

Welcome



Mountsorrel Quarry

Thank you for attending our information event, where we are sharing the details of our planning application for a northern and southeastern extension to Mountsorrel Quarry.

The aim of this event is to provide you with more information about the final application that we will soon be submitting to Leicestershire County Council, and to give you another opportunity to meet the team and answer any questions you may have.

About Tarmac

Tarmac is the UK's leading supplier of construction materials. With over 150 years of experience and heritage to our name, we're a national network of local businesses, combining the knowledge and expertise of two of the construction industry's most iconic brands:

- Tarmac: pioneers and inventors of the modern road 120 years ago; and
- Blue Circle: the company that patented Portland Cement.

We provide vital building materials, such as stone, sand, gravel, concrete, asphalt and mortar, that enable the construction and maintenance of homes, roads and key national infrastructure, which play a vital part in our everyday lives.

We employ around 6,000 people across a network of more than 350 sites in the UK. As a large landowner, we are committed to managing the balance between industry, the natural environment and the communities we serve. We ensure that the land we own and develop is managed responsibly, and sustainably restored and maintained for the benefit of local people, biodiversity and the communities in which we operate.

Did you know?

Over 90% of our workforce live within 10 miles of the quarry.

The importance of Mountsorrel Quarry



The Shard, rail ballast, road resurfacing

Mountsorrel Quarry is a granite quarry known for its distinctive pink rock. It covers over 221 hectares (which is roughly equivalent to 221 rugby pitches), with the consented extraction area covering 75 hectares and reaching a depth of 177 metres below sea level.

The quarry is far more than the quarry void itself. It also includes processing equipment (to break and sort the rock into various sizes), mineral storage facilities, an asphalt plant, a concrete batching plant and our railhead. There are also areas within the site that are already restored to farmland and woodland, particularly towards the southern and western boundaries of the site by Kinchley Lane.

About the mineral

Leicestershire – and Mountsorrel in particular – has a historic quarrying tradition stretching back over 250 years. The geology of the east of England, London and the southeast means that the crushed aggregates needed to build housing and infrastructure are simply not available. As a result, a group of strategic hard rock quarries within Leicestershire help to make up this shortfall. The county produces approximately 65% of the igneous crushed rock in England, with the quarry responsible for nearly a quarter of England's supply.

The physical properties of the granite found at Mountsorrel Quarry make it a highly desirable building material due to its strength and durability. It is therefore in high demand for some of the country's biggest construction and infrastructure projects, and is used:

- As a component in concrete to construct buildings, including housing, commercial developments, and high-profile projects such as Wembley Stadium and The Shard
- As a component in asphalt, which is used for road surfacing, including in the original construction of the M25, as well as regional projects such as the A46 trunk road, the widening of the A453, and runway resurfacing at Luton Airport
- As rail ballast, which are the stones between and underneath railway tracks, as it is strong enough to support the steel track while trains speed along. We currently provide around 70% of the national supply of rail ballast to Network Rail

Did you know?

We have the largest rail distribution network in Leicestershire. This allows us to transport our rock efficiently and sustainably to rail depots across the Midlands, East Anglia and the Southeast.

Extracting the mineral



Open Day at Mountsorrel Quarry

To extract the granite, the bare rock must first be exposed. This is done by removing the rock and soils that cover the granite (known as overburden), and then drilling holes into the surface to insert explosives so we can break the rock from the ground.

Due to advances in blasting, we can conduct multiple blasts within fractions of a second. This directs more energy from shockwaves to break up the rock and minimises ground vibration in the surrounding area.

Once the granite has been removed from the quarry 'face', we use excavators to load it onto dump trucks. These trucks transport it to the primary crusher, which breaks the granite into smaller pieces. This granite is then transported through a series of sieves, which separate out different-sized materials. The stone is then crushed further to get the exact sizes of material required for a range of different products.

Over half of the minerals are transported to the quarry railhead facility across the River Soar via a 2km conveyor. The remainder of the mineral is loaded onto lorries that leave the quarry via the access on Granite Way.

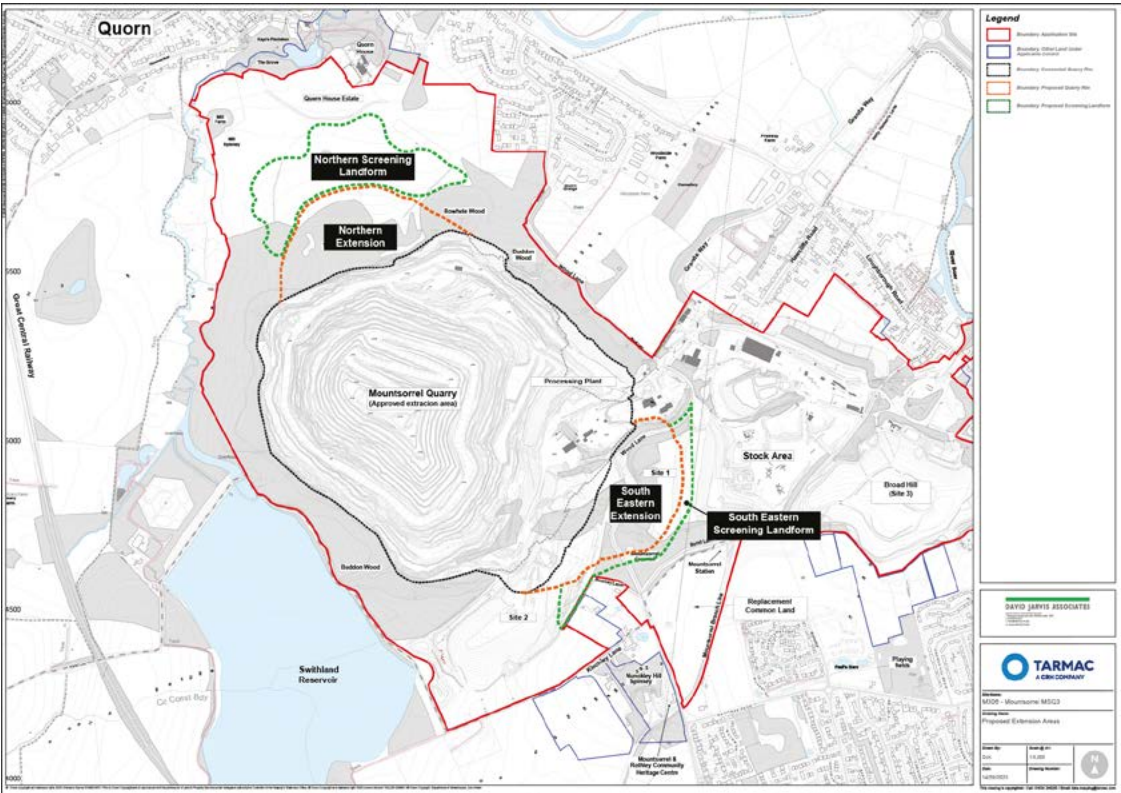
Monitoring our blasts

Blasting activity must adhere to strict safety and environmental standards, set by the Health and Safety Executive and Leicestershire County Council. We adhere to blast vibration limits that are imposed under the current planning permission.

Monitoring of vibration levels is carried out at four static locations around the site, and a mobile unit is sent to the closest residential property to monitor every blast. We have never exceeded the blast vibration limits set by the planning authority – normal results are significantly below these levels. We regularly review the monitoring data, which ensures that any changes that need to be made to the blasting process are identified and implemented.

This is all set out in a Blast Vibration Monitoring and Management Plan, which is submitted to Leicestershire County Council and reviewed every five years.

Final proposals: overview



Proposed extension areas

The proposed northern and southeastern extensions would increase the working life of the quarry by 18 years, securing the supply of its nationally significant pink granite up to 2058. It is important to recognise that minerals can only be extracted where they are found, and extending an existing site is preferable to opening a new one, as it requires a smaller additional area of land to deliver a larger amount of mineral.

Most of the mineral reserves that we are looking to extract are located within the currently consented extraction area. However, we need to make the quarry wider to enable us to safely extract these reserves. We will therefore push the quarry walls out into the extension areas. While this will enable us to extract some mineral within the extension areas themselves, it will also enable us to access more of the mineral reserve in the existing (consented) quarry void.

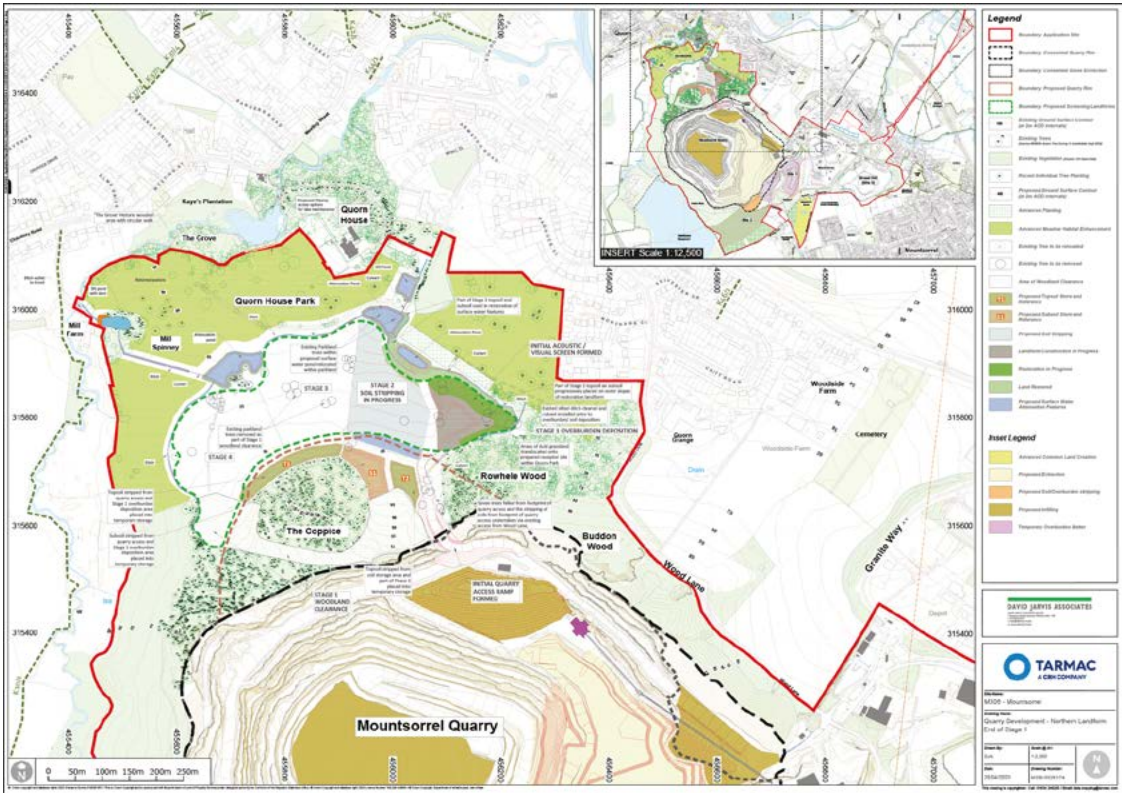
Our planning application has gone through a detailed design process and has been informed by environmental surveys, assessments, and public consultation.

We intend to operate the quarry at the same rate of output, with no changes to how we currently conduct operations. Therefore, the number of lorry movements via Granite Way would remain the same, agreed environmental mitigation measures would remain in place, and working hours would not change.

Did you know?

These proposals would secure hundreds of jobs at the quarry for 18 more years, as well as many hundreds more in the supply chain.

Northern extension: working scheme



Northern extension working scheme - end of stage one

The proposed northern extension is located in Quorn House Park, to the south of the village of Quorn, Chaveney Road and Meeting Street, and to the west of Wood Lane.

Landscaping

We are proposing to create a natural-looking landform in the northern extension, with woodland planting that would screen the extraction area from Quorn village and provide a suitable setting for Quorn House and its gardens. Once created, this landform would become a permanent feature of Quorn House Park, blending into the local landscape, delivering woodland and public access.

The landform would be created using soils and materials (overburden) from the site. In areas, the top layers would be formed using woodland soils and trees that have been carefully taken from other parts of the quarry. Within a few years, this conscientious approach to landscaping would create a diverse range of wildlife habitats, including acid grassland, woodland, treed pasture and wetland. This habitat creation and enhancement would provide opportunities for local wildlife to thrive.

Additional features

Over time, the proposed site works for the northern extension would also include:

- The renovation of the historic ha-ha (a type of sunken ditch which provides a physical boundary without obstructing views)
- The re-introduction of the original entrance driveway
- A visitor car park to the southeast of the park
- Permissive footpaths allowing for greater public access across the parkland
- Information boards on points of historic interest

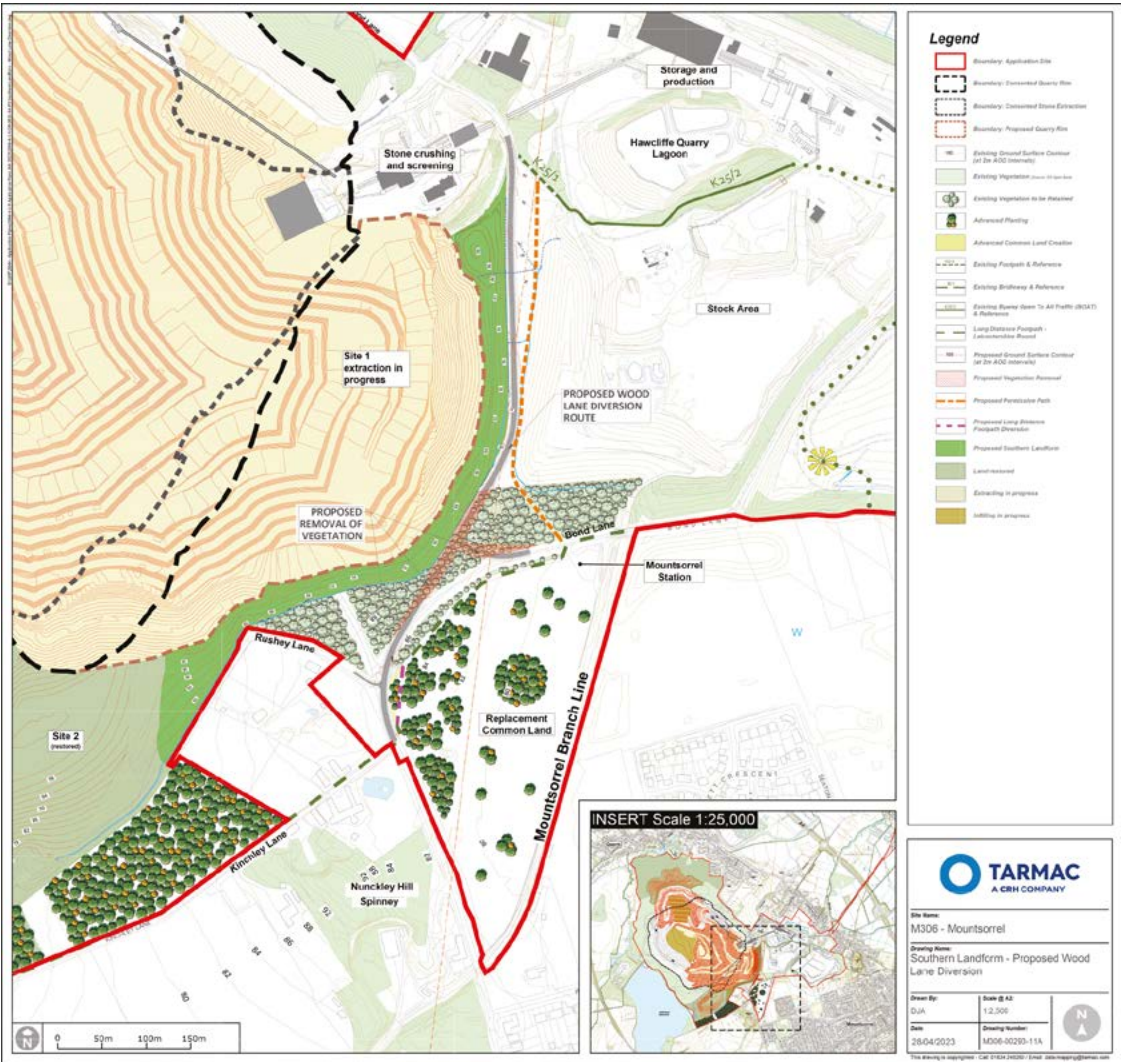
Mineral extraction

The creation of this landform would take place prior to any extraction taking place. The extraction method would then follow the procedure that is already established within Mountsorrel Quarry – allowing us to extract the mineral and, crucially, to push the existing quarry walls out into the northern extension area.

Did you know?

Our proposals would provide access to Quorn House Park for the first time, alongside the creation of new permissive paths.

Southeastern extension: working scheme



Southeastern extension working scheme - Wood Lane Diversion Plan

The proposed southeastern extension is located to the north of Kinchley Lane, Rushey Lane and Bond Lane, and west of the village of Mountsorrel.

Re-routing Wood Lane

To facilitate the southeastern extension, we would need to permanently divert a section of Wood Lane. The new route would go around the margins of the proposed quarry extension area. The existing section of Wood Lane would remain open until the new section of highway is ready to be connected, with only a minimal period of road closures.

The replacement road would be 6m in width and would have a new 1.6m-wide footpath that would connect with the existing Public Right of Way. The new route would be straighter, removing several existing tight bends in the road. This would make it easier and safer for vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders to use this section of the road. We anticipate that this would be completed within five years should we obtain planning consent.

Replacing Mountsorrel Common

The proposed extension area overlaps with Mountsorrel Common.

We understand that there is concern about this, but we are committed to delivering a replacement area of high-quality common land. This would provide a new area of common land adjacent to the existing Mountsorrel Common on Bond Lane, which would offer additional woodland, grassland habitats, a community orchard and a car parking area, as well as pathways linking them.

Mineral extraction

Operations in the southeastern extension would start following the completion of operations in the northern extension. It would be screened by a new landform located to the west of the realigned section of Wood Lane and north of properties on Rushey Lane. The method of extraction would also follow the procedure that is already established within Mountsorrel Quarry.

Did you know?

The replacement common land by Bond Lane would be larger than the existing Mountsorrel Common, and would link Mountsorrel with the Mountsorrel & Rothley Community Heritage Centre.

Noise and blasting



Noise monitoring equipment in action

Noise

At Mountsorrel Quarry, we adhere to noise limits set out in the conditions of the current planning permission. We implement a Noise Monitoring and Management Plan that is submitted to Leicestershire County Council and reviewed at least every two years. This includes monitoring at various boundary locations and at selected residential properties to check whether noise from the quarry complies with permitted levels. We submit our noise monitoring reports to Charnwood Borough Council, Leicestershire County Council, and the Mountsorrel Quarry Liaison Group.

We use a range of techniques to help limit noise: noise barriers (such as soil mounds known as bunds), acoustic panels, enclosing operational equipment, and industrial silencers to dampen the noise.

As part of our planning application, we have conducted a Noise Impact Assessment. This assessment measured the current level of noise at specific locations within the vicinity of both extension areas.

The assessment has considered a range of scenarios, including noise from

daily mineral extraction operations and from any temporary operations required during initial preparation work. It has identified measures such as the construction of features like screening mounds to minimise noise emissions from the site.

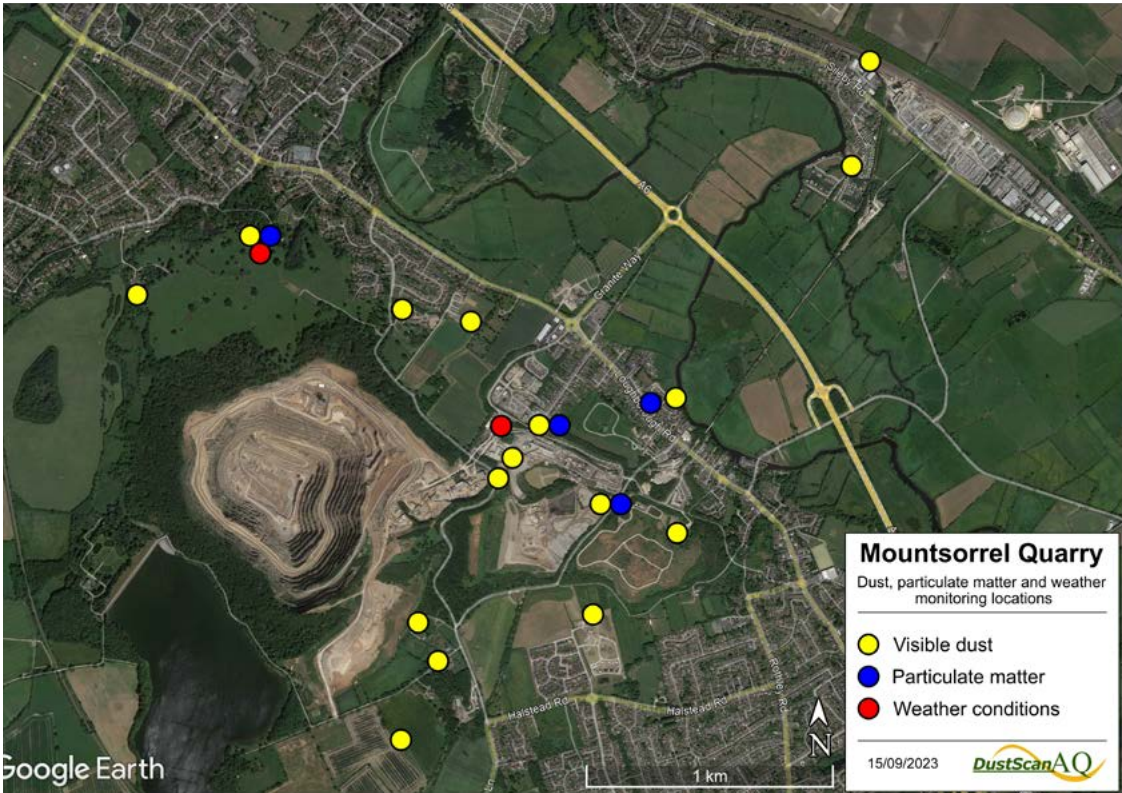
The assessment demonstrates that our application would adhere to noise standards outlined within current planning guidance, and concludes that the proposed extension would comply with national and local mineral planning policy.

Blasting

A Blasting and Vibration Impact Assessment has been undertaken. This evaluated the potential blast and vibration impacts by assessing key locations in areas outside the quarry. It concluded that blasting in the northern and southeastern extensions can be carried out within the limits of the current planning permission.

We share information about our blasting activity via our blasting mailing list. If you are interested in joining this mailing list, please email mountsorrelquarryfeedback@tarmac.com

Dust and air quality



Dust, particulate matter and weather monitoring locations, Mountsorrel Quarry (as of September 2023)

Current operations

We are committed to managing dust and air quality at and around the sites that we operate. We adhere to a Dust Management and Monitoring Plan (DMMP), which is agreed with Leicestershire County Council, Charnwood Borough Council, and the Environment Agency. It is produced by independent experts and reviewed at least every two years.

Monitoring

As part of the plan, we undertake air quality monitoring at 19 locations around the site, testing for dust and particulates, with most of these locations situated in residential areas across Quorn, Mountsorrel and Rothley.

In the year to June 2023, levels remained below set thresholds at all locations, except on one occasion south of Kinchley Lane (which was not related to operations at the quarry) and on two occasions at the top of Hawcliffe Road. The main reason we exceeded dust levels was due to the use of temporary operations following fire damage to our screenhouse at the end of last year. We recognise that this has been unacceptable and have been working hard to rectify this (see box).

Mitigation

This level of monitoring allows us to identify the best methods to manage and control our dust emissions effectively. This includes:

- The enclosure of operational machinery
- Spraying water on internal haul roads and extraction areas to dampen dust
- Washing the wheels of lorries when leaving the quarry
- Reducing vehicle speeds

Recent dust levels

In response to concern about elevated levels of dust, we installed an additional monitor next to our stocking ground and implemented further mitigation measures to reduce the impact of our temporary operations. We have now received planning consent to build a new permanent screenhouse, which will end the temporary operations and significantly reduce dust levels.

Planning application

As part of our application, we have conducted a Dust and Air Quality Assessment, which evaluates the potential effects of dust arising from the proposed extensions.

The assessment demonstrates that, if operated in accordance with the approved DMMP, the majority of activities related to the proposed extensions would not have significant effects on air quality or dust levels. It also found that the use of dust mitigation measures in key areas would greatly reduce the potential for any significant effects during on-site activities. The assessment also found that the realignment of Wood Lane would not have a negative impact on local air quality.

To provide greater transparency, we have started publishing our dust monitoring data. You can access it at <https://mountsorrel.tarmac.com/environment>

Landscape and visual



Mountsorrel Quarry

We are committed to ensuring that the proposed extensions are designed to be sympathetic to the local landscape. We have produced a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), which has made a series of recommendations to minimise any potentially negative effects and identify opportunities to enhance the environment through the restoration scheme.

A programme of woodland and individual tree planting within the Quorn House Estate has been ongoing since 2018. This would continue during the construction of the proposed landform in the northern extension. In the southeastern extension, woodland planting combined with the delivery of the replacement common land would take place at the beginning of development to deliver these benefits as early as possible.

Our extension proposals are a continuation of our existing operations. However, it should be noted that under these proposals:

- We would reduce the scale of any visual impacts through the careful design and phasing of the construction of the new screening landforms
- There would be some short-term, temporary landscape and visual impacts associated with the construction of the northern screening mound

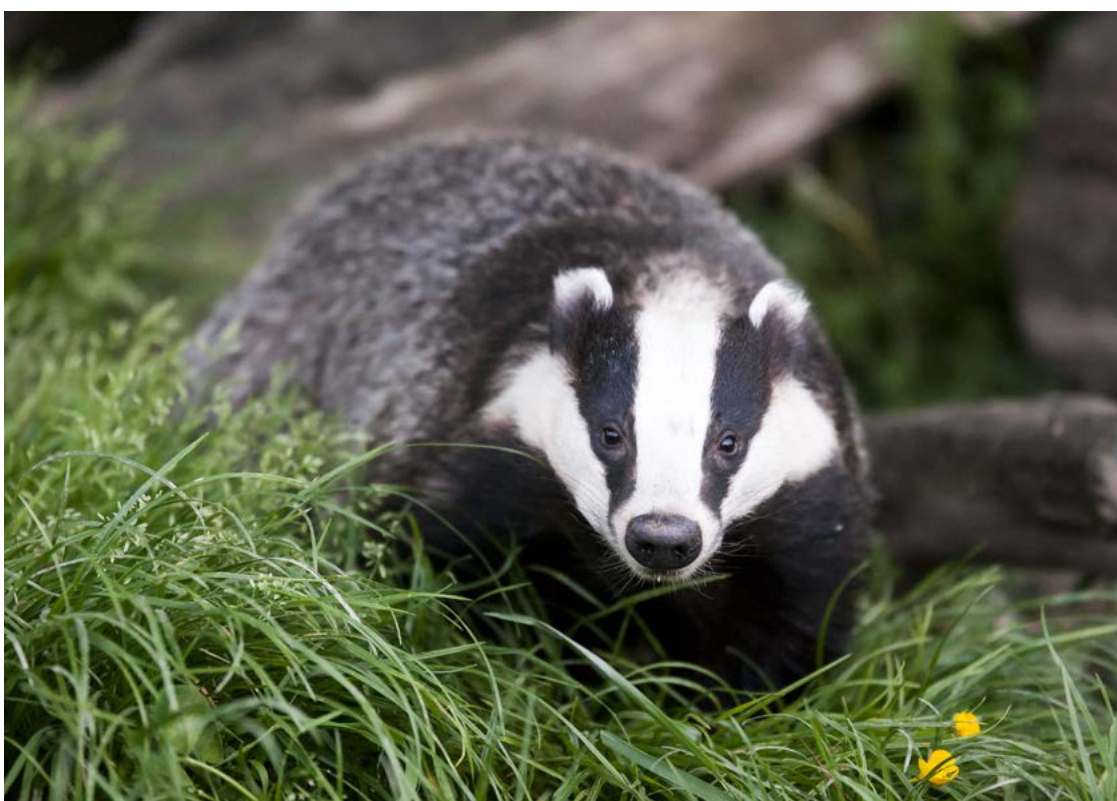
- To the southeast of the quarry, there would be no significant views of the Wood Lane diversion, the formation of the new southeastern landform or extraction operations. This would be an improvement to the consented scheme, where views of construction works would be evident
- The total area of the site used for public access and recreation would increase, and additional permissive access routes and viewpoints would be created
- The replacement common land would be larger than Mountsorrel Common, more accessible and located closer to the communities it would serve

Mitigation measures

Mitigation measures have been incorporated into the proposed working and restoration schemes. These include:

- The phased removal of vegetation (grasses, woodland, bushes)
- The phased removal and placement of materials (overburden) to minimise what is visible at any one time
- The phased construction of the northern landform
- The continued tree and woodland planting programme in the Quorn House Estate
- The delivery of replacement common land
- Visual and acoustic screening for the new section of Wood Lane

Ecology and wildlife



Ecology and wildlife

We are committed to responsible land management and environmental stewardship. We have conducted an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA), which identifies the potential effects on ecology and biodiversity and proposes mitigation and enhancement measures.

Northern extension

Our proposals would unfortunately lead to the removal of a section of woodland which forms part of the Buddon Wood and Swithland Reservoir SSSI, an area of Ancient Woodland and a number of veteran trees. While we recognise that our proposals would never wholly replace the original habitats and acknowledge people's concerns, we have ensured that our proposals keep the removal of woodland to an absolute minimum, and have looked to create and enhance biodiversity where we can. This includes:

- Significant woodland planting on land adjacent to Kinchley Lane
- Enhancement and long-term management of Buddon Wood and Rowhele Wood
- Enhancement of the remaining woodland on site
- Additional planting on the new landform in Quorn Park
- Additional woodland planting on pastureland alongside Kinchley Lane

It also includes a translocation strategy to transfer important woodland soils from the existing SSSI and areas of ancient woodland to the new Quorn Park landform to help preserve the rich biodiversity. This would be similar to the successful approach carried out as part of the most recent planning

consent, where woodland soils have been transferred to our Site 2 landform. This has shown that the area is developing well.

Southeastern extension

The surveys undertaken indicate that the southeastern extension would not encroach upon any nationally designated sites, ancient woodland or areas with ancient or veteran trees. The measures that we are proposing are:

- Additional planting on land to the south of the quarry extension
- Woodland replanting by the realigned section of Wood Lane
- The planting of new hedgerows alongside the realigned section of Wood Lane

Wildlife

Our planning application has comprehensively considered the impact on protected species, notably bats, badgers and invertebrates, that are present in the extension areas. Our surveys have informed where to carry out the quarry development and necessary measures to reduce harm to wildlife. They have also helped in the design of new habitats. The design of our scheme would deliver enhancement opportunities for all protected species in the extension areas.

Did you know?

As the largest user of recycled materials in the UK we are also contributing to the circular economy by reusing and recycling all materials on site.

Water quality and flooding



Vegetated silt pond

We are committed to ensuring that our proposed extension would not impact the local water environment. We have undertaken a Water Management Assessment, which details our measures to maintain water quality and prevent flooding.

Groundwater

Groundwater is the water that exists beneath the land surface. The local terrain and the low-permeability of the rocks underneath (granite) mean there is no reasonable risk of groundwater flooding.

Surface water

Surface water is any body of water above ground, such as lakes, rivers, ponds etc. There are currently areas locally, particularly in Quorn, which are at risk of flooding from the River Soar and the Buddon Brook. The proposed works cannot prevent such flooding, as it is due to stream flows from outside the site over which we have no control. However, the works would improve the situation by controlling the runoff (water that flows over the ground) from the area in and around Quorn Park.

The surface water we can control is the runoff from our site. To address this, we have developed detailed Surface Water Management Schemes. These schemes are designed to accommodate storm

intensities that are only likely to occur once in 200 years, factoring in a 40% increase in intensity due to climate change. The schemes would divert water runoff (storm flows) into short-term storage ponds.

- In the northern extension, the scheme would reduce surface runoff intensity, flow, and silt (sediment) levels from current levels. The use of managed ditches and ponds would decrease the flood risk in Quorn, and maintain surface water quality. As a by-product, the ponds would increase the diversity of wildlife.
- In the southeastern extension, the existing water management activities would be retained. The proposed extension would significantly decrease the areas that feed water to the drainage, meaning that our current facilities would remain sufficient – even with an increased intensity of rainfall due to climate change.

The Surface Water Management Schemes would require regular maintenance, which we would undertake.

We are therefore confident that, based on our Water Management Assessment, we can undertake mineral extraction while maintaining water quality and reducing the risk of flooding.

Archaeology and heritage



19th century pottery found in an archaeological trench

We have undertaken archaeological and cultural heritage investigations to better understand the potential effects of the proposed extensions.

Archaeology

The archaeological investigations sought to establish whether the proposed extensions or replacement common land contain anything of potential archaeological value. The initial desk-based assessments suggested that there might be areas of historical significance, so we undertook further geophysical surveys and trial trenching within Quorn Park.

Despite the large quantity of Romano-British finds from the local area, the geophysical survey found no evidence of features that could be related to a possible Roman town and road.

The trial trenching identified former field boundaries and uncovered remnants of field drains, ditches, and traces of a former deer park pale. One ditch produced Late Bronze to Early Iron Age pottery. The remainder of the site revealed few deposits or finds of archaeological interest.

Should we uncover anything of archaeological value during our development of the site, it would have to be carefully excavated and recorded, and the results would be published.

Heritage

We also undertook a Cultural Heritage Assessment. This evaluated the potential impacts on designated and non-designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the northern extension:

- **Quorn Conservation Area:** there would be no physical development within the conservation area, so it would remain protected
- **The Grade II listed Quorn House and its setting:** the construction of screening mounds would temporarily impact the view from Quorn House, but thereafter there would be no visibility of extraction operations
- **Quorn Park:** these proposals would require the removal of pasture fields from within the park, but our proposed new landform would provide screening of the quarry and introduce enhancements
- **A former WWII military camp:** this important site would be protected within a parkland setting, with public access and interpretation boards provided for the first time, enhancing it for future generations
- **A Scheduled Monument:** there would be no physical development that would impact upon this Scheduled Monument

The assessment concludes that any potential impact on heritage assets can be effectively mitigated using the measures outlined above.

Transportation



Mountsorrel Quarry railhead at Barrow

A Transport Assessment has been undertaken to accompany our planning application. It considered the highways implications of the proposals, including the permanent diversion of Wood Lane.

Transporting the mineral

The Transport Assessment provided data on the estimated average HGV movements between 2014 and 2021. It showed that 52% of mineral was exported by rail. Average daily HGV movements varied from 23 to 44 movements per hour.

By road

The quarry would continue to operate at the established rates of output, meaning the proposed extensions would not result in an increase in HGV movements to and from the quarry, and with 52% of the mineral continuing to be distributed via the rail network. All HGVs would continue to enter and exit the site using the existing access on Granite Way.

As there would be no change in the number of daily vehicle movements, the assessment concluded that the proposed extension would not have a negative impact on the safety or operation of the local highway network. A permanent diversion to Wood Lane would be required (see earlier board), but there would be no additional increase in traffic on this highway.

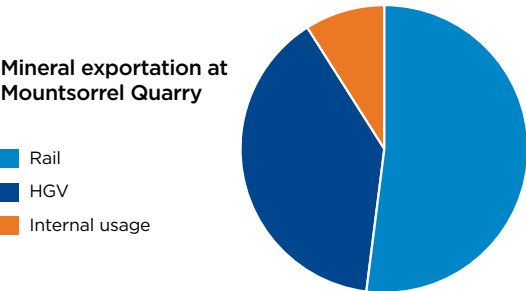
By rail

Our rail distribution network is the largest in Leicestershire, which allows us to transport our rock efficiently and sustainably to rail depots across the Midlands, East Anglia and the Southeast. Due to the investment we have made in our strategic railhead, we are able to distribute far higher quantities of our products via rail compared to our sector competitors, thereby removing thousands of lorries from the roads.

Safe haulage operations

We are committed to running safe haulage operations with minimum disruption to local road users and residents. We achieve this in a range of different ways. For example, none of our vehicles are older than ten years old, which means they get more miles per gallon. They all have AdBlue systems, which convert nitrous oxide into harmless gases. They all have 360-degree recordable cameras and side sensors so they can more easily detect walkers, cyclists and horse riders. All drivers must also attend a vulnerable road users course. Our vehicles are all branded, so if there are any complaints people know that it is us and, should they call, it makes it easier for us to respond.

If anyone has any concerns about any of our vehicles, please get in touch by emailing mountsorrelquarryfeedback@tarmac.com

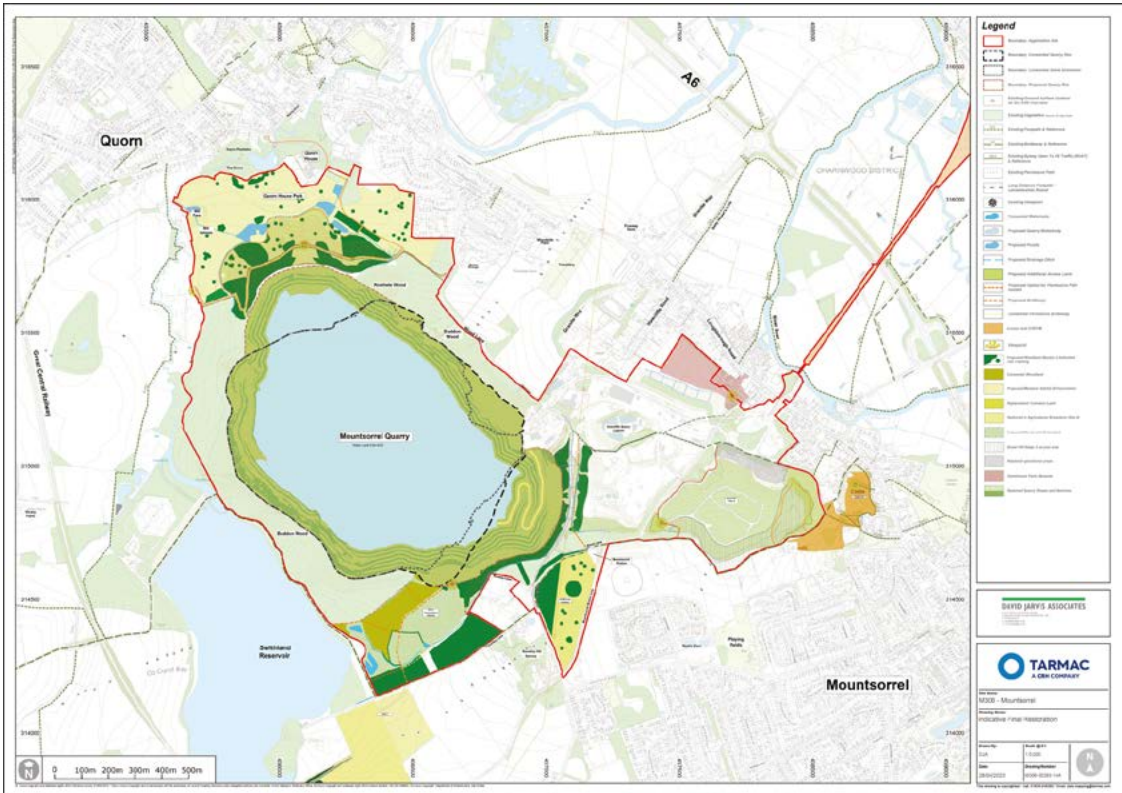


Pie chart showing mineral exportation at Mountsorrel Quarry from 2014 to 2021

Did you know?

We have rail capacity to run up to 8 trains a day, which would remove over 500 HGVs from the roads.

Delivering high-quality restoration



Final restoration scheme

Planting, managing and restoring areas around the site gives us an opportunity to create a diverse environment that positively contributes to Mountsorrel’s and Quorn’s ecology and biodiversity.

We envisage that an appropriate after-use for the quarry void itself would be to partly fill it with water, which is what is proposed under the existing planning permission. This would be capable of providing a strategic water resource for the region once the mineral reserves have been extracted.

The restoration scheme would also include new areas of grassland habitat and the creation of new woodland areas to help preserve the wooded character of Charnwood Forest. These new habitats would be distributed evenly to maintain and improve the landscape and habitat connectivity across the restoration areas.

Northern extension

The upper part of the quarry would remain above water level and would be available for leisure, educational and nature conservation-related purposes. At Quorn House Park, we would provide new wildlife habitats, including grassland, woodland and wetland. The creation of new paths would provide public access.

Southeastern extension

The replacement for Mountsorrel Common would feature enhanced planting, replacement woodland and grassland habitats, with acid/heath/scrub margins and mown paths. This would restore and create new areas of semi-natural habitat. The replacement common land would be larger than the existing area of common land, more accessible, and located closer to the communities it would serve.

As is customary across the sites that we operate, we would be responsible for the aftercare of agricultural land for five years, and for a longer period for nature conservation habitats. We pride ourselves on delivering high-quality restoration schemes, and our work in this area has been recognised with awards, both nationally and internationally.

Did you know?

The restoration of our sites gives us the opportunity to create an improved and more diverse environment, positively contributing to ecology and diversity across the UK.

Tarmac in the local community



Sponsorship of a local youth football team

It is important to us that we are a good neighbour to people living close to our operations. To achieve this, we look to communicate effectively with our neighbours, and to support local projects and charities.

Supporting local groups and projects

We are always looking for local groups and projects to support. There are two ways in which people can apply to us for funding: either directly through the quarry or through the Tarmac Landfill Community Fund. Since 2020, the Tarmac Landfill Community Fund has provided £128,237 to the communities around the quarry.

Local events and community projects that have recently received our support include: Mountsorrel's war memorial and beacon, Quorn Mills Park Bowls Club, Mountsorrel Revival, Quorn Coronation Carnival, Barrow Library, Love4Life charity, Rothley Parish Council, Swithland Flower & Veg Show, Mountsorrel Allotments, Quorn Juniors Football Club, Quorn Rugby Club, Mountsorrel Juniors' Football Club, Jessica Michelle School of Dance, and Starlight Youth Theatre.

If you have a project that needs our support, please email mountsorrelquarryfeedback@tarmac.com. To apply to the Tarmac Landfill Community Fund, please email community@tarmac.com

Quarry Liaison Group

For over 30 years, we have worked closely with our local parish councils

and other representatives via our Quarry Liaison Group. This acts as a forum to ensure that we keep the community updated on our work and to address any questions or concerns. Meetings take place twice a year to discuss our work and future plans for the quarry. If you would like to raise anything via the group, please contact your local parish council.

Community update

In November 2022, a fire caused significant damage to the screenhouse, meaning that we have needed to undertake temporary processing operations.

We now have planning consent for a replacement screenhouse. The new screenhouse will include an internal dust suppression system and additional cladding that will more effectively seal the unit, reducing the potential for noise and dust. This will also allow us to return to meeting normal demand for the high-quality stone that is unique to Mountsorrel.

We hope that construction of the new screenhouse will be complete by the end of 2023. We are grateful for your patience during this time.

Did you know?

In the last ten years, we have donated over £1.8m to community projects through the Tarmac Landfill Community Fund.

What's next?



Thank you for taking the time to attend our information event. We hope you have found it useful and that we have been able to answer your questions.

Statutory consultation

In October 2022, we ran a two-week period of formal consultation on our draft proposals for Mountsorrel Quarry. We held three in-person events, with 640 people attending our in-person consultation exhibitions, and 1,200 people visiting our website during this period.

We will shortly be submitting our planning application to Leicestershire County Council, which will conduct its own statutory consultation, giving you another opportunity to submit your views. If you are interested in reading about any of the environmental studies we have discussed today, they will be available to read once we have submitted the planning application.

Once this consultation has been concluded, the application will be reported to Leicestershire County Council's Development Control and Regulatory Board, which will determine the application. We anticipate that this will happen by the end of 2025/early 2026.

Keep in touch

If you have any further questions on the information that you have read today, or regarding the application generally, please contact our community liaison manager, Jasmine, via consultation@tarmacmountsorrel.co.uk or on 020 3617 6359.

If you have any queries about current quarry operations, please contact the quarry team directly via mountsorrelquarryfeedback@tarmac.com

Our contact details are available on a handout that you can take home. Please ask a member of staff if you would like one.