

20th June 2013**Agenda Item: 12****REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND
CORPORATE SERVICES****WASTE CORE STRATEGY – POST HEARING MODIFICATIONS****Purpose of the Report**

1. To seek Committee approval for the Further Additional Modifications and Post Hearing Modifications to the Waste Core Strategy and to allow a period of 4 weeks public consultation on the three Main Post Hearing Modifications. Similar approval is being sought by Nottingham City Council.

Information and Advice

2. The Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy has been prepared jointly by the County Council and Nottingham City Council. It is the first in a series of new waste policy documents which will progressively replace our existing joint Waste Local Plan which was adopted in 2002. When adopted, The Waste Core Strategy will become the primary planning policy guidance against which all proposals for waste development such as recycling plants, energy from waste plants and landfill will be determined. It will be followed by a separate site-specific document and a set of development management policies.
3. Waste management both locally and nationally is going through a period of very rapid change. This is for two main reasons. First, municipal waste has to meet a range of new recycling other targets and secondly the sheer cost of waste disposal, due to an escalating landfill tax, is intentionally now making more sustainable options, such as recycling and energy recovery, economically attractive to all waste producers.
4. The Waste Core Strategy provides the main opportunity we have to influence how and where we manage our waste, to ensure it is done in the most sustainable way, taking account of what is technically and financially realistic .
5. Before the Waste Core Strategy can be adopted it must go through various stages of public consultation and community involvement. To date the Waste Core Strategy has gone through four stages of consultation between 2006 and 2012, these were; Issues and Options, Preferred Approach, Proposed Submission and Proposed Changes.

6. The Waste Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State on 14th January 2013 following Full Council approval. The Planning Inspectorate appointed Inspector Susan Holland to undertake the examination of the Core Strategy. The hearing sessions commenced on 8th May 2013 and concluded on 17th May 2013.
7. Prior to the hearing sessions, officers identified some further additional minor modifications to the Core Strategy which, in the main, provided further clarity to some topic areas and also corrected some printing and typing errors. These were submitted to the Inspector in draft form and were discussed during the hearing sessions.
8. During the hearing sessions a number of other minor modifications to the Core Strategy were suggested addressing grammatical and typographical errors alongside some Major Modifications to include additional paragraphs to Policies WCS3 & WCS4 which ensures that development in the Green Belt will need to demonstrate very special circumstances (as per the National Planning Policy Framework) as well as removing references to the East Midlands Regional Plan.
9. The proposed schedule of modifications and post hearing modifications are contained in Appendix 1.
10. The Councils are required to consult on the main modifications prior to the Inspectors report being published detailing whether the plan is 'sound' and as such approval is sought to undertake this process. If acceptable, it is proposed that the consultation will commence on 24th June 2013 and end at 5.00pm on 22nd July 2013. Following the public consultation on the modifications it is anticipated that the Inspector will publish her report in mid to late August. For clarity, it is proposed that the Council only consult on the three main modifications and no other parts of the Waste Core Strategy or additional minor modifications.

Other Options Considered

11. This report considers all of the relevant issues in relation to the Waste Core Strategy and the only other option would be not to make modifications to the Core Strategy which could ultimately lead to it being found unsound by the Planning Inspector.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

12. To gain approval from Committee to undertake public consultation for a 4 week period between 24th June 2013 and 22nd July 2013 on a schedule of Main Modifications to the Core Strategy and to approve the other minor additional modifications. Production of the Waste Core Strategy is a statutory requirement.

Statutory and Policy Implications

13. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of finance, the public sector equality duty, human resources, crime and disorder, human rights, the safeguarding of children, sustainability and the environment and those using the service and where such implications are material they are

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

Financial Implications

14. The public consultation will require public notices and minimal amounts of printing as such it is anticipated that the cost of this work will be approximately £1,000 with 28% of the costs being met by the City Council. A Waste Core Strategy budget is in place to meet these costs.

Implications for Sustainability and the Environment

15. Production of the Waste Core Strategy is a statutory requirement and the Council could be subject to European Union fines if they do not have an up to date Waste Plan.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) That Committee approve the three main modifications for a 4 week period of public consultation and that Committee approve the minor additional modifications to the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy.

Jayne Francis-Ward

Corporate Director, Policy, Planning and Corporate Services

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Lisa Bell, Planning Policy Team Manager, ext 74547

Constitutional Comments (SHB.21.05.13)

16. Committee have power to decide the Recommendation.

Financial Comments (SEM 21/05/13)

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

Background Papers and Published Documents

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

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy Examination

Post Hearing & Additional Further Minor Modifications 20.05.13

N.B. This schedule of draft modifications is proposed by officers of Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council as a result of the examination hearing sessions and has not been approved formally by either Council. This schedule is presented in draft form for information only.

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy – Post Hearing and Additional Further Minor Modifications May 2013

Change No.	Page No.	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
Contents				
PHM1	6	-	Delete 'Regional' heading	Consequential change arising from the revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan.
Chapter 1: What is the Waste Core Strategy?				
PHM2	10	1.7	Remove 'and regional' from final sentence	Consequential change arising from the revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan.
Chapter 2: Key principles and policy background				
PHM 3	14	2.10 - 2.11	Delete section heading. Delete paragraphs 2.10 – 2.11 and re-number subsequent paragraphs accordingly.	Consequential change arising from the revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan.
Chapter 3: A General Overview of the Plan Area				
PHM 4	22	Plan 2	Add colour to the Strategic Road Network routes	To provide clarity
PHM5	22 & 33	Plans 2 & 3	Amend route of A453	Drafting error
Chapter 4: Waste Management Context				
FAMM1	24-32	4.1-4.35	Include additional footnotes/references to clarify figures shown in text throughout this chapter	To address Environment Agency objections and provide additional clarity where existing references are not sufficiently clear.
FAMM2	26	Para 4.9	Amend first sentence to read 'Approximately 3,000 tonnes of hazardous clinical waste per year...' Add footnote reference at end of first sentence to read 'Please note that the total hazardous clinical waste tonnage quoted also forms part of the hazardous waste total quoted in Paragraph 4.11.' Insert new second sentence to read 'No separate figure is available for non-hazardous clinical waste'.	For clarification following discussions with the Environment Agency.

Change No.	Page No.	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
FAMM3	27	Para 4.14	Amend figure in final sentence to 385,000 tonnes a year.	Factual correction.
FAMM4	28	Para 4.20	Add new second sentence to read: 'Should there be a reduction in municipal waste inputs in future, some of the existing capacity here could potentially be used for commercial and industrial waste subject to any contractual arrangements that may be in place.'	To reflect the recent Environment Agency permit variation which has now removed previous restrictions on waste types. This change was omitted in error from the Additional Modifications approved by the Councils in December 2012.
PHM6 (MAIN MOD)	29	Table 1 and paragraphs 4.25 to 4.35	Amend Table 1 and replace paragraphs 4.25 to 4.35 as set out in Appendix 1	To ensure greater clarity and remove references to the East Midlands Regional Plan
Chapter5: Waste Management Context				
FAMM6	37	5.13	Amend wording of paragraph 5.13, as set out in Proposed Change 22, to refer to sustainable drainage schemes rather than 'urban drainage schemes'	To reflect current terminology as advised by Environment Agency.
Chapter 6: Vision and Strategic Objectives				
PHM7	40	6.1	Remove 'Regional' from final sentence to read: <i>'The vision is in line with national policy and supports...'</i>	Consequential change arising from the revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan.
Chapter 7: Waste Core Strategy Policy				
PHM8	44	7.4	Remove reference to the East Midlands Regional Plan as follows: <i>'PPS10 looks to all planning authorities, including local district...'</i>	Consequential change arising from the revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan.
PHM9	44	New Paragraph	Add new paragraph after 7.5 to discuss the legal obligations to businesses as follows: <i>'Businesses or public bodies who produce or handle waste (including importing, producing, carrying, keeping, treating or disposing of waste; dealers or brokers who have control of waste, and anyone responsible for the transfer of waste) need to take all such measures as are reasonable in the circumstances to apply the waste hierarchy to prevent waste, and to apply the hierarchy as a priority order when transferring waste to another person.'</i>	To ensure that businesses are aware of their obligations as set out in the 'DEFRA Guidance of applying the Waste Hierarchy, June 2011'
PHM10	45	Policy WCS1	Amend first sentence of second paragraph as follows: <i>'All new development should be designed, constructed and implemented to minimise the creation...'</i>	To clarify that the creation of waste should be minimised and recycling and re-use maximised throughout and after the development process
PHM11	45	7.7	Remove 'Regional' from first sentence and amend as follows: <i>'We have to meet EU and national recycling targets and tackle,,,'</i>	Consequential change arising from the revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan.

Change No.	Page No.	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
PHM12	46	7.11	Amend first sentence as follows: 'National and local studies suggest that...'	Consequential change arising from the revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan.
PHM13	46	7.12	Add the following after the final sentence: <i>'The estimates contained within Table 5 below are explained in more detail in Chapter 4'</i>	Provide further clarity as to how the figures contained within Tables 5 are derived
PHM14	47	Table 5	Amend Table 5 as set out in Appendix 2 to align with revised table in Chapter 4	To provide accuracy and clarity following revocation of Regional plan
FAMM8	49	Policy WCS3	Reorder the policy list as follows: The development of small scale waste treatment facilities will be supported in all locations where these will help to meet local needs and fit in with the local character. Smaller/medium sized waste treatment facilities will be supported in, or close to, the built up areas of Nottingham, Mansfield/Ashfield, Newark, Retford and Worksop. Large-scale waste treatment facilities will be supported in, or close to, the built up areas of Nottingham and Mansfield/Ashfield. Development of facilities within the open countryside..."	Following discussions with Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust to avoid any inferred preference for large-scale facilities
PHM15 (MAIN MOD)	49	Policy WCS3	Amend fourth paragraph as follows: <i>'Development of facilities within the open countryside will be supported only where such locations...'</i> Add final paragraph as follows: <i>'In the Green Belt proposals for built waste management facilities would constitute inappropriate development and will be permitted only where need and other material considerations amount to very special circumstances sufficient to outweigh harm to the Green Belt and any other harm identified.'</i>	Suggested by Inspector and Gedling Borough Council

Change No.	Page No.	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
FAMM9	50	7.23	<p>Delete the words 'South Yorkshire and' from final sentence.</p> <p>Insert the following text at the end of the 5th sentence:</p> <p><i>'...reclamation option and where there are opportunities to bring environmental benefits which may include landscape, heritage, biodiversity, access and recreation. In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, disposal will only be acceptable in the Green Belt where it can demonstrate very special circumstances which can include enhancing the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as opportunities to provide access, outdoor sport and recreation, retaining and enhancing landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity or to improve damaged and derelict land. If none of these...'</i></p>	<p>Doncaster and Rotherham have subsequently advised that estimates of remaining landfill capacity are now less than those shown in their Waste Core Strategy and there is no longer surplus provision.</p> <p>To provide further clarity regarding the need to demonstrate very special circumstances and to bring into line with the NPPF.</p>
PHM17 (MAIN MOD)	50	Policy WCS4	<p>Add additional sentence to end of policy as follows:</p> <p><i>'Where disposal sites proposed in the Green Belt constitute inappropriate development, very special circumstances would need to be demonstrated in line with national guidance'</i></p>	Suggested by Inspector and Gedling Borough Council
FAMM10	51	7.29	<p>Amend the wording of paragraph 7.29, as set out in Proposed Change 46 to read as follows:</p> <p>'The most sustainable waste management strategy for power station ash is to promote recycling or re-use, which may take the form of temporary stockpiles of ash to be sold at a future time. These stockpiles need to be located as close as possible to the source, and should only be allowed where the prospect of recycling/re-use is realistic. Where the prospect of selling ash looks remote then using the ash to infill and reclaim sand and gravel workings is likely to be the next best option. The shortage of inert waste to restore these sites means that PFA disposal could provide a rare opportunity to reclaim workings to a more beneficial end-use, helping to improve landscape character and the local environment, with particular opportunities around biodiversity enhancement including by facilitating the creation of wetland BAP habitats such as reedbed and wet grassland. If disposal within sand and gravel workings or other derelict voids is not possible then the only other reasonable option is to dispose of the ash above ground (i.e. land-raise) close to the power station so as to minimise transport. In the longer term, such sites could be re-worked to recover PFA for sale and land-raising schemes should therefore be planned and built with this in mind.'</p>	Further discussions with Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust to ensure the rare opportunities for biodiversity are fully realised.

Change No.	Page No.	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
FAMM11 & PHM18	55	Policy WCS6	<p>Replace the text in the policy under 'Derelict land/other previously developed land as follows:</p> <p>'... - land that is no longer needed or has been abandoned. This could include former un-restored or poorly restored colliery land, old quarries, disused railway land etc.'</p> <p>Remove annotations for Green Belt locations for the following facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling: Materials Recovery Facility; • Composting: Enclosed/In-vessel; • Waste Transfer: Transfer station; • Waste Water Treatment: Waste water treatment 	<p>Further discussions with Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust to ensure that there are no assumptions about former colliery land being treated as derelict or previously developed.</p> <p>To ensure that the policy is consistent with NPPF</p>
FAMM12	57	7.44	Remove the words 'and areas of search/preferred areas' from the final sentence.	To remove the reference to safeguarding Areas of Search/Preferred Areas as this was considered too imprecise. The revised wording will make it clearer to local planning authorities, the waste industry and members of the public, which sites are intended to be safeguarded.
FAMM13	57	WCS9	Amend part b) of the policy to read: 'Sites allocated in the Sites Allocations Document'	As for paragraph 7.44 above.
PHM19	57	7.45	<p>Add new second sentence as follows:</p> <p><i>'Most waste is currently moved by road rather than rail and water, however, the River Trent, a major waterway running north-east through Nottinghamshire has the potential to provide freight movement by water and proposals for a new rail freight interchange close to East Midlands Airport, adjacent to the Nottinghamshire border are currently being discussed. These could provide further opportunities in the future for more sustainable forms of transporting waste.'</i></p> <p>Add additional text to third sentence as follows:</p> <p><i>'Over very short distances, usually within site boundaries, transport by pipeline or conveyor may...'</i></p>	To clarify current situation with regards to rail and water and alternative transport methods
PHM20	57	7.46	<p>Add final sentence as follows:</p> <p><i>'Large and medium scale facilities should be sited as close to source as practically possible.'</i></p>	To clarify that distances travelled should be kept to a minimum.

Change No.	Page No.	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
PHM21	58	Policy WCS11 PC59	Remove first part of sentence in Additional Modification 7 to read: <i>'Waste management proposals which are likely to treat to dispose of waste...'</i> Amend criterion (b) in Proposed Change 59 as follows: <i>'(b) there are no facilities or potential sites in more suitable locations...'</i>	To accord with NPPF Grammatical change
FAMM14	59	7.52	Amend the wording of paragraph 7.52, as set out in Proposed Change 62, to read as follows: 'Disruption to recognised green infrastructure and biodiversity assets should be avoided and all waste development proposals should make the most of opportunities to enhance green infrastructure, the local environment and biodiversity either through restoration or as part of the development itself. This will include consideration of impacts upon biodiversity and geodiversity, natural heritage assets including habitats and species listed in the UK and Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plans, natural resources including air, water and soil, and green infrastructure. Opportunities for environmental enhancement should also be informed by local Landscape Character Assessments. Proposals could include provision of additional public open space or rights of way, the creation of wildlife areas, landscape improvements, and provision of community education or recreation facilities.'	To include an appropriate reference to local Landscape Character Assessments following further discussions with Natural England.
FAMM15	60	WCS12	Amend the wording of Policy WCS12, as set out in Proposed Change 62 to read as follows: 'New or extended waste treatment or disposal facilities will be supported only where it can be demonstrated that there would be no unacceptable impact on any element of environmental quality....'	To relay the concept that environmental assets cannot be interchanged and traded.
FAMM16	62	7.60	Amend, wording of paragraph 7.60, as set out in Proposed Change 67, to remove the word 'urban' from the phrase 'sustainable urban drainage schemes' Include new footnote reference at end of paragraph as follows: 'Guidance on the design of waste facilities is provided in Designing Waste Facilities: a guide to modern design in waste published by Defra and CABE in 2008. Other relevant guidance may come forward at a later date.'	To reflect current terminology as advised by Environment Agency. To provide an appropriate reference to existing published guidance on the design of waste facilities.
Chapter 8: Monitoring and Implementation				
FAMM17 & PHM22	66	Table 7	Amend table as follows (set out in Appendix 3)	To simplify and focus monitoring requirements and to ensure targets and triggers are meaningful and can be monitored effectively
Glossary				

Change No.	Page No.	Para No./ Policy	Proposed modification	Reason
PHM23	68		<p>Add Derelict Land definition as follows:</p> <p><i>'Derelict Land - Land so damaged by previous industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment, where treatment includes any of the following: demolition, clearing of fixed structures or foundations and levelling and/or abandoned and unoccupied buildings in an advanced state of disrepair.'</i></p>	To provide clarity
Whole Plan				
FAMM18	All pages		<p>Add footer to page to read as follows:</p> <p>'No policy will be applied in isolation, account will be taken of all relevant policies'</p>	For clarity.

Appendix 1: Revisions to Section 4 from Table 1 to paragraph 4.35

Table 1 Summary of Existing Permitted Waste Treatment Capacity ('000 tonnes per annum)

	Municipal	Comm/Ind	Const/Dem
Recycle	300	1,600	1,000
General	-	600	-
Metal	-	1,000	-
Aggregates	-	-	1,000
Compost	85	-	-
Recovery¹	200	154	-
General	200	100	
Wood/Biomass	-	54	
Transfer	80	500	-

Source: Environment Agency data for 2009 and County and City Council planning records

Table 2 Summary of Existing Waste Disposal Capacity ('000 cubic metres) as at 2010

	Non-hazardous	Inert
Disposal	4,700	2,100

Source: Environment Agency data for 2010

How much additional Capacity will we need?

- 4.25 Estimating how much waste will be produced in future is very difficult as this is driven by factors such as how well the local economy is performing, the relative cost of different types of waste management, and the impact of any Government taxes or legislation. Existing data for some wastes is also very limited meaning that any estimates can only give a very broad indication of anticipated future arisings.
- 4.26 In recent years there has been a significant fall in actual waste volumes from the levels that were seen in 2002/03. This has coincided with a significant economic downturn but may also reflect increased environmental awareness

¹ These figures do not take account of periods of planned annual maintenance and the actual operational capacity may therefore be less than shown.

amongst waste producers. In future, rising disposal costs and both national and local initiatives to cut waste are likely to encourage a continued reduction in the proportion of waste produced. However, this does not mean that there will be not be any waste growth in future. Longer term economic recovery, along with planned new housing and employment development across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, make it essential that the Waste Core Strategy takes a flexible approach towards possible future waste growth.

- 4.27 Work carried out in 2010 on behalf of all of the East Midlands Waste Planning Authorities estimated total future waste arisings for each waste planning authority area². For Nottinghamshire and Nottingham this suggests that up to 5 million tonnes of waste per year could be produced over the life of the Waste Core Strategy as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 3 Estimated Future Waste Arisings ('000 tonnes per annum)

	Municipal	Commercial/ Industrial	Construction/ Demolition	Total
2015	637	1,472	2,725	4,834
2020	653	1,472	2,725	4,850
2025	669	1,472	2,725	4,867
2030	683	1,472	2,725	4,880

Source RPS Study 2010

- 4.28 Although it is not possible to predict exactly how much of this waste will be recycled/composted, recovered or disposed of in future, there are national targets which seek to recover 75% of municipal waste by 2020 and ensure that at least 50% of household waste is recycled or composted by 2020 (see paragraph 2.5). Locally, the Waste Core Strategy is taking a more ambitious approach to go beyond these existing national targets in order to achieve 70% recycling or composting of all waste by 2025. This is set out within Policy WCS2 in Chapter 7 which also assumes a maximum residual level of waste disposal of 10% or less, with the remaining 20% to be met by energy recovery, where appropriate.
- 4.29 Meeting both an anticipated increase in future waste arisings, and recycling or recovering a greater proportion of this waste than at present, will require the provision of significant additional waste treatment capacity in some cases. There will also be a need to maintain an appropriate level of disposal provision for residual waste that cannot be managed in any other way.
- 4.30 The exact amount of additional capacity required may vary depending on actual circumstances and will need to be kept under review through regular monitoring. However, in order to try and illustrate the amount and broad categories of new waste management capacity that may be required; the

² Comprehensive Assessment of Existing and Required Waste Treatment Capacity in the East Midlands, RPS Planning & Development Ltd, March 2010.

following tables show how much additional capacity is likely to be needed in order to meet the aspirations of Policy WCS2. Please note these figures have been included for information and are not intended to be read as absolute as they may be subject to change over the life of the Waste Core Strategy.

- 4.31 Table 4a below provides a breakdown of the overall tonnages of waste to be managed by recycling or composting; energy recovery, or disposal, based on the estimated level of future waste arisings shown in Table 1 and the aspirational targets set out in Policy WCS2. The figures in Table 4a are calculated on the basis of estimated waste arisings in 2030.

Table 4a Estimated overall tonnages of waste to be managed based on aspirational targets in Policy WCS2 ('000 tonnes per annum)

	Municipal	Commercial/ Industrial	Construction/ Demolition³	Total
Recycling/Composting (70%)	478	1,030	1,908	3,416
Energy Recovery (20%)	137	294	-	431
Disposal (10%)	68	147	273	488

- 4.32 The figures in Table 4a show the overall level of recycling, recovery or disposal that is likely to be required annually but this does not take account of existing waste management facilities. Table 4b below therefore shows how much additional capacity is likely to be needed over and above that which is already provided by existing facilities. This has been calculated by deducting the existing capacity, shown in Table 1, from the estimated requirements shown in Table 4a above.

Table 4b indicative additional treatment capacity requirements to meet aspirational targets in Policy WCS2 ('000 tonnes per annum)

	Municipal	Commercial/ Industrial	Construction/ Demolition	Total*
Recycling/Composting	93	430	908	1,431
Energy Recovery⁴	-	194	-	194

³ No energy recovery figure is shown for construction and demolition waste in Table 4a as this waste stream is not suitable for energy recovery.

⁴ No additional energy recovery requirement is shown for municipal waste in Table 4b because there would be surplus capacity available based on the tonnages which are currently estimated. It is possible that this spare capacity could be used for commercial and industrial waste but this will depend on future circumstances.

- 4.33 In calculating the amount of recycling capacity likely to be required for commercial and industrial waste, a number of assumptions have been made as follows. For commercial and industrial waste, Table 1 shows that there is a high level of metal recycling capacity within the plan area. However this is only able to treat waste metal and would not therefore contribute towards the management of any other waste materials. The estimates of existing capacity in Table 1 also include two energy recovery facilities which are purposely designed to deal with biomass or waste wood. Again it is assumed that this capacity will not contribute towards more general waste management needs. The capacity of these facilities has therefore been excluded from the assessment of likely additional needs shown in Table 4b.
- 4.34 The amount of disposal capacity likely to be required has been calculated separately from recycling and/or recovery because the annual tonnages envisaged for disposal have to be added up over the life of the plan in order to estimate the total overall tonnage to be managed. This has been calculated on the basis of a progressive reduction in disposal rates from current levels to 10% of predicted arisings by 2025 in line with the assumptions in Policy WCS2. For non-hazardous waste this results in an estimated total requirement of just over 7 million tonnes. This includes an allowance of an additional 20% per annum to take account of the material required for site engineering purposes and daily cover. In order to estimate the actual voidspace likely to be required in cubic metres a conversion factor of 0.85 tonnes of waste per cubic metre has been used⁵. The amount of remaining capacity at existing landfill sites has then been deducted to calculate how much additional voidspace might be required. The same methodology has been used to calculate likely future inert disposal requirements but this waste is assumed to have a density of 1 tonne per cubic metre and no conversion factor is therefore necessary.

Table 4c indicative additional disposal capacity requirements to meet aspirational targets in Policy WCS2 ('000m³)

	Non Hazardous	Inert
Disposal	3,600	3,200

Meeting future needs

Recycling and composting

- 4.35 Meeting the level of future provision identified in Table 4b above would require a increase of around 90,000 tonnes of annual recycling or composting capacity for municipal waste. Depending on the ability of the city, district and borough councils to introduce new waste collection services, there may be scope to collect a wider range of materials from kerbside, including food

⁵ Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10

waste, which would require additional recycling, anaerobic digestion or in-vessel composting facilities for example.

- 4.36 There is likely to be a need for significant additional recycling and/or composting capacity for commercial and industrial waste. Based on current estimates this is estimated to be around 430,000 tonnes per annum.
- 4.37 The estimates in Table 4b are based on achieving a recycling rate of 70% for all wastes, as set out in Policy WCS2, which would require approximately 900,000 tonnes of additional recycling capacity for construction and demolition waste. However, national estimates suggest that between 80% and 90% is already being re-used or recycled and there has not been any local evidence of demand for additional recycling facilities for this waste stream. As the majority of construction and demolition waste is now recycled on-site there is less need for dedicated facilities although the Waste Core Strategy will continue to make provision for these where appropriate.

Energy recovery

- 4.38 Alongside the higher recycling and composting rates envisaged, there will be a need for additional energy recovery capacity where this can help to divert waste out of landfill. There is already approximately 300,000 tonnes of existing permitted energy recovery capacity at the Eastcroft Incinerator in Nottingham although this includes 100,000 tonnes of permitted capacity that has not yet been built. In practice the total available capacity is likely to be closer to 260,000 tonnes per annum due to the downtime necessary for planned annual maintenance periods.
- 4.39 Recent variations to the operating permit for this facility mean that Eastcroft is now able to take commercial and industrial as well as municipal waste. For the purpose of the Waste Core Strategy it is therefore assumed that up to 200,000 tonnes per annum of municipal waste capacity is already available, and that 100,000 tonnes per annum is likely to be available in future for either municipal or commercial and industrial waste. On this basis Table 4b envisages a need for approximately 200,000 tonnes of additional energy recovery capacity for commercial and industrial waste.

Disposal

- 4.40 Disposal rates have fallen significantly and, whilst there cannot be any guarantee that disposal rates will not increase in future, the combination of increasing costs and changing behaviour is likely to mean that landfill rates stabilise or decline in future as other waste management options increase. However, there is a need to plan for residual levels of waste disposal to manage waste that cannot be further recycled or recovered. Policy WCS2 assumes a reduction in future disposal rates to no more than 10% by 2025. Allowing for a progressive reduction in disposal rates, it is estimated that this will mean finding a further 3-4 million m³ of non-hazardous, and just over 3 million amount of inert m³ disposal capacity towards the end of the plan

period. However, this will be reviewed annually if disposal rates continue to fall.

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Appendix 2: Revised Table 5: Indicative additional treatment capacity requirements to meet aspirational targets in Policy WCS2

Table 5 indicative additional treatment capacity requirements to meet aspirational targets in Policy WCS2 ('000 tonnes per annum)

	Municipal	Commercial/ Industrial	Construction/ Demolition	Total*
Recycling/Composting	93	430	908	1,431
Energy Recovery⁶	-	194	-	194

⁶ No additional energy recovery requirement is shown for municipal waste in Table 5 because there would be surplus capacity available based on the tonnages which are currently estimated. It is possible that this spare capacity could be used for commercial and industrial waste but this will depend on future circumstances.

Appendix 3: Monitoring and Implementation Framework

Key Outcomes/ Strategic Objective(s)	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/ Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action Required/ Mitigation Measures
POLICY WCSSD – PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
Sustainable development is achieved (SO1 – SO7)	All proposals accord with Waste Core Strategy policies	Outcomes of monitoring methods set out below	Lack of reliable data	Achievement of targets identified below.	Significant number of Waste Core Strategy policies not meeting targets	Review of Waste Core Strategy.
POLICY WCS1 – WASTE AWARENESS, PREVENTION AND REUSE						
Improvements in waste awareness, especially waste prevention and re-use measures. (SO1)	Reduction in waste arisings for municipal, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste	Published waste arisings data from DEFRA, Environment Agency and other surveys (where available) Relevant planning decisions – waste reduction measures included as part of application/conditions.	Lack of available waste arisings data for specific waste streams; Costs of awareness raising initiatives	N/A	Significant change in arisings	Assess implications for targets and revise if required.
POLICY WCS2 – FUTURE WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISION						
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham become net self-sufficient in waste management capacity	Total permitted waste management capacity is equal to estimated waste arisings	Annual waste management and arisings data (where available); Amount of new waste management capacity permitted annually	Requires suitable proposals to come forward (largely industry driven) Lack of data – degree of current self-sufficiency is unknown	Net self-sufficiency achieved	N/A (Aspirational policy)	N/A (Aspirational policy)

Key Outcomes/ Strategic Objective(s)	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/ Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action Required/ Mitigation Measures
70% composting or recycling (including AD) of all waste is achieved by 2025. (SO1, SO2)	<p>Interim recycling/composting targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015: 50%; • 2020: 60% <p>Municipal waste arisings</p> <p>Commercial and Industrial waste arisings (where available).</p> <p>Construction and demolition waste arisings (where available).</p> <p>New recycling/composting proposals permitted.</p> <p>Introduction of additional waste collection services</p>	<p>DEFRA municipal waste management figures (audited figures published annually)</p> <p>National/regional commercial and industrial waste recycling figures (where available);</p> <p>National/regional construction and demolition waste recycling figures (where available);</p> <p>Proposals for changes to waste collection services;</p> <p>Planning permissions for new facilities (inc. capacity).</p>	<p>Costs of changes to municipal waste management collection and infrastructure provision.</p> <p>Lack of private sector investment</p> <p>Market fluctuations in value of recycled materials</p> <p>Lack of reliable data on recycling of commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste;</p> <p>Lack of information on geographic origins of waste.</p>	<p>Recycle/compost municipal, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015: 50%; • 2020: 60%; • 2025: 70% 	<p>Recycling rates more than 10% below target data (where available)</p>	<p>If recycling levels fall below aspirations, revision may be required.</p>
POLICY WCS3 – BROAD LOCATIONS FOR WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES						
Development of new waste treatment facilities in line with locational criteria (SO2, SO3, SO5, SO6)	New or extended facilities permitted within broad locations set out in Policy WCS3	Planning permissions for new waste or extended waste treatment facilities	N/A	100% meeting broad location criteria	Significant number of new facilities not meeting broad criteria	Review policy to ensure need is being met appropriately

Key Outcomes/ Strategic Objective(s)	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/ Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action Required/ Mitigation Measures
POLICY WCS4 – DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS, NON-HAZARDOUS AND INERT WASTE						
Ensuring additional sites are located within the County's 'shortfall' areas Ensuring new greenfield development is kept to a minimum (SO2, SO4, SO5, SO6)	New facilities permitted in accordance with criteria in WCS4	Planning permissions for new disposal sites Planning permissions for new disposal sites in adjacent areas	Lack of available data from adjacent areas	Disposal preferences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensions; • Reclamation of old colliery tips, mineral workings, derelict land; • Greenfield sites as a last resort). 	Planning approvals not in line with locational criteria (justification); Significant distance of proposal from shortfall area	Ensure decision was based on special circumstances
POLICY WCS5 – POWER STATION ASH						
Availability of Power Station Ash for recycling maximised Disposal of Power Station Ash via 'land raise' is minimised (SO1, SO2, SO4, SO6)	Number of disposal schemes involving 'land raise' from Power Station Ash	Lack of available data on how waste ash is managed limits monitoring Proposals for new or extended Power Station Ash storage/ disposal	Lack of available data	Management preferences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary stockpiles for future recycling; • Reclamation of sand and gravel workings and other voids; • Land raising adjacent to power station. 	Planning approvals not in line with criteria based approach	Ensure decision was based on special circumstances
POLICY WCS6 – GENERAL SITE CRITERIA						
Achieving new waste management facilities in line with locational criteria	New facilities located in accordance with criteria set out in Policy WCS6	Planning permissions including data on size, type and location for new	N/A	100% meeting general site criteria	Significant percentage of new facilities not meeting broad	Review policy to ensure need is being met appropriately

(SO2, SO3, SO5, SO6)		waste management facilities			criteria	
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Key Outcomes/ Strategic Objective(s)	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/ Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action Required/ Mitigation Measures
POLICY WCS7 – EXTENSIONS TO EXISTING WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES						
Achieving sufficient waste management capacity/impact of new facilities minimised (SO2, SO3, SO6)	New waste management capacity permitted via extensions or improvements to existing sites	Planning permissions for extensions including data on size and type	No extensions suitable come forward	N/A	Sufficient waste management capacity not being achieved	Review policy to ensure need is being met appropriately
POLICY WCS8 – NEW AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES						
New technologies are developed to ensure increased efficiency and sustainability of waste management (SO1, SO6)	Total permitted waste management facilities incorporating new / innovative technologies	Planning permission for new facilities incorporating new / innovative technologies	No means of measuring new technologies implemented in existing sites	N/A	N/A	N/A
POLICY WCS9 – SAFEGUARDING WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES						
Allocations and appropriate existing waste management sites remain available for existing and future waste management (SO6)	No decrease in number and availability of waste management sites	Planning permissions for uses other than waste management on existing/allocated waste management sites	Safeguarding policies could be overlooked at local level	Maintain/increase number of waste management sites	Significant decrease in hectares of waste management sites (more than 10%)	Review policy to ensure need is being met appropriately
POLICY WCS10 – SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT						
Maximise non-road transport for new	New waste management	Planning permissions for waste	Difficult to measure – no real evidence of	N/A (Aspirational policy)	N/A (Aspirational policy)	N/A(Aspirational policy)

waste management proposals (SO5)	facilities using alternatives to road transport	management facilities using alternatives to road transport	viable alternatives.			
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Key Outcomes/ Strategic Objective(s)	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/ Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action Required/ Mitigation Measures
POLICY WCS11 – MANAGING NON-LOCAL WASTE						
Waste is treated at nearest appropriate facility and there is a reasonable exchange of waste movements. (SO5, SO6)	New facilities located in accordance with criteria set	Planning permissions for new/extended facilities;	Lack of available data and/or specific information on geographic origins of waste.	100% of permitted facilities meet WCS11 Criteria	Significant number of facilities permitted outside broad locations that do not meet policy criteria (more than 10%)	Review policy to ensure need is being met appropriately
POLICY WCS12 – PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT						
Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham's environmental quality is maintained/enhanced Unacceptable impacts on quality of life are avoided (SO2, SO3)	Proposals judged to have unacceptable environmental impact refused	Planning permissions for new/extended facilities; Number of proposals which secure environmental improvements;	Difficult to measure environmental quality/lack of available data.	Maintain/enhance Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham's environmental quality	Decline in Nottinghamshire's and Nottingham's environmental quality Waste facilities with unacceptable environmental impact approved.	Ensure decision was based on special circumstances Review policy to ensure no further decline
POLICY WCS13 – MANAGING CLIMATE CHANGE						
New proposals minimise impacts on, and are resilient to climate change (SO4)	Proposals judged to have unacceptable impact on climate change refused	Planning permissions /refusals for new or extended facilities; New or extended facilities incorporating resilience to climate	No targets Local climate change impacts are difficult to measure/lack of available data	Number of planning approvals that include appropriate location/resilience to climate change	Significant number of planning proposals approved which identify harmful impacts on climate change (more than	Review policy to ensure impacts on climate change are considered in more depth

		change			10%)	
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Key Outcomes/ Strategic Objective(s)	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Constraints/ Risks	Target	Trigger Point	Signs that Corrective Action Required/ Mitigation Measures
POLICY WCS14 – DESIGN OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES						
All new facilities are well designed and use sustainable construction techniques (SO7)	New proposals incorporating best practice/ expert design/landscape advice e.g. BRE/ BREEAM/CABE	Planning permissions refused based on lack of consideration to design and landscaping	Design is subjective	100% of relevant planning approvals incorporate best practice guidance or can justify non-inclusion.	Significant number of approvals not incorporating best practice guidance/ or unable to justify non-inclusion	Review policy criteria