Mitigation**
			ST	**MT**	**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 infilling have the potential for negative effects on air quality. Infilling has the potential to reduce the area of the land to be returned to water bodies (as currently consented) and, thereby increase the soil resources available for use.	--	--	-	The temporary nature of the infilling 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.	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 are in flood zone 1 but small part is in flood zones 2 and 3.	-	-	-		Landfills are classed as more vulnerable development.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New waste development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna. However, given that the areas involved have been previously worked the chances of any interest are reduced.	-	-	?/+	Landfill sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	

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 moving waste up the waste hierarchy away from disposal.	--	--	--	Landfill proposed would be inert and consist mainly of excavated soils and subsoils from greenfield developments for which there are little alternative uses.	
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 would enter the site by road.	--	--	--	This site does not have the ability to move waste from the site via non-road alternatives.	The use of back hauling has the possibility to reduce HGV journeys.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	This new waste site would be a greenfield site in the countryside and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Landfill sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land to its original levels.	
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New waste development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown. However, given that the areas involved have been previously worked there are no chances of any additional archaeological interest being found.	-	-	-	Certain ridge and furrow features present. In proximity to Conservation Area and Listed Building.	

08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of landfilling of former minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state. Although part of the site already has an agreed restoration schemes that offers biodiversity benefits such as woodland, grassland and reed beds.	0	+	++	This waste operation, as a whole, is unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short term but could in the medium term through phased restoration. By its temporary nature the site could offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits. However, this would only be true if biodiversity opportunities were greater than those on the currently approved scheme.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County. Landfilling should lead to biodiversity at least as valuable as that currently consented.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New landfill sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users. Public right of way, bridleway A2, passes between the two potential infilling areas.	--	--	0/+	In the long term a landfill site would be completed 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 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. Any workings should not affect users of the bridleway through careful design and good operational practices.
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Landfilling of this former mineral site offers the potential to have multiple effects. However, many of these effects would have already taken place through the extraction of mineral in advance of any infilling. The temporary nature of landfilling may help to lessen some of these effects in the long term and offers the prospect of returning the land to its former levels and enhanced biodiversity beyond that consented as part of the current restoration scheme. To improve the sustainability of the proposal enhanced biodiversity could be required by any allocation. There is a potential for cumulative impacts with the landfilling taking place alongside the mineral extraction.					

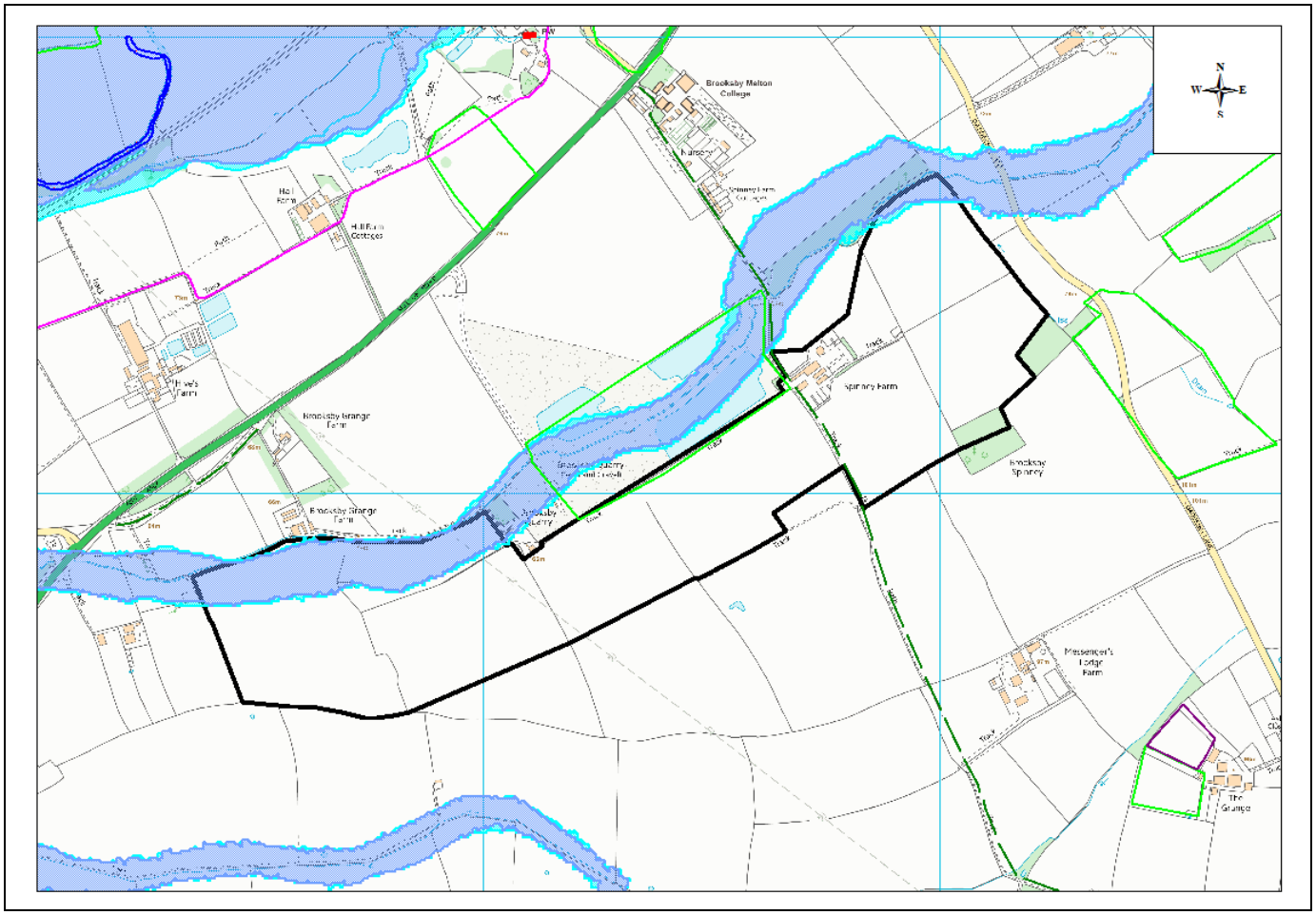
Ibstock							
Scale of Effect (SE) ST – Short Term, MT – Medium Term, LT - Long Term ++ strongly positive; + slightly or moderately positive; 0 neutral or no obvious effect; - slightly or moderately negative; -- strongly negative; ? Unclear							
SA/SEA Objectives		**Description of Effect**	**Scale of effect**			**Comments/Explanation**	**Mitigation**
			ST	**MT**	**LT**		
01	To protect the natural 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 infilling have the potential for negative effects on air quality. Infilling has the potential to reduce the area of the land to be returned to a large water body (as currently consented) and, thereby increase the soil resources available for use.	--	--	-	The temporary nature of the infilling 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.	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	The entire site is in flood zone 1.	++	++	++		Landfills are classed as more vulnerable development and appropriate for flood zone 1.
03	To conserve biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests, avoiding damage to or fragmentation of major features of importance for fauna and flora	New waste development has the potential to damage natural systems and disrupt the habitats of the local flora and fauna. However, given that the area involved has been previously worked the chances of any interest are reduced.	-	-	?/+	Landfill sites offer the potential, in the long term, to replace the habitat(s) removed to enable extraction.	

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 moving waste up the waste hierarchy away from disposal.	--	--	--	Landfill proposed would be inert and consist mainly of excavated soils and subsoils from greenfield developments for which there are little alternative uses.	
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 would enter the site by road.	--	--	--	This site does not have the ability to move waste from the site via non-road alternatives.	The use of back hauling has the possibility to reduce HGV journeys.
06	To conserve the quality of the countryside and landscape	This new waste site would be a greenfield site in the countryside and would have a negative effect.	-	-	-/+	Landfill sites offer the potential, in the long term, to reinstate the land to its original levels.	
07	To protect the significance of heritage assets of archaeological, cultural and historic value	New waste development has the potential to affect heritage assets, in particular those that may be buried and previously unknown. However, given that the area involved has been previously worked there are no chances of any additional archaeological interest being found.	++	++	++	No known historical value or designations.	

08	To enhance biodiversity, natural resources, landscape or the significance of heritage assets	The temporary nature of landfilling of former minerals operations allows land to be restored offering enhancements beyond its former state. Although the site already has an agreed restoration scheme that offers biodiversity benefits such as woodland and species rich grassland.	0	+	++	This waste operation, as a whole, is unlikely to offer any enhancement in the short term but could in the medium term through phased restoration. By its temporary nature the site could offer the opportunity for the restored land to offer greater biodiversity and landscape benefits. However, this would only be true if biodiversity opportunities were greater than those on the currently approved scheme.	Creation of habitats recognised in the local biodiversity action plan as important and of insufficient scale in the County. Landfilling should lead to biodiversity at least as valuable as that currently consented.
09	To protect people and local communities from the effects of minerals development and waste management	New landfill sites have the potential to affect the amenity of neighbouring land users. Public right of way, bridleway N61, goes around the north and east of the potential infilling area.	--	--	0/+	In the long term a landfill site would be completed 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 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. Any workings should not affect users of the bridleway through careful design and good operational practices. Also, any infilling should not remove the consented additional bridleway to create a circular route around the site.
Cumulative Effect/Conclusion		Landfilling of this former mineral site offers the potential to have multiple effects. However, many of these effects would have already taken place through the extraction of mineral in advance of any infilling. The temporary nature of landfilling may help to lessen some of these effects in the long term and offers the prospect of returning the land to its former levels and enhanced biodiversity beyond that consented as part of the current restoration scheme. To improve the sustainability of the proposal enhanced biodiversity could be required by any allocation. There is a potential for cumulative impacts with the landfilling taking place alongside the mineral extraction.					

Appendix 3: Site Plans

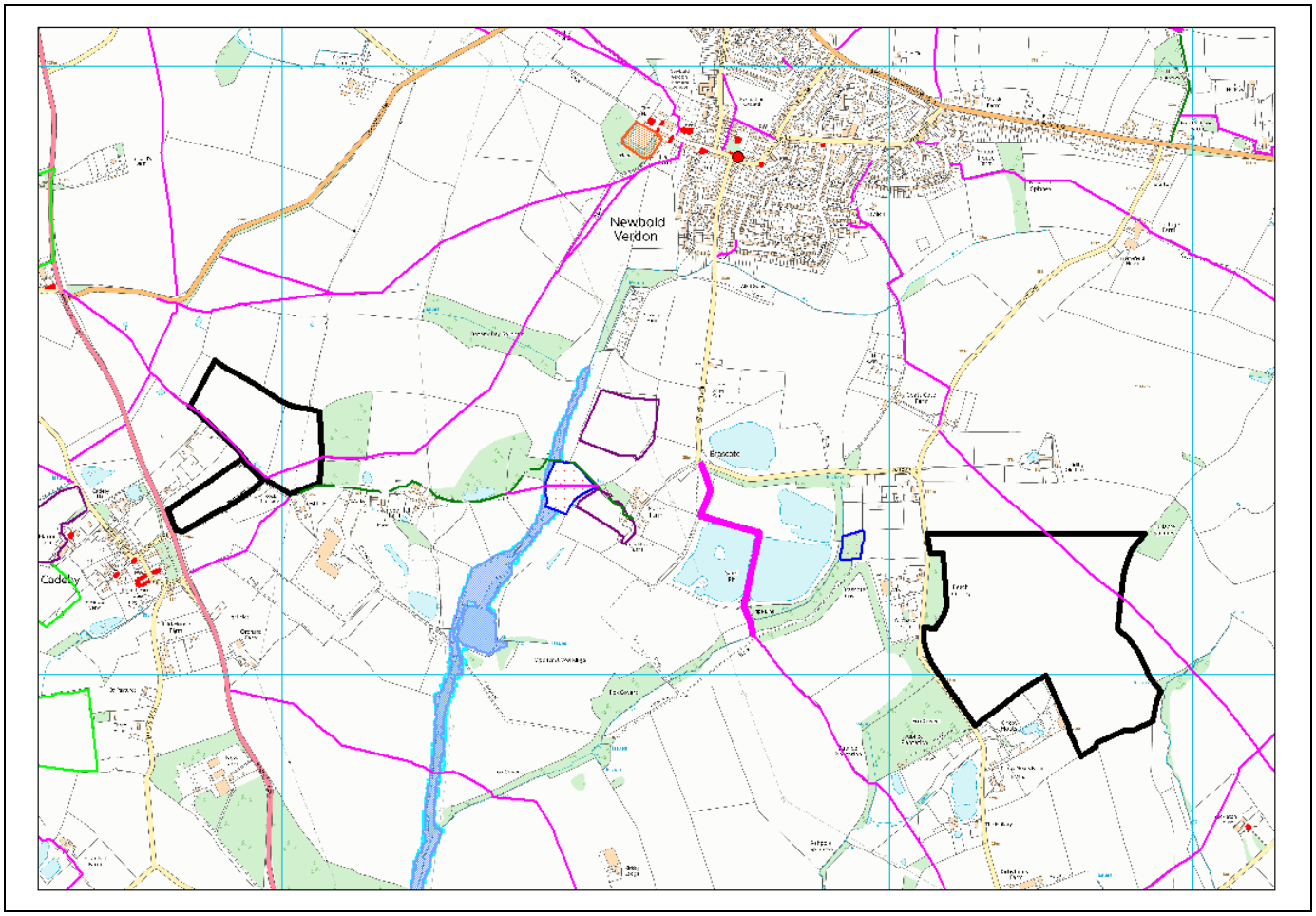
BROOKSBY



Legend

- Proposed Site
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Local Wildlife Site
- Ridge and Furrow - Certain
- Ridge and Furrow - Probable
- Scheduled Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Listed Building
- Bridleway
- Footpath

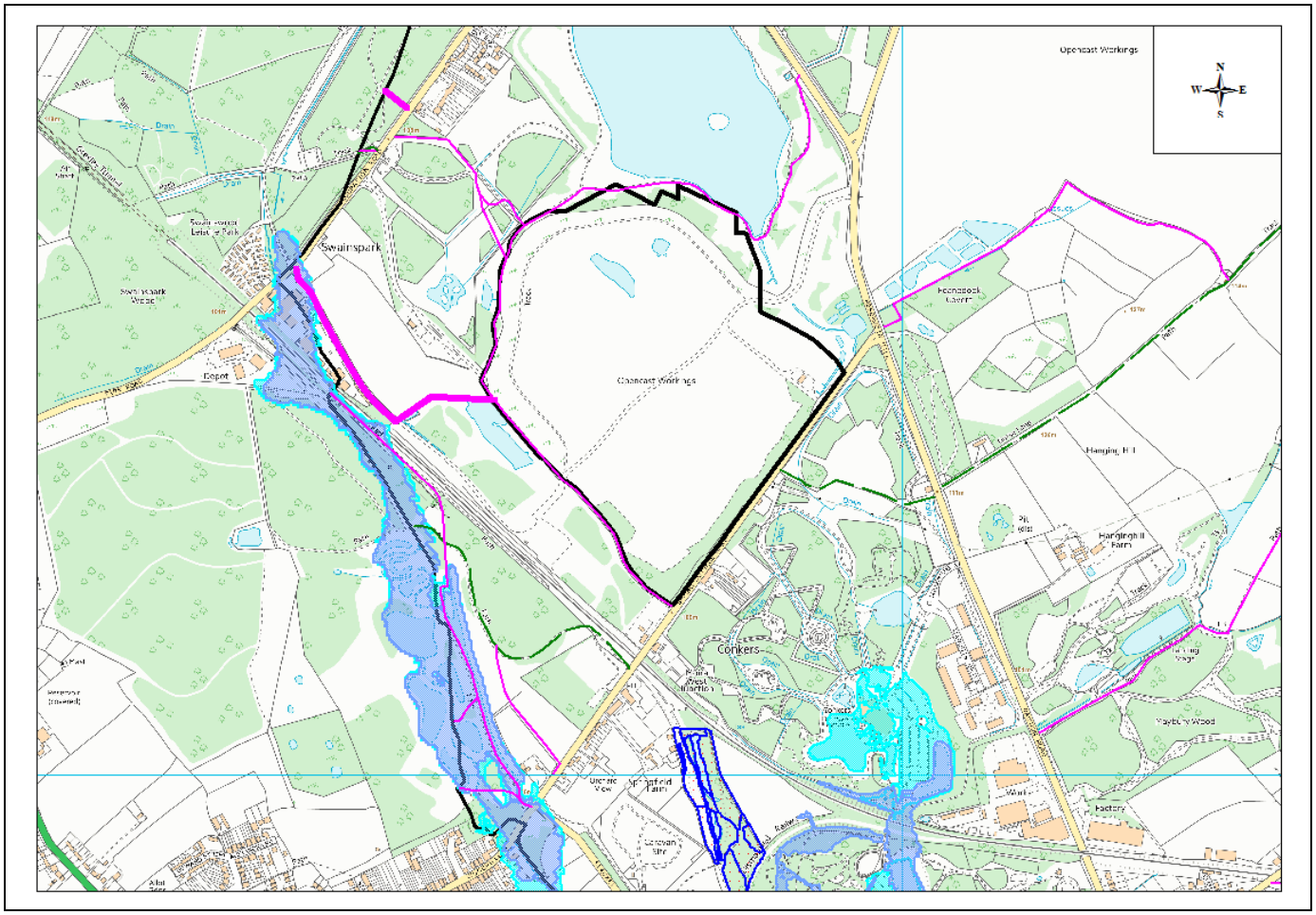
CADEBY



Legend

- Proposed Site
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Local Wildlife Site
- Ridge and Furrow - Certain
- Ridge and Furrow - Probable
- Scheduled Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Listed Building
- Bridleway
- Footpath

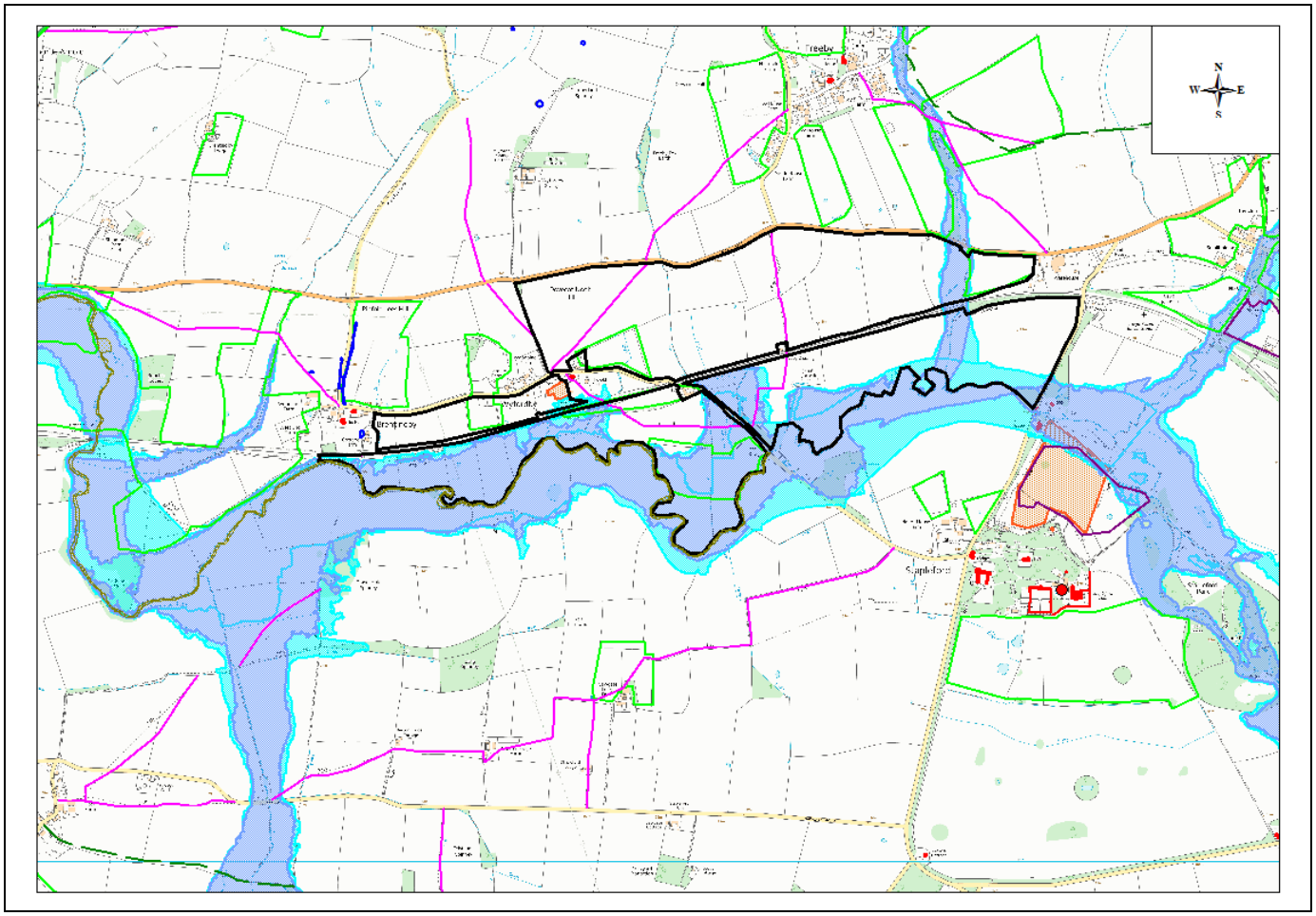
DONINGTON ISLAND



Legend

- Proposed Site
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Local Wildlife Site
- Ridge and Furrow - Certain
- Ridge and Furrow - Probable
- Scheduled Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Listed Building
- Bridleway
- Footpath

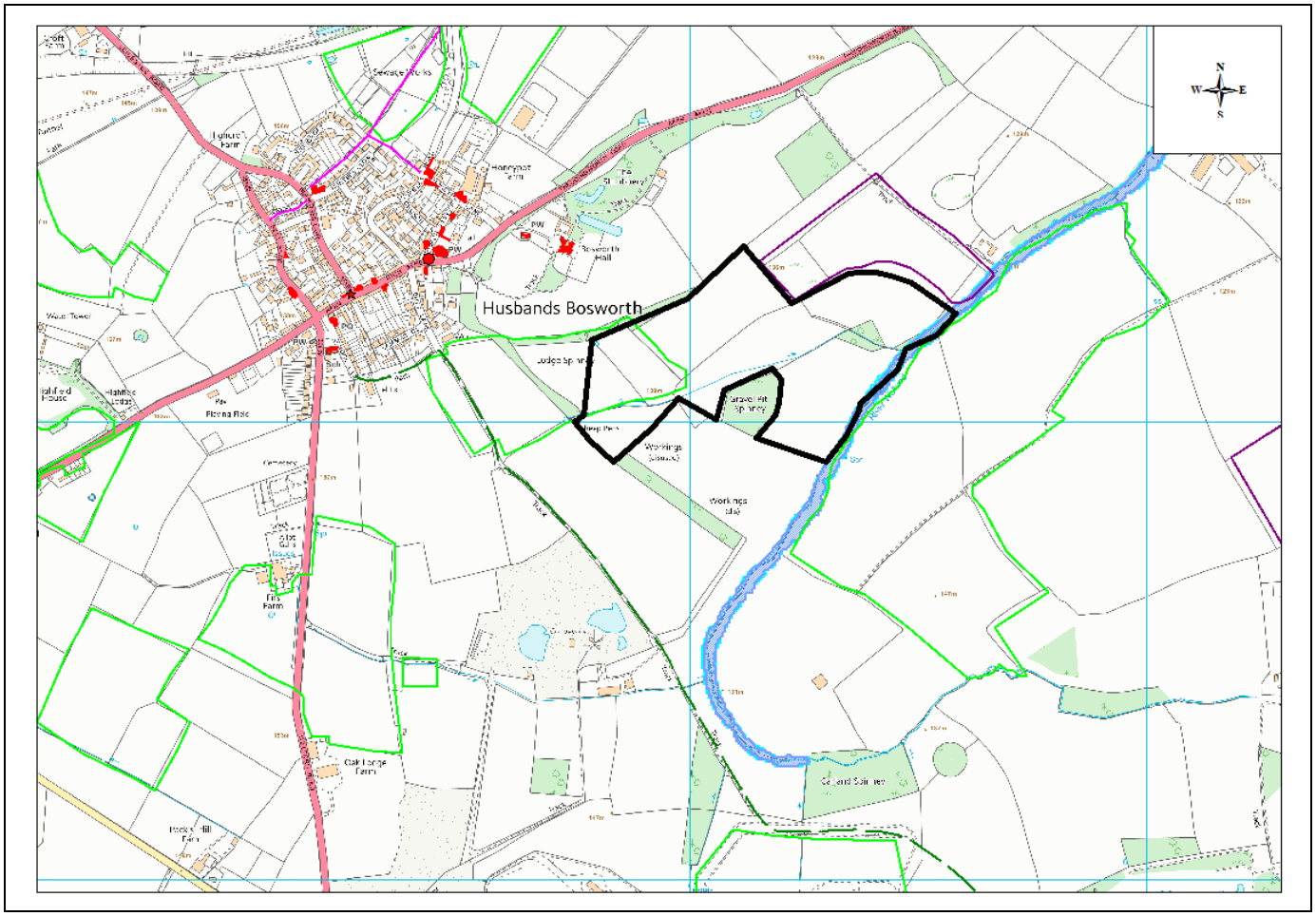
FREEBY



Legend

- Proposed Site
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Local Wildlife Site
- Ridge and Furrow - Certain
- Ridge and Furrow - Probable
- Scheduled Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Listed Building
- Bridleway
- Footpath

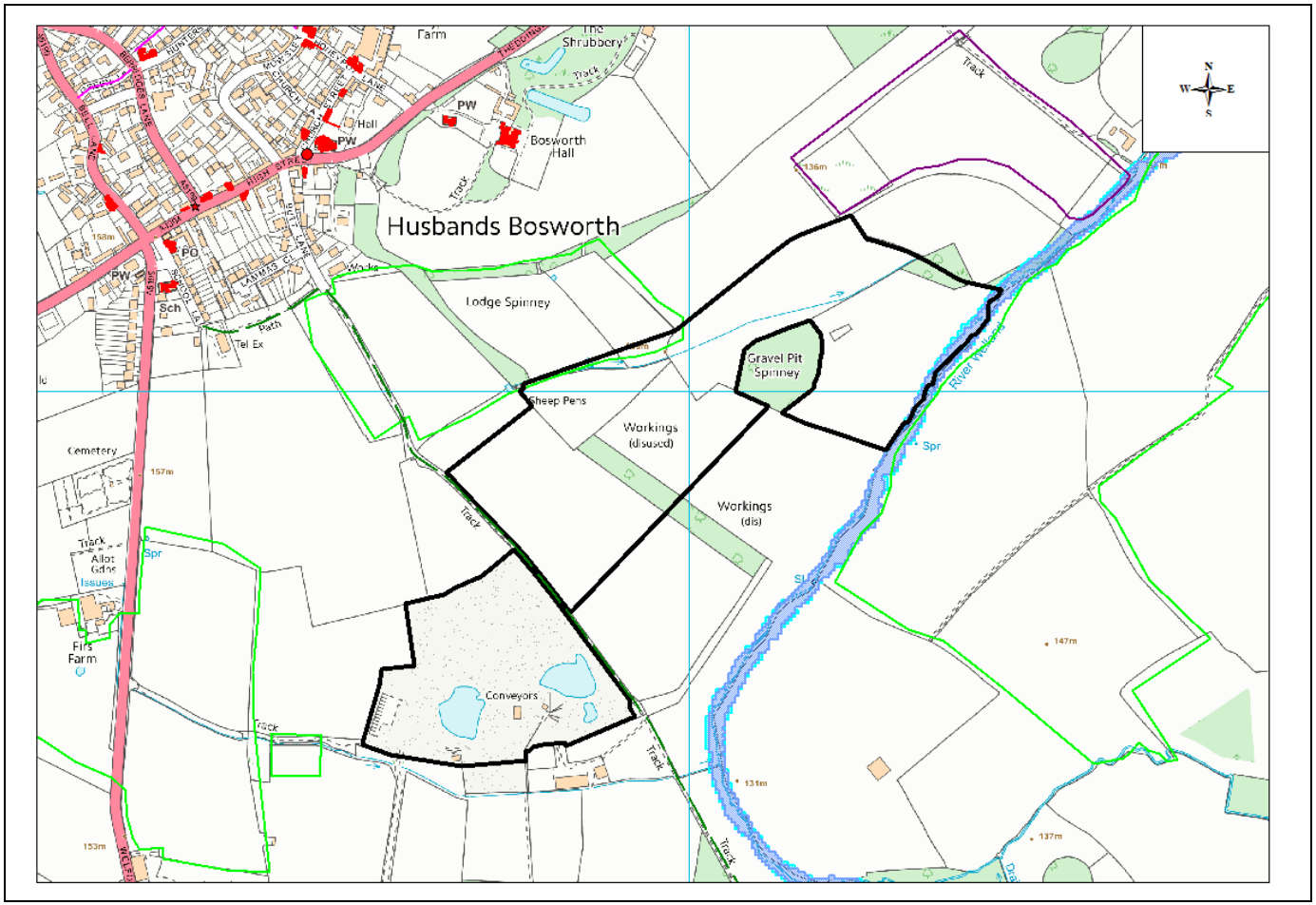
HUSBANDS BOSWORTH - MINERALS



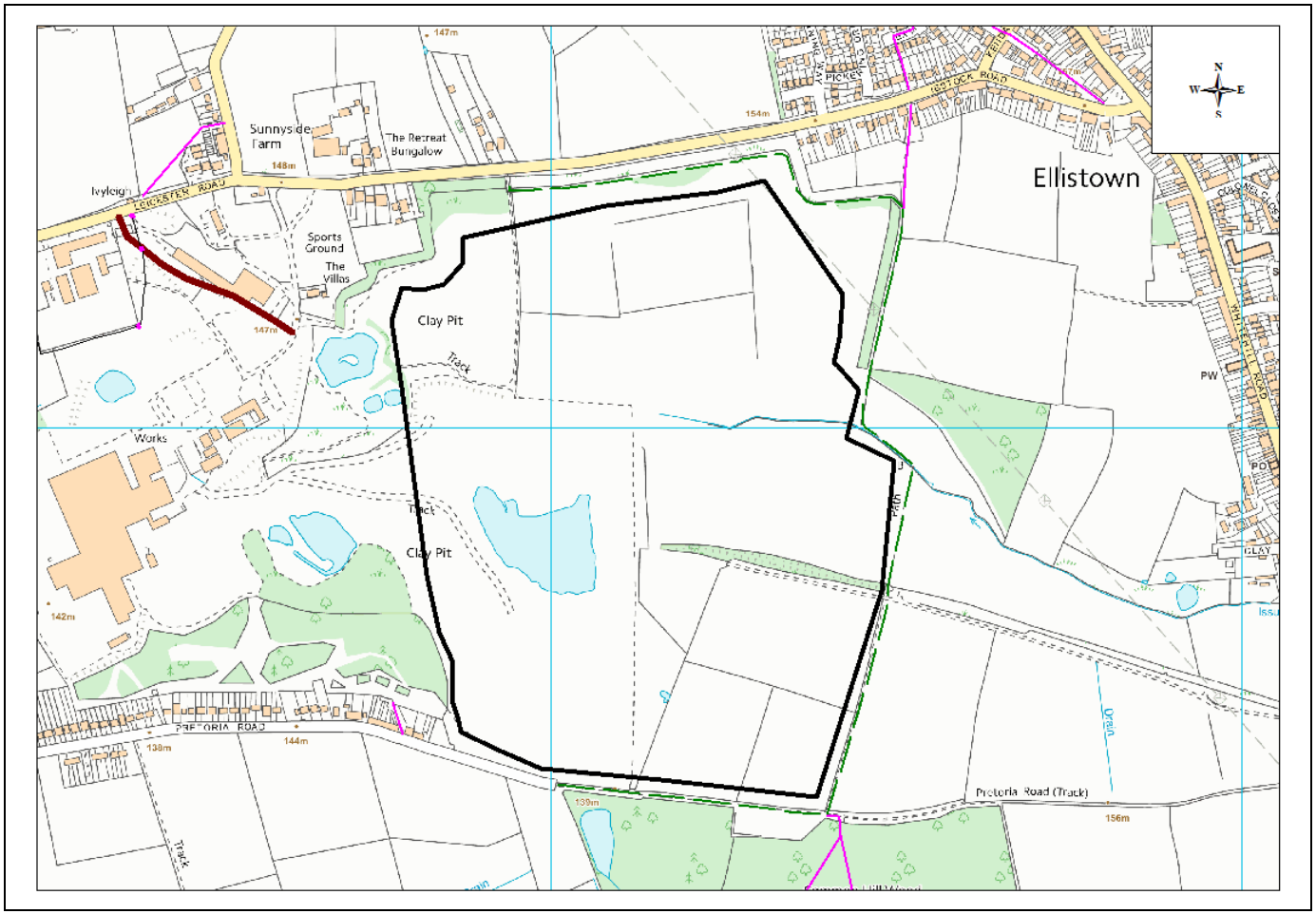
Legend

- Proposed Site
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Local Wildlife Site
- Ridge and Furrow - Certain
- Ridge and Furrow - Probable
- Scheduled Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Listed Building
- Bridleway
- Footpath

HUSBANDS BOSWORTH - WASTE



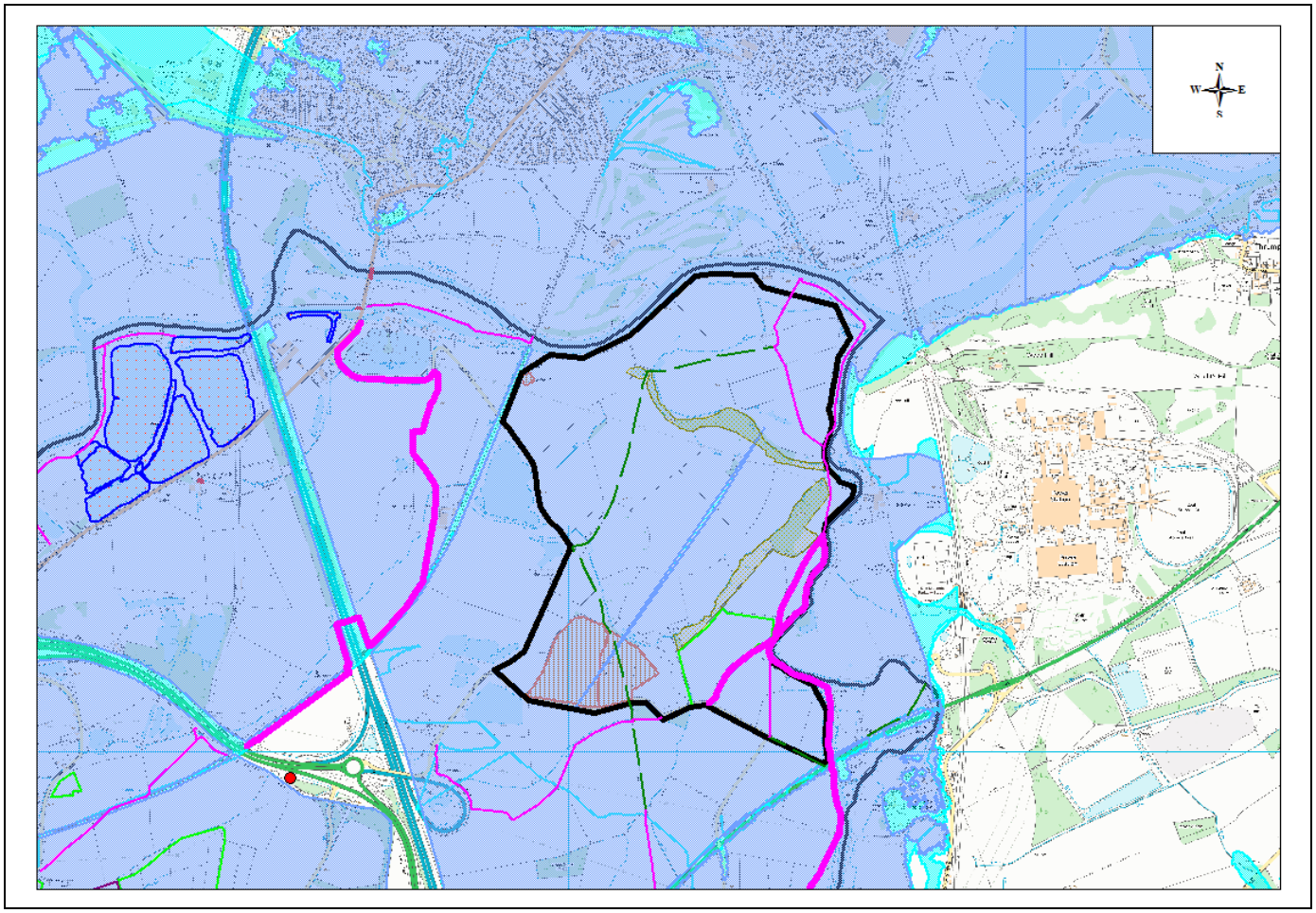
IBSTOCK



Legend

- Proposed Site
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Local Wildlife Site
- Ridge and Furrow - Certain
- Ridge and Furrow - Probable
- Scheduled Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Listed Building
- Bridleway
- Footpath

LOCKINGTON


N
W
E
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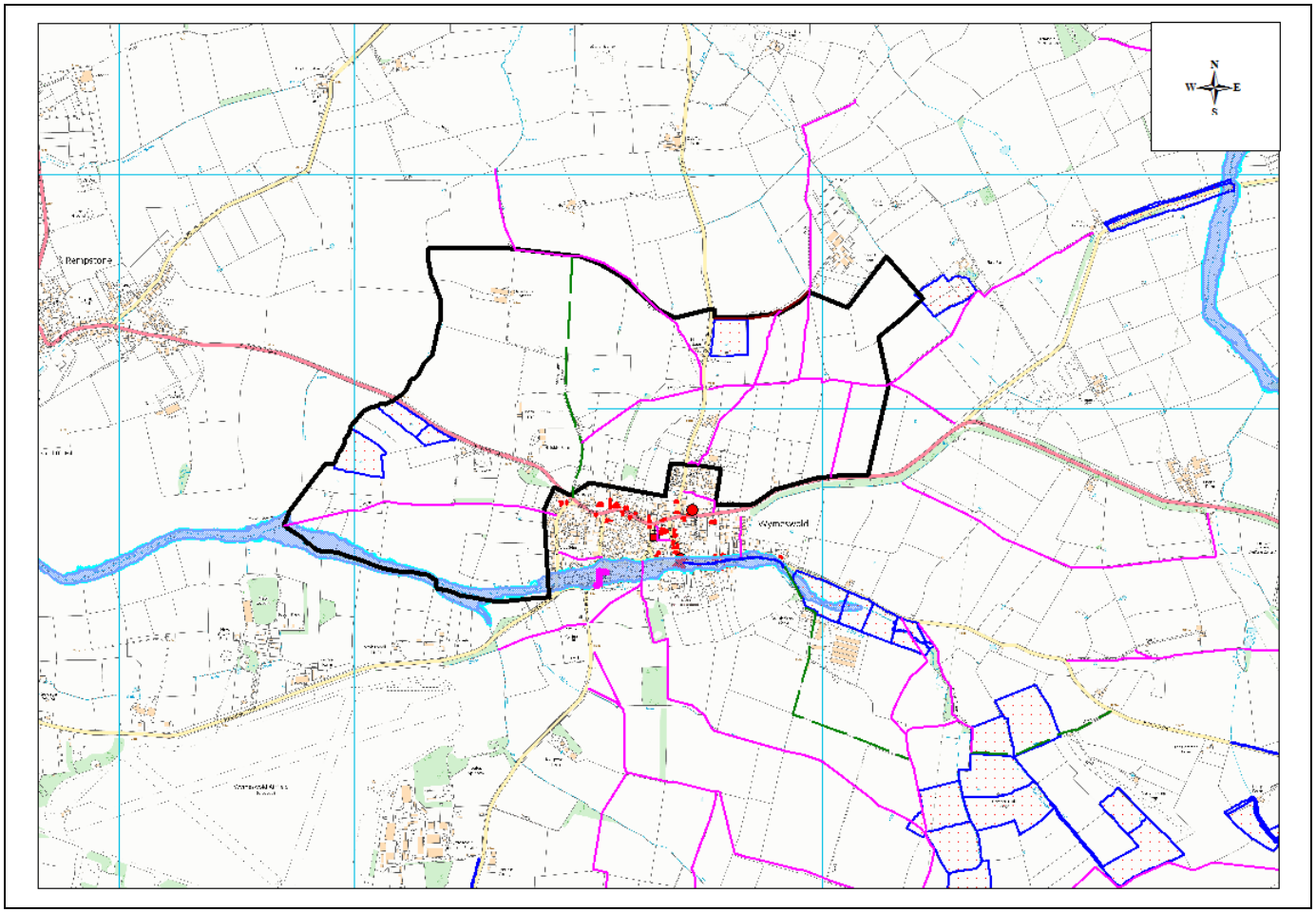
Legend
Proposed Site
Flood Zone 2
Flood Zone 3
Local Wildlife Site
Ridge and Furrow - Certain
Ridge and Furrow - Probable
Scheduled Monument
Site of Special Scientific Interest
Listed Building
Bridleway
Footpath

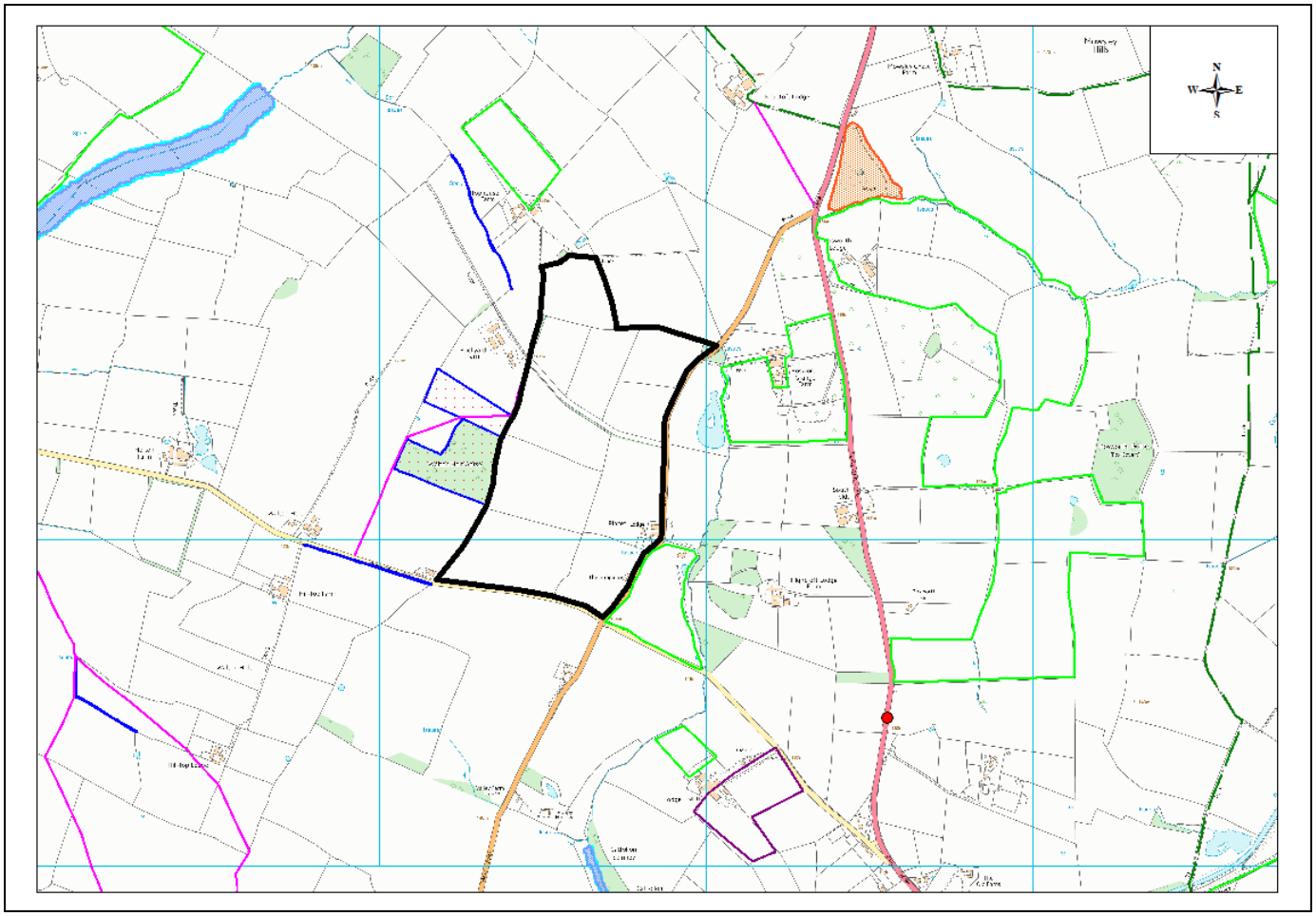
MARBLAEGIS



Legend

- Proposed Site
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Local Wildlife Site
- Ridge and Furrow - Certain
- Ridge and Furrow - Probable
- Scheduled Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Listed Building
- Bridleway
- Footpath

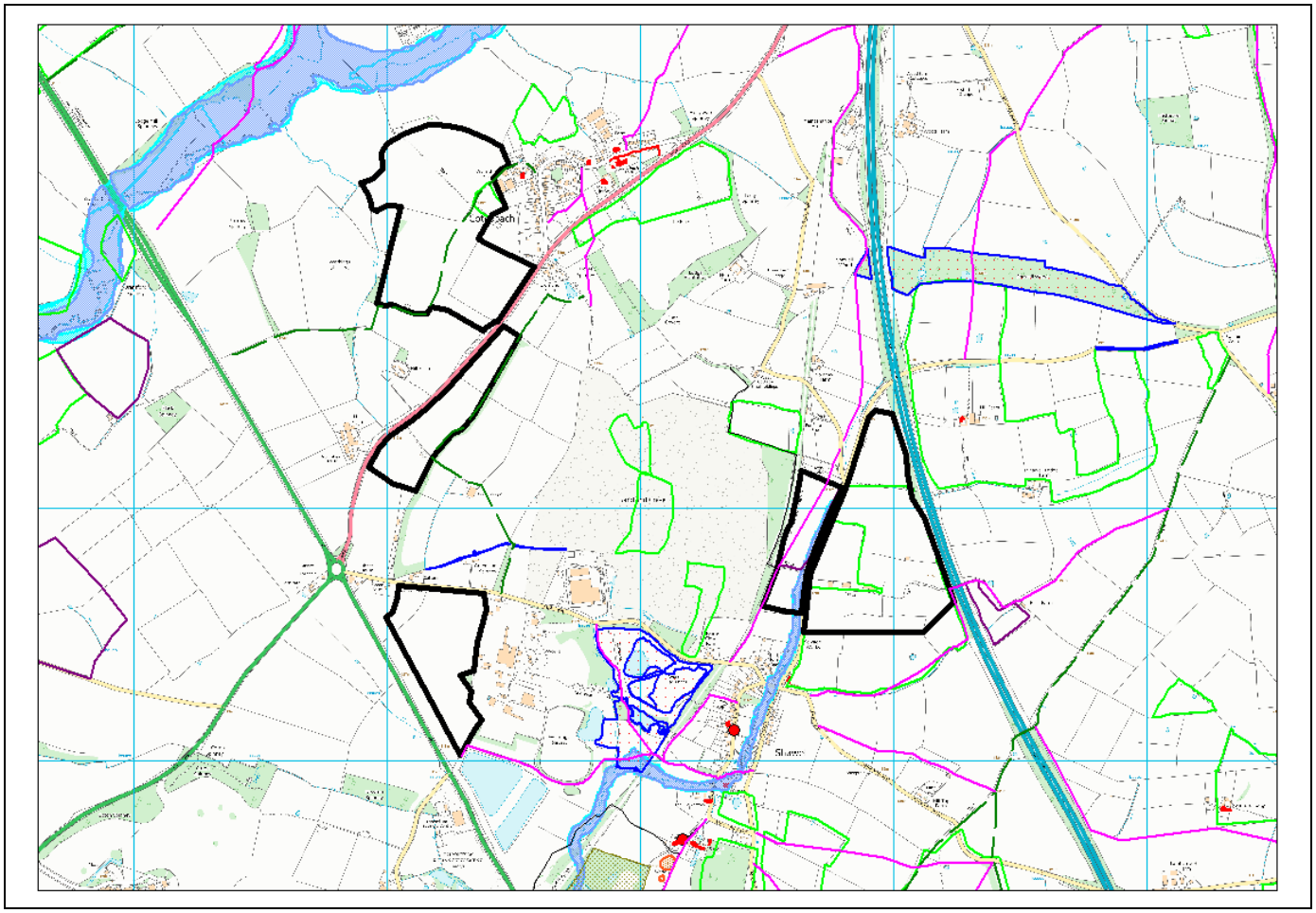
NORTH KILWORTH



Legend

- Proposed Site
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Local Wildlife Site
- Ridge and Furrow - Certain
- Ridge and Furrow - Probable
- Scheduled Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Listed Building
- Bridleway
- Footpath

SHAWELL



Legend

- Proposed Site
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Local Wildlife Site
- Ridge and Furrow - Certain
- Ridge and Furrow - Probable
- Scheduled Monument
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Listed Building
- Bridleway
- Footpath