Leicestershire County Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2019-2021




Incorporating data from September 2019 – 31 March 2021

March 2022

Planning Service Contact Details

Phone: 0116 305 1085

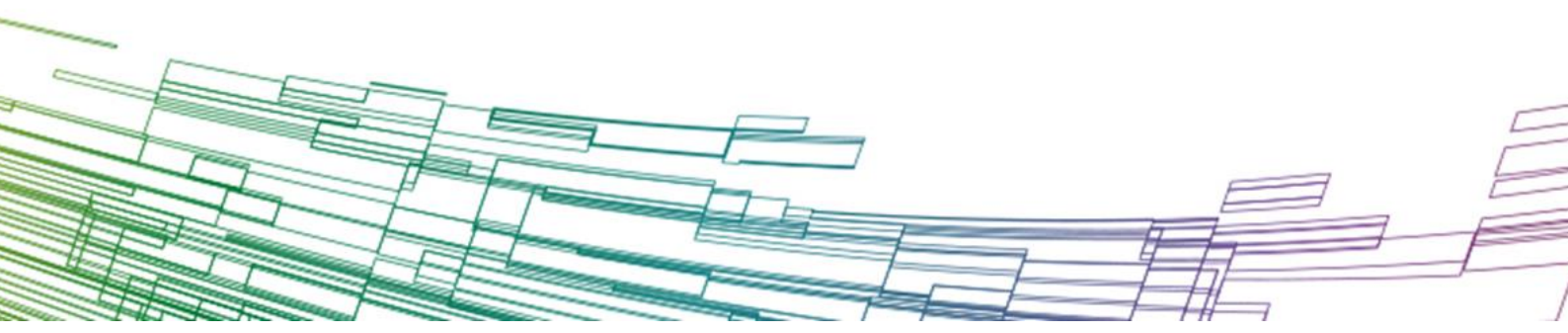
Email: planningcontrol@leics.gov.uk

Address: Planning Historic and Natural Environment
Chief Executive's Department
Glenfield
Leicester
LE3 8RA

Website: https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning

Leicestershire County Council General Enquiries

Phone: 0116 232 3232



Contents

List of Tables

List of Abbreviations

AMR ..... Authority Monitoring Report

AWP ..... Aggregates Working Party

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

DM..... Development Management

EfW ..... Energy from Waste

EiP ..... Examination in Public

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

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

HWDI..... Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator

LAA ..... Local Aggregate Assessment

LACW..... Local Authority Collected Waste

LLEP ..... Leicestershire & Leicester Enterprise Partnership

LMWMP ..... Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Plan

LMWLP ..... Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

MCA ..... Minerals Consultation Area (in minerals safeguarding)

MRS ..... Materials Recovery or Recycling Facility

MSA ..... Minerals Safeguarding Area

RHWS ..... Recycling & Household Waste Sites

SCI ..... Statement of Community Involvement

VOC ..... Variation of Conditions Application

WDI ..... Waste Data Interrogator

WFD ..... European Waste Framework Directive

1. Executive Summary

1.1. Scope

There is a requirement for all Local Planning Authorities to regularly monitor their Local Plans. This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) has been prepared to report on the county council's implementation of its Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Whilst normally prepared every year, this report monitors between 25th September 2019 (the date of adoption of the new Plan) and 31st March 2021. Monitoring allows the identification of any unintended consequences of the implementation of the adopted Plan policies. This allows for the constant review of policies to make sure that their evidence, assumptions, and targets are still relevant. Future reports will be on an annual basis.

1.2. Minerals and Waste Local Plan

The Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP) was adopted 25th September 2019, replacing the Leicestershire Minerals Development Framework and Leicestershire Waste Development Framework. The Plan was submitted for examination on 23rd of March 2018. The Examination in Public took place between 22nd and 23rd of October 2018 and the Inspector's Report was published on the 21st of May 2019. This report set out a number of Main Modifications considered necessary to make the LMWLP sound. The adopted Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes the Inspector's recommended main modifications and additional modifications that (taken together) do not materially affect the policies.

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

1.3. Key Findings

The AMR explains that the LMWLP has been adopted during this period, and this is the first report to monitor its indicators. Monitoring highlighted one indicator where there was no movement towards the target (alternatives to road transport), two indicators where there was movement away from the target set, two indicators where there was movement towards the target and thirteen indicators where the target was met. One missed the target or had no movement. Four had no data. The conclusion was that, in the main, the adopted policies were performing satisfactorily.

The Strategic Objectives similarly are performing well, with the purpose of the LMWLP being achieved, this being the continued provision of sustainable minerals and waste development which meets the county's (and national in some cases) needs. Movement continues away from landfill as a solution for waste management.

During the current monitoring period planning permission was granted for 130,000 tonnes per annum of treatment (i.e. recycling, composting, recovery, and transfer) capacity and around 250,000 m^3 of inert disposal capacity.

Provision was made for 431,000 tonnes of sand and gravel in the period and this aligns with policy M2. Despite permissions in the period, the sand and gravel landbank for Leicestershire remains below the recommended seven years at 2.5 years for 2020.

Additional sand & gravel reserves were permitted at Brooksby Quarry (2018/CM/0123/LCC, 1.4m tonnes) and Shawell (2018/CM/0147/LCC, 850,000 tonnes) within the monitoring period. Whilst these latter applications were mainly determined against the former Core Strategy policies, they also align with Policy M2 of the LMWLP.

Whilst an application was made for the extraction of 900,000 tonnes of sand & gravel in the period (2021/0041/LCC) for Husbands Bosworth Quarry, it remains undetermined at the time of writing.

Applications were received in the period for the extraction of 23.3m tonnes Limestone and 2m tonnes of gravel at Breedon Quarry and 3.3m tonnes sand & gravel at Lockington Quarry. These were undetermined at the time of writing but show that proposals are continuing to come forward despite the effects of the pandemic and the limited proposals.

The permissions granted within the period demonstrate that the LMWLP is working well to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development to meet needs. The monitoring of the LMWLP policies shows no areas of major concern. The County Council has two routes through which planning applications can be determined: by officers under delegated powers, or by the Development Control and Regulatory Board (DCRB) which is made up of elected Members. The County Council identifies which types of applications may be determined by officers within its Constitution. Generally, it is the most sensitive and complex cases which are considered by DCRB.

In addition to making decisions about planning applications, the County Council also monitors developments that it has granted planning permission for; investigates and takes action (either formal or informal) relating to minerals and waste development which should have planning permission but does not, or is operating in breach of its planning permission; and works on planning appeals that have been lodged with the Planning Inspectorate. Collectively, this work is referred to as Development Management.

2. Introduction

2.1. Legal Context

This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) has been produced by Leicestershire County Council and meets the requirement of Regulation 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended). This AMR covers the period from 25th September 2019 to 31st March 2021.

The purpose of AMRs is to:

- assess the effectiveness of adopted minerals and waste planning policies;
- suggest potential amendments to adopted policy if required;
- detail any changes to national or other guidance which needs to be taken into account;
- detail progress in preparing new local development documents;
- Set out the 'baseline' and any significant changes to it which could affect the way we plan for minerals and waste

We can also assess the effectiveness of adopted Statements of Community Involvement (SCI) in engaging stakeholders in the planning system through the process of monitoring.

2.2. Local Plan Review

The LMWLP was adopted in September 2019 after examination in October 2018. It is likely that a review of the MWLP will take place during 2022. While this is ahead of the statutory requirement to review by 2024, there are a number of reasons why an early review is appropriate. These include the low sand & gravel landbank; the commitment to review if the 2021 target for the delivery of the Newhurst Energy from Waste (EfW) facility was not met (it is not yet operational but is under construction); and the changes to the NPPF and wider environmental legislation and forthcoming changes to the planning system since the adoption of the LMWLP. The outcome of the review together with AMRs and other evidence will be used to establish whether the Plan needs to be updated.

2.3. Statement of Community Involvement

The current Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in 2015. A review of the SCI will be completed in the Spring of 2022.

2.4. Co-operation

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

Leicestershire County Council and the seven district and borough councils of Leicestershire work together under the banner of the Leicestershire Waste Partnership. A new Resources and Waste Strategy is currently being produced to cover the period from 2022 to 2050. Leicester City Council manages its waste via separate arrangements as a unitary authority.

The county council is member of the East Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste (EMRTAB).

The District and Borough councils of Leicestershire also collaborate with the county council to work on the Strategic Growth Plan. This work is coordinated by the Strategic Planning Group with Member oversight provided by the Members Advisory Group. The district councils consult the county council on minerals and waste safeguarding issues. The county council regularly engages with local and national groups such as the National RTAB and Leicestershire planning groups such as Planning Officers Forum, Development Plans Forum and Development Management Forum.

During the period, the county council has received consultations under the duty to co-operate from a variety of local planning authorities and organisations, and has engaged with those where it was appropriate to do so.

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

Authority/Organisation	**Consultation**	**Date**	**Response?**
South London	Waste Plan Issues and Preferred Options	31/10/2019	Yes
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	LAA	26/05/2020	Yes

Authority/Organisation	Consultation	Date	Response?
Hampshire county council	Waste Movements	21/09/2020	Yes
Hertfordshire county council	Waste Movements	10/01/2020	Yes
Norfolk county council	Waste Movements	23/11/2020	Yes
East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston upon Hull	Waste Movements	22/02/2021	Yes
Leicester City Council	Waste Movements	04/03/2021	Yes

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

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

3. The county at a glance

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

Leicestershire borders Nottinghamshire to the north, Lincolnshire to the northeast, Rutland to the east, Northamptonshire to the southeast, Warwickshire to the southwest and Derbyshire to the northwest. The westernmost tip adjoins Staffordshire. It has a total area of 2,156 km².

3.1. Population

The population of Leicester and Leicestershire is nearly 1.1 million, with 344,200 based in Leicester (33.4%) and the rest (706,200 or 66.6%) in one of Leicestershire's seven district authority areas. The working age population of the Leicester and Leicestershire area in 2020 was 669,600. This constituted 63.1% of the whole population and 434,500 or 61.5% for Leicestershire. In England 79.4% of the working age population were economically active. In the Leicester and Leicestershire area the figure was 80.4%. In Leicestershire the figure was 82% and the City 77.5%. In the City 71.1% of the female working age population were economically active. The figure for England was 75.4%. Of the male population of Leicestershire, 85.4% were

economically active compared to an England figure of 83.5%. This compares to 84.5% of the male population of Leicester.

The east of the county is predominantly rural, comprising small villages and market towns, whilst the north and north-west is more urban. Two thirds of the population of Leicestershire live in 'urban' areas (urban settlements with more than 10,000 population) around Leicester City, Loughborough/Shepshed, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The county has over 300 settlements with a population of fewer than 10,000, the majority of which are very small, with nearly half having a population of less than 250.

Leicestershire and Leicester have three universities (although Leicester City is not within the administrative county). However, educational attainment levels are low and follow the pattern of employment in the county.

3.2. Economy

Data from the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP) shows that the top employing sector in 2019 was manufacturing (13.1%), with considerably above average share of employment. To a lesser extent, this is also the case with wholesale (5.6%) and education (10.2%). Main centres of employment correspond broadly to the main population centres. A high proportion of Leicestershire's businesses are in the professional, scientific & technical sector (9%) and construction (13.2%). Other areas of significance are retail (8.2%) and manufacturing/production (8.5%).

3.3. Transport

Leicestershire has excellent transport links. The M1 links the county with the rest of the country. Other major roads include the M69 connecting to Coventry; the M6; the A42 and the A46. Other principal roads are the A511; A50; A444; A447; A6; A5 and the A47. East Midlands Airport lies in the north of county, linking it to a wide range of destinations.

Mainline rail connects Leicestershire to Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby and London. Long distance and international rail freight terminals exist in Birmingham and Daventry, both accessible by the motorway network. The county also benefits from navigable waterways such as the Ashby Canal, the River Soar and the Grand Union Canal.

3.4. Environment

Attractive market towns, villages and the surrounding countryside enhance the profile of Leicestershire as a place to visit, live, work and do business which encourages investment and creates the right environment to attract businesses which can grow and flourish now and in the future.

Whilst not having designated landscapes or Green Belt, as a rural county, Leicestershire has picturesque landscapes of considerable variety and complexity

including The Wolds, Charnwood Forest, High Leicestershire and the Soar Valley. The county also has twelve Green Wedges around Leicester.

The Charnwood Forest Regional Park encompasses a distinctive area of upland landscape, which is valued for its international geological importance, rich biodiversity, landscape beauty, historical importance and recreational role and which makes up the eastern end of the developing National Forest. Within the Park area, Charnwood Lodge is a highly valued National Nature Reserve. The county also includes a range of country parks.

As of December 2021, designated sites for the purposes of nature conservation in the county comprise the River Mease (which is designated as a Special Area of Conservation), 3 National Nature Reserves (NNR) designated because of their geological and ecological interest, 76 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (comprising 58 biological, 11 geological, 7 mixed), 47 Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) (Confirmed) and 30 RIGS (Candidate), 18 Local Nature Reserves and 2,131 Locally Designated (wildlife) Sites – (Candidate and Notified Local Wildlife Sites).

3.5. Built Heritage and Historic Landscape

186 Scheduled Monuments exist within Leicestershire; up to 100 grade I, over 300 grade II*, and in excess of 4,000 grade II listed buildings. There are around 200 designated Conservation Areas together with 14 registered parks and gardens and one registered battlefield. The county comprises evidence of historic occupation through from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic to the Iron Age and Roman, to the Industrial Revolution and the Modern era. The older epochs are dominated by archaeological remains such as the nationally significant palaeolithic remains in the gravel-filled channel of the former Bytham River, to Neolithic monuments such as the causeway camp at Husbands Bosworth and the county-wide scatter of later prehistoric and Roman settlements. The dominant legacy of Roman occupation is the Roman roads that cross the county - Watling Street, Fosse Way and Ermine Street. In terms of above ground heritage, the buildings in the county range from 13th century manorial complex at Donington le Heath to the 15-17th century remains at Grace Dieu Priory to the industrial revolution settlements and areas that are now Conservation Areas. The county also possesses a rich historic landscape reflecting local character and traditions of agriculture and other land use.

3.6. Minerals and Waste

Leicestershire is a principal source nationally of economically important minerals to meet commercial development needs. Igneous rock extraction (primarily granite) accounts for around 73% of the mineral extracted within the county. A steady and adequate supply should be maintained for both local and nationally important mineral resources in line with national policy and guidance.

Table 2: Mineral Produced in Leicestershire

Mineral	**Quantity (tonnes per annum)**
Aggregate Minerals	
Crushed Rock (Igneous Rock and Limestone)	10,720,000* (2020)
Sand & Gravel	680,000* (2020)
Other Construction Minerals	
Clay (for bricks, pipes and tiles)	770,000 ^ (2014)
Fireclay	67,000 ^ (2011)
Gypsum	800,000 # (2018)
Energy Minerals	
Oil	149 < (2021)

* Leicestershire County Council Local Aggregate Assessment 2020; ^ Business Monitor PA1007; # MPA estimate; ~ BGS/Coal Authority; < Oil & Gas Authority.

The approach to waste management is to tackle the growth in waste through the use of the waste hierarchy which seeks to prioritise the prevention of waste at source, followed by reuse, recycling, recovery including energy recovery and as a last option, safe disposal.

Reducing levels of waste and increasing reuse and recycling, together with reducing reliance on landfill will form part of the county's response to the climate emergency.

Leicestershire has a higher rate of average waste produced per household than comparator counties, which may suggest that there is scope to reduce the amount of waste produced locally.

As detailed in the Appendices, Leicestershire has a variety of waste management sites and these range from a single non-hazardous landfill and a number of inert landfills; composting sites; anaerobic digestion pants; around 18 construction demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) recycling sites; to transfers and recycling facilities. Whilst the landfills are infilling voids located in the countryside left by quarrying, the transfer

and recycling facilities tend to be located close to the centres of population. These sites are predominantly on industrial estates. The county council operates 14 Recycling and Household Waste Sites (RHWS).

3.7. Changes in the Baseline

As the first Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) to report fully on the adopted LMWLP, this baseline is important. Similarly, the recovery from Covid-19 and its economic, social and environmental effects is also an important part of the story which the AMR can tell. Local Plans should address the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change.

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected us all and its effects have been unprecedented. These have been seen on the labour market in Leicestershire and the changes in the local economy. Businesses have been severely affected in the county and some sectors have suffered more than others. Since March 2020, the claimant rate for Job Seekers Allowance in Leicestershire has increased from 1.6% to 3.9% of the working age population. Whilst Leicestershire districts have shown a strong recovery, they have also been affected by the third national lockdown.

These changes will have also affected waste generation and composition (as more people are working from home and less are in town, village and city centres), and the demand for minerals and related products has been affected by the slowdown in the economy and construction. The recovery from Covid-19 will also require minerals and mineral products, and growth aspirations will affect both requirements for mineral and could potentially affect the need for waste management facilities. Waste management will similarly be affected by the Government's changes to the housing provision targets and their distribution. This could affect not only the requirements for sites, but also their spatial distribution.

In December 2021, the Mineral Products Association (MPA) stated that minerals reserves replenishment levels were unsustainable, a key finding of the 2021 AMPS Survey. The slowdown in 2019 was partly due to Brexit uncertainty affecting commercial projects and this combined with the effects of the first Covid lockdown in 2020 to affect sales too. Demand rebounded quickly over the second half of the year and into 2021, however, meaning sales are continuing to outstrip reserves. The Midlands and other areas that traditionally export large quantities to other areas are identified as areas where reserves are low.

It is worth remembering here that as this is the first AMR since the adoption of the Plan, it is reporting 2020 as the first full year of data. This means that the pandemic is likely to have affected these figures. It is considered however that it is simpler to report 2020 as a whole for waste data elements rather than report from 2019 to 2021, because of the nature of the data and as 2020 is a full year. This does not apply to the indicators on the monitoring of planning applications.

4. Plan Monitoring

4.1. Symbols Key

Target met	
Movement towards target	
No movement towards/away from target	
Movement away from target	
No data	

4.2. Plan Monitoring

The following chapters set out the differing sections of the Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP) and background. These are divided into: Providing for Minerals; Waste Management Provision; and Development Management. The final monitoring chapter below contains monitoring information for the Strategic Outcomes of the LMWLP. Each chapter is split out into sub-headings on the various aims of the policies; and these are monitored on specific indicators and targets as set out in chapter 6 (Monitoring and Implementation) of the LMWLP as shown in the tables which appear in the text below. The chapters in this AMR also contain relevant key information which is useful such as waste movements and an explanation of current waste management capacity and current minerals trends and information. The final chapter contains conclusions on overall performance of the LMWLP.

5. Providing for Minerals: Policies and Indicators

5.1. Minerals Provision

The LMWLP makes provision for the extraction of some 19 million tonnes of sand and gravel over the plan period (2015 to 2031) and gives priority to proposals for extraction to be worked as the extension of existing sites. In line with Government guidance, it aims to maintain a landbank of at least seven years based on the past 10 years average sales. Based on the current situation with the county's crushed rock landbank which is in excess of the recommended 10 years minimum, further provision through new sites allocations is not made in the Plan.

5.2. Sales of primary land won aggregates

Sales of primary land-won aggregates are the sales of all sand and gravel and crushed rock extracted in Leicestershire and used as aggregate. It does not include any sales of rock or sand and gravel which are not used as aggregate. Sales should be at the identified annual requirement in our Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA).

Leicestershire had sand and gravel sales of 1.25mt in 2019 (2% down on 2018). Crushed rock sales were 13.88mt in 2019 which is 11% higher than in 2018. Both are above the targets for production identified in the LAA.

In 2020 sales of sand & gravel were 0.68mt which is down on 2019 and also below the 1.12mt target in MWLP or 1.19mt in LAA. Crushed rock sales were 10.7mt which is also down on 2019 and below the identified requirement (12.95mt). Whilst this is moving away from the target, this has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

5.3. Landbanks for sand & gravel and crushed rock

Landbanks are used as an indicator of security of supply of aggregate minerals. They tell us whether we need to make further provision for aggregates through granting of further permissions or alternative provision.

The NPPF specifies that the indicators are seven years for sand & gravel, and 10 years for crushed rock. The county council base these on the past 10 years average sales.

In 2019, Leicestershire had a sand & gravel landbank of 3.1mt (2.6 years). Crushed rock landbank of 358mt (27.3 years).

In 2020, Leicestershire had a sand & gravel landbank of 2.5 years (2.99mt), below the seven year requirement. Crushed rock was around 26.6 years (344mt).

Again, whilst the indicator appears to be moving away from the target for sand & gravel, there are reasons for this, these being the limited proposals coming forward and the effects of the pandemic.

5.4. Planning permissions granted for allocated mineral sites

As there are issues with the sand and gravel landbank and in order to ensure supplies of fireclay and gypsum; policies M2, M6, and M7 aim to allocate suitable sites for mineral working. Our target is for all allocated sand & gravel sites to be granted planning permission by 2021, Donington Island by 2017, and Marblaegis by 2026.

Policy M2 makes provision for the working of remaining permitted reserves at Brooksby; Cadeby; Husbands Bosworth; Lockington; and Shawell. M2 also makes provision for extensions to existing sites at Brooksby; Cadeby; Husbands Bosworth; and Shawell. During the monitoring period, a single application was permitted (Shawell – Ref 2019/CM/0267/LCC) which was approved in accordance with policy M2. Whilst mainly determined against previous policy, decisions were also issued during the period for sand and gravel extraction at two other sites – Brooksby Quarry (2018/CM/0123/LCC, 1.4m tonnes) and Shawell (2018/CM/0147/LCC, 850,000 tonnes) within the monitoring period. These are also in line with Policy M2.

An application for the extraction of 900,000 tonnes of sand & gravel at Husbands Bosworth was received during the monitoring period but remains undetermined at time of writing.

Husbands Bosworth also had a Variation of Conditions (VOC) application for change to restoration approved 2020/VOCM/0173/LCC in line with DM1, DM2, DM5, DM6, DM10 and DM12.

Whilst the target has been missed, there is evidence of movement towards the target, as a further application has been received for an allocated mineral site during the period.

5.5. Percentage of permissions granted in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy for that mineral

Policies M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10 set out criteria for the assessment of planning applications for sand & gravel; sand and gravel in unallocated areas; crushed rock; brickclay; fireclay; gypsum; building and roofing stone; coal; and conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons respectively.

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

Table 3: Minerals Provision Indicators

Minerals Provision
Policy M1: Supply of Sand and Gravel Aggregate

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

Policy M3: Sand and Gravel Extraction (Unallocated Areas)

Policy M4: Crushed Rock

Policy M5: Brickclay

Policy M6: Fireclay

Policy M7: Gypsum

Policy M8: Building and Roofing Stone

Policy M9: Coal

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

Monitored Topic	Indicator	Target	Performance
M1, M4	Sales of primary land won aggregates.	Sales at identified annual requirement in Local Aggregates Assessment.	Sand and gravel sales of 1.25mt in 2019 (2% down on 2018). Crushed rock sales were 13.88mt in 2019 which is 11% higher than in 2018. Both are above the targets for production identified in the LAA. 2020 sales of 0.68mt for S&G which is down on 2019 and also below 1.12mt target in MWLP or 1.19 in LAA. Crushed rock 10.7mt which is also down on 2019 and below identified requirement (12.95mt). 

M1, M4	Landbanks for sand & gravel and crushed rock.	7 years for sand & gravel, and 10 years for crushed rock based on past 10 years average sales.	For 2019, Sand & Gravel landbank of 3.1mt (2.6 years). Crushed rock landbank of 358mt (27.3 years). For 2020, S&G 2.5 years (2.99mt), below 7- year requirement. Crushed rock around 26.6 years (344mt) 
M2, M6, M7	Planning permissions granted for allocated mineral sites.	All allocated sand & gravel sites to be granted planning permission by 2021, Donington Island by 2017, and Marblaegis by 2026.	Single application relevant to monitored policies. 2019/1891/03 (Shawell) approved in accordance with policy M2. 
M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10	Percentage of permissions granted in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy for that mineral.	100%.	All permissions that referenced monitored policies were determined in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy for that mineral 

5.6. Ancillary Minerals Development

In terms of Ancillary minerals development, Policy M13: Associated Industrial Development; Policy M14: Borrow Pits; Policy M15: Mineral Waste; Policy M16: Mineral Exploration; and Policy M17: Incidental Mineral Extraction provide policy

guidance. No proposals were received in the monitoring period relating to these policies.

Table 4: Ancillary Minerals Development Indicators

Ancillary Minerals Development			
Policy M13: Associated Industrial Development **Policy M14:** Borrow Pits **Policy M15:** Mineral Waste **Policy M16:** Mineral Exploration **Policy M17:** Incidental Mineral Extraction			
Monitored Topic	**Indicator**	**Target**	
M13, M14, M15, M16, M17	Percentage of permissions granted in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy.	100%.	

6. Providing for Waste Management: Policies and Indicators

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

6.1. New Waste Capacity Granted in period

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

In the monitoring period, four developments were permitted generating 130,00 tonnes per annum of capacity. This comprised 30,000 tonnes of inert recycling and 100,000 tonnes of transfer capacity. Around 250,000 cubic metres of inert landfill were also granted permission.

Table 5: New Waste Capacity in the monitoring period

Application Reference	**Location**	**Waste Type/Site Type**	**Tonnage**
2020/Reg3Mi/0052/LCC	Bottesford	Recycling and HWS refurb	No increase
2020/Reg3Ma/0111/LCC	Part Plot 6, Interlink Way	New WTS	100,000tpa
2019/CM/0113/LCC	Leicester Quarry	Inert landfill	Around 250,000m^3
2019/CM/0184/LCC	The Old Piggery	Inert recycling	30,000 tpa

An application at Gibbet Lane, Shawell (2020/CM/0045/LCC) was refused in line with W3, as it was greenfield and strategic in nature and details were not provided as to why it could not be on brownfield land or in an industrial area.

An application at Greens Lodge Farm, Melton was also refused (2019/0419/06). This was in conflict with policies W5; W6 and DM8. An appeal was dismissed.

Table 6: Waste Management Provision Indicators

Waste Management Provision			
Policy W1: Waste Management Capacity **Policy W2:** Low Level Radioactive Waste **Policy W3:** Strategic Waste Facilities **Policy W4:** Non-strategic Waste Facilities **Policy W5:** Locating Waste Facilities **Policy W6:** Biological Treatment of Waste Including Anaerobic Digestion and Open-Air Windrow Composting **Policy W7:** Facilities for Energy and Value Recovery from Waste **Policy W8:** Waste Disposal			
Monitored Topic	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Performance**
W1	Tonnes per annum (tpa) of new waste management capacity granted, categorised by type, waste stream managed and current status.	To meet minimum recycling, composting and recovery targets by 2024/25, subject to any new forecasts in AMR.	130,000 tones permitted 
W1	Quantity of waste arising and its management by broad waste stream.	To increase percentage of waste recycled, composted and recovered from baseline used for the Local Plan, and thus, amount landfilled to decrease.	See commentary below 
W3	Percentage of new strategic waste management capacity granted within Broad Locations.	100%.	
W4	Percentage of new non-strategic waste management capacity granted within Broad	100% (excluding permissions granted as exceptions to Policy W4).	

	Locations, main urban areas, or within or adjacent to existing waste sites.		
W5	Percentage of new waste management capacity sites granted on brownfield land.	90% (excluding permissions granted as exceptions to Policy W5).	
W2, W6, W7, W8	Percentage of planning permissions granted for new waste facilities in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant policy for that facility.	100%.	
W1, W8	Allocated inert waste disposal sites granted planning permission.	Planning permissions granted for allocated inert waste landfill sites Brooksby and Husbands Bosworth to be granted planning permission by 2021 and Ibstock by 2026.	

6.2. Quantity of Waste Arising

It is important to note that waste received is not the same as waste arising in an area. Waste received information is indicative of which area managed the waste. Waste received is used as a proxy for waste arisings, in the absence of waste arisings data.

Whilst the Government produces annual statistical updates on waste through the Environment Agency (EA), surveys for individual streams have not been produced for some years. These annual updates also do not include any further breakdown of data by region or sub-region (e.g. county).

The Statistical release[1] has however updated various data including the Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste figures with new data for 2018 (UK) and 2019 (England) and has sought to review the methodology for its calculation. Packaging waste data has also been updated with figures for 2018, 2019 (provisional) and 2020 (provisional).

A total of 2,775,325 tonnes total waste were received in 2019 according to EA's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI).

Total waste received in 2020 was 2,213,995 tonnes (WDI). As explained, this is a proxy for waste arisings and includes all the main streams, these being Inert (CDEW); Commercial and Industrial; Municipal (LACW, which includes household) and Hazardous.

Inert Waste (also known as CDEW)

Inert waste is waste which is unreactive (physically, biologically, or chemically). This means that when inert waste is disposed of, it either takes an extremely long time to decompose or doesn't decompose at all. Examples of this would be concrete or sand. It is also sometimes called Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) due to its origin.

1,162,598 tonnes of inert waste were received in 2019 and 789,347 tonnes were received in 2020 (WDI).

Part of the evidence base for the Minerals and Waste Local Plan was a Waste Needs Assessment, which identifies a need for the provision of further inert landfill capacity during the Plan period to 2031. As well as the use of extant capacity, further sites are allocated by the LMWLP. These sites are identified at Brooksby; Husbands Bosworth; and Ibstock. The table below shows the inert waste by broad management type over 2019 and 2020.

Table 7: Inert Waste by management type in period

Inert Received	Landfilled	MRS	Transfer	Treatment
2019	662,111	0	228,745	271,742
2020	379,544	200	183,098	226,505

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2019 and 2020

[1] UK Statistics on Waste July 2021

As can be seen, the majority of inert waste in Leicestershire was landfilled in the period. This may however be unrepresentative of the true picture of arisings, as frequently CDEW is recycled on the site where it arises using mobile plant and therefore never enters the waste stream or passes through a registered site.

Hazardous Waste

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

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

A total of 23,948 tonnes of hazardous waste were received in Leicestershire in 2019 according to the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI).

Of these, 36% were transferred; 12% of received hazardous waste was landfilled and 46% was treated. 5% of this hazardous waste received was sent to material recycling facilities (MRS).

A total of 19,233 tonnes of hazardous waste were received in Leicestershire in 2020 according to the Environment Agency data (HWDI). Of these, 40% were transferred; 29% landfilled and 43% treated. 3% of hazardous waste received was sent to MRS.

Table 8: Hazardous waste received by management method in period

Haz Received	Landfill	MRS	Processing	Storage	Transfer	Treatment
2019	2,926	1,292	0	192	8,635	10,903
2020	2,405	586	0	159	7,719	8,365

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2019 and 2020

Commercial and Industrial Waste

Commercial and industrial waste is any waste which is created from commercial or industrial activity. As discussed below, the Environment Agency's data combines Household waste data with Commercial and Industrial waste data and therefore this is reported together. This is referred to as 'HIC' on Waste Data Interrogator (WDI).

Amount of municipal/household waste arising, and managed by management type

Municipal or household waste (also known as Local Authority Collected Waste [LACW]) consists of household waste collected by the council, together with any other

wastes delivered to Recycling and Household Waste Sites (RHWSs), waste collected from commercial or industrial premises and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials and litter.

It should be noted that as this is the first AMR to be produced since the adoption of the LMWLP, the LCC LACW data for 2019 only includes the end of 2019 from 1st October (i.e. since the LMWLP was adopted) as the data is by month. Therefore, as the first full year, the table below only reports 2020. Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) is available for 2019 as a whole and is included here for comparison.

Table 9: HIC waste received by management method in period

HIC Received	Landfilled	Mobile Plant	MRS	Processing	Transfer	Treatment	Total
2019	330,567	10,371	2,443	3	377,166	868,230	1,588,779
2020	262,281	5,367	1,646	5	353,726	782,391	1,405,415

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2019 and 2020

Table 10: Amount of Municipal Waste (estimated from HIC) by management method in period

HIC Received	Landfilled	MRS	Processing	Transfer	Treatment	Grand Total*
2019	107,396	2,005	1	224,832	170,323	504,556
2020	68,753	1,646		217,924	119,099	407,421

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2019 and 2020 *Based on EWC Chapter 20 Municipal Wastes estimate, with origin as Leicestershire county council only

Because of the way in which Environment Agency's WDI reports, Household, Industrial and Commercial waste is combined. Household/Commercial and Industrial Waste: 1,588,779 tonnes were received in 2019 and 1,405,415 tonnes were received in 2020 (WDI). It is however possible to estimate of municipal waste from WDI by looking at the EWC Chapter '20 – Municipal Wastes' split and selecting only Leicestershire County Council origin. Accordingly, 504,556 tonnes total Municipal waste were received in 2019 and 407,421 tonnes total Municipal waste were received in 2020, according to WDI.

Leicestershire County Council's own figures suggest the county council dealt with just under 400,000 tonnes of waste between 1st October 2019 and 31st December 2020.

It should be noted that as this is the first AMR to be produced since the adoption of the LMWLP, the LCC data for 2019 (included for information in Appendix 3) only includes the end of 2019 from 1st October (i.e. since the LMWLP was adopted) as the data is by month. Therefore, as the first full year, the table below only reports 2020.

LACW

Table 11: LACW waste received by management method in period

LACW Received	Composted	Recycled	Reused	Treatment	Landfill	Incinerated	Grand Total
2020	58,359	83,923	204	16,034	89,331	75,752	323,603

Source: LCC Data

The adopted LMWLP has based its Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste capacity forecasts on the delivery of the Newhurst Energy from Waste facility by 2020/21. Whilst under construction, this has not been delivered in the anticipated timescales.

The LMWLP indicates that the target of recycling (and composting) 58% of LACW by 2017 in line with the current LMWMS was used. It explains that C&I and LACW are assumed to be managed at the same facilities due to the similarities in the streams' management. For C&I waste the intent is to increase recycling to 54% by 2030/1.

As can be seen above, the recycling (and composting) rate for LACW in 2020 is 26% (43% with composting). However, the rate of landfilling was still 27% of the total. Incineration still accounted for 23% of final waste destination. The tables above similarly show that for HIC the recycling rate is 55% in 2020. It is not easy to estimate the percentage of C&I recycling because of the way in which HIC is combined in reporting on WDI.

The Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) identified that by 2020/21 a site of 55,000tpa is required and by 2031 one of 25,000tpa is required for the recovery of LACW and commercial and industrial waste.

Waste Movements

In 2019, 2,775,325 tonnes of waste were received in Leicestershire, of which 1,996,125 tonnes were from Leicestershire itself and 779,200 were imported from elsewhere. Leicestershire exported 1,106,666 tonnes during 2019.

The majority of this exported tonnage was for transfer and treatment, followed by landfill. This shows that more sustainable methods of waste management are being preferred. The majority (784,931 tonnes) went to elsewhere in the East Midlands, showing regional self-sufficiency. Significant quantities also went to the West Midlands (168,336); Yorkshire and Humber (62,209 tonnes) and outside the UK (58,380 tonnes).

Imports into the plan area in 2019 (i.e. waste treated in the area but not originating in the area) accounted for 779,200 tonnes in the period. The majority of this (559,100 tonnes) was from the East Midlands, showing regional net self-sufficiency in the management of waste. The next highest percentage was from the West Midlands (133,241 tonnes), followed by East of England (38,527 tonnes) and South East

(20,661 tonnes). This shows that Leicestershire is a net exporter of waste, whilst the region is net self-sufficient.

In 2020, 2,213,995 tonnes of waste were received in Leicestershire. 869,733 tonnes were exported out of Leicestershire. This shows Leicestershire to be mostly self-sufficient, as exported waste has reduced on the previous year.

The majority of this exported tonnage was yet again for transfer and treatment. This shows that despite the pressures and changes in habits of the pandemic, more sustainable choices were continuing to be made. The majority of this tonnage again went to elsewhere in the East Midlands (546,816). Significant proportions again went to the West Midlands (202,853); Yorkshire and Humber (46,466); and outside the UK (40,980).

Imports into the plan area accounted for 686,246 tonnes in 2020. The majority of this was again from the East Midlands (455,062 tonnes). Significant proportions were also again from the East of England (47,531) and the West Midlands (117,559 tonnes).

The majority of imports into Leicestershire were for treatment and transfer. The Southeast continues to use Leicestershire landfill capacity, however, according to Waste Data Interrogator. This is something which we will continue to monitor.

The period monitored shows that the policies of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan are allowing sustainable waste management development to come forward where capacity is required, and this continues to mean that Leicestershire is demonstrating a certain self-sufficiency in waste management.

6.3. Site Closures

Whilst there were no closures of sites permanently during the period, Covid has affected sites both in the commercial and Local Authority sectors, with working practices affected and temporary closure of recycling centres. Staff shortages due to covid-related absences may also have affected sites' ability to operate or the ability to collect waste. This may have affected figures for the period.

6.4. Current Waste Management Capacity

Key data which informs the monitoring process include the current capacity of waste sites within the county council's area and this is reported in Appendix 1. The tables in this appendix are based on the tables in the most recent Waste Needs Assessment (December 2015). These showed the capacity based upon either planning permission information or EA returns. Where it is based upon EA returns, this represents the maximum tonnage classified as the specified stream (e.g. HIC) handled by the site between 2006 and 2014 reported in the EA Waste Data Interrogator. This has been updated for 2019 and 2020 and where a higher tonnage was taken in either of these years this has been noted in the table. The Waste Needs Assessment provided a 'snapshot' in time and this is considered a reasonable approach. Given the nature of 2019 and 2020 (the pandemic started in 2020), it is considered that these are key

years as whilst it is acknowledged that there are years between 2015 and 2019, it is less likely that peak capacity would have been used in 2020. Therefore, it is a reasonable approach to consider 2020, both as the first full year of this AMR and as an ‘anomaly’ year, as non-typical of arisings and trends.

These data have been informed by the ‘Active Sites’ lists from EA Waste Data Interrogator for 2019 and 2020, as well as internal information such as monitoring lists and planning applications.

7. Development Management: Policies and Indicators

7.1. Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment

Sustainable Development

In line with Policy DM1, it is our intention for all minerals and waste developments to represent sustainable development and make a positive contribution to reducing the effects of climate change.

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

Table 12: Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment Indicators

Climate Change, Amenity and the Environment			
Policy DM1: Sustainable Development **Policy DM2:** Local Environment and Community Protection **Policy DM9:** Transportation by Road **Policy DM10:** Public Rights of Way **Policy DM11:** Cumulative Impact			
Monitored Topic	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Performance**
DM1	Percentage of new mineral extraction areas and waste management capacity granted which makes a positive contribution to reducing climate change effects	100%	
DM2, DM9, DM10, DM11	Percentage of new mineral extraction areas and waste management capacity granted in accordance with the relevant policy.	100%	
DM9	Number of new mineral extraction areas or waste management capacity operating with alternative	To improve from the situation in 2015.	

	means of transportation than road.		
DM10	Length and type of new public rights of way created.	To improve current levels by a net increase in the length of dedicated public footpaths and bridleways.	

Table 13: Historic and Natural Environment Indicators

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

	accordance with the relevant policy.		
DM12	Number of sites where enforcement action taken against unsatisfactory restoration.	Zero	
	Percentage of permissions with restoration proposals with a minimum of 5 years aftercare.	100%	
	Size and type of new habitats created	All temporary permissions to provide one priority habitat of the local BAP and, where applicably located, one of the priority habitats listed in policy DM12.	

7.2. Historic and Natural Environment

Restoration, Aftercare and After-use

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

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

8. Resource Management

Table 14: Resource Management Indicators

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

8.1. Minerals Safeguarding

In line with policies M11 and M12, we must safeguard important mineral resources and existing infrastructure and sites from sterilisation by other development. Minerals can only be worked where they are found, and it is important to avoid sterilisation of minerals by sensitive non-minerals development in the vicinity or by surface extraction

effectively being prevented by other non-mineral development which unnecessarily sterilises resources.

8.2. Waste Safeguarding

In line with policy DM9 it is important to safeguard existing waste development from other development which may prejudice the county's waste strategy. Waste development sites are also especially vulnerable to re-development for other 'higher value' uses.

During the monitoring period, the county council commented on around 150 proposals from the District and Borough councils in relation to minerals and waste safeguarding. These predominantly related to minerals safeguarding.

It is considered that the safeguarding policies of the LMWLP continue to work as intended. Whilst it is difficult to say what level of performance there has been due to this being a matter for the District and Borough Councils in many cases, it can be seen that in the monitoring period Leicestershire County Council responded to at least 150 safeguarding consultations and, of these, we only objected to a very small number. This shows that safeguarding continues to be taken seriously.

Availability of data however means that it is not possible to say how much influence the policy has had on outcomes, or numbers of applications.

9. Strategic Outcomes Monitoring

9.1. Sufficient provision of minerals

To make sufficient provision of minerals in the county of Leicestershire to meet national and local requirements.

As discussed in relation to the minerals policies above, landbanks continue to be low for sand and gravel in Leicestershire. Permissions continue to be granted where the proposals are in line with policies in the MWLP. Only limited proposals have come forward in the period and only limited allocations were put forward in the LMWLP. This is something which is continually monitored through the Local Aggregate Assessment as well as the AMR and will also be a consideration in the review of the LMWLP.

Despite Lockington being mothballed and a limited number of proposals, the LMWLP has continued to deliver sustainable minerals development in the monitored period. It is recognised that development has been curtailed somewhat due to the pandemic and operational difficulties at sites.

Whilst the planning system cannot control sales of minerals, landbanks are an indicator that can be used to determine the levels of provision needed for future minerals demand.

9.2. Sufficient provision of waste facilities

To make sufficient provision of waste facilities in the county of Leicestershire with capacity equal to the waste generated within the county of Leicestershire.

The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) and NPPG are clear that whilst there is not an expectation to provide solely for all the waste produced in a waste planning authority area, this should be the aim. The proximity principle also does not necessarily mean that the closest facility must be used to the exclusion of all other considerations. NPPG explains that there will sometimes be other considerations such as economies of scale and viability for small amounts of specialist streams for example.

The LMWLP continues to provide the opportunity for appropriately scaled and located facilities to come forward. In the period, 130,000 tonnes of transfer and treatment capacity have been provided, with a further 250,000m^3 of inert landfill capacity also provided. Whilst Leicestershire continues to be a net exporter of waste, this is only some of the story as figures show that the county mostly deals with its own waste as figures show most waste produced in the area is dealt with in the area. This is in line with the NPPW and WFD in terms of the proximity principle and also self-sufficiency.

9.3. Provide mineral sites and waste management facilities in the most sustainable locations

To provide mineral sites and waste management facilities in the most sustainable locations so that movement other than by road is maximised, untreated waste transportation is minimised, the development of previously developed land is encouraged and the needs of local communities and industry are met.

The county council's aim is for all minerals and waste development in Leicestershire to be sustainable development, in line with the NPPF and NPPW.

In this regard, it is considered that all the proposals permitted within the period constitute sustainable development, in line with the policies of the LMWLP.

Previously developed land has been developed for waste proposals in the period, and refusals made on the basis of location, including defence at appeal; and locations are considered to be sustainable. It is more difficult to monitor effects on maximising movement other than by road and limiting transportation of untreated waste.

9.4. Co-ordination and work with relevant organisations

To co-ordinate and work with all relevant organisations, in particular Leicester City Council and Leicestershire Local Authorities, to ensure that the Local Plan addresses planning issues that cross administrative boundaries.

As part of the duty to co-operate, Leicestershire County Council participates in various groups and forums and has engaged during the monitoring period where relevant issues were identified. The county council continues to work with Leicester City Council and the Leicestershire local authorities, as well as all relevant bodies, in the identification of strategic issues and the need to address them. These forums have been outlined above and include but are not limited to work on the Strategic Growth Plan with the districts and borough councils; cross-boundary work through the AWP and RTAB and work with Leicestershire local authorities on their local plans.

9.5. Reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of value from waste

To attain the maximum possible reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of value from waste within the county of Leicestershire and thereby minimising the disposal of waste.

In line with the Waste Hierarchy, the LMWLP prioritises a move away from landfill and increases in recycling and recovery. Waste permissions granted in the period show that whilst some inert landfill has been granted permission, transfer and treatment continues to be the preferred method coming forward.

The Leicestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out the vision for sustainable waste management and resource use. Waste should first be prevented

from arising, be reused, recycled or composted. Any residual waste that has not been reused, recycled or composted should be treated before disposal so that further value can be recovered and so that the impact of final disposal is minimised. As mentioned above, a new Resources and Waste Strategy for the county to 2050 is currently in preparation. This will take into account the Government's changes to waste and resources approaches and will be considered in the Review of the LMWLP.

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

9.6. Safeguarding mineral resources, sites and infrastructure

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

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

9.7. Reducing impact upon climate change

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

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

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

Any changes to the NPPF and NPPW and the wider planning system and environmental legislation as a whole will be taken into account in the review of the LMWLP. This will include the implications of the Environment Act and biodiversity net gain and changes to waste legislation.

9.8. Protecting people and local communities and environment

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

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

9.9. Restoration of land

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

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

9.10. Complement and support wider strategies

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

There have been various permissions granted in the period which support wider strategies such as the National Forest. For example, the Minorca mine amended restoration proposals included proposals to expand the scale of new woodland created on the site from 5ha to approximately 30ha and this parcel of land would be owned and managed by the NFC, creating a new National Forest woodland site.

10. Monitoring outcomes

Policy monitoring highlighted one indicator in which there was no movement towards the target – the proportion of new mineral sites permitted with alternatives to road transport. Three new areas for mineral extraction were granted in the period of this AMR. These were extensions to the existing sand & gravel operations at Brooksby and Shawell Quarries.

Two indicators have been identified in which the target had not been met and performance moved away from the target: the production of primary land won aggregates; and minimum landbank for aggregate minerals. These are for overall performance, as the indicators are combined for crushed rock and sand & gravel. Inert waste disposal allocations have missed the target, as some sites are to be permitted by 2021 and there has been no movement. The number of strategic and non-strategic sites developed by type within Broad Locations and Broad Locations, main urban areas and within or adjacent to existing waste sites has moved towards the target slightly. Thirteen indicators have met the target. Four indicators had no data; these were ancillary development, public rights of way created during the period, and habitats created during the period, and one waste indicator.

As detailed in the Minerals section above, the landbank for crushed rock is very healthy, however the landbank for sand & gravel has dropped to below the 7-year target. As previously discussed, we have not received sufficient applications in the period to make a significant contribution to this matter and the LMWLP only received limited proposals for allocations.

The allocated mineral sites indicator is moving towards the target, as one permission was granted. However, it still missed the target as all sites should be permitted by 2021.

Waste indicators show that the waste policies are working effectively, as approvals have been in line with policies, especially W1; W4; and W5. A refusal resulting in an appeal on conflict with W5 and W6 was also dismissed.

Whilst the minimum recycling, composting and recovery targets are not quite at required levels, they are moving towards the target with further capacity permitted.

11. Conclusion

11.1. Effectiveness of current policy

As evidenced above, the LMWLP is delivering sustainable minerals and waste development within the county, as intended.

The monitoring period has seen the delivery of additional capacity for waste management as well as the delivery of additional production capacity for mineral requirements. It is acknowledged that the landbank for sand & gravel is below the Government's recommended seven years and that the delivered permissions in the period have made a contribution, albeit still reduced.

11.2. Recommendations for amendments/review

Review of the MWLP is scheduled to take place during 2022, as detailed above. The performance of its policies will be continually monitored to ensure the effective delivery of strategic outcomes.

As the need for update of the LMWLP will depend on many variables, these will all be taken into account when the review is carried out. This will include issues such as the emerging Resources and Waste Strategy 2022-2050 which will replace the current LMWMS for waste, Government changes to the planning system and the continued delivery of crushed rock sites when limited proposals are coming forward and only limited sites were proposed during the development of the LMWLP.

Appendix 1: Waste Management Capacity in Leicestershire

Table 15: Operational Capacity of Local Authority Collected Waste Composting, Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Composting Operations				
Beech Tree Farm, Sproxton	Land Network	5701.24	EA Returns	No
Cosby Spinneys Farm, Cosby	D H Pepper	3371.65	EA Returns	No
Crowthorne Farm, Scalford	K & S M Sellars	5000	Estimate	No
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Caton Recycling	2831.87	EA Returns	No
Kibworth	SUEZ	15805.84	EA Returns	No
Lount	SUEZ	30481.1	EA Returns	Yes, until 01/09/2020 (pp 2014/0040/07)
Manor Farm, Aston Flamville	J & F Powner	18994.22	EA Returns	No
Soars Lodge Farm, Foston	D Clark	16257.02	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**98,442.94**		
RHWS and Transfer Operations				
Barwell RHWS	Leicestershire county council	8193.75	EA Returns	No
Bottesford RHWS	Leicestershire county council	1671.75	EA Returns	No
Coalville RHWS	Leicestershire county council	9356.65	EA Returns	No
Coalville Transfer Station	North West Leicestershire Council	10,365 (pp for 35,000tpa through 2014/0844/07)	EA Returns	No
Hinckley Transfer Station	Hinckley & Bosworth Council	2722.205	EA Returns	No
Kibworth RHWS	Leicestershire county council	3991.4	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Loughborough RHWS	Leicestershire county council	46818	EA Returns	No
Lount RHWS	Leicestershire county council	4982.07	EA Returns	No
Lutterworth RHWS	Leicestershire county council	3734.45	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough RHWS	Leicestershire county council	4629.39	EA Returns	No
Melton Mowbray RHWS	Leicestershire county council	5792.89	EA Returns	No
Melton Transfer Station	Melton Council	6745.11	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel RHWS	Leicestershire county council	8215.56	EA Returns	No
Oadby RHWS	Leicestershire county council	8556.57	EA Returns	No
Oadby Transfer Station	Oadby & Wigston Council	4366.999	EA Returns	No
Shepshed RHWS	Leicestershire county council	5865.69	EA Returns	No
Somerby RHWS	Leicestershire county council	1290.03	EA Returns	No
Syston High Street	Biffa	96026.7	EA Returns	No
Welham Lane, Great Bowden	FOCSA	10374	EA Returns	No
Whetstone RHWS and Transfer	Leicestershire county council	62801.62	EA Returns	No
Total Capacity		**306,499.834**		
Recovery Operations				
Cotesbach MBT (Shawell Quarry)	New Earth Solutions	50009.5	EA Returns	Yes, until 31st December 2044 (2008/0789/03 and 2006/1565/03)
Wanlip AD	Biffa	52214.71	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**102,224.21**		

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

Table 16: Operational Capacity of C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Waste Composting, Disposal (not landfill), Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
Composting Operations				
County Hall, Glenfield	Leicestershire county council	12	Internal Information	No
Loughborough University, Loughborough	Imago Services	35	MHW Magazine	No
Twycross Zoo, Little Orton	Twycross Zoo	850	Hotrot Website	No
	Total Capacity	**897**		
Disposal Operations				
Stubble Hill Farm, Sibson Lane, Shenton	Kings Hill Cremations	182.5	2004/0121/04	No
	Total Capacity	**182.5**		
Recovery Operations				
Greens Lodge Farm, Huncote	A C Shropshire	51289.2	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**51289.2**		
Recycling Operations				
Barrows Lane, Glenfield, Blaby District	Glenfield Autospares	250	EA Returns	No
Bishop Meadow Road, Loughborough	East Midlands Metals	Unknown		No
Bottleacre Lane, Loughborough	R & Z Transport	451.78	EA Returns	No
Brook Street, Sileby	E W Middletons	238	EA Returns	No
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	Toon and daughters	1865.72	EA Returns	No
Bruntingthorpe Airfield, Bruntingthorpe	C. Walton	2000	2013/1582/03	No
Cossington Road, Sileby	Complete Wasters	Unknown		No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
East Midlands Airport, North-West Leicestershire	EMA	724.998	EA Returns	No
Enderby Road, Whetstone	ENVA	30,421	EA Returns	No
Gilmorton Lodge Farm, R S Properties (Leics) Ltd	BASH Skips	1424.68	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Smith, Enderby	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	48,497	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Unit A, Enderby	1st Choice Skips	26,557	EA Returns	No
Harrison Close Car Breakers, South Wigston	Mr Roe	6075	EA Returns	No
Harrison Close LSPS, Wigston Magna	LSPS	2345.22	EA Returns	No
Hill Top Farm, Melton Mowbray	Charles Brown & Son	5000	2010/0002/06	No
Ingleberry Road, Shepshed	A E Burgess	36004	Estimate from EA Returns (TBD Morris Site)	No
Jacknell Road, Hinckley	Labwaste Ltd	656	EA Returns	No
Knights Close, Thurmaston	Watling Waste Services	366	EA Returns	No
Knossington Road, Somerby	G C Stevens	1629.03	EA Returns	No
Lazarus Court, Rothley	Rock Hall	Unknown		No
Lynden Lea, Hinckley	Taylors Skip Hire	13435	EA Returns	No
Main Street, Normanton	Hillcrest	10000	Estimate	No
Marquis Court, Moira	1st Class Hygiene	200 (189 in 2019)	2013/1023/07 (EA Returns)	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth	J M Clarke	None – Access only in Leics, site is in Northants	N/A	No
Seine Lane, Enderby	Dave Lount Cars	126	EA Returns	No
Sketchley Meadows, Hinckley	B & R Metals	Unknown		No
Leicester Transfer And Treatment, Ravenstone Ind Est, Snibston Drive, Coalville	Biffa G S Environmental Ltd	22708	EA Returns	No
South Ind Est, Ellistown	Direct Car Spares	372.55	EA Returns	No
Station Road, Market Bosworth	Flying Spares	80	EA Returns	No
Station Yard, Elmesthorpe	Barrie Mills Motor Salvage	124.95	EA Returns	No
The Scotlands, Coalville	Vellam Metals	250	2009/1116/07	No
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia	42178.3	EA Returns	No
Walker Road, Bardon	Air Products		Unknown	No
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston, LE7 1PD	Mr Winterton	18,731	EA Returns	No
Warren Parks Way, Enderby	Casepak	145,000	Operator	No
Watling Street, LE10 3ED	Greenway Environmental	6944.69	EA Returns	No
Watling Street - Veolia	Veolia	39,486	EA Returns	No
Watling Street, Red Lion Farm (Smockington)	Williams Recycling	40824.2	EA Returns	No
Weldon Road, Loughborough	J & A Young	82410.3	EA Returns	No
Wolds Farm, Ragdale	Hull & Sons	10000	2007/1043/06	No
Wymeswold Airfield Acorn	Acorn Recycling	14000	2011/0112/02	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permssion
Wymeswold Airfield (former De-Pack)	Biffa (formerly De-Pack)	2034.46	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**613,410.878**		
Reuse Operations				
Half Croft, Syston	Intercare	12.98	EA Returns	No
Northfield House Farm	Mr Hopkins	2000	Operator	No
	Total Capacity	**2,012.98**		
Transfer Operations				
High Street, Syston, LE7 1GQ	Biffa	96026.7 (also includes LACW)	EA Returns	No
Unit 20, Pinfold Road, Thurmaston	Citron Hygiene	866.445	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**96,893.145**		

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

Table 17: Capacity of 'Dormant' C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source*	Temporary Permission
Recycling Operations				
Manor Farm, Aston Flamville	Mrs Powner	15,060	EA Returns	No
Total Capacity		**15,060**		

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

Table 18: Capacity of Permitted C&I (Commercial and Industrial) Recovery, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permission
Recovery Operations				
Newhurst EFW, Shepshed	Biffa	350000	2014/1440/02	No
Sutton Lodge Farm, Frolesworth Road, Sapcote (Harborough District)	Mr Lovatt	35000	2009/1488/03	No
	Total Capacity	**385,000**		
Recycling Operations				
Unit 8, British Waterways Yard, London Road, Cavendish Bridge	Potters Mini Skips Limited	75000	2015/1159/07	No
Coventry Road, Narborough	Glenfield Waste	75000	2011/0321/01	No
	Total Throughput	**150,000**		

Table 19: Operational Capacity of Non Inert, Non Hazardous Landfill Operations

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

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

Table 20: Operational Capacity of C&D (inert) Landfill Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permssion
Landfill Operations				
Brooksby Quarry	Tarmac	200,000	2014/0190/06 and 2014/0191/06	Yes, until 31st December 2026 (pp 2014/0191/06)
Ellistown Quarry	Mick George	193,033	EA Returns	Yes, until 21st February 2042 (pp. 2014/0590/07)
Huncote Quarry	Acresford Sand & Gravel	204990.72	EA Returns	Yes until 31st December 2020 (pp 2010/0405/01)
Husbands Bosworth Quarry	Tarmac	185,612	EA Returns	Yes until 31st December 2024 (pp 2015/0786/03)
Lockington Quarry	Tarmac	306,055	EA Returns	Yes until 2nd December 2025 (pp 2007/1361/07)
Shawell Quarry/ Cotesbach Quarry and Landfill site	Tarmac	114220.98	EA Returns	Yes until 31st December 2044 (pp 2006/1565/03)
Slip Inn Quarry	Cemex	179,340.19	EA Returns	Yes until 30th September 2019 (pp 2004/0269/03)
	Total Throughput	**1,383,251.89**		

^ Where the source is stated as EA Returns this represents the maximum tonnes of waste classified as inert the site has handled between 2006 and 2020 as reported in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

Table 21: Operational Capacity of C&D (inert) Waste Recycling, Reuse and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permssion
Recycling Operations				
Bardon Quarry	Aggregate Industries	180000	2014/0840/07	Yes, until 31st December 2051 (pp. 2014/0840/07)
Cliffe Hill Quarry, LE67 1FA	MQP	250000	2012/0305/04	Yes, until 31st December 2032 (pp. 2012/0305/04 and 2007/1059/04)
Ellistown Concrete, LE67 1ET	FP McCanns	Unknown		Yes, until 21st February 2042 (pp. 1999/0306/07)
Ellistown Quarry, LE67 1EZ	Mick George	25000	2014/0590/07	Yes, until 21st February 2042 (pp. 2014/0590/07)
Enderby Road, Whetstone	ENVA	39714	EA Returns	No
Gilmorton Lodge Farm, Lutterworth	BASH Skips	447.08	EA Returns	No
Glebe Farm, Sibson	Caton Recycling	5132.3	EA Returns	No
Granite Close, Ellingworth	Planters	8829.6	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Smith, Enderby	Mr Smith	27610	EA Returns	No
Granite Close Unit A, Enderby	1st Choice Skips	7049	EA Returns	No
Granite Close West, Enderby, LE19 4AE	Bakers Waste	26537.84	EA Returns	No
Granite Way, Mountsorrel, LE12 7TZ	NH Skips	53155	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permssion
Groby Quarry, LE6 0EA	MQP	50000	2010/0250/04	Yes, until 31st December 2038 (pp 1995/1807/02 and 1995/0552/04)
Harrison Close, LSPS, Wigston Magna, LE18 4ZL	LSPS	567.67	EA Returns	No
Huncote Quarry, Blaby District	Acresford Sand & Gravel	5000	2010/0405/01	Yes, until 31st December 2020 (pp. 2011/0756/01)
Ingleberry Road, Shepshed	A E Burgess	19650	Estimate from EA Returns (TBD Morris Site)	No
Lockington Quarry	Tarmac	40000	2014/0072/07	Yes, until 23rd February 2026 (pp. 2014/0072/07 and 2007/1361/07)
Lynden Lea, Hinckley	Taylors Skip Hire	22188	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel Quarry	Lafarge	50000	Operator	No
Orston Lane, Bottesford, NG13 0AU	Midland Skip Hire	31,742	EA Returns	No
Shawell Quarry	Lafarge	40000	1999/0476/03	Yes, until 31st December 2044 (pp. 1999/0476/03)
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston	Mr Winterton	14292	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source^	Temporary Permssion
Wood Road, Ellistown	J P & P Bailey	10628	2012/0478/04	No
	Total Throughput	**907,542.49**		
Reuse Operations				
Woodhill Farm, Old Dalby	RJ & JL Fenton	25000	2015/0643/06	No
	Total Throughput	**25,000**		
Transfer Operations				
Brooks Lane, Whitwick	Tom Toon & Daughters	3485.349	EA Returns	No
Mill Top Farm, Melton Mowbray	Mr and Mrs Lambert	1466	EA Returns	No
Snibston Drive, Coalville	Biffa	2410.17	EA Returns	No
Trent Lane, Castle Donington	Veolia	1344	EA Returns	No
	Total Throughput	**8,705.52**		

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

Table 22: Capacity of Permitted C&D (inert) Waste Recycling Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
Recycling Operations				
Cloud Hill Quarry	Breedon Aggregates	30000	2015/0042/07	Yes, until 31st December 2026 (pp. 2015/0042/07, 2005/0508/07 and 2009/0940/07)
Croft Quarry	Aggregate Industries	200000	2016/0990/01	Yes, until 31st December 2029 (pp. 2016/0990/01)
	Total Capacity	**230,000**		

Table 23: Operational Capacity of Hazardous Waste Landfill, Recycling and Transfer Operations

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
Landfill Operations				
Shawell Quarry	Tarmac	11837.39	EA Returns	Yes until 31st December 2044 (pp 2006/1565/03)
	Total Capacity	**11,837.39**		
Recycling Operations				
6 & 7 Wilson Road, Wigston, LE18 4TP	Rentokil	58	EA Returns	No
A E Thompson & Son, 91-100 Harrison Close, Wigston	Thompson, A E	0.21	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	367.29	EA Returns	No
Bakers Waste Services Ltd	Bakers Waste Services Ltd	940	EA Returns	No
Barrie Mills Motor Salvage	Mills, Barrie	45	EA Returns	No
Barwell RHWS	Leicestershire county council	146.72	EA Returns	No
Bottesford RHWS	Leicestershire county council	23.987	EA Returns	No
Bruntingthorpe Airfield	C. Walton	32	EA Returns	No
Bruntingthorpe Proving Ground	G J D Services	486	EA Returns	No
Coalville RHWS	Leicestershire county council	175.86	EA Returns	No
Dave Lount Cars, Enderby	Mr D Lount, Mr G D Lount & Mrs C Lount	112	EA Returns	No
De-pack Ltd, Burton-On-The-Wolds	De-pack Ltd	2293.817	EA Returns	No
Direct Car Spares Ltd, Coalville	Direct Car Spares Ltd	334.98	EA Returns	No
E W Middletons	Peter & Jane Middleton	584.3	EA Returns	No
Enderby Metals, Enderby	John & Dean Anthony Rainbow	103.165	EA Returns	No
Flying Spares Ltd, Market Bosworth	Flying Spares Ltd	150	EA Returns	No
G C Stevens & Son, Somerby	Mark John Stevens & Gordon Charles Stevens	683.12	EA Returns	No
Glenfield Motor Spares Ltd, Loughborough	Glenfield Motor Spares Ltd	3468.9	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
J M Car Breakers, Glen Parva	J M Car Breakers Ltd	259.9	EA Returns	No
Kibworth RHWS	Leicestershire county council	75.131	EA Returns	No
Loughborough RHWS	Leicestershire county council	104.783	EA Returns	No
Lount RHWS	Leicestershire county council	81.389	EA Returns	No
Lutterworth RHWS	Leicestershire county council	60.88	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough	Edelchemie (U K) Ltd	213.51	EA Returns	No
Market Harborough RHWS	Leicestershire county council	91.344	EA Returns	No
Marquis Court, Moira	1st Class Hygiene	31.884	EA Returns	No
Melton RHWS	Leicestershire county council	104.09	EA Returns	No
Mill Top Farm, Melton Spinney, Road, Melton Mowbray	Mr Harry Lambert & Mrs Jennifer Lambert	8	EA Returns	No
Mountsorrel RHWS	Leicestershire county council	259.71	EA Returns	No
National Refrigerants Ltd Hinckley	National Refrigerants Ltd	140.89	EA Returns	No
Oadby RHWS	Leicestershire county council	128.79	EA Returns	No
R & Z Transport Ltd, Loughborough	R & Z Transport Ltd	674.5	EA Returns	No
Shepshed RHWS	Leicestershire county council	86.051	EA Returns	No

Site	Operator	Operational Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Source	Temporary Permssion
Silverdell U K Ltd, Manners Road, LE2 8ET	Silverdell U K Ltd	199.32	EA Returns	No
Somerby RHWS	Leicestershire county council	12.444	EA Returns	No
The B M Shop	My B M Shop Ltd	78	EA Returns	No
Wanlip Plant Site, A46, Syston	Mr Winterton	47.46	EA Returns	No
ENVA	ENVA	933.12	EA Returns	No
Whetstone RHWS	Leicestershire county council	284.84	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**13,881.385**		
Transfer Operations				
Ark Environmental Services, Thurmaston, LE4 8EW	Ark Environmental Services Ltd	377.633	EA Returns	No
Cannon Hygiene, Thurmaston, Leicester	Cannon Hygiene Ltd	145.17	EA Returns	No
Coalville Waste Transfer Station	North West Leicestershire District Council	937.61	EA Returns	No
Fisher Scientific U K Limited, Loughborough	Fisher Scientific U K Limited	174.57	EA Returns	No
Hinckley Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	Augean Treatment Ltd	4418.3	EA Returns	No
Labwaste, Hinckley	Labwaste	2033.8	EA Returns	No
Leicester Site, Meridian Business Park, Thorpe Astley	O C S Group U K Limited	198.22	EA Returns	No
Stowlin Ltd, Radnor Rd, Wigston Magna	Stowlin Ltd	10.86	EA Returns	No
	Total Capacity	**8,296.163**		

Appendix 2: Remaining Landfill Capacity in Leicestershire

Table 24: Remaining Capacity in Leicestershire Landfills at end of 2020

Facility Name	Facility Address	EA Area	Former Planning Region	Former Planning Sub Region	Local Authority	Site Type	Remaining Capacity end 2020 (cubic metres)
Huncote Quarry	Huncote Quarry, Forest Road, Huncote, LE9 3LE	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Blaby	L05 - Inert Landfill	0
Husbands Bosworth Landfill Site	Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth LE17 6JH	Lincs and Northants	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Harborough	L05 - Inert Landfill	21,019
Lockington Quarry Landfill Site	Lockington Quarry, Warren Lane, Lockington DE74 2RG	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L05 - Inert Landfill	35,933
Slip Inn Quarry	Slip Inn Quarry, Leicester Road, Lutterworth LE17 4LT	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Harborough	L05 - Inert Landfill	0
Woolfax Quarry	Wood Lane, Greetham, Rutland	Lincs and Northants	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Rutland	L05 - Inert Landfill	386,025
Ellistown Quarry Inert Landfill	Ellistown Quarry Inert Landfill, Ellistown Terrace Road, Ellistown, LE67 1ET	Staffs Warks and West Mids	East Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L05 - Inert Landfill	289,074
Brooksby Quarry	Brooksby Quarry, Melton Road, Brooksby, Melton Mowbray, LE14 2LJ	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Melton	L05 - Inert Landfill	256,428

Facility Name	Facility Address	EA Area	Former Planning Region	Former Planning Sub Region	Local Authority	Site Type	Remaining Capacity end 2020 (cubic metres)
Barrow Hill Quarry	Barrow Hill Quarry, Mill Lane, Earl Shilton, LE9 7AW	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Hinckley and Bosworth	L05 - Inert Landfill	52,000
Leicester Quarry Inert Landfill	Ibstock Plc, Leicester Road, Ibstock, LE67 6HS,	Staffs Warks and West Mids	West Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L05 - Inert Landfill	12,000,000
New Albion Landfill Site	Occupation Road, Spring Cottage, Albert Village, Swadlincote DE11 8HA	Staffs Warks and West Mids	East Midlands	Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	L04 - Non Hazardous	0
Cotesbach Landfill	Cotesbach Landfill, Gibbet Lane, Shawell, Lutterworth LE17 6AA	Staffs Warks and West Mids	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Harborough	L02 - Non Hazardous Landfill with SNRHW cell	9,708,837
Grange Top Quarry Landfill	Ketton Works, Stamford PE9 3SX	Lincs and Northants	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Rutland	L06 - Hazardous Restricted Landfill	7,550
Bradgate Landfill Site	Leicester Road, Field Head, LE67 9RH	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Hinckley and Bosworth	L04 - Non Hazardous	0
Welby Tip	Holwell Works, Welby Road, Asfordby Hill LE14 3RE	Derbys Notts and Leics	East Midlands	Leicestershire	Melton	L04 - Non Hazardous	22,943

Source: Environment Agency data (2021)

Appendix 3: LACW in Leicestershire by management for period Oct 2019 to end 2020

Table 25: LACW received in Leicestershire by management method (LCC data)

Sum of Nett.	Column Labels						
Row Labels	**Composting**	**Incineration**	**Landfill**	**Recycling**	**Reuse**	**Treatment**	**Grand Total**
Barwell RHWS	654.86		1233.73339	1015.462	9.171	1454.582272	4367.808662
Blaby District Council	8604.27	10833.30093	13977.46054	12198.4166	2.1295	941.4742223	46557.0518
Bottesford RHWS	172.26		49.67168961	148.684	2.96	120.0499999	493.6256895
Charnwood Borough Council	12726.18	23446.97548	19531.01732	22919.55219	3.169	1463.399	80090.29298
Coalville RHWS	299.18		372.065805	873.058	11.986	839.1909752	2395.48078
Harborough District Council	9235.9	1828.501957	25066.04604	13618.53	147.481	1128.628454	51025.08745
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	11233.08	21898.92691	10848.47372	14294.251	4.742	1180.263	59459.73663
Kibworth RHWS	487		914.0340926	476.426	7.276	431.3899429	2316.126036
Loughborough RHWS	368.94		402.465654	640.646	4.876	540.1260155	1957.05367
Lount RHWS	511.26		333.8110364	871.617	4.388	846.6141946	2567.690231
Lutterworth RHWS	259.9		444.38	377.593	7.706	368.802797	1458.381797
Market Harborough RHWS	601.44		878.6732916	613.341	36.308	787.6008521	2917.363144
Melton Borough Council	4740.01	6303.02667	8015.44933	6889.918	3.01	1299.217	27250.631
Melton RHWS	666.96		223.2798898	568.979	3.534	781.4321585	2244.185048
Mountsorrel RHWS	1190.76		580.9588311	1103.574	2.7	1522.599957	4400.592788
North West Leicestershire	10967.12	20655.42588	11724.40235	18725.6977	1.7115	1507.03	63581.38743
Oadby & Wigston Borough Council	4396.62	5567.059174	6856.724693	6266.835	3.49	372.8673241	23463.59619
Oadby RHWS	1086.63		1180.602803	702.342	8.18	1081.074446	4058.829249
RHWS			196.48				196.48
Shepshed RHWS	261.36		156.3146683	358.315	2.382	442.9843478	1221.356016
Somerby RHWS	56.18		24.85884856	68.669	0.433	64.0520414	214.19289
Whetstone RHWS	1670		10509.54	1345.918	11.76	3135.26	16672.478
Grand Total	**70189.91**	**90533.217**	**113520.444**	**104077.8245**	**279.393**	**20308.639**	**398909.4275**

Appendix 4: Applications determined in the monitoring period

Table 26: Applications determined in the monitoring period

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2020/VOCM/0195/LCC	Former Enderby Warren Landfill Site, Warren Park Way, Enderby, LE19 4AL	Variation of condition 2 of planning permission 1997/0785/01 to amend the existing site layout in order to allow the installation of containerised control equipment and a replacement gas flare unit in the existing electricity generation compound	Granted. In line with W7 and DM2.
2020/VOCM/0173/LCC	Husbands Bosworth Quarry, Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth, LE17 6JH	Variation of condition 3 of planning permission 2010/0798/03 in order to allow restoration works to be completed by 31 October 2021	Granted. In line with DM1; DM2; DM5; DM6; DM10; DM12
2020/VOCM/0156/LCC	Donington Island, Spring Cottage Road, OVERSEAL, DN12 6NA	Section 73 Application to vary Conditions 3 and 30 of Planning Permission 2017/1226/07 for an extension of time to delay restoration and submission of a detailed restoration scheme by 12 months	Granted. In line with M6; DM2; DM5; DM12
2020/VOCM/0150/LCC	Acresford Sand & Gravel, Forest Road, Huncote, LE9 3LE	Application for the Variation of Conditions 3 and 6 of Planning Permission 2017/0076/01 2017/VOC/0017/LCC) to extend the time period for the completion of the final restoration by 31st December 2021.	Granted. No conflict with DM5; DM10; DM12
2020/VOCM/0120/LCC	Manor Farm, Sharnford Road, Aston Flamville. LE10 3AW	Variation of Condition 11 of 2008/0653/01 to allow sale of the final composted product	Granted. In line with W6; DM1

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2020/VOCM/0084/LCC	Mountsorrel Quarry, Loughborough Road, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire. LE12 8GE	Section 73 application to vary conditions 3, 18 and 19 of Planning Permission 2019/1739/02 (to amend approved plans to facilitate development of a recovery stockpile and scalpings screen) at Mountsorrel Quarry	Granted. Accords with DM1; DM2; DM5; DM11.
2020/VOCM/0071/LCC	Slip Inn Quarry, Leicester Road, Leicester Road. LE17 4LT	s73A: Variation of Condition 2 of Planning Permission reference 2004/0269/03 to allow cessation of infilling operations and restoration of the site to be extended from 30th September 2019 to 31st December 2020 and s73: Submission of Final Restoration Scheme under Condition 65 of Planning Permission reference 2004/0269/03	Granted. In accordance with DM2; DM5; DM12
2020/Reg3Mi/0052/LCC	Bottesford Recycling and Household Waste Site, Normanton Lane, Bottesford, NG13 0EL	Refurbishment and reworking of an existing waste and household recycling site	Granted. Accords with DM5; DM8; W4; W5.
2020/Reg3Ma/0111/LCC	Part Plot 6, Interlink Way South, Bardon Industrial Estate, Bardon HIll, Leicestershire. LE67 1PG.	Development of a Waste Transfer Station including waste building, external bays with canopy, ancillary office and welfare accommodation, car parking and access, plant room and sprinkler tanks, 2nr weighbridges, photovoltaic roof panels, external lighting and CCTV, hard and soft	Granted. In line with Plan, especially W3; W5; DM1. Compatible with strategic and locational policies.

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
		landscaping, and associated infrastructure and engineering works.	
2020/CM/0102/LCC	Bottesford Sewage Treatment Works, Bottesford, Nottingham, NG13 0FL	Installation of 1 No. MCC kiosk	Granted. In line with DM5
2020/CM/0078/LCC	Severn Trent Sewage Pumping Station - Desford Road, Desford, LE9 9JD	Construction of a lay-by on the Public Highway and a new control cabinet as well as other updated Health and Safety Improvements	Granted. In accordance with DM5; DM9
2020/CM/0045/LCC	Land and Buildings, Gibbet Lane, Shawell. LE17 6AA	Change of use from Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) facility to a Material Recovery Facility (MRF); increase of waste throughput to 150,000 tonnes per annum; revision to operating hours and minor ancillary revisions to site infrastructure	Refused on locational policies of LMWLP. W3 – strategic.
2020/VOCM/0017/LCC	Granite Way, Mountsorrel, LE12 7AH	Variation of condition 3 of planning permission 2016/1659/02 (2016/CM/0182/LCC) to allow a maximum throughput of waste of 110,000 tonnes per annum (from 50,000 tonnes per annum)	Refused. Fails locational policies and unacceptable amenity impacts. W3; DM2; DM11.
2019/VOCM/0283/LCC	Former Minorca Surface Mine, Bosworth Road, Measham	Application to vary conditions attached to planning permission 2013/0986/07 and the associated s106 Agreement at the former Minorca Surface Mine, Bosworth Road, Swepstone	Granted. Supported by LMWLP; DM7 and DM12 particularly.

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2019/VOCM/0265/LCC	Naneby Hall Farm, Cadeby Quarry, Brascote Lane, Cadeby. CV13 0BB	To allow continuity of production at an important mineral extraction site within the county	Granted. Supported by LMWLP; M2 and DM12 particularly
2019/VOCM/0253/LCC	Bardon Hill	Driveway	In line with DM3; DM5 and DM7; DM8; DM9 and DM12
2019/VOCM/0241/LCC	Lockington	Variation of conditions 5 and 57 of Planning Permission No. 2007/1361/07. Variation of the approved restoration scheme to provide an improved layout of agricultural and nature conservation areas; to reflect the updated position in terms of public rights of way; to incorporate existing crossing points over drainage ditches at the application site; and to take account of the east midlands gateway development which extends into the application site and supersedes the approved restoration in those areas.	In line with DM5; DM10; DM12 especially
2019/VOCM/0185/LCC	Mountsorrel	Section 73 planning application to vary conditions 3, 20 and 54 of planning permission 2019/0788/02 (to vary an approved plan, amend the layout of the approved Phase 1 Office and Workshop area, and to retain the monitoring compound for a further 5 years	Granted. In line with DM1; DM2; DM5; DM11

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2019/VOCEIA/0292/LCC	Newhurst Quarry, Ashby Road East, Shepshed, LE12 9BU	S73 planning application to vary condition 2 of planning permission no. 2014/1440/02 to accommodate proposed changes to the design of the plant including materials used in the construction and the external appearance of the plant; the removal of the IBA maturation area and relocation of the car park into the IBA area; rearrangement of external ancillary equipment and internal site roadways	Granted. In accordance with W1; W7 and DM1. Also DM2; DM5; DM12.
2019/CM/0267/LCC	Shawell Quarry, Gibbet Lane, Shawell. LE17 6AA	Extension of sand and gravel working with restoration to agriculture	Granted. In line with M1; M2; DM2; DM12
2019/CM/0235/LCC	Bottesford Sewage Treatment Works, Normanton Lane, Nottingham, Leicestershire, NG13 0EL	MCC kiosk	Granted. In line with DM1; DM5; DM11; DM2
2019/CM/0184/LCC	The Old Piggery, Forest Road, Huncote, LE9 3LE	Inert waste operations at the Mole Groundworks site alongside their current operations there. The inert waste operations will be in South West of the site and only cover a small area.	Granted. In line with W1; W4; W5; DM2 and DM9
2019/CM/0113/LCC	Ibstock Brick Ltd, Leicester Road, Ibstock, LE67 6HS	Revised restoration of quarry workings utilising the importation of suitable inert material to achieve a beneficial afteruse of the site	Granted. Accords with W1; W4; W5; W8; DM11.

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
2019/CM/0104/LCC	Watling Street, Burbage, LE10 3AR (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough)	Erection of warehouse unit to be used for waste transfer purposes	Refused. Conflict with W4 and DM1. Not been demonstrated that: it is necessary to locate the facility in this more dispersed location; there is an overriding need for the development; and this need cannot be met in the preferred locations.
2019/CM/0066/LCC	Green's Lodge Farm, Melton Mowbray, Pickwell, LE14 2QN	The proposed development is for an anaerobic digestion plant with associated infrastructure and an access road	Refused. Conflict with W5; W6; DM8. Appealed and appeal dismissed 15 December 2020.
2018/VOCM/0252/LCC	British Gypsum, Barrow Works, Paudy Lane, Seagrave, Leicestershire, LE12 8GB	Variation of conditions 8 & 10 of planning permission 2001/2001/2 to increase imports of high-grade gypsum and reduce the permitted hours of importation	Refused. Contrary to DM1; DM11.
2018/VOCM/0251/LCC	British Gypsum, Barrow Works, Paudy Lane, Seagrave, Leicestershire, LE12 8GB	Variation of condition 10 of planning permission 87/1467/2 to change product delivery times	Refused. Contrary to DM1; DM11.
2018/CM/0147/LCC	Land east of the A5, Shawell Quarry, Shawell, Leicestershire	Extension of sand and gravel working with restoration to agriculture	Granted. In accordance with M1 and M2 allocation, but determined against old Core Strategy policies. Decision Notice 17th December 2019.
2017/CM/0237/LCC	Redland Roof Tiles, Gibbet Lane, Shawell, LE17 6AB	Extension of the period for the operation of the Shawell roof tile works to 31st	Granted. Meets terms of M11; M13; DM1; DM2; DM5;

Reference	Location	Proposal	Refused/Granted
		December 2030 or one year after the permanent cessation of sand and gravel production at the adjacent Shawell Quarry processing plant, whichever is sooner	DM9.Decision Notice issued 18 October 2019.
2018/CM/0123/LCC	Brooksby Quarry	Southern extension of sand and gravel working and restoration using site derived and imported inert material returning the land to a combination of agriculture, open water and nature conservation	Granted. Whilst DCRB committee was in May 2019 (outside period), Decision Notice October 2019. Mainly previous saved policies, but in line with M1 and M2. Also W1 and W8.