

Environment and Sustainability Committee

Thursday, 16 June 2016 at 10:30

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

AGENDA

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|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | To note the appointment by the County Council on 12 May 2016 of Councillor Jim Creamer as Chair of the Committee and Councillor Pam Skelding as Vice-Chair. | |
| 2 | minutes of the last meeting held on 28 April 2016 | 3 - 4 |
| 3 | Apologies for Absence | |
| 4 | Declarations of Interests by Members and Officers:- (see note below)
(a) Disclosable Pecuniary Interests
(b) Private Interests (pecuniary and non-pecuniary) | |
| 5 | Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment | 5 - 36 |
| 6 | Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Plan - Annual Monitoring Reports 2014-15 | 37 - 114 |
| 7 | Bassetlaw District Council Chargeable Green Waste Scheme | 115 -
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| 8 | Work Programme | 119 -
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Notes

- (1) Councillors are advised to contact their Research Officer for details of any Group Meetings which are planned for this meeting.

- (2) Members of the public wishing to inspect "Background Papers" referred to in the reports on the agenda or Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act should contact:-

Customer Services Centre 0300 500 80 80

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

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

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

Meeting	Environment and Sustainability Committee
Date	Thursday 28 April 2016 (commencing at 10:30 am)

Membership

Persons absent are marked with an 'A'

COUNCILLORS

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

Richard Butler
Steve Calvert
Stan Heptinstall MBE
Roger Jackson

Bruce Laughton
Parry Tsimbirdis
John Wilkinson

Ex-Officio (non-voting)

A Alan Rhodes

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE

Tim Gregory	-	Place Department
Mick Allen	-	Place Department
Jas Hundal	-	Place Department
Sally Gill	-	Place Department
Suzanne Osborne-James	-	Place Department
Martin Gately	-	Resources Department

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

The minutes of the meeting held on 10 March 2016, having been circulated to all Members, were agreed to be a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

None.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

REVISIONS TO THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

RESOLVED 2016/010

That the revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme be approved.

MINERALS SEARCH INCOME**RESOLVED 2016/011**

That the fee for undertaking minerals searches remains at £60.00 for 2016/17.

CHANGES TO RECYCLING CENTRE SERVICES**RESOLVED 2016/012**

That the information in the report in relation to the recent and impending Recycling Centre service changes be noted.

WORK PROGRAMME**RESOLVED 2016/013**

That the work programme be noted.

The meeting concluded at 11:40 am

Chairman

16th June 2016

Agenda Item: 5

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR FOR PLACE**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAM LOCAL AGGREGATES
ASSESSMENT****Purpose of the Report**

1. To inform committee of the latest 2014 sales figures for aggregate minerals in Nottinghamshire and approve the 2016 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment.

Information and Advice

2. As a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, Nottinghamshire County Council is required to prepare a Minerals Local Plan against which applications for minerals development can be assessed. As part of the preparation of the new Plan, demand forecasts (apportionment figures) for aggregate minerals need to be identified to ensure that a steady and adequate supply of minerals can be provided over the plan period. The new Minerals Local Plan utilises the 2013 LAA apportionment figures as a baseline for setting the requirement for aggregate minerals over the plan period. Future LAAs will be utilised to monitor the performance of the Local Plan (once adopted).
3. Previously, the process of determining local apportionments was based on national and regional aggregate demand forecasts published by central Government. The regional demand forecasts were then split between Minerals Planning Authorities, based on advice from the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party before being tested through the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy. The local apportionments were then adopted by the County Council in the Minerals Local Plan (2005). The last draft regional apportionment figures were published in 2009.
4. Since the draft regional apportionment figures were published in 2009, the planning system has changed considerably. Firstly The East Midlands Regional Plan was abolished and secondly the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) has introduced new policy and guidance. In particular the NPPF introduced a requirement for Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) to produce an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) which identifies locally derived demand forecasts based on an average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information. A 3 year average figure is also required to identify any upward trends in production at an early stage.

5. The framework also requires MPAs to continue to participate in an Aggregate Working Party (AWP); for Nottinghamshire this is the East Midlands AWP, and take advice from the group when preparing their LAA.

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham LAA

6. The NPPF states that as well as using the 10 year and 3 year average sales data, MPAs should take account of any local considerations when developing their demand forecasts (apportionments). This could for example include significant house or road building, new infrastructure for major projects or issues such as the exploitation of major new resources or resource depletion affecting future output.
7. The first annual Local Aggregates Assessment was produced in 2013 (covering the period 2002-2011) and formed the basis of the demand forecast for the new Minerals Local Plan as this was the most up to date data available at the time. Importantly the 10 year period contained both a period of growth and recession providing a balanced approach to forecasting future demand.
8. The 2016 Local Aggregates Assessment includes the most recent aggregates sales and reserves data for the county. The 10 year period covered by this LAA is 2005-2014. The LAA is a technical document forming part of the evidence base to inform the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. Below is a summary of the findings. The 2016 LAA is attached in Appendix A.

Sand and gravel

9. Sand and gravel sales are very sensitive to economic conditions and as a result of the recession, fell between 2007 and 2010. Since 2010, sales have remained relatively stable.
10. The 2014 sales figure for Nottinghamshire stood at 1.43 million tonnes slightly higher than sales in 2013 of 1.39 million tonnes. The 10 year sales average shows a decline due to the greater influence of the recession over the monitoring period. The 3 year average also shows a small drop in sales which also reflects the recession. Tables 1a and 1b (below) set out the 10 year and 3 year trends. Figure 2 on Page 7 of the 2016 LAA (Appendix 1) sets out the previous 10 year annual sales information.

Sherwood Sandstone

11. Sherwood Sandstone sales are much lower than sand and gravel as it is used in more specialist markets. Sales have slowly declined since the mid-1990s. As with sand and gravel, sales fell significantly between 2007 and 2010 due to the recession. Since 2010 sales have remained relatively stable albeit at a lower level.
12. The 2014 sales figure for Nottinghamshire stood at 0.34 million tonnes the same as in 2013. The 10 year sales average shows a fall due to the greater influence of

the recession on the 10 year monitoring period, although the 3 year average figure has remained the same. See tables 1a & 1b below. Figure 3 on Page 8 of the 2016 LAA (Appendix 1) sets out the previous 10 year annual sales information.

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

13. Imports and exports of aggregates are only recorded in the full surveys undertaken by the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party (EMAWP). The most recent full survey was undertaken in 2014. However, at the time of publishing the LAA only the export data was available from the 2014 survey.
14. In 2009, imports of sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone) from the East Midlands were very small in comparison to the amount extracted from the quarries located in the County (250,000 tonnes compared to 1.60 million tonnes). It is likely that these imports supply markets close to the county boundary given the proximity to the local markets.
15. The 2014 survey shows that 72% of sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone) extracted in Nottinghamshire was exported compared to 52% in 2009. South Yorkshire and the East Midlands continue to be the main export markets. In 2014 South Yorkshire took the largest proportion of exports, a change from the 2009 data where the largest proportion of exports was to the East Midlands.

Limestone

16. Limestone has historically been worked from one quarry in Nottinghamshire at Nether Langwith. The site has been mothballed for a number of years due to the abundance of limestone in Derbyshire and Leicestershire. No sales were recorded in 2014, in line with previous years. Figure 5 on Page 12 of the 2016 LAA (Appendix 1) sets out the previous 10 year annual sales information.

Imports and exports of aggregate limestone

17. Limestone resources in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are relatively limited and therefore all limestone used in Nottinghamshire is imported from Derbyshire and Leicestershire. No mineral was exported at the time of the 2014 East Midlands Aggregate Working Party survey.

Table 1a - 10 year average sales figures (million tonnes)

	2013 LAA (2002-2011)	2014 LAA (2003-2012)	2015 LAA (2004-2013)	2016 LAA (2005-2014)
Sand and gravel	2.58	2.43	2.24	2.05
Sherwood Sandstone	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40
Limestone	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03

Table 1b - 3 year average sales figures (million tonnes)

	2013 LAA (2002-2011)	2014 LAA (2003-2012)	2015 LAA (2004-2013)	2016 LAA (2005-2014)
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Sand and gravel	1.51	1.61	1.55	1.46
Sherwood Sandstone	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35
Limestone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Alternative Aggregates

18. Alternative aggregates are made up of recycled and secondary materials and includes some types of construction and demolition waste, asphalt road planings and Desulphogypsum (DSG) from power stations.
19. There has been a national increase in the use of alternative aggregates over the last 30 years, peaking at 71 million tonnes in 2007. Production in 2014 stood at 61 million tonnes reflecting the current demand for aggregates as a whole. It is estimated that alternative aggregates make up around 29% of total aggregate use – three times higher than the European average.
20. The British Geological Survey and Minerals Products Association acknowledge that further significant growth is likely to be limited due to the high levels that are already being recycled along with changing construction methods which are also likely to reduce the availability and quality of these materials in the future.
21. Local data for alternative aggregates remains limited, however the 10 year sales average for each of the aggregate minerals take account of sales of both primary and recycled aggregates. Therefore estimates of future requirements set out in the LAA already take account of the proportion being met from alternative aggregates and represent the amount of additional primary aggregate needed.

Additional demand for aggregates in Nottinghamshire

22. Along with the 10 year average, the LAA is required to take account of other relevant local information in regard to additional future demand. This includes future house building (circa 77,000 new homes), population growth and any significant infrastructure projects (HS2 etc.). The NET Line 2 and the A453 widening were considered in previous versions of the Nottinghamshire LAA. Future demand from outside the county – particularly from Rotherham and Doncaster is also taken into account.

National demand

23. The Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) survey published by the Office for National Statistics provides data on national sales. The most recent version published in March 2016 covering 2014 data shows that national sales are steadily increasing from the low point experienced in 2012.

Targeted consultation

24. As required by national planning guidance, the 2016 Local Aggregates Assessment has been submitted to the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party and other Mineral Planning Authorities. This is to ensure that all relevant issues

have been addressed when considering future demand. No concerns were raised by the Aggregate Working Party. The 2016 Local Aggregates Assessment can be found in Appendix 1.

Conclusion

25. The 2014 data shows that sales of sand and gravel are higher (1.43 million tonnes) than last year (1.39 million tonnes). Sherwood Sandstone sales have remained in-line with the previous year. The 10 year average sales figures have fallen, however this is a direct result of the 10 year period taking into account a greater proportion of recession data. The 3 year sales average for sand and gravel has fallen but the Sherwood Sandstone figures remain in-line with the previous figure.

26. The Local Aggregates Assessment is produced annually and will be used to monitor production.

Other Options Considered

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

Reason for Recommendation

28. To agree the 2016 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment. Production of Minerals Local Plans and associated documents is a statutory requirement.

Financial implications

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

Statutory and Policy Implications

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

RECOMMENDATION/s

31. That Committee:
- a. Note the 2014 aggregate sales figures; and

- b. Approve the 2016 Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment.

Tim Gregory
Corporate Director, Place

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

Background Papers

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

Constitutional Comments (SLB 17/05/2016)

32. Environment and Sustainability Committee is the appropriate body to consider the content of the report.

Financial Comments (RWK 19/05/2015)

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

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All



Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment

June 2016



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Summary

This is the fourth Nottinghamshire Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) to be produced under the requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The assessment covers the geographical area of Nottinghamshire and includes the Nottingham City unitary council area. It monitors annual sales data for aggregate minerals as well as identifying other relevant local information to enable the Mineral Planning Authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of minerals.

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

The LAA sets out:

- Summaries of past aggregate sales, number of active quarries and the distribution of the extracted mineral;-
- The latest 10 and 3 year average sales data and a comparison to the previous average sales data; and,-
- The key issues that could affect the future demand for aggregates over the next plan period.

Key Findings

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

Whilst aggregate mineral resources are present in the Nottingham City boundary, the opportunities to work these minerals are limited due to the built up nature of the area. As a result, all aggregates consumed in the city are supplied from either Nottinghamshire or further afield. Apart from a Scoping Opinion submitted in March 2015 for a proposed sand and gravel quarry which straddles both the county and city areas, no other sites for potential aggregate working are being promoted by the minerals industry within the City.

The Nottingham City Land and Planning Policies document contains policies against which any proposal for minerals development within the city boundary would be assessed against, however it doesn't include demand forecasts for aggregate minerals.

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

The 2014 sales data shows a slight increase in sand and gravel sales compared to the 2013 data, whilst Sherwood Sandstone sales remain the same as 2013. Limestone remains at zero.

The latest 10 year average sales figures for sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and limestone have continued to decline due to the greater influence of the recession on the monitoring period. The 3 year average sales figure for sand and gravel has remained broadly stable whilst for Sherwood Sandstone and Limestone figures remain unchanged. See table 1

Table 1: Average sales figures 2014

	10 year sales average 2005-2014 (Million tonnes)	3 year sales average 2012-2014 (Million tonnes)
Sand and gravel	2.05	1.46
Sherwood Sandstone	0.40	0.35
Limestone	0.03	0.00

Although the 10 year average sales have fallen, it is not considered that there is a need to amend the demand forecast set out the emerging Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. This is because the minerals plan needs to identify a steady and adequate supply of aggregates to meet expected demand over the plan period to 2030. The 10 year average set out in the 2013 LAA (and used in the emerging Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan) takes account of both a period of economic growth and recession, and is seen as being more robust than the latest 10 year average that is influenced by a greater period of low demand. Annual monitoring will continue to be undertaken to ensure that adequate reserves are identified over the plan period.

Introduction

- 1.1 The requirement to prepare a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) was introduced through the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012. The LAA should include the latest 10 years average sales data taking into account any important local considerations and national and sub national guidelines on aggregate provision. The data contained in the LAA will then enable the Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) to make provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals in their area over the life of the Minerals Local Plan.
- 1.2 More detailed guidance on LAAs was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in October 2012 and adds the requirement to produce a 3 year average sales figure in order to monitor future demand.
- 1.3 This LAA sets out the aggregate minerals found in the geographical area of Nottinghamshire including Nottingham City, the current situation in terms of annual sales, number of active quarries and the amount of aggregate that will need to be provided over the plan period.
- 1.4 It is important to note that whilst aggregate mineral resources are present in the Nottingham City boundary, the opportunities to work these minerals are limited due to the built up nature of the area. As a result all aggregates consumed in the city are supplied from either Nottinghamshire or further afield. Apart from a Scoping Opinion submitted in March 2015 for a proposed sand and gravel quarry which straddles both the county and city areas, no other sites for potential aggregate working are being promoted by the minerals industry within the City.
- 1.5 The Nottingham City Land and Planning Policies document contains policies against which any proposal for minerals development within the city boundary would be assessed against, however it doesn't include demand forecasts for aggregate minerals.
- 1.6 The information used in this LAA is supplied by the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party and relates to the period 1st January to 31st December 2014.
- 1.7 The Aggregates Working Party is made up of MPAs from across the region and industry representatives. Its role is to provide technical advice about the supply and demand for aggregates and undertake annual monitoring of aggregate production and levels of permitted reserves across the East Midlands. This information is supplied to MPAs and to the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group to inform national aggregate provision.
- 1.8 The LAA is required to be updated on an annual basis, and will enable the County and City Councils to monitor on going patterns and trends in aggregate sales and ensure that adequate reserves are maintained over the plan period.

Aggregates in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City

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

Primary aggregates

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

Sand and gravel

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

Sherwood Sandstone

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

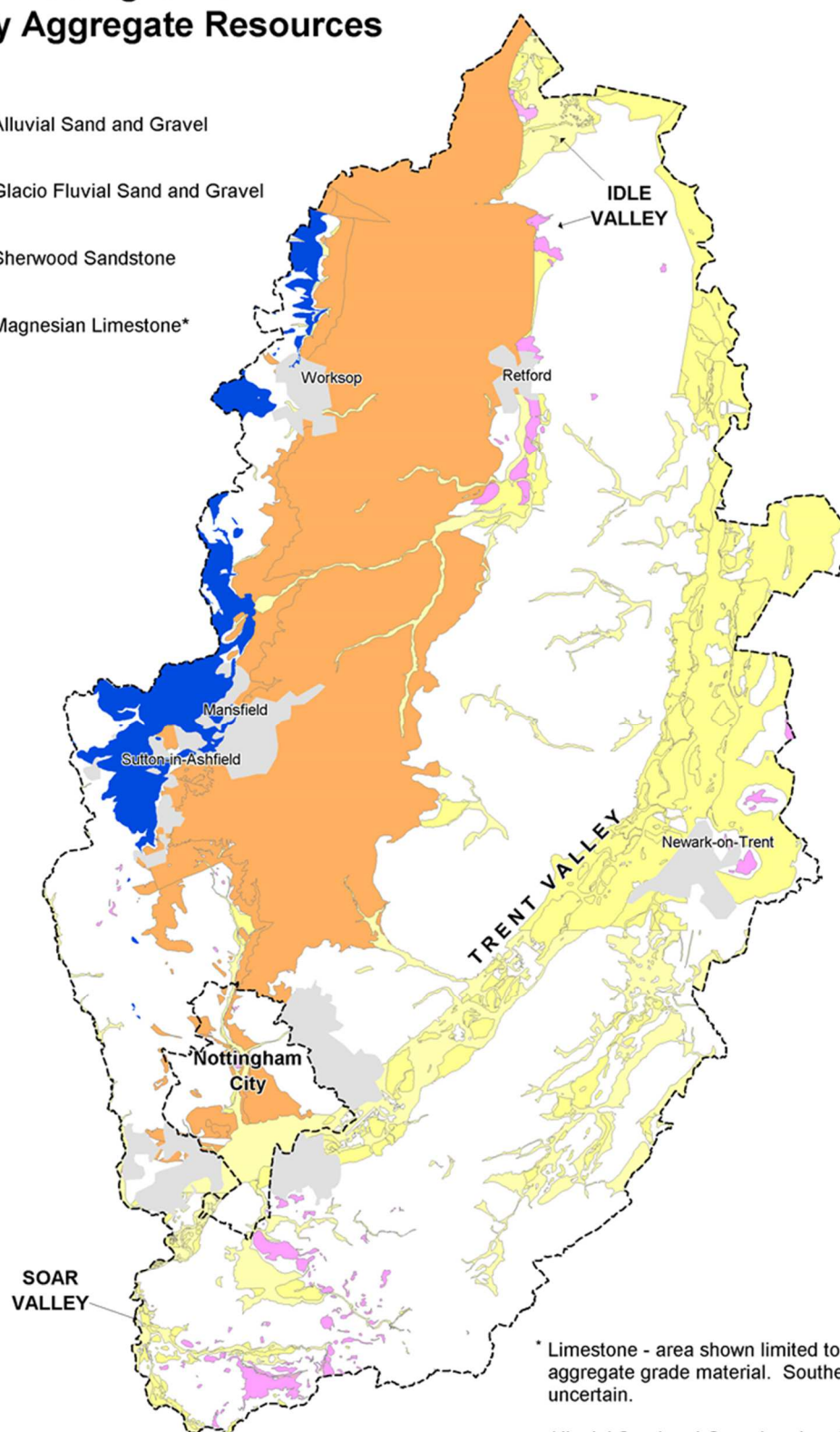
Magnesian Limestone

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

Plan 1 - Nottinghamshire - Primary Aggregate Resources

Key

- Alluvial Sand and Gravel
- Glacio Fluvial Sand and Gravel
- Sherwood Sandstone
- Magnesian Limestone*



* Limestone - area shown limited to aggregate grade material. Southern limit uncertain.

* Alluvial Sand and Gravel - minor tributaries and glaciofluvial - economic potential limited.

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British Geological Survey. 2013. Digital Geological Map of Great Britain 1:625 000 scale (DiGMapGB-625)
Superficial Deposits data [CD-Rom] Version 1.10. Keyworth, Nottingham: British Geological Survey.
Release date 30-04-2003

Alternative aggregates

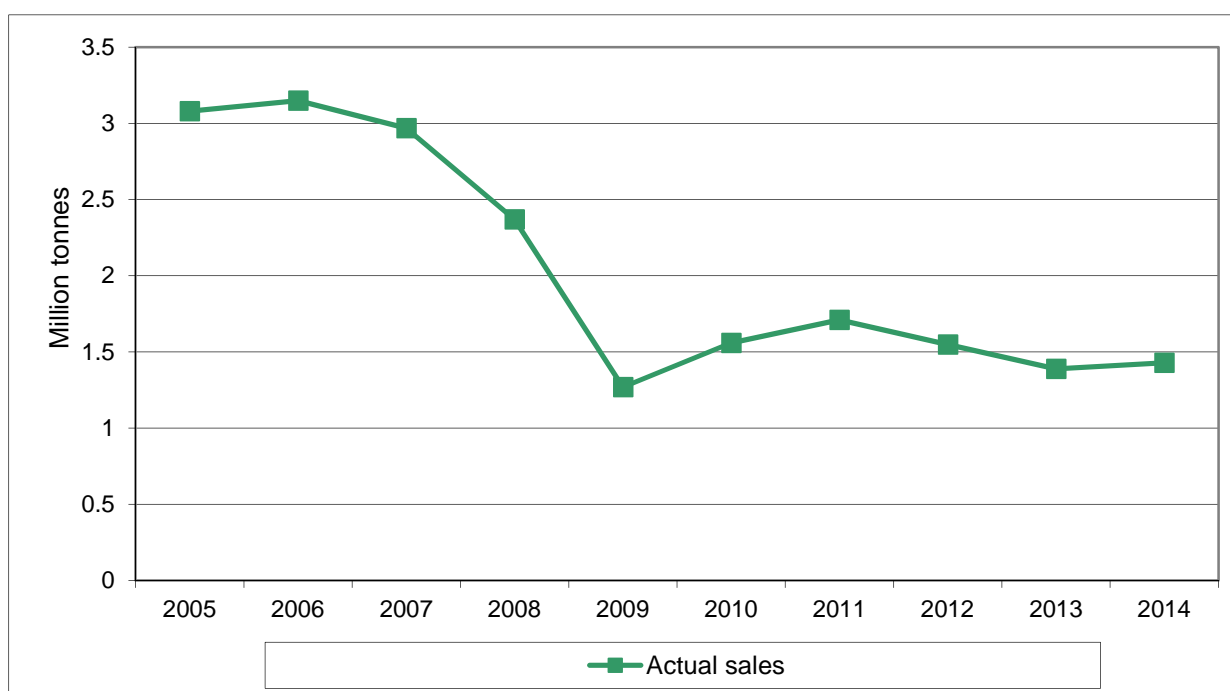
- 2.6 Alternative aggregates comprise secondary and recycled materials, although these terms are often used interchangeably. Recycled aggregates are materials that have been used previously and include some types of construction and demolition waste, asphalt road planings and used railway ballast. Secondary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

Local production

Sand and gravel

- 3.1 Sales reached a peak of 3.15 million tonnes in 2006, before falling sharply from 2007 onwards (in line with national sales) to just 1.27 million tonnes in 2009, the lowest production figure since records began in 1973. This was a result of both the recession and production at Finningley quarry temporarily moving across the county boundary into Doncaster. Sales increased slightly in 2010 and 2011 as a result of extraction restarting at Finningley quarry and increased sales elsewhere in the county before falling slightly in 2013 and remaining broadly flat in 2014. See Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Recent sand and gravel sales, 2005-2014 (million tonnes)



Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sales (Million tonnes)	3.08	3.15	2.97	2.37	1.27	1.56	1.71	1.55	1.39	1.43

Resources and landbank

- 3.2 There are 12 permitted sand and gravel sites in Nottinghamshire although at present only 9 are being worked. As of December 2014 the landbank stood at 8.03 years equal to 16.46 million tonnes. This is above the minimum 7 year landbank requirement set out in the NPPF. It is worth noting that the data used to calculate the landbank figures changed in 2015 from using the adopted Minerals Local Plan apportionment figure to use the most recent 10 year sales average set out in table 4. This is in line with guidance set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance.

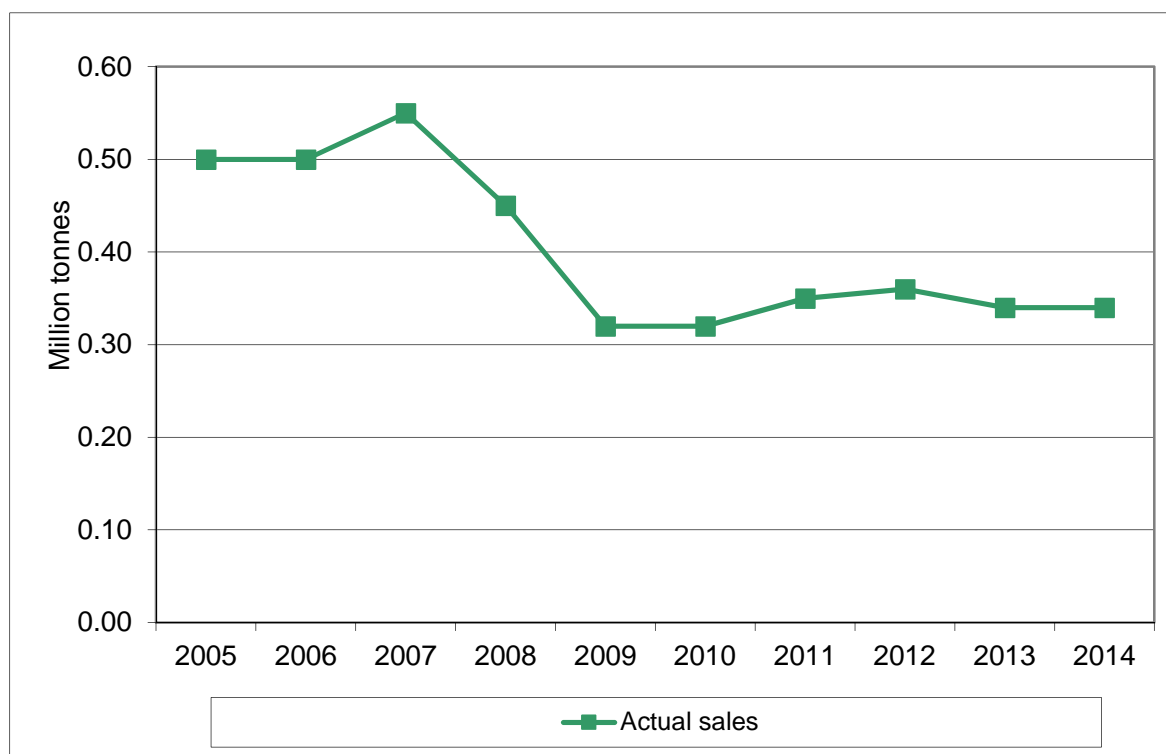
Table 2: Permitted sand and gravel quarries in Nottinghamshire

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

Sherwood Sandstone

3.3 Historically Sherwood Sandstone sales have been much lower than sand and gravel sales as it is generally used in different, more specialist markets. Between 2005 and 2007 it remained relatively stable at around 0.5-0.6 million tonnes. Sales fell significantly from 2007, to lows of just 0.32mt in 2009 and 2010 as a result of the recession. Sales increased slightly in 2011 and 2012 but remained flat in 2013 and 2014. See Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Recent Sherwood Sandstone sales, 2005-2014 (million tonnes)



Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sales (million tonnes)	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.45	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.34

Resources and landbank

- 3.4 There are seven permitted Sherwood Sandstone quarries (Table 2) although at present only six are being worked. As of December 2014 the landbank stood at 14.87 years equal to 5.95 million tonnes. This is above the minimum 7 year requirement. It is worth noting that the data used to calculate the landbank figures changed in 2015 from using the adopted Minerals Local Plan apportionment figure to use the most recent 10 year sales average set out in table 5. This is line with guidance set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance.

Table 3: Permitted Sherwood Sandstone quarries in Nottinghamshire

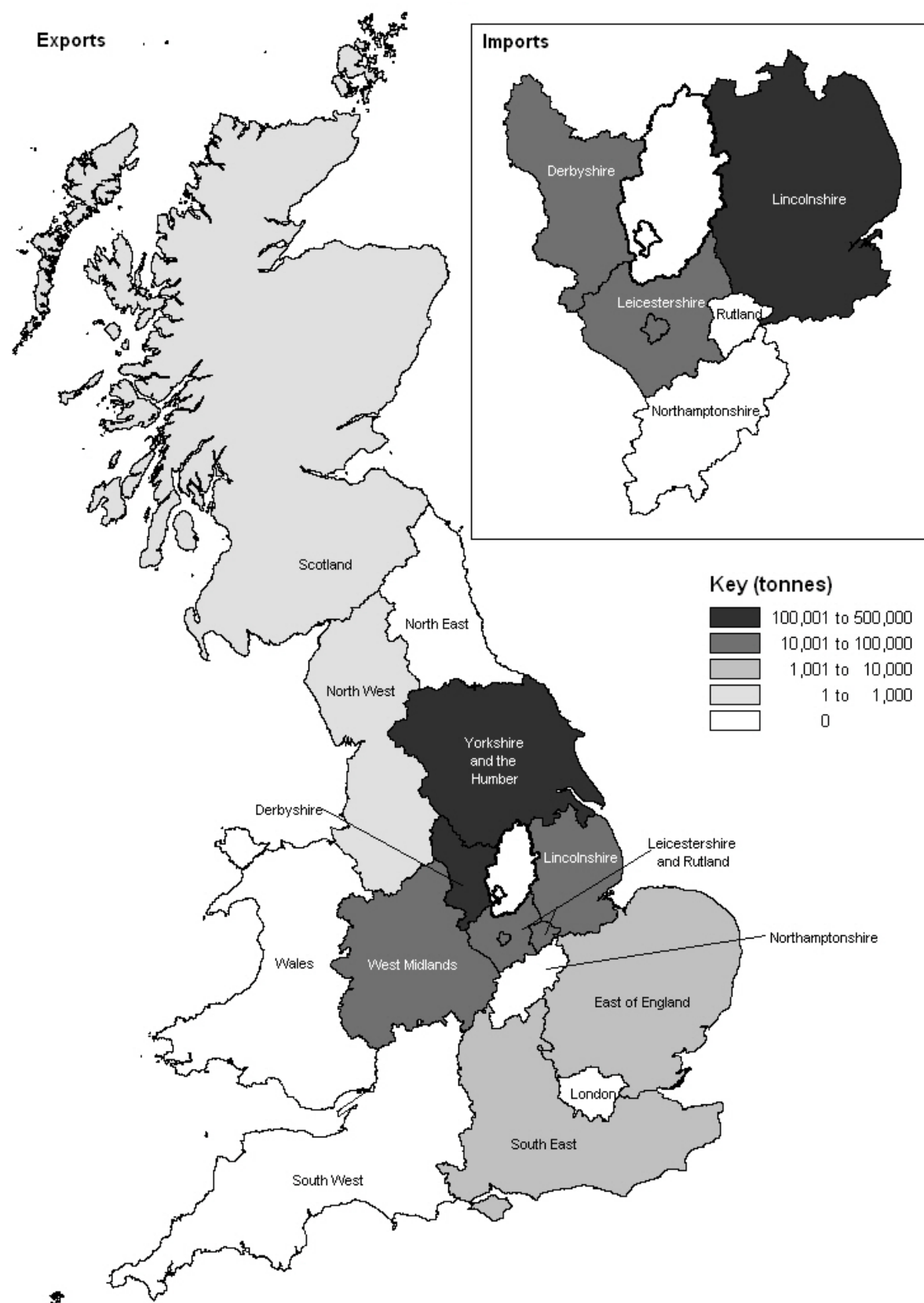
Site	Operator	Status
Burntstump	Tarmac	Active
Bestwood 2	Tarmac	Active
Carlton Forest	Tarmac	Active
Ratcherhill	Mansfield Sand Company	Active
Two Oaks Farm	Mansfield Sand Company	Active
Scrooby Top	Rotherham Sand & Gravel	Active
Serlby	Rotherham Sand & Gravel	Dormant

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

- 3.5 Imports and exports of aggregates are only recorded in the full surveys undertaken by the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party (EMAWP). The most recent full survey was undertaken in 2014. However, at the time of publishing the LAA only the export data was available from the 2014 survey. Therefore, data from both the 2009 and 2014 surveys are included within this LAA in order to present a full picture. The surveys do not include a breakdown for Sherwood Sandstone, hence all sand and gravel import and export figures in this report include Sherwood Sandstone.
- 3.6 In 2009, imports of sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone) from the East Midlands were very small in comparison to the amount extracted from the County's own quarries (250,000 tonnes compared to 1.60 million tonnes). It is likely that these imports supply markets close to the county boundary.
- 3.7 In 2009 52% of the sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone) extracted in Nottinghamshire was exported out of the county (comprising of 22% to the East Midlands and 30% elsewhere). This is in part due to the high strength quartzite gravel that meets the specifications for making high strength concrete. The main export markets are South Yorkshire and neighbouring authorities in the East Midlands although some is transported a much greater distance. See Figure 4 below.
- 3.8 The 2014 data shows a distinct shift in this pattern with 72% of the sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone) extracted in Nottinghamshire being exported (comprising 19% to the East Midlands and 52% elsewhere). South Yorkshire and East Midland authorities continue to be the main export markets, with South Yorkshire taking the largest proportion of exports (a change from the 2009 data where the largest proportion of exports was to the East Midlands authorities).

- 3.9 It should be noted that the 2014 data includes around 210,000 tonnes of sand and gravel with an unknown destination, which may be affecting the trends set out above.
- 3.10 Figure 4 sets out the latest available data on import and exports of sand and gravel.

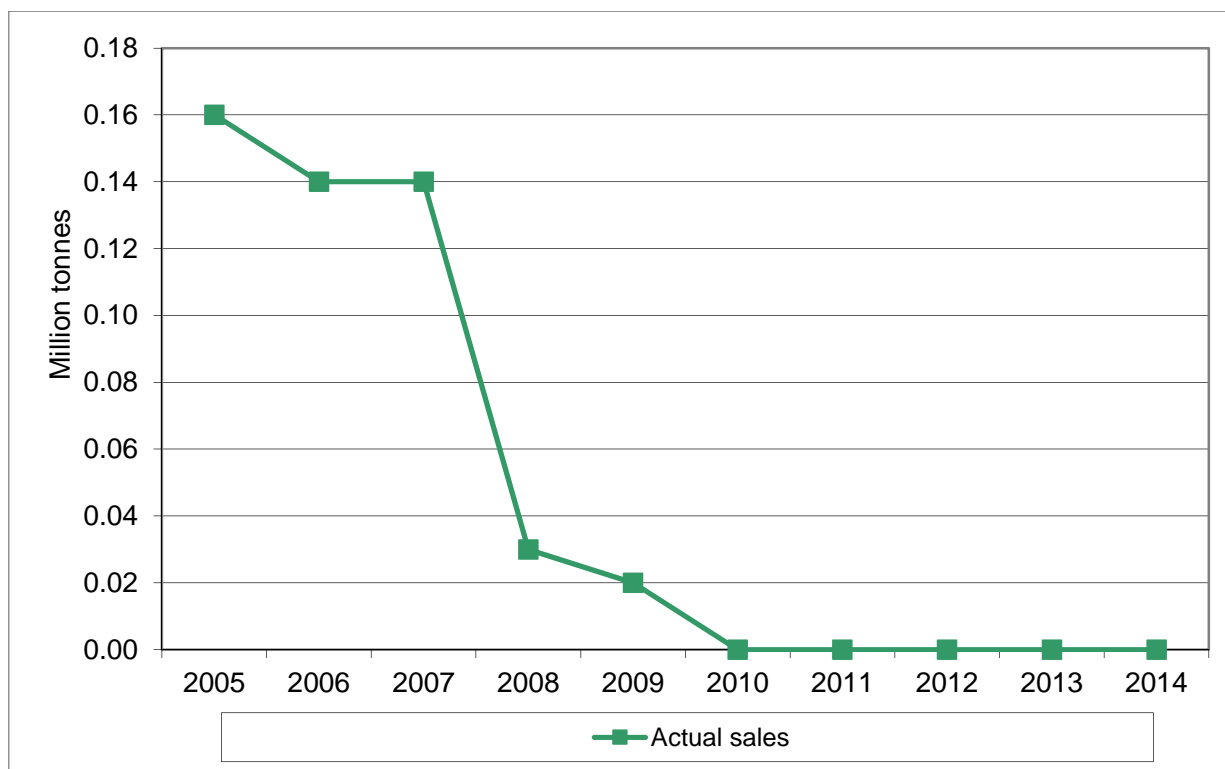
Figure 4: Sand and gravel (including Sherwood Sandstone) imports and exports, 2009 (tonnes)



Aggregate Limestone

- 3.11 Limestone sales in Nottinghamshire over the last 10 years have been low by regional standards. Sales fell sharply from 2006 onwards, and from 2009 output was recorded as zero. See figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Recent aggregate limestone sales, 2005-2014 (million tonnes)



Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Sales (million tonnes)	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

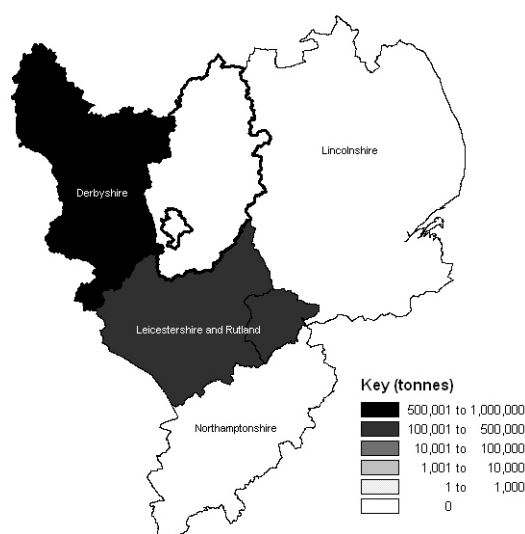
Resources and landbank

- 3.12 Nottinghamshire only has one dedicated aggregate limestone quarry (at Nether Langwith) and is only worked seasonally as it serves as a satellite to a much larger quarry in Derbyshire. Some aggregate is also produced from reject stone at a building stone quarry although this tonnage is small. As of December 2014 the landbank stood at 66.8 years, equal to 3.34 million tonnes. This is significantly above the minimum of 10 years. It is worth noting that the data used to calculate the landbank figures changed in 2015 from using the adopted Minerals Local Plan apportionment figure to use the most recent 10 year sales average set out in table 6. This is line with guidance set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance.

Imports and exports of aggregate limestone

- 3.13 Limestone resources in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are relatively limited therefore the majority of limestone used is imported from Derbyshire and Leicestershire (see Figure 6). No mineral was exported at the time of the 2014 East Midlands Aggregate Working Party survey.
- 3.14 The Derbyshire LAA states that over the period to 2030 adequate reserves remain to meet expected future demand from outside Derbyshire. This takes into account the reduction in output from the Peak District National Park. The Leicestershire LAA also states that adequate reserves remain to meet expected future demand over the plan period.

Figure 6: Aggregate limestone imports, 2009 (tonnes)



Alternative aggregates

- 3.15 Production figures for secondary and recycled aggregates are limited to national estimates. Since 1980 there has been a significant increase in annual alternative aggregate production in Great Britain, rising from 20 million tonnes to 71 million tonnes by 2007. It has since fallen back to 61 million tonnes in 2014¹ due to the wider fall in aggregate production as a result of the recession. It is estimated that alternative aggregates currently make up around 30% of aggregate use, three times higher than the European average. Current forecasts for the East Midlands suggest an annual production of 6.8 million tonnes per annum up to 2020².
- 3.16 Local data for alternative aggregates is very limited however the main types of alternative aggregates in Nottinghamshire are set out below:

¹ Minerals Products Association – Sustainable Development Report 2015

² East Midlands Aggregate Working Party - Annual Survey and Report 2011
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Local Aggregates Assessment - June 2016

Power station ash

- 3.17 Fly ash and furnace bottom ash from power stations can be used as alternatives to virgin aggregates in the manufacture of concrete, cement and other construction materials. Nottinghamshire has three power stations which produce around 1.7 million tonnes of ash each year³. There is limited local information as to how much of the ash is sold, but nationally around 70 per cent of total fly ash and 100 per cent of furnace bottom ash produced in 2014 was sold for use in construction products and engineering materials. The remaining material is often stored in stockpiles and can be sold at a later date⁴.

Construction and demolition waste

- 3.18 Construction and demolition waste is made up of a range of materials including rubble, metals, glass, plastic and other construction materials.
- 3.19 National estimates suggest that around 80-90% of construction and demolition waste is re-used or recycled. Old concrete and rubble is often crushed on site using mobile processing plant and used in situ as bulk fill. The remainder of the materials such as metal is taken off site and sent to be processed elsewhere.
- 3.20 There are no up to date figures for construction and demolition waste in Nottinghamshire but estimates suggest that around 1 million tonnes was produced in 2010/11.
- 3.21 There are 11 dedicated aggregates recycling facilities which have a maximum permitted capacity of 1.1 million tonnes however actual throughput could vary significantly. There are also 22 general transfer facilities which are able to handle construction and demolition waste but no separate data on capacity is available.

Used rail ballast crushing

- 3.22 Worn out rail ballast is taken by rail to recycling centres for crushing into aggregate. As this material comprises high quality limestone or granite it can be re-processed for high-grade uses. In Nottinghamshire there is a railway ballast recycling centre at Toton railway sidings in Stapleford with an annual output of up to 200,000 tonnes.
- 3.23 Further information is included in the background paper on alternative aggregates and also in the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Waste Core Strategy documents.

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

⁴ UK Quality Ash Association

Future Aggregate Provision

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

National and Sub-National Aggregate Guidelines

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

Future monitoring

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

Sand and gravel provision

- 4.6 By far the greatest planning issue for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham is the long term provision of sand and gravel over the plan period.
- 4.7 Based on the most recent data from 2014, the 10 year average figure stands at 2.05 million tonnes. This figure has steadily fallen since the first figures were collated for the 2011 LAA and reflects the continued low level of economic output. The three year figure stands at 1.46 million tonnes. Table 3 sets out the average production figures.

Table 4: Sand and Gravel average sales figures

	2013 LAA (2002-2011)	2014 LAA (2003-2012)	2015 LAA (2004-2013)	2016 LAA (2005-2014)
10 year average sales (million tonnes)	2.58	2.43	2.24	2.05
3 year average sales (million tonnes)	1.51	1.61	1.55	1.46

Resource depletion in the Idle Valley

- 4.8 The Idle Valley, located in the north of the County has a long history of sand and gravel extraction. Traditionally a large proportion of this has supplied markets in Rotherham and Doncaster due to its close proximity and limited mineral reserves elsewhere.
- 4.9 Resource depletion is now starting to limit output, and since 2003 the number of active quarries has fallen from 9 to 5. This has seen capacity fall from around 1.5 million tonnes in 2003 to just under 700,000 tonnes in 2014. Some of the loss in capacity is due to the delay in implementing the permitted quarry at Sturton Le Steeple.
- 4.10 The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan – Submission Draft consultation document published in February 2016 identifies 5 potential new site allocations in the Idle Valley / North Nottinghamshire. This is made up of 2 new sites - Barnby Moor and Botany Bay and 3 extensions to existing sites at Bawtry Rd North, Scrooby North and Scrooby South. The potential allocations identified in this area are the total extent of all those put forward by the industry as part of the call for sites.
- 4.11 The impact of resource depletion in the Idle Valley on the Rotherham and Doncaster markets is discussed further in the following chapter.

Marine won sand and gravel

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

Sherwood Sandstone provision

- 4.13 Sherwood Sandstone sales are much lower than sand and gravel and historically has been in steady decline. This along with the drop in sales due to the recession is reflected in the most recent 10 year average figure of 0.40 million tonnes. The 3 year average figure is 0.35 million tonnes. Table 4 sets out average sales figures.

Table 5: Sherwood Sandstone average sales figures

	2013 LAA (2002-2011)	2014 LAA (2003-2012)	2015 LAA (2004-2013)	2016 LAA (2005-2014)
10 year average sales(million tonnes)	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.40
3 year average sales (million tonnes)	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35

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

Limestone provision

- 4.14 Limestone is only worked from one quarry in Nottinghamshire and production has been minimal due to the seasonal working of the site and abundance of limestone worked in Derbyshire and Leicestershire.
- 4.15 The 10 year average figure is 0.03 million tonnes which reflects higher output levels earlier in the 10 year period. The 3 year average figure is 0.00 million tonnes. See Table 5.

Table 6: Limestone average sales figures

	2013 LAA (2002-2011)	2014 LAA (2003-2012)	2015 LAA (2004-2013)	2016 LAA (2005-2014)
10 year average sales (million tonnes)	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03
3 year average sales (million tonnes)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Future provision

- 4.16 A pre-cast concrete factory was built near Worksop in 2009 and produces concrete structures on site for delivery and installation at construction sites. The factory uses crushed limestone as part of the production process.
- 4.17 Consumption has steadily increased since the factory was commissioned but remains relatively modest at around 40,000 tonnes per annum. The only limestone quarry in Nottinghamshire is currently mothballed so the factory is likely to be supplied from the nearby Whitwell quarry in Derbyshire.

Future Growth

National Infrastructure Projects identified for Nottinghamshire

- 5.1 The two previously identified infrastructure projects identified for Nottinghamshire in the 2013 National Infrastructure Plan – NET Phase 2 and the A453 widening have now been completed. The 2014 National Infrastructure Plan identifies the M1 ‘smart motorway’ improvements (currently underway) and The Midland Main line electrification programme expected around 2019. Although some mineral will be required for these projects it's not expected to increase demand significantly.
- 5.2 Looking to the future, Highways England is currently considering a scheme to improve the A46/A1 junction and the A46 around Newark. An exact date for this to commence has yet to be confirmed although it could begin between 2020 and 2025. The High Speed 2 line (HS2) phase two is also proposed to pass along the western boundary of the county. At this stage it is difficult to identify a start date for the section of the line near Nottinghamshire.
- 5.3 It is likely that both the schemes above could increase demand for minerals in Nottinghamshire, however given the current lack of detail, the amount of mineral required is uncertain. Future LAAs will continue to monitor progress on these schemes.

Annual Mineral Raised Inquiry survey

- 5.4 The Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) survey is an annual survey undertaken by the Office for National Statistics which collects, collates and publishes a comprehensive set of statistics for the production of minerals. The survey covers all mineral working sites across the whole of Great Britain. The most recent version was published in March 2016 and includes 2014 data.
- 5.5 The data contained in the previous versions of the AMRI show that national sales hit a low in 2012 of just over 50 million tonnes, however sales have increased since and in 2014 stood at just over 56 million tonnes. This data should be used with caution when looking at the position within Nottinghamshire however it does show that for Great Britain as a whole there has been an increase in sales activity.

Population forecasts

- 5.6 The population of Nottinghamshire (the geographic County, including Nottingham City) is expected to grow over the next 15 years at a rate of around 7.7%⁵. This equates to approximately 5.4% over the next 10 year period and is comparable to previous population growth over the period of 2003-2012 (10 years) of 6.5% This development is likely to be focused around the existing major urban areas of the Nottingham conurbation, Newark and Mansfield, however it is difficult to make direct comparisons between population growth and minerals use.

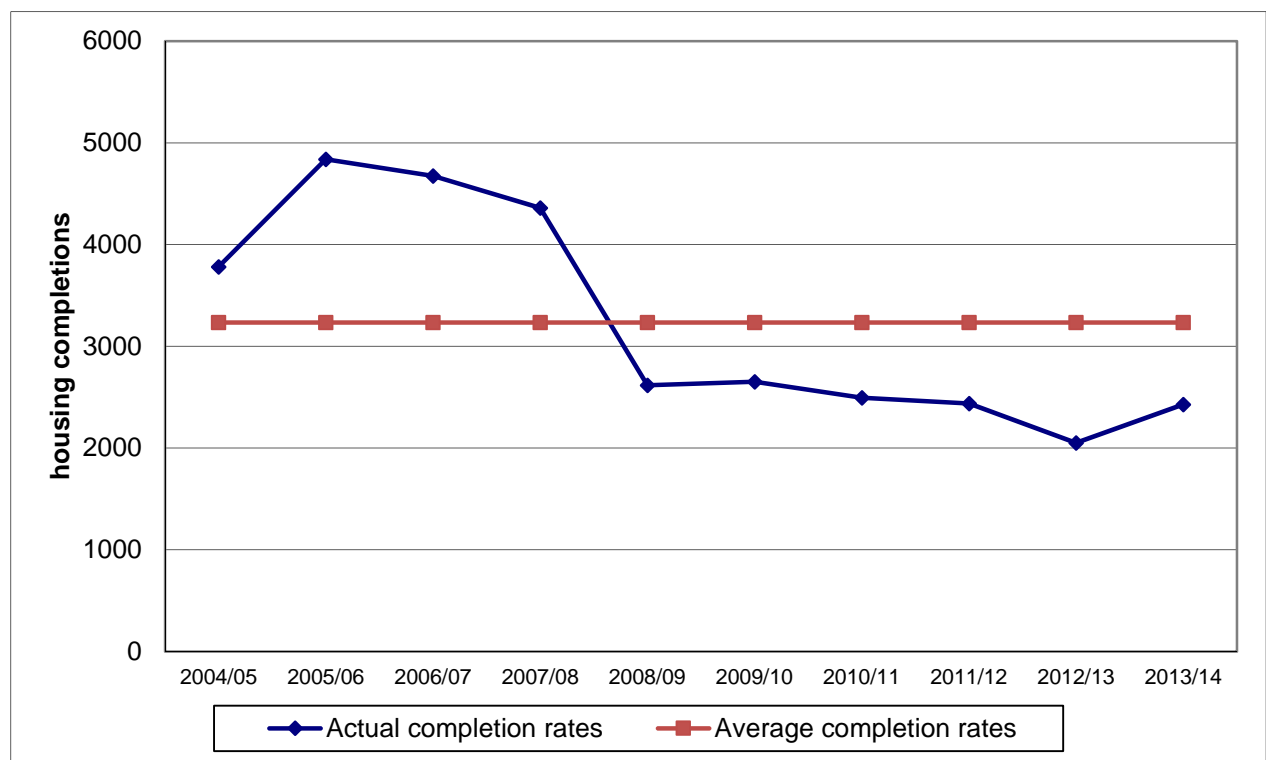
House building

- 5.7 Nottingham City and the District/Boroughs throughout the County are at different stages of their Local Plan preparations, however, all have identified their future housing requirements set out over different time periods. Planned house-building rates for the area are estimated at 4,450 dwellings per annum. See table 7. Average completions over the last ten year period have been 3,230. Completions peaked at 4,839 in 2005/2006 see figure 7.
- 5.8 Depending on future local economic conditions, housing completions are expected to increase over the life of the plan period, however there is some uncertainty regarding the potential achievement of the planned housing completion rates. As with sand and gravel production, the 10 year average completion figures provide a useful insight into likely completion rates as it takes in to account both a period of significant growth as well as the period of recession.

Table 7: Future house building rates per annum

District/Borough	Requirement	Requirement (per annum)
Ashfield District Council Ashfield Local Plan Preferred Approach, January 2016	8,268 dwellings (2015 to 2032)	486 dwellings
Bassetlaw District Council Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD, December 2011	6,384 dwellings (2010-2028)	355 dwellings
Broxtowe Borough Council Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan, September 2014	6,150 dwellings (2011-2028)	362 dwellings
Gedling Borough Council Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan, September 2014	7,250 dwellings (2011-2028)	426 dwellings
Mansfield District Council Mansfield Local Plan Consultation Draft, January 2016	7,520 dwellings (2013-2033)	376 dwellings
Newark and Sherwood District Council Newark and Sherwood Core Strategy, March 2011	14,800 dwellings (2006-2026)	740 dwellings
Nottingham City Council Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan, September 2014	17,150 dwellings (2011-2028)	1,009 dwellings
Rushcliffe Borough Council Rushcliffe local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy, December 2014	13,150 dwellings (2011-2028)	774 dwellings
	TOTAL	4,528 dwellings

Figure 7: Housing completions in Nottinghamshire



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

Future demand from the Rotherham and Doncaster markets

- 5.10 As mentioned earlier, Nottinghamshire has historically supplied a large proportion of sand and gravel to the Doncaster and Rotherham markets from the Idle Valley. The most recent Aggregate Working Party full survey undertaken in 2009 estimated that approximately 30% of Nottinghamshire's output was transported to the Doncaster and Rotherham markets. The export figure of around 30% is comparable to the previous full survey undertaken in 2005. As such 30% of Nottinghamshire's output based on the demand forecast identified in the Submission Draft figure (2.58 million tonnes) is 774,000 tonnes per annum. (This will be updated using the 2014 full survey data when available)

- 5.11 The Rotherham and Doncaster Local Aggregates Assessment 2015 states that there are limited sand and gravel resources remaining in the area and that current permitted reserves may not be adequate to cover the proposed plan period. Previous Rotherham and Doncaster LAAs have stated that the sand and gravel shortfall could be up to 6.65 million tonnes, however an up to date figure is not currently available. The most recent Rotherham and Doncaster landbank stands at 11.5 years.
- 5.12 Given that Nottinghamshire has traditionally supplied sand and gravel to these areas at a much higher level, the identified shortfall is unlikely to be completely new demand that Nottinghamshire would have to meet on top of the existing supply. Bearing in mind the above, it is likely that in the short term, output from the Idle Valley/north Nottinghamshire will be maintained at current levels from permitted reserves.
- 5.13 A permitted but unused quarry at Sturton Le Steeple with an estimated output of 500,000 tonnes per annum has yet to be worked by the operator presumably due to lack of demand. If opened this quarry would provide a valuable long term source of sand and gravel to supply North Nottinghamshire and the Rotherham and Doncaster markets. The operator has informed the County Council that this site is likely to be opened in 2017 and has a life of approximately 20 years. In addition for the medium term the Minerals Local Plan Submission Draft document published in February 2016 identifies a number of potential allocations in the Idle Valley.
- 5.14 Longer term, output from the Idle Valley is likely to fall as the remaining reserves are used up and will be monitored through the LAA process. If sand and gravel from Nottinghamshire continues to supply this market in the longer term it would need to be sourced from the Trent Valley close to Newark, a significantly greater distance from the markets. In this scenario other resources outside of Nottinghamshire may start become increasingly viable, however at this stage it is difficult to predict the extent of this. It is important to note the LAA is reviewed annually and an Annual Monitoring Report is prepared by the County Council to monitor the effectiveness of the Local Plan, if a shortfall in provision is identified, then early review of that element of the Plan will be necessary.
- 5.15 A memorandum of understanding has been signed between Nottinghamshire County Council and Doncaster MBC which identifies the above issues and states that provision from Nottinghamshire will continue in the short term however long term reserves are less certain. Further agreements/discussions will be required in the future.

Conclusion

- 6.1 The requirement to prepare a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) was introduced through the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012. The LAA should include the latest 10 years average sales data taking into account any important local considerations and national and sub national guidelines on aggregate provision. The data contained in the LAA will then enable the Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) to make provision for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals in their area over the life of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan.
- 6.2 The recession has seen aggregate sales at a local and national level fall significantly since 2007. In Nottinghamshire this can be seen most dramatically with sand and gravel sales in 2009 which fell to their lowest level since records began.
- 6.3 The provision of sand and gravel is the biggest issue for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham over the plan period with resource depletion in the Idle Valley likely to be the biggest factor potentially influencing exports to South Yorkshire. The extent of the impact will depend on the level of demand (due to the economic conditions) over the plan period, but it is likely that sand and gravel will either be sourced from quarries around Newark or from other markets beyond Nottinghamshire to meet demand which could affect the amount of mineral being provided.
- 6.4 Sherwood Sandstone production is much lower than sand and gravel and over the plan period no specific issues have been identified.
- 6.5 Limestone production is very low due to the limited reserves however demand in the County could increase in the future due to the recently built pre-cast concrete factory. Although the only permitted quarry in Nottinghamshire is currently mothballed, reserves at the quarry are likely to be sufficient for the plan period. Significant reserves are also available at Whitwell quarry which, although in Derbyshire, is in easy reach of the factory.
- 6.6 The construction of the NET Phase 2 and the A453 widening have now been completed. Longer term, the proposed route of the HS2 and the potential highway improvements to the A46/A1 junction and the A46 near Newark could increase demand for aggregates, however the exact detail of these schemes is unclear at present. An increase in house building is likely from that seen during the economic downturn however, the overall the rate of housing completions is likely to be similar to the average rate experienced over the past 10 years. Previous levels of higher housing completions are also reflected in 10 year average sales figures.
- 6.7 The latest 10 year average sales figures have fallen for all aggregate minerals since the first LAA was compiled in 2013, however the 3 year averages for sand and gravel and Sherwood Sandstone have remained broadly stable. The 3 year average for limestone has remained unchanged.

- 6.8 The minerals plan needs to identify a steady and adequate supply of aggregates to meet expected demand over the plan period to 2030. The 10 year average set out in the 2013 LAA (used in the emerging minerals plan) takes account of both a period of economic growth and recession, and is seen as being more robust than the latest 10 year average that is influenced by a greater period of low demand. Annual monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that adequate reserves are identified over the plan period.
- 6.9 This LAA will be monitored annually alongside the annual monitoring of the Minerals Local Plan (when adopted). The monitoring of the levels of demand from significant new infrastructure projects will also be key and will be undertaken through the annual review of the LAA. This will ensure that there is an adequate and steady supply of aggregate minerals provided over the plan period and that any fluctuations in future requirements can be addressed.

16th June 2016

Agenda Item: 6

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR, PLACE**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN –
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORTS 2014/15****Purpose of the Report**

1. To inform committee of the progress on the development of the new Minerals and Waste Local Plans, and the performance of the existing policies as set out in the latest Annual Monitoring Reports. The Annual Monitoring Reports cover the period 1st April 2014 – 31st March 2015.

Information and Advice

2. All local authorities are required to undertake regular monitoring as part of preparing their Local Plans. This includes looking at progress with preparing their various Local Plans, and any supporting documents, and assessing how well the policies in existing plans are working.
3. The County Council has a statutory function to prepare Local Plans covering minerals and waste and to carry out regular monitoring. Previously a single combined Annual Monitoring Report was produced to cover both minerals and waste. However, due to the more detailed monitoring arrangements that are now in place, separate Annual Monitoring Reports have now been prepared for each topic. The Annual Monitoring Report for the Minerals Local Plan is attached at Appendix 1 and that for the Replacement Waste Local Plan is attached at Appendix 2. Both Reports cover the period 1st April 2014 – 31st March 2015 with some updates to December 2015 where applicable.

Key findingsMinerals Local Plan - progress

4. In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, a new Minerals Local Plan is being prepared to replace the existing Plan which was adopted in 2005. Until such time as the new Plan is in place, existing policies have been saved. Production of the Minerals Local Plan has been delayed due to the need to carry out additional stages of informal public consultation. This has led to a number of revisions to the planned timetable. The most recent timetable for preparing the new Minerals

Local Plan is set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme which was approved by this Committee on 28th April 2016.

5. Although outside the current monitoring period, Members will be aware that formal consultation on the 'Minerals Local Plan – Submission Draft' was carried out during February and March 2016. Details of representations received will be reported separately to this Committee. Subject to County Council approval, the Minerals Local Plan will be submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for Independent Examination in December 2016. If found sound by an Independent Planning Inspector, it is estimated that the Minerals Local Plan could be adopted by the end of September 2017.

Minerals Local Plan - performance

6. Current policies within the Minerals Local Plan adopted in December 2005 were prepared under the previous planning system but remain broadly up to date. Policies within the current Plan do not have specific monitoring indicators or targets unlike the emerging Minerals Local Plan which will have a specific monitoring and implementation framework.
7. As Members are aware, the County Council are also required to produce a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) which identifies locally derived demand forecasts for aggregate minerals and monitors aggregate sales and reserves for a 10 year period. In light of this the Minerals Annual Monitoring Report only provides a summary of the findings of the LAA and does not repeat the detail.

Primary Aggregates

8. Sales of sand and gravel have increased slightly from 1.39 million tonnes in 2013 to 1.43 million tonnes in 2014 but this is still lower than pre-recession levels of around 3 million tonnes per annum. Sherwood Sandstone sales remained unchanged at 0.34 million tonnes and sales of Limestone remain negligible. As at December 2014, the landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves was 8 years (one year above the recommended 7 year minimum). Sherwood Sandstone reserves were almost 15 years and Limestone reserves stood at 67 years.
9. Allocations made within the existing Plan (2005) have all come forward with the exception of a sand and gravel site at Gunthorpe. The majority of these are now worked out or nearing the end of their life. A number of extensions were permitted during the monitoring period, extending the life of existing sites in advance of new allocations coming forward within the emerging Minerals Local Plan. These permissions are listed in Table 4 of the Annual Monitoring Report attached at Appendix 1.
10. Local data for alternative aggregates (secondary and recycled aggregates) is very limited, however the main sources in Nottinghamshire come from power station ash, some types of construction and demolition waste and used rail ballast. Nationally it is estimated that alternative aggregates make up around 29% of total aggregate use.

Other building and construction minerals

11. Sales of silica sand over the last 10 years have averaged 220,000 tonnes. Around 250,000 tonnes were extracted in 2014 and the remaining landbank is estimated at approximately 40 years, well above the recommended minimum.
12. There are no sales figures available for the other building and construction minerals. Reserves of brick clay at Nottinghamshire's two brickworks are below the minimum 25 year requirement although an extension to Dorket Head permitted in 2013 has increased reserves there to around 20 years and the emerging Minerals Local Plan identifies a potential extension at Kirton which would significantly increase the landbank.
13. Sales of building stone are very limited with very small amounts worked from a single site at Yellowstone Quarry. Both the adopted and emerging Minerals Local Plans contain a criteria based policy to maintain supply.
14. There is no landbank requirement or specific government guidance for gypsum. Actual reserves vary between sites but the overall level of permitted and allocated reserves remains high.
15. No planning applications for building or other construction minerals were received during the monitoring period.

Energy minerals

16. Nottinghamshire has a long history of coal production but extraction in recent years has reflected the national decline in the industry. The County's last remaining colliery at Thoresby closed in July 2015. Planning permission for surface mined extraction at Shortwood Farm was granted in 2013 but working has not yet commenced.
17. A number of coal bed methane exploration and mine gas recovery schemes have been granted since the adoption of the existing Plan in 2005. Although outside of the current monitoring period, an application for two exploratory bore holes for hydrocarbons, including shale gas, was received in October 2015.

Waste Local Plan - progress

18. The existing Waste Local Plan was adopted in 2002. In accordance with Government guidance at the time preparation commenced, the existing Plan is being replaced in two parts. As previously this work is being carried out jointly with Nottingham City Council and the planned timetable for preparation is set out within the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme which was approved in April 2016.
19. Part one of the replacement Waste Local Plan, 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.

Until such time as both parts of the replacement Plan are in place, a number of existing policies have been saved.

20. Consultation on a proposed Site Selection Methodology was carried out during May and June 2015 and responses are being used to help with the process of shortlisting potential sites for more detailed assessment. Informal public consultation on proposed sites and the draft wording of development management policies is anticipated in November 2016, with formal consultation and submission planned to take place during 2017 leading to possible adoption in early 2018.

Waste policy performance

21. 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). These remain in line with national policy as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Policy for Waste.

Waste arisings and management methods

22. 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. However, in practice, it is likely that tonnages may have increased in line with economic recovery but this will only be confirmed when new survey data becomes available. For this reason there is not considered to be a need to revise the Waste Core Strategy estimates unless more reliable new data becomes available.
23. The Waste Core Strategy has an ambitious, but non-statutory, target to achieve 70% recycling or composting of all waste by 2025, with interim targets of 50% by 2015, and 60% by 2020. Recycling rates for municipal waste (local authority collected waste) have slowed significantly in recent years and the 2014/15 figure for Nottinghamshire of 43.86% shows a slight fall compared to the previous monitoring period. However, this is above the national average of 42.9% for the same period.
24. There is no more recent local data available for other wastes but national surveys suggest that, on average, approximately 52% of commercial and industrial waste is recycled and almost 90% of construction and demolition waste is either re-used, recycled or recovered for use in site engineering and restoration. Recovery rates for municipal waste remain similar to previous years.
25. The total amount of municipal, commercial, and industrial waste sent for landfill disposal (which may include waste from outside Nottinghamshire and Nottingham) has increased annually since 2012 and there has been a progressive increase in the amount of inert construction and demolition waste sent to landfill since 2011.

Waste management capacity within the Plan area

26. Approximately 275,000 tonnes of additional recycling, recovery and transfer capacity was permitted within the County during the monitoring period. The County Council also resolved to permit an application for a 120,000 tonne per annum facility energy recovery at Bilsthorpe. This application was subsequently called in by the Secretary of State in December 2014 and has not yet been determined. Nottingham City Council approved approximately 140,000 tonnes of additional recycling, recovery and transfer capacity during the monitoring period which included a significant increase in capacity at the proposed energy recovery facility in Bulwell. A further 40,000 tonnes per annum capacity was also recently permitted as part of changes to the proposed third line extension at the Eastcroft incinerator in Nottingham.
27. Remaining disposal capacity within the County for non-hazardous (municipal, commercial and industrial) waste is severely limited. The closure of the previously moth-balled site at Carton Forest (Worksop) and the ten year pause in operations at Dorket Head (Arnold) has resulted in a substantial loss of permitted disposal capacity and leaves only two non-hazardous landfill sites near Newark and Retford. Assuming similar future disposal rates this equates to less than two years of available disposal capacity. Inert disposal capacity remains concentrated largely within a single site at Vale Road, Mansfield. Maintaining appropriate disposal capacity is therefore a key issue for the Sites and Development Managements Policies document which is currently being prepared.

Other Options Considered

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

Reason for Recommendation

29. To note the content of the Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Plan – Annual Monitoring Reports 2014/15.

Financial implications

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

Statutory and Policy Implications

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

RECOMMENDATION/s

32. That Committee note the content of the 2014 Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Plan – Annual Monitoring Reports 2014/2015.

Tim Gregory
Corporate Director, Place

For any enquiries about this report please contact: Suzanne Osborne-James,
Principal Planning Officer, Planning Policy Team, 0115 97 72108

Background Papers

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

Constitutional Comments

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

Financial Comments (SES 18/05/16)

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

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015

May 2016

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This monitoring report covers the 2014-2015 financial year. Its main purpose is to review:
- The progress in preparing the new Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan
 - How well existing minerals planning policies are working
 - New national or relevant policy guidance that needs to be taken in to account
 - The social, economic and environmental indicators that may influence existing and future mineral policies

- 1.2 Information on Local Plan progress is presented up to date to May 2016. Where significant issues and problems are identified, the report makes recommendations on what future actions are necessary to resolve them.

What is the Minerals Local Plan?

- 1.3 The planning system in the United Kingdom 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 Plan Authority had to prepare a Local Development Framework made up of a 'portfolio' of policy documents. Changes introduced in 2012 have reintroduced the system of a single, comprehensive Local Plan. Local Plans set out the authority's planning policies on the preferred locations for development and appropriate controls over possible environmental impacts such as landscape, wildlife or heritage impacts, traffic and noise.
- 1.5 Within Nottinghamshire, each District/Borough Council prepares a Local Plan for its area covering matters such as housing, employment and open space. Nottinghamshire County Council has specific responsibilities to prepare Local Plans for minerals and waste development. The Local Plan for each District, along with those prepared by the County Council, together make up the statutory Development Plan for the area. This will also include Neighbourhood Plans where these have been adopted by the relevant Local Planning Authority.
- 1.6 Nottinghamshire County Council has an adopted Minerals Local Plan (December 2005) and Waste Local Plan (adopted January 2002) and Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013).
- 1.7 Until they are replaced, existing 'saved' minerals policies of the adopted Minerals Local Plan form part of the development framework. A 'saved' policy is simply one saved via Government direction under transitional arrangements. The aim is to avoid a policy vacuum until new policies are in place. A list of the remaining saved policies can be found in Section 4.

What does this report monitor?

- 1.8 As well as monitoring progress in the production of the new Minerals Local Plan, this report monitors the performance of individual policies to see how

effectively they are working and to ensure that they remain relevant. Where monitoring evidence suggests that policies are ineffective or no longer relevant, this may trigger a review of the Minerals Local Plan (a process that is already underway).

- 1.9 Existing 'saved' policies do not have specific monitoring indicators attached to them but a monitoring and implementation framework is being developed as part of the new Minerals Local Plan.
- 1.10 Key information presented includes the amount of mineral produced and the land bank remaining for the relevant minerals. The status of existing and permitted mineral sites is also monitored.

Links with the Local Aggregate Assessment

- 1.11 The requirement to prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) was introduced in the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). The LAA monitors average annual production figures for aggregates minerals as well as identifying other relevant local information to enable Mineral Planning Authorities to identify future demand forecasts for aggregate production. The Nottinghamshire LAA sets out:
 - Summaries of past aggregate production, number of active quarries and the distribution of the extracted mineral
 - Future demand forecast levels based on a 10-year average figure (as required by the National Planning Policy Framework) and comparison to past apportionment figures
 - The key issues that could affect the future demand for aggregates over the next plan period.
- 1.12 This monitoring report sets out a summary of the findings of the LAA in section 3 (Primary aggregates section). The LAA should be consulted for greater detail.
- 1.13 The latest LAA, setting out December 2014 data, is due to be published alongside this monitoring report and will be available on the Council's website.

2.0 Minerals Local Plan progress

- 2.1 The timetable for preparing the new Minerals Local Plan is set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme. This was last reviewed in May 2015. Regular updates are also published on the Council's website in line with Government guidance.
- 2.2 Each Local Planning Authority also has to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) showing how the authority will involve local communities and stakeholders when preparing its Local Plans or determining planning application. The most recent Nottinghamshire SCI was adopted in 2013 and can be viewed on the County Council's website.

Adopted policy

- 2.3 Nottinghamshire County Council's existing Minerals Local Plan was adopted in December 2005. It expired in December 2014, but the majority of the policies were 'saved' by direction of the Secretary of State (see Section 4 for details).

Emerging policy

- 2.4 The production of the new Minerals Local Plan is well underway. A number of consultation stages were undertaken on the Preferred Approach document between October and December 2014. The feedback from this consultation has been used to inform the Submission Draft consultation which was consulted on between February and April 2016. Responses to the Submission Draft consultation are currently being analysed before seeking approval from Full Council to submit the document to the Secretary of State for an examination in public

3.0 Monitoring indicators

Primary aggregates

Production

- 3.1 Figure 1 sets out the production of primary aggregate production over the last 10 years in both tabular and graphical form. All data presented in this section is from aggregate monitoring surveys undertaken annual by the County Council on behalf of the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party.

Figure 1: Production of primary aggregates in Nottinghamshire 2005-2014 (million tonnes)



Landbanks

- 3.2 Table 2 sets out the levels of permitted reserves as at December 2014. The annual apportionment level has been used to calculate the current landbank. The minimum landbank requirement is shown for comparison.

Table 2: Permitted reserves (million tonnes) and landbank (years) for aggregate minerals at December 2014

	Permitted reserves	Annual apportionment level	Current landbank	Minimum landbank requirement
Sand and gravel	16.5	2.05	8.05	7
Sherwood Sandstone	5.95	0.40	14.87	7
Limestone	3.34	0.03	66.8	10

Allocations

- 3.3 Table 3 sets out the status of aggregate mineral site allocations from the 2005 Minerals Local Plan. As the Plan has reached the end of its life the majority of the allocations have now been worked out or are nearing the end of their life. 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 from the minerals industry.

Table 3: Current status of Minerals Local Plan aggregate mineral site allocations

Allocation	Mineral	Reserves (million tonnes)	Status
Gunthorpe (Bulcote Farm)	Sand and gravel	6.80	Planning application withdrawn 2006. Future development unlikely; not submitted for consideration as part of the replacement Minerals Local Plan.
Sturton le Steeple	Sand and gravel	11.25	7.5mt permitted October 2008. Not yet commenced (permission granted for extension of start date to March 2017), remainder of allocation seen as a longer term prospect
Bleasby	Sand and gravel	0.12	Permitted 2006. Worked out
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. Worked out
Misson – Finningley	Sand and gravel	1.20	Permitted 2005. Site being worked alongside reserves in Doncaster, due to last until 2019.
Newington South	Sand and gravel	1.00	Planning permission for southern extension granted 2010.
Carlton Forest	Sherwood Sandstone	0.80	No planning application submitted. Quarry continues to be worked.
Rufford	Sherwood Sandstone	0.70	Mineral extraction ceased except for material required for restoration of the wider complex.
Scrooby Top	Sherwood Sandstone	1.10	Permitted 2003

Planning permissions

- 3.4 Details of all of the planning permissions decisions made on primary aggregate proposals during the monitoring period are set out in Table 4 (excluding non-material amendments). No major proposals outside allocated land have been permitted during the monitoring period. A number of extensions have been permitted, extending the life/area of existing sites in advance of new allocations coming forward through the preparation of the new Minerals Local Plan.

Table 4: Planning decisions during monitoring period (primary aggregates)

Site	Mineral	Details of proposal	Reference	Decision
Bestwood II Quarry	Sherwood sandstone	Variation of condition to extend the time to work remaining reserves until 2023	V/3153	Granted 22/12/14
Scrooby Top Quarry	Sherwood sandstone	Variation of condition to extend date by which permitted buildings, garage and plant should be removed	V/3119	Granted 12/09/15
Scrooby Top Quarry	Sherwood sandstone	Variation of condition to retain concrete batching and mortar plant until 2035	V/3118	Granted 12/09/14
Rampton Quarry	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition to extend time for completion of restoration until March 2015	V/3077	Granted 04/09/15
Scrooby Top Quarry	Sand and gravel	Variation of condition to alter the layout of the site	V/3014	Granted 27/06/14
Carlton Forest Quarry	Sherwood sandstone	Variation of condition to extent the timescale for extraction until December 2016	V/2966	Granted 31/07/14
Langford Quarry	Sand and gravel	Extension to the existing quarry (south and east) releasing an anticipated 1,438,000 tonnes of mineral	ES/2968	Granted 09/03/15

Alternative aggregates

- 3.5 Nottinghamshire produces a wide range of secondary and recycled aggregates. The main source comprise construction and demolition waste, power station ash and, in the past and occasionally on a scheme-basis, river dredging. National policies combined with taxes on primary aggregates and landfill are aimed at promoting use of 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

- 3.6 No data is collected on the annual production of other building and construction minerals. The only exception is silica sand, on which limited local data is collected as part of the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party survey.

Landbanks

- 3.7 Silica sand and brick clay are subject to recommended minimum landbanks, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. There are no annual production level requirements and therefore landbanks are estimated. Table 5 sets out the estimated current landbanks for silica sand and building stone. No other building and construction minerals (also known as industrial minerals) worked in Nottinghamshire are subject to minimum landbank requirements.

Table 5: Estimated landbanks for other building and construction minerals at December 2014 (years)

	Current landbank (estimated)	Minimum landbank requirement
Silica sand	40	10
Brick clay	Kirton: 11 Dorket Head: 20	25 per site

Silica sand

- 3.8 Nottinghamshire's reserves of silica sand are contained in two permitted quarries – Ratcher Hill and Two Oaks Farm. Two Oaks Farm is a replacement for Ratcher Hill and extraction at the latter is nearing an end. Production over the last 10 years has averaged 220,000 tonnes. Around 250,000 tonnes were extracted in 2014.

Brick clay

- 3.9 Nottinghamshire has two brickworks; Kirton and Dorket Head. The extension at Kirton allocated in the 2005 Minerals Local Plan should provide reserves to 2023 (giving an estimated 11 years landbank). This could be longer as brick production is likely to have been reduced to the economic downturn over recent years.
- 3.10 The 2005 Plan made no specific provision at Dorket Head. However, a planning application for an eastern extension was permitted in 2013, resulting in an overall landbank for the site of around 20 years.
- 3.11 Whilst neither brickwork fully meets the 25 year minimum requirement, the recent permission means reserves are high at Dorket Head and the emerging Minerals Local Plan identifies a potential extension at Kirton which would significantly increase the landbank.

Building stone

- 3.12 Nottinghamshire produces very small amounts of building stone. Current production is limited to Yellowstone Quarry which works the Bulwell Stone, a type of local coarse Magnesian Limestone. The adopted Plan includes a criteria based policy for building stone (reflecting guidance at the time). A similar approach is proposed for the new Plan.

Gypsum

- 3.13 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 local data on sales and reserves.
- 3.14 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 increased following a programme of retrofitting FGD plants at all three of the County's power stations.
- 3.15 The current landbank of permitted reserves for gypsum in Nottinghamshire remains high. This is both for mineral worked by underground methods from the Marbleaegis 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.
- 3.16 Reserves at the Marbleaegis Mine are estimated to be adequate until 2020. The 2005 Plan safeguarded an area of land at Costock which is the last remaining extension possible in Nottinghamshire. Permission for extraction on an area slightly larger than the safeguarded area was permitted in 2012, extending the life of the mine by at least 9 years. There is also a potential option to extend eastwards into Leicestershire near Wymeswold.
- 3.17 Following the closure of the Kilvington Quarry, opencast gypsum extraction resumed at Bantymock Quarry in early 2008. The 2005 Plan allocated a southern extension to Bantymock Quarry which is seen as a very long term option. This assumption remains accurate as information from a planning application to update the Bantymock planning permission indicates that permitted reserves are adequate until around 2028.
- 3.18 In overall terms permitted and allocated reserves of gypsum provision remains high.

Planning permissions

- 3.19 No planning applications for other construction and building minerals were received during the monitoring period.

Energy minerals

- 3.20 There is no requirement for mineral development plans to make any specific level of provision for energy minerals. Policies are mainly concerned with setting out criteria for permitting new energy mineral development.

Coal

- 3.21 Nottinghamshire has a long history of coal production, however extraction in the County in recent years has reflected the national decline in the industry. In terms of deep mined coal, Harworth Colliery ceased to be a coal mine on 14 November 2014. The closure of the last remaining colliery at Thoresby was announced in July 2015. The industry has not shown any interest in developing any new mines with the 'Vale of Witham prospect' in Nottinghamshire as part of the replacement Minerals Local Plan.
- 3.22 No surface mined coal production has occurred since 1999. However, a planning application was granted at Shortwood Farm in 2013. Due to the lower costs involved in extracting coal from the surface, this activity is more viable than deep mined coal, however its future is still uncertain given the current status of national coal production.

Hydrocarbons

- 3.23 The 2005 Plan contains criteria policies covering oil, coal bed methane and mine gas. This was consistent with national guidance at the time.
- 3.24 Four proposals for coal bed methane exploration have been permitted in the County since the adoption of the Plan. Whilst the exploration phase has been completed at one site, no further development work was undertaken.
- 3.25 A number of mine gas recovery schemes have been granted permission in Nottinghamshire. These burn methane collected from disused mine shafts to produce electricity. Alkane energy have been granted permission for ten such schemes. Seven currently remain in production. Of the remainder, two were worked in the past with the last being drilled but production never occurred due to flooding in the old mine workings. Harworth Power Generation operate a generation plant at the former Harworth Colliery.

Planning permissions

- 3.26 Details of all of the planning permissions decisions on energy minerals proposal made during the monitoring period are set out in Table 6 (excluding non-material amendments).
- 3.27 Although outside of the monitoring period, it should be noted that an application for two exploratory hydrocarbon wells (one horizontal and one vertical) was received in October 2015. This is to investigate the extent of potential hydrocarbon reserves including shale gas reserves.

Table 6: Planning decisions during monitoring period (energy minerals)

Site	Mineral	Details of proposal	Reference	Decision
Whip Ridding Farm	Oil	Variation of condition relating to silt landscaping and cessation of use of the site in the event that the site stops producing oil in excess of one year	V/3152	Granted 18/11/14
Bothamsall Oilfield	Oil	Variation of condition to allow an extension of time for the completion of oilfield operations until 2030	V/3120	Granted 23/09/14
Land adjacent to the A52 between Oatfield Lane and Spellow Farm Lane	Oil	Retention of existing wellsite until 2017 and drilling of 2 temporary oil and natural gas boreholes for appraisal	F/3102	Granted 16/10/14
Rufford Colliery Spoil Tip	Coal	Increase in coal fines stocking and blending area and construction of a temporary drying shed	F/3057	Granted 19/09/14

4.0 Saved policies

- 4.1 Under the planning system introduced in 2012, policies in existing local plans could only be saved until the 27 September 2007 for plans adopted before 28 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.
- 4.2 The Secretary of State has 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 |

5.0 Duty to cooperate

- 5.1 Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to report any co-operative actions with other LPAs, county councils or other 'duty to cooperate body' during the monitoring period.
- 5.2 In summary during the period of this AMR, the county council has been fulfilling the duty to co-operate by working closely with the Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities and neighbouring Minerals Planning Authorities. The County Council has also liaised closely with the Local Enterprise Partnership (D2N2), the Local Nature Partnership, other agencies and service providers throughout the development of the Minerals Local Plan.
- 5.3 The County Council takes part in the Regional Aggregates Working Party (and also represents Nottingham City Council) and during the Monitoring period consulted the working party on its annual Local Aggregates Assessment. The comments from this consultation were incorporated into the final version of the document.
- 5.4 In addition to the above, officers regularly attend Sheffield City Region meetings to ensure that any cross boundary strategic issues relating to Minerals Planning are addressed at the earliest stages.

Glossary

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

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).

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.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: sets out the programme for preparing Local Plan document produced by County Councils who are responsible minerals and waste planning.

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

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): 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.

Appendix A – Minerals Local Plan Monitoring - 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. Subsequent planning permissions for extensions on unallocated land has extended the life of the site to 2017. Planning application received August 2014 involves the release of an additional 1,780,000 tonnes of mineral, extending the life of the quarry by 10-12 years (approved October 2015, subject to S106).
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 now restored and 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 following closure of Hoveringham Quarry. Reserves expected to last until 2014.	Application for part of allocation (Bulcote Farm) submitted in 2002, but withdrawn in 2006 pending various planning issues being resolved. Future development unlikely; not submitted for consideration as part of the replacement Minerals Local Plan.
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.	Permitted reserves should now last until at least 2027 based on development commencing in 2016. Some preparatory work to develop quarry started but quarrying has not commenced.
Langford Lowfields	Reserves are estimated to last until 2017. No further provision necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active. Planning permission granted in March 2015 for eastern/southern extension comprising around 1,500,000 tonnes of mineral, to be worked by December 2018.
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 with reserves expected to last until 2017.
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 August 2016 (application to vary this date is expected).
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. 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.	Quarry closed and now in aftercare.
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.	<p>Scrooby North Quarry closed and area in aftercare.</p> <p>Main Scrooby Top Quarry – Extension granted in 2003 which requires development to cease by 2019.</p> <p>Temporary, three year permission, as part of application for creation of two angling lakes, for extraction of around 35,000 tonnes of sand and gravel (alongside 250,000 tonnes of Sherwood Sandstone) permitted January 2014.</p>
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. Extensions granted, most recently in April 2015 to be completed by July 2019. .

Misson – Newington (Allocation)	Reserves are expected to run out in 2007. An extension allocated to provide reserves until around 2017.	<p>Quarry remains active. Planning permission for southern extension granted February 2010. Extraction permitted until 2018.</p> <p>Applications for southern extension (150,000 tonnes) and western extension (Newington West, 360,000 tonnes) due to be decided later 2015.</p>
Misson Grey Sand quarries (Area of Search)	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>Mission Grange no longer produces grey sand.</p> <p>Permission granted for extensions to Bawtry Road in 2005 and 2007. Extension permitted December 2013, for period of five years.</p> <p>Permission granted for extension of time until December 2018 at Misson West quarry in 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.	<p>Quarry remains active. Planning permission granted in 2008 for the deeper extraction of minerals within part of the site, yielding an additional 622,000 tonnes.</p> <p>Planning permission granted December 2104 for extension of time to allow remaining reserves to be worked until December 2023.</p>
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.	<p>Quarry scheduled to cease mineral extraction early 2016.</p> <p>A planning application for a replacement quarry at Two Oaks Farm was granted in March 2013. Involves 14.31 million tonnes of mineral to be extracted within 50 year period.</p>
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.	Mineral extraction ceased expect for material required for restoration of wider Rufford complex.
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.	Quarry closed and now in aftercare.

Scrooby Top	Permitted reserves due to be worked out in 2003. Extension allocated which was expected to provide reserves until 2016.	<p>Allocation granted planning permission. Permitted reserves understood to currently be sufficient until 2017.</p> <p>Main Scrooby Top Quarry – Extension granted in 2003 which requires development to cease by 2019.</p> <p>Temporary, three year permission, as part of application for creation of two angling lakes, for extraction of around 250,000 tonnes of Sherwood Sandstone (alongside 35,000 tonnes of sand and gravel) from adjacent land permitted January 2014.</p>
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. Planning permission granted in July 2014 to extend extraction until December 2016. A planning application to develop allocation has not been received.
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 closed and now in aftercare.

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.	Mineral extraction part of quarry permission expired August 2014. Permission to infill with inert material expires August 2017. Alternative restoration scheme being sought as deposit of waste ceased for a period in excess of 6 months.
Mattersey Quarry	The quarry has not been worked since the 1970s. Likelihood of being reopened uncertain. No case seen to make any future provision.	Quarry closed and now in aftercare.
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 with inert waste 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 for a quarry Two Oaks Farm was granted in March 2013. Involves 14,310,000 tonnes of mineral to be extracted within 50 year period.

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. Under current permission all extraction must cease before October 2017.
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. Abbey Quarry close and is now 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 now 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. Permitted reserves understood to currently be sufficient until 2027. No planning application received to develop allocation.
Marblegis mine and Costock (Mineral Safeguarded Area)	Most of the known Tutbury Gypsum resource has either been worked or 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.	Planning permission for the majority of 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. Permitted reserves currently expected to be sufficient until 2023 (red-firing) and 2030 (cream-firing). Application for extension to Red Clay extraction anticipated to be submitted 2016/2017.
Dorset Head	An extension to the quarry was permitted in 1998. This will provide reserves until at least 2020. Further provision made via criteria based	Clay extraction remains active. Landfill element currently ceased. A planning

	policy that could allow an extension or a replacement quarry and brickworks.	application to extend the clay pit in an easterly direction granted December 2013, involving extraction of around 1 million cubic metres of clay over 10 year period.
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Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015

May 2016

DRAFT

Contents

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Summary

Introduction

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

Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have a statutory function to prepare Local Plans covering minerals and waste. This monitoring report is for the Waste Local Plan, prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council and covers the period 1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015. A separate monitoring report covers the Minerals Local Plan.

Overview of the Plan area

Forecast increases in both population and economic output are likely to increase the overall amount of waste that is produced across the Plan area, and the need for an appropriate range of facilities to treat or dispose of this waste.

Local Plan progress

Work to replace the existing Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan, adopted in 2002, began under the previous planning system which favoured a portfolio of documents known as the Local Development Framework. The existing Waste Local Plan is therefore being replaced in two parts which together will make the 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 Site and Policies Document.

Work on the Waste Local Plan documents is being carried out jointly with Nottingham City Council and this monitoring report has been prepared jointly between both authorities.

Throughout the preparation of the Waste Local Plan both Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council continue to work closely with each of the Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities, neighbouring, and other relevant Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) as part of the on-going 'duty to co-operate'. There is also close liaison with bodies such as the Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England, Local Enterprise Partnership (D2N2), the Local Nature Partnership, and other agencies and service providers on specific issues.

Policy performance

During the 2014/15 monitoring period 555,885 tonnes of municipal (local authority collected waste) was produced within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham of which

42% was recycled and 23% disposed of to landfill with the remainder recovered for energy. No more recent data for commercial and industrial or construction and demolition wastes has been published during the monitoring period.

Planning permission was granted for seven new waste management facilities and three extensions between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015. If implemented, these schemes will provide approximately:

- 80,000 tonnes of additional recycling capacity (the majority of this is additional capacity for ash processing at an existing site)
- 270,000 tonnes of additional recovery capacity (including 100,000 tonnes of additional anaerobic digestion)
- 70,000 tonnes of additional waste transfer capacity (general skip hire/storage/bulking and sorting)

A total of nine waste management facilities are known to have closed since the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy. These closures are estimated to have reduced available waste management capacity as follows:

- 24,000 tonnes of recycling and composting capacity lost
- 6,500 tonnes of recovery capacity lost
- 105,000 tonnes of transfer capacity lost
- 900,000m³ of disposal capacity lost

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This monitoring report covers the 2014-15 financial year. Its main purpose is to review:
- The progress in preparing the new planning policy documents that will make up the Waste Local Plan for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham
 - How well existing waste planning policies are working
 - New national and other relevant policy guidance that needs to be taken in to account
 - The social, economic and environmental indicators that may influence existing and future waste policies.
- 1.2 Information on Local Plan progress is presented up to December 2015. Where significant issues and problems are identified, the report makes recommendations on what future actions are necessary to resolve them.

What is the Waste Local Plan?

- 1.3 The planning system in the United Kingdom 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 Planning Authority had to prepare a Local Development Framework made up of a 'portfolio' of policy documents. Changes introduced in 2012 have reintroduced the system of a single, comprehensive Local Plan. Local Plans set out the authority's planning policies on the preferred locations for future development and appropriate controls over possible environmental impacts such as landscape, wildlife or heritage impacts, traffic and noise.
- 1.5 Within Nottinghamshire, each District/Borough Council prepares a Local Plan for its area covering matters such as housing, employment and open space. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have specific responsibilities to prepare Local Plans for minerals and waste development. The Local Plan for each District, along with those prepared by the County and City Councils, together make up the statutory Development Plan for the area. This will also include Neighbourhood Plans where these have been adopted by the relevant Local Planning Authority.
- 1.6 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have an adopted Waste Local Plan (January 2002) and Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013). Both of these documents were prepared and adopted jointly. Nottinghamshire County Council also has an adopted Minerals Local

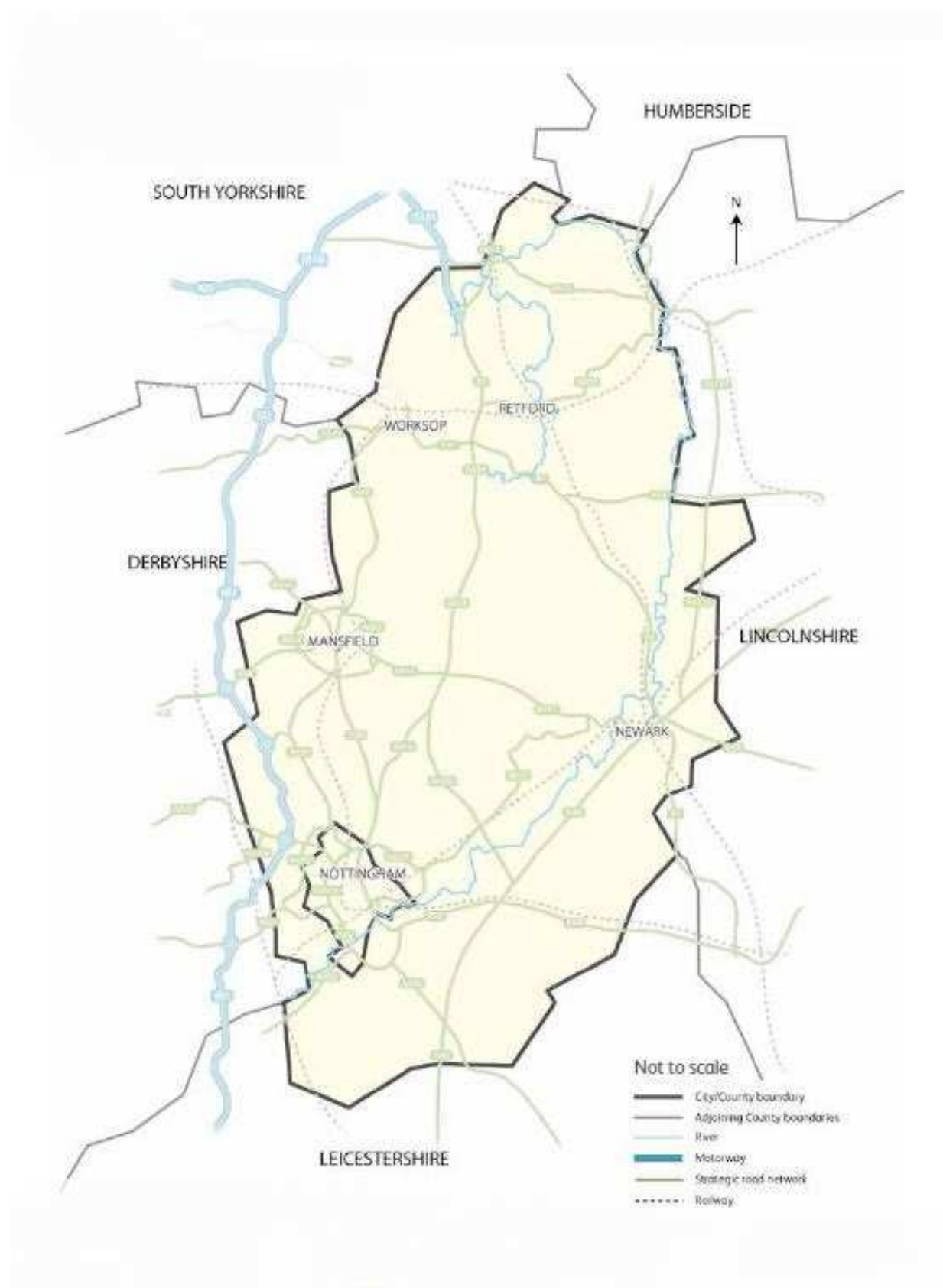
Plan (December 2005). The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan is subject to a separate monitoring report.

- 1.7 A Replacement Waste Local Plan is being prepared in two parts as work on it started prior to the changes to the planning system in 2012. The first part, the Waste Core Strategy, was adopted in December 2013 and sets out the strategic policies for the area. The second part, currently in production and known as the Site and Policies Document, will contain site allocations or areas of search and development management policies. The production of the Replacement Waste Local Plan continues to be completed jointly with Nottingham City Council.
- 1.8 Until they are replaced by the second part of the Replacement Waste Local Plan, existing 'saved' policies from the adopted Waste Local Plan 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. The Waste Core Strategy replaced some of the saved policies from the 2002 Waste Local Plan. A list of the remaining saved policies can be found in Section 4.

What does this report monitor?

- 1.9 The first part of this monitoring report updates information on key environmental, social and economic indicators, where available, to provide a general overview of the Plan area. This also provides important contextual data for the preparation of future development plan documents. Plan 1 overleaf shows the area covered by this monitoring report.
- 1.10 As well as monitoring progress in the production of the Replacement Waste Local Plan, this report monitors the performance of individual policies to see how effectively they are working and to ensure that they remain relevant. Where monitoring evidence suggests that policies are ineffective or no longer relevant, this may trigger a review of the Waste Local Plan.
- 1.11 Existing 'saved' policies do not have specific monitoring indicators attached to them but a monitoring and implementation framework was developed as part of the Waste Core Strategy. As the first monitoring report covering a complete monitoring period during which the Waste Sore Strategy was adopted, this report follows a new structure from previous versions, based on the monitoring and implementation framework from the Waste Core Strategy.
- 1.12 Other key information presented includes the amount of waste produced and the proportion which is re-used, recycled, recovered for energy or disposed of. The number of new sites permitted and any closures is also monitored in order to assess the level of operational capacity.

Plan 1: Area covered by the joint Waste Core Strategy



2.0 Overview of the Plan area

Although part of the East Midlands region, Nottinghamshire also shares a boundary with South Yorkshire meaning that northern parts of the county have significant employment, housing and trade links with Sheffield and the metropolitan areas of Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster. Urban areas to the west of the county are also closely linked with nearby Derby and Chesterfield whereas the more rural areas to the east of the county are generally closer to neighbouring parts of Lincolnshire. Nottingham, in the south of the county, is one of the UK's eight Core Cities and a major regional centre for employment, retail and tourism, again with close links to the neighbouring cities of Derby and Leicester.

- 2.1 Key transport links across Nottinghamshire and into Nottingham have been improved over the last two-three years with the completion of road widening schemes on parts of the M1, A453, and A46. The proposed new high speed rail route (HS2) may also increase future connectivity.
- 2.2 Around two thirds of the county's population currently live in, or close to Nottingham with the remainder focused on the other, main urban areas of Mansfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Hucknall, Worksop, Newark and Retford. Significant future growth is planned across the Plan area and Nottingham City Council and the seven Nottinghamshire District/Borough Councils are each responsible for preparing their own Local Plan setting out the scale and location of proposed future housing, retail, office, industrial and other development.
- 2.3 The forecast increase in both population and economic output is therefore likely to increase the overall amount of waste that is produced across the Plan area, and the need for an appropriate range of facilities to treat or dispose of this waste. Table 1 opposite provides a summary of forecast population growth until 2031; Table 2 shows the estimated housing requirement across the Plan area and Table 3 highlights the amount of land required for employment uses.

Table 1: Population Estimates to 2031

Area	2014	2016	2031
Ashfield	122,508	124,190	136,382
Bassetlaw	114,143	114,702	119,905
Broxtowe	111,780	113,387	123,682
Gedling	115,638	117,083	128,491
Mansfield	105,893	106,517	111,773
Newark and Sherwood	117,758	119,231	130,019
Nottingham	314,268	320,055	348,713
Rushcliffe	113,670	115,439	128,343
Total	1,115,658	1,130,604	1,227,308

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Table 2: Housing Requirements

Area	Housing Requirement	Year
Ashfield	8,241	2032
Bassetlaw	3,547	2028
Broxtowe	6,150	2028
Gedling	7,250	2028
Mansfield	7,520	2033
Newark and Sherwood		
Nottingham	17,150	2028
Rushcliffe	13,150	2028
Total		

Table 3: Employment Land Provision

Area	Square Metres	Hectares	Year
Ashfield			2032
Bassetlaw		163.6	2028
Broxtowe	34,000	15.0	2028
Gedling	23,000	10.0	2028
Mansfield	26,000	42.0	2033
Newark and Sherwood			
Nottingham	253,000	12.0	2028
Rushcliffe			2028
Total			

Economic, environmental and social indicators

- 2.4 Economically there has been an increase in the number of active business, with fewer businesses closing compared to the last five years and there have been improvements in employment rates and reductions in the level of unemployed over the last year. There has been little change in terms of environmental indicators across the Plan area, although data on some indicators remains difficult to obtain. There has been an increase in the number of Local Nature Reserves and the overall condition of SSSI's within the Plan area has improved slightly over time, but still remains below the national average. The number of listed buildings and conservation areas at risk has increased in line with national trends but remains above the national average.
- 2.5 Health indicators (life expectancy and percentage of health recorded as very good/good/fair) have improved slightly but are still below the national average in each case.

Waste management capacity

- 2.6 The Waste Core Strategy sets out estimates of the level of permitted waste management capacity at the time of writing but these will change over time as new sites are permitted or existing sites close. It is also important to recognise that, although, facilities may have been granted planning permission they may not yet be built or operating at full capacity and this will affect the level of actual, operational, capacity that is available.
- 2.7 During the current monitoring period, planning permission was granted for seven new waste management facilities and three extensions. This included approval to increase capacity at a permitted energy recovery facility in Bulwell, Nottingham and to increase processing capacity at an anaerobic digestion plant in Colwick, Nottingham. A list of all of the applications determined by each waste planning authority is provided in Appendix C. If implemented, these schemes will provide approximately:
- 80,000 tonnes of additional recycling capacity (the majority of this is additional capacity for ash processing at an existing power station site)
 - 270,000 tonnes of additional recovery capacity (including 100,000 tonnes of additional anaerobic digestion)
 - 70,000 tonnes of additional waste transfer capacity (general skip hire/storage/ bulking and sorting)

- 2.8 Although outside of the current monitoring period, Nottinghamshire County Council resolved to grant planning permission for an energy from waste facility at Bilsthorpe in November 2015. This application was subsequently called in for determination by Secretary of State and has not yet been decided. Nottingham City Council granted permission to increase capacity at the Eastcroft incinerator in Nottingham in March 2016.
- 2.9 Although previous monitoring reports recorded significant site losses, not all waste site closures were reported. In order to better understand the actual level of available, operational, waste management capacity, site closures will be monitored in this, and future, monitoring reports.
- 2.10 A total of nine waste management facilities are understood to have closed since the end of 2013 with significant closures including a specialist clinical waste incineration facility at Eastcroft in Nottingham and two non-hazardous landfill sites near Arnold and Worksop. Remaining disposal capacity is now extremely limited and likely to be used up within 2-3 years at current rates. Overall, these site closures are estimated to have reduced available waste management capacity by approximately:
- 24,000 tonnes of recycling and composting capacity
 - 6,500 tonnes of clinical waste treatment/disposal capacity
 - 105,000 tonnes of transfer capacity
 - 900,000m³ of disposal capacity

3.0 Local Plan progress

- 3.1 The timetable for preparing the Waste Local Plan is set out in the Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (last reviewed in April 2016, with regular updates published on the County Council's website in line with Government guidance) and the Nottingham City Local Development Scheme (last reviewed May 2013).
- 3.2 Each Local Planning Authority also has to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) showing how the authority will involve local communities and stakeholders when preparing its Local Plans or determining planning applications. The most recent Nottinghamshire SCI was adopted in 2013 and can be viewed online on the County Council's website. Nottingham City's SCI was adopted in 2007 with a technical update in 2010 (dealing with amendments in legislation to Local Plan preparation).
- 3.3 All documents can be found on the respective Council's website at <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy> or www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/localplan.

Adopted policy

- 3.4 Nottinghamshire County Council's existing Waste Local Plan was prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council and adopted in January 2002. It expired in 2004, but most policies were 'saved' by direction of the Secretary of State (see Section 4 for details).
- 3.5 The Waste Core Strategy was adopted in December 2013 and forms the first part of a two-part Replacement Waste Local Plan. It sets out the goals for delivering sustainable waste management until 2031. It includes strategic policy and criteria on the general locations for and types of facilities that are needed so as to guide future development. It replaces a number of the saved policies from the 2002 Waste Local Plan (see Section 4 for details).

Emerging policy

- 3.6 The production of the second part of the Replacement Waste Local Plan, known as the Site and Policies Document, is underway. The anticipated timetable of production of this document is set out in the Development Scheme. Once adopted, this will replace the remaining saved policies of the 2002 Waste Local Plan.
- 3.7 Consultation on a Proposed Site Selection Methodology was carried out during May and June 2015 and feedback from this consultation has been used to help with the process of shortlisting potential sites. These will be

subject to a series of detailed appraisals and assessments before deciding which sites should be taken forward. Public consultation on these proposed sites and the draft wording of the development management policies is anticipated to take place towards the end of 2016.

Duty to cooperate

- 3.8 Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to report any co-operative actions with other LPAs, county councils or other 'duty to co-operate body' during the monitoring period.
- 3.9 In summary during the period of this AMR, the County Council and Nottingham City Council have sought to fulfil the duty to co-operate by continuing to work closely with each of the Nottinghamshire Local Planning Authorities, neighbouring, and other relevant Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs). A key focus of this work is to identify existing waste management capacity and potential future shortfalls and to identify significant patterns of waste movement where these indicate a reliance on waste management facilities within other administrative areas.
- 3.10 Both Councils have also liaised closely with the Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England, Local Enterprise Partnership (D2N2), the Local Nature Partnership, other agencies and service providers throughout the development of the Replacement Waste Local Plan.
- 3.11 The County Council takes part in the Strategic Waste Advisory Group (and also represents Nottingham City Council) which is made up of East Midlands WPAs. In addition to the above, officers regularly attend Sheffield City Region meetings to ensure that any cross boundary strategic issues relating to waste planning are addressed at the earliest stages.

4.0 Policy performance

- 4.1 The Council's strategic policies on waste are set out in the Waste Core Strategy (WCS). At Chapter 8, the WCS includes details on how these policies will be monitored. The monitoring framework includes indicators by which performance will be assessed, targets and trigger points which will require a review of the policy.
- 4.2 The indicators, target and trigger points for each policy of the WCS are summarised in Table 1, along with where the data used to assess policy performance can be found within this report.

Data sources

- 4.3 The data to be used is set out in the Appendices as follows:
- **Appendix A: Waste management facilities capacity in Nottinghamshire.** A list of all of the waste sites understood to be operational, based on Environment Agency throughput data and County Council planning records. Sites are organised according to type and information is provided on total capacity or the highest known throughput of each site (where known). This also includes sites which have closed during the monitoring period, indicating where existing capacity has been lost.
 - **Appendix B: Waste arising and management methods.** Includes details of waste arisings for each waste stream, where relevant data is available. Due to the way in which data is collected and recorded nationally, local data is not always available for each waste stream and the figures presented are estimates based on the most recent national surveys. Data on municipal (Local Authority Collected Waste) is collected and reported annually by local authorities but this is not currently a requirement for other wastes which are managed by the private sector.
 - **Appendix C: Waste planning applications determinations.** A list of all of the waste applications determined by the County Council during the monitoring period. Includes details of the proposal, the site, transport methods, environmental and climate change impacts, use of innovative technologies or best practice methods and compliance with various criteria based policies of the WCS.

Table 1: Waste Core Strategy performance indicators, targets and trigger points

Policy	Performance indicator	Data source	Target	Trigger point
WCS1 – Presumption in favour of sustainable development	All proposals accord with Waste Core Strategy policies, as listed below	N/A	Achieve of all identified targets listed below	Significant number of Waste Core Strategy policies not meeting targets
WCS2 – Waste awareness, prevention and reuse	Reduction in waste arisings for municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste	Appendix B	N/A	Significant change in arisings
WCS3 – Future waste management provision	Total permitted waste management capacity is equal to estimated arising	Capacity – Appendix A Arisings – Appendix B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Net self-sufficiency achieved - Recycle/ compost municipal, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2015: 50% o 2020: 60% o 2025: 70% 	N/A (aspirational policy) Recycling rates of >10% below target (where data available)
	Interim recycling/ composting targets: - 2015: 50% - 2020: 60%	Appendix B		
	Waste arisings: - Municipal - Commercial and industrial - Construction and demolition	Appendix B		
	New recycling/ composting proposals permitted	Appendix C		
	Introduction of additional waste collection services	Analysis section		
WCS4 – Broad locations for waste treatment facilities	New or extended facilities permitted within broad locations set out in WCS4	Appendix C	100% of planning applications permitted meeting broad location criteria	Significant number of new facilities not meeting broad criteria
WCS5 – Disposal of hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste	New facilities permitted in accordance with criteria in WCS5	Appendix C	Disposal preferences: - Extensions - Reclamation of old colliery tips, mineral working, derelict land - Greenfield sites as last resort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning approvals not in line with locational criteria - Significant distance of proposal from shortfall area

Policy	Performance indicator	Data source	Target	Trigger point
WCS6 – Power station ash	Number of disposal schemes involving 'land raise' from power station ash	Appendix C	Management preferences: - 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
WCS7 – General site criteria	New facilities located in accordance with criteria set out in Policy WCS7	Appendix C	100% meeting general site criteria	Significant percentage of new facilities not meet broad criteria
WCS8 – Extensions to existing waste management facilities	New waste management capacity permitted via extensions or improvements to existing sites	Appendix C	N/A	Sufficient waste management capacity not being achieved
WCS9 – New and emerging technologies	Total permitted waste management facilities incorporating new/innovative technologies	Appendix C	N/A	N/A
WCS10 – Safeguarding waste management sites	No decrease in number/availability of waste management sites	Appendix A	Maintain/ increase number of waste management sites	Significant decrease in hectares of sites (> 10%)
WCS11 – Sustainable transport	New waste management facilities using alternatives to road transport	Appendix C	N/A (aspirational policy)	N/A (aspirational policy)
WCS12 – Managing non-local waste	New facilities located in accordance with criteria	Appendix C	100% of permitted facilities meet WCS12 criteria	Significant number of facilities permitted outside broad locations that do not meet policy criteria (more than 10%)
WCS13 – Protecting and enhancing the environment	Proposals judged to have unacceptable environmental impact refused	Appendix C	Maintain/ enhance Nottinghamshire and Nottingham's environmental quality	- Decline in Nottinghamshire's environmental quality - Waste facilities with unacceptable environmental impact approved
WCS14 – Managing climate change	Proposed judged to have unacceptable impact on climate change refused	Appendix C	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 (> 10%)

Policy	Performance indicator	Data source	Target	Trigger point
WCS15 – Design of waste management facilities	New proposals incorporating best practice/ expert design/ landscape advice e.g. BRE/ BREEAM/ CABE	Appendix C	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

Analysis

- 4.4 Each of the policies is examined separately in detail. For each policy, a summary of the indicator(s) data is given (full data available in the relevant Appendix), followed by an analysis of the extent to which the target has been met and whether a review of the policy has been triggered. A colour coding system is used for the latter two, as below:

Target		Trigger	
Target met	Green	Trigger not met	Green
Target partially met	Yellow	Trigger partially met	Yellow
Target not met	Red	Trigger met – review of policy needed	Red

WCS1 – Presumption in favour of sustainable development

Indicator	Do all proposals accord with all WCS policies?	See other policy analysis below.
Target	Achieve all identified targets for WCS policies	Yellow
	Not all of the targets for each of the WCS policies have been met in full therefore this overall target has not been achieved during the current monitoring period.	
Trigger	Significant number of WCS policies not meeting targets	Yellow
	This is the first year of monitoring against the Waste Core Strategy targets and indicators. This target has substantially been met but is dependent on all other policy targets being met therefore specific action/mitigation may be required in relation to those individual policies. Where this is the case this is identified separately below. N.B. the current wording of this indicator is potentially misleading as it refers to proposals whereas the relevant policy test is whether or not applications have been determined in accordance with the policies of the Waste Core Strategy. It is therefore recommended that this indicator should be interpreted and assessed as referring to 'planning permissions' rather than proposals in future monitoring reports.	

WCS2 – Waste awareness, prevention and reuse

Indicator	Waste arisings: Municipal (MSW) Commercial & industrial (C&I) Construction & demolition waste (C&D)	555,885 tonnes N/A N/A
Target	None	Grey
Trigger	Significant change (increase) in arisings	Yellow
	Minor increase in municipal (MSW) waste arisings, but not to such an extent to warrant a review of the policy. No local data for C&I and C&D waste.	

WCS3 – Future waste management provision

Indicator	Permitted waste management capacity	Approximately 420,000 tonnes of additional treatment and transfer capacity was permitted during the monitoring period. Approximately 135,000 tonnes of treatment and
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		transfer capacity has been lost since WCS adoption. Approximately 900,000m ³ non-hazardous disposal capacity lost during monitoring period.
	Waste arisings: Municipal (MSW) Commercial & industrial (C&I) Construction & demolition waste (C&D) Total	555,885 tonnes N/A N/A
	Recycling/composting rates (MSW)	County: 43.86% City: 36.84%
	New recycling/composting proposals permitted	<p>Composting: Three proposals involving composting (two at the same site), but none involved new capacity.</p> <p>Recycling: Seven proposals involving recycling. Three involved extensions/alterations of operations at material specific sites (metal/plastic). Two of the proposals were at the same site, where there are existing wood recycling operations – proposals made no change to the recycling element of the site. One involved minor changes to a HWRC. Significantly, one proposal increased the level of operational capacity at an existing power station ash recycling site.</p> <p>Within the city there were three proposals involving recycling, all concerning metal/car breaking.</p>
	Additional waste collection services	County, Broxtowe Borough Council introduced a new kerbside collection for textiles. Newark and Sherwood District Council began kerbside collection of green waste. City The final phase of the 'orange bag' scheme was introduced during the monitoring period. This concluded the roll out of kerbside recycling collection to all citizens of Nottingham.
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Net self-sufficiency achieved - Recycle/compost municipal, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2015: 50% o 2020: 60% o 2025: 70% 	
	This report considers the financial year 2014/15 therefore a full set of data for 2015 is not yet available in order to assess the first of the interim targets. National figures suggest that at least 52% of commercial and industrial	

	waste and almost 90% of construction and demolition waste is currently recycled. Within Nottinghamshire almost 44% of municipal (LACW) waste was recycled in 2014/15. Within Nottingham almost 37% was recycled. Overall across the Plan area, almost 42% of municipal (LACW) waste was recycled.	
Trigger	<i>Recycling rates of >10% below target (where data available)</i>	
	This trigger cannot be assessed until the next monitoring period.	

WCS4 – Broad locations for waste treatment facilities

Indicator	<i>New or extended facilities permitted within broad locations set out in WCS4</i>	<p>Within Nottinghamshire 13 planning applications were relevant to this policy. Six were within the broad areas set out in the policy. All of the remainder related to changes to existing sites.</p> <p>Within the city, all five site applications determined were within the Nottingham broad area (all proposals determined by the city will be in the identified area and so will automatically meet the criteria of this policy).</p>	
Target	<i>100% of planning applications permitted meeting broad location criteria</i>	All relevant applications were within the broad areas set out in Policy WCS4 (see explanatory text on interpretation below).	
Trigger	<i>Significant number of new facilities not meeting broad criteria</i>	The wording of the target for this indicator currently requires all permitted waste treatment facilities to be within the broad areas identified within Policy WCS4 as shown on the Key Diagram. However the policies of the plan should be read as a whole and some proposals may therefore accord with other policies such as Policy WCS12 (Managing non-local waste) which allows for the development of treatment facilities in other locations subject to meeting criteria (a), (b) or (c) of this policy and the General Site Criteria set out in Policy WCS7. It is not therefore possible for all proposals to accord with Policy WCS4. The target should therefore be clarified to relate only to relevant proposals.	

WCS5 – Disposal of hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste

Indicator	<i>New facilities permitted in accordance with WCS5 criteria</i>	<p>Five proposals for waste disposal were received. Four were permitted – none of which were within the shortfall area. However, they were all extensions to existing sites, two of them involving the restoration of mineral extraction sites.</p> <p>One proposal was refused. This was within the shortfall area, but was a greenfield site situated within the greenbelt.</p>	
Target	<i>Disposal preferences:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Extensions</i> - <i>Reclamation of old colliery tips, mineral working, derelict land</i> - <i>Greenfield sites as last resort</i> 	It is considered that the granting of permission for disposal over the plan period was consistent with the criteria in WCS5, although no new capacity was permitted within the shortfall area.	
Trigger	- <i>Planning approvals not in line with locational criteria</i>		

	- Significant distance of proposal from shortfall area	
	Approvals were consistent with the hierarchical locational criteria. As there were no new sites permitted, the distance from the shortfall area is not relevant.	

WCS6 – Power station ash

Indicator	Number of disposal schemes involving 'land raise' from power station ash	Three applications concerning the disposal of power station ash were approved during the monitoring period. Of these, one involved temporary stockpiles for future recycling at an existing site (adjacent to a power station). The other two concerned changes to operations on an existing disposal site (adjacent to power station).
Target	Management preferences: - Temporary stockpiles for future recycling - Reclamation of sand and gravel workings and other voids - Land raising adjacent to power station	
	All proposals were changes to existing operations, with one at the top of the preferences and two at the bottom.	
Trigger	Planning approvals not in line with criteria based approach All proposals were considered to be in line with the policy criteria.	

WCS7 – General site criteria

Indicator	New facilities located in accordance with criteria set out in Policy WCS7	<p>Within Nottinghamshire, seventeen applications were approved for new facilities or extensions/improvements to existing facilities. Of these, three related applications sought changes to the approved layout, buildings and processing capacity at an existing site which is classed as being within the open countryside. This was advertised as a departure but was not considered to have a detrimental impact when considered against the policies of the Plan as a whole.</p> <p>One site was located within in the Green Belt, but this was considered to demonstrate 'very special circumstances' consistent with the policy criteria.</p> <p>Within the city, all permitted proposals met the criteria in WCS7.</p>
Target	100% meeting general site criteria One site did not meet the criteria.	
Trigger	Significant percentage of new facilities not meeting criteria One site (comprising three applications) did not meet all aspects of the policy criteria, but the proposed development was considered acceptable when weighed against other wider policy considerations. This is not considered to be a significant percentage and there is no need to review the policy.	

WCS8 – Extensions to existing waste management facilities

Indicator	<i>New waste management capacity permitted via extensions or improvements to existing sites</i>	<p>Within the County, all proposals permitted during the monitoring period that involved additional waste management capacity were extensions to existing sites.</p> <p>Within the City, one proposal was a significant increase in capacity at a permitted (but not yet operational) site. Four other proposals involved the creation of new waste management capacity through change of use (new sites).</p>
Target	<i>None</i>	
Trigger	<i>Sufficient waste management capacity not being achieved</i>	
	This trigger cannot be assessed until the next monitoring period.	

WCS9 – New and emerging technologies

Indicator	<i>Total permitted waste management facilities incorporating new/ innovative technologies</i>	<p>No relevant applications were determined during the monitoring period. The County Council resolved to grant planning permission for an energy from waste facility in accordance with Policy WCS12 outside of the monitoring period (18/11/15). This application was subsequently called in for determination by Secretary of State and has not yet been decided.</p>
Target	<i>None</i>	
Trigger	<i>None</i>	

WCS10 – Safeguarding waste management sites

Indicator	<i>No decrease in number/availability of waste management sites</i>	<p>Overall there have been nine site closures since the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy although none of these are considered to have been due to safeguarding issues. This has resulted in the loss of approximately 135,000 tonnes of permitted waste treatment capacity and 900,000m³ of waste disposal capacity. In comparison approximately 420,000 tonnes of additional treatment capacity has been permitted during the current monitoring period.</p>
Target	<i>Maintain/ increase number of waste management sites</i> No sites were lost due to safeguarding issues during the monitoring period. Safeguarding issues have been raised in responses to District applications in three cases.	
Trigger	<i>Significant decrease in hectares of sites (> 10%)</i> This trigger has not been met although it is considered that in future this indicator and target should also assess the total tonnage capacity lost as this may be a more reliable indicator than basic site area.	

WCS11 – Sustainable transport

Indicator	<i>New waste management facilities using alternatives to road transport</i>	None
Target	<i>None</i>	
	All new capacity permitted related to extensions to existing sites and did not therefore present opportunities for non-road transport.	
Trigger	<i>None</i>	

WCS12 – Managing non-local waste

Indicator	<i>New facilities located in accordance with criteria</i>	No relevant applications were determined during the monitoring period. The County Council resolved to grant planning permission for an energy from waste facility in accordance with Policy WCS12 outside of the monitoring period (18/11/15). This application was subsequently called in for determination by Secretary of State and has not yet been decided.
Target	<i>100% of permitted facilities meet WCS12 criteria</i>	
Trigger	<i>Significant number of facilities permitted outside broad locations that do not meet policy criteria (more than 10%)</i>	

WCS13 – Protecting and enhancing our environment

Indicator	<i>Proposals judged to have unacceptable environmental impact refused</i>	One application was judged to have an unacceptable environmental and was refused. Overall, the lack of more recent comparable environmental data makes it difficult to assess whether there has been a change in environmental quality across the Plan area and there is considered to be insufficient data to assess this indicator at present.
Target	<i>Maintain/ enhance Nottinghamshire and Nottingham's environmental quality</i>	
	Insufficient data to assess.	
Trigger	<i>- Decline in Nottinghamshire's environmental quality - Waste facilities with unacceptable environmental impact approved</i>	
	Insufficient data to assess.	

WCS14 – Managing climate change

Indicator	<i>Proposals judged to have unacceptable impact on climate change refused</i>	None – no proposals were judged to have an unacceptable impact.
Target	<i>Number of planning approvals that include appropriate location/ resilience to climate change</i>	
	No unacceptable climate change impacts were identified.	

Trigger	Significant number of planning proposals approved which identify harmful impacts on climate change (> 10%)	
	None	

WCS15 – Design of waste management facilities

Indicator	New proposals incorporating best practice/ expert design/ landscape advice e.g. BRE/ BREEAM/ CABE	None
Target	100% of relevant planning approvals incorporate best practice guidance or can justify non-inclusion	
	Of the 24 applications listed in Appendix C, three officer reports mention that the proposal accords with Policy WCS15, one applied conditions to ensure compliance with it and one application Planning Statement demonstrates how the proposal is consistent with the policy. A number of the applications involved operational changes and so there is limited scope for the incorporation of design elements.	
Trigger	Significant number of approvals not incorporating best practice guidance or unable to justify non-inclusion	
	The majority of the applications made no reference to Policy WCS15, although for a number of these it would not have been relevant. This is not considered to require a review of the policy, but policy responses to planning application consultations should draw more attention to this policy in future.	

- 4.5 This is the first year of monitoring using the new monitoring framework and not all indicators can be assessed at this stage due to a lack of available data or because it is too early to establish any trend or pattern using the limited data available. This situation is expected to improve over successive monitoring periods.
- 4.6 The policy target has not been met in one specific case (Policy WCS7) where the development proposals incorporated an area of open countryside which was within the previously permitted site boundary. This site also lies within the Green Belt but the nature of the proposed increases in annual tonnage throughput and new building/storage area were considered to meet the national policy test of 'very special circumstances' for Green Belt development.
- 4.7 In some cases policy targets have only been partially met and appropriate actions have been identified (where relevant) to address this. However, monitoring is at a very early stage (year 1 of the Plan) and no issues have been identified which are considered to trigger a need for review.

5.0 Saved policies

- 5.1 The Secretary of State directed that all Waste Local Plan policies (adopted 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

- 5.2 Since this direction was made, the Waste Core Strategy was adopted in December 2013 which has replaced the following Waste Local Plan (2002) 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 – environment 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 and sewage treatment – future requirements
W9.1	Water transfer stations – areas of search
W10.1	Waste disposal – mineral sites, other voids and spoil heaps
W10.2	Waste disposal – derelict or degraded land
W10.3	Waste disposal – greenfield sites
W10.4	Bentinck void and colliery tip - allocation

6.0 Conclusions

Local plan progress

- 6.1 Work on the second part of the Replacement Waste Local Plan (the Sites and Policies Document) is progressing following adoption of Part 1: Waste Core Strategy.

Policy performance

- 6.2 This first year of monitoring the Waste Core Strategy has shown that the majority of policy targets have been fully or partially met although in some cases this is too early to assess. Only one planning decision, relating to open countryside, did not meet the relevant policy target but this was determined to be acceptable when weighed against other wider policy considerations.
- 6.3 Although a significant tonnage of additional waste management capacity was permitted during the monitoring period, not all of this is currently operational and some was for more specialist uses (e.g. ash reprocessing). Significant losses of non-hazardous disposal capacity mean that remaining landfill life is now severely limited and will increase the pressure to find alternative ways to manage residual waste.
- 6.4 There is evidence of a continued increase in municipal waste arisings but no more recent data against which to assess other waste streams. Ensuring adequate land use provision for future waste management needs is therefore a key role of the emerging Sites and Policies document. Progress against the interim recycling targets (non-statutory) included within the Waste Core Strategy cannot be assessed until the next monitoring period.

Glossary

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

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.

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.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: sets out the programme for preparing Local Plan document produced by County Councils who are responsible minerals and waste planning.

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

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): 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.

Appendix A – Waste management facilities and capacity in Nottinghamshire 2014/15

Table A.1: Existing waste treatment facilities

The information shown here is believed to be up to date as at 31st December 2015 and is subject to final confirmation prior to publication. **N.B.** Please note that a number of facilities denoted by the symbol ♦ were previously listed as waste management facilities. These have subsequently been found to be minor repair workshops, building firms and similar which hold a waste management licence but do not operate as facilities for the treatment or disposal of waste. These sites have been retained for this monitoring period to maintain transparency but will be removed from future lists.

Site name	Location	Estimated Capacity	Type of waste (if known)	Address	Status
HWRC					
Beeston HWRC	Beeston	9,000	Household	Beeston Household Waste Recycling Centre, Lilac Grove, Beeston	Operational
Bilthorpe HWRC	Bilthorpe	3,500	Household	Brailwood Road, Bilthorpe, Nottinghamshire	Operational
Calverton Colliery HWRC	Calverton	9,900	Household	Hollinwood Lane, Calverton	Operational
Fiskerton HWRC	Southwell	4,000	Household	Fiskerton Road, Southwell	Closed March 2014
Giltbrook HWRC	Giltbrook	9,500	Household	Gilt Hill, Giltbrook Nottingham	Operational
West Bridgford HWRC	West Bridgford	9,000	Household	Rugby Road, West Bridgford	Operational
Retford HWRC	Retford	5,500	Household	Hallcroft Road, Retford, Nottingham	Operational
Hucknall HWRC	Hucknall	7,000	Household	Plot 4a Baker Brook Industrial Estate, Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Operational
Mansfield HWRC	Mansfield	11,000	Household	Kestral Park Industrial Estate, Kestral Road, Mansfield	Operational
Kirkby HWRC	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	4,000	Household	Kirkby HWRC, Sidings Rd, Lowmoor Ind Est, Kirkby-in Ashfield	Operational
Langar HWRC	Langar	3,500	Household	Coach Gap Lane, Langar	Closed March 2015
Lenton HWRC	Lenton	8,000	Household	Redfield Road, Lenton Industrial Estate	Operational
Worksop HWRC	Worksop	8,500	Household	Shireoaks Road, Worksop	Operational
Newark HWRC	Newark	9,000	Household	Cleanaway, Brunell Drive, Newark Business Park, Newark	Operational
Warsop HWRC	Warsop	8,000	Household	Oakfield Civic Amenity Site, Oakfield Lane, Warsop, Nottinghamshire	Operational
Recycling (General)					
Land to rear of Bar Lane Motor Company	Nottingham			Palm Street, fronting Rye Street, Nottingham	Unknown

Site name	Location	Estimated Capacity	Type of waste (if known)	Address	Status
Mansfield MRF	Mansfield	85,000	Non-haz	Warren Way, Crown Farm Industrial Estate, Mansfield	Operational
Private Road No 2	Colwick	120,000	Non-haz/Inert/Asbestos	Private Road No 2, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Operational
Sandy Lane	Worksop	22,000	Construction, Comm/Ind	Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Worksop, Nottingham	Operational
Unit W, Slaughter House	Nottingham			Unit W, Slaughter House, County Road, Nottingham	Unknown
Wastecycle Limited	Colwick	127,000	Comm/Ind / Municipal	Private Road No 4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Colwick, Nottingham	Operational
Recycling (glass)					
Recresco	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	600	Glass	Lane End, Urban Road, Kirkby in Ashfield	Operational
Recycling (wood)					
R M Wright Wood Recycle	Newark	18,000	Green waste / Timber	Unit 89B, Boughton Industrial Estate, Boughton, Newark	Operational
R Plevin & Sons Ltd	Elkesley	100,000	Waste wood	Crookford Hill, Elkesley, Retford	Operational
Recycling (aggregate)					
Bunny Materials Recycling Facility	Bunny	270,000	Aggregate/IBA	Loughborough Road, Bunny	Operational
Chris Allsop Business Park	Colwick	25,000	Aggregate	Private Road No. 2, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Operational
Coneygre Farm	Hoveringham	17,000	Inert	Coneygre Farm, Hoveringham Lane, Hoveringham	Operational
Land at the end of Private Road No. 4	Colwick	200,000	Aggregates	Land at the end of Private Road no 4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Colwick	Operational
North Midland Construction	Huthwaite	17,500	Construction / Demolition	Nunn Close, The County Estate, Huthwaite, Sutton-in-Ashfield	Operational
Plot 4b, Bakerbrook Industrial Estate	Hucknall	45,000	Construction / Demolition	Plot 4b, Bakerbrook Industrial Estate, Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Operational
Plot 7a Park Lane Business Park	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	150,000	Construction / Demolition	Plot 7a Park Lane Business Park, Park Lane, Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Operational
Plots 10,11,12,13,14, and 16 Wigwam Lane	Hucknall	150,000	Aggregate / Soil / Constr / Dem	Plot 16 Wigwam Industrial Estate, Wigwam Lane, Hucknall, Nottingham	Operational
Plots 7, 8, 9, 15a and 15b Wigwam Lane	Hucknall	45,000	Construction / Demolition	15b Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Operational
Retford Waste	Ranskill		Inert	Access Road, Ranskill	Operational
Sandy Lane	Worksop	24,000	Inert	Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Worksop, Nottingham	Inactive

Site name	Location	Estimated Capacity	Type of waste (if known)	Address	Status
Scrooby Top Quarry	Scrooby	23,000	Construction / Demolition	Scrooby Top Quarries, Scrooby Top, Doncaster	Operational
Unit 1, Private Road No. 4	Colwick	200,000	Aggregate/ Gypsum / Ash	Unit 1, Private Road No. 4, Colwick, Nottingham	Operational
Windmill House Farm	Mansfield	20,000		Windmill House Farm, Forest Road, Warsop, Mansfield	◆
Recycling (aggregate - restricted user)					
Toton Railway Sidings	Stapleford	205,000	Aggregates	Land at Toton Railway Sidings, Stapleford, Nottingham	Operational
Recycling (metal)					
Intercity Motor Spares	Beeston		Vehicles	97 Windsor Street, Beeston	Operational
Area Services	Sherwood	250		Alfreton Road, Sherwood	
Avs Vauxhall Breakers	Nottingham	500		Cavendish Street, Dunkirk Industrial Estate	Operational
B D Motor Spares	Newark	400	Vehicles	Harrow Lane, Boughton, Newark	Operational
Bits at Micks	Dunkirk	1,200		Newton Street, Dunkirk, Nottingham	Operational
Bradford Moor	Newark	25,000	Vehicles/Metal	Cow Lane, Newark	Operational
Briggs Metals Ltd	Newark	34,000		The Yard' Great North Road, Newark	Operational
C V Metals	Hucknall	450		Unit 4c Bakerbrook Industrial Estate, Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Operational
Calverton Colliery	Calverton		Vehicles	Hollinwood Lane, Calverton	Operational
Charles Trent Limited	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	8,000	Vehicles/Parts	Sidings Road, Lowmoor Business Park, Kirkby in Ashfield	Operational
Chris Allsop Business Park	Colwick	30,000	Metal	Private Road No. 2, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	
Chris Allsop Metal Recycling Ltd	Langar	25,000	Metal	Coach Gap Lane, Langar	
Collect a Wreck	Basford	150		Bowbridge Lane, New Balderton	Closed
Continental Autoparts Ltd	Nottingham			61A Church Street, Old Basford, Nottingham	
East of Snape Lane / Plot C6	Harworth	75,000	Metal	Snape Lane, Harworth	Not commenced
EMR Nottingham	Nottingham	30,000		Mountstar House, Alcester Street, Dunkirk, Nottingham	Operational
European Metal Recycling Worksop	Worksop	15,000	ELV / Metal	Sandy Lane, Worksop	Operational
Foxcovert Dismantlers	Worksop	500		Gateford Road, Worksop	Operational
French Spares, Ranskill	Retford	200	Vehicles	French Spares, Access Road, Ranskill, Retford	Operational
Glen Barry Metals Limited	Langar	5,500	Vehicles / Metal	The Recycling Yard, Langar North Trading Estate, Harby Road, Langar	Operational
HBC Vehicles	Newark	8,000		Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe, Newark	Operational

Site name	Location	Estimated Capacity	Type of waste (if known)	Address	Status
Hutchinson Engineering Services Ltd	Newark	600		Ingram Lane Works, Sutton-on-Trent, Newark	N/A
Lady Bay Salvage	Nottingham	300		Colwick Road, Nottingham	N/A
Lakeside, Clifton	Newark	100		Wigsley Wood, Clifton Lane, Thorney, Newark	◆
Langold Auto Dismantlers	Worksop	200		Doncaster Road Costhorpe Industrial Estate Costhorpe, Worksop	Operational
Lodge On The Wolds Farm	Cotgrave	1,500	Vehicles / Metal	Lodge On The Wolds Farm, The Fosse Way, Cotgrave	Operational
M A Salvage	Stapleford	400		The Scrap Yard, Bessell Lane, Stapleford, Nottingham	
Mansfield Woodhouse Dismantlers	Mansfield	900	Vehicles	Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire	Operational
Mega Vaux	Stapleford	5,000	Vehicles	Station Road, Stapleford	Operational
Mini Classics	Blyth	N/A	Vehicle parts	The Barn, Bawtry Raod, Blyth, Worksop	Operational
Motors in Motion	Worksop	200		Unit 1 Kilton Industrial Estate, Kilton Road, Worksop	Operational
Nottingham Sleeper Company	Stapleford	2,500		Alpine Industrial Estate, Jockey Lane, Elkesley	Operational
Phoenix Auto Salvage	Stapleford	7,000		Bessell Lane, Stapleford, Nottingham	Operational
Podder Motor Spares	Woodborough	2,000	Vehicles	Bank Hill, Woodborough, Nottingham	Operational
Reclamations Ollerton Ltd	Tuxford	700		Lincoln Road, Tuxford, Newark	Operational
Retford Waste	Ranskill			Access Road, Ranskill	Operational
Roy Shepherd Motors	Stapleford	N/A		Bessell Lane, Stapleford, Nottingham	◆
S R Payne Scrapmetals Ltd	Mansfield	6,500		Unit 8 -10 Sibthorpe Street, off Quarry Lane, Mansfield	Operational
Sims Metals	Dunkirk	340,000		Harrimans Lane, Dunkirk, Nottingham	Operational
Spring Lane Motor Spares	Lambley	400	Vehicles/Parts	Spring Lane, Lambley,	Closed
T W Crowden & Daughter Ltd	Newark	1,900	Non-ferrous metals	The Car Breakers Yard, Tolney Lane, Northern Road Industrial Estate	Unknown
VW and Audi Car Breakers	Nottingham	100		Unit 2 Church View Business Park, Church Street, Old Basford	Unknown
Woodside Vehicle Dismantlers	Rainworth	600	Vehicles	Woodside Farm, 38 Helmsley Road, Rainworth, Mansfield, Nottingham	Operational
Transfer					
AB Waste Disposal	Mansfield	25,000	Non-haz	Raymond Way, Old Mill lane Industrial Estate, Mansfield Woodhouse	Operational
Abbey Road Depot	West Bridgford	3,000		Central Works Depot, Abbey Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham	Operational

Site name	Location	Estimated Capacity	Type of waste (if known)	Address	Status
Brunel Drive	Newark	60,000	Non-haz	Brunel Drive, Newark Business Park, Newark	Operational
Central Waste (general transfer site)	Hucknall	17,000		Plot 15b, Wigwam Lane, Hucknall, Nottingham	Operational
Chris Allsop Business Park	Colwick	10,000		Private Road No. 2, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	
Colsons	Bulwell, Nottingham	28,400		2 Bulwell Lane, Basford	Operational
East Midlands Waste	Hawton, Newark		Non-haz	Bowbridge Lane, Hawton, Newark, Nottinghamshire	
Eastcroft Depot	Nottingham			London Road, Nottingham	Operational
Environmental Health & Housing Services	Sutton-in-Ashfield			Northern Depot, Station Road, Sutton in Ashfield,	Operational
Freeth Street	Nottingham			Freeth Street, Sneinton, Nottingham	Operational
Gamston Depot	Nottingham			Nottingham	Operational
Giltbrook	Kimberly		Municipal	Gilt Hill, Giltbrook	Operational
Grove Recycling Ltd	Nottingham			First Avenue, Greasley Street, Nottingham	Closed
ICS Bleakhill Sidings	Mansfield		Comm / Ind / Construction	Bleakhill Sidings, Sheepbridge Lane, Mansfield	Operational
Jessop Close	Newark	20,000	Hazardous and non-hazardous	Jessop Close, off Jessop Way, Northern Road Industrial Estate, Newark	Operational
Kimberley Depot	Kimberly		Inert and degradable household	Land at Kimberley Depot, Eastwood Road, Kimberley, Nottingham	
Land at Shireoaks Road (transfer)	Worksop	75,000	Municipal Comm / Ind	Shireoaks Road, Worksop, Nottinghamshire	Inactive
Mansfield D C Transfer Station	Mansfield			Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse	Operational
Maun Valley Waste Transfer Station	Sutton-in-Ashfield	25,000	Inert	Maun Valley Industrial Park, Station Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield	Operational
Max Waste Recycling	Huthwaite	N/A	Municipal Comm / Ind	Fulwood Road South, Huthwaite, Sutton-in-Ashfield	Closed
Mitchells of Mansfield	Sutton-in-Ashfield			Brierley Park Close, Sutton-in-Ashfield	Closed
Moorbridge Works	Nottingham	1,700		Bestwood Road, Nottingham	Operational
Riverside Scrap Yard	Newark		Non-haz / Metal	Riverside Scrapyard, The Maltings, Maltkiln Lane, Newark	Operational
No 1 Skip Hire	Nottingham	3,000		Third Avenue, Greasley Street, Nottingham	Closed

Site name	Location	Estimated Capacity	Type of waste (if known)	Address	Status
Nottingham Sleeper Company	Elkesly		Rail track waste	Alpine Industrial Estate, Jockey Lane, Elkesley	Operational
Plot 15 Wigwam Lane	Hucknall	15,500			
Plot 4b, 14 and 15 Wigwam Lane	Hucknall	32,500	Inert	Plot 4b, 14 and 15 , Baker Brook Industrial Estate, Wigwam Lane	Operational
Plot C, Sidings Road	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	20,000	Non-hazardous	Plot C, Sidings Road, Lowmoor Road Industrial Park, Kirkby in Ashfield	Inactive
Plots 8 and 9 Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	Hucknall	1,200	Inert	Plots 8 and 9 Wigwam Lane Industrial Estate, Hucknall	Operational
Quarry Farm	Newark	10,500	Inert	Bowbridge Lane, Newark, Nottinghamshire	Inactive
Quarry Farm 2	Newark	1,200		Bowbridge Lane, Newark, Nottinghamshire	Operational
Retford Waste	Ranskill	15,000		Access Road, Ranskill	
Saddlers Waste	Aspley, Nottingham	6,000		Staffordshire House, Beechdale Road, Aspley, Nottingham	
Specialised Waste Services	Newark	900		Jessop House, Jessop Close, Newark	
Unit W, Slaughter House	Nottingham			Unit W, Slaughter House, County Road, Nottingham	
V and K Premises	Ranskill	100		Common Lane, Access Road, Ranskill, Retford	
Vale Skip Hire & Ruddington Skip Hire	Nottingham	2,000		73 Loughborough Road, Bradmore, Nottingham	
Wallrudding Farm	North Harby	5,000	Inert	Doddington, Lincoln	Operational
Transfer (specialist/clinical/hazardous)					
Asbestos Insulation Removers (AIR)	Nottingham	N/A		2 -4 Regent Street, Kimberley, Nottingham	◆
Central Waste 15b Wigwam Lane	Hucknall			Plot 15b, Wigwam Lane, Hucknall, Nottingham	
CMEC Demolition	Gibbons Lane, Dunkirk, Nottingham, NG7 2SB	8,000	Municipal Comm / Ind Asbestos	William Issac Building, Gibbons Street, Nottingham	Operational
Eurotech - Global Environmental Services	Newark	30,000	Liquid / sludges	Northern Road Industrial Estate, Newark, Nottingham	
Nottingham City Hospital	Nottingham	N/A		Hucknall Road, Nottingham	Closed
Oakwood Fuels Ltd, Brailwood Road	Bilthorpe	19,500	Oil / Plastics / WEEE	Brailwood Road, Bilthorpe, Newark, Nottinghamshire	Operational

Site name	Location	Estimated Capacity	Type of waste (if known)	Address	Status
PHS	Newark		Clinical	Jessop House, Jessop Close, Northern Road Industrial Estate, Newark	
Portland Street	Mansfield	N/A	Asbestos	63 Portland Street, Mansfield Woodhouse, Mansfield	◆
Solvents with Safety Ltd	Harworth	5,300		Units 1&4, Plumtree Farm Industrial Estate, Harworth	
Specialist Treatment					
28 Gibbons Street	Nottingham			28 Gibbons Street, Nottingham	
Bilsthorpe Oil Treatment Works	Bilsthorpe	50,000	Oil	Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe	Operational
Boynton Brothers	Ranskill	4,500	Tyres	Station Road, Ranskill, Reford	Operational
Cavendish Works Waste Treatment Facility	Nottingham	10,000		Cavendish Works, Cavendish Street, Dunkirk, Nottingham	Operational
Clinical Waste Treatment Facility	Nottingham	5,100		Unit 1, Crossgate Drive, Queens Drive Industrial Estate, Nottingham	
Coulson Plant	Newark	500	Soil	The Chestnuts, Crow Wood, Thorney, Newark	Inactive
Ex Sanford Sheet Metal Works	Nottingham	900		Gibbon Street, Dunkirk, Nottingham	Closed
Schutz UK Ltd	Worksop	8,500	Waste packing / Wiping cloths	Claylands Avenue, Worksop, Nottinghamshire	Operational
Specialist Treatment (restricted-user)					
John Brookes Metals Ltd	Boughton, Newark	20	Mercury / Metals	Unit 198A, Boughton Industrial Estate, Newark	Operational
Composting					
Grange Farm, Oxton	Oxton	55,000	Green	Sherbrook Farms, Grange Farm, Oxton, Nottinghamshire	Operational
Halls Lane (Land south of A610), Newthorpe	Halls Lane, Newthorpe	3,250		Halls Lane, Newthorpe	Permission lapsed
John Brooks Sawmills (composting)	Widmerpool	20,000	Green and waste wood	The Sawmill, The Fosseway, Widmerpool, Nottingham	Operational
Land adjacent Cotham Lane	Cotham, Newark	15,000	Green	Land adjacent to Hawton Road, Cotham	Closed 2014
Recycling Ollerton & Boughton	Boughton	4,400	Recyclables / Green waste	Units 183-184 Boughton Industrial Estate, Boughton	Operational
Stragglethorpe Road, Holme Pierrepont	Holme Pierrepont	3,500	Green waste	Land North-West of Stragglethorpe Road, Holme-Pierrepont	Operational
Anaerobic Digestion					
Bio Dynamic (UK) Ltd	Colwick	150,000	Food / Agricultural	Private Road 4, Colwick Industrial estate, Colwick	Limited operation

Site name	Location	Estimated Capacity	Type of waste (if known)	Address	Status
Stud Farm, Rufford	Rufford	16,000	Poultry / Veg / Energy crops	Stud Farm, Rufford, Newark, Nottinghamshire	Not commenced
Anaerobic Digestion (restricted user)					
Stoke Bardolph STW	Stoke Bardolph	55,200	Energy crops/ leachate / septic tank	Stoke Lane, Stoke Bardolph,	Operational
Energy from Waste (incineration)					
Eastcroft Incinerator	Nottingham	270,000	Municipal	London Road, Nottingham	Lines 1&2 operating
Energy from Waste (gasification)					
Bentinck Colliery	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	75,000	RDF	Mill Road, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire	Limited operation
Former Blenheim Garden Allotments	Blenheim Lane, Bulwell	160,000	Munic/ Comm/ Ind / RDF	Blenheim Industrial Estate, Blenheim Lane, Bulwell	Not commenced
Energy from Waste (pyrolysis)					
Carlton Forest Distribution Centre	Worksop	25,000	RDF	Warehouse 5, Carlton Forest Distribution Centre, Blyth Road, Worksop	Not commenced
Energy from Waste (biomass)					
John Brooks Sawmills	Widmerpool	N/A	Green waste / Wood	The Sawmill, The Fosseway, Widmerpool, Nottingham	Not commenced
Land at Shireoaks Road	Worksop	30,000	Wood	Shireoaks Road, Worksop, Nottinghamshire	Inactive
Incineration (no energy recovery)					
Caxton House Farm	Newark		Animal - Hazardous	Newark Road, Barnby in the Willows, Newark	Closed
White Rose Environmental	Nottingham	6,500	Clinical	London Road, Nottingham	Closed

* Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right

Table A.2: Existing waste disposal facilities

Unless otherwise stated, all capacities shown are based on operator waste permit returns to the Environment Agency and have been estimated as at 31st December 2015.

Site name	Location	Estimated capacity (m3)*	Type of waste	Status
Landfill (non-hazardous)				
Daneshill	Lound	720,000	Household/industrial/commercial	Operational
Dorket Head	Arnold	-	Household/industrial/commercial	Closed 2014**
Staple Quarry Landfill	Cotham	270,000	Household/industrial/commercial	Operational
Carlton Forest Landfill	Carlton-in-Lindrick	-	Household/industrial/commercial	Closed 2014**
Landfill (inert)				
Vale Road Quarry	Mansfield Woodhouse	1,880,000	Inert	Operational
Serlby Quarry	Serlby	1,350,000	Inert	To be confirmed
Landfill (inert - restricted user)				
Coneygre Farm	Hoveringham	Not known	Inert	Operational
Borrow Pits Landfill	Newark	450,000	Inert	Operational
Cromwell Quarry	Cromwell	Not known	Inert	Operational
Landfill (ash disposal)				
Bole Ings	West Burton	960,000	Pulverised Fuel Ash	Operational
Cottam Power Station	Cottam	1,240,000	Pulverised Fuel Ash	Operational
Winking Hill	Ratcliffe-on-Soar	330,000	Pulverised Fuel Ash	Operational

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

** 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 sites have currently ceased accepting waste

Table A.3: Existing waste water treatment facilities

Site name	Location
Sewage Treatment Works	
Alverton Sewage Treatment Works	Alverton
Askham and Headon cum Upton Sewage Treatment Works	Retford
Aslockton Sewage Treatment Works	Moor Lane, Aslockton
Balderton Sewage Treatment Works	Lowfield Lane, Balderton
Bilsthorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Eakring Road, Bilsthorpe
Boughton Sewage Treatment Works	Kirton Road, Boughton
Calverton Sewage Treatment Works	Bonner Lane, Calverton
Church Warsop Sewage Treatment Works	Broomhill Lane, Church Warsop
Clumber Park Sewage Treatment Works	Nr Hardwick Village
Cotgrave Sewage Treatment Work	Woodgate Lane, Cotgrave
Cottam Sewage Treatment Works	Town Street, Cottam, Retford
Crankley Point Sewage Treatment Works	Quibells Lane, Newark
Cropwell Bishop Sewage Treatment Works	Cropwell Butler Road, Cropwell Bishop
East Leake Sewage Treatment Works	West Leake Road, East Leake
Edwinstowe Sewage Treatment Works	Ollerton Road, Edwinstowe
Farndon Sewage Treatment Works	Hawton Lane, Balderton
Farnsfield Sewage Treatment Works	Edingley Road, Farnsfield
Gamston Sewage Treatment Works	Rectory Lane, Gamston
Gotham Sewage Treatment Works	Moor Lane, Gotham
Gringley on the Hill Sewage Treatment Works	Off Middlebridge Road, Gringley on the Hill
Hodsock Sewage Treatment Works	Off Doncaster Road, Costhorpe, Worksop
Hodthorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Broad Lane, Hodthorpe
Huthwaite Sewage Treatment Works	Common Road, Huthwaite
Keyworth Sewage Treatment Works	Bunny Lane, Keyworth

Site name	Location
Kinoulton Sewage Treatment Works	Off Hickling Road, Kinoulton
Kirkby in Ashfield Sewage Treatment Works	Park Lane, Kirkby in Ashfield
Kneesall Sewage Treatment Works	Wellow Road, Kneesall
Lilac Grove Sewage Treatment Works	Lilac Grove, Beeston, Nottingham
Mansfield Sewage Treatment Works	Bath Lane, Mansfield
Nether Langwith Sewage Treatment Works	Langwith Road, Nether Langwith
Newthorpe Sewage Treatment Works	Halls Lane, Newthorpe
Pinxton Sewage Treatment Works	Wharf Lane, Pinxton
Rainworth Sewage Treatment Works	Rufford Colliery, Rainworth
Rampton Sewage Treatment Works	Goldenholme Lane, Rampton
Retford Sewage Treatment Works	Hallcroft Road, Retford
Shirebrook Sewage Treatment Works	Off Carter Lane, Shirebrook
Skegby Sewage Treatment Works	Dawgates Lane, Sutton in Ashfield
Southwell Sewage Treatment Works	Fiskerton Road, Southwell
Stapleford Sewage Treatment Works	Bessell Lane, Stapleford
Staunton Sewage Treatment Works	Staunton in the Vale
Stoke Bardolph Sewage Treatment Works	Stoke Lane, Stoke Bardolph
Sutton in Ashfield Sewage Treatment Works	Unwin Road, Sutton in Ashfield
Toton Sewage Treatment Works	Barton Lane, Long Eaton
Worksop Sewage Treatment Works	Rayton Lane, Worksop
Sewage Pumping Station	
Annesley Sewage Pumping Station	Off Moseley Road, Annesley
Attenborough Lane Sewage Pumping Station	Attenborough Road, Attenborough
Barnby Moor Sewage Pumping Station	Great North Road, Barnby Moor, Retford
Carlton Sewage Pumping Station	Station Road, Carlton
Chilwell Meadows Sewage Pumping Station	Barton Lane, Toton
Colwick Vale Sewage Pumping Station	Colwick
Dale Lane Sewage Pumping Station	Dale Lane, Blidworth

Site name	Location
Dive under Sewage Pumping Station	Adjacent to UPJ Motorspares (Formerly the Market Hotel), Off West Carr Road, Retford
Diveunder Sewage Pumping Station	Tunnel Road, Retford
Habblesthorpe Sewage Pumping Station, Habblesthorpe Road	North Leverton, Retford
Blidworth Bottom Farm Sewage Pumping Station	Calverton Road, Blidworth
Jubilee Way Sewage Pumping Station	Jubilee Way North, Mansfield
Main Street Sewage Pumping Station	Main Street, Styrrup
Maun Valley Sewage Pumping Station	New Mill Lane, Mansfield Woodhouse
Retford Dive Under Sewage Pumping Station	Adjacent the Market Hotel, West Carr Road, Retford
Severn Trent Water Limited, Sewage Pumping Station	Medenside, Meden Vale
Severn Trent Water Sewage Pumping Station	Hickling Lane, Kinoulton
Sewage Pumping Station	Knights Close, Screveton
Sewage Pumping Station	Cogley Lane, Bingham
Shelford Sewage Pumping Station	Julian Lane, Shelford
Smeath Lane Sewage Pumping Station	Smeath Lane, Clarborough, Retford
Trent View Gardens Sewage Pumping Station	Radcliffe on Trent
Tuxford Road Sewage Pumping Station	Tuxford Road, Boughton
Wilford Lane Sewage Pumping Station	Wilford Lane, West Bridgford
Papplewick Sewage Pumping Station	Rigg Lane, Ravenshead
Low Street Sewage Pumping Station	East Brayton, near Retford
Lambley Sewage Pumping Station	Park Lane, Lambley
Lincoln Road Sewage Pumping Station	Broadgate, Lincoln Road, Darlton, near Retford

Appendix B – Waste arisings and management methods

Table B.1: Waste arising in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and management methods (where known)

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Combined Total for Plan Area	Trend
Waste Arisings				
Municipal (LACW)	2012/13: 390,925 tonnes 2013/14: 394,933 tonnes 2014/15: 399,352 tonnes	2012/13: 147,956 tonnes 2013/14: 152,731 tonnes 2014/15: 156,533 tonnes	2012/13: 538,881 tonnes 2013/14: 547,664 tonnes 2014/15: 555,885 tonnes	Annual increase in waste arisings since 2012/13.
Commercial & Industrial	No local figure available	No local figure available	2002/03 1,287,450 tonnes 2006: 970,864 tonnes* 2009: 0.9 – 1 million tonnes*	Unable to assess reliably due to lack of more recent local or national data. Figures shown for 2006 and 2009 figures are estimates derived from national surveys and do not represent actual recorded arisings. Considerable uncertainty due to impacts of post 2008 recession and more recent economic recovery. Data not therefore considered sufficiently robust to revise plan estimates.
Construction and Demolition	No local figure available	No local figure available	2003: 2.4 million tonnes 2008: 1.1 million tonnes*	Unable to assess reliably due to lack of more recent local or national data. Figure shown for 2008 is an estimate based on earlier national survey.

					Considerable uncertainty due to impacts of post 2008 recession and more recent economic recovery. Data not therefore considered sufficiently robust to revise plan estimates.
Recycling/Composting	tonnes (%)	tonnes (%)	tonnes (%)	tonnes (%)	
Municipal (LACW)	2012/13: 169,167 (43.27) 2013/14: 176,113 (44.59) 2014/15: 175,148 (43.86)	2012/13: 51,405 (34.74) 2013/14: 54,553 (35.72) 2014/15: 57,659 (36.84)	2012/13: 220,572 (40.93) 2013/14: 230,666 (42.12) 2014/15: 232,807 (41.88)		Recycling rates have slowed in recent years and overall rate has fallen slightly compared to the previous monitoring period.
Commercial & Industrial	No local figure available	No local figure available	Assumed 52% in line with national average.		Unable to assess due to lack of more recent data.
Construction and Demolition	No local figure available	No local figure available	Assumed 80-90% in line with national average.		Unable to assess due to lack of more recent data.
Recovery	tonnes (%)	tonnes (%)	tonnes (%)	tonnes (%)	
Municipal (LACW)	2012/13: 63,418 (16.22) 2013/14: 65,663 (16.63) 2014/15: 66,716 (16.71)	2012/13: 76,704 (51.84) 2013/14: 83,157 (54.45) 2014/15: 84,242 (53.82)	2012/13: 140,122 (26.00) 2013/14: 148,820 (27.17) 2014/15: 150,958 (27.16)		The tonnage and proportion of municipal waste recovered has increased slightly across the plan area over last 3 years.
Commercial & Industrial	No local figure available	No local figure available	No local figure available		Unable to assess
Construction and Demolition					
Landfill	tonnes (%)	tonnes (%)		tonnes (%)	
Municipal (LACW)	2012/13: 152,795 (39.09) 2013/14: 149,041 (37.74) 2014/15: 115,341 (28.88)	2012/13: 19,847 (13.41) 2013/14: 15,021 (9.83) 2014/15: 14,632 (9.35)	2012/13: 172,642 (32.04) 2013/14: 164,062 (29.96) 2014/15: 129,973 (23.38)		The tonnage and proportion of municipal waste disposed of to landfill has fallen

				significantly over last 3 years.
Commercial & Industrial	No local figure available	No local figure available	No local figure available	Unable to assess
Construction and Demolition	No local figure available	No local figure available	No local figure available	Unable to assess

* Figure is estimated based on national survey data and does not represent actual recorded waste arisings

Appendix C – Waste planning applications determinations

The information shown here sets out waste management facility planning applications determined by Nottinghamshire County Council between 1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015 (excluding non-material amendments)

Table C.1: Waste planning applications determinations

Applicant	Proposal	Combined Facility	Recycling	Composting	Energy Recovery	Transfer	Waste Water Treatment	Disposal	Other (details in Proposal)	Additional capacity	Location	Within any defined 'broad area' (Plan 4)	Within Disposal shortfall Area (Plan 4)	Site type	Land categorisation	Size in terms of WCS	Non-road transport	Unacceptable environmental impacts	Climate change impacts	New / innovative technology or best practice	WCS12 criteria	Ref	Decision
Biffa Waste Services Limited	Regularise the use of a bay for the storage of baled dry mixed recyclate and/or wood waste and to amend the approved site layout plan.					x				N/A	Private Road 2, Colwick Industrial Estate	N'ham		Existing site		Large	None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3035	Granted 16/07/14
Bio Dynamic (UK) Ltd	Amend processing capacity of site to 150,000 tpa (from 49,000tpa), install additional CHP Engine and minor site modifications. (anaerobic digestion).				x					101,000tpa	Private Road 4, Colwick Industrial Estate	N'ham		Existing site		Large	None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3193	Granted 25/03/15
British Gypsum	Vary condition to extend the timetable for the completing the restoration and aftercare planting until March 2016.							x	x	N/A	Staple Quarry, Grange Lane, Balderton		No	Existing site (restoration of mineral working)			None	None	None	None	n/a	V/3051	Granted 23/07/14
EDF Energy (Cottam Power) Limited	The operation of an ash processing plant and associated infrastructure. (Movement of existing operations closer to power station/ increase processing capacity by 50% - to 150,000tpa).		x							75,000tpa	Cottam Power Station, Outgang Lane			Existing ash recycling/ disposal site, associated with power station.			None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3098	Granted 22/09/14
EDF Energy (West Burton Power) Limited	Variation of Conditions to amend details of restoration and aftercare proposals (Variations to the restoration scheme for an existing ash disposal operation).							x	x	N/A	West Burton Power Station, Near Retford			Existing ash disposal site, associated with power station.			None	None	None	None	n/a	V/2971	Granted 01/08/14

EDF Energy (West Burton Power) Limited	Creation of an additional long-term soils storage stockpile area to store soil transported from Bole Ings Ash Disposal Site within the West Burton Power Station (Temporary soil stockpiles to facilitate restoration of adjacent ash disposal site).							x	x	N/A	West Burton Power Station, Near Retford			Existing ash disposal site, associated with power station.			None	None	None	None	n/a	F/2975	Granted 22/08/14
FCC Environment	Two leachate storage tanks (Operational facilities associated with landfill).							x	x	N/A	Staple Quarry, Grange Lane, Cotham		No	Existing site			None	None	None	None	n/a	F/2997	Granted 15/05/14
FCC Recycling (UK) Ltd	Variation of conditions to permit the importation of additional soils to complete restoration works and retention of site infrastructure (Variation of restoration conditions for filled landfill).							x	x	N/A	Bilsthorpe Landfill, Brailswood Road, Bilsthorpe		No	Existing site			None	None	None	None	n/a	V/3143	Granted 23/12/14
Glen Barry Metals Ltd	Proposed extension to the end of life vehicle depollution and dismantling operations to allow dismantling, depollution and storage of end of life vehicles. *(N.B Committee report <i>incorrectly</i> identifies the site as 'large' when judged by capacity)		x							N/A	Langar North Trading Estate, Harby Road, Langar	No		Extension of existing site	Employment land	Small*	None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3032	Granted 16/07/14
Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Variation of conditions to extend the timescale for sand extraction and landfill. (Removes the landfilling element of the proposal – loss of landfill capacity)							x	x	Loss of approx.. 710,000 m ³	Carlton Forest Quarry, Blyth Road, Worksop		No	Existing site (restoration of mineral extraction)			-	-	-	-	-	V/2966	Granted 31/07/14
MBA Polymers UK	Installation of an additional building and operational elements. Variation of Condition to allow for the periodic external storage of raw material. Retrospective permission for other buildings and operational elements.		x							N/A	MBA Polymers UK Limited, Sandy Lane, Worksop	Worksop		Existing site		Large	None	None	None	None	n/a	F/2942	Granted 30/01/15

Mr John Brooke	Two applications: Resubmission of flood compensation scheme and resubmission of application to create yard area for waste wood storage and erect screening bund. (Wider site includes permission for wood recycling , composting and biomass plant – see ES/2872)		x	x	x				x	N/A	Broughton Grange, Fosse Way, Widmerpool	No		Extension to existing site on land classified as open countryside	Open countryside	Small/ Medium	None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3015 and F/2944	Granted 19/06/14
Mr Philip Stern	Retrospective planning application for the erection of 2 storage containers and a building enclosure.		x							N/A	Autosolution Bessell Lane, Stapleford	N'ham		Existing site (in the Green Belt)		Small	None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3164	Granted 13/01/15
North Midland Construction Plc	3 GRP kiosks to be installed as part of a programme of works to upgrade sewage treatment works.						x			N/A	Sewage Treatment Works, Moor Lane, Aslockton	No		Existing site			None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3099	Granted 09/10/15
Severn Trent Water Limited	The construction of a GRP kiosk to house a pumping station draw off point.						x			N/A	Cator Lane, Chilwell East, Nottingham	N'ham		Existing site			None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3128	Granted 31/10/14
Severn Trent Water Limited	Erection of one kiosk and associated installation of new fencing and gates following the lawful demolition of the existing building. (Plus installation of a swing jib under permitted development rights).						x			N/A	Sewage Pumping Station, Cogley Lane, Bingham	No		Existing site			None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3125	Granted 05/02/15
Severn Trent Water Ltd	Change in land use to a sewage pumping station and the provision of associated above ground structures.						x				Land adjacent to Welham Grove, Retford	Retford		New site	Previously developed land	Small	None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3091	Granted 22/08/14
Stellar Energy Limited	Erection of 2 new Industrial Buildings and installation of 7MW (approximate) Wood Fuelled Renewable Energy Biomass Plant.		x	x	x					36,000tpa	The Sawmill, Fosse Way, Widmerpool	No		Extension to existing site	Open countryside	Small	None	None	None	None	n/a	ES/2872	Granted 05/02/15
Veolia ES (Nottinghamshire) Ltd	Development of a recycles bulking and waste transfer station with associated infrastructure, site access improvements, landscaping and ancillary infrastructure including the demolition of existing building.					x				65,000tpa	Dukeries House, Claylands Avenue, Worksop	Worksop		New site	Employment land / previously developed land	Medium /Large	None	None	None	None	n/a	F/2969	Granted 18/06/14

Veolia ES Nottinghamshire Ltd	Replacement site office and welfare cabin.		x						N/A	Hucknall Household Waste Recycling Facility, Wigwam Lane, Hucknall	N'ham		Existing site		Small/Medium	None	None	None	None	n/a	F/3110	Granted 04/09/14
TEG Environmental Limited	Extend area of the site to include additional storage area to be used exclusively for the storage of PAS100 end product compost.			x				x	N/A	Oxton Grange, Ollerton Road, Oxton	No		Extension of existing site	Green Belt	Small/Medium	None	None	None	None	n/a	F/2981	Granted 21/05/14
Mr & Mrs JB Cutts	Use of derelict sandstone cutting for the disposal of inert waste material.							x	210,000 tonnes / 86,000 m ³	Land adjacent to Shenton Lodge, Derby Road, Kirkby in Ashfield		Yes	New site on greenfield land	Green Belt		None	Yes – ecology (sites is a Local Wildlife Site)	None	None	n/a	F/3080	Refused 21/01/15
JC Skip Hire	Change of use to storage for waste, skip containers and vehicles		x						5,000tpa	Land to rear of Bar Lane Motor Company, Palm Street, fronting Rye Street, Nottingham	N'ham		New site (change of use)	Employment land	Small	None	None	None	None	n/a	14/00559/PFUL3	Granted 25/04/14
Mr Marius Mogila	Change of use from B2 use to recycling of catalytic converters, storage of copper wiring and electronic waste prior to shipment		x							28 Gibbons Street, Nottingham	N'ham		New site (change of use)	Employment land	Small	None	None	None	None	n/a	14/01498/PFUL3	Granted 14/08/14
Waste2Clear	Use as waste management and recycling facility					x			5,000tpa	Unit W, Slaughter House, County Road, Nottingham	N'ham		New site (change of use)	Employment land	Small	None	None	None	None	n/a	15/00116/PFUL3	Granted 26/03/15
Continental Auto Parts Ltd	Change of use from car servicing to car breaking/recycling		x							61A Church Street, Old Basford, Nottingham City	N'ham		New site (change of use)	Employment land	Small	None	None	None	None	n/a	14/01852/PFUL3	Granted 01/10/14
Chinook Sciences Ltd	Energy from Waste, manufacturing, research and development facility and associated offices.				x				130,000tpa	Former Blenheim Gardens Allotments	N'ham		Existing site	Employment land	Large	None	None	None	None	a) c)	13/03051/PMFUL3	Granted 02/07/14

Notes:

Broad areas - as per WCS4 and illustrated on Plan 4: Key Diagram). Will state Nottingham, Mansfield/Ashfield, Newark, Retford or Worksop.

Land categorisation – as per WCS7. Will state Community site, Employment land, Derelict land/other previously developed land, Open countryside/agricultural land or Green Belt for any new sites/extensions that involve new land.

Site type

- For disposal sites, as per WCS5 (is the site is an extension to an existing site, restoration/reworking of colliery/mineral working/man-made void/derelict land, or a greenfield site)
- For ash disposal sites, as per WCS6 (is the proposal a temporary stockpile for future recycling, on land adjacent to a power station, is reclamation of mineral workings/other derelict void, or a landraise scheme)
- For all sites, is it an existing site/extension to existing site or a new site

Non-road transport, unacceptable environmental and climate change impacts, new/innovative technology or best practice and WCS12 criteria – to be established from Officer Committee/Delegated Report (including consultee comments, officer observations and proposal description sections as relevant). WCS12 criteria met are listed as a), b), c) as set out in the policy.

WCS12 criteria – only applicable to developments servicing non-local markets.

Table C.2: Waste planning applications outside the monitoring period

The information shown here sets out significant waste management facility planning applications not yet determined or received outside the monitoring period for information only.

Applicant	Proposal	Combined Facility	Recycling	Composting	Energy Recovery	Transfer	Waste Water Treatment	Disposal	Other (details in Proposal)	Additional capacity	Location	Within any defined 'broad area' (Plan 4)	Within Disposal shortfall Area (Plan 4)	Site type	Land categorisation	Size in terms of WCS	Non-road transport	Unacceptable environmental impacts	Climate change impacts	New / innovative technology or best practice	WCS12 criteria	Ref	Decision
Peel Environmental	Proposed development of the Bilsthorpe Energy Centre (BEC) to manage unprocessed and pre-treated waste by construction and operation of a Plasma Gasification Facility, Materials Recovery Facility and Energy Generation Infrastructure	x			x					120,000tpa	Bilsthorpe Business Park, Off Eakring Road, Bilsthorpe	No		New site	Employment land	Large	None	None	None	None	a) b)	ES/2950	Resolved to grant 18/11/15 Called in by Secretary of State 19/12/2015 – awaiting decision

**REPORT OF THE SERVICE DIRECTOR FOR ENVIRONMENT, TRANSPORT
AND PROPERTY****BASSETLAW DISTRICT COUNCIL CHARGEABLE GREEN WASTE SCHEME****Purpose of the Report**

To inform Committee of a proposal to introduce a chargeable green waste collection service in Bassetlaw from April 2017, supported by £75,000 from the County Council, generated from savings in waste treatment and disposal costs.

Information and Advice

1. Members will recall approving the Waste Reduction, Re-use, Recycling and Composting Plan 2016/17 at the Environment and Sustainability Committee on 10 March 2016. The Plan set out a number of initiatives to help the County Council reach its PFI contract target of 52%, and the EU Waste Framework Directive target of 50% recycling and composting by 2020.
2. The Plan includes a key action of providing incentives to the Waste Collection Authorities for introducing new or improved kerbside green waste collection schemes in order to reduce the amount of residual waste collected, improve performance and save on waste disposal costs.
3. A budget proposal was approved by the County Council on 27 February 2014 to incentivise Bassetlaw District Council and Newark and Sherwood District Council to introduce kerbside green waste collection services by equitably sharing savings accruing to the County Council in waste treatment and disposal costs resulting from moving this waste up the hierarchy. This proposal estimated a net saving of £200,000 for the County Council.
4. Bassetlaw District Council has recently concluded a consultation with residents on preferred methods of increasing their current very low recycling rate of 19% for 2014/15. This puts Bassetlaw bottom in the East Midlands, and in the worst 5 councils nationwide for recycling and composting performance.
5. The preferred solution from this consultation is to introduce a chargeable kerbside green waste collection service with effect from April 2017. A financial model for this has now been produced by Bassetlaw District Council which confirms the longer term viability of the proposal, although they do not currently have sufficient funds to meet all of the one off costs of establishing and promoting the scheme.

6. The County Council has therefore been requested to provide, and has agreed to make, a one off contribution of £75,000 towards establishing the scheme, from the modelled savings in waste treatment and disposal costs.
7. The revenue costs of providing the service by Bassetlaw District Council will be self-funded from the proposed subscription charges levied on residents.
8. The County Council will take the full benefit of any savings through the shift of residual waste to other waste streams and all associated waste disposal savings, for the service.
9. The scheme is modelled to achieve what are considered to be very modest take up rates, and the County Council should still recover the initial contribution by the end of year two.
10. The County Council considers it likely that take up rates will be significantly higher, delivering additional savings over this period, and in the long term will generate substantial waste disposal savings in excess of those agreed in the business case approved in February 2014.
11. It is anticipated this scheme will improve recycling and composting performance in Bassetlaw by around 2% per annum as subscriptions grow, which is significant against the very low baseline.
12. Cabinet at Bassetlaw District Council approved setting up a chargeable green waste collection scheme on 7 June 2016.

Other Options Considered

13. None – this is an information report.

Reasons for Recommendations

14. Providing a one off payment of £75,000 to Bassetlaw District Council to support the introduction of a sustainable charged for green waste collection service delivers a significant saving to the County Council over the longer term by reducing waste disposal costs. It will also increase recycling and composting performance towards the EU and PFI Contract targets.
15. The proposal fits within the principles agreed by the County Council at the meeting on 27 February 2014 as it shares savings in waste treatment and disposal costs equitably with Bassetlaw District Council to incentivise the introduction of a kerbside green waste collection service.

Statutory and Policy Implications

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

Financial Implications

17. This report is for information only, however the proposed £75,000 one off contribution will be met from existing waste treatment and disposal budgets, and will be offset by savings in these budgets within a two year period.

Legal Implications

18. This report is for information only.

Implications for Service Users

19. The introduction of district wide green waste collections in Bassetlaw will allow residents more choice in how they dispose of their waste, and hopefully ease pressure on the County Councils recycling centre network. A chargeable service is the current offering provided by the majority of Borough and District Councils in the County with the exception of Ashfield, where a free green waste collection service is currently available.

Recommendation

20. That Committee:

- I. Note the contents of the report.

Jas Hundal

Service Director, Environment, Transport and Property

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

Mick Allen, Group Manager, Waste and Energy Management

Constitutional Comments

None the report is for noting only.

Financial Comments (SES 07/06/16)

The financial implications are set out in the report.

Background Papers

Electoral Divisions

All

16 June 2016**Agenda Item: 8**

REPORT OF CORPORATE DIRECTOR, RESOURCES

WORK PROGRAMME

Purpose of the Report

1. To consider the Committee's work programme for 2016-17

Information and Advice

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

Other Options Considered

5. None.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

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

Statutory and Policy Implications

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

RECOMMENDATION/S

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

Jayne Francis-Ward
Corporate Director, Resources

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

Constitutional Comments (HD)

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

Financial Comments (PS)

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

Background Papers

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

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

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All

ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE - WORK PROGRAMME

<u>Report Title</u>	<u>Brief summary of agenda item</u>	<u>For Decision or Information ?</u>	<u>Lead Officer</u>	<u>Report Author</u>
21 July 2016				
Responses on Planning Consultations and Strategic Planning Observations	To provide a summary of the current status of planning consultations received and being dealt with by the County Council.	Information	Lisa Bell	Nina Wilson
Mansfield and Ashfield Residual Waste Treatment Arrangements	Details to follow.	Decision	Mick Allen	
Recycling Centre Registration Scheme Motion to Council	Details to follow.	Decision	Mick Allen	
22 September 2016				
Minerals Local Plan Submission	To endorse the Minerals Local Plan for submission to the Secretary of State for examination in public.	Decision		
Responses on Planning Consultations and Strategic Planning Observations	To provide a summary of the current status of planning consultations received and being dealt with by the County Council.	Information		
3 November 2016				Nina Wilson
Waste Local Plan Part 2: Preferred Approach Consultation	To approve the document for a six week period of informal consultation	Decision		
Responses on Planning Consultations and Strategic Planning Observations	To provide a summary of the current status of planning consultations received and being dealt with by the County Council.	Information	Lis Bell	

Further Meetings

8 December 2016 at 10:30 am, 26 January 2017 at 10:30 am, 9 March 2017 at 10:30 am, 20 April 2017 at 2:00 pm, 8 June 2017 at 10:30 am and 6 July 2017 at 10:30 am

