

Environment and Sustainability Committee

Thursday, 02 April 2015 at 10:30

County Hall, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7QP

AGENDA

1	minutes of the last meeting held on 12 February 2015	3 - 6
2	Apologies for Absence	
3	Declarations of Interests by Members and Officers:- (see note below) (a) Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (b) Private Interests (pecuniary and non-pecuniary)	
4	Supporting Local Communities Capital Programme	7 - 22
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7	Petitions Received Objecting to the Exploration for and use of Shale Gas and Coal Bed Methane in Bassetlaw and Nottinghamshire	95 - 100
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10	Waste Management PFI Contract - Revised Project Plan	143 - 146
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Notes

- (1) Councillors are advised to contact their Research Officer for details of any Group Meetings which are planned for this meeting.
- (2) Members of the public wishing to inspect "Background Papers" referred to in the reports on the agenda or Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act should contact:-

Customer Services Centre 0300 500 80 80

- (3) Persons making a declaration of interest should have regard to the Code of Conduct and the Council's Procedure Rules. Those declaring must indicate the nature of their interest and the reasons for the declaration.

Councillors or Officers requiring clarification on whether to make a declaration of interest are invited to contact Martin Gately (Tel. 0115 977 2826) or a colleague in Democratic Services prior to the meeting.

- (4) Councillors are reminded that Committee and Sub-Committee papers, with the exception of those which contain Exempt or Confidential Information, may be recycled.
- (5) This agenda and its associated reports are available to view online via an online calendar - <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/dms/Meetings.aspx>

Meeting	Environment and Sustainability Committee
Date	Thursday 12 February 2015 (commencing at 2pm)

Membership

Persons absent are marked with an 'A'

COUNCILLORS

Jim Creamer (Chairman)
Pamela Skelding (Vice-Chairman)

Richard Butler
Steve Calvert
Stan Heptinstall MBE
Roger Jackson

Bruce Laughton
Parry Tsimbirdis
John Wilkinson

Ex-Officio (non-voting)

A Alan Rhodes

OTHER COUNCILLORS IN ATTENDANCE

Mrs Kay Cutts MBE

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE

Jas Hundal	-	Service Director – Transport, Property and Environment
Sally Gill	-	Group Manager – Planning
Mick Allen	-	Group Manager Waste & Energy Management
Rachel Peck	-	Waste Strategy and Development Officer
Steven Osborne-James-		Principal Planning Officer
Martin Gately	-	Democratic Services

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

The minutes of the meeting held on 8 January 2015, having been circulated to all Members, were agreed to be a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

None.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN PROGRESS IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

RESOLVED 2015/006

That the report be noted.

RESPONSES ON PLANNING CONSULTATIONS AND STRATEGIC PLANNING OBSERVATIONS

Members agreed to invite officers from the Highways and Flood Risk teams to a future meeting of the committee in order to outline how responses are made to district planning authorities.

RESOLVED 2015/007

That the report be noted.

MINERALS SEARCH INCOME

RESOLVED 2015/008

That the fee for undertaking minerals searches remains at £60.00 for 2015/16.

MINERALS LOCAL PLAN ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION ON SAND AND GRAVEL PROVISION: SHELFORD WEST – COMMENTS RECEIVED

The local Member, Councillor Mrs Kay Cutts, gave her views on sand and gravel extraction in Shelford West.

RESOLVED 2015/009

That the report be noted.

REVISED EU WASTE PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE – TEEP ASSESSMENT

RESOLVED 2015/010

That the outcome of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 TEEP assessment for the County Council be approved.

WORK PROGRAMME

The Chairman informed Members that the 2 April meeting of the Environment and Sustainability Committee will take place at the Mansfield Material Recovery Facility. In addition, the meeting set for 30 April would be cancelled and an extra meeting of the committee set for Monday 11th May at 10:30 a.m.

RESOLVED 2015/011

That the work programme be noted.

The meeting concluded at 3.15 pm

Chairman

2 April 2015

Agenda Item: 4

REPORT OF SERVICE DIRECTOR, HIGHWAYS

SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES CAPITAL PROGRAMME

Purpose of the Report

1. To update Committee on the delivery of the 2014/15 SLC capital programme.
2. To seek approval for the proposed 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities (SLC) capital programme.

Information and Advice

2014/15 SLC capital programme

3. Following a review of the SLC programme and budget allocation a £0.5m SLC capital programme was developed for 2014/15 and subsequently approved at 6 March 2014 Environment & Sustainability Committee. The programme initially consisted of 16 schemes and covers a wide range of improvements for the benefit of local communities across the county, including:
 - the Roll of Honour project and Misterton War Memorial restoration to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the start of World War One
 - new skate parks in Clipstone, Ollerton and Rainworth
 - improvements to a play park in Manton
 - improvements to local shopping areas in Bilsthorpe and Carlton.
4. Delivery of the 2014/15 SLC programme is substantially complete and the table below gives a brief update on the progress of the schemes.

Scheme name	Progress to date
Roll of Honour	Scheme complete. Public are now sharing family history via the NCC website
Contribution to Misterton War Memorial restoration	The restoration on the War Memorial has been completed. The design of the refurbishment of the surrounding landscape area is complete and works completed in March 2015
Contribution to Mansfield Woodhouse Heritage Centre refurbishment works	Scheme complete
Delivery of environmental improvements outside The	Scheme complete

Crescent, Bilsthorpe shops	
Contribution towards gym equipment at Manor Complex, Mansfield Woodhouse	The scheme will no longer proceed as Mansfield District Council has withdrawn the funding
Contribution towards and delivery of skate park at Rainworth	Design work is ongoing. A contribution from Section 106 funding and a WREN bid have been confirmed. Site preparation works are now underway
Contribution towards creation of a new storage facility at Edwinstowe Cricket Club	Scheme complete
Contribution towards and delivery of skate park at Clipstone Welfare Sports area	The parish council has withdrawn the scheme
Provision of sink, cupboards and electrical equipment, Collingham men in sheds	Scheme complete
Contribution towards and delivery of skate park at Ollerton	Scheme complete
Contribution towards the creation of community pride garden/allotment in Hawtonville	Trust could not secure the necessary land so scheme can no longer be delivered
Provision of play equipment & surfacing at Manton Villas pay park	Scheme complete
Contribution towards the provision of an indoor skate park facility in Worksop	Scheme will not proceed in 2014/15. A location for the scheme is still to be found and until such time funding cannot be secured
Refurbishment of shopping area in Honeywood Gardens Estate, Carlton	To ensure efficient delivery the scheme will now be delivered in early 2015/16
Contribution towards the provision of market stalls & canopies at Retford Market Place	Scheme complete
Contribution towards the conversion of Babworth sports hall into a meeting centre	Increased scheme costs mean that that the scheme will no longer be delivered
Contribution to St Helena's Church Nave, South Scarle	Scheme complete

5. Work continues to identify, secure and maximise external funding opportunities and the SLC allocations to the schemes above should help to lever in over £800k of external funding towards these projects should all of them proceed as planned.
6. Expenditure is currently within budget but did not allow any additional schemes to be delivered this financial year (including acceleration of reserve schemes).

2015/16 SLC capital programme

7. The 2015/16 SLC capital programme budget allocation of £0.5m was approved at the 26th February 2015 County Council meeting.
8. Invitations to apply for 2015/16 SLC funding were issued in September 2014 and applications closed on 8 December 2014. 90 applications were received, totalling a value of £1.7m, and consist of:
 - 1 request for a community bench
 - 20 requests for improved community facilities (e.g. village hall, meeting rooms etc.)
 - 15 requests for environmental improvements
 - 5 requests for various improvements to the highway as well, as an additional 5 requests for car park facilities
 - 14 requests for play park equipment, as well as an additional 8 requests for sports/recreation facility improvements
 - 3 requests for restoration projects
 - 1 request for improvements to an existing skate park
 - 2 requests for tourism schemes
 - 8 requests for village signs/information boards
 - 2 requests for refurbishments to war memorials
 - 6 requests for revenue funded schemes that were not eligible for funding.
9. Each of the schemes has been assessed against the previously agreed criteria (see attached appendix 1). The assessment of the applications took account of levels of deprivation, economic benefits to the local area (e.g. increased tourism, local jobs, training etc.), community benefits (including local support for the scheme and community cohesion), the amount of funding requested, the amount of external funding secured and voluntary hours available. To maximise the number of schemes that could be funded each bid was limited to a maximum award of £50,000.
10. The assessment has enabled the selection of the top scoring schemes to be taken forward for further design and feasibility work, and a table detailing the scoring of each scheme is attached as appendix 2. The budget available has allowed the 25 highest scoring schemes to be prioritised. These schemes will, however, only receive SLC funding if they can secure the declared match funding levels and if the scheme can be delivered during the 2015/16 financial year. The proposed schemes included in the 2015/16 SLC capital programme consist of:
 - Contributions to improvements to eight community facilities including:
 - the creation of education and arts facilities at Beauvale Priory and in Beeston
 - refurbishment/improvements to buildings in Mansfield, Maplebeck, Newark, Retford and West Bridgford
 - gardening projects in Blidworth and Mansfield Woodhouse
 - Contributions to five environmental improvements including:
 - Sutton in Ashfield outdoor market
 - Shop front improvements in Hucknall
 - Creation of a wildlife habitat in Snipe Park Woods
 - Improvements to public spaces in Hodsock, East Bridgford and Radcliffe on Trent
 - Contributions to nine play parks and a multi-user sports area in Carlton in Lindrick, Cotgrave, Granby, Hucknall, Keyworth, Ruddington and Worksop

- Contributions to two tourism schemes in Sherwood Forest and the Teversal Trail.
11. The schemes ranked 26 to 30 on the attached appendix 2 will be held as reserve schemes should any funding become available (e.g. because other schemes become undeliverable).
 12. Each of the proposed schemes included in the 2015/16 SLC programme is still subject to the necessary consultation, statutory undertakings and other issues arising from feasibility studies, detailed scheme investigation, design and consultation. The outcomes of these issues will determine if funding can be released and to what value. If any scheme becomes undeliverable during 2015/16 the funding will not automatically be available in a future year. The scheme promoter will, however, be able to submit the scheme again for funding consideration in a future year.
 13. It was previously approved at 6th March 2014 Environment & Sustainability Committee that up to £10,000 per year of the SLC capital programme would be allocated to the refurbishment of war memorials during the period 2014/15-2017/18. Two applications were received for war memorial refurbishments in 2015/16 – from Southwell Town Council and Kimberley Heritage Trail.
 14. Southwell Town Council has requested £4,816, and secured £1,300 of match funding to refurbish the Memorial Arch. The refurbishment of Kimberley War Memorial has already received Local Improvement Scheme funding (the precursor to SLC) in 2008/2009 as part of an environmental flagship improvement. Also, the currently proposed Kimberley War Memorial scheme is yet to secure the necessary match funding to deliver the scheme. It is therefore proposed that £4,816 is allocated to the Southwell Memorial Arch and the scheme is included in the 2015/16 SLC programme in addition to the top 26 scoring schemes.
 15. The remaining £5,184 war memorial restoration funding could be made available for the refurbishment of the Kimberley War Memorial if Kimberley Heritage Trail is able to secure sufficient match funding to deliver the scheme during 2015/16.

Other Options Considered

16. Other options considered are set out within this report. The package of SLC schemes detailed above were developed to reflect a balance of member, public and stakeholder requests and priorities, value for money and delivery of the County Council's objectives.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

17. The proposed programme of SLC schemes selected are the schemes which scored the highest when assessed against the criteria and are therefore considered to offer the greatest benefits. The SLC programme will continue to be monitored on a monthly basis to ensure financial and delivery implications are considered and acted upon accordingly.

Statutory and Policy Implications

18. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (Public Health only), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults, service users, sustainability and the environment and ways of working and where such implications

are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) It is recommended that Committee:
 - a) note the delivery of the 2014/15 SLC programme as detailed in paragraphs 3 to 6 of this report
 - b) approve the proposed 2015/16 SLC programme for implementation as contained in this report and detailed in appendix 2.

Neil Hodgson
Interim Service Director Highways

For any enquiries about this report please contact:
Sean Parks – Local Transport Plan manager

Constitutional Comments (LM 16/03/2015)

19. The Environment and Sustainability Committee has delegated authority within the Constitution to approve the recommendations in the report.

Financial Comments (GB 09/03/2015)

20. The Supporting Local Communities Programme is approved within the County Council's capital programme.

Background Papers and Published Documents

- Supporting Local Communities Fund report to 6 March 2014 Environment & Sustainability Committee

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

- All

Appendix 1 – Supporting Local Communities Scheme evaluation criteria

1. Has the form been counter-signed by the local County Council member?

If no, send the form back to the applicant and advise that it must be signed by the County Council member or it cannot be considered

So that each focus (deprivation, economic benefits, community benefits and funding) receives equal weighting, each of the elements 2, 3, 4 and 5 will each only be able to score a maximum of 5 points. Therefore elements 4A, 4B and 4C will be added together and divided by two; and elements 5A and 5B will be added together and divided by two.

2. Deprivation indices in the ward where the scheme is to be delivered

- 5 points – deprivation indices score is over 45
- 4 points – deprivation indices score is between 34 and 44.9
- 3 points – deprivation indices score is between 26 and 33.9
- 2 points – deprivation indices score is between 21 and 25.9
- 1 point – deprivation indices score is between 0 and 20.9

3. Economic benefits – Job and training opportunities (where the scheme will deliver several of the benefits it will receive the highest of the scores it will deliver)

- 5 points – Scheme will create sustained job opportunities
- 4 points – Scheme will deliver regeneration
- 3 points – Scheme will deliver tourism benefits
- 2 points – Scheme will provide opportunities for delivery by local businesses/workers
- 1 point – Scheme will deliver training opportunities for the local community

4A. Community benefits – Support for the scheme

- 2 points – Evidence of significant support and should benefit more than half of the community
- 1 point – Evidence of significant support but will benefit less than half the community

4B. Community benefits – Community cohesion

- 3 points – Scheme delivers 4 or 5 of the bullets below
- 2 points – Scheme delivers 3 of the bullets below
- 1 point – Scheme delivers 1 or 2 of the bullets below
- Scheme is a key neighbourhood priority or supports neighbourhood priorities
- Scheme facilitates a place where people from different backgrounds can get on well together
- Scheme promotes a vision and sense of belonging – local area, neighbourhood, county, national
- The diversity of people's background and circumstances are appreciated and positively valued
- Scheme helps raise community confidence, aspiration and improves security
- Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds as a result of the scheme

4C. Community benefits – Other quality of life

- 5 points – Scheme delivers 5 of the bullets below
- 4 points – Scheme delivers 4 of the bullets below
- 3 points – Scheme delivers 3 of the bullets below
- 2 points – Scheme delivers 2 of the bullets below
- 1 point – Scheme delivers 1 of the bullets below
- Crime reduction
- Health
- Heritage and/or archaeological conservation
- Bio-diversity conservation
- Working with schools and/or local organisations

5A. Funding – Amount of funding requested

- 5 points – Less than £10,000
- 4 points – £10,000 to £14,999
- 3 points – £15,000 to £19,999
- 2 points – £20,000 to £29,999
- 1 point – £30,000 to £50,000

5B. Funding – What percentage of the scheme cost is being met externally and has this funding been secured?

- 5 points – More than 60% of the total scheme cost secured
- 4 points – Between 40-59.9% of the total scheme cost secured
- 3 points – Between 30-49.9% of the total scheme cost secured; or
a bid submitted for funding (other than this bid) which would total more than 60% of the total scheme cost
- 2 points – Less than 30% of the total scheme cost secured; or
a bid submitted for funding (other than this bid) which would total between 30-55.9% of the total scheme cost
- 1 point – Less than 30% of the total scheme cost applied for; or voluntary hours offered in delivery of the scheme

6. Delivery – Maintenance of the scheme

- Scheme rejected if there are no firm plans and/or funds in place to maintain the scheme – 1 point

7. Delivery – Other delivery issues

- Scheme rejected if the land has not been secured by the scheme promoter or there are significant risks to the delivery of the scheme – defer to a later year once the land ownership/risks have been overcome (note that if the scheme is deferred to a later year it will be reassessed alongside all the scheme bids in the following year and may not be selected for delivery) – 1 point

Schemes included within the 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme

Schemes included within the 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme									Scheme score								Cumulative funding total
									Element								
	Organisation's Name	Project	Location	District	Councillor	Amount of SLC funding requested	Match funding	Voluntary hours	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL		
1	Ashfield District Council	Regeneration of Sutton outdoor market and conversion of current market in to short-stay car park	Sutton- in-Ashfield	Ashfield	Cllr David Kirkham	£50,000	£95,000	Activities will be organised by volunteers	5	5	3.0	3.0	1	1	18	£50,000	
2	Sherwood Forest Trust	New building for Environmental Centre of Excellence and Community Woodland Management	Sherwood Forest Country Park	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr John Peck	£50,000	£160,000	11,000 hrs a year	3	5	3.0	3.0	1	1	16	£100,000	
3	Welbeck Community Association	Shop front improvements on Broomhill Road	Hucknall	Ashfield	Cllr Alice Grice	£19,999	To be secured	100+ hrs estimate	5	4	2.0	2.5	1	1	15.5	£119,999	
4	Canalside Heritage Centre Trust, Beeston	Renovation/restoration of 4 derelict cottages into education & arts centre	Beeston	Broxtowe	Cllr Kate Foale	£25,000	£219,300	80-100 hours on a monthly basis	1	5	3.5	3.5	1	1	15	£144,999	
5	Newark and Sherwood Play Support Group	Refurbishment of building to provide community facility	Newark-on-Trent	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Tony Roberts	£18,000	To be secured	10 hrs a week	5	2	2.5	2.5	1	1	14	£162,999	
6	St. Augustine's School	School/community play area	Worksop	Bassetlaw	Cllr Glynn Gilfoyle	£40,000	£60,000	School site team	4	2	3.0	3.0	1	1	14	£202,999	
7	Northfield Allotment Association	Creation of community plot and training area at existing allotment site	Mansfield Woodhouse	Mansfield	Cllr Joyce Bosnjak	£14,000	£10,000	Phase 1(12 months) estimate of 60-80 hours	5	1	2.0	3.0	1	1	13	£216,999	
8	Bassetlaw District Council	Play Park	Carlton in Lindrick	Bassetlaw	Cllr Alan Rhodes	£45,000	£25,000	No	5	2	2.5	1.5	1	1	13	£261,999	
9	Keyworth Community Park project	Improvements to existing play park	Keyworth	Rushcliffe	Cllr John Cottee	£5,214	£14,000	Yes (no indication of no. of hrs)	1	2	2.5	5.0	1	1	12.5	£267,213	
10	The Village Hall in Maplebeck Management Committee	Village hall build	Maplebeck	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Bruce Laughton	£15,000	£334,100	10,200 hours	1	2	3.5	4.0	1	1	12.5	£282,213	
11	Teversal Trail Visitor Centre	Improvements to the Coal Garden near the visitor centre	Teversal	Ashfield	Cllr Zadrozny	£3,350	£1,000	12 hours	2	2	2.5	3.5	1	1	12	£285,563	
12	Cotgrave Town Council	Additional play equipment at Grassmere play park	Cotgrave	Rushcliffe	Cllr Richard Butler	£9,750	£12,000	None	1	2	2.5	4.5	1	1	12	£295,313	
13	Sam's Workplace	Gardening project in Blidworth	Blidworth	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Woodhead	£10,000	£,5000	Volunteer hrs (doesn't specifically quantify the number of hrs)	4	1	2.5	2.5	1	1	12	£305,313	
14	St. Mary's Community Park Project	Play park & community area	Ruddington	Rushcliffe	Cllr Reg Adair	£14,500	£53,600	927 hours	1	2	2.5	4.5	1	1	12	£319,813	
15	North Sherwood Tenants & Residents Assn	Access improvements to the community centre	Mansfield	Mansfield	No (Cllr Bosniak)	£18,650	£11,150	10 volunteers (no indication on no of hours)	3	1	3.5	2.5	1	1	12	£338,463	
16	Butler's Hill & Goodall Cres Tenants & Residents Assoc	Refurbishment of play area	Hucknall	Ashfield	Cllr Alice Grice	£19,999	£25,000 secured; will submit bid to WREN in Mar/Apr 2015	Estimate: 200 hours	2	2	3.5	2.5	1	1	12	£358,462	
17	Beauvale Priory	Upgrade of scheduled ancient monument to enable use as an educational facility	Moorgreen	Broxtowe	Cllr John Handley	£28,000	£141,867	Yes	1	3	2.5	3.5	1	1	12	£386,462	
18	Hodsock Parish Council	Village gateway signage	Langold	Bassetlaw	Cllr Sheila Place	£2,020	£2,020	Yes (no indication of no. of hrs)	4	2	0.5	3.5	1	1	12	£388,482	
19	Harworth & Bircotes Town Council	Creation of wildlife/habitat area	Bircotes	Bassetlaw	Cllr Sheila Place	£25,000	£25,000	Yes (no indication of no. of hrs)	4	0	2.5	3.0	1	1	11.5	£413,482	
20	East Bridgford Parish Council	Cuttle Hill environmental improvement scheme	East Bridgford	Rushcliffe	Cllr Kay Cutts	£6,000	£6,000	106 hours	1	1	3.0	4.5	1	1	11.5	£419,482	
21	St Swithun's Heritage Trust	Refurbishment of part of church to provide community facility	Retford	Bassetlaw	Cllr Pam Skelton	£19,900	£11,900	320 hrs	4	2	1.0	2.5	1	1	11.5	£439,382	

Schemes included within the 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme

Schemes included within the 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme									Scheme score							Cumulative funding total
									Element							
	Organisation's Name	Project	Location	District	Councillor	Amount of SLC funding requested	Match funding	Voluntary hours	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	
22	Village Vision	Multi user sports area	Bestwood	Gedling	CLlr Barnfather	£25,000	£35,000	None	1	2	3.5	3.0	1	1	11.5	£464,382
23	1st Lady Bay Scout Group	New building for scouts/community use	Lady Bay, West Bridgford	Rushcliffe	CLlr Steve Calvert	£29,995	£200,000 secured Currently applying for additional £60,000	None	1	2	3.0	3.5	1	1	11.5	£494,377
24	Radcliffe on Trent Parish Council	Environmental improvement of Rockley Memorial Gardens	Radcliffe-on-Trent	Rushcliffe	CLlr Kay Cutts	£2,500	£2,500	Up to 20 hrs per month	1	2	1.5	4.5	1	1	11	£496,877
25	Granby Cum Sutton Parish Council	Improvement to existing play facility	Granby	Rushcliffe	CLlr Martin Suthers	£2,500	£3,000	60 hrs	1	2	1.5	4.5	1	1	11	£499,377

Reserve schemes 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme

Reserve schemes 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme									Scheme score							
									Element							
	Organisation's Name	Project	Location	District	Councillor	Amount of SLC funding requested	Match funding	Voluntary hours	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	
26	Edwinstowe Parish Council	Play area	Edwinstowe	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr John Peck	£19,000	£19,000	Yes - monitoring of site	1	2	2.5	3.5	1	1	11	
27	Bilthorpe Parish Council	Crompton Road Multi User Sports Area	Bilthorpe	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr John Peck	£50,000	£20,000	12 hours per month	3	2	2.5	1.5	1	1	11	
28	Lowdham Parish Council	Play area refurbishment	Lowdham	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Roger Jackson	£18,000	£42,000	Yes - fundraising events, project management and Hall management committee	1	2	2.5	3.0	1	1	10.5	
29	Hope Nottingham	Refurbishment of existing community centre	Beeston	Broxtowe	Cllr Steve Carr	£50,000	£6,500 secured; Currently applying to WREN - outcome expected at end of July 2015	100 hours per week for minimum of 6 months	2	2	3.0	1.5	1	1	10.5	

War memorial schemes included within the 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme

War memorial schemes included within the 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme									Scheme score							
									Element							
	Organisation's Name	Project	Location	District	Councillor	Amount of SLC funding requested	Match funding	Voluntary hours	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	
30	Southwell Town Council	Repairs to memorial arch	Southwell	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Bruce Laughton	£4,816	£800 secured; additional £500 applied for	Min of 30 hrs	1	0	1.0	3.5	1	1	7.5	
31	Kimberley Heritage Trail	Restoration of war memorial	Kimberley	Broxtowe	Cllr Ken Rigby	£10,000	Seeking funding from war memorial trust	No	1	0	0.0	4.0	1	1	7	

Applications not included in the 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme

									Scheme score						
									Element						
	Organisation's Name	Project	Location	District	Councillor	Amount of SLC funding requested	Match funding	Voluntary hours	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
32	Retford Business Forum	Multi purpose brackets for flags, tree and baskets; hanging baskets; bale arms; flags and poles; Christmas lights, Christmas trees, fix and fit of brackets	Retford	Bassetlaw	Cllr Pam Skelding	£20,225	£6,200	Yes, but level of hrs not provided	3	2	1.0	2.0	1	1	10
33	St Swithin's School Room Trustees	Wellow Church Schoolroom	Wellow	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Bruce Laughton	£19,999	£4,710 secured; HLF applying for up to £100k	Yes (no indication of no. of hrs)	1	1	3.5	2.5	1	1	10
34	Groundwork Greater Nottingham	Improvements to DH Lawrence tourist trail including new brick lining, better signing and interpretation boards, seating	Eastwood	Broxtowe	Cllr Keith Longdon	£50,000	Yes	Yes	1	3	2.5	1.5	1	1	10
35	Netherfield Locality Partnership	Ley Street playing field play park for 4-8 year olds	Netherfield	Gedling	Cllr John Clarke	£50,000	£75,000 WREN application made, outcome expected Aug 2015	2988 hrs	2	2	2.5	1.5	1	1	10
36	South Muskham & Little Carlton village hall	Improve acoustics in village hall	South Muskham	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Sue Saddington	£8,500	£30,618	Yes - no indication of no of hours	1	0	3.0	3.5	1	1	9.5
37	Awsworth Parish Council	2) Village Hall/Youth Centre: replacement of external wall cladding, new signing and security	Awsworth	Broxtowe	Cllr Ken Rigby	£10,000	No - PC will consider making contribution and will apply for funding	Management committees of village hall, Awsworth youth club, Bowls, football & cricket clubs	1	2	2.0	2.5	1	1	9.5
38	Jason Mordan	Haughton Chapel	Haughton	Bassetlaw	Local member not confirmed support	£10,000	Possibly: English Heritage "are willing to fund up to 90%"	Yes	1	1	1.0	4.5	1	1	9.5
39	Mansfield Play Forum	Purchase of building to create a community facility	Ravensdale	Mansfield	Cllr Stephen Garner	£45,000	Not known	50 hrs per week	5	1	1.5	1.0	0	1	9.5
40	Awsworth Parish Council	4) Shilo Recreation Ground: new signing and security	Awsworth	Broxtowe	Cllr Ken Rigby	£70,000	No - PC will consider making contribution and will apply for funding	Yes	1	2	2.0	2.5	1	1	9.5
41	East Leake Parish Council	Landscape work to the Rest Garden on Main Street	East Leake	Rushcliffe	Cllr Andrew Brown	£2,000	£1,000	No	1	1	1.5	3.5	1	1	9
42	Berry Hill Primary and St Peter's Primary Schools	Mosaic in King George V park; summer activities to launch mosaic incl creation of bug hotels or bird boxes; sports coaching	Mansfield	Mansfield	Cllr Alan Bell	£5,050	£350	Approx 100 hrs	1	2	1.0	3.0	1	1	9
43	Awsworth Parish Council	3) Shilo Recreation Ground: upgrading water supply to pavilion	Awsworth	Broxtowe	Cllr Ken Rigby	£10,000	No - PC will consider making contribution and will apply for funding	Yes	1	2	1.5	2.5	1	1	9
44	Gunthorpe Riverside Trust	Phase 1: Clean up and replanting area of land immediately to east of Gunthorpe bridge. Installation of fencing and signing	Gunthorpe	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Roger Jackson	£15,000	£33,000	Yes - no indication of the no. of hours	1	0	2.5	3.5	1	1	9

Applications not included in the 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme (continued)									Scheme score						
									Element						
	Organisation's Name	Project	Location	District	Councillor	Amount of SLC funding requested	Match funding	Voluntary hours	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
45	Calverton Parish Council	Facilities to enable performances to be included in new build of Community Hall & Sports Pavilion (stage, curtains, lighting, sound systems and seating)	Calverton	Gedling	Cllr Boyd Elliott	£25,000	No - if cost of other elements is excluded	Yes	3	0	2.5	1.5	1	1	9
46	Coddington Village Hall Trust	Refurbishment of old reading room in village hall to create a smaller meeting room, community library & village history display (new toilet block & entrance, strip out old toilets, insulation)	Coddington	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Maureen Dobson	£50,000	£10,000 - Coddington Village Hall Trust	2,000 hrs (?)	1	2	2.5	1.5	1	1	9
47	Ollerton & Boughton Town Council	Central Park play park and outdoor gym	Ollerton	Newark & Sherwood	Local member not confirmed support	£50,000	Grant funding is currently being sourced - hoped that some funding will come from S106	None	1	2	2.5	1.5	1	1	9
48	Friends of Kingsmill Reservoir	Removal of rubbish and debris from shallow mud areas of reservoir	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Ashfield	Cllr Steve Carroll	£950	£100	50 hours	1	1	1.0	3.5	1	1	8.5
49	Sutton cum Lound Parish Council	Fencing around playpark with child safety gates to reduce dog fouling	Sutton Cum Lound	Bassetlaw	Local member not confirmed support	£2,796	£3,000	No	1	0	1.0	4.5	1	1	8.5
50	Stoke Bardolph Heritage Association	Visual display board depicting a series of walks around the locality	Stoke Bardolph	Gedling	Local member not confirmed support	£6,000	No	100 hrs to deliver project plus approx 20 hrs a month	1	0	2.5	3.0	1	1	8.5
51	Flintham Parish Council	Drainage works related to cricket pitch	Flintham	Rushcliffe	Cllr Kay Cutts	£25,000	£50,000 secured; £5,000 requested	21 hours per week	1	0	1.5	3.5	1	1	8
52	Clipstone skate park	Skate park	Clipstone	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr John Peck	£45,000	£50,000 secured plus £50,000k WREN bid outstanding	No	1	2	2.0	2.0	1	0	8
53	Greasley Parish Council Greasley Sports & Community Centre	Refurbishment of existing gym, changing rooms & toilets, new sports hall floor, improved reception & welcome area, makeover of parish hall & kitchen, improving internal access and storage and modernising heating system	Newthorpe	Broxtowe	Cllr John Handley	£50,000	Greasley PC & Sport England (no indication of amounts secured)	1 hr a week	1	2	2.5	0.5	1	1	8
54	Netherfield Locality Partnership	Upgrade of Cinder Path including signing	Netherfield	Gedling	Cllr John Clarke	£50,000	£75,000 WREN application in progress, outcome expected Aug 2015	2,052 hrs	3	0	1.5	1.5	1	1	8
55	Gedling Village Preservation Society	Restoration of fountain roof	Gedling	Gedling	Cllr Nicki Brooks	£1,500	£750	Yes	1	0	1.5	4.0	0	1	7.5
56	Ranby Village Hall	Refurbish village hall to make it more energy efficient	Ranby	Bassetlaw	Cllr Liz Yates	£30,000	£22,000 secured, £72,000 applied for	Project management - 400 hrs Labour for site removal - estimated at 150 hrs	1	2	1.0	1.5	1	1	7.5

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Applications not included in the 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme (continued)

									Scheme score						
									Element						
	Organisation's Name	Project	Location	District	Councillor	Amount of SLC funding requested	Match funding	Voluntary hours	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
57	Awsworth Parish Council	All of: 1) The Lane Recreation Ground: provision of toilets/washroom 2) Village Hall/Youth Centre: replacement of external wall cladding, new signing and security 3) Shilo Recreation Ground: upgrading water supply to pavilion 4) Shilo Recreation Ground: new signing and security	Awsworth	Broxtowe	Cllr Ken Rigby	£46,200	No - PC will consider making contribution and will apply for funding	Yes	1	2	2.0	0.5	1	1	7.5
58	Awsworth Parish Council	1) The Lane Recreation Ground: provision of toilets/washroom	Awsworth	Broxtowe	Cllr Ken Rigby	£50,000	No - PC will consider making contribution and will apply for funding	Yes	1	2	2.0	0.5	1	1	7.5
59	Friends of Gedling Country Park	Memorial areas; picnic/viewing area; video camera; viewing platform; sensory area; pond; ampitheatre; coloured posts to mark walks; bushes/shrubs; woodland workshop; bird/bat boxes	Gedling	Gedling	Cllr John Clarke	£500		50-100 volunteer hours to date	1	2	2.5	1.0	0	1	7.5
60	Farnsfield Local History Society	Information boards	Farnsfield	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Roger Jackson	£1,550	£1,550	Yes	1	0	0.5	4.5	0	1	7
61	Cromwell Village Hall	Village hall refurbishment	Cromwell	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Bruce Laughton	£5,000	£700	Yes	1	0	1.0	3.0	1	1	7
62	Kirklington Village Hall Committee	Car park to serve village hall	Kirklington	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Roger Jackson	£8,715	Not known	150 hrs	1	2	1.5	2.5	0	0	7
63	Friends of Burton Road Jubilee Park	Outdoor gym equipment, interpretation board and a footway	Carlton	Gedling	Cllr Nikki Brooks	£35,000	None; will hold fundraising events	20 hours	1	0	3.0	1.0	1	1	7
64	Ravenshead Community Transport	New minibus for Blidworth Community Mobile Hub	Blidworth	Gedling	Cllr Yvonne Woodhead	£50,000	£35,000	Yes	1	1	2.5	2.5	0	0	7
65	Ranskill Parish Council	Benches	Ranskill	Bassetlaw	Cllr Liz Yates	£1,200	£200	None	1	0	0.0	3.5	1	1	6.5
66	North Muskham Parish Council	Installation of fencing around skate park to reduce noise impact on residents	North Muskham	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Sue Saddington	£1,210	North Muskham PC and fundraising	Yes (no indication of no of hrs)	1	0	1.0	2.5	1	1	6.5
67	Jason Mordan	Blidworth Windmill	Blidworth	Newark & Sherwood	Local member not confirmed support	£10,000	Not confirmed but owners "to bear brunt of"	Not stated	1	1	1.0	2.5	0	1	6.5
68	Newstead Parish Council	CCTV for existing youth and community centre, public play area and MUGA	Newstead	Gedling	Cllr Chris Barnfather	£17,500	In kind services	None	1	0	2.0	1.5	1	1	6.5
69	Girton Sailing Club Ltd	Brown tourist signage	Girton	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Maureen Dobson	£2,500	£500	N/A	1	0	0.5	4.5	0	0	6
70	Mattersey Parish Council	Replacement of grassed area with aggregate in cemetery	Mattersey	Bassetlaw	Cllr Liz Yates	£605	No	No	1	0	0.0	2.5	1	1	5.5
71	Kingston on Soar Parish Council	Information boards	Kingston on Soar	Rushcliffe	Cllr Andrew Brown	£1,300	No	Yes (no indication of no of hrs)	1	0	1.0	2.5	1	0	5.5
72	Burton Joyce Parish Council	Parking spaces for Roberts Recreation Ground by converting grass verge to heavy duty green matting	Burton Joyce	Gedling	Cllr Nikki Brooks	£6,500	£1,000	20 hours in planning and preparatory stages	1	0	1.0	2.5	0	1	5.5

Applications not included in the 2015/16 Supporting Local Communities Programme (continued)

									Scheme score						
									Element						
	Organisation's Name	Project	Location	District	Councillor	Amount of SLC funding requested	Match funding	Voluntary hours	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
73	Thurgarton Parish Council	"Gates" at entrances to village (gateways, presumably)	Thurgarton	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Roger Jackson	£10,000	£1k secured; £4k to be applied for via WREN	30 hours	1	0	1.0	2.5	0	1	5.5
74	Rufford Parish Council	Depth gauge at Rufford ford	Rufford	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr John Peck	£300	No	None	1	0	0.5	2.5	0	1	5
75	Spalford Parish	Village signs and noticeboards	Spalford	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Maureen Dobson	£2,930	No	N/a	1	0	0.5	2.5	0	1	5
76	Epperstone Parish Council	Main Street environmental improvements at Plantation Cottages frontage	Epperstone	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Roger Jackson	£27,000	No	N/a	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	1	5
77	Brinsley Primary School	Off-road parking	Brinsley	Broxtowe	Cllr John Handley		No (cost of scheme is also unknown)	Yes	2	0	0.5	0.5	1	1	5
78	Girton & Meering Parish Meeting	Village signage	Girton	Newark & Sherwood	Local member not confirmed support		No	N/a	1	0	0.5	2.5	0	1	5
79	Harby Parish Council	Village gateway signage	Harby	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Maureen Dobson	£10,500	No	N/a	1	0	0.5	2.0	0	1	4.5
80	Sutton on Trent Parish Council	Three "Sutton on Trent" signs for the entrances to the village	Sutton-on-Trent	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Bruce Loughton	£12,000	No	N/a	1	0	0.5	2.0	0	1	4.5
81	Friends of Moor Pond Woods	Layby	Papplewick	Gedling	Cllr Barnfather	£14,999	£13,020	None	1	0	1.0	2.0	0	0	4
82	Selston Parish Independents	Parking area	Jacksdale	Ashfield	Cllr Turner	£15,000	No	No	1	0	0.5	1.5	0	1	4
83	Rolleston Parish Council	Passing bay, carriageway widening and other imps to Station Road	Rolleston	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Sue Saddington	£25,000	Yes (no indication of amount)	No	1	0	0.0	1.0	0	1	3

Scheme request withdrawn by the applicant

									Scheme score						
									Element						
	Organisation's Name	Project	Location	District	Councillor	Amount of SLC funding requested	Match funding	Voluntary hours	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
84	Bleasby Parish Council	Play equipment on Glebe Field	Bleasby	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Roger Jackson	£8,684	£875	26 hrs per year	1	2	2.5	3.5	1	1	11

Applications not eligible as application is for revenue funding									Scheme score						
									Element						
	Organisation's Name	Project	Location	District	Councillor	Amount of SLC funding requested	Match funding	Voluntary hours	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
85	Friends of Fisher Lane Park (FoFLP)	Survey to ascertain renovation required to open up Rock Houses to provide public access for information, tourism, research and education purposes	Mansfield	Mansfield	Cllr Stephen Garner	£3,000	Application will be made to Heritage Lottery Fund	Yes (no indication of no of hrs)	4	2	1.5	2.5	1	1	12
86	Interaction Film & Rufford Abbey Country Park	Historical theatrical performances (filmed to provide permanent educational resource)	Rufford	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr John Peck	£19,500	£500	Yes (no indication of no. of hrs)	1	3	1.5	2.5	1	1	10
87	St John Ambulance	Community Carers Support Programme training	Countywide	Countywide	Local member not confirmed support	£3,750	None	Yes - no indication of no	1	1	1.0	3.0	0	1	7
88	Nuthall Phoenix Community Group	Contribution to cost of rent, fuel and equipment replacement at luncheon club for elderly	Nuthall	Broxtowe	Cllr Phillip Owen	£500	Yes - NHS (care in community grant) and councillor donations - no details of amounts. Applied for council grants (grant aid 2015-2018)	24 hours per week, plus extra hours when on day trips.	1	0	1.5	2.5	0	1	6
89	Pulp Friction Smoothie Bar	Creation of community kitchen	Stapleford	Broxtowe	Cllr Jacky Williams	£35,000	Will apply to Awards for All; course fees; venue hire fees; direct payments; fortnightly social eating sessions;	Yes - no indication of no of hrs		1	2.0	1.0	1	1	6
90	Flourish Home Care CIC (formerly Ageing in Great Britain)	Community based project to deliver home care support	Throughout Newark and Sherwood district	Newark & Sherwood	Cllr Roger Jackson	£48,973	Applied for Health Regards lottery funding, Gearing up for personal health budgets (3rd sector programme); and Befriending Contract	1,399 hrs		0	0.0	1.5	0	0	1.5

2nd April 2015**Agenda Item: 5****REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND
CORPORATE SERVICES****DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS PRACTITIONER POST****Purpose of the Report**

1. To approve the establishment of a new Developer Contributions Practitioner Post to work to ensure that the County Council receives its full and proper contributions to mitigate the impacts of new developments across the County.

Information and Advice

2. When new developments take place they frequently impact on the local infrastructure, these impacts must be mitigated to make the developments acceptable in both planning terms and to society as well. Planning obligations, sometimes known as developer contributions, can be used to mitigate these impacts and thereby enabling development schemes to go ahead that might otherwise be deemed unacceptable.
3. The County Council's Planning Obligations Strategy sets out the County Council's standard requirements, enabling developers to take into account the potential costs of a proposed development at the earliest stage. The strategy does not have any statutory status but if development proposals do not comply with the requirements set out then it could be used as a reason for refusal of planning permission by Local Authorities. The County Council's Planning Obligations Strategy was last updated in 2014 and approved by Policy Committee on 2 April 2014.
4. The strategy sets out standard requirements the County Council may seek from new developments, to mitigate the impact that these developments may bring upon the services which it provides. These standards apply to the following services:
 - Archaeology;
 - Education;
 - Libraries;
 - Minerals;
 - Natural Environment;
 - Transport;
 - Waste.
5. The County Council provides detailed justification/explanation of any contributions it seeks and often enters into detailed negotiations with District/Borough Councils and

developers to ensure the requirements are met. This work is undertaken and co-ordinated by the Planning Policy team in addition to their other activities. The work is supported by 0.2FTE of a Band 4 post.

6. The provision of this service was previously undertaken by 1.5 FTE posts and, reflecting the down turn in the economy, this was reduced in 2013 to 0.2 FTE. The economy and in particular the number of housing related planning applications, has seen a significant upturn over the last year and the current staffing arrangements mean that it is becoming increasingly difficult to cope with the coordination, negotiation and monitoring necessary to provide a meaningful service. This is particularly the case as most developers are citing viability as the reason to look to reduce the S106 contributions required to make the development 'sustainable'. This involves a significant amount of the Planning Policy team's time in coordination and negotiation.
7. As a comparison, both Leicestershire and Derbyshire each have 1 FTE officer dedicated to the coordination of developer contributions and other associated work.
8. If the new post was not created then the potential risks would be that some District/Borough planning applications which would impact on County Services could be missed and as such the potential to request and obtain developer contributions towards council services would be lost.

Other Options Considered

9. For the Council not to approve the creation of the post which could lead to an under provision in County Council planning obligation requirements which would then lead to a need for the additional services to be funded by the County Council to ensure that statutory requirements are met.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

10. To ensure that the County Council receives appropriate developer contributions to mitigate the impacts that new developments have in its services.

Statutory and Policy Implications

11. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, the public sector equality duty, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Financial Implications

12. The Developer Contributions Practitioner post has been evaluated at HAY BAND B (£29,558 per annum plus on costs). The post would be funded through the Planning Policy staffing costs budget.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) That Committee approve the establishment of the Developer Contributions Practitioner Post.

Statutory and Policy Implications

13. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, the public sector equality duty, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Jayne Francis-Ward
Corporate Director, Policy, Planning and Corporate Services

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Lisa Bell, Team Manager – Planning Policy, Tel: 0115 9774547.

Constitutional Comments (SLB 02/02/2015)

14. Environment and Sustainability Committee is the appropriate body to consider the content of this report. In accordance with the Council's Employment Procedure Rules reports proposing changes to staffing structures should include HR comments and the recognised trade unions should be consulted.

Financial Comments (SES 25/02/15)

15. The financial implications are set out in the report.

Background Papers and Published Documents

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All



2nd April 2015

Agenda Item: 6

**REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND
CORPORATE SERVICES**

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN –
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2013/14**

Purpose of the Report

1. To inform committee of the progress on the development of the new Minerals and Waste Local Plans, and performance of the existing policies as set out in the latest Annual Monitoring Report. The Annual Monitoring report covers the period 1st April 2013 – 31st March 2014.

Information and Advice

2. All local authorities are required to undertake regular monitoring as part of preparing their Local Plans. This includes looking at progress with preparing their various Local Plans, and any supporting documents, and assessing how well the policies in existing plans are working.
3. The County Council has a statutory function to prepare Local Plans covering minerals and waste. This Annual Monitoring Report for the Minerals and Waste Local Plans covers the period 1st April 2013 – 31st March 2014 with some updates to December 2014 where applicable. The 2015 Annual Monitoring Report is attached in Appendix 1.

Key findings

Progress with the Minerals and Waste Local Plans

4. The Council has separate adopted Local Plans for minerals and waste in place but is in the process of reviewing and updating these. The timetable for doing this is set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme.
5. There has been significant progress with both the minerals and waste Local Plans over the monitoring period.
6. In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, a single new Minerals Local Plan is being prepared to replace the existing Plan which was adopted in 2005. Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan – Preferred Approach took place in

October 2013 with further, specific, consultations on sand and gravel provision undertaken during 2014. Consequently the estimated date for adoption of the Minerals Local Plan has been put back to 2016.

7. Work to replace the existing Waste Local Plan, adopted in 2002, began under the previous planning system which favoured a 'portfolio' of different documents known as the Local Development Framework. The existing Waste Local Plan is therefore being replaced in two parts which will together make the final Replacement Waste Local Plan.
8. The first part, known as the Waste Core Strategy, was adopted in December 2013. Work is now underway to prepare the second part, to be known as the Sites and Development Management Policies document. Consultation on this document will be carried out during 2015. Adoption is anticipated in 2017.
9. As previously, work on the Waste Local Plan documents is being carried out jointly with Nottingham City Council and will also be monitored within Nottingham City Council's annual monitoring reports.

Minerals policy performance

10. Current policies within the Minerals Local Plan adopted in December 2005 were prepared under the previous planning system but remain broadly up to date. Allocations made within the existing Plan have all come forward with the exception of a sand and gravel site at Gunthorpe.
11. As at December 2013, the landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves was 6.7 years, slightly below the recommended 7 year minimum. Planning permission has subsequently been granted for an extension to an existing site at Finningley and an application to extend East Leake is currently being considered.
12. For other building and construction minerals the silica sand landbank is now well above the minimum landbank requirement as a result of the Two Oaks Farm quarry in Ashfield being granted permission. Permitted brick clay reserves for Kirton clay pit remain relatively low; however the granting of permission for a recent eastern extension to Dorket Head clay pit has significantly increased its landbank of permitted reserves.
13. Coal Bed Methane exploration has been undertaken at one previously permitted site however no further development has taken place. Planning permission was granted for a surface coal mine at Shortwood Farm near Cossall subject to the signing of a legal agreement.

Waste policy performance

14. Current policies are those within the Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013) and the remaining saved policies from the Waste Local Plan (adopted in January 2002). A new suite of national planning policy and guidance for waste was published during 2013 and 2014 including a new National Waste

Management Plan for England, Waste Prevention Programme for England, and a new National Planning Policy for Waste to replace Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10). There are no significant changes to existing policy and it is therefore considered that the Waste Core Strategy remains an up to date in the light of this new policy and guidance.

15. At both national and local level there has been a slight increase in the amount of municipal (local authority collected) waste produced. Assumptions on the level of other wastes produced are unchanged from the previous monitoring report as there is no more recent survey data available.
16. Overall recycling rates for municipal waste have slowed significantly in line with regional and national trends although Nottinghamshire's current rate of 44.6% is above the national average of almost 43%. There is no more recent local data for other wastes but national surveys suggest that approximately 52% of commercial and industrial waste is recycled and almost 90% of construction and demolition waste is either re-used or recycled.
17. The Waste Core Strategy has an ambitious, but non-statutory, target to achieve 70% recycling or composting of all waste by 2025, with interim targets of 50% by 2015, and 60% by 2020.
18. The amount of municipal, commercial, and industrial waste sent for landfill disposal within the County continues to decline but there has been a progressive increase in the amount of inert construction and demolition waste sent to landfill since 2011.
19. Approximately 135,000 tonnes of additional recycling and transfer capacity was permitted during the monitoring period along with approximately 1 million tonnes of further ash disposal capacity at an existing site adjacent to Cotham Power Station.
20. Although strictly outside this monitoring period, the recent closure of two non-hazardous landfill sites at Dorket Head (Arnold) and Carton Forest (Worksop) has resulted in a substantial loss of permitted disposal capacity and now leaves only two non-hazardous landfill sites near Newark and Retford.

Other Options Considered

21. There are not considered to be any alternative options as the Council is required to undertake annual monitoring.

Reason for Recommendation

22. To note the content of the Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Plan – Annual Monitoring Report 2013/14.

Financial implications

23. There are no direct financial implications arising from the contents of this report.

Statutory and Policy Implications

24. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, the public sector equality duty, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATION/s

25. That Committee note the content of the 2014 Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Plan – Annual Monitoring Report 2013/2014.

Jayne Francis-Ward
Corporate Director, Planning, Policy and Corporate Services

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Steven Osborne-James,
Planning Officer, Planning Policy Team, 0115 97 72109

Background Papers

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

Constitutional Comments

26. As this report is for noting only constitutional comments are not required.

Financial Comments

27. There are no direct financial implications arising from the contents of this report.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

APPENDIX 1



Annual Monitoring Report 1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014

April 2015

Draft for Committee 2nd April 2015

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Summary

All local authorities are required to undertake regular monitoring as part of preparing their Local Plans. This includes looking at progress with preparing their various Local Plans, and any supporting documents, and assessing how well the policies in existing plans are working.

The County Council has a statutory function to prepare Local Plans covering minerals and waste. This Annual Monitoring Report for the Minerals and Waste Local Plans covers the period 1st April 2013 – 31st March 2014 with some updates to December 2014 where applicable.

Key findings:

Progress with Minerals and Waste Local Plans

The Council has separate adopted Local Plans for minerals and waste in place but is in the process of reviewing and updating these. The timetable for doing this is set out on the Council's website at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk.

There has been significant progress with both the minerals and waste Local Plans over the monitoring period.

In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, a single new Minerals Local Plan is being prepared to replace the existing Plan which was adopted in 2005. Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan – Preferred Approach took place in October 2013 with further, specific, consultations on sand and gravel provision undertaken during 2014. Consequently the estimated date for adoption of the Minerals Local Plan has been put back to 2016.

Work to replace the existing Waste Local Plan, adopted in 2002, began under the previous planning system which favoured a 'portfolio' of different documents known as the Local Development Framework. The existing Waste Local Plan is therefore being replaced in two parts which will together make the final Replacement Waste Local Plan.

The first part, known as the Waste Core Strategy, was adopted in December 2013. Work is now underway to prepare the second part, to be known as the Sites and Development Management Policies document. Consultation on this document will be carried out during 2015. Adoption is anticipated in 2017.

As previously, work on the Waste Local Plan documents is being carried out jointly with Nottingham City Council and will also be monitored within Nottingham City Council's annual monitoring reports.

Minerals policy performance

Current policies within the Minerals Local Plan adopted in December 2005 were prepared under the previous planning system but remain broadly up to date. Allocations made within the existing Plan have largely come forward with the exception of a sand and gravel quarry at Gunthorpe (Bulcote Farm) and a Sherwood Sandstone quarry at Carlton Forest.

As at December 2013, the landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves was 6.7 years, slightly below the recommended 7 year minimum. Planning applications are currently being considered for possible extensions to existing sites at East Leake and Finningley

For other building and construction minerals the silica sand landbank is now well above the minimum landbank requirement as a result of the Two Oaks Farm quarry in Ashfield being granted permission. Permitted brick clay reserves for Kirton clay pit remain relatively low; however the granting of permission for a recent eastern extension to Dorket Head clay pit has significantly increased its landbank of permitted reserves.

Coal Bed Methane exploration has been undertaken at one previously permitted site however no further development has taken place. Planning permission was granted for a surface coal mine at Shortwood Farm near Cossall.

Waste policy performance

Current policies are those within the Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013) and the remaining saved policies from the Waste Local Plan (adopted in January 2002). A full list of the remaining saved policies is included in Chapter 5 of this report.

A new suite of national planning policy and guidance for waste was published during 2013 and 2014 including a new National Waste Management Plan for England, a Waste Prevention Programme for England, and a new National Planning Policy for Waste to replace Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10). These do not make any significant changes to existing policy and the Waste Core Strategy remains an up to date plan in this respect.

At both national and local level there has been a slight increase in the amount of municipal (local authority collected) waste produced. Assumptions on the level of other wastes produced are unchanged from the previous monitoring report as there is no more recent survey data available.

Overall recycling rates for municipal waste have slowed significantly in line with regional and national trends although Nottinghamshire's current rate of 44.6% is above the national average of almost 43%. There is no more recent local data for other wastes but national surveys suggest that approximately 52% of commercial and industrial waste is recycled and almost 90% of construction and demolition waste is either re-used or recycled.

The amount of municipal, commercial, and industrial waste sent for landfill disposal within the County continues to decline but there has been a progressive increase in the amount of inert construction and demolition waste sent to landfill since 2011.

Approximately 135,000 tonnes of additional recycling and transfer capacity was permitted during the monitoring period along with approximately 1 million tonnes of further ash disposal capacity at an existing site adjacent to Cotham Power Station.

Although strictly outside this monitoring period, the recent closure of two non-hazardous landfill sites at Dorket Head (Arnold) and Carton Forest (Worksop) has resulted in a substantial loss of permitted disposal capacity and now leaves only two non-hazardous landfill sites near Newark and Retford.

Table 1: Summary of indicators in the Annual Monitoring Report

Indicator		Required / Forecast	Latest Figures	Page
Minerals				
M1	Annual production of primary aggregates	Sand and gravel 2.65mt	1.39 million tonnes	11
		Sherwood Sandstone 0.7mt	0.34 million tonnes	
		Limestone 0.27mt	0.0 million tonnes	
M2	Primary aggregates landbanks	Sand and gravel	6.7 years	12
		Sherwood Sandstone	8.6 years	
		Limestone	12.8 years	
M3	Silica sand landbank	10 years	40 years	13
M4	Brick clay landbank	25 years per brickworks	Estimated 12 and 21 years	15
Waste				
W1	Amount of municipal waste produced	-	394,933 tonnes	20
W2	Amount of Commercial and industrial waste produced	-	Approx. 900,000 tonnes	20
W3	Amount of construction and demolition waste produced	-	Approx. 1.1 million tonnes	20
W4	Municipal waste management	-	44.6% recycling 17.7% recovery 37.7% landfill	21
W5	Commercial and Industrial waste management	-	238,000 tonnes landfilled (estimate)	22
W6	Construction and demolition waste management	-	376,000 tonnes landfilled	22
W7	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	-	134,000 tonnes treatment 1 million tonnes disposal (PFA)	23

Colour Key
No target
Significantly below required figure
Slightly below required figure

Favourable

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) report covers the financial year 2013/14. Its main purpose is to review:
- Progress in preparing the new planning policy documents that will make up the minerals and waste development plan for Nottinghamshire.
 - How well existing minerals and waste planning policies are working;
 - New national or other relevant policy guidance that needs to be taken into account;
 - Updates in local social, economic and environmental indicators that may influence existing and future minerals and waste policies.
- 1.2 Some matters, including progress in preparing the new policy documents, are updated to December 2014. Where significant issues and problems are identified, the AMR makes recommendations on what future actions are necessary to resolve them.

What are the Minerals and Waste Local Plans?

- 1.3 The planning system in the UK is plan-led with national policy and guidance on key development issues setting the context for the preparation of local planning policy documents against which all planning applications must be determined.
- 1.4 Previously, each local authority had to prepare a Local Development Framework made up of a 'portfolio' of different policy documents. However, changes to the planning system in 2012 streamlined this approach and re-introduced the system of a single, comprehensive Local Plan. These are intended to set out the authority's planning policies on the preferred location of future development and appropriate controls over any possible environmental impacts such as landscape, wildlife or heritage impacts, traffic and noise for example.
- 1.5 Within Nottinghamshire, each District, or Borough, Council prepares a Local Plan for its area covering matters such as housing, employment and open space. The County Council has specific responsibilities to

prepare Local Plans for minerals and waste development. The Local Plans for each district, and those prepared by the County Council, together make up what is known as the statutory Development Plan for our area. This will also include Neighbourhood Plans where these have been adopted by the relevant local planning authority.

- 1.6 Details of the documents which are being prepared and the proposed timetable for these is set out within the '**Minerals and Waste Development Scheme**' and are updated on the County Councils website at:
<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/planning/local-development-framework/mineralsandwastedevelopmentscheme>
- 1.7 The County Council already has an adopted Minerals Local Plan (December 2005) and an adopted Waste Local Plan (January 2002) but is in the process of reviewing and replacing these in order to maintain up to date coverage.
- 1.8 Currently the Council is preparing a replacement Minerals Local Plan which will contain strategic policies alongside site allocations and development management policies. A replacement Waste Local Plan is being prepared in two parts as work on this was already underway before the 2012 changes were introduced. The first part, adopted in December 2013, sets out strategic policies and the second part, still being prepared, will contain site allocations or areas of search and development management policies.
- 1.9 Until they are replaced, existing '**saved**' minerals and waste policies adopted under the previous Local Plan system also form part of the Development Plan. A 'saved' policy is simply one saved via a Government direction under transitional arrangements. The aim is to avoid a policy vacuum until new policies are in place. Not every policy was saved but those that have been deleted either repeated existing national policy or were allocations that had already been fully implemented.

What do we monitor?

- 1.10 As well as monitoring progress in preparing each of the Local Plan documents, we monitor the performance of individual policies to see how effectively they are working and to ensure they remain relevant. Where monitoring evidence suggests that policies are ineffective or no longer relevant, this may trigger a review of the Plan.
- 1.11 Existing 'saved' policies do not have specific monitoring indicators attached to them but all new policies are being developed with specific monitoring indicators to enable these to be monitored in future.
- 1.12 Key information that we collect includes the amount of mineral production and the level of remaining reserves at permitted sites and

the amount of waste produced and the proportion which is re-used, recycled, recovered for energy or disposed of. We also monitor the number of new sites permitted and any closures in order to assess the level of operational capacity.

- 1.13 All of the indicators which are currently monitored, or that we intend to monitor in future, as information becomes available, are set out in Appendix D of this report.

2.0 Development Plan Progress

- 2.1 The timetable for preparing each development plan document is set out within the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme. This was last reviewed in 2012 and is currently being updated. Regular updates are also published on the Council's website in line with Government advice.
- 2.2. Each local authority also has to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement showing how the County Council will involve local communities and stakeholders when preparing its Local Plans or deciding planning applications. The most recent Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in 2012.

Minerals

- 2.3 The current Minerals Local Plan was adopted in December 2005 and remains broadly in line with current guidance. The Plan period ran until December 2014 although the majority of minerals policies have been saved by direction of the Secretary of State under relevant legislation. This means that these policies will remain in force until they are replaced by new policies, ensuring consistent Local Plan coverage.
- 2.4 Preparation of a replacement Minerals Local Plan is well under way. Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach was undertaken between October and December 2013 with additional consultation on sand and gravel provision between May and July 2014. Additional site-specific consultation was carried out between October and December 2014. Adoption of the Minerals Local Plan is anticipated in 2016

Waste

- 2.5 The County Council's existing Waste Local Plan was prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council and adopted in January 2002. The plan period expired in December 2004 although most policies were again saved by direction of the Secretary of State.
- 2.6 Work on replacing the existing Waste Local Plan began under the previous Local Development Framework system and is therefore being continued in two separate parts. These are again being prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council. The first part, known as the Waste Core Strategy, was adopted in December 2013.
- 2.7 The second part of the replacement Waste Local Plan will be known as the Sites and Development Management Policies document. Preparation of this is underway with informal consultation on an

appropriate site selection methodology anticipated in June 2015 and further consultation on possible site allocations and Development Management Policies currently planned for November 2015. Adoption of the Plan is anticipated in 2017.

3.0 Minerals

- 3.1 The following sections differ from previous versions of the Annual Monitoring Report as Mineral Planning Authorities are now required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA).
- 3.2 The LAA contains detailed information on Nottinghamshire's aggregates mineral resources (sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and limestone) and past and current aggregate production figures. It identifies local aggregate provision figures based on the past ten year sales average and other relevant local information. The LAA is a standalone document but is closely related to and compliments the AMR. The key findings of the LAA are detailed in paragraphs 3.5 – 3.11 below. Appendix C provides details of new planning permissions granted for the working of primary aggregates.
- 3.3 The latest Nottinghamshire LAA (2012 data) was approved by the Council's Environment & Sustainability Committee in March 2014 and is available on the County Council's website. The latest version containing 2013 data is expected to be published in May 2015.
- 3.4 Table 3.1 below sets out the key minerals indicators that will be monitored on an annual basis.

Table 3.1 Mineral output indicators

Minerals Indicators	
M1	Annual production of primary aggregates
M2	Primary Aggregates landbanks
M3	Silica sand landbank
M4	Brick clay landbank

Primary aggregate production

M1

Production of primary land-won aggregates

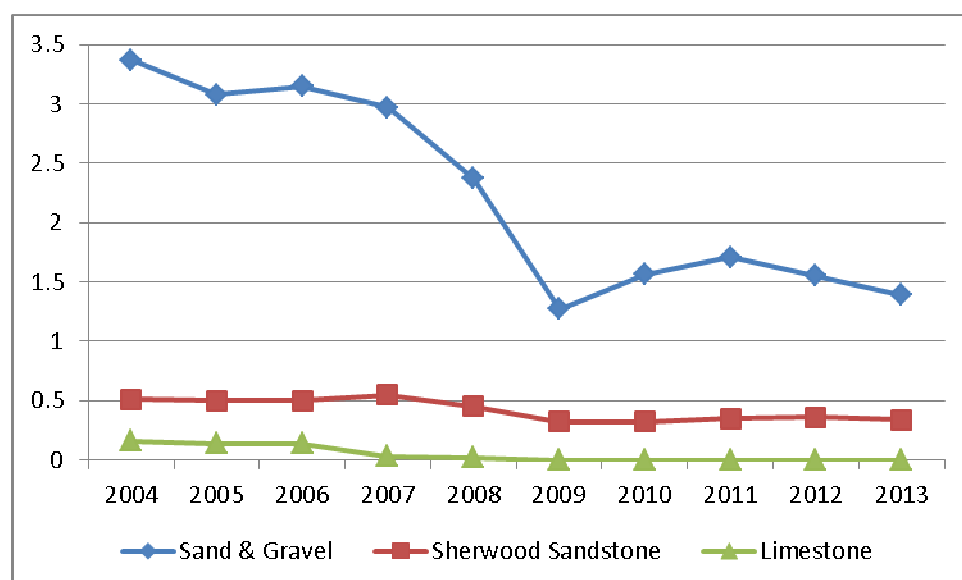
Dec 2013 - Sand and gravel: 1.55 million tonnes
Sherwood Sandstone: 0.34 million tonnes
Limestone: zero production

3.5 Production of primary aggregates from quarries in Nottinghamshire for the ten year period 2004 to 2013 is shown in Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1. This data is from aggregates monitoring surveys undertaken annually by the County Council on behalf of the East Midlands Aggregates Working Party.

Table 3.2 Production of primary aggregates in Nottinghamshire 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sand & Gravel (million tonnes)	3.37	3.08	3.15	2.97	2.37	1.27	1.56	1.71	1.55	1.39
Sherwood Sandstone (million tonnes)	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.45	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.34
Limestone (Million tonnes)	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 3.1 Production of primary aggregates in Nottinghamshire 2004-2013



- 3.6 Sand and gravel production in 2013 amounted to 1.39 million tonnes a marginally lower figure than in 2012 (1.55 million tonnes) and still well below the existing apportionment of 2.65 million tonnes. This is as a result of the ongoing downturn in the economy and construction sectors. Production of Sherwood Sandstone in 2013 amounted to 0.34 million. Production of limestone (crushed rock) remained at zero.

M2

Landbanks of aggregates reserves

Dec 2013 – Sand and gravel 6.7 years
Sherwood Sandstone 8.6 years
Limestone 12.8 years

- 3.7 Table 3.3 below shows permitted reserves and landbank status of aggregate minerals as of December 2013. The sand and gravel landbank as of December 2013 was 6.7 years. This remained at the same level as December 2012 due to low production and a number of small extensions being granted permission. More recently an application for a southern extension to Langford Lowfields quarry has been permitted increasing the landbank to 7.24 years. The landbank for Sherwood Sandstone stood at 8.6 years, above the minimum of 7 years. The landbank for limestone stood at 12.8 years above the minimum of 10 years however if this was based on actual production the landbank would be significantly higher.

**Table 3.3 Permitted reserves and landbank – aggregate minerals
December 2013**

	Permitted Reserves Dec 2013 (million tonnes)	Existing apportionment (million tonnes)	Landbank Dec 2013 (years)
Sand and gravel	17.8	2.65	6.7
Sherwood Sandstone	6	0.70	8.6
Limestone	3.34	0.26	12.8

Status of the Minerals Local Plan (2005) aggregate allocations

- 3.8 The adopted Plan is reaching the end of its life and therefore the majority of the allocations have now been worked or are being worked. The key remaining allocation is the Gunthorpe (Bulcote Farm) sand and gravel site. A planning application for this site was withdrawn in 2006 and since then there has been no further interest in the site by the minerals industry.

Table 3.4 Minerals Local Plan aggregate allocations – current status (Dec 2013).

Allocation	Mineral	Million Tonnes	Current status
Gunthorpe (Bulcote Farm)	Sand and gravel	6.80	Planning Application withdrawn 2006.
Sturton le Steeple	Sand and gravel	11.25	7.5 mt permitted in October 2008. Not yet commenced. Remainder of allocation seen as a longer term prospect.
Bleasby	Sand and gravel	0.12	Permitted 2006. Worked out in the spring/summer 2007.
Rampton	Sand and gravel	0.35	No planning application submitted. Quarry worked out so unlikely to be developed.
Lound East	Sand and gravel	2.00	Permitted 2004. Site worked out.
Misson – Finningley	Sand and gravel	1.20	Permitted 2005. Site being worked.
Newington South	Sand and gravel	1.0	Planning permission for southern extension granted February 2010.
Carlton Forest	Sherwood Sandstone	0.8	No planning application lodged
Rufford	Sherwood Sandstone	0.7	Site largely worked out and being restored as part of a wider scheme.
Scrooby Top	Sherwood Sandstone	1.1	Permitted 2003
Permitted allocations			

Unallocated proposals

- 3.9 No major proposals outside allocated land have been permitted. This is likely to be as a result of the significant drop in production through the recession. A number of small extensions have been permitted extending the life of existing sites in advance of new allocations coming forward through the preparation of the new minerals plan.
- 3.10 In theory if all the remaining allocated tonnage was permitted then a 7 year landbank could be sustained until mid-2017. This is based on a total available tonnage of 28.43 million tonnes (see Table 3.5). In practice the future is very uncertain for three main reasons. First, actual

sales could remain depressed for some years to come which will have the effect of extending the life of any permitted reserves. Secondly there are the doubts about the Bulcote Farm allocation being implemented. Finally, the annual apportionment is likely to change in-line with the Local Aggregates Assessment when the emerging Minerals Local Plan is adopted.

Table 3.5: How long can a 7 year landbank be sustained?

Permitted and Unused Allocated Tonnage 31 December 2013 (million tonnes)	
Permitted 31 December 2013	17.8
Sturton (remainder)	3.75
Gunthorpe (Bulcote Farm)	6.88
Total	28.43 (10.72 years landbank)

Secondary aggregates (no indicators)

- 3.11 Nottinghamshire produces a wide range of secondary and recycled aggregates. The main sources comprise construction and demolition waste, power station ash and, until recently, river dredgings. National policies, combined with taxes on primary aggregates and landfill, are all aimed at promoting secondary and recycled aggregates. This is both to reduce dependence on primary aggregates, and to discourage disposal to landfill. However as data on these materials is very limited, unreliable and for some categories non-existent, there is at present no effective means for monitoring trends.

Other building and construction minerals

Silica sand

M3

Silica sand landbank (estimated)

Dec 2013: 40 years

Minimum requirement: 10 years

- 3.12 Silica sand is subject to planning guidance set out in the NPPF which recommends that individual sites should have a landbank of at least 10 years. There are no national forecasts for production.
- 3.13 Nottinghamshire's reserves of silica sand are contained in two permitted quarries - Ratcher Hill near Mansfield and a recently opened quarry at Two Oaks Farm just south of Mansfield. The Two Oaks Farm quarry will replace Ratcher Hill once it is worked out in the next few years maintaining production from the existing operator - Mansfield Sand Limited. Production over the last 10 years has averaged 230,000 tonnes. Around 300,000 tonnes were extracted in 2013.

- 3.14 Given the recent planning permission at Two Oaks Farm the landbank now stands at around 40 years, well above the minimum 10 years required.

Brick clay

M4

Brick clay landbanks

Dec 2013 - Kirton 12 years (est)
Dorket Head 21 years

- 3.15 When the Minerals Local Plan was prepared there was no specific planning guidance for brick clay. The Plan did however note that brickworks will normally justify a high landbank because of the level of capital investment involved in building and maintaining these operations. Provision was made accordingly with respect to the two remaining brickworks in the County. The publication of MPS1 in November 2006 introduced a recommended 25 year landbank for each brickworks.

Kirton Brickworks

- 3.17 The allocated extension included in the plan has been permitted which should provide reserves until 2023. The current landbank for this brickworks is therefore estimated to be 12 years. It could be longer as brick production is likely to have been reduced by the economic downturn.

Dorket Head Brickworks

- 3.18 The Plan made no site specific provision but instead has a criteria policy which allows a more flexible approach ranging from an extension to a new replacement brickworks and clay pit. A planning application for an eastern extension to the existing clay pit was permitted in December 2013. Combined with the existing permitted reserves this provides a landbank of around 21 years.
- 3.19 The guidance contained in the NPPF maintains the need for a 25 year landbank per brick works. Whilst neither brick works fully meets this, permitted reserves are high at Dorket Head and the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach identifies a potential extension to Kirton clay pit which if approved would see the landbank significantly increase.

Building stone (no indicators)

- 3.20 Nottinghamshire produces very small amounts of building stone. Current production is limited to Yellowstone Quarry Linby, which works

the Bulwell Stone, a type of local coarse Magnesian Limestone. In the past the Magnesian Limestone was worked more widely across its outcrop which extends from Bulwell to Worksop.

- 3.21 The current Minerals Plan includes a criteria based policy covering building stone, reflecting the guidance set out in MPS1 at the time. Due to the small scale Production no new proposals for building stone extraction have been submitted.

Gypsum (no indicators)

- 3.22 There are no production forecasts, landbank criteria, or specific Government guidance that relates to gypsum provision. British Gypsum's monopoly supply of natural gypsum in the UK means that there is little published national or county data on sales and reserves.
- 3.23 Demand for natural mill and cement grade gypsum, used in the manufacture of plasterboard and plaster, is likely to have declined significantly due to the increasing substitution by desulphogypsum produced as a by-product of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) at coal fired power stations. In Nottinghamshire, production of desulphogypsum has recently increased following a programme of retrofitting FGD plants at all three of the County's power stations.
- 3.24 The current landbank of permitted reserves for gypsum in Nottinghamshire remains high. This is both for mineral worked by underground methods from the Marbleagis Mine at East Leake and also by opencast methods worked from quarries near Newark. The latter also produces high quality special or first grade mineral.
- 3.25 Reserves at the Marbleagis Mine are estimated to be adequate until 2029. This includes the safeguarded area identified in the Minerals Local Plan which was granted permission in 2012. There are no further reserves in the county although there is the potential to extend eastwards into Leicestershire near Wymeswold.
- 3.26 Following the closure of the Kilvington Quarry, opencast gypsum extraction resumed at Bantycok Quarry in early 2008. The Plan has allocated a southern extension to Bantycok Quarry which is seen as a very long term option. This assumption remains accurate as information from a recent planning application to update the Bantycok planning permission indicates that permitted reserves are adequate until around 2028.
- 3.27 In overall terms permitted and allocated reserves of gypsum provision remains high.

Energy minerals (no indicators)

- 3.28 There is no requirement for mineral development plans to make any specific provision for energy minerals i.e. coal, oil and gas. Policies are mainly concerned with setting out criteria for permitting new energy development. For coal these are generally negative, with a more positive approach recommended for oil and gas. The summary below notes some of the main planning issues surrounding the energy minerals industry in Nottinghamshire.

Coal

- 3.29 Nottinghamshire remains a producer of deep mined coal, albeit within the context of a greatly contracted industry. Only Thoresby Colliery remains open, with Harworth Colliery mothballed. The future of both sites is very uncertain due to UK Coals current financial difficulties. The low price of coal on the international markets is making the exploitation of locally sourced coal unattractive and further investment difficult to justify. As a result the industry has not shown any interest in developing any new mines within the 'Vale of Witham prospect' which is identified in the Minerals Local Plan.
- 3.30 No surface mined coal production has occurred since the Smotherfly opencast coal site near Pinxton closed in 1999, however a planning application for surfaced mined coal has recently been granted at Shortwood Farm, Cossall. Due to the lower costs involved in extracting the coal from the surface, this activity is more viable than deep mined coal, however as with the collieries its future is uncertain given UK Coals current position.

Hydrocarbons

- 3.31 The existing Minerals Local Plan contains criteria policies covering oil, coal bed methane and mine gas. This was in-line with the previous guidance set out in MPS1. At the time of writing the plan, coal bed methane was a new form of 'unconventional' hydrocarbon extraction in the UK, although it was a well-established industry in the USA. Over the plan period four proposals for coal bed methane exploration have been permitted and whilst the exploration phase has been completed at one site no further development work has been undertaken.
- 3.32 A number of mine gas schemes are also in place across Nottinghamshire, burning methane collected from disused mine shafts to produce electricity which is fed into the national grid.

4.0 Waste

- 4.1 The Council's strategic policies on waste are set out within the recently adopted Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (Part 1 of the replacement Waste Local Plan. Chapter 8 of the Waste Core Strategy sets out the detailed policy monitoring targets and indicators for these policies which will be used to assess policy performance. Future monitoring reports will focus on policy performance in more detail but, as the Waste Core Strategy was only in place for three months of this monitoring period, this is not sufficient time to make any meaningful assessment.
- 4.2 For waste planning purposes, the key issues for Waste Planning Authorities to monitor are:
- the amount of waste produced each year (waste arisings);
 - the amounts of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal;
 - changes in existing waste management capacity, including new sites which have been permitted and any facilities which have closed, and the need for any additional waste infrastructure;
 - the take up of allocated sites or areas.
- 4.3 Table 4.1 below sets out the waste indicators that are currently used for monitoring purposes.

Table 4.1 Waste Indicators

Waste Indicators	
W1	Amount of municipal (local authority collected waste) produced
W2	Amount of commercial and industrial waste produced
W3	Amount of construction and demolition waste produced
W4	Municipal waste management
W5	Commercial and industrial waste management
W6	Construction and demolition waste management
W7	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type

New national waste policy

- 4.4 Although outside the monitoring period of this report, there have been significant updates to national policy and guidance on waste. A new National Planning Policy for Waste was published in October 2014 which replaces the previous Planning Policy Statement 10 (Planning for Sustainable Waste Management). This sits alongside the National Planning Policy Framework and sets out the Governments key planning objectives for waste.
- 4.5 Public consultation on this updated national waste policy was carried out prior to the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy and the Councils are satisfied that the Waste Core Strategy remains an up to date plan in the light of the new national policy being published.
- 4.6 Government also published its Waste Management Plan for England in December 2013. This replaced the previous Waste Strategy for England, published in May 2007, but did not introduce any new policy or waste management targets. A new Waste Prevention Programme for England was also published at the same time to encourage waste awareness and prevention amongst the private, public and community sectors.

Waste arisings

- 4.7 Chapter 8 of the Waste Core Strategy sets out the data which will be used to monitor the amount of waste arising within the plan area. However, one of the current limitations of this is that not all waste is monitored or even surveyed annually due to the way in which it is collected. Local authorities are only responsible for collecting household or similar waste, known as municipal or local authority collected waste, which is recorded annually. Data for this waste is therefore the most up to date, consistent and reliable.
- 4.8 Other types of waste such as commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste are collected privately and is not therefore reported to local authorities. Waste operators make annual returns to the Environment Agency about the waste handled at their facilities but, because waste can pass through several facilities where it is successively sorted, bulked up, and sent for treatment, this cannot be used to obtain a reliable local estimate of arisings although it does give an indication of the operational waste management capacity available.
- 4.9 The most recent survey of commercial and industrial waste arisings was carried out in 2009/10 but this only provides estimates down to the regional level and was based partly on statistical modelling of earlier data. Construction and demolition waste is surveyed nationally every two years but the results are again only broken down to a regional level.

- 4.10 In the absence of more reliable local data, national trends can sometimes be used to try and estimate what is happening locally. The findings below therefore relate to the most up to date information available but, other than for municipal waste, any local figures are only an approximate estimate.

W1

Municipal waste production

2013/2014: 394,933 tonnes

- 4.11 Municipal waste production had declined steadily since 2006/07 but has shown a slight increase over the last monitoring period in line with both regional and national trends. This may reflect an increase in consumption linked to the on-going economic recovery.

W2

Commercial and industrial waste production

2009/2010: 900,000 tonnes (estimate includes City)

- 4.12 The last complete study for commercial and industrial waste was carried out in 2002/03. This was adjusted to take account of changes in the number of businesses and employees in each sector in 2006/07. A more recent national survey was carried out in 2009/10 but this only provides estimates at the regional level. However, if we assume that arisings within Nottinghamshire fell in line with the national average, this would suggest that the combined arisings for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City in 2009/10 would be around 900,000 tonnes¹. This excludes colliery spoil or waste ash from power stations. This is the best available estimate but has to be treated with caution because of the lack of underlying data.

W3

Construction and demolition waste production

2008: 1.1 million tonnes (estimate includes City)

- 4.13 The most recent published estimates for construction and demolition waste in Nottinghamshire, including Nottingham, are from a national survey in 2005². Later surveys have not provided any local level data although the most recent national survey for 2008 does suggest a substantial fall in arisings in line with the economic downturn. Applying this same reduction to the 2004/05 estimate gives a revised estimate for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham of around 1.1 million tonnes for

¹ Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings 2010, Defra

² Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal for England 2008, Waste Resources Action Programme (Wrap)

the year 2008. This implies a very significant reduction but again these are only working figures based on successive estimates as there are no more recent local figures available.

Waste management

- 4.14 As with data on waste arisings above, the information available on how waste is managed varies according to the type of waste. Although there is consistent data on municipal or local authority collected waste, data on commercial and industrial and construction, demolition and excavation wastes is less readily available. Data from the Environment Agency's 'Waste Data Interrogator' tool can be used to identify the amounts of this waste managed at the different types of facilities within the Plan area but because the waste may pass through several different facilities, and between local authority boundaries, it is not always possible to give an exact figure as to how much of Nottinghamshire's waste was recycled, recovered or disposed of.
- 4.15 The Waste Core Strategy has an ambitious, but non-statutory target to recycle 70% of all waste by 2025 with interim targets of 50% by 2015 and 60% by 2020. Progress against these informal targets will be monitored as relevant local data becomes available.

Municipal waste

W4

Municipal waste management

2013/2014: Recycling: 44.6%

Recovery: 17.7%

Disposal: 37.7%

- 4.16 Recycling rates for municipal waste or local authority collected waste have slowed significantly in line with regional and national trends although the current rate is above the national average of almost 43%.
- 4.17 The amount of municipal waste recovered for energy increased by just over 1% from the previous year and the proportion disposed of to landfill, or by other means, has now fallen to just under 38% compared to the national rate of 31%.

Commercial and Industrial waste management

W5

Commercial and industrial waste management

2013: 238,000 tonnes landfilled (estimate)

- 4.18 There is no detailed local breakdown of how commercial and industrial waste is managed but national estimates suggest that around 52% of is now recycled³.
- 4.19 Environment Agency data suggests that approximately 387,000 tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste was landfilled within Nottinghamshire during 2013. It is not currently possible to calculate the exact proportion of this that is commercial and industrial waste but the rough estimate above has been made by deducting the amount of municipal or local authority collected waste disposed of (approximately 150,000 tonnes) from this total. If, accurate, this implies a further decrease in the amount of commercial and industrial waste sent to landfill from previous years. However this estimate may not be reliable as some of this waste may have originated outside the plan area and some of waste produced here may have been sent outside plan area for treatment or disposal which would affect the true total.

Construction and demolition waste

W6

Construction and demolition waste management

2013: 376,000 tonnes landfilled

- 4.20 Large quantities of construction waste are recovered on-site and may not therefore be recorded. The re-use and recycling of construction and demolition waste is assumed to have increased in line with Government efforts to encourage the use of secondary and recycled aggregates. National figures suggest that almost 90% of construction and demolition waste is now recycled or re-used but there is no local data with which to compare this.
- 4.21 The amount of construction and demolition waste produced has historically been closely linked to the economy with a sharp reduction in both the tonnages arising and the amount sent to landfill coinciding with the recession from 2008/09 onwards. However since 2011 there has been a progressive increase in the amount of waste disposed at within inert landfills within the Plan area. The majority of this is assumed to be local waste as the costs of transportation make it unlikely that this waste travels longer distances.

Changes in existing waste management infrastructure

- 4.22 Chapter 4 of the Waste Core Strategy sets out estimates of the amount of existing permitted waste treatment and disposal capacity by type within the plan area. Annual monitoring data will be used to keep this information as up to date as possible, taking account of any new permissions and significant site closures. Tables B1 and B2 in

³ Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings 2010, Defra, November 2010

Appendix B set out a list of currently permitted waste treatment and disposal facilities.

New waste management capacity permitted 2013/14



New waste management capacity permitted

2013/2014: 134,000 tonnes treatment
1 million tonnes disposal (PFA)

- 4.23 Tables 4.2 and 4.3 below show the total capacity of new waste management facilities permitted during the 2013/14 monitoring period. The most significant of these was an extension to an existing ash (PFA) disposal site.

Table 4.2 New Waste Treatment Capacity 2013/14 (tonnes per annum)

	Municipal	Commercial/ industrial	Construction/ demolition
Recycling	-	25,000	20,000
(General)	-	-	-
(Metal)	-	(25,000)	-
(Aggregates)	-	-	(20,000)
Composting	-	-	-
Anaerobic Digestion	-	49,000	-
Recovery	-	25,000	-
(General)	-	-	-
(Wood/biomass)	-	-	-
(RDF)	-	(25,000)	-
Transfer			15,000
Total Treatment	-	99,000	35,000

Table 4.3 New Waste Disposal Capacity 2013/14

	Tonnes	Cubic Metres (m3)
Non-hazardous	-	-
Inert	-	-
Restricted user	1,000,000	-
Total Disposal		

Significant Site Closures

- 4.24 Although strictly outside this monitoring period, two of the County's remaining non-hazardous landfill sites, at Dorket Head Landfill near Arnold and Carton Forest Landfill near Worksop, closed towards the end of 2014. This is a substantial loss of permitted disposal capacity

and now leaves only two remaining non-hazardous landfill sites near Newark and Retford. Taking account of these losses, remaining non-hazardous capacity⁴ is now estimated to be less than 2 million m³.

Safeguarding Sites

- 4.25 Policy WCS10 of the Waste Core Strategy seeks to safeguard existing authorised waste management facilities and potential future sites from other uses that might restrict current or future waste operations. Appendix B provides an updated list of all of the current facilities permitted within the plan area. If you are a waste operator and wish to query any of the information shown in Appendix B, or provide additional details, please do not hesitate contact us using the contact details shown on the back cover of this report.

The take up of allocated sites or areas

- 4.26 One of the primary reasons for preparing Local Plans is to provide certainty for both local communities and developers, in this case the waste industry, as to where new development is likely to be acceptable. Monitoring the take up of these sites enables us to assess whether sufficient new waste infrastructure is being delivered where it is needed.
- 4.27 The previous waste site allocations made in the 2002 Waste Local Plan have been replaced by broad area and criteria policies within the Waste Core Strategy (Policies WCS4 and WCS7). These will guide the process of identify suitable new site allocations, or areas of search, within the forthcoming Sites and Development Management Policies document (Part 2 of the replacement Waste Local Plan). As such there are not currently any site-specific waste allocations to monitor within this report.

⁴ "Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right"

5.0 Saved Minerals and Waste Policies

- 5.1 Under the new planning system, policies in existing local plans could only be saved until the 27th September 2007 for plans adopted before 28th September 2004 or for three years after adoption for plans adopted later. Policies could only be saved later if directed by the Secretary of State.
- 5.2 The Secretary of State subsequently directed that all Minerals Local Plan policies (adopted in December 2005) be saved with the following exceptions:
- M3.2 Planning obligations
 - M3.21 Protected species
 - M6.5 Hoveringham (Bleasby) allocation
 - M6.9 Lound allocation
 - M6.10 Misson (Finningley) allocation
 - M7.4 Scrooby Top allocation
 - M11.1 Kirton allocation
- 5.3 The Secretary of State also directed that all Waste Local Plan policies (adopted in January 2002) be saved until replaced by new policies, with the following exceptions:
- W2.1 Hierarchy of waste management options
 - W3.2 Planning obligations
 - W3.24 Protected species
- 5.4 Since this direction was made, the Councils adopted the Waste Core Strategy in December 2013 which has replaced the following Waste Local Plan policies:
- W3.16 Bulk Transport of waste
 - W5.1 Household Waste Recycling Centres – Areas of Search
 - W5.2 Household Waste Recycling Centres in Disposal Sites
 - W5.3 Mini Recycling Centres
 - W5.4 Material Recovery Facility - Eastcroft
 - W5.5 Material Recovery Facilities – Industrial Estates
 - W5.6 Material Recovery Facilities – Waste Disposal Sites
 - W5.7 Permanent Aggregate Recycling Centres
 - W5.8 Mobile Aggregate Recycling Centres

- W5.9 Recycling soils
- W5.10 Scrapyards – Areas of Search
- W5.11 Scrapyards – Existing Sites
- W6.1 Future Provision of Municipal Incinerators
- W6.2 Clinical Incinerators
- W6.3 Other Technologies
- W6.4 Refuse Derived Fuel
- W6.5 Energy Recovery from Incineration – Environmental Impact
- W6.6 Energy Recovery from Incineration – Economic Viability
- W6.7 Energy Recovery from Disposal – Environmental Impact
- W6.8 Energy Recovery from Disposal – Economic Viability
- W7.1 Commercial Composting Sites – Areas of Search
- W7.2 Commercial Composting – Waste Disposal Sites
- W7.3 Small Scale Composting – Agricultural Areas
- W8.1 Waste Water & Sewage Treatment – Future Requirements
- W9.1 Waste Transfer Stations – Areas of Search
- W10.1 Waste Disposal - Minerals sites, other Voids and Spoil Heaps
- W10.2 Waste Disposal – Derelict or Degraded Land
- W10.3 Waste Disposal – Greenfield Sites
- W10.4 Bentinck Void & Colliery Tip - Allocation

6.0 Conclusions

- 6.1 Work on the replacement planning documents is progressing.
- 6.2 Although the Council's monitoring framework is still being developed, the evidence so far highlights that there are issues that need to be addressed. More information is needed on environmental, social and economic trends but data quality should improve over time.
- 6.3 Existing policies for minerals and waste remain broadly in line with national and regional policy guidance. The most significant issue for the Minerals Local Plan is maintaining landbank levels particularly for sand and gravel. This is largely due to the failure to develop a new quarry at Gunthorpe allocated in the Plan, however the significant falls in sand and gravel production due to the recession has maintained existing reserves for longer than expected.
- 6.4 For waste the uncertainty over future landfill provision and the need to develop alternative new waste infrastructure continues.

Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report: the annual monitoring report assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and whether policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.

Sustainable Community Strategy: local authorities are required to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well-being of their areas in conjunction with local public, private, voluntary and community sectors.

Core Strategy: a Development Plan Document which sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area.

Development Plan: this is made up of the various district or borough Local Plans, the County Council's minerals and waste Local Plans and neighbourhood plans where these have been adopted.

Development Plan Documents: statutory documents which set out the local planning authority's formal planning policies for its area. Together these documents make up the Development Plan for that area. There are different types of document (see also Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, Site Specific Policies, and Proposals Map).

Development Management Policies: a suite of criteria-based policies designed to ensure that all development meets the aims and objectives set out in the Core Strategy. Can be included in another Development Plan Document or may form a stand-alone document.

Independent Examination: all Development Plan Documents will be tested for soundness through an independent examination held by an independent inspector appointed by the Secretary of State.

Issues and Options: initial, informal consultation stage setting out the main planning issues and a range of possible options. Responses will help to identify what are the most realistic options, which will then be put forward as Preferred Options.

Local Development Order: gives local planning authorities the power to grant permission for the development specified in the order or for a particular class of development where specified. A local development order can only be made in relation to policies within a development plan document.

Local Development Scheme: sets out the programme for preparing Local Development Documents (see also Minerals and Waste Development Scheme).

Local Planning Authority: the local authority (i.e. council) responsible for planning decisions in its area. For most types of development this is the local District Council. For minerals and waste it is the County Council. Unitary Councils, such as the City of Nottingham, carry out all of these functions.

Local Plan: a document which sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area.

Local Strategic Partnership: partnerships of stakeholders who develop ways of involving local people in shaping the future of their neighbourhood in how services are provided.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: the equivalent of the Local Development Scheme produced by County Councils who are responsible minerals and waste planning.

Preferred Approach: informal consultation stage which will identify the Local Planning Authority's intended approach to likely development proposals and any alternatives that have been rejected, along with the reasons for this.

Proposals Map: the adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map all the policies contained in Development Plan Documents, together with any saved policies. It must be revised as each new Development Plan Document is adopted, and it should always reflect the up-to-date planning strategy for the area.

Saved Policies or Plans: existing adopted development plans which are to be saved (usually up to 3 years) until they are replaced by the new style Development Plan Documents.

Site Specific Policies: Development Plan Document which allocates specific sites for development.

Statement of Community Involvement: sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a Development Plan Document but is subject to independent examination.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'.

Supplementary Planning Documents: provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to Independent Examination.

Sustainability Appraisal: tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors). All Local Development Documents must be subject to this process and Government's preferred approach is to combine this with the requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Appendix A

Minerals Local Plan - aggregates and other building and construction minerals –status of existing, permitted or allocated quarries/mines

Each table details the assumptions that were made in the Minerals Local Plan regarding timescales for extracting permitted reserves, and bringing forward allocations where relevant. This is then compared to the current status of the site and success in implementing allocations on other provision policies.

Table A.1: Sand and gravel quarries and allocations

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
East Leake	Reserves expected to last until 2016. No further provision considered necessary for plan period. In view of the quarry's relative proximity to Nottingham it was seen as a partial replacement to shortfalls arising in the Trent valley downstream of Nottingham.	Quarry remains active but reserve life reduced to 2009 following reassessment. Planning permission was subsequently granted for further unallocated land which has extended the life of the site to 2016. Further extensions to the site are possible.
Holme Pierrepont	Reserves expected to last until late 2003. No further acceptable extensions identified. Replacement to be met from new quarry allocated at Gunthorpe.	Quarry closed in 2003 and currently in aftercare. Proposed Gunthorpe replacement site has not been granted planning permission. Instead other quarries have absorbed production.
Hoveringham (Allocation)	Reserves expected to last until 2007. Small area of land allocated at Bleasby which will extend quarry life by just 4 months. No further acceptable extensions identified. Replacement proposed to be met from new quarry allocated at Gunthorpe. Other existing permitted reserves including an uncommenced quarry at Cromwell also seen as having a role in replacing lost production capacity at Hoveringham.	Allocation permitted in 2006. Quarry ceased production in mid-2007 as planned and is currently being restored whilst other parts are in aftercare. Gunthorpe replacement site has not been granted planning permission. Other quarries have absorbed production. Uncommenced quarry at Cromwell remains available to provide new production capacity.
Gunthorpe (Allocation)	A new quarry at Gunthorpe allocated as a replacement for Holme Pierrepont and Hoveringham quarries which were expected to close in 2003 and 2007 respectively. Quarry assumed to commence production in 2004 with output increasing in 2007	Application for part of allocation (Bulcote Farm) submitted in 2002, but withdrawn in 2006 pending various planning issues being resolved. Future development is uncertain, due to the lack

	following closure of Hoveringham Quarry. Reserves expected to last until 2014.	of a mineral operator
Cromwell	Reserves estimated to last until at least 2017, based on quarry becoming operational in 2005. No further provision necessary for plan period. Quarry seen as having potential to help replace markets served by Hoveringham and in the Idle Valley.	No quarrying has been undertaken at this site. If extraction was to begin in late 2015, reserves should now last until at least 2026/27.
Langford Lowfields	Reserves are estimated to last until 2017. No further provision necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active and has adequate reserves until spring 2015. A planning permission was granted in 2014 for a small southern extension on unallocated land extending the life of the quarry for a further 3 years.
Besthorpe	Current permitted reserves expected to last until 2013. Further extensions at Besthorpe possible but to be assessed at next review of plan.	Quarry remains active. A planning application was submitted in November 2014 for an extension of time for a further 8 years to work remaining reserves. A decision has yet to be made.
Girton	The site was mothballed in late 2000 as a result of company reorganisation. Reserves were at that time sufficient until at least 2016. The operator indicated that Girton only likely to reopen when needed to help replace demand met by the closure of other quarries such as Hoveringham and Lound, suggesting Girton would remain closed until at least 2004. Reserves sufficient for the plan period.	Quarry re-opened in 2004 in order to replace closure of quarry at Sutton in the Idle Valley. Quarry mothballed in January 2009, in response to economic downturn. Planning permission expires in 2016.
Rampton (Allocation)	Reserves expected to last until mid-2003. Small allocation made as final extension to quarry which was expected to extend life of the quarry to 2005. No further extensions possible for geological reasons. Besthorpe seen by mineral operator as a short term replacement to be followed by new quarry at Sturton le Steeple once Misson reserves exhausted.	Quarry closed in 2003. No planning application to develop allocation made and quarry plant dismantled - site now being reclaimed. Unlikely that allocation will be developed. Planning permission was granted in June 2012 and September 2012 to provide for an alternative

		restoration scheme for both the Rampton R1 and R2 sites.
Sturton le Steeple (Allocation)	Sturton le Steeple to replace Rampton and quarries at Misson and Lound in the Idle valley. The site had an expected reserve life of 22 years.	Planning permission granted in October 2008 to develop a significant part of the allocation. However, development has not commenced. Planning permission has subsequently been granted for an extension of the commencement date which keeps the planning permission valid until March 2017.
Sutton & Lound (Allocation)	Reserves supplying the two plants at Sutton (Bellmoor) and Lound due to be worked out by 2004/05. A 4 year extension east of River Idle allocated to supply the Lound Plant. No extensions allocated to supply the Bellmoor plant where it was assumed that production would be transferred to Girton quarry.	The whole site has been restored bar Tiln North which is due to finish restoration next year.
Scrooby	Sand and gravel extraction small scale and erratic. Reserves life uncertain, but likely to be sufficient for the Plan period. Further extensions possible, but decision on any further extensions deferred until plan reviewed.	Scrooby North Quarry has now been worked out and extraction has ceased. Planning permission ref: 1/42/98/7 provides planning permission for Scrooby Quarry South until 31 st December 2015. A planning application was submitted at the start of 2013 for a further 3 years extraction. This was approved at the start of 2014.
Misson - Finningley (Allocation)	Reserves are expected to run out in 2006. An extension allocated which should provide reserves until around 2012 (assuming adjacent land in Yorkshire also permitted).	Quarry remains active and allocation permitted in 2005. Reserves in Yorkshire also permitted. New permission is now being worked in conjunction with Doncaster permission. Potential for a future extension.
Misson – Newington (Allocation)	Reserves are expected to run out in 2007. An extension allocated to provide reserves until around 2017.	Quarry remains active with adequate reserves until the end of 2018.

<p>Misson Grey Sand quarries</p> <p>(Area of Search)</p>	<p>Three quarries at Misson West, Misson, Bawtry Road and Misson Grange work small quantities of grey mortar sand. These form part of the sand and gravel landbank but as they have a specialist market and production is small scale are considered outside the normal Countywide landbank assessment. No grey sand reserves allocated but an 'Area of search' policy applied to allow proposals to be considered.</p>	<p>Grey sand production continues. The most recent planning permission for an extension to the site was approved in December 2013. This will extend the life of the quarry until the end of 2018.</p> <p>An application for an extension of time to Misson West quarry until 2018 was granted in September 2009.</p>
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Table A.2: Sherwood Sandstone quarries and allocations (including Silica Sand)

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Burntstump	Reserves should be adequate until 2021 following approval of a major extension in 2001. No allocation considered necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active.
Bestwood 2	Reserves should be adequate until 2013 following approval of a major extension in 2001. Further extensions possible but to be assessed when plan reviewed.	Quarry remains active. Planning permission granted in April 2008 for the deeper extraction of minerals within part of the site, yielding an additional 622,000 tonnes.
Ratcher Hill	Ratcher Hill quarry is the only sand quarry in Nottinghamshire that produces both aggregate and non-aggregate (silica) sand. Reserves should be adequate for both of the minerals until 2013. No further extensions considered possible – replacement quarry likely to be linked to need for future silica sand quarry which is covered by a separate criteria policy.	Quarry remains active although limited reserves remain. A planning application for a replacement quarry at Two Oaks Farm was granted in January 2013.
Rufford colliery sand quarry (Allocation)	Reserves expected to last until 2010. Extension allocated to provide a further 7 years reserves. This may represent ultimate limits of quarry.	Planning Permission to extend the life of the quarry by 12 months was permitted in January 2015. No future proposals to develop the quarry beyond current limits.
Warsop (Oakfield Lane) Quarry	Mineral extraction resumed in late 2001, over 30 years after the site was last worked. Planning conditions only allow extraction to occur for 8 weeks per annum. Sand sent to Ratcher Hill for processing reserves life unknown but no basis seen for making any future provision either as an allocation or replacement site.	Site no longer working.
Scrooby Top	Permitted reserves due to be worked out in 2003. Extension allocated which was expected to provide reserves until 2016.	Quarry remains active.

Carlton Forest (Allocation)	Reserves expected to run out by 2010/11. An Extension allocated which should provide sufficient reserves until around 2025. Extension linked to revocation of dormant Red Barn Quarry.	Quarry remains active but the present permission requires extraction to end by the end of 2011. A planning application has recently been submitted to extend this end date for a further year to allow Tarmac and WRG to discuss the long term future of the site. A planning application to develop allocation has not been received but the need for an extension is not yet imminent.
Carlton Red Barn Quarry	Quarry has been dormant for many years and likelihood of being reopened remains uncertain. Sand may be of poor quality. As noted above plan aims to see planning permission revoked as part of extension to Carlton Forest quarry.	Quarry remains dormant. Changes to ownership will prejudice ability to revoke planning permission as part of implementing Carlton Forest allocation
Serlby Quarry	Reserves are expected to last until 2010/11. Physical and environmental constraints may limit longer term options to extend but loss of quarry not seen as essential to overall supply.	Quarry remains inactive.
Mattersey Quarry	The quarry has not been worked since the 1970s. Likelihood of being reopened uncertain. No case seen to make any future provision.	Planning permission has expired.
Styrrup Quarry	Mineral extraction has been very small scale and reserve life difficult to assess. Quarry was dormant between 1980 and 1992. No case seen to make any future provision.	Quarrying operations have ceased and the infill has commenced under a separate planning permission.
Silica sand (replacement quarry policy)	The Plan recognised that a replacement for Rather Hill Quarry is likely to be necessary which is due to become exhausted by 2013. No potential sites identified by industry but in view of the national importance of silica sand a criteria policy will be applied to assess any proposals which could be justified before the end of the Plan period	A planning application to develop a new quarry at Two Oaks Farm was granted permission in January 2013.

Table A.3: Limestone quarries- Aggregates and Building Stone

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Aggregate limestone (Allocation)	Nether Langwith opened in 2001 to meet the County's regional requirement. Permitted reserves at the quarry are expected to last until 2017 so no further provision needs to be made for the current plan period.	Quarry mothballed in April 2007.
Non aggregate limestone	Small quarries at Linby and Mansfield have traditionally met demand for local building and ornamental stone. No comprehensive information on reserve levels is available, but existing works are likely to be able to supply stone for some years to come. Criteria policy applies for permitting new reserves.	Yellowstone quarry remains active. A planning application has been submitted for a time extension to the quarry although a decision has yet to be made. Abbey Quarry is currently being restored. No output from Gregory's quarry in Mansfield for a number of years.

Table A.4: Gypsum mine and quarry allocations

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Kilvington Quarry	Reserves of high purity gypsum are expected to be exhausted by 2004. Production is then expected to move to Bantymock Quarry.	Quarry closed and in aftercare.
Bantymock Quarry (allocation)	98 hectares of land to the south of the quarry are allocated for gypsum extraction. The quarry will replace Kilvington and has expected reserves to 2015. Allocation seen as long term option, although there could be merits in integrating extraction within existing scheme.	Quarry reopened early 2008. Planning application to update existing planning permission indicates that Bantymock reserves sufficient until 2027. No planning application to develop allocation received.
Marbleagis	Most of the known Tutbury Gypsum resource has either been worked or	Planning permission for the majority of

mine and Costock (mineral safeguarded area)	permitted. Current reserves are believed to be adequate for the plan period. 101 hectares of land at Costock safeguarded for future gypsum extraction by underground methods.	the safeguarded area was granted in February 2012.
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Table A.5: Clay pits and allocations

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
Kirton (allocation)	Kirton quarry provides both red- firing and cream firing clay. Red-firing clay reserves are expected to last until 2009 and cream firing clay until 2030. 15 hectares of land to the north of the Brickworks are allocated for clay extraction. Reserve life unknown but thought may be adequate for plan period.	Allocation extension area granted planning permission in 2006. Expected to provide reserves until around 2019.
Dorket Head	An extension to the quarry was permitted in 1998. This will provide reserves until at least 2020. Further provision made via criteria based policy that could allow an extension or a replacement quarry and brickworks.	Clay extraction and landfill remain active. Brickworks has reopened after a period of shut down. A planning application to extend the clay pit, was granted permission in December 2013. Expected reserves will be adequate to 2034.

Appendix B

Permitted Waste Management Facilities in Nottinghamshire 2014

The information shown here is believed to be up to date as at 31st December 2014 and is based on Environment Agency waste permit data/operator returns and County Council planning records. All figures shown are in tonnes per annum (rounded to the nearest hundred tonnes) unless otherwise stated. If you are the owner/operator of a waste management facility within Nottinghamshire and have additional information on sites and/or capacities please feel free to contact us. All information shown is subject to final confirmation prior to publication.

Table B.1: Existing Waste Treatment Facilities

No.	Site name	Location	Estimated capacity (tpa)	Type of waste (if known)	Status
HWRC					
1	Beeston HWRC	Beeston	9,000	Municipal	Operational
2	Bilthorpe HWRC	Bilthorpe	4,000	Municipal	Operational
3	Calverton Colliery HWRC	Calverton	10,000	Municipal	Operational
4	Fiskerton HWRC	Southwell	4,000	Municipal	Closed March 2014
5	Giltbrook HWRC	Giltbrook	10,000	Municipal	Operational
6	West Bridgford HWRC	West Bridgford	9,000	Municipal	Operational
7	Retford HWRC	Retford	6,000	Municipal	Operational
8	Hucknall HWRC	Hucknall	7,000	Municipal	Operational
9	Mansfield HWRC	Mansfield	11,000	Municipal	Operational
10	Kirkby HWRC	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	6,000	Municipal	Operational
11	Langar HWRC	Langar	4,000	Municipal	Closed March 2015
12	Worksop HWRC	Worksop	9,000	Municipal	Operational
13	Newark HWRC	Newark	8,000	Municipal	Operational
14	Warsop HWRC	Warsop	8,000	Municipal	Operational

No.	Site name	Location	Estimated capacity (tpa)	Type of waste (if known)	Status
MRF					
15	Bunny Transfer Station	Bunny	209,000	Commercial/industrial	Operational
16	Colwick	Colwick	119,000	Construction/industrial/commercial	Operational
17	Mansfield MRF	Mansfield	80,000	Municipal/commercial/industrial	Operational
18	Sandy Lane	Worksop	22,000	Construction/industrial/commercial	Operational
19	Wastecycle Limited	Colwick	314,000	Commercial/industrial/municipal	Operational
Recycling (glass)					
20	Recresco	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	30,000	Commercial/industrial	Operational
Recycling (wood)					
21	R N Wright	Ollerton	tbc	Commercial	Operational
22	R Plevin & Sons Ltd	Elkesly	58,000	Commercial/industrial	Operational
Recycling (aggregate)					
24	North Midland Construction	Huthwaite	18,000	Construction	Operational
25	Scrooby Top Quarry	Scrooby	20,000	Construction	Operational
26	Toton Railway Sidings	Stapleford, Nottingham	315,000	Construction	Operational
27	Windmill House Farm	Mansfield	20,000	Construction	To be confirmed
28	Colwick Industrial Estate	Colwick	200,000	Construction	Operational
39	Oakfield Construction	Hucknall	400,000	Construction	Operational
Recycling (oil)					
30	Bilthorpe Oil Treatment Works	Bilthorpe	56,000	Commercial/industrial	Operational
Recycling (metal)					
31	B D Motor Spares	Boughton	300	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
32	Bradford Moor	Newark	24,000	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
33	Briggs Metals	Newark	34,000	Commercial/industrial	Operational
34	C V Metals	Hucknall	400	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
35	Carlton Metals	Netherfield	1,200	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed

No.	Site name	Location	Estimated capacity (tpa)	Type of waste (if known)	Status
36	Collect a Wreck	Balderton	100	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
37	Foxcovert Dismantlers	Worksop	400	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
38	French Spares, Ranskill	Retford	200	Commercial/industrial	Operational
39	HBC Vehicles	Bilsthorpe	7,500	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
40	Hutchinson Engineering Services Ltd	Sutton-on-Trent	500	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
41	Lakeside, Clifton	Newark	<100	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
42	Langold Auto Dismantlers	Worksop	200	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
43	Lodge On The Wolds Farm	Cotgrave	500	Commercial/industrial	Operational
44	Mansfield Woodhouse Dismantlers	Mansfield Woodhouse	900	Commercial/industrial	Operational
45	Mini Classics	Blyth	tbc	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
46	Phoenix Auto Salvage	Stapleford, Nottingham	2,200	Commercial/industrial	Operational
47	Podder Motor Spares	Woodborough	500	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
48	Rays	Rainworth	500	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
49	Reclamations Ollerton Ltd	Tuxford	700	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
50	S R Payne Scrapmetals Ltd	Mansfield	6,000	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
51	Spring Lane Motor Spares	Lambley	400	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
52	T W Crowden & Daughter Ltd	Newark	1,900	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
53	Charles Trent Limited	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	2,800	Commercial/industrial	Operational
54	Calverton Colliery	Calverton	1000 vehicles p.a.	Commercial/industrial	Operational
55	Mega Vaux	Stapleford, Nottingham	5,000	Commercial/industrial	Operational
56	Intercity Motor Spares	Beeston	156 vehicles p.a.	Commercial/industrial	Operational
57	Glen Barry Metals Limited	Langar	5,600	Commercial/industrial	Operational
58	Woodside Vehicle Dismantlers	Rainworth	1000 vehicles p.a.	Commercial/industrial	Operational
Composting					
59	Grange Farm, Oxtun	Oxtun	42,000	Municipal	Operational
60	Stragglethorpe Road, Holme Pierrepont	Holme-Pierrepont	2,600	Municipal/commercial	Operational

No.	Site name	Location	Estimated capacity (tpa)	Type of waste (if known)	Status
61	Recycling Ollerton & Boughton	Boughton	4,400	Commercial	Operational
62	John Brooks Sawmills	Widmerpool	20,000	Commercial	Operational
Transfer					
63	15b Wigwam Lane	Hucknall	9,700	Construction	Operational
64	AB Waste Disposal	Mansfield Woodhouse	25,000	Commercial/industrial	Operational
65	Abbey Road Depot	West Bridgford	2,900	Municipal	Operational
66	Charles Lawrence International Ltd	Newark	19,500	Commercial/industrial	Operational
67	Environmental Health & Housing Services	Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,700	Municipal	Operational
68	Gamston Depot	Gamston, Nottingham	1,100	Municipal	Operational
67	Giltbrook	Giltbrook	10,000	Municipal	Operational
69	ICS Bleakhill Sidings	Mansfield	44,000	Industrial/commercial/construction	Operational
70	Kimberley Depot	Kimberly	13,700	Municipal	Operational
71	Mansfield D C Transfer Station	Mansfield Woodhouse	1,700	Municipal	Operational
72	Mr Terry Price	Newark	3,100	Commercial/industrial	Operational
73	Nottingham Sleeper Company	Elkesley	3,600	Commercial/industrial	Operational
74	Plot 4b, 14 and 15 Wigwam Lane	Hucknall	33,000	Construction	Operational
75	Plots 8 and 9 Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Hucknall	1,200	Construction	Operational
76	Quarry Farm	Newark	10,200	Construction	Operational
77	Quarry Farm 2	Newark	1,200	Commercial/industrial/construction	Operational
78	Tarmac	Ranskill	700	Construction	Operational
79	V and K Premises	Ranskill	100	Hazardous	Operational
80	Vale Skip Hire & Ruddington Skip Hire	Bradmore, Nottingham	1,200	Municipal/commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
81	Wallrudding Farm	Doddington	1,200	Construction	Operational
82	East Midlands Waste	Newark	3,200	Unknown	Operational
83	Maun Valley Waste Transfer Station	Sutton-in-Ashfield	5,200	Construction	Operational
84	Land at Shireoaks Road	Worksop	75,000	Municipal/commercial/industrial	Operational

No.	Site name	Location	Estimated capacity (tpa)	Type of waste (if known)	Status
Transfer (specialist/clinical/hazardous)					
85	Portland Street	Mansfield Woodhouse	<100	Hazardous	To be confirmed
86	Oakwood Fuels Ltd, Brailwood Road	Bilsthorpe	19,000	Commercial/industrial/hazardous	Operational
87	PHS	Newark	500	Hazardous	To be confirmed
88	Solvents with Safety Ltd	Harworth	5,000	Hazardous	To be confirmed
89	Specialised Waste Services	Newark	900	Hazardous	To be confirmed
90	Eurotech - Global Environmental Services	Newark		Unknown	Operational
Specialist Treatment					
91	Boynton Brothers	Ranskill	4,100	Commercial/industrial	To be confirmed
92	ODIN Research and Development	Boughton	<100	Hazardous	To be confirmed
93	Schutz UK Ltd	Worksop	7,700	Hazardous	To be confirmed
94	Coulson Plant	Thorney	500	Construction	To be confirmed
Anaerobic Digestion					
95	Stoke Bardolph STW	Stoke Bardolph	55,200	Commercial/industrial	Operational
96	Biodynamics	Colwick	150,000	Commercial/industrial	Operational
Energy from Waste (biomass)					
97	Land at Shireoaks Road	Worksop	30,000	Commercial	Permitted
98	John Brooks Sawmills	Widmerpool	24,000	Commercial	Permitted
Incineration					
99	Caxton House Farm	Barnby in the Willows	300	Hazardous	Operational
100	Forget Me Not	Strelley	tbc	Hazardous	To be confirmed
101	Land off Bunny Hill	Costock	1,100	Hazardous	Operational

Table B.2: Existing Waste Disposal Facilities

Unless otherwise stated, all capacities shown are based on operator waste permit returns to the Environment Agency.

No.	Site name	Location	Estimated capacity (m3)*	Type of waste	Status
Landfill (non-hazardous)					
127	Daneshill	Lound	890,000	Household/industrial/commercial	Operational
128	Dorket Head	Arnold	280,000	Household/industrial/commercial	Closed 2014***
129	Staple Quarry Landfill	Cotham	870,000	Household/industrial/commercial	Operational
130	Carlton Forest Landfill	Carlton-in-Lindrick	710,000	Household/industrial/commercial	Closed 2014***
Landfill (inert)					
132	Vale Road Quarry**	Mansfield Woodhouse	270,000	Inert	Operational
133	Serlby Quarry	Serlby	1,350,000	Inert	To be confirmed
Landfill (inert - restricted user)					
134	Coneygre Farm	Hoveringham	tbc	Inert	Operational
135	Borrow Pits Landfill	Newark	450,000	Inert	Operational
136	Cromwell Quarry	Cromwell	tbc	Inert	Operational
Landfill (ash disposal)					
137	Bole Ings	West Burton	1,240,000	Pulverised Fuel Ash	Operational
138	Cottam Power Station	Cottam	1,500,000	Pulverised Fuel Ash	Operational
139	Winking Hill	Ratcliffe-on-Soar	660,000	Pulverised Fuel Ash	Operational

* Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right.

** Committee resolved to grant planning permission for an additional 2,060,000 cubic metres inert disposal capacity in December 2014 (outside of monitoring period) subject to the completion of a Section 106 legal agreement

*** Both sites have valid planning permission for waste disposal however the site operator is understood to have announced the closure of these sites in 2014 and both site have currently ceased accepting waste.

Appendix C

Appendix C - Significant Minerals and Waste application determined between 1st April 2013 and 31st March 2014 (excluding reserved matters)

Table C.1: Minerals

Applicant	Location	Proposal	Decided
Ibstock Building Products Ltd	Dorket Head Quarry and Landfill, Arnold	Eastern extension of the working and extraction of clay and associated minerals with subsequent low level restoration to include landscaping and diversion of public footpaths	Approved 17/12/2013
UK Coal	Land off Cossall Road between the villages of Cossall and Trowell, referred to as the Shortwood site	Extraction of coal and fireclay by surface mining methods with restoration to agriculture, woodland, nature conservation and public amenity	Approved 10/12/2013 (subject to the signing of a legal agreement)
Misson Sand and Gravel Company Ltd	Misson Grey Sand Quarry, Misson	Extension to existing quarry	Approved 04/12/2013
Cemex UK Operations Ltd	East Leake Quarry, East Leake	Extension to existing quarry	Approved 06/08/2013

Table C.2: Waste

Applicant	Location	Proposal	Decided
Ibstock Building Products Ltd	Dorket Head Quarry and Landfill, Arnold	Vary conditions to allow a 'pause' in landfill and revised restoration profile	Approved 17/12/2013
Retford Waste	Ranskill, Retford	Retrospective application to allow use of	Approved 22/01/2014

		land Waste transfer, inert recycling and vehicle de-pollution	
Bio Dynamic (UK) Limited	Colwick, Nottingham	Construction of anaerobic digestion plant together with steel framed building, digesters, polytunnels and associated plant and equipment.	Approved 30/07/2013
Johnsons Aggregates and Recycling Limited	Loughborough Road, Bunny	Temporary 12 month storage of reclaimed aggregates.	Approved 04/03/2014
Biffa Waste Services Limited	Bramcote Landfill Site	Application to regularise over-filling and to import approx. 3,000m3 of soils for restoration	Approved 26/11/2013
Chris Allsop Metal Recycling Limited	Coach Gap Lane, Langar	Change of use of land to metal recycling facility.	Approved 29/07/2013
Carlton Forest Distribution Centre	Blyth Road, Worksop	Change of use from storage and distribution (B8) to general industry (B2) to accommodate internal plant to provide an on-site energy from waste facility.	Approved 24/09/2013
British Gypsum	Staple Quarry, Newark	Revised final restoration contours.	Approved 19/06/2013
EDF Energy (Cottam Power) Ltd	Cottam Power Station	Disposal of pulverised fuel ash (PFA) by means of land-raising.	Approved 18/04/2013
R Plevin & Sons Ltd	Elkesley, Retford	Construction and operation of a biomass fuelled combined heat and power plant.	Refused 10/10/2013

Appendix D: Review of Baseline Data

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Land Use and Countryside					
Area	208,500 ha	1,563,000 ha	24,087,000 ha	Nottinghamshire is 13% of East Midlands land area.	● No issue identified
Roads	2012: 2,996.4 miles 2013: 3,010.9 miles	2012: 19,487 miles 2013: 19,527 miles	2012: 187,483 miles 2013: 187,712 miles	Minor increase consistent with increases at regional and national level.	● No issue identified
Rights of Way	2006: 2,611.2 km	1992: 18,763 km	1992: 224,000 km 2008: 188,700 km	Nottinghamshire has 17% of Region's rights of way. No more recent data for comparison.	● Protect rights of way. Seek mitigation where appropriate and promote increased extent of and accessibility to RoW where possible.
Urban Areas	1991: 16,940 ha (8%) 2001: 18,490 ha (9%)	1991: 92,300 ha (6%) 2001: 100,900 ha (6%)	1991: 1,087,200 ha (5%) 2001: 1,158,900 ha (5%)	No change at national or regional level but figures suggest increasing urbanisation at local level.	● Promote re-use of previously developed land and infrastructure.
Agricultural Land National - UK	2003: 151,000 ha (72%)	2003: 1,125,000 ha (72%)	2010: 17,234,000 ha (71%) 2011: 17,172,000 ha (70%) 2012: 17,190,000 ha (70%) 2013: 17,259,000 ha (71%)	Lack of recent regional and local data for direct comparison, although figures at all levels relatively comparable.	● No issue identified - protect high quality agricultural land.
Woodland	16,680 ha (8%)	1995-1999: 79,871 ha (5%) 2006: 5%	2009: 1,128,000 ha (5%) 2010: 1,130,000 ha (5%) 2013: 1,300,000 ha (10%)	Nottinghamshire has a higher than average level of woodland coverage. No significant change at national and regional levels although no more recent local data is available.	● Maintain woodland coverage. Seek mitigation for losses/enhancement where appropriate.
Natural Environment and Biodiversity					
International sites (Includes all submitted sites)	2010: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2014: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%)	2010: 9 SAC / 3 SPA 2013: 11 SAC / 3 SPA	2010: 241 SAC / 84 SPA 2013: 242 SAC / 85 SPA	Minor increases at regional and national level. No change at local.	● Maintain favourable status and seek opportunities for enhancement.
National sites	2010: 68 SSSI / 1 NNR 2014: 66 SSSI / 1 NNR	2010: 393 SSSI / 16 NNR 2014: 405 SSSI / 15 NNR	2010: 4,117 SSSI / 224 NNR 2014: 4,129 SSSI / 224 NNR	Minor decrease at local level, with minor increases at regional and national level (with exception of loss of one NNR – although this may be down to incorrect data).	● Poor performance locally leaves room for improvement. Seek to minimise future losses of SSSIs.
Local sites	2010: 52 LNR / >1300 SINC (7%) 2014: 59 LNR	2010: 163 LNR 2014: 179 LNR	2009: >1,400 LNR 2014: >1,500 LNR	Increase in the number of LNR sites designated at all levels.	● Maintain favourable situation and seek opportunities for increasing number and status of sites.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Condition of SSSIs: 'favourable or recovering'	2010: 92.4% 2014: 93.81%	2010: 98.08% 2014: 98.42%	2010: 95.82% 2014: 96.2%	Nottinghamshire is below the national and regional average.	●	Maintain and enhance SSSI quality.
Ancient woodland	3,387 ha (1.6%)	25,000 ha (1.6%)	2010: 341,000 ha 2014: 341,000ha	No local or regional trend data available. No change at national level.	●	No issue identified - avoid any losses.
Status of key priority species			2005: 10% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 25% Declining (slowly)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating) 2008: 11% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 22% Declining (slowly)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating)	No local or regional data for comparison, but national picture has seen a slight improvement.	●	No issue identified – avoid any damage.
Status of key priority habitats			2005: 24% Increasing 41% Declining (slowing)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating) 2008: 19% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 43% Declining (slowing)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating)	No local or regional data for comparison, but the national picture has worsened.	●	No issue identified – avoid any damage.
Heathland	1998: 250 ha 2011: 460 ha		2001: 41,000 ha 2006: 58,000 ha 2014: 58,000 ha	Improvement is being made following huge historic loss across the country. Local status is unsure, but LBAP outlines number of improvement schemes that illustrate an increase in cover over the next couple of years. National increase due in large part to better estimation of resources.	●	Continue improvements in reinstating heathland.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Green Belt	2009: 43,010 ha 2012/13: 42,190 ha	2009/10: 78,930 ha 2012/2013: 78,930 ha	2009/10: 1,639,560 ha 2012/13: 1,639,090 ha	Small decreases at local and national level and no change at regional level. Increase in Green Belt land would see greater protection of open countryside in Nottinghamshire.	●	Seek protection of Green Belt from inappropriate development and loss.
Historic and Cultural heritage						
Grade I or II* Listed Buildings % at risk	2012: 30 at risk (all grades) 2013: 36 at risk (all grades)	2009: 4.6% (I or II*) 2010: 4.6% (I or II*) 2013: 7.7% (I or II*)	2009: 3.1% (I or II*) 2010: 3.1% (I or II*) 2013: 4.1% (I or II*)	Worsening situation at all levels.	●	Avoid further damage to Listed Buildings within the county. Seek improvements where possible to remove buildings from the register.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (% at risk)	2012: 14 at risk 2013: 14 at risk	2010: 1,510 (7.7%) 2013: (8.2%)	2010: 19,731 (17.2%) 2013: 19,792 (16.5%)	No change at local level. Worsening situation regionally, but improvements locally.	●	Maintain steady picture but seek improvements to those at risk where possible.
Conservation Areas (% at risk)	2012: 9 at risk 2013: 11 at risk	2010: 893 (6.2%) 2013: (6.8%)	2010: 9,468 (7.4%) 2013: 9,839 (6.2%)	Improvements at national level, but worsening situation at regional and local level.	●	Avoid further worsening and seek improvements where possible.
Parks and Gardens (% at risk)	2012: 2 at risk 2013: 2 at risk	2010: 136 (5.1%) 2013: 6 at risk	2010: 1,606 (6.2%) 2013: 1,624 (6.2%)	No change at national and local level. Regional data unclear as to change over time.	●	Maintain steady picture but seek improvements to those at risk where possible.
Battlefields (% at risk)	2010: 1 (0%) 2013: 1 (0%)	2010: 5 (0%) 2013: 5 (0%)	2010: 43 (14.0%) 2013: 43 (14.0%)	No change at all levels.	●	No issue identified.
Air						
Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2010: 8 AQMAs (3 LAs) plus 2 in Nottingham City 2014: 8 AQMAs (3 LAs) plus 2 in Nottingham City		2014: 487 AQMAs	No comparable data for national or regional picture, but no change to the local situation – no improvement or worsening.	●	No issue identified.
Co ² emissions per capita (t)	2005: 8.4 2010: 7.5 2011: 6.8 2012: 7.2	2005: 9.6 2010: 8.3 2011: 7.6 2012: 7.8	2005: 8.5 2010: 7.3 2011: 6.7 2012: 7.0	Data shows some fluctuation but an overall reducing trend over the long term.	●	Minimise emissions from minerals and waste activities including transport.
Water						
Area within Groundwater Source Protection Zones 1-3	2009: 36%			No comparable or trend data available.	●	Insufficient data to assess.






Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Chemical river quality	2005: 92% good or fair 2006: 95% good or fair	2009: 94% good or fair 2010: 94% good or fair	2009: 94% good or fair 2010: 70% very good or good	Slight improvement at local level compared to a significant fall at national level. No recent updates – indicator under review by central government.	●	Maintain chemical river quality/improve where possible.
Biological river quality	2005: 92% good or fair 2006: 92% good or fair	2009: 97% good or fair 2010: 97% good or fair	2009: 95% good or fair 2010: 70% very good or good	No change to figure at local and regional level, with great improvement at national level. Current situation is not bad, but potential for improvement. No recent updates – indicator under review by central government.	●	Maintain biological river quality/improve where possible.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	100%		55%	All of Nottinghamshire lies within a NVZ. Nitrate levels in groundwater exceed 50mg/l over a significant area of north Nottinghamshire.	●	Minimise nitrate impacts (where linked to minerals/ waste development).
Soil						
Grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land			2009: 42% 2012: 42%	National data shows no change in the proportion of high quality agricultural land.	●	Insufficient data to assess - protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
Contaminated land			2005: 300,000ha (2%) – England & Wales 2007: 781 sites identified	Only national data available, with no trend comparisons possible due to lack of recent data.	●	Insufficient data to assess.
Climate						
Average temperature (Regional – Midlands)		2008: 9.71 °C 2009: 9.81 °C 2012: 9.4 °C 2013: 9.3 °C	2008: 9.84 °C 2009: 9.96 °C 2012: 9.6 °C 2013: 9.5 °C	Regional and national increases at same rate, but no local data for comparison. Lack of clarity as to the implications/causes of temperature changes.	●	No issue identified.
Annual rainfall (Regional – Midlands)		2008: 937 mm 2009: 780 mm 2012: 1085 mm 2013: 758 mm	2008: 982 mm 2009: 875 mm 2012: 1126 mm 2013: 813 mm	Regional and national changes (decrease) are similar, but no local data for comparison. Lack of clarity as to the implications/causes of rainfall changes.	●	No issue identified.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
New homes built within areas of high flood risk		2008: 10% 2009: 9%	2008: 9% 2009: 11% 2010: 9% 2011: 7%	Fluctuating, but improving overall national performance. Decrease at regional level is an improvement, but no recent data for comparison. No local data. Still considerable improvements to be made.	●	Minimise level of incompatible development in the flood plain.
Population						
Total population (mid-year estimates)	2012: 790,173 2013: 796,216	2012: 4,567,731 2013: 4,598,729	2012: 53,493,729 2013: 53,865,817	Local population growth is very slightly less than that seen at the regional and local level.	●	No issue identified – continue provision to meet needs of growing population.
No. households	2001: 314,027 2011: 334,303	2001: 1,732,482 2011: 1,895,604	2001: 20,451,427 2011: 22,063,368	Regional growth is greatest, with local lower than both national and regional figures.	●	No issue identified – continue provision to meet needs of growing numbers of households.
Population growth	2001-2009: 3.6% 2008-2028: 16% predicted	2001-2009: 6.2% (second highest rate of all English regions) 2008-2028: 17% predicted	2001-2009: 4.8% 2008-2028: 15% predicted	Local future predicted growth is slightly higher than the national and slightly lower than the regional figure. Past trends in the East Midlands show very high growth rates in comparison to the national picture.	●	No issue identified – continue provision to meet needs of growing population.
Human health						
Percentage health 'good or fairly good' 2001 and 'Very good, good and fair' 2011	2001: 90.2% 2011: 94.0%	2001: 91.0% 2011: 94.4%	2001: 90.9% 2011: 94.5%	Local situation is slightly worse than the national and regional average, but all have seen an improvement over time.	●	Minimise negative impacts on human health.
Average life expectancy at birth: Male	2006-2008: 78 years 2007-2009: Not available	2006-2008: 77.84 years 2007-2009: 78.1 years	2006-2008: 77.93 years 2007-2009: 78.3 years	Regional average slightly below national level, but both show general increase in expectancy. No local data for comparison.	●	Minimise negative impacts on human health.
Average life expectancy at birth: Female	2006-2008: 82 years 2007-2009: Not available	2006-2008: 81.81 years 2007-2009: 82.1 years	2006-2008: 82.02 years 2007-2009: 82.3 years	Regional and local averages are in line with national figure (generally slightly below) with national and regional showing improvement over time (no comparison for local).	●	Minimise negative impacts on human health.







Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Economy and Employment					
Unemployment rate (Apr-March) (National – GB)	2011: 6.2% 2012: 7.6% 2013: 7.9% 2014: 7.6%	2011: 7.4% 2012: 8.0% 2013: 7.7% 2014: 7.1%	2011: 7.6% 2012: 8.1% 2013: 7.8% 2014: 7.2%	Recent fluctuations reflecting wider economic circumstances. Following period where local averages remained consistently below regional and national figures, local figures now unfavourable in comparison to regional and national figures. Significant room for improvement.	● Seek provision of jobs and improvement to job market and employability where possible.
Employment in minerals industry	2001: 0.25% 2011: 0.46%	2001: 0.42% 2011: 0.3%	2001: 0.77% 2011: 0.2%	National and regional reduction in percentage, but increase at local level.	● Maintain favourable provision of employment.
Active Businesses	2007: 24,945 2008: 25,170 2009: 25,150	2007: 157,270 2008: 158,000 2009: 158,000	2007: 1,987,590 2008: 2,024,900 2009: 2,040,150	General trend of minor increases at all levels (although slight decrease at local level 2008-2009).	● Promote opportunities for business prosperity.
Business Births	2010: 2,250 2011: 2,405 2012: 2,390	2010: 14,325 2011: 16,055 2012: 16,625	2010: 207,520 2011: 232,460 2012: 239,975	General trend of minor increases at all levels (although slight decrease at local level 2008-2009).	● Promote opportunities for business creation.
Business Deaths	2010: 2,605 2011: 2,400 2012: 2,525	2010: 16,645 2011: 15,135 2012: 16,305	2010: 219,030 2011: 202,275 2012: 223,880	Fluctuation in increases and decreases, which are consistent across all levels.	● Minimise loss of businesses.
Transport					
Aggregate mineral carried by road			2007: 200,000,000 tonnes (GB) 2008: 180,000,000 tonnes (GB)	Decrease in tonnage carried by road brings benefits in terms of reduced emissions and disturbance to communities. However, when comparing these figures to those of rail and water transport, it would indicate that this reduction is not through use of alternative methods of transportation, but due to an overall reduction in tonnage to be transported.	● Seek alternatives to road transport where possible.
Aggregate mineral carried by rail			2011: 9.6% 2012: 9.9%		
Aggregate mineral carried by inland waterway			2007: 1,000,000 tonnes (GB) 2008: 1,000,000 tonnes (GB)		
Average aggregate road delivery distance			2011: 43.3km 2012: 44.2km	Data shows negative trend over time, with increased road distances and reduced	● Seek alternative to road transport where possible.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Average aggregate rail delivery distance			2007: 144 km (GB) 2008: 126 km (GB)	rail and water distances. However, data does not show total distance travelled by each method. The lesser distances for rail and water may be a reflection of an increased number of journeys, but over shorter distances.		
Average aggregate barge delivery distance			2007: 49 km (GB) 2008: 37 km (GB)			
Land use						
Derelict land	2008: 156 ha (0.07%)	2008: 1,790 ha (0.11%) 2007: 1,888 ha (0.12%)	2007: 16,790 ha (0.07%) 2008: 15,470 ha (0.06%)	Limited local data would indicate that it is line with the national figure and better than the regional average. But lack of data over time means further data is needed for full analysis.	●	No issue identified.
Brownfield land	2008: 196 ha (0.09%)	2008: 1,090 ha (0.07%)	2007: 12,710 ha (0.05%) 2008 12,960 ha (0.05%)	No data for comparison over time at local and regional level. Minor increase nationally.	●	No issue identified.
Energy						
Electricity consumption: domestic	2007: 1,467 GWh 2008: 1,391 GWh 2010: 1,398 GWh 2011: 1,375 GWh	2007: 8,518 GWh 2008: 8,095 GWh 2010: 8,109 GWh 2011: 7,985 GWh	2007: 117,126 GWh 2008: 112,531 GWh 2010: 95,863 GWh 2011: 94,648 GWh	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements.	●	Maintain consumption reductions.
Gas consumption: domestic	2007 5,731 GWh 2008: 5,495 GWh 2010: 5,032 GWh 2011: 4,761 GWh	2007: 29,878 GWh 2008: 28,750 GWh 2010: 26,449 GWh 2011: 25,007 GWh	2007: 391,441 GWh 2008: 377,473 GWh 2010: 297,407 GWh 2011: 280,025 GWh	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements.	●	Maintain consumption reductions.
Water consumption: average domestic	2007/08: 133 l/person/day 2008/09: 128 l/person/day	2007/08: 133 l/person/day 2008/09: 128 l/person/day	2007/08: 145 l/person/day 2008/09: 143 l/person/day	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements.	●	Maintain consumption reductions.
Renewable energy production		2008: 929 GWh 2009: 1,576 GWh 2010: 1,565 GWh 2011: 1,651 GWh	2008: 10,425 GWh 2009: 12,008 GWh 2010: 13,864 GWh 2011: 17,658 GWh	Increased production at regional and national level. No local data for comparison.	●	No issue identified – support continued increase in renewable energy production.
Minerals						

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Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
CO ₂ produced per tonne of sand and gravel			2008: 4.28 kg/tonne (GB) 2011: 5.2 kg/tonne 2012: 3.7 kg/tonne	National fluctuations, although with an overall downward trend. No comparable local data.		Seek continued improvement in reduction of CO ₂ production.
Sand and gravel						
Production	2007: 2.96 million tonnes 2008: 2.37 million tonnes 2009: 1.58 million tonnes 2010: 1.56 million tonnes 2011: 1.71 million tonnes 2012: 1.55 million tonnes	2007: 8.9 million tonnes 2008: 7.5 million tonnes 2009: 5.5 million tonnes 2010: 5.8 million tonnes 2011: 6.2 million tonnes 2012: 5.9 million tonnes	2007: 67.1 million tonnes 2008: 61.7 million tonnes 2009: 46.5 million tonnes 2010: 45.3 million tonnes 2011: 47.0 million tonnes 2012: 42.9 million tonnes	Production has decreased at all levels and is well below local apportionment. Local landbank has fallen and is below to the minimum 7 year requirement.		Additional reserves are needed to maintain adequate landbank.
Landbank	2011: 7.3 years 2012: 6.7 years					
Apportionment	2.65 million tonnes					
Sherwood Sandstone						
Production	2007: 0.55 million tonnes 2008: 0.45 million tonnes 2009: 0.32 million tonnes 2010: 0.32 million tonnes 2011: 0.35 million tonnes 2012: 0.36 million tonnes			Landbank shows slight reduction but is well above 7 year minimum requirement. Local production remains well below the apportionment level.		Current reserves are adequate but longer term replacements will be needed during life of next plan. Production levels are low but this is likely to reflect recession.
Landbank	2011: 9.8 years 2012: 9.0 years					
Apportionment	0.7 million tonnes					
Limestone						
Production	2007: 0.14 million tonnes 2008: 0.024 million tonnes 2009: 0.015 million tonnes 2010: 0.001 million tonnes 2011: 0.001 million tonnes 2012: 0.001 million tonnes	2007: 22.0 million tonnes 2008: 19.0 million tonnes 2009: 15.0 million tonnes 2010: 15.7 million tonnes 2011: 18.1 million tonnes 2012: 16.3 million tonnes	2007: 67.4 million tonnes 2008: 60.7 million tonnes 2009: 48.8 million tonnes 2010: 47.6 million tonnes 2011: 49.8 million tonnes 2012: 47.0 million tonnes	Reduction in landbank and production decreasing at all levels, consistent with national trend. Local production is below the local apportionment.		Landbank is getting close to 10 year minimum requirement but low production makes it unclear whether additional reserves will be needed.
Landbank	2011: 12.7 years 2012: 12.5 years					
Apportionment	0.267 million tonnes					
Building Stone						
Production (National – UK)			2008: 1.1 million tonnes 2009: 1.4 million tonnes 2010: 2.1 million tonnes 2011: 0.7 million tonnes 2012: 1.0 million tonnes	No target/landbank. Fluctuations at national level. Nottinghamshire is a small producer of building stone.		No issue identified - future requirements uncertain.
Silica Sand						

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Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Production			2008: 4.2 million tonnes 2009: 3.3 million tonnes 2010: 3.6 million tonnes 2011: 3.5 million tonnes 2012: 3.4 million tonnes	No data at local and regional level due to confidentiality. Landbank well below 10 year requirement.		Additional reserves will be required.
Landbank	2011: 2.7 years 2012: 2.7 years					
Clay						
Production	2007 - 2011: withheld to avoid disclosure 2012: 0.2 million tonnes	2007: 1.8 million tonnes 2008: 1.6 million tonnes 2009: 0.9 million tonnes 2010: 1.2 million tonnes 2011: 0.9 million tonnes 2012: 0.8 million tonnes	2007: 9.3 million tonnes 2008: 7.7 million tonnes 2009: 4.7 million tonnes 2010: 5.4 million tonnes 2011: 5.9 million tonnes 2012: 5.3 million tonnes	Limited local data for comparison. Fluctuations at regional and national production, but overall decrease in production. Landbank well below recommended 25yrs.		Additional reserves will be required.
Landbank	2011: 12 years per brickworks 2012: 12 years per brickworks					
Coal						
Coal production	2008: 1.8 million tonnes 2009: 1.8 million tonnes 2010: 1.7 million tonnes 2011: 1.3 million tonnes 2012: 1.2 million tonnes 2013: 1.4 million tonnes	2008: 2.3 million tonnes 2009: 2.6 million tonnes 2010: 2.4 million tonnes 2011: 1.7 million tonnes 2012: 1.4 million tonnes 2013: 2.2 million tonnes	2008: 10.0 million tonnes 2009: 9.5 million tonnes 2010: 10.0 million tonnes 2011: 10.2 million tonnes 2012: 9.0 million tonnes 2103: 7.4 million tonnes	No target/landbank. Fluctuations in production at all levels. Local and regional decreases until 2013, which saw an increase. Greater fluctuations at national level, but with overall decrease over longer term.		Continue contribution to national production.
Oil & Gas						
Oil production (National – UK)			2010: 58.0 million tonnes 2011: 48.6 million tonnes 2012: 42.1 million tonnes	No target/landbank. General decrease at national level.		No issue identified.
Gas production (National – UK)			2010: 57.2 million tonnes 2011: 45.3 million tonnes 2012: 39.0 million tonnes			
Recycled Aggregates						
Recycled/secondary aggregates in GB market			2008: 25% 2013: 29%	National market share has been slowly increasing over the past 20 years.		Support continued increase in use of recycled/secondary aggregates.
Gypsum						
Gypsum production (National – UK)			2008: 1.2 million tonnes 2009: 1.2 million tonnes 2010: 1.2 million tonnes 2011: 1.2 million tonnes 2012: 1.2 million tonnes	No target/landbank. Steady production at national level. No local data for reasons of disclosure.		No issue identified - additional reserves likely to be required locally in longer term.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Waste					
Arisings					
MSW	2008/09: 420,407 tonnes 2009/10: 408,272 tonnes 2010/11: 407,386 tonnes 2011/12: 396,997 tonnes 2012/13: 390,925 tonnes 2013/14: 394,933 tonnes	2008/09: 2.4 million tonnes 2009/10: 2.3 million tonnes 2010/11: 2.3 million tonnes 2011/12: 2.2 million tonnes 2012/13: 2.2 million tonnes 2013/14: 2.2 million tonnes	2008/09: 27.4 million tonnes 2009/10: 26.6 million tonnes 2010/11: 26.3 million tonnes 2011/12: 25.6 million tonnes 2012/13: 25.1 million tonnes 2013/14:	Data shows a steady reduction at all levels.	● Consider whether additional provision for municipal waste required.
C&I	2002/03: 1,287,450 tonnes 2006: 970,864 tonnes* 2009: 0.9 – 1 million tonnes*	2002/03: 8.1 million tonnes 2006: 6.2 million tonnes * 2009: 6.3 million tonnes*	2002/03: 67.9 million tonnes 2006: 58.5 million tonnes * 2009: 48.0 million tonnes *	Limited data available shows reduction at national level but stable/minor increase at regional and local level.	● Consider whether additional provision for commercial and industrial waste is required.
C&D	2003: 2.4 million tonnes 2005: 2008: 1.1 million tonnes*	2003: 9.9 million tonnes 2005: 9.8 million tonnes	2003: 90.9 million tonnes 2005: 89.6 million tonnes 2008: 94.5 million tonnes 2009: 77.0 million tonnes 2010: 77.4 million tonnes	Limited data available shows reduction at national level since 2008. Minor annual increase between 2009 - 2010.	● Consider whether additional provision for construction and demolition waste required.
Hazardous	2008: 53,805 tonnes 2009: 40,204 tonnes 2010: 46,589 tonnes 2011: 45,712 tonnes 2012: 44,521 tonnes	2008: 352,975 tonnes 2009: 226,280 tonnes 2010: 277,879 tonnes 2011: 306,682 tonnes 2012: 371,248 tonnes	2008: 6.2 million tonnes 2009: 4.1 million tonnes 2010: 3.4 million tonnes 2011: 3.9 million tonnes 2012: 4.0 million tonnes	Data shows significant fluctuations in arisings at all levels. Overall reduction at national and local level, since 2008, but slight increase regionally.	● Consider whether additional provision for hazardous waste required.
Recycling					
MSW	2008/09: 174,004 tonnes (41.38%) 2009/10: 174,216 tonnes (42.67%) 2010/11: 178,882 tonnes (43.90%) 2011/12: 171,005 tonnes (43.07%) 2012/13: 169,167 tonnes (43.27%) 2013/14: 176,113 tonnes (44.59%)	2008/09: 1.01 million tonnes (42.9%) 2009/10: 1.02 million tonnes (44.2%) 2010/11: 1.03 million tonnes (44.8%) 2011/12: 1.01 million tonnes (45.3%) 2012/13: 1.01 million tonnes (45.6%) 2013/14: 1.03 million tonnes (45.3%)	2008/09: 10.1 million tonnes (36.8%) 2009/10: 10.3 million tonnes (38.6%) 2010/11: 10.5 million tonnes (40.2%) 2011/12: 10.7 million tonnes (41.8%) 2012/13: 10.6 million tonnes (42.1%) 2013/14: 10.9 million tonnes (42.6%)	Waste Core Strategy has interim target (non-statutory) of 50% recycling of all waste by 2015. Rates have generally slowed at all levels. Local rate has increased over previous year and is above national average but slightly below regional figure.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for recycling and collection facilities for MSW.
C&I		2009: 2.9 million tonnes (46%)	2002/03: 22.6 million tonnes (42%) 2009: 25.0 million tonnes (52%)	Recycling rate has increased nationally but no local data for comparison.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for recycling and collection facilities for commercial and industrial waste.
C&D		2003: 4.9 million tonnes (49%) 2005: 5.6 million tonnes	2003: 45.5 million tonnes (50%) 2005: 46.4 million tonnes (55%)	70% of C&D waste to be subject to material recovery (recycling & re-use) by 2020. National rate already surpasses this target but no	● Ensure adequate policy provision for recycling and collection facilities for construction and demolition waste.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
			2009: 42.2 million tonnes (55%) 2010: 42.2 million tonnes (55%)	local data to assess.		
Recovery (energy from waste)						
MSW	2008/09: 59,524 tonnes 2009/10: 50,923 tonnes 2010/11: 66,148 tonnes 2011/12: 67,194 tonnes 2012/13: 63,418 tonnes 2013/14: 65,663 tonnes	2008/09: 161,290 tonnes 2009/10: 151,767 tonnes 2010/11: 207,929 tonnes 2011/12: 280,837 tonnes 2012/13: 305,824 tonnes 2013/14: 399,506 tonnes	2008/09: 3.3 million tonnes 2009/10: 3.6 million tonnes 2010/11: 4.0 million tonnes 2011/12: 4.9 million tonnes 2012/13: 5.5 million tonnes 2013/14: 6.2 million tonnes	Significant increases regionally and nationally but local fluctuation due to contractual arrangements/ plant maintenance.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for recovery facilities for MSW.
C&I		2002/03: 127,370 tonnes	2002/03: 2.5 million tonnes 2009: 2.7 million tonnes	Insufficient data to assess.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for recovery facilities for commercial and industrial waste.
Re-use						
C&D		2003: 3.9 million tonnes (39%) 2005: 1.7 million tonnes (17%)	2003: 36.3 million tonnes 2005: 35.2 million tonnes 2008: 18.0 million tonnes 2009: 16.6 million tonnes 2010: 15.4 million tonnes	70% of C&D waste to be subject to material recovery (recycling & re-use) by 2020. National rate already surpasses this target although there has been some fluctuation in rates of re-use at national level.	●	Support re-use of construction and demolition waste.
Landfill (Nottinghamshire waste sent to landfill)						
MSW	2008/09: 186,879 tonnes 2009/10: 183,051 tonnes 2010/11: 162,329 tonnes 2011/12: 150,987 tonnes 2012/13: 152,795 tonnes 2013/14: 149,041 tonnes	2008/09: 1.2 million tonnes 2009/10: 1.1 million tonnes 2010/11: 1.0 million tonnes 2011/12: 0.9 million tonnes 2012/13: 0.8 million tonnes 2013/14: 0.8 million tonnes	2008/09: 13.8 million tonnes 2009/10: 12.5 million tonnes 2010/11: 11.4 million tonnes 2011/12: 9.6 million tonnes 2012/13: 8.5 million tonnes 2013/14: 7.9 million tonnes	EU target to reduce biodegradable landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995 by 2020. Continued reductions at national and regional level. Despite slight local fluctuation in 2012/13, overall trend is downwards and ahead of target.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
C&I		2002/03: 3.7 million tonnes 2009: 1.9 million tonnes	2002/03: 30.0 million tonnes 2009: 11.3 million tonnes	Landfill rates declining nationally and regionally. No local data for comparison.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
C&D		2003: 1.2 million tonnes (12%) 2005: 2.5 million tonnes 2008: 1.9 million tonnes 2009: 1.4 million tonnes	2003: 9.2 million tonnes 2005: 18.1 million tonnes 2008: 23.8 million tonnes 2009: 18.2 million tonnes 2010: 19.8 million tonnes	Landfill rate has increased nationally. No regional update available. No local data for comparison.	●	Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Landfill inputs to Nottinghamshire Sites (by type of waste)					
Hazardous	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0	2008: 232,000 tonnes 2009: 135,000 tonnes 2010: 126,000 tonnes 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0	2008: 1,126,000 tonnes 2009: 698,000 tonnes 2010: 618,000 tonnes 2011: 1,144,000 tonnes 2012: 904,000 tonnes	No local disposal facilities for this waste. Overall downward trend since 2008 at national and regional level but considerable fluctuation nationally.	● Nottinghamshire does not have any dedicated hazardous waste disposal capacity. Waste is currently sent to nearest regional facilities.
Household/ Industrial / Commercial	2008: 1,276,000 tonnes 2009: 1,192,000 tonnes 2010: 981,000 tonnes 2011: 904,000 tonnes 2012: 1,205,000 tonnes 2013: 1,127,000 tonnes	2008: 2,976,000 tonnes 2009: 2,803,000 tonnes 2010: 2,494,000 tonnes 2011: 2,209,000 tonnes 2012: 2,415,000 tonnes 2013: 2,514,000 tonnes	2008: 31,926,000 tonnes 2009: 27,004,000 tonnes 2010: 24,858,000 tonnes 2011: 23,296,000 tonnes 2012: 21,438,000 tonnes 2013: 19,171,000 tonnes	National trend continues to decrease. Slight increase at regional level and decrease at local level. N.B. this figure includes waste deposited at restricted-user sites.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Inert/Construction and Demolition	2008: 281,000 tonnes 2009: 228,000 tonnes 2010: 233,000 tonnes 2011: 260,000 tonnes 2012: 338,000 tonnes 2013: 392,000 tonnes	2008: 2,334,000 tonnes 2009: 1,796,000 tonnes 2010: 1,694,000 tonnes 2011: 1,792,000 tonnes 2012: 2,058,000 tonnes 2013: 2,033,000 tonnes	2008: 20,786,000 tonnes 2009: 16,262,000 tonnes 2010: 18,086,000 tonnes 2011: 20,258,000 tonnes 2012: 19,455,000 tonnes 2013: 20,659,000 tonnes	Continuing increase at local and national levels. Slight decrease at regional level.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Landfill inputs (by site type)					
Hazardous	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0	2008: 208,000 tonnes 2009: 111,000 tonnes 2010: 100,000 tonnes 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0	2008: 888,000 tonnes 2009: 424,000 tonnes 2010: 479,000 tonnes 2011: 440,000 tonnes 2012: 580,000 tonnes 2013: 504,000 tonnes	No recent local or regional inputs. Decreasing regional inputs. National trend has fluctuated with significant decline in latest monitoring period.	● Nottinghamshire does not have any dedicated hazardous waste disposal capacity. Waste is currently sent to nearest regional facilities.
Inert only	2008: 180,000 tonnes 2009: 137,000 tonnes 2010: 229,000 tonnes 2011: 217,000 tonnes 2012: 297,000 tonnes 2013: 376,000 tonnes	2008: 1,919,000 tonnes 2009: 1,387,000 tonnes 2010: 1,407,000 tonnes 2011: 1,309,000 tonnes 2012: 1,778,000 tonnes 2013: 1,793,000 tonnes	2008: 10,800,000 tonnes 2009: 8,116,000 tonnes 2010: 9,448,000 tonnes 2011: 10,059,000 tonnes 2012: 10,413,000 tonnes 2013: 10,826,000 tonnes	Continuing increase at all levels but major increase locally, possibly reflecting major construction/civil engineering projects.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Non-inert	2008: 668,000 tonnes 2009: 568,000 tonnes 2010: 404,000 tonnes 2011: 360,000 tonnes 2012: 333,000 tonnes 2013: 387,000 tonnes	2008: 2,697,000 tonnes 2009: 2,510,000 tonnes 2010: 2,214,000 tonnes 2011: 2,110,000 tonnes 2012: 1,784,000 tonnes 2013: 2,007,000 tonnes	2008: 39,435,000 tonnes 2009: 32,841,000 tonnes 2010: 31,986,000 tonnes 2011: 31,655,000 tonnes 2012: 27,836,000 tonnes 2013: 27,256,000 tonnes	Overall downward trend at national level. Noticeable recent increase at regional and local level.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Restricted user	2008: 710,000 tonnes 2009: 715,000 tonnes 2010: 581,000 tonnes 2011: 588,000 tonnes 2012: 913,000 tonnes 2013: 756,000 tonnes	2008: 718,000 tonnes 2009: 727,000 tonnes 2010: 592,000 tonnes 2011: 706,000 tonnes 2012: 1,037,000 tonnes 2013: 934,000 tonnes	2008: 2,715,000 tonnes 2009: 2,583,000 tonnes 2010: 1,650,000 tonnes 2011: 2,546,000 tonnes 2012: 2,969,000 tonnes 2013: 2,481,000 tonnes	Trend shows fluctuations over last 6 years with recent decline at all levels.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Landfill Capacity					

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
Non-hazardous (Non-inert by EA category)	2008: 4.9 million m ³ 2009: 2.9 million m ³ 2010: 4.7 million m ³ 2011: 4.6 million m ³ 2012: 4.3 million m ³ 2013: 3.1 million m ³	2008: 46.1 million m ³ 2009: 39.8 million m ³ 2010: 41.2 million m ³ 2011: 37.1 million m ³ 2012: 36.0 million m ³ 2013: 22.6 million m ³	2008: 473.1 million m ³ 2009: 410.6 million m ³ 2010: 404.7 million m ³ 2011: 390.0 million m ³ 2012: 368.3 million m ³ 2013: 236.7 million m ³	Capacity is declining at all levels.	●	There is a serious shortage of disposal capacity to meet expected needs.
Inert	2008: 1.7 million m ³ 2009: 2.2 million m ³ 2010: 2.1 million m ³ 2011: 2.0 million m ³ 2012: 1.8 million m ³ 2013: 1.6 million m ³	2008: 19.5 million m ³ 2009: 24.3 million m ³ 2010: 22.7 million m ³ 2011: 22.8 million m ³ 2012: 21.2 million m ³ 2013: 26.7 million m ³	2008: 109.1 million m ³ 2009: 123.7 million m ³ 2010: 117.8 million m ³ 2011: 121.3 million m ³ 2012: 111.4 million m ³ 2013: 131.1 million m ³	Continued local decline in capacity but recent increases at regional and national level.	●	Overall local capacity is adequate in terms of volume but this is almost all concentrated at one site meaning poor distribution of disposal capacity.
Restricted user	2008: 3.4 million m ³ 2009: 3.2 million m ³ 2010: 4.7 million m ³ 2011: 4.7 million m ³ 2012: 4.4 million m ³ 2013: 3.8 million m ³	2008: 3.9 million m ³ 2009: 3.5 million m ³ 2010: 5.0 million m ³ 2011: 5.0 million m ³ 2012: 3.8 million m ³ 2013: 4.1 million m ³	2008: 31.1 million m ³ 2009: 41.3 million m ³ 2010: 41.8 million m ³ 2011: 35.4 million m ³ 2012: 25.7 million m ³ 2013: 28.3 million m ³	Recent fluctuations at national and regional level. Local capacity has declined since 2011.	●	Recent permissions mean there is adequate local capacity at present but longer term capacity may be required.

- indicator is on target/shows improvement where no target recorded
- indicator is slightly below target or is slightly below national/regional average
- indicator is significantly below target/has got worse
- insufficient data to assess/no issue identified

* Estimated figure

Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right

2nd April 2015

Agenda Item: 7

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND CORPORATE SERVICES

PETITIONS RECEIVED OBJECTING TO THE EXPLORATION FOR AND USE OF SHALE GAS AND COAL BED METHANE IN BASSETLAW AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Purpose of the Report

1. To consider a response to two separate petitions objecting to the exploration for and use of unconventional hydrocarbons (including shale gas and coal bed methane) in Bassetlaw and Nottinghamshire. Both petitions were presented to Council on the 22nd January 2015.

Information and Advice

Shale gas exploration and extraction

2. "Conventional" oil and gas deposits (such as in the North Sea) are contained in permeable rocks, such as sandstone. Shale gas is essentially the same as North Sea gas (i.e. mostly methane) but is trapped in impermeable shale rock.
3. In order to access the gas, a vertical well is drilled down to the shale rock before being drilled horizontally along it. The rock is then fractured by injecting water, sand and small quantities of chemicals at high pressure. The sand holds the fractures open when the pressure is released, so gas can flow into the well. The chemicals are normally added to improve efficiency, for example by reducing friction.
4. Once the rock is fractured, some of the fluid returns to the surface, where it is sealed in containers before treatment. The gas can then flow through the well to the processing/collection plant on the surface.
5. There are three phases of onshore oil and gas extraction: Exploration; appraisal (testing) and production. Each stage of the process will require separate planning permissions, although some initial seismic work may have deemed planning consent under the General Permitted Development Order 1995 (as amended).

Seeking permission for shale gas developments

6. The Government, in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and subsequent planning practice guidance has set out a clear planning process for the extraction of oil, gas and unconventional hydrocarbons including coal bed methane and shale gas.
7. An operator is required to hold a Petroleum Exploration Development Licence that is issued by The Department of Energy and Climate Change for the area they wish to explore. Licences themselves do not give consent for drilling, hydraulic fracturing or any other operations, and operators still need to secure:
 - Landowner(s) agreement
 - Planning permission from the Minerals Planning Authority
 - Permits from Environment Agency for the use of and disposal of waste water
 - Approval for their plans from the Health and Safety Executive, and a review of well design by an independent competent person.
 - Consent for drilling or production from the Department of Energy and Climate Change

Role of the County Council

8. As the Minerals Planning Authority, the County Council is expected by Government to include policies on oil, gas and unconventional hydrocarbons in its Minerals Local Plan, and is responsible for determining planning applications for this type of development. Any planning applications submitted within Nottinghamshire for hydrocarbon development will therefore be assessed in accordance with the Minerals Local Plans and national guidance.
9. The existing Minerals Local Plan contains policies on oil, coal bed methane and mine gas. The emerging Minerals Plan reflects the guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) for onshore oil and gas and includes a policy on hydrocarbons that includes shale gas.
10. Consultation on any planning application received for shale gas development will be treated the same as any other type of minerals activity and in line with the adopted Nottinghamshire Statement of Community Involvement.
11. No shale gas exploration or extraction has been undertaken in Nottinghamshire at the time of writing this report. A scoping request was received on the 29th of January from IGas Energy for shale gas exploration at a site near Misson, at the northern tip of the county. The purpose of the scoping request is to seek the County Council's opinion as to the range of environmental topics and issues which any potential future application for shale gas exploration would need to address as part of an accompanying Environmental Impact Assessment. No hydraulic fracturing ('fracking') is proposed as part of this exploration phase at this particular site.

Petitions: opposition to the exploration for and extraction of unconventional hydrocarbons (inc. shale gas and coal bed methane)

12. The following two petitions were presented to Council on the 22nd January 2015.

The first petition contains 907 signatures and states:

‘We call on the local council to reject all shale gas fracking and coal bed methane exploration applications. Look at the strong body of evidence that these are both as yet unproven as safe, and are in fact dangerous to public health and urge those in power to spend money on renewable energies, not short term retrograde procedures. The ignorance of few will cost the health of the many, and for what? Money?’

The second petition contains 915 signatures and states:

‘We the undersigned do not wish to see the extraction (or exploratory work to extract) of any fossil fuels by unconventional means in any part of the district of Bassetlaw, North Nottinghamshire. This includes hydraulic fracturing to extract shale gas, the extraction of coal bed methane and the process of underground coal gasification.’

13. It is worth noting that on some of the pages of the petition the following text has been struck out: ‘the district of Bassetlaw, north’

14. Whilst the petitions express concern and opposition to the exploration of unconventional hydrocarbons, the petitions submitted did not make specific reference to either, the emerging Minerals Local Plan or a specific planning application. As such the petitions cannot be formally registered to a planning application or the Minerals Local Plan.

15. Similar issues to those contained in the petitions have been raised through objections to the hydrocarbons policy at the Preferred Approach consultation stage of the Minerals Local Plan and as such these will be considered as part of the Minerals Local Plan process.

16. It is therefore proposed that the following response be sent to the petition organiser:-

“The County Council acknowledges receipt of the petitions, on the 22 January 2015 in relation to the opposition to unconventional hydrocarbon exploration and or extraction in Nottinghamshire. As the minerals planning authority, Nottinghamshire County Council will consider all planning issues in determining any possible future planning applications for shale gas development. The County Council will also be considering unconventional hydrocarbons in its preparation of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. Members of the public will have the opportunity to comment on any future planning applications and future stages of the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan.

Next Steps

17. Progress on the new Minerals Local Plan is ongoing with the next stage of consultation – the Draft Submission document expected to be published in Autumn 2015. The Minerals Local Plan will then be formally submitted to the Secretary of State and subsequently will be subject to an independent examination by a Planning Inspector. The Inspector's role is to consider the 'soundness' of the whole plan.
18. A scoping request for shale gas exploration in Misson was submitted by IGas Energy on the 29th January 2015. The County Council is consulting widely with a range of technical specialists in order to provide its Scoping Opinion to IGas Energy. IGas Energy will then decide whether or not they wish to proceed with the preparation of a planning application. If they choose to do so, any such application would be subject to extensive publicity and interested parties would be afforded opportunity to comment on the proposals as part of the planning application process.

Other Options Considered

19. Not to provide a response to the petition.

Reason for Recommendation

20. To seek approval for a response to be sent to the petition organiser.

Statutory and Policy Implications

21. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, the public sector equality duty, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATION

22. It is recommended that approval be given for the proposed response (detailed at paragraph 18 above) to be sent to the petition organiser.

Jayne Francis-Ward
Corporate Director, Planning, Policy and Corporate Services

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Steven Osborne-James, Planning Officer, Planning Policy Team, 0115 97 72109

Background Papers

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

Constitutional Comments (LJM 13/02/2015)

23. The recommendation falls within the remit of the Environment and Sustainability Committee by virtue of its terms of reference. A report should be made back to the next Council Meeting on the outcome of the consideration of the petition

Financial Comments (SES 25/02/15)

24. There are no specific financial implications arising directly from this report.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All.

2nd April 2015

Agenda Item: 8

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND CORPORATE SERVICES

RESPONSES ON PLANNING CONSULTATIONS AND STRATEGIC PLANNING OBSERVATIONS

Purpose of the Report

1. To provide a summary of the current status of planning consultations received, and being dealt with, by the County Council from Nottinghamshire District and Borough Councils, neighbouring authorities and central government.
2. To provide information to Committee on the formal responses which have been agreed by the Chairman of Environment and Sustainability Committee, in consultation with the Group Manager Planning, requests from Nottinghamshire Borough and District Councils, neighbouring authorities and central government

Information and Advice

Planning Consultations Received

3. The Planning Policy Team has received planning 23 consultations during the period the 13th January to the 23rd February 2015 this is set out in Appendix A.

Planning Consultation Responses

4. Responses to Nottinghamshire District and Borough Councils planning consultations are set at Appendix B.
5. It should be noted that all comments contained in the sent responses could be subject to change, as a result of on-going negotiations between Nottinghamshire County Council, the Local Authority and the applicants.

Other Options Considered

6. There are no alternative options to consider as the report is for information only.

Reason for Recommendation

7. This report is for information only.

Statutory and Policy Implications

8. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, the public sector equality duty, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATION

1) Environment and Sustainability Committee note the report.

Jayne Francis-Ward
Corporate Director, Planning, Policy and Corporate Services

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Nina Wilson, Principal Planning Officer, Planning Policy Team, 0115 97 73793

Background Papers

Individual Consultations and their responses.

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

Constitutional Comments

9. As this report is for noting only constitutional comments are not required.

Financial Comments

10. There are no direct financial implications arising from the contents of this report.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All.

Appendix A – Nottinghamshire County Council: Planning Consultations Received – January to February 2015

Date Received	ID	Address	Details	Officer Dealing	Response Type	Reason	Notes
Ashfield District Council							
15.01.15	Ashfield District Council V/2015/0017	Land at the rear of the Quarry 57 Stoneyford Road Sutton in Ashfield	Application to modify 106 agreement to remove affordable housing, reduce the open space and education contribution	NW	O	Did not meet agreed protocol	S106 comments required
29.01.15	Ashfield District Council	Land adjacent Coxmoor Lodge Farm View Road	Proposed Solar Farm	NW	O	Meets agreed protocol	On-going
Bassetlaw District Council							
16.01.15	Bassetlaw District Council 14/01149/RES	Land at former Portland School, Sparken Hill, Worksop	Reserved matters application for residential development of 90 dwellings, associated access, public open space, and landscaping, following outline approval 02/11/00040	KH	O	Meets agreed protocol	On-going
19.01.15	Bassetlaw District Council 14/01526/RSB	Land East of Walesby Road, Haughton	Change of Use of Land for the Erection of 6 Romani Gypsy Log Cabins and 6 Log Cabin Utility/Day Rooms, Garden Area,	NW	O	Did not meet agreed protocol	No comments required

			Parking Areas, Creation of New Access, and Childrens Play Area (Resubmission of P/A 14/00001/FUL)				
28.01.15	Bassetlaw District Council 15/00110/SCR	Land West of Blyth Road, Harworth, Doncaster, South Yorkshire	Screening Opinion – Proposed Business Park comprising B1, B2, B8 and Ancillary Uses	NW	O	Did not meet agreed protocol	On-going
29.01.15	Bassetlaw District Council 15/00039/FUL	Harworth Miners Welfare and Hall White House Road, Harworth, South Yorkshire	Residential development for 44 dwellings	NW	O	Did not meet agreed protocol	On-going
30.01.15	Bassetlaw District Council 15/00090/PREAPP	Robin Hood Inn, High Street, Elkesley, Retford	Residential Development for 22 Mixed Type Dwellings	NW	O	Did not meet agreed protocol	On-going
12.02.15	Bassetlaw District Council 15/00039/FUL	Harworth Miners Welfare and Hall White House Road, Bircotes, South Yorkshire	Residential Development for 44 Dwellings	NW	O	Did not meet agreed protocol	On-going
Browtowe Borough Council							
09.02.15	Broxtowe Borough Council		Consultation on the Broxtowe Local Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Management Policies Issues & Options • Preferred Approach to Site Allocations (Green Belt) 	NW	C	Meets agreed protocol	March E & S Committee

			Review)				
Mansfield District Council							
27.01.15	Mansfield District Council		Mansfield District Local Plan – Duty to Co-operate and Strategic Issues	NW	O	Did not meet agreed protocol	Comments sent to MDC
04.02.15	Newark & Sherwood District Council 14/01964/FULM	Land at Highfields School, London Road, Balderton, Newark on Trent	Residential development comprising 83 units and associated infrastructure, including the relocation of the existing school car park and sports pitches and the removal of 8 TPO trees	NW	C	Meets agreed protocol	March E & S Committee
06.02.15	Mansfield District Council 2014/0394/NT	122 Clipstone Road West, Forest Town	Demolition of existing petrol filling station and erection of 14 no. 2 bed apartments with associated car parking and landscaping.	NW	C	Meets agreed protocol	March E & S Committee
Newark and Sherwood Council							
04.02.15	Newark & Sherwood District Council 14/01964/FULM	Land at Highfields School, London Road, Balderton, Newark on Trent	Residential development comprising 83 units and associated infrastructure, including the relocation of the existing school car park and sports pitches and the removal of 8 TPO trees	NW	C	Meets agreed protocol	March E & S Committee

09.02.15	Newark & Sherwood District Council 15/00083/FULM	Field Reference Number 3753, Rufford Lane, Rufford	Installation of a solar farm comprising a solar panel array, new or upgraded access tracks, inverter units, transformer buildings, substation, and associated infrastructure for the generation of renewable energy	NW	C	Meets agreed protocol	March E & S Committee
18.02.15	Newark & Sherwood District Council 14/01943/FULM	Land East of Retford Road, Walesby	Rural exception scheme including the construction of 15 no. residential dwellings (100% affordable housing) and public open space with access arrangements and other associated works	NW	C	Meets agreed protocol	March E & S Committee
Rushcliffe Borough Council							
21.01.15	Rushcliffe Borough Council		Consultation on Draft Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document	NW	C	Meets agreed protocol	March E & S Committee
19.02.15	Rushcliffe Borough Council		Consultation on the draft Melton Road Edwalton Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document				
Other							

19.01.15	Welbourn Parish Council		Welbourn Neighbourhood Development Plan	NW	O	Does not meet agreed protocol	Comments sent to Parish Council
27.01.15	Planning and Design Group	Request for NCC Planning Obligations Schedule and Comments, Pump Hollow Allotments, Mansfield	Residential Development	NW	O	Does not meet agreed protocol	On-going
29.01.15	Southwell Town Council		The Southwell Draft Neighbourhood Plan – Public Consultation	NW	C	Meets agreed protocol	March E & S Committee
03.02.15	North East Lincolnshire Council		Consultation Draft Local Plan	EMc	O	Does not meet agreed protocol	On-going
06.02.15	SMart Wind Limited		Hornsea (Round 3, Zone 4) Offshore Wind Farm – Project One and Project Two. DONG Energy acquires full ownership of Project One	NW	O	Does not meet agreed protocol	For information only
19.02.15	Derbyshire County Council CM8/0215/139		Section 73 application to not comply with condition 3 (approved details), 7 (access), 29 (sequence of extraction), 32, 34, 35, (soil handling), 44, 45, 47 and 48 (landscaping, restoration and aftercare) of planning	EMc	O	Does not meet agreed protocol	On-going

Response type

C = Committee

O = Officer

Appendix B – Planning Consultations Responded To

A response has been provided on the following consultations:

Date Received	Ref. No.	Address	Details	Comments
Gedling Borough Council				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for responses sent 5th January 2015 Request for final comments on draft response sent 23rd January 2015 Names of Members notified: Cllr Creamer, Cllr Skelding, Cllr Butler, Cllr Heptinstall MBE, Cllr Barnfather Response agreed with Chairman on 30th January 2015
Rushcliffe Borough Council				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for responses sent 23rd January 2015 Request for final comments on draft response sent 11th February 2015 Names of Members notified: Cllr Creamer, Cllr Skelding, Cllr Butler, Cllr Heptinstall MBE, Cllr Steve Calvert, Cllr John Cottey, Cllr Kay Cutts, Cllr Liz plant, Cllr Marting Suthers OBE, Cllr Gordon Wheeler Response agreed with Chairman on 23rd February 2015
Ashfield District Council				
18 th December 2014	V/2014/0658	Land off Ashland Road West, Sutton-in-Ashfield	Residential development of 201 dwellings, comprising 2, 3 and 4 bedroom units; vehicular access, pedestrian links,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for responses sent 18th December 2014 Request for final comments on draft response sent 15th

			car parking, public open space, landscaping and drainage.	<p>January 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names of Members notified: Cllr Creamer, Cllr Skelding, Cllr Butler, Cllr Heptinstall MBE, Cllr Hollis and Cllr Kirkham Response agreed with Chairman on 26th January 2015.
5 th January 2015	V/2014/0661	Charles Trent Ltd, Sidings Road, Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Outline application for residential development including access and layout and part retention of office space (B1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for responses sent 5th January 2015 Request for final comments on draft response sent 26th January 2015 Names of Members notified: Cllr Creamer, Cllr Skelding, Cllr Butler, Cllr Heptinstall MBE and Cllr Knight Response agreed with Chairman on 30th January 2015.



2nd April 2015

Agenda Item: 9

**REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND
CORPORATE SERVICES**

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MINERALS LOCAL PLAN – LOCAL AGGREGATES
ASSESSMENT UPDATE**

Purpose of the Report

1. To inform committee of the latest 2013 production figures for aggregate minerals and approve the 2014 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment.

Information and Advice

2. As a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, Nottinghamshire County Council is required to prepare a Minerals Local Plan against which applications for minerals development can be assessed. As part of the preparation of the new Plan, demand forecasts (apportionment figures) for aggregate minerals need to be identified to ensure that a steady and adequate supply of minerals can be provided over the plan period.
3. Previously, the process of determining local apportionments was based on national and regional aggregate demand forecasts published by central Government. The regional demand forecasts were then split between Minerals Planning Authorities, based on advice from the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party before being tested through the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy. The local apportionments were then adopted by the County Council in the Minerals Local Plan (2005). The last draft apportionment figures were published in 2009.

Since the draft apportionment figures were published, the planning system has changed considerably. Firstly The East Midlands Regional Plan was abolished and secondly the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) has introduced new guidance. In particular the NPPF introduced a requirement for Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) to produce a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) which identifies locally derived demand forecasts based on an average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information. A 3 year average figure is also required to identify any upward trends in production at an early stage.

4. The framework also requires MPAs to continue to participate in an Aggregate Working Party (AWP); for Nottinghamshire this is the East Midlands AWP, and take advice from the group when preparing their LAA.
5. Since Committee approved the 2013 LAA the County Council have entered into an agreement with Nottingham City Council to prepare a joint LAA, this will provide a consistent approach in future to aggregate apportionment. As such, the 2014 LAA includes the City Council.

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham LAA

6. The NPPF states that as well as using the 10 year and 3 year average production figures, MPAs should take account of any local considerations when developing their demand forecasts (apportionments). This could for example include significant house or road building, new infrastructure for major projects or issues such as the exploitation of major new resources or resource depletion affecting future output.
7. The first Local Aggregates Assessment produced in 2012 formed the basis of the demand forecast for the new Minerals Local Plan as the 10 year period contained both a period of growth and recession providing a balanced approach to forecasting future demand.

Sand and gravel production

8. Sand and gravel production is very sensitive to economic conditions and since the start of the recession in 2007, production has fallen significantly, both locally and nationally.
9. Production for Nottinghamshire in 2013 fell to 1.39 million tonnes compared to 1.55 million tonnes in 2012. The 10 year production average shows a decline, not only due to the continued fall in sales but also the greater influence of the recession on the 10 year monitoring period. The 3 year average also shows a small drop. Tables 1a and 1b (below) set out the 10 year and 3 year trends.

Sherwood Sandstone

10. Sherwood Sandstone production is much lower than sand and gravel as it is used in more specialist markets. Production has slowly declined since the mid-1990s. As with sand and gravel, production has fallen significantly since 2007 due to the recession. Production in 2014 fell to 0.34 million tonnes compared to 0.36 million tonnes in 2013. The 10 year average continued to fall, although the 3 year average has increased slightly. See tables 1a & 1b below.

Limestone

11. Limestone has been worked from one quarry in Nottinghamshire at Nether Langwith. Production has been very limited as the site has been mothballed for a

number of years due to the abundance of limestone in Derbyshire and Leicestershire. There has been no production in 2014 in line with previous years.

Alternative Aggregates

12. Alternative aggregates comprise of recycled and secondary materials and include construction and demolition waste, asphalt road planings and Desulphogypsum (DSG) from power stations.

13. Since 1980 there has been a significant national increase in alternative aggregate production rising from 20 million tonnes to 71 million tonnes by 2007. It is estimated that alternative aggregates make up around 25% of total aggregate use – three times higher than the European average.

14. The 2014 LAA includes data on national and regional figures although comprehensive local figures are very limited. National guidance promotes the use of alternative aggregates however there are no requirements to set a local apportionment figure.

15. Table 1a - 10 year average production figures (million tonnes)

	2011	2012	2013
Sand and gravel	2.58	2.43	2.24
Sherwood Sandstone	0.46	0.44	0.42
Limestone	0.08	0.06	0.05

16. Table 2b - 3 year average production figures (million tonnes)

	2011	2012	2013
Sand and gravel	1.51	1.61	1.55
Sherwood Sandstone	0.33	0.34	0.35
Limestone	0.00	0.00	0.00

Additional demand for aggregates in Nottinghamshire

17. Significant infrastructure projects identified in previous Local Aggregates Assessments included NET line 2 and the dualing of the A453. Both these projects are ongoing and are expected to be completed in 2015. A potential extension to the HS2 rail line has also been identified in the long term but at present it is unclear if this project will get the go ahead. No additional development that is likely to significantly increase demand for aggregates in Nottinghamshire has been identified in the 2014 LAA.

Targeted consultation

18. The 2014 Local Aggregates Assessment was submitted to the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party, other Mineral Planning Authorities and the minerals industry to seek views. This is to ensure that all relevant issues have been addressed when considering future demand. No concerns were raised by the Aggregate Working Party, although the Minerals Products Association (industry body) raised concerns regarding the need to identify further sand and gravel reserves above those already identified to meet future demand. Given the evidence set out above it is not considered necessary to identify additional resources at this time and this was also the view of the AWP. The 2014 Local Aggregates Assessment can be found in Appendix 1.

Conclusion

19. The 10 year average production figures for 2013 have fallen once again for all aggregate minerals, with only the 3 year average for Sherwood Sandstone showing a slight up-turn. Based on the evidence available, it is considered that the previously identified demand forecasts are adequate to meet expected demand as they are based on a 10 year period of growth and recession and as such it is not proposed to increase the previously agreed apportionment.
20. The Local Aggregates Assessment is produced annually and will be used to monitor production. If the average production figures start to show a clear upward trend, demand forecasts for the relevant mineral will be re-assessed as necessary.

Other Options Considered

21. The only other option would be not to approve the Local Aggregates Assessment but the production of this document is a Government requirement as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) guidance.

Reason for Recommendation

22. To agree the 2014 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment. Production of Minerals Local Plans and associated documents is a statutory requirement.

Financial implications

23. There are no direct financial implications arising from the contents of this report however, the City Council now contribute £750 per annum towards the production of the document.

Statutory and Policy Implications

24. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, the public sector equality duty, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATION/s

25. That Committee note the 2013 aggregate production figures and approve the 2014 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment.

Jayne Francis-Ward

Corporate Director, Planning, Policy and Corporate Services

**For any enquiries about this report please contact: Steven Osborne-James,
Planning Officer, Planning Policy Team, 0115 97 72109**

Background Papers

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

Constitutional Comments (LJM 13/02/15)

26. The recommendation falls within the remit of the Environment and Sustainability Committee by virtue of its terms of reference.

Financial Comments (SES 25/02/15)

27. There are no specific financial implications arising directly from this report.

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

Appendix 1: Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment

April 2015

Summary

This is the third Nottinghamshire Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) to be produced under the requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The assessment covers the geographical area of Nottinghamshire and for the first time includes the Nottingham City unitary council area. It monitors average annual production figures for aggregate minerals as well as identifying other relevant local information to enable the Mineral Planning Authorities to identify future apportionments for aggregate production.

Aggregate minerals are made up of sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and limestone and are used in the construction industry. Their main uses include concrete, mortar, asphalt, railway ballast and bulk fill.

The LAA sets out:

- Summaries of past aggregate production, number of active quarries and the distribution of the extracted mineral;-
- Future apportionment levels based on the NPPF 10 year average figure and comparison to past apportionment figures; and,-
- The key issues that could affect the future demand for aggregates over the next plan period.

Key Findings

Nottinghamshire is an important producer of sand and gravel and Sherwood Sandstone and has a large export market particularly to South Yorkshire and the wider East Midlands. Limestone production is limited with most imported from Derbyshire and Leicestershire.

Whilst aggregate mineral resources are present in the Nottingham City boundary, the opportunities to work these minerals are limited due to the built up nature of the area. As a result, all aggregates consumed in the city are supplied from either Nottinghamshire or further afield. At present no sites for potential aggregate working in the city are being promoted by the minerals industry.

The recession has seen output for all aggregate minerals fall significantly since 2007. This can be seen most dramatically with sand and gravel as output in 2009 fell to its lowest level since records began in 1974.

The latest 10 year average production figures have fallen for all aggregate minerals since the first LAA was compiled in 2011. The 3 year averages for sand and gravel and Sherwood Sandstone over the same period have seen a very small increase whilst average production for limestone has remained unchanged.

Based on current evidence it is not considered that there is a need to amend the demand forecast set out the emerging Minerals Local Plan as the 2011 LAA figures take account of both a period of economic growth and recession. Annual monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that adequate reserves are identified over the plan period.

Introduction

- 1.1 The requirement to prepare a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) was introduced through the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012. The purpose of the LAA is to enable Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) to provide a steady and adequate supply by identifying local apportionments for all aggregate minerals in their area. These apportionment figures should be based on the last 10 years average production figures taking into account national and sub national guidelines on provision and any important local considerations.
- 1.2 More detailed guidance on LAAs was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in October 2012 and adds the requirement to produce a 3 year average production figure in order to monitor future demand.
- 1.3 This LAA sets out the aggregate minerals found in the geographical area of Nottinghamshire including Nottingham City, the current situation in terms of annual output, number of active quarries and the amount of aggregate that will need to be provided over the plan period.
- 1.4 It is important to note that whilst aggregate mineral resources are present in the Nottingham City boundary, the opportunities to work these minerals are limited due to the built up nature of the area. As a result all aggregates consumed in the city are supplied from either Nottinghamshire or further afield. At present no sites for potential aggregate working in the city are being promoted by the minerals industry.
- 1.5 The information used in this LAA is supplied by the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party and relates to the period 1st January to 31st December 2013.
- 1.6 The Aggregates Working Party is made up of MPAs from across the region and industry representatives. Its role is to provide technical advice about the supply and demand for aggregates and undertake annual monitoring of aggregate production and levels of permitted reserves across the East Midlands. This information is supplied to MPAs and to the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group to inform national aggregate provision.
- 1.7 The LAA is required to be updated on an annual basis, and will enable the County and City Councils to monitor on going patterns and trends in aggregate production and ensure that adequate reserves are maintained over the plan period.

Aggregates in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City

- 2.1 Aggregates account for around 90% of minerals used in construction and are essential in maintaining the physical framework of buildings and infrastructure on which our society depends. Aggregates are usually defined as hard granular materials and include sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and limestone. Their main uses include concrete, mortar, roadstone, asphalt, railway ballast, drainage courses and bulk fill.

Primary aggregates

- 2.2 Plan 1 illustrates the following primary aggregates that are found in the geographical area of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

Sand and gravel

- 2.3 Important alluvial (river) sand and gravel deposits are found in the Trent and the Idle Valleys which have made Nottinghamshire the largest sand and gravel producing area in the East Midlands. Limited extraction also occurs in glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits near East Leake, south of Nottingham. Sand and gravel is mainly used in ready mixed concrete production, although Nottinghamshire's reserves are particularly valuable because they meet high strength concrete specifications as the gravel is made up of quartzite.

Sherwood Sandstone

- 2.4 Although defined as sandstone, this rock formation rapidly breaks down to sand when extracted. The sandstone occurs as a broad north-south belt stretching from the border with South Yorkshire, southwards to Nottingham. The mineral is mainly used to produce asphalt and mortar sand. There is relatively little overlap with the uses that the alluvial and glacial sand and gravels are put to. The Sherwood Sandstone is also used for non-aggregate industrial and other specialist end-uses.

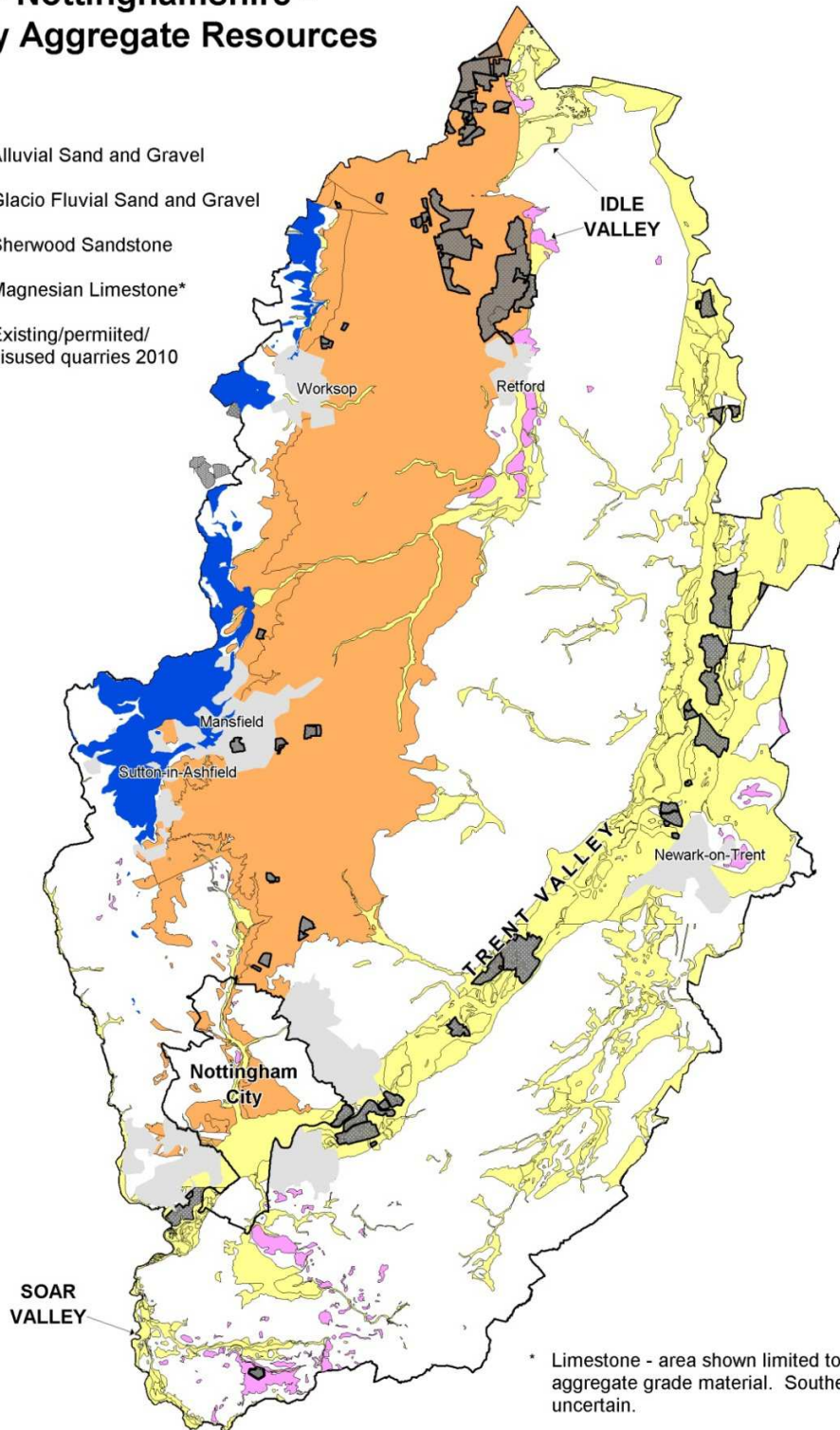
Magnesian Limestone

- 2.5 This resource occurs as a relatively narrow belt to the west of the Sherwood Sandstone. This outcrop comprises the southernmost limits of the UK's second largest limestone resource that extends from the Durham coast through Yorkshire into Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Limestone suitable for use as an aggregate is only found in the Mansfield area and to the north where the mineral is used mainly as a road sub-base material although some mineral is of industrial grade quality. Production is relatively small scale and the lowest in the East Midlands. Around Linby the limestone is suitable for building and ornamental purposes, although aggregates can be produced as a by-product of utilising reject building stone.

Plan 1 - Nottinghamshire - Primary Aggregate Resources

Key

- Alluvial Sand and Gravel
- Glacio Fluvial Sand and Gravel
- Sherwood Sandstone
- Magnesian Limestone*
- Existing/permited/
disused quarries 2010
-



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British Geological Survey. 2003. Digital Geological Map of Great Britain 1:625 000 scale (DiGMapGB-625)
Superficial Deposits data [CD-Rom] Version 1.10. Keyworth, Nottingham: British Geological Survey.
Release date 30-04-2003

- * Limestone - area shown limited to aggregate grade material. Southern limit uncertain.
- * Alluvial Sand and Gravel - minor tributaries and glaciofluvial - economic potential limited.

Alternative aggregates

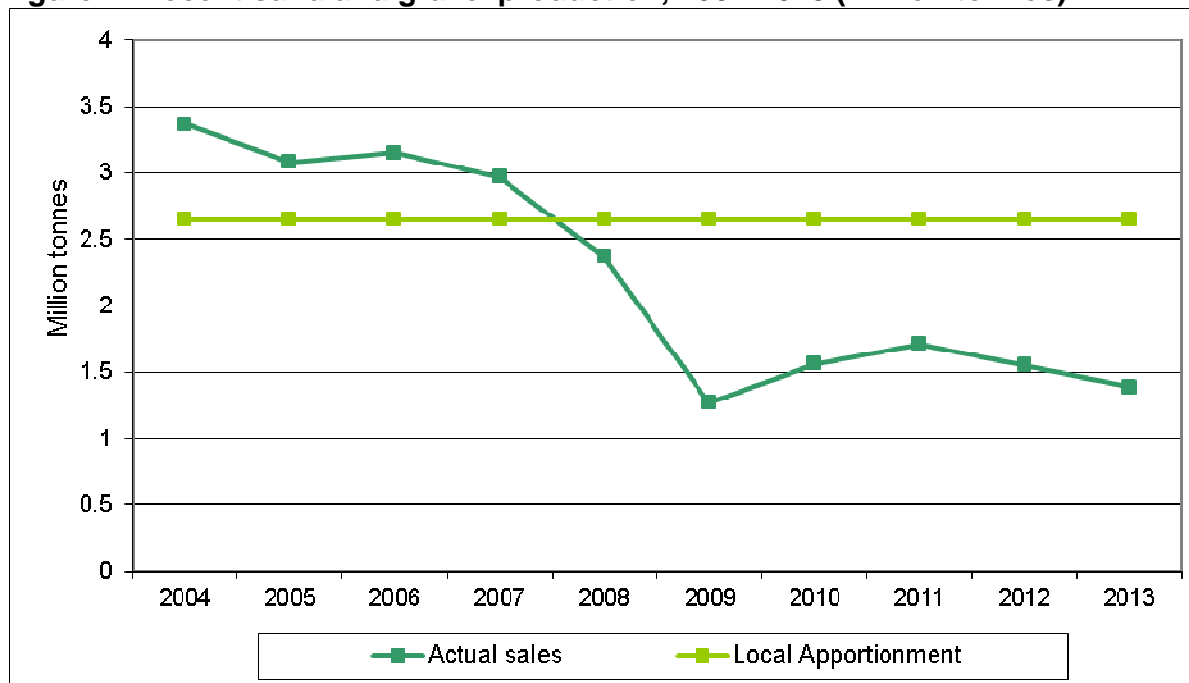
- 2.6 Alternative aggregates comprise secondary and recycled materials, although these terms are often used interchangeably. Recycled aggregates are materials that have been used previously and include construction and demolition waste, asphalt road planings and used railway ballast. Secondary aggregates are by-products of other processes that have not been previously used as aggregates. They include colliery spoil, china clay waste, slate waste, power station ashes, blast furnace and steel slag, incinerator ashes and foundry sands.
- 2.7 Alternative aggregates are currently most widely used in lower grade applications such as bulk fill. However, the range of uses is widening due to advances in technology and the increasing economic incentive to use them instead of primary aggregates.
- 2.8 In Nottinghamshire, sources of alternative aggregates include construction and demolition waste, power station ash, river dredgings, road planings and rail ballast.

Local production

Sand and gravel

- 3.1 Production reached a peak of 3.37 million tonnes in 2004, well above the current apportionment of 2.65 million tonnes, before declining slightly over the following years. Production fell sharply from 2007 onwards (in line with the national output) to just 1.27 million tonnes in 2009, the lowest production figure since records began in 1973. This was a result of both the recession and production at Finningley quarry temporarily moving across the county boundary into Doncaster. Production increased slightly in 2010 and 2011 as a result of extraction restarting at Finningley quarry and increased output elsewhere in the county before falling back to 1.39 million tonnes in 2013. See Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Recent sand and gravel production, 2004-2013 (million tonnes)



Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Production (Million tonnes)	3.37	3.08	3.15	2.97	2.37	1.27	1.56	1.71	1.55	1.39

Resources and landbank

- 3.2 There are 12 permitted sand and gravel sites in Nottinghamshire although at present only 9 are being worked. As of December 2013 the landbank stood at 6.7 years equal to 17.8 million tonnes. This is slightly below the minimum 7 year landbank requirement set out in the NPPF.

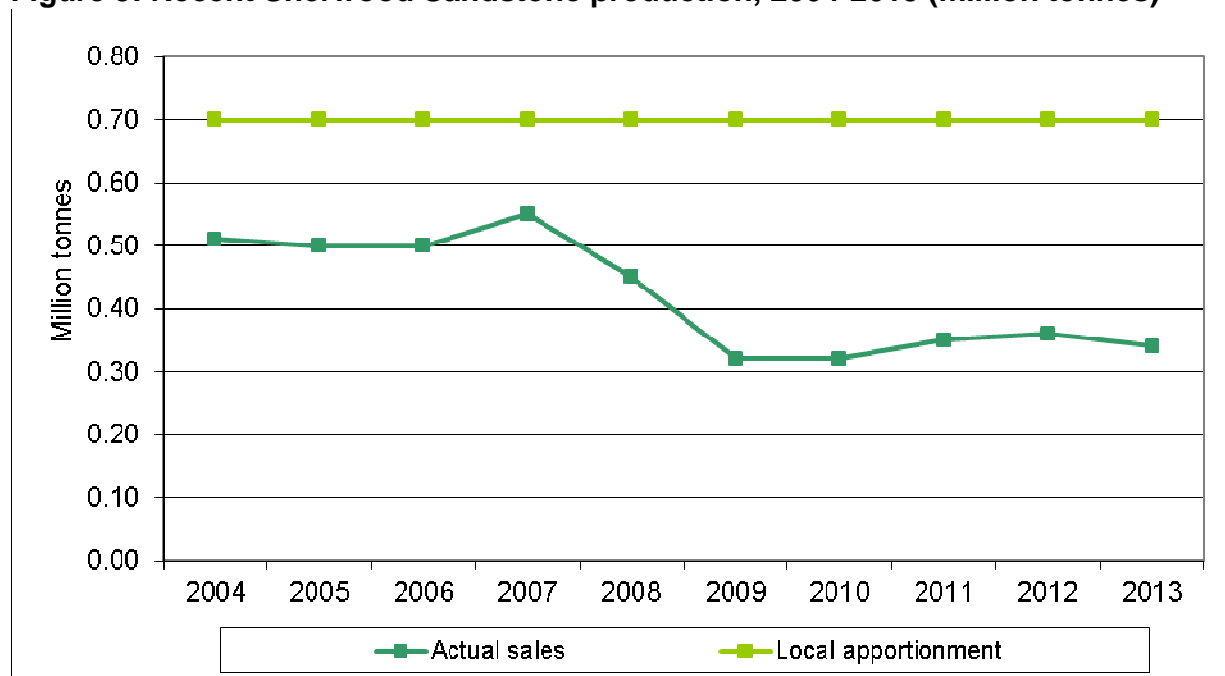
Table 1: Permitted sand and gravel quarries in Nottinghamshire

Site	Operator	Status
Langford Lowfields	Tarmac	Active
Girton	Tarmac	Active (working from stockpiles)
Besthorpe	Lafarge	Active
Sturton Le Steeple	Lafarge	Yet to be worked
East Leake	CEMEX	Active
Cromwell	CEMEX	Yet to be worked
Misson West	Hanson	Active
Misson Newington	Hanson	Active
Scrooby	Rotherham Sand & Gravel	Active
Mattersey	Rotherham Sand & Gravel	Dormant
Finningley	Lafarge	Active
Misson Bawtry Road	Rowley	Active

Sherwood Sandstone

- 3.3 Historically Sherwood Sandstone production has been much lower than sand and gravel production as it is generally used in different, more specialist markets. Production has slowly declined since the mid -1990s. Between 2004 and 2007 it remained relatively stable at around 0.5-0.6 million tonnes although still below the apportionment figure of 0.7 million tonnes. As with sand and gravel, output fell significantly from 2007 onwards to record lows of just 0.32mt in 2009 and 2010 as a result of the recession. Output has increased slightly since and stood at 0.34mt in 2013. See Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Recent Sherwood Sandstone production, 2004-2013 (million tonnes)



Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Production (million tonnes)	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.45	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.34

Resources and landbank

- 3.4 There are seven permitted Sherwood Sandstone quarries (Table 2) although at present only six are being worked. As of December 2013 the landbank stood at 8.6 years equal to 6 million tonnes. This is above the minimum 7 year requirement.

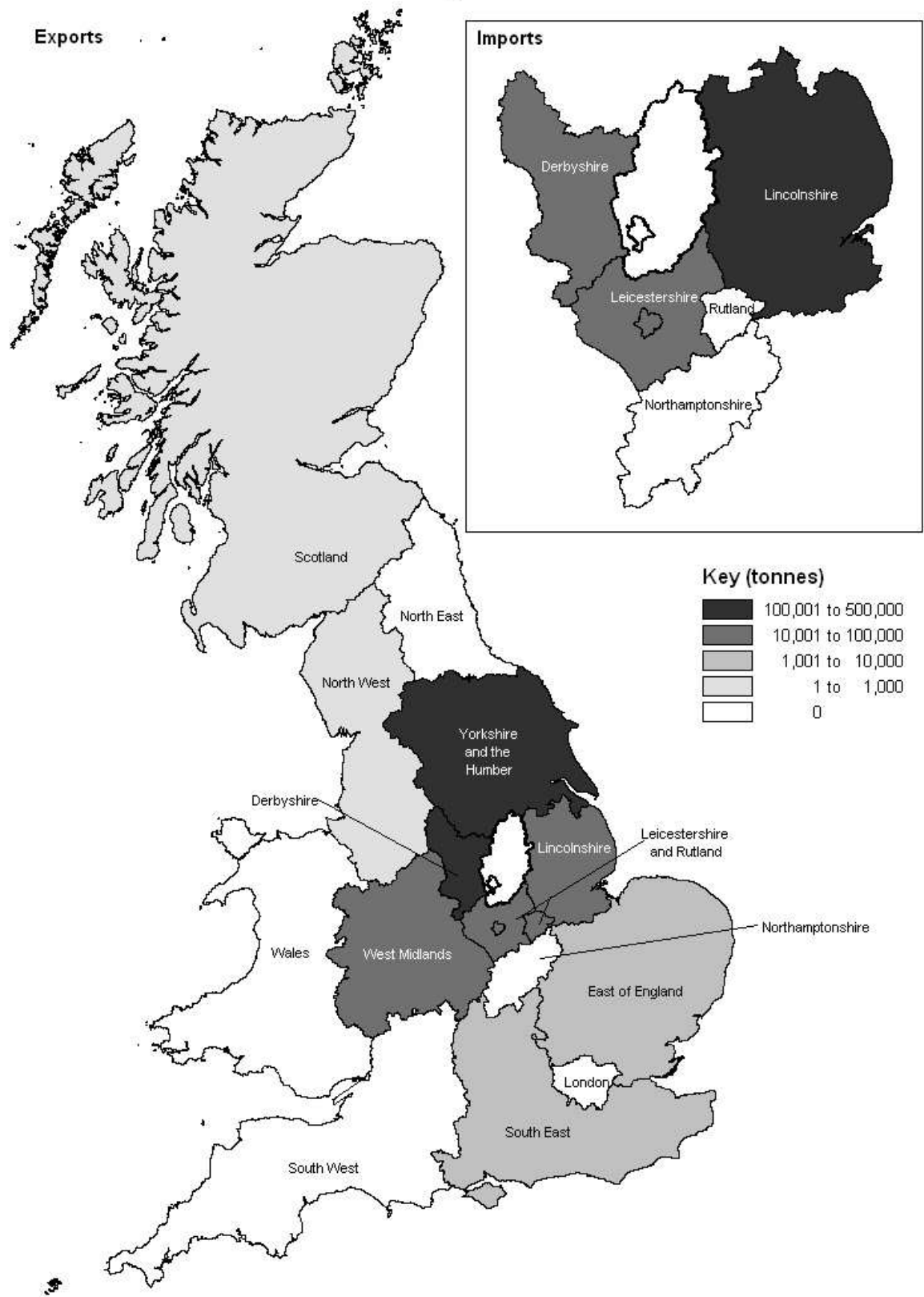
Table 2: Permitted Sherwood Sandstone quarries in Nottinghamshire

Site	Operator	Status
Burntstump	Tarmac	Active
Bestwood 2	Tarmac	Active
Carlton Forest	Tarmac	Active
Ratcherhill	Mansfield Sand Company	Active
Rufford	Welbeck Estates	Active
Scrooby Top	Rotherham Sand & Gravel	Active
Serlby	Rotherham Sand & Gravel	Dormant

Imports and exports of sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone)

- 3.5 Imports and exports of aggregates are only recorded in the full surveys undertaken by the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party (EMAWP), with the last full survey being 2009. This survey does not include a breakdown for Sherwood Sandstone, hence all sand and gravel import and export figures in this report include Sherwood Sandstone.
- 3.6 Imports of sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone) from the East Midlands are very small in comparison to the amount extracted from the County's own quarries (250,000 tonnes compared to 1.60 million tonnes in 2009). It is likely that these imports supply markets close to the county boundary.
- 3.7 In 2009 52% of the sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone) extracted in Nottinghamshire was exported out of the county (comprising of 22% to the East Midlands and 30% elsewhere). This is in part due to the high strength quartzite gravel that meets the specifications for making high strength concrete. The main export markets are South Yorkshire and neighbouring authorities in the East Midlands although some is transported a much greater distance. See Figure 4 below.

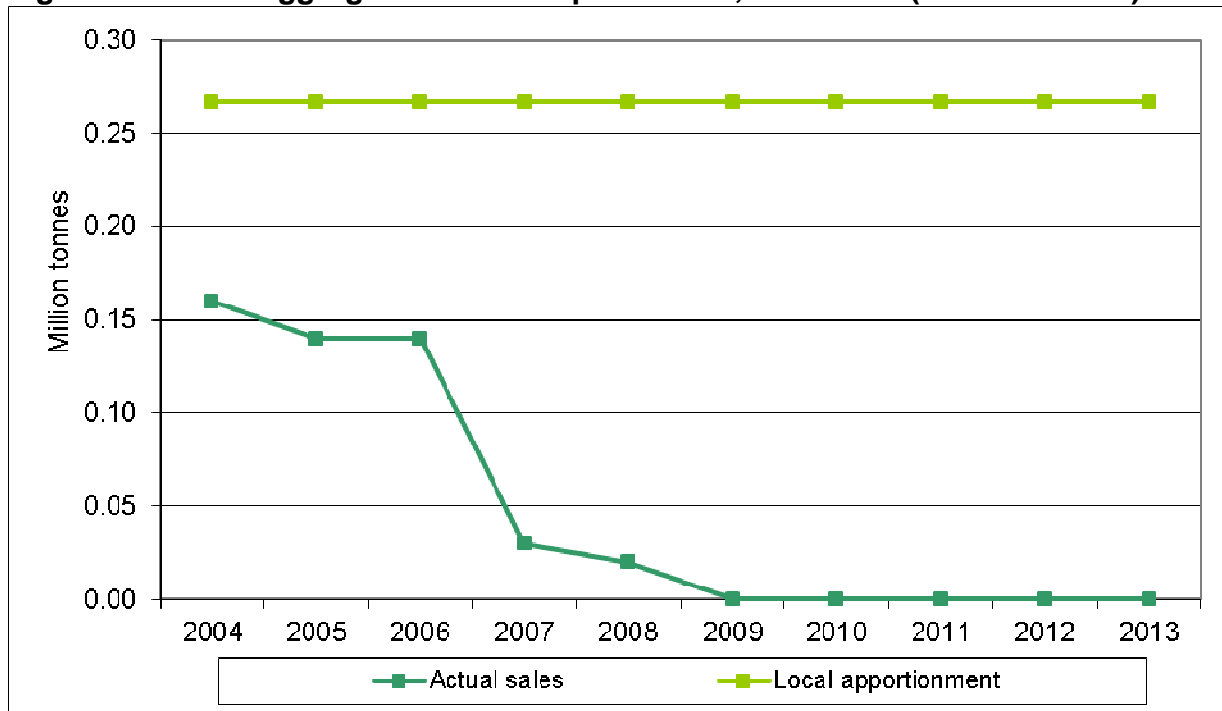
Figure 4: Sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone) imports and exports, 2009 (tonnes)



Aggregate Limestone

- 3.8 Limestone production in Nottinghamshire has been low by regional standards. Production over the last 10 years has been well below the apportionment figure of 0.26 million tonnes. Production fell sharply from 2006 onwards, and from 2009 output was recorded as zero. See figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Recent aggregate limestone production, 2004-2013 (million tonnes)



Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Production (million tonnes)	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

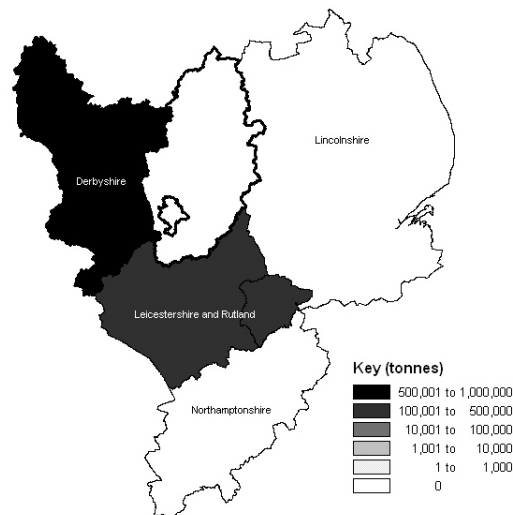
Resources and landbank

- 3.9 Nottinghamshire only has one dedicated aggregate limestone quarry (at Nether Langwith) and is only worked seasonally as it serves as a satellite to a much larger quarry in Derbyshire. Some aggregate is also produced from reject stone at a building stone quarry although this tonnage is small. As of December 2013 the landbank stood at 12.5 years, above the minimum of 10 years however if this was based on actual production the landbank would be significantly higher.

Imports and exports of aggregate limestone

- 3.10 Limestone resources in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are relatively limited therefore the majority of limestone used is imported from Derbyshire and Leicestershire (see Figure 6). No mineral was exported at the time of the 2009 East Midlands Aggregate Working Party survey.

Figure 6: Aggregate limestone imports, 2009 (tonnes)



Alternative aggregates

- 3.11 Production figures for alternative aggregates are limited to national estimates. Since 1980 there has been a significant increase in annual alternative aggregate production in Great Britain, rising from 20 million tonnes to 71 million tonnes by 2007. It has since fallen back to around 55 million tonnes in 2012¹ however this is likely due to the recession and a wider fall in aggregate production. It is estimated that alternative aggregates currently make up around 25-30% of aggregate use, three times higher than the European average. Current forecasts for the East Midlands suggest an annual production of 6.8 million tonnes per annum up to 2020².
- 3.12 Local data for alternative aggregates is very limited however the main types of alternative aggregates in Nottinghamshire are set out below:

Power station ash

- 3.13 Nottinghamshire has three power stations which produce furnace bottom ash and pulverised fuel ash. In total around 1.7 million tonnes of ash is produced each year³.

¹ Minerals Products Association – Sustainability Development Report 2013

² East Midlands Aggregate Working Party - Annual Survey and Report 2011

³ East Midlands Aggregate Working Party - Annual Survey and Report 2011

The main use is in the production of building blocks, cement or as a secondary aggregate.

Construction and demolition waste

- 3.14 National estimates suggest that around 80-90% of construction and demolition waste is re-used or recycled, a large proportion of which usually occurs on site within the same development using mobile processing plants.
- 3.15 There are no local figures but estimates suggest that around 1 million tonnes was produced in 2010/11. There are also a number of permanent recycling facilities that have a total capacity of around 500,000 tonnes per annum⁴.

Used rail ballast crushing

- 3.16 Worn out rail ballast is taken by rail to recycling centres for crushing into aggregate. As this material comprises high quality limestone or granite it can be re-processed for high-grade uses. In Nottinghamshire there is a railway ballast recycling centre at Toton railway sidings in Stapleford with an annual output of around 100,000 tonnes⁵.
- 3.17 Further information is included in the background paper on alternative aggregates and also in the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Waste Core Strategy documents.

⁴ Environment Agency, Environmental Permit throughput data for aggregate recycling facilities, 2010 Waste Data Interrogator

⁵ Environment Agency, Environmental Permit throughput data for aggregate recycling facilities, 2010 Waste Data Interrogator

Future Aggregate Provision

- 4.1 In order to provide a steady and adequate supply of aggregates over the plan period, the NPPF states that future apportionments should be based on the last 10 years average production taking into account national and sub national guidelines and any important local considerations.

National and Sub-National Aggregate Guidelines

- 4.2 Prior to the introduction of the NPPF, the supply of land-won aggregates in England was based on national and sub national guidelines for aggregates provision published by DCLG. The most recent guidelines covering the period 2005-2020 were published in 2009.
- 4.3 The East Midlands Aggregate Working Party used these guidelines to produce draft apportionment figures for each MPA. The figures were then approved by the East Midlands Regional Assembly in 2010 and were to be incorporated into the Regional Plan via the review process. However due to the abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy the figures were never adopted.
- 4.4 It was decided at the Aggregate Working Party meeting in February 2013 that the draft 2009 figures are now considered out of date as they were only based on aggregate output from a period of economic growth, and should, therefore, not be taken into account when determining the new apportionment figures.

Future monitoring

- 4.5 Demand will be reviewed annually through the LAA using the 3 and 10 year averages as the key evidence base specifically monitoring trends, annual monitoring of the Local Plan will also take place based on the updates to the LAA and if required early review may be necessary.

Sand and gravel provision

- 4.6 By far the greatest planning issue for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham is the long term provision of sand and gravel over the plan period. Ensuring that the correct apportionment is identified will enable adequate provision to be made without resulting in overprovision and the unnecessary allocation of sites.
- 4.7 Based on the most recent data from 2013, the 10 year average figure stands at 2.24 million tonnes. This figure has steadily fallen since the first figures were collated for the 2011 LAA and reflects the current ongoing recession. The three year figure stands at 1.55 million tonnes, a slight increase on the 2011 figure but a slight fall from 2012. Table 3 sets out the average production figures.

Table 3: Sand and Gravel average production figures

	2011	2012	2013
10 year average production (million tonnes)	2.58	2.43	2.24
3 year average production (million tonnes)	1.51	1.61	1.55

Resource depletion in the Idle Valley

- 4.8 The Idle Valley, located in the north of the County has a long history of sand and gravel extraction. Traditionally a large proportion of this has supplied markets in South Yorkshire and Humberside due to its close proximity and limited mineral reserves elsewhere.
- 4.9 Resource depletion is now starting to limit output, and over the last 10 years the number of active quarries has fallen from 9 to 6. This has seen capacity fall from around 1.5 million tonnes in 2003 to around half in 2013. Some of the loss in capacity is due to the delay in implementing the permitted quarry at Sturton Le Steeple.
- 4.10 The Minerals Local Plan - Preferred Approach document published in October 2013 identified 6 potential new site allocations in the Idle Valley / North Nottinghamshire. This is made up of 2 new sites at Barnby Moor and Botany Bay and 4 extensions to existing sites at Finningley, Bawtry Rd North, Scrooby North and Scrooby South. The potential allocations identified are the total extent of all those put forward by the industry as part of the call for sites.
- 4.11 The impact of resource depletion in the Idle Valley on the South Yorkshire and Humber markets is discussed further in the following chapter.

Marine won sand and gravel

- 4.12 Marine won sand and gravel is not used in Nottinghamshire due to the availability of locally sourced land won material and the high costs involved in transporting the mineral long distances. It is therefore assumed that marine sources are not a significant issue for Nottinghamshire and will therefore not form part of this assessment.

Sherwood Sandstone provision

- 4.13 Sherwood Sandstone production is much lower than sand and gravel and historically has been in steady decline. This along with the drop in sales due to the recession is reflected in the 10 year average figure of 0.42 million tonnes. The 3 year average figure is 0.35 million tonnes. Table 4 sets out average production figures.

Table 4: Sherwood Sandstone average production figures

	2011	2012	2013
10 year average production (million tonnes)	0.46	0.44	0.42
3 year average production (million tonnes)	0.33	0.34	0.35

No additional specific local factors have been identified when considering the future apportionment for Sherwood Sandstone.

Limestone provision

- 4.14 Limestone is only worked from one quarry in Nottinghamshire and production has been very low due to the seasonal working of the site and abundance of limestone worked in Derbyshire and Leicestershire.
- 4.15 The 10 year average figure is 0.08 million tonnes which reflects the higher output levels earlier in the 10 year period. The 3 year average figure is 0.03 million tonnes and reflects the very low levels of extraction in recent years. See Table 5.

Table 5: Limestone Apportionment

	2011	2012	2013
10 year average production figure (million tonnes)	0.08	0.06	0.05
3 year average production figure (million tonnes)	0.00	0.00	0.00

Future provision

A pre-cast concrete factory was built near Worksop in 2009 and produces concrete structures on site for delivery and installation at construction sites. The factory uses crushed limestone as part of the production process.

Consumption has steadily increased since the factory was commissioned but remains relatively modest at around 40,000 tonnes per annum. The only limestone quarry in Nottinghamshire is currently mothballed so the factory is likely to be supplied from the nearby Whitwell quarry in Derbyshire.

If demand from the factory significantly increases in the future it could be necessary to review the apportionment but this will be identified through regular monitoring.

Future Growth

National Infrastructure Projects identified for Nottinghamshire

- 5.1 No new projects other than those identified previously (NET Phase 2 and A453 widening) are included through the National Infrastructure Plan 2013. The NET expansion will be completed in 2015 and will not impact on demand over the new plan period, unless further new lines are proposed. Work on the A453 is underway and is expected to be completed by summer 2015. Looking to the future the High Speed 2 line (HS2) phase two is proposed to pass along the western boundary of the county. At this stage it is difficult to identify an exact start date or indeed the exact amount of mineral that would be required for the project. However progress will be monitored through future LAAs.

Population forecasts

- 5.2 The population of Nottinghamshire (the geographic County, including Nottingham City) is expected to grow over the next 15 years at a rate of around 13%. This equates to approximately 7.8% over the next 10 year period and is directly comparable to previous population growth over the period of 2003-2012 (10 years) of 6.5% This development is likely to be focused around the existing major urban areas of the Nottingham conurbation, Newark and Mansfield, however it is difficult to make direct comparisons between population growth and minerals use.

House building

- 5.3 Nottingham City and the District/Boroughs throughout the County are at different stages of their Local Plan preparations, however, all have identified their future housing requirements set out over different time periods. Planned house-building rates for the area are estimated at 4,450 dwellings per annum. See table 6. Average completions over the last ten year period have been 3,370, peaking at 4,839 in 2005/2006. See figure 7

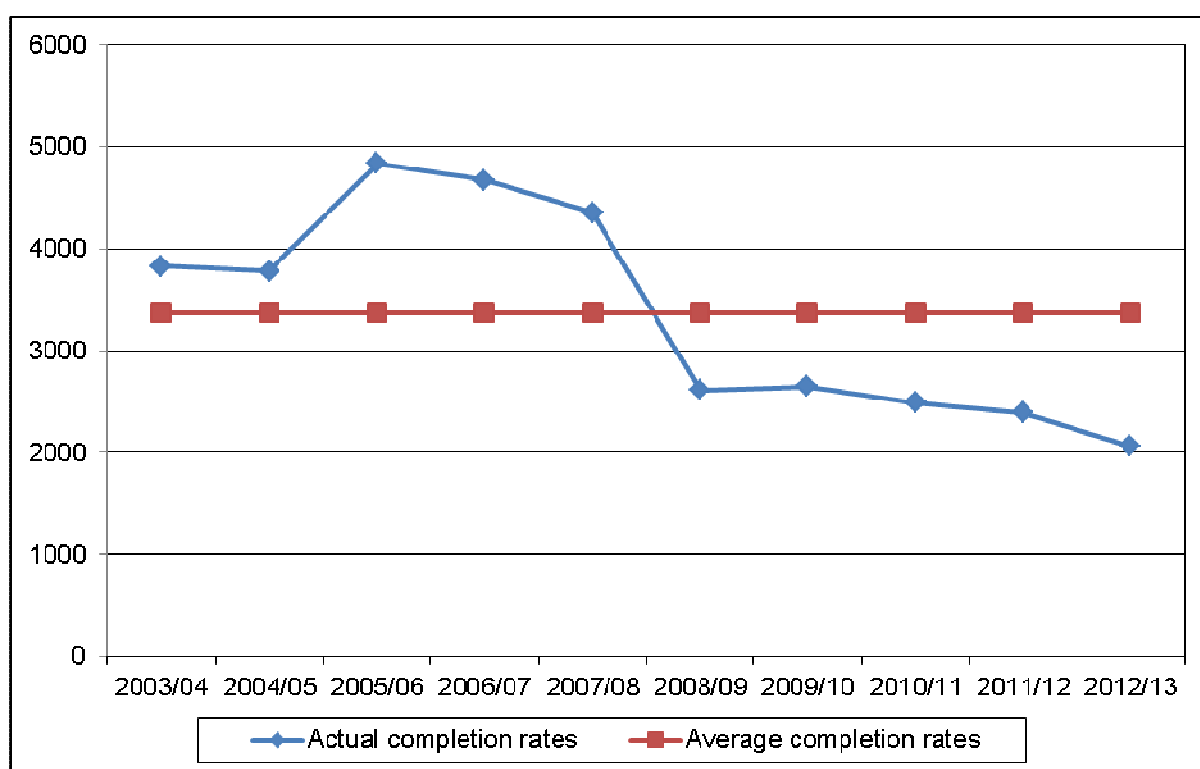
Table 6: Future house building rates per annum

District/Borough	Requirement	Requirement (per annum)
Ashfield District Council	7,094 dwellings (2010-2023)	545 dwellings
Bassetlaw District Council	6,384 dwellings (2010-2028)	350 dwellings
Broxtowe Borough Council	6,150 dwellings (2011-2028)	362 dwellings
Gedling Borough Council	7,250 dwellings (2011-2028)	426 dwellings

Mansfield District Council	7,820 dwellings (2011-2031)	391 dwellings
Newark and Sherwood District Council	14,800 dwellings (2006-2026)	740 dwellings
Nottingham City Council	17,150 dwellings (2011-2028)	1,009 dwellings
Rushcliffe Borough Council	13,150 dwellings (2011-2028)	773 dwellings
TOTAL		4,596 dwellings

- 5.4 Depending on future local economic conditions, housing completions are expected to increase over the life of the plan period, however there is some uncertainty regarding the potential achievement of the planned housing completion rates. As with sand and gravel production, the 10 year average completion figures provide a useful insight into likely completion rates as it takes in to account both a period of significant growth as well as the period of recession.

Figure 7: Housing completions 2004-2013



- 5.5 It is also important to note that whilst house building uses a significant amount of aggregates, the Minerals Product Association estimate that new house building only makes up approximately 20% of overall aggregate use and therefore is only part of the equation when considering future demand.

Future demand from Doncaster MBC

- 5.6 As mentioned earlier, Nottinghamshire has historically supplied a large proportion of sand and gravel to the South Yorkshire and Humberside markets particularly from the Idle Valley. The most recent Aggregate Working Party full survey undertaken in 2009 estimated that approximately 30% of Nottinghamshire's output was transported to South Yorkshire and Humberside markets. The export figure of around 30% is comparable to the previous full survey undertaken in 2005. As such 30% of Nottinghamshire's output based on the adopted apportionment figure of 2.65 million tonnes is 795,000 tonnes per annum.
- 5.7 The Rotherham and Doncaster Local Aggregates Assessment 2013 identifies a shortfall of 6.65 million tonnes over the life of their plan (17 years) that they are unlikely to be able to fully meet in the long term. However with a landbank equivalent to 5.6 years (2010) short term output is likely to be sustained. The shortfall over the 17 years equates to an annual expected output of 391,000 tonnes per annum.
- 5.8 Given that Nottinghamshire has traditionally supplied sand to the South Yorkshire and Doncaster area at a much higher level, the identified shortfall is unlikely to be completely new demand that Nottinghamshire would have to meet on top of the existing supply. Bearing in mind the above, it is likely that in the short term, output from the Idle Valley/north Nottinghamshire will be maintained at current levels from permitted reserves.
- 5.9 A permitted but unused quarry at Sturton Le Steeple with an estimated output of 500,000 tonnes per annum has yet to be worked by the operator presumably due to lack of demand. If opened this quarry would provide a valuable long term source of sand and gravel to supply North Nottinghamshire and the South Yorkshire and Humber markets. The operator has informed the County Council that this site is likely to be opened in 2017 and has a life of approximately 20 years. In addition for the medium term the Minerals Local Plan Preferred Approach document published in October 2013 identifies a number of potential allocations in the Idle Valley.
- 5.10 Longer term, output from the Idle Valley is likely to fall as the remaining reserves are used up and will be monitored through the LAA process. If sand and gravel from Nottinghamshire continues to supply this market in the longer term it would need to be sourced from the Trent Valley close to Newark, a significantly greater distance from the markets. In this scenario other resources outside of Nottinghamshire may start become increasingly viable, however at this stage it is difficult to predict the extent of this. It is important to note the LAA is reviewed annually and an Annual Monitoring Report is prepared by the County Council to monitor the effectiveness of the Local Plan, if a shortfall in provision is identified, then early review of that element of the Plan will be necessary.
- 5.11 A memorandum of understanding has been signed between Nottinghamshire County Council and Doncaster MBC which identifies the above issues and states that provision

from Nottinghamshire will continue in the short term however long term reserves are less certain. Further agreements/discussions will be required in the future.

Conclusion

- 6.1 The NPPF set out the requirement for Mineral Planning Authorities to calculate their own aggregate apportionments through a Local Aggregates Assessment based on the past 10 year average sales and other relevant local information. This is a departure from the previous apportionment methodology which was based on national and sub national guidelines published by Central Government.
- 6.2 The recession has seen aggregate output at a local and national level fall significantly since 2007. In Nottinghamshire this can be seen most dramatically with sand and gravel output in 2009 which fell to its lowest level since records began.
- 6.3 The provision of sand and gravel is the biggest issue for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham over the plan period with resource depletion in the Idle Valley is likely to be the biggest factor potentially influencing exports to South Yorkshire. The extent of the impact will depend on the level of demand (due to the economic conditions) over the plan period, but it is likely that sand and gravel will either be sourced from quarries around Newark or from other markets beyond Nottinghamshire to meet demand which could affect the amount of mineral being provided.
- 6.4 Sherwood Sandstone production is much lower than sand and gravel and over the plan period no specific issues have been identified.
- 6.5 Limestone production is very low due to the limited reserves however demand in the County could increase in the future due to the recently built pre-cast concrete factory. Although the only permitted quarry in Nottinghamshire is currently mothballed, reserves at the quarry are likely to be sufficient for the plan period. Significant reserves are also available at Whitwell quarry which, although in Derbyshire, is in easy reach of the factory.
- 6.6 The construction of the NET Phase 2 and the A453 widening will be completed by the time the Minerals Local Plan is adopted. Longer term, the proposed route of the HS2 could increase demand for aggregates, however the timetable for this is unclear at present. An increase in house building is likely from that seen during the economic downturn however, the overall the rate of housing completions is likely to be similar to the average rate experienced over the past 10 years. Previous levels of higher housing completions are also reflected in 10 year average sales figures.
- 6.7 The latest 10 year average production figures have fallen for all aggregate minerals since the first LAA was compiled in 2011. The 3 year averages for sand and gravel and Sherwood Sandstone over the same period have seen a very small increase whilst average production for limestone has remained unchanged.

- 6.8 Based on current evidence it is not considered that there is a need to amend the demand forecast set out in the emerging Minerals Local Plan as the 2011 LAA figures on which it is based takes account of a period of economic growth and recession and allows for flexibility to support short term economic growth.
- 6.9 This is particularly the case for sand and gravel as the 2011 LAA figure of 2.58 million tonnes is 66% higher than the most recent 3 year average figure of 1.55 million tonnes and 15% higher than the most recent 10 year average figure of 2.24 million tonnes.
- 6.10 This LAA will be monitored annually alongside the annual monitoring of the Minerals Local Plan (when adopted). The monitoring of the levels of demand from significant new infrastructure projects will also be key and will be undertaken through the annual review of the LAA. This will ensure that there is an adequate and steady supply of aggregate minerals provided over the plan period and that any fluctuations in future requirements can be addressed.

**REPORT OF THE SERVICE DIRECTOR FOR TRANSPORT, PROPERTY AND
ENVIRONMENT****WASTE MANAGEMENT PFI CONTRACT - REVISED PROJECT PLAN****Purpose of the Report**

To inform members that the variation to the PFI Waste Contract with Veolia to give effect to the Revised Project Plan (RPP) has now been successfully signed.

Information and AdviceBackground

1. The County Council has a Waste PFI (Private Finance Initiative) Contract with Veolia which was signed as a twenty-six year agreement in 2006, and which runs until 31 March 2033. The principal facility to be delivered through the Contract was an Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) at the Former Rufford Colliery, Rainworth, which would have diverted the majority of residual waste away from landfill.
2. In May 2011, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government decided that Veolia's planning application for Rufford ERF should be refused following a protracted Public Inquiry. This led the County Council to trigger the contractual Draft Revised Project Plan (DRPP) process, which required Veolia to present an alternative solution to Rufford ERF for the management of residual waste.
3. Veolia formally submitted their initial DRPP to the Council on 20th January 2012 after which followed a lengthy period of sustained negotiation. On 4th September 2014 a report was presented to Environment and Sustainability Committee to approve the Draft Revised Project Plan (DRPP), subject to (i) the satisfactory conclusion of the final legal drafting in relation to the DRPP and the deed of variation required to be entered by the parties to vary the existing PFI Contract to give effect to the Revised Project Plan; and (ii) Defra's consent to the proposed changes to the PFI Contract and continued payment of the PFI credits.

4. The Committee also approved the delivery of the RPP variations being through a single contract structure (Contract A) and accepted that the earlier Contract B (which was designed simply to deliver the Rufford ERF) would become null and void.

Revised Project Plan

5. Full details of the RPP proposals were included in the 4th September 2014 committee report.
6. The RPP will enable residual waste from Bassetlaw District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council, which is currently disposed of to landfill, to be treated at Veolia's Sheffield Energy Recovery Facility from 1st June 2015. This waste will be transferred through two new waste transfer stations at Worksop and Newark, which are nearing completion and are on schedule to be operational by 1st June 2015.
7. Veolia were unable by the time of that approval to identify a cost effective long-term solution for the disposal of residual waste from Mansfield and Ashfield due to limited treatment capacity available in the market. The RPP therefore requires Veolia to continue to manage the existing sub contract arrangements for this waste with FCC (Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas) until 31st March 2017; and in the interim the Council continues to discuss options with Veolia and is also preparing a market testing exercise to identify a long term solution for this waste. The Council is not bound to accept the outcome of the market test and could simply remove this element of waste from the Contract.
8. The RPP process has also allowed the Council to renegotiate a number of key commercial terms with Veolia to preserve the economic balance of the contract, which will deliver in excess of £1m per annum in financial savings. These savings were proposed and approved as part of the budget papers presented to the County Council meeting on 26th February 2015.
9. The Corporate Director for Environment and Resources was authorised to conclude the detailed negotiations and drafting of the contract variations in consultation with the Group Manager for Legal Services and Section 151 Officer. Following those consultations the necessary authorisation to conclude the RPP was given on 23rd February 2015, subject to final approval of the transaction and associated credit payments by Defra.
10. The Council submitted the Variance Business Case (VBC) to Defra on 8th December 2014 and following detailed discussion and clarification Defra issued formal approval to the Council on 24th February 2015. The overall Waste Infrastructure Credit (WIC – formerly known as PFI credit) allocation for the Project remains the same as reported to Environment and Sustainability Committee on 30th January 2014 following a previous WIC reassessment by

DEFRA, although the schedule of payments has been adjusted slightly to take account of the anticipated infrastructure delivery dates.

11. The necessary documents to bring the RPP into effect were therefore executed on 24th February 2015.

Other Options Considered

12. None – this is an information report.

Reasons for Recommendations

13. The Veolia Contract provides a good quality service, with high levels of public satisfaction. The RPP preserves the existing Contract services at an improved commercial position for the Council.
14. The RPP allows the Council to access secure, cost-effective capacity to treat residual waste at Sheffield ERF and maintains flexibility in relation to the Mansfield and Ashfield tonnage.

Statutory and Policy Implications

15. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, equal opportunities, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Financial Implications

16. This report is for information only. The financial implications were considered in the previous report to Environment and Sustainability Committee (resolution 2014/031).

Legal Implications

17. This report is for information only. The legal implications were considered in the previous report to Environment and Sustainability Committee (resolution 2014/031).

Implications for Service Users

18. This report is for information only. The service user implications were considered in the previous report to Environment and Sustainability Committee (resolution 2014/031).

Recommendation

19. That Committee:

- I. Note the contents of the report.

Jas Hundal

Service Director, Transport, Property and Environment

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

Mick Allen, Group Manager, Waste and Energy Management

Constitutional Comments

None the report is for noting only.

Financial Comments

None the report is for noting only.

Background Papers

None.

Electoral Divisions

All

2 April 2015

Agenda Item: 11

REPORT OF CORPORATE DIRECTOR, POLICY, PLANNING AND CORPORATE SERVICES

WORK PROGRAMME

Purpose of the Report

1. To consider the Committee's work programme for 2014-15

Information and Advice

2. The County Council requires each committee to maintain a work programme. The work programme will assist the management of the committee's agenda, the scheduling of the committee's business and forward planning. The work programme will be updated and reviewed at each pre-agenda meeting and committee meeting. Any member of the committee is able to suggest items for possible inclusion.
3. The attached work programme has been drafted in consultation with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and includes items which can be anticipated at the present time. Other items will be added to the programme as they are identified.
4. As part of the transparency introduced by the new committee arrangements, each committee is expected to review day to day operational decisions made by officers using their delegated powers. The Committee may wish to commission periodic reports on such decisions where relevant.
5. Members are reminded that the Environment & Sustainability meeting scheduled for 30 April has been cancelled and an additional meeting set up for Monday 11 May at 10:30 am.

Other Options Considered

5. None.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

6. To assist the committee in preparing its work programme.

Statutory and Policy Implications

7. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, public sector equality duty, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) That the Committee's work programme be noted, and consideration be given to any changes which the Committee wishes to make.

Jayne Francis-Ward
Corporate Director, Policy, Planning and Corporate Services

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Martin Gately, Democratic Services Officer on 0115 977 2826

Constitutional Comments (HD)

8. The Committee has authority to consider the matters set out in this report by virtue of its terms of reference.

Financial Comments (PS)

9. There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.

Background Papers

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

- New Governance Arrangements report to County Council – 29 March 2012 and minutes of that meeting (published)

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE - WORK PROGRAMME

<u>Report Title</u>	<u>Brief summary of agenda item</u>	<u>For Decision or Information ?</u>	<u>Lead Officer</u>	<u>Report Author</u>
Items to be scheduled for future meetings (dates to be confirmed)				
30 April 2015 (Meeting Cancelled)				
11 May 2015 (New Meeting)				
Local Aggregates Assessment				Lisa Bell
Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme				Lisa Bell
Waste Local Plan: Site Assessment Methodology consultation				Lisa Bell
Planning Consultations and Strategic Planning Observations				Lisa Bell
18 June 2015				
Local Government Ombudsman “Not in My Backyard” Focus Report	TBC	Information	Sally Gill	

Future Reports:

Recycling Centre Service Changes (Mick Allen)

Finalisation revised project plan – Veolia	TBC	Information	Jas Hundal	
Waste Local Plan Part 2: Site Specific and Development	TBC	Information	Sally Gill	

Management Policies Update				
Planning Obligations Protocol	TBC			

