



Annual Monitoring Report 1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014

April 2015

Draft for Committee 2nd April 2015

Contents

Summary

Progress with Minerals and Waste Local Plans	1
Minerals policy performance	2
Waste policy performance	2

1. Introduction

What are the Minerals and Waste Local Plans?	5
What do we monitor	6

2. Local Plan progress

Minerals	8
Waste	8

3. Minerals

Primary aggregates	11
Secondary aggregates	14
Other building and construction minerals	14
Energy minerals	17

4. Waste

New national waste policy	19
Waste arisings	19
Waste management	21
Changes in existing waste management infrastructure	22
Safeguarding sites	24
The take up of allocated sites or areas	24

5. Saved Minerals and Waste Policies	25
6. Conclusions	26
Glossary	27
Appendix A	
Minerals Local Plan - aggregates and other building and construction minerals –status of existing, permitted or allocated quarries/mines	31
Appendix B	
Permitted waste treatment and disposal facilities	39
Appendix C	
Significant Minerals and Waste application determined between 1 st April 2013 and 31 st March 2014 (excluding reserved matters)	45
Appendix D	
Review of baseline data	47

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

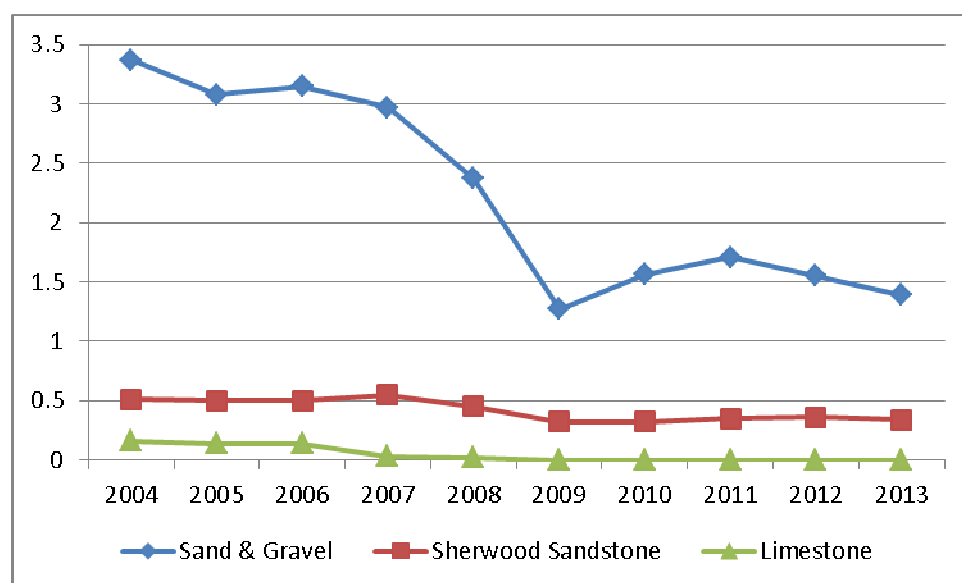
Dec 2013 - Sand and gravel: 1.55 million tonnes
Sherwood Sandstone: 0.34 million tonnes
Limestone: zero production

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>
--	---	--

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.
---	---	--

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, Oxton	Oxton	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.
Landscape and Countryside						






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/1 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						

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						

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.	<div></div>	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.	<div></div>	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.	<div></div>	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.	<div></div>	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.	<div></div>	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.	<div></div>	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 2008: 52.7 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