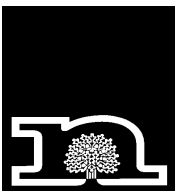


Nottinghamshire & Nottingham Waste Core Strategy & Development Control Policies

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

September 2005



**Nottinghamshire
County Council**



**Nottingham
City Council**

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1 Introduction

Background

- 1.1 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City council are preparing a joint set of waste planning policies for Nottinghamshire. These policies will be prepared in stages. The first two documents setting out the Councils' Core Strategy and Development Control Policies' will be prepared simultaneously. A further document setting out site-specific allocations will follow. Together these documents will form part of each Council's development plan. The proposed timetable for preparing these documents is set out in the two Councils' respective Local Development Schemes.
- 1.2 European law¹ requires all new development plan documents to undergo a process known as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This sets out the main environmental considerations that must be taken into account in preparing new plans. In the UK, this process is incorporated within a wider requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal² that looks at social and economic, as well as environmental, factors. All references to Sustainability Appraisal in this report should therefore be read as including the requirements of the SEA Directive.

What is Sustainability Appraisal?

- 1.3 The process of Sustainability Appraisal is designed to assess the sustainability of an emerging plan or programme. Each of the new waste development documents will therefore be tested against agreed sustainability objectives. These objectives are defined during the early stages of the process (see paragraph 7.1) and set the framework for not only assessing the emerging plan documents but also monitoring their effectiveness. By going through this process, we can ensure that each part of the plan contributes towards the overall development of Nottinghamshire and that it does not conflict with the aims of other strategies and programmes that are intended to protect and enhance our social, environmental and economic well being.
- 1.4 Sustainability Appraisal is an ongoing, iterative process. The initial information gathering stage helps to establish significant issues that need to be addressed by the emerging policy documents. The appraisal process then helps to refine these issues and options into a set of realistic, preferred options that have been assessed thoroughly. The key features of the sustainability appraisal process are therefore to:

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment

² Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

- **Collect baseline information and identify significant issues or trends**
- **Predict the effects of the plan documents**
- **Identify possible policy options**
- **Consult others on the plan policies**
- **Monitor the effects of the plan documents and their policies**

- 1.5 The two main stages in carrying out the appraisal are the preliminary 'scoping' work to identify the current situation and the 'appraisal' of likely effects.

What is a Scoping Report?

- 1.6 This document is the Scoping Report. It is the first stage in the appraisal process and sets out the baseline data that has been compiled as part of the information-gathering phase. The report also considers relevant plans and programmes that may influence the plan documents or be affected by their policies. Having identified significant issues that should be addressed, the report then seeks to establish a suitable framework of sustainability objectives against which the policies of the plan documents should be assessed.
- 1.7 The purpose of this report is therefore to decide on the scope and level of detail for the Sustainability Appraisal. The information and findings set out are not absolute as the report is intended to involve others in the appraisal process and to identify any gaps. In some cases the data may simply not exist, in which case, this will be noted along with proposals to overcome this when the next appraisal is carried out.

Community Involvement

- 1.8 Community involvement, including the general public, interest groups, statutory bodies and industry, is a key part of the planning process. This Scoping Report has been published alongside the 'Issues and Options' consultation as it forms part of the ongoing assessment of possible policy options. At this stage, the only formal consultation requirement for the Scoping Report is with the four key statutory consultees: the Environment Agency, the Countryside Agency, English Nature and English Heritage. These will all give their views on the work that has been carried out so far and will continue to advise on future stages of the appraisal.

- 1.9 The Scoping Report has also been considered by the Waste Stakeholder Group which has been set up with representatives from industry, environmental and community groups as part of the ongoing informal consultation process. Other comments on the Scoping Report are welcome but can only be treated informally at this stage. Once the development plan documents reach the 'Preferred Options' stage there will be an opportunity for formal public comment.

Next steps

- 1.10 As explained above, the Scoping Report presents the information that has been collected as part of the preliminary information gathering stage. This is split into two areas – baseline indicators and the review of relevant plans programmes (see sections 4 and 5)
- 1.11 The detailed comments on this scoping phase will help to refine the information base and confirm the most appropriate objectives against which to assess the emerging plan documents (i.e. the appraisal stage referred to in paragraph 1.5). The findings of this subsequent appraisal work will be presented in the Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be published alongside the 'Preferred Options' (see paragraph 3.5 for timetable).

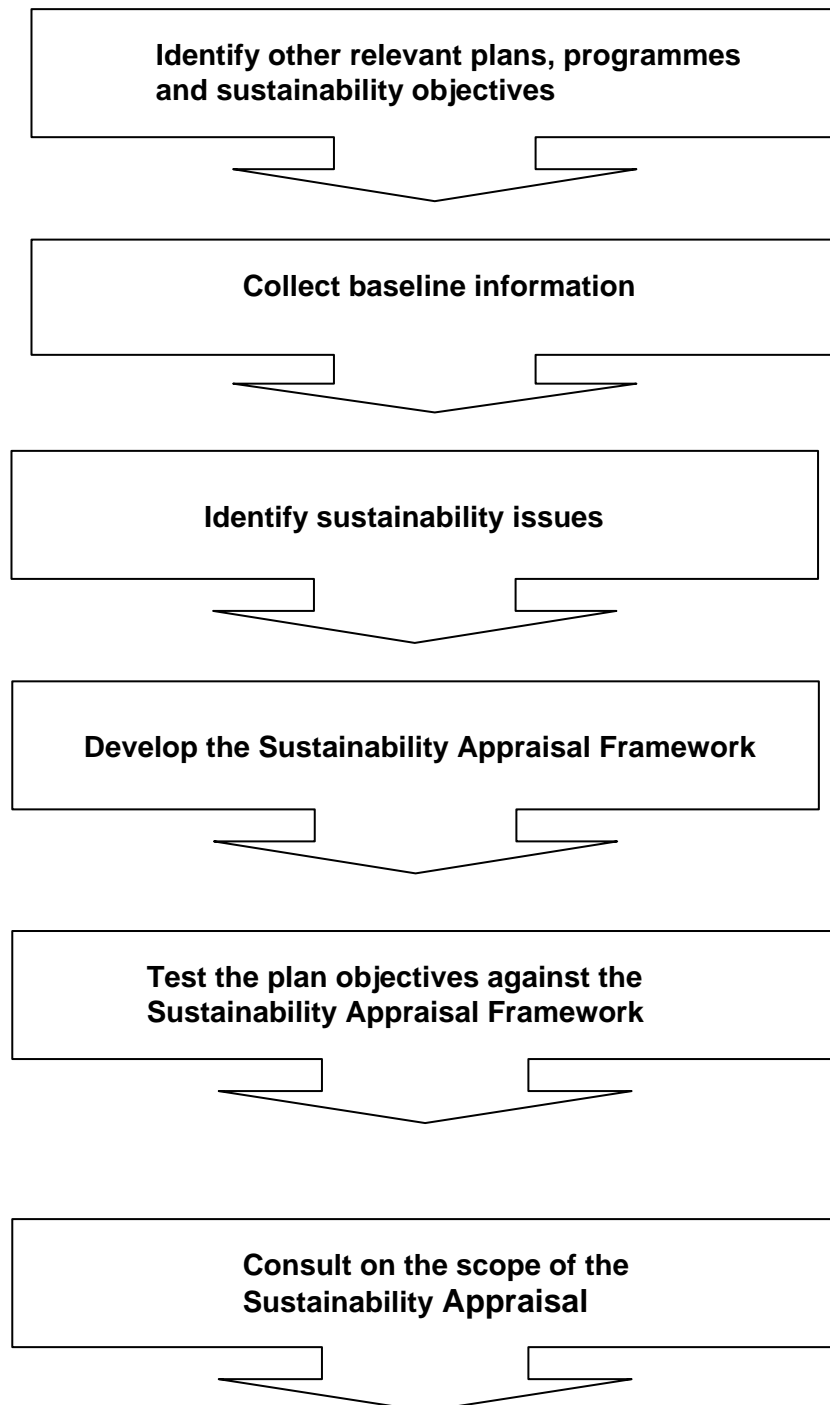
Further Information

- 1.12 If you would like any further information on this report or the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies please contact the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at Nottinghamshire County Council on 0115 9772108 or the Development Policy Team at Nottingham City Council on 0115 9155197. Full contact details are printed on back cover of this report. The information in this report can be made available in alternative formats and languages if required.

2. Methodology

Introduction

- 2.1 Government guidance on carrying out a Sustainability Appraisal³ defines 6 key stages leading up to the production of a Scoping Report:



³ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper, ODPM September 2004 (modified by further interim guidance)

Information Gathering

- 2.2 The focus of the initial information gathering stage is a review of all the other relevant plans, programmes and strategies and the collection of baseline environmental, social and economic data. This is used to identify the key sustainability issues and objectives. This work has been carried out 'in-house' by both Councils using our own environmental information where available, but also relies heavily on data from other agencies and organisations. Their input is acknowledged throughout. A team of independent consultants has also been appointed to audit and verify each stage of the Sustainability Appraisal to provide an independent and objective overview of the process. This ensures a consistent approach and draws on best practice from other authorities.
- 2.3 The key outcomes of each of these information-gathering stages are summarised in the body of this report. A full list of the relevant plans and programmes reviewed as part of the appraisal is given in Appendix 1. The topics and indicators used in the baseline survey are shown in Appendix 2.

Limitations

- 2.4 Part of the Sustainability Appraisal process is to establish what information is currently available and whether there is other information that should be collected in future. This involves a wide range of organisations who may hold different sets of data. The data they hold may not always be comparable or it may not have been collected at regular intervals. This can make it difficult to identify significant trends. Considerable progress is being made to collate this information so that it is up to date and accessible but it is inevitable that the way data is collected, interpreted and monitored, will improve over time.
- 2.5 This Scoping Report is therefore a starting point in the process. At present the baseline information for nature conservation sites and heritage sites is relatively good but it is less well-developed for specific wildlife species for example. Another weakness is identifying economic and social criteria that are relevant to waste. Waste data itself also remains a problem although the Government has announced a national data collection strategy, which should be in place by 2006/2007. The establishment of an environmental observatory between the different local authorities in Nottinghamshire is planned to help improve data collection and availability.

3 The Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies

Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Policy Objectives

- 3.1 The Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies are statutory development plan documents that will form part of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework for Nottinghamshire. The policy context for these documents is established across a wide range of international, national regional and local plans, programmes and strategies. All those, which are considered to be relevant, have been reviewed (see Appendix 1) and the key messages have been drawn out in Figure 4.1 below.
- 3.2 The Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies have an important role in transposing national and regional policy into local planning policies but will also need to reflect the broad aims of a range of local strategies and initiatives across Nottinghamshire. The evolving Community Strategies of the City and County Councils are a prime example. These aim to improve the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of their areas. The Core Strategy and Development Control Policies will also help to implement the integrated municipal waste management strategy which has been agreed jointly between Nottinghamshire County Council and the seven District Councils in Nottinghamshire. Nottingham City Council is developing a separate but complimentary strategy.

Core Strategy Objectives

- 3.3 The Waste Core Strategy will set out the County Councils approach towards the future provision of land for waste management facilities including recycling, composting, energy recovery, transfer and disposal. This will take account of the principles of the waste hierarchy, regional self-sufficiency and the proximity principle to ensure that future waste development is as sustainable as possible. Detailed Development Control Policies will be used to support the overall vision of the Core Strategy and ensure that all waste development is located appropriately, is well managed, and does not have any unacceptable impact on its surroundings or those living or working nearby.
- 3.4 The objectives of the Core Strategy are likely to be refined through the Sustainability Appraisal process and further consultation on the issues and options. The current objectives are therefore based on those in the existing Waste Local Plan, which are:

- A** To **protect** the environment
- B** Make **efficient** use of resources
- C** **Control** pollution
- D** Increase **public** awareness and involvement

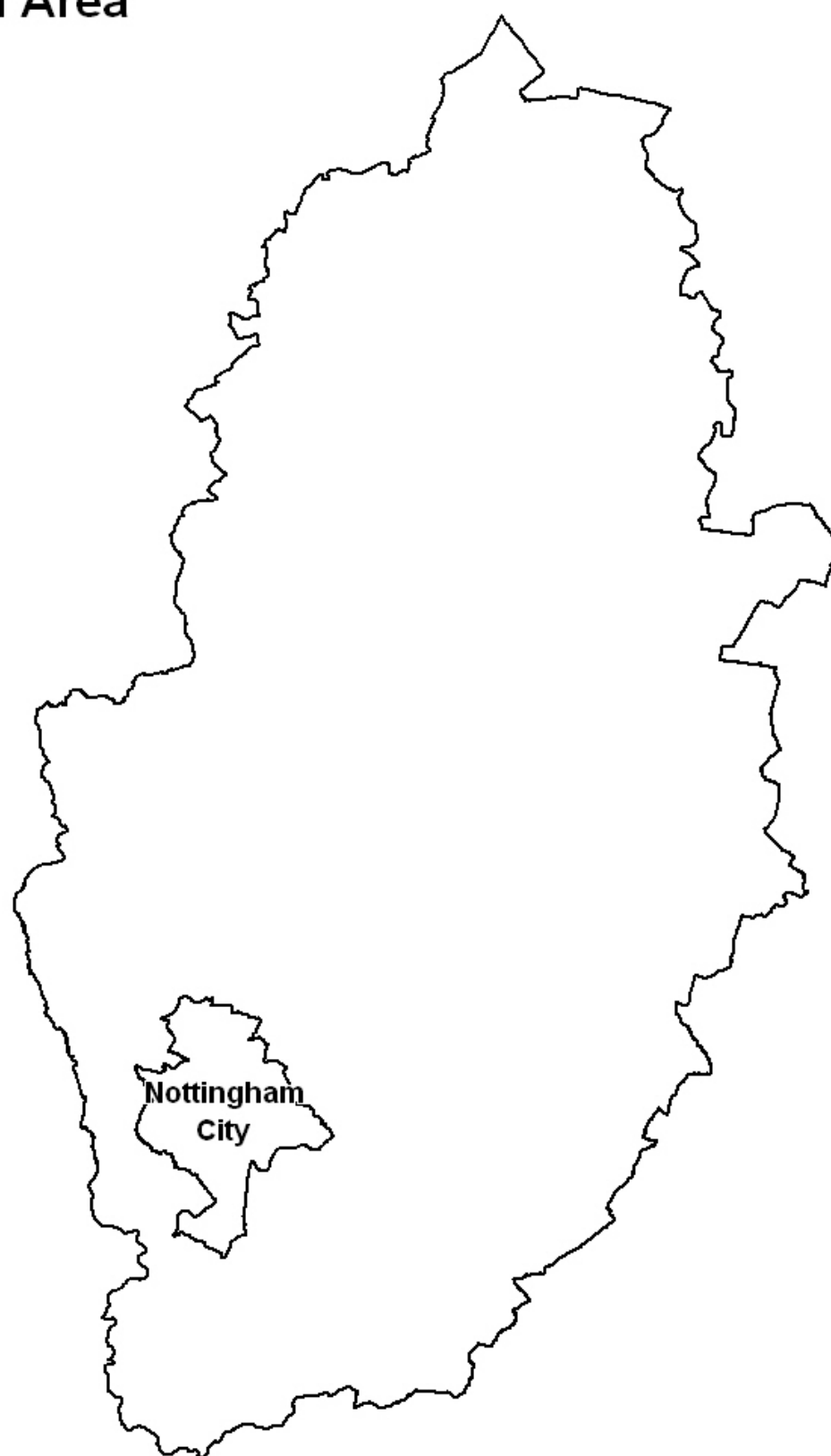
Timetable

- 3.5 The timetable for preparing the new Waste Development Documents is set out in the County and City Councils' respective Local Development Schemes. The need to refine and improve the data collection has meant that the main part of the initial, informal consultation on 'Issues and Options' is now likely to take place in October/November 2005. Consultation on 'Preferred Options' should follow early in the new year.

Coverage

- 3.6 As the new Waste Development Documents are being prepared jointly they will cover the whole geographic area of Nottinghamshire, including the City of Nottingham (see Plan overleaf).

Plan Area



4 The Requirements of Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies

Introduction

- 4.1 The purpose of reviewing other plans, programmes and policies is to identify relevant sustainability objectives and ensure that the aims and objectives of the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies are consistent with these other strategies and plans. It is important to identify where there may be potential conflicts and also where the waste policies can contribute to the aims of other plans.
- 4.2 The review has looked at relevant documents, including legislation, plans, guidance and strategies, at the international, national, regional and local level. These are listed in full in Appendix 1. The key messages from this review are highlighted below.

Figure 4.1: Key messages from the document review

Key messages	Document(s)
Social	
Properly regulated and managed waste management facilities should pose little risk to health	Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management, DEFRA 2004
Although pollution control is the direct responsibility of other agencies, potential emissions to air, land or water may be a material planning consideration	PPS23
Need to provide an adequate number of facilities for the safe recovery, treatment and final disposal of waste.	PPS10
Potential disturbance from noise, dust, odour etc. must be controlled	PPS10, MPS2, PPG24
Waste reduction and re-use should be encouraged through the promotion of waste awareness and best practice	National Waste Strategy 2000, Draft Regional Waste Strategy
Environmental quality should be maintained in all areas to make them safe and attractive places to live and work	RSS8, County and City Council Community Strategies
New housing across the County will have implications for the overall volume of waste and the provision of facilities within proposed development areas.	Nottinghamshire Structure Plan 1996 and Review - Deposit Draft 2003

Key messages	Document(s)
Economic	
There is a need to break the link between economic growth and waste production. Resources should be used more efficiently to reduce waste – this means more sustainable construction and manufacturing practices and ‘waste audits’	‘Securing the Future’ Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005, PPS10, Draft Regional Waste Strategy
Brownfield land and existing buildings should be re-used for new development wherever possible.	PPS1, PPS10, Integrated Regional Strategy
Support the rural economy and encourage rural diversification where appropriate	PPS7, ‘Destination 2010’ Regional Economic Strategy
Make adequate provision for future waste management facilities in line with national and regional estimates.	National Waste Strategy, PPS10, draft Regional Waste Strategy
Promote integrated, sustainable waste management in all development plans.	PPS10, draft Regional Waste Strategy
Planned economic growth resulting from the allocation of additional employment land may lead to higher volumes of commercial and industrial waste	Nottinghamshire Structure Plan 1996 and Review - Deposit Draft 2003
Reduce the need to transport waste and promote alternatives to road transport such as rail, water or pipeline, where possible.	PPS10, ‘Future of Transport’ White Paper, ‘Securing the Future’ UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy
Environmental	
Minimise ‘greenhouse gas’ emissions in line with international targets	Kyoto Agreement, UK Climate Change Programme
Meet air quality standards and minimise emissions to air from waste management facilities	Directive 1966/62/EC, National Air Quality Strategy
Avoid damage to designated nature conservation sites and protected species at all levels. Seek mitigation where damage is unavoidable	Directive 79/409/EEC, Directive 92/43/EEC, PPS9
Conserve and enhance biodiversity in general	PPG9, Draft PPS9, Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan
Protect designated landscape areas and general landscape character.	PPS7
Protect the open character of the Green Belt	PPG2
Protect the historic environment from inappropriate development	PPG15, PPG16
Promote good quality design to minimise the visual impact of new development	PPS1, Regional Environmental Strategy
Use the ‘precautionary principle’ when assessing pollution risk	PPS23

Key messages	Document(s)
Protect groundwater resources where development could result in environmental harm or risks to water supplies.	Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater (Environment Agency)
Protect surface water quality i.e. rivers and lakes	PPS23, Regional Environmental Strategy
Avoid development likely to increase floodrisk and incorporate sustainable drainage systems in new development	PPG25, Nottinghamshire Structure Plan 1996 and Review - Deposit Draft 2003
Provide new or improved waste water treatment capacity to meet EU standards	Directive 91/271/EEC
Protect best and most versatile agricultural land and minimise risk of soil pollution.	PPS7, PPS23
Manage waste as sustainably as possible according to the waste hierarchy.	National Waste Strategy 2000, PPS10
Meet national and regional recycling targets for municipal waste	National Waste Strategy 2000, Draft Regional Waste Strategy
Promote energy recovery from existing proposed landfill sites/incineration schemes	Energy White Paper 2003, Regional Energy Strategy
Manage waste as close as possible to its source	National Waste Strategy 2000, PPS10

- 4.3 The themes highlighted above are those considered most relevant to the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies. For ease of reference they have been split into social, economic and environmental issues but this is only intended as a summary and is not meant to imply any weighting or priority to any particular issue.

5 Baseline Information

Introduction

- 5.1 It is also important to have a full understanding of the current situation in terms of the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of Nottinghamshire. This helps to highlight any problems which the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies should address. It also provides a baseline of information against which to predict and subsequently monitor the effects of the proposed policies.

How Was the Data Collected?

- 5.2 The data used here is held by a large number of different organisations, including the County and City Councils. Most of the information is available through their websites (see references to Appendix 2), but there are also a number of regional monitoring reports that have been published at various times. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that the information shown in this report is up to date, one of the reasons for consultation is to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the data. The baseline data used in this report should not therefore be relied upon for other purposes.
- 5.3 In collecting baseline data, the aim has been to provide current Nottinghamshire data for each indicator along with a regional and national comparison. Where possible, a comparison with earlier data has also been included to try and identify possible trends. Whilst, in many cases, there is not enough information to be certain of likely trends, this is an important starting point for future work.
- 5.4 The indicators collected for this first phase of evidence gathering have been grouped under the three headings of social, environmental and economic data. Government guidance⁴ suggests a wide range of possible indicators and data sources but recognises that not all of these will be relevant in every case. For example, data on social inclusion or literacy is unlikely to be meaningful in relation to future waste management options. On the other hand, data on projected population growth air quality, and the volume of waste produced is directly relevant.

Limitations

- 5.5 As highlighted in paragraph 2.4 there are limitations on the range and type of information that is available and it is hoped that future work will be able to draw upon a more comprehensive data set. Key difficulties

⁴ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper, ODPM, September 2004

are with the availability of up to date figures for each of the waste streams and establishing suitable indicators for social and economic issues. There is also a shortage of information on the condition of priority wildlife habitats and species. Similarly heritage data, although good for buildings, is relatively poor for monuments and conservation areas as there is information on quantity but not quality.

- 5.6 The indicators that have been used to compile this report are listed in full in Appendix 2. It is not expected that this list will be exhaustive. It may be added to or refined following consultation with the 4 key consultation bodies (see paragraph 1.8).

6 Sustainability Issues

- 6.1 Based on the themes identified in the review of relevant plans and programmes (see table 4.1), and the issues highlighted through the collection of baseline data (see Appendix 2), a series of key sustainability issues relevant to waste management within Nottinghamshire have been identified. These are summarised in table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1 Key Findings

Sustainability Issue		Supporting Evidence
Social		
Population growth		Although population numbers are relatively stable there is an increasing trend towards urbanisation. Since 1987, there has been a 5% increase in land characterised as urban.
Housing growth		Projected increases in the rates of household formation and house-building suggest a possible rise in municipal waste as well as construction waste during development.
Health inequalities		Life expectancy and rates of poor health are slightly worse than both the regional and national averages. The reasons for this are unclear.
Crime		Overall crime rates are high, particularly in urban areas. The most relevant indicator for waste is the level of fly-tipping. This is slightly lower than regional average but there were over 8,000 recorded incidents in 2004/05.
Quality of life - impacts and opportunities for improvements		Light pollution has increased by 25% since 1998 and Nottinghamshire has the highest proportion of land within the worst affected areas in the East Midlands. Once available, data on the number of substantiated complaints about dust, noise, odour etc. at waste sites will help to measure impacts. In contrast, site restoration schemes may provide opportunities to create new open space and amenity areas.

Sustainability Issue		Supporting Evidence
Economic		
Dependence on road transport		Although there are no figures on the exact volume of waste moved by road, there are not currently any proposals to move waste by rail or water. One site does make use of a pipeline to transport power station ash. Overall this suggests a heavy dependence on road transport.
Waste growth		Increase in actual volume of waste produced and despite improvements in recycling rates the amount disposed of is still growing.
Employment		Unemployment is slightly above national average. Waste management is not a major employment sector but the need for more sorting, transfer and treatment facilities is likely to create some employment opportunities.
Land availability		The availability of suitable, preferably brownfield, sites will be critical to future provision.
Energy		Insufficient information to assess trends in energy consumption but the contribution of energy recovered from incineration and landfill gas has increased over time.
Environmental		
Number and condition of designated nature conservation sites		Nottinghamshire has only one nature conservation site of international importance and significantly less SSSI coverage than other parts of the region. Only 12% of SSSI sites are currently in a 'favourable' condition compared to 46% nationally. However almost 60% are now classed as recovering.
Woodland coverage		Woodland cover has increased slightly and is 3% above the regional average. The re-planting of some ancient woodland areas has increased coverage but this is still well below regional average.
Heathland losses		90% of Nottinghamshire's heathland has been lost since 1927. Aim to recreate an additional 400ha by 2010.
Status of priority species		Relatively little is known about the status of priority species identified in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan. This is therefore a key area for update and review.

Sustainability Issue		Supporting Evidence
Maintain landscape quality		Nottinghamshire has no nationally important landscape areas but almost 10% is covered by local level designations (Mature Landscape Areas). Waste development in the Green Belt has not been a major issue to date but future pressures may need to be addressed.
Floodrisk		Significant parts of Nottinghamshire are at risk, particularly in the Trent Valley. This may be a constraint on future development.
Water quality and quantity		Regional trends suggest that river quality is improving. Groundwater resources are already heavily committed and will be further stretched by planned future housing development. Likely to be a major constraint on future landfill options
Air quality		Evidence is partial, but regional data suggests that air pollution is concentrated along major transport corridors such as the A1 and M1.
Historic environment		Overall Nottinghamshire has fewer listed buildings than other parts of the region. There are also more listed buildings at risk in each category compared to the regional average. The number of listed buildings at risk has increased since 2003. There are also significantly fewer Conservation Areas although more work needs to be done to assess whether this is due to the quality of historic environment or a lack of resources to designate sites.

- 6.2 Again, these are a summary based on the initial information gathering exercise. The consultation process is intended to identify whether there are any other issues that should be addressed and whether there are particular priority areas amongst the issues that have been identified.

7. Identifying Sustainability Objectives

Introduction

- 7.1 Another key function of the scoping report is to establish the sustainability objectives that will be used to appraise the policies and proposals of the Waste Core Strategy and accompanying Development Control Policies. These are the objectives that will provide the Sustainability Appraisal Framework i.e. the means to test the Plan. Government guidance⁵ indicates that the most appropriate starting point is the UK Sustainable Development Guide and the various Regional Sustainable Development Strategies. The Integrated Regional Strategy for the East Midlands (January 2005) therefore provides the basis for the Sustainability Objectives that have been identified in Table 7.1 below.
- 7.2 It is important that these objectives are relevant to waste planning and that they are realistic and measurable.. Whereas broader District Council Local Development Frameworks will cover a wide range of issues including retail, employment, regeneration and social inclusion, it is accepted that Waste Development Documents will have less of an impact on these types of issues. Not all of the objectives set out in the Regional Strategy are therefore relevant to the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies. For example, housing targets and social capital will not be affected by, or influence, waste policy. However, It is important to ensure that the new waste policies and proposals do not conflict with these wider aims, and that they contribute to them wherever possible.
- 7.3 Table 7.1 therefore shows how the proposed sustainability objectives have been derived from the Regional Development Strategy. These sustainability objectives are then developed in Table 7.2 which establishes a series of sub-objectives and possible indicators which will be used to appraise emerging policies and monitor future performance.

⁵ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper, ODPM September 2004

Table 7.1 Proposed Sustainability Objectives

IRS Objective	SEA Directive Topic	Other Sources	Sustainability Issues identified	Proposed SA Objectives
Social				
Ensure that existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities in the region housing stock	-	-	-	Waste policies are not considered relevant to this objective
Improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services	Human health	Waste Framework Directive, PPS10,	Life expectancy and rates of poor health slightly above below UK/regional average	Minimise the impact of waste management on air, water and soil quality to protect human health Minimise the effects of noise, dust, traffic, light, vermin etc. to protect amenity
Provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities	Cultural heritage	PPS1, PPG15, PPG16,	-	Promote opportunities for leisure and recreation as part of site restoration
Improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	-	County and City Council Community Strategies, PPS10	Fly-tipping rates are slightly lower than the regional average but, with over 8,000 incidents annually, this is still a serious problem.	Provide an adequate network of suitable waste management facilities Promote good quality site design and management to help to minimise fly tipping/vandalism.
Promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region	-	-	-	Waste policies are not considered relevant to this objective

IRS Objective	SEA Directive Topic	Other Sources	Sustainability Issues identified	Proposed SA Objectives
Environmental				
Protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region	Biodiversity, flora, fauna, cultural heritage and landscape	PPS7, PPG9/PPS9, PPG15, PPG16 UK and Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plans	Only 12% of SSSIs are in a 'favourable condition' although this is improving. A higher proportion of listed buildings are at risk compared to the regional average. Historically, there have also been significant heathland losses. Woodland cover has increased slightly.	Protect and enhance the natural and historic environment
To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure				
Manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals	Soil, water and air	'Securing the Future' Regional Environmental Strategy	6 Air Quality Management Areas are currently designated. Water quality is generally good but groundwater resources are heavily committed. Entire area is a Nitrate Sensitive Zone	Minimise the impact of waste management on natural resources including soil, water, air and minerals
Minimise energy usage and develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources	Material assets	'Our Energy Future - creating a low carbon economy', Regional Energy Strategy	Eastcroft Incinerator and landfill gas schemes sites contribute 19 megawatts of electricity per annum. 5 landfill sites currently incorporate gas recovery schemes.	Promote energy recovery at waste management sites

IRS Objective	SEA Directive Topic	Other Sources	Sustainability Issues identified	Proposed SA Objectives
Involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts	Climatic factors	Regional Environmental Strategy, Draft Regional Waste Strategy	Nearly 2 million tonnes of waste are thrown away each year. Low lying areas are at risk of flooding	Waste awareness and integrated waste management will require co-ordinated action at all levels. Although not a direct land-use function, the Core Strategy has a potential role in promoting integrated waste management.
Economic				
Create high quality employment opportunities and develop a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills, giving the region an edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge	Population	Regional Spatial Strategy, Regional Economic Strategy	Significant inequalities in employment rates across Nottinghamshire	Waste policies are considered unlikely to contribute to this objective
Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world class business can flourish	Population	-	-	The Plan will need to be sufficiently flexible to respond to innovative waste management proposals but no specific Sustainability Objective has been identified.
Provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	Population	PPG4, Regional Spatial Strategy, Regional Economic Strategy	Projected housing and employment growth will mean a likely increase in waste. Additional waste facilities will be needed to support this.	The provision of an appropriate number and mix of waste management facilities will be a priority for the Plan but no specific Sustainability Objective has been identified.

IRS Objective	SEA Directive Topic	Other Sources	Sustainability Issues identified	Proposed SA Objectives
Spatial				
Ensure that the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel	Population	PPS1, PPG4, PPS10 'Securing the Future', PPS1, Nottinghamshire Sustainable Developer Guide	Closure of key landfill sites has meant waste is being transported over longer distances. Most waste is transported by road	Promote re-use of brownfield land
Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings			No figures on the re-use of brownfield sites for waste management are available	Promote high standards of sustainable design and construction Minimise the distance waste is transported
Minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	Material Assets	EU Landfill Directive, National Waste Strategy, Draft Regional Waste Strategy	Over 3.5 million tonnes of waste (7 Million including PFA) are produced each year. Recycling rates are improving but more needs to be done to meet regional targets	Minimise waste and increase re-use and recycling
Improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and reducing traffic growth and congestion	Population	Regional Economic Strategy, County and City Council Community Strategies	No specific issue identified	Waste policies are considered unlikely to contribute to this objective

Table 7.2 Proposed Sustainability Objectives, Sub-objectives and Indicators

Proposed SA Objective	Sub Objective(s)	Possible Indicators
Social		
Protect and enhance amenity	Will it lead to an unacceptable increase in noise levels?	Number of substantiated noise complaints at waste management sites
	Will it lead to an unacceptable increase in light pollution?	Number of substantiated light pollution complaints at waste management sites
	Will it lead to an unacceptable increase in traffic disturbance?	Number of breaches of planning conditions related to vehicle movements
	Will it create problems with dust on the public highway or at nearby properties?	Number of substantiated dust complaints at waste management sites
	Will it cause problems with odour beyond the site boundary?	Number of substantiated odour complaints at waste management sites
	Will it prevent nuisance and/or health risks from vermin	Number of substantiated complaints of vermin at waste management sites
	Will it result in the additional provision of open space and/or recreational areas?	Total area of open space or recreational land created through restoration of waste sites

Proposed SA Objective	Sub Objective(s)	Possible Indicators
Environmental		
Protect and enhance the natural environment, its character and biodiversity	Will it result in harm to designated sites of international, national, regional or local importance?	Area of designated nature conservation or landscape importance lost to waste development
	Will it result in harm to priority species or habitats identified in UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans?	Incidence of priority species or species affected by waste management development
	Will it affect the open character of the Green Belt?	Area of Green Belt lost to waste development/number of waste sites permitted within Greenbelt
	Will it result in the loss of ancient woodland?	Area of ancient woodland lost to waste development
	Will it lead to the creation of new areas of heathland?	Area of new heathland created on former waste management sites
	Will it lead to the creation of new areas of woodland?	Area of new woodland/re-planted ancient woodland created on former waste management sites
Protect the heritage assets and general character and quality of the built environment	Will it result in harm to archaeological features of national importance, whether scheduled or not?	Number of nationally important remains affected by waste management development
	Will it result in harm to the appearance, character or setting of a listed building?	Number of listed buildings affected by waste management development
	Will it lead to development that is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale?	Number of waste management sites permitted contrary to English Heritage advice Number of departures from relevant plan policies

Proposed SA Objective	Sub Objective(s)	Possible Indicators
Protect air quality to limit climate change and protect human health	<p>Will it increase greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>Will it lead to emissions known to be harmful to human health (e.g. bioaerosols, dioxins) at higher than prescribed limits?</p> <p>Will it reduce the distance waste is transported</p>	<p>Number of permissions granted contrary to advice from Environment Agency/ Health Protection Agency</p> <p>Number of departures from relevant plan policies</p> <p>Number of recorded air pollution incidents at waste management sites</p> <p>Average distance over which municipal waste is transported to its place of final treatment or disposal (comprehensive figures for other waste types unlikely to be obtainable)</p>
Protect water resources	<p>Will it affect important groundwater resources?</p> <p>Will it affect surface water quality?</p> <p>Will it improve water quality?</p> <p>Will it make efficient use of water resources?</p>	<p>Number of permissions granted contrary to advice from Environment Agency</p> <p>Number of recorded water pollution incidents at waste management sites</p> <p>Number of new or upgraded waste water treatment sites permitted</p> <p>Number of new waste developments incorporating sustainable drainage systems and/or greywater recycling</p>
Protect soil quality	<p>Will it irreversibly damage areas of best and most versatile agricultural land?</p> <p>Will it result in an increase of nitrates in soil?</p>	<p>Area of best and most versatile land irreversibly lost to waste development</p> <p>Number of recorded soil pollution incidents at waste management sites</p>

Proposed SA Objective	Sub Objective(s)	Possible Indicators
Minimise use of minerals and fossil fuels	<p>Will it reduce demand for primary aggregates?</p> <p>Will it sterilise known mineral resources?</p> <p>Will it contribute to renewable energy targets?</p>	<p>Proportion of construction and demolition waste re-used and recycled each year</p> <p>Mineral resources irretrievably lost to waste development (tonnes)</p> <p>Amount of landfill gas generated</p> <p>Amount of energy recovered from incineration, anaerobic digestion or other emerging waste treatment technologies</p>
Limit the impacts of waste management on climate change	<p>Will it increase the level of flood risk?</p> <p>Will it lead to the recovery of gas, heat or electricity that can be used to offset fossil fuel needs?</p> <p>Will it reduce the amount of waste transported by road?</p> <p>Will it reduce the distance waste is transported?</p>	<p>Number of sites located in flood risk areas against Environment Agency advice</p> <p>Proportion of existing sites exploiting energy recovery potential</p> <p>Number of sites with the potential to use rail, water or pipeline as an alternative to road transport</p> <p>Average distance over which municipal waste is transported to its place of final treatment or disposal</p>

Proposed SA Objective	Sub Objective(s)	Possible Indicators
Ensure an adequate network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste	<p>Is it close to existing built up areas (i.e. main sources of waste)?</p> <p>Will it reduce the need to transport waste over long distances/export waste?</p> <p>Will it reduce the cost of municipal waste disposal?</p> <p>Will it reduce fly-tipping?</p>	<p>Average distance over which municipal waste is transported to its place of final treatment or disposal (figures for other waste streams unlikely to be available)</p> <p>Number of 'bring sites' per 100,000 population</p> <p>Cost per tonne of municipal waste disposal</p> <p>Number of fly-tipping incidents</p>
Spatial		
Maximise the re-use of previously developed (brownfield) land and the existing transport network	<p>Will it prioritise the use of brownfield and/or derelict land rather than greenfield land?</p> <p>Will it prioritise the use of existing road, rail or water links?</p> <p>Will it promote the use of the main highway network rather than residential areas?</p>	<p>% new waste sites on brownfield land</p> <p>Average distance over which municipal waste transported</p> <p>Number of departures from relevant plan policies</p>
Promote high standards of sustainable design and construction	<p>Will it lead to development that is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale?</p> <p>Will it minimise the production of construction waste and promote the re-use of materials on site?</p>	<p>Number of waste management applications refused on grounds of unacceptable visual impact</p> <p>Proportion of new development re-using material on site</p> <p>% construction and demolition waste recycled</p>

Proposed SA Objective	Sub Objective(s)	Possible Indicators
Economic		
Increase waste awareness and promote integrated waste management	<p>Will it lead to the integrated provision of waste management facilities alongside other development?</p> <p>Will it address waste issues during the construction and operation of the development?</p>	<p>% of Nottinghamshire LDFs that include relevant policies and/or supporting text?</p> <p>Number of new major developments incorporating waste separation/sorting, collection, recycling facilities.</p> <p>Number of planning applications for major development accompanied by waste audits/site management audits</p>
Minimise waste and increase re-use and recycling	Will it promote the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste above final disposal?	Recycling, recovery and landfill rates for each waste type (where available)
Reduce the impact of transporting waste	<p>Will it reduce reliance on road transport of waste?</p> <p>Will it reduce the cost of transporting waste?</p> <p>Will it lead to an increase in local traffic congestion/disturbance?</p>	<p>% of waste management sites accessible by rail, water or pipeline</p> <p>Cost per household of municipal waste disposal</p> <p>Average distance over which municipal waste is transported to its place of final treatment or disposal</p>

8. Testing the Plan Objectives

8.1 The objectives of the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies will be the foundation of the future waste policy framework for Nottinghamshire. It is therefore important to assess these objectives at the outset. Table 8.1 below sets out a comparison of the Plan objectives with the proposed sustainability framework objectives. As work on the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies progresses, it may be necessary to re-appraise these objectives in the light of future consultation responses. This will be carried out within future stages of the Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 8.1 Comparison of Plan Objectives with SA objectives

Proposed SA Objective	Plan Objective			
	Protect the environment	Efficient use of resources	Control pollution	Increase awareness
Protect and enhance amenity	✓	-	✓	-
Protect and enhance the natural environment, its character and biodiversity	✓	-	✓	-
Protect the character and quality of the built environment	✓	-	-	-
Protect air quality to limit climate change and protect human health	✓	-	✓	-
Protect water resources	✓	✓	✓	-
Protect soil quality	✓	✓	✓	-
Minimise use of minerals and fossil fuels	✓	✓	✓	-
Limit the impacts of waste management on climate change	✓	✓	✓	-
Ensure an adequate network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste	?	-	?	?
Maximise re-use of previously developed land and the existing transport network	✓	✓	-	-
Promote high standards of sustainable design and construction	✓	✓	-	✓
Increase waste awareness and promote integrated waste management	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minimise waste and increase re-use and recycling	✓	✓	✓/x	✓
Reduce impact of transporting waste	✓	✓	✓	-

✓ Positive impact/compatible - Neutral

x Negative impact/incompatible ? Cannot be assessed at this stage

What would happen without the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies?

8.2 Another important issue is to consider what would happen without the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies. This helps to identify the benefits of the emerging policy framework and its objectives. Whilst this is difficult to assess before more detailed appraisal work is carried out, it is evident that without the constraint policies and operational controls imposed by an up to date development plan there would be:

- significant losses to landscape, nature conservation and heritage interests
- potentially greater harm and disturbance to amenity
- inefficient use of land and resources
- potential harm to natural resources (air, water and soil)
- a pattern of waste management provision dictated solely by cost rather than balanced to reflect local needs and environmental impact.

9. What Happens Next?

- 9.1 This Scoping Report is being circulated amongst the key consultees and members of the Waste Stakeholder Group (see paragraphs 1.8 – 1.9). All comments received will be taken into account in preparing the final Sustainability Appraisal Report which will accompany the formal consultation on the 'Preferred Options' for the Waste Core Strategy and the Development Control Policies. The proposed structure of the Sustainability Appraisal Report is set out in table 9.1 overleaf.

Table 9.1 Proposed Contents of the Sustainability Appraisal Report

Section:	Information to include:
1. Summary and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Non-technical summary 1.2 Statement on the difference the process has made 1.3 How to comment on the report
2. Appraisal Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Approach adopted to the SA 2.2 When the SA was carried out 2.3 Who carried out the SA 2.4 Who was consulted, when and how
3. Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Purpose of the SA and the SA Report 3.2 Plan objectives and outline of contents 3.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations
4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Links to other strategies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives 4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline 4.3 Difficulties in collecting data and limitations of the data 4.4 The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators 4.5 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified
5. Plan issues and options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Main strategic options considered and how they were identified 5.2 Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options 5.3 How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred 5.4 Other options considered, and why these were rejected 5.5 Proposed mitigation measures
6. Plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies 6.2 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies 6.3 Proposed mitigation measures 6.4 Uncertainties and risks
7. Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (environmental impact assessment, design guidance, etc) 7.2 Proposals for monitoring

APPENDIX 1

REVIEW OF OTHER RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES

ENVIRONMENT:		Climate		
Document		Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
International/EU			<p>Waste management facilities, particularly landfill and incineration, and transporting waste all have the potential to contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases. Conversely, energy recovery schemes may offset the demand for fossil fuels and thereby reduce overall CO² levels in some cases. Waste policies should therefore seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimise the distance waste is transported• Minimise potential greenhouse gas emissions from waste development.• Maximise the use of energy recovery schemes in association with existing and proposed waste developments	<p>SA will need to include objectives that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste management.</p>
Kyoto Agreement on Climate Change 1997 (L)	European countries must cut greenhouse gas emissions (principally methane and CO ²) by 8% by 2008 - 2012. UK has committed itself to 20% CO ² reduction by 2010.			
National				
UK Climate Change Programme, ODPM 2000 (P)	Sets out the actions required in order that the UK meets its Kyoto and domestic targets for reducing greenhouse gases. Seeks 10% electricity generation from renewable sources, and to double UK's combined heat and power capacity, by 2010.			
'Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy' 2003 Energy White Paper (P)	Sets out policies for reducing CO ² from the use of energy, including transport			
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, ODPM 2004 (P)	The effects of climate change should be factored into everyday policy making especially in priority areas such as planning.			
Regional				
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, August 2002 (P)	Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and protect the environment when adapting to climate change			
Local				
Consultation Draft Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire 2005. (P)	Seeks 20% reduction in CO2 emissions from all sectors by 2010.			

ENVIRONMENT:		Air		
Document		Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
International/EU				
Directive 1966/62/EC on ambient air quality and management (L)		Introduced new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants.	<p>Waste management can have potential impacts on air quality e.g. methane from landfill, dioxins from incineration and bio-aerosols from composting. Transporting waste can also lead to carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide from vehicle fumes. Waste policies should therefore seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise emissions to air from waste management facilities through careful siting and design and appropriate pollution controls (in conjunction with Environment Agency) • Avoid locating waste management sites in designated Air Quality Management Areas if this would lead to a cumulative impact on air quality • Minimise distances waste is transported • Promote alternatives to road transport such as rail, water or pipeline where feasible 	SA will need to include objectives that help to reduce emissions to air from waste management
National				
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air (S)		Sets health-based targets for eight main air pollutants. The predominant source for most of these pollutants is road traffic		
Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (L)		Local Authorities must designate Air Quality Management Areas where there is a risk that pollution limits might be exceeded.		
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (Annex 1: Air and Water Quality) ODPM 2004 (P)		Air quality is a material consideration in preparing development plans and taking development control decisions.		
Regional				
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, August 2002 (P)		To reduce the region's contribution to the emissions of air pollutants		
Local				
The Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy (S)		Outlines how the local authorities of Nottinghamshire intend to collectively tackle problems highlighted in their review and assessments.		

ENVIRONMENT:		Biodiversity		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets		Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
International/EU			<p>Waste development has the potential to harm the natural environment but site restoration schemes may also provide opportunities for enhancement through the creation of new habitat in line with the Local Biodiversity Action Plan priorities. Waste policies should therefore seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect internationally, nationally and locally designated sites and species.• Avoid damage to the wider biodiversity resource, particularly those sites and species identified in the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan.• Secure appropriate mitigation where damage is unavoidable.• Maximise opportunities to enhance the biodiversity resource, particularly those sites and species identified in the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan e.g. provide new areas of woodland or heathland.	SA will need to include objectives that help to minimise the impact of waste management on the natural environment
EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979 (L)	Sustain populations of wild birds by maintaining appropriate habitat. Provides for the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) as part of the European 'Natura 2000' network.			
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC 1992 (L)	Maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species. Provides for the designation for Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) as part of the 'Natura 2000' network.			
National				
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (L)	Sets out protection afforded to wild plants and animals in the UK, including SSSIs			
Conservation (Habitats etc) Regulations 1994 (L)	Enacts the Habitats Directive in the UK			
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (L)	Promotes conservation of habitats and species, and applies further protection to SSSIs			
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, ODPM, August 2005 (P)	Protect and enhance sites according to their international, national, local or informal importance. relative international, national and local importance. Seek mitigation and/or compensation for unavoidable harm.			
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2002 (S)	Sets out conservation priorities and action plans for a series of habitats and species			

ENVIRONMENT:		Biodiversity	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Document	Key objectives and/or targets			
Regional			See above	See above
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8), GOEM March 2005 (P)	Promotes large-scale recreation of habitats including heathland, management of wildlife corridors and 'stepping stones'. Seeks a net gain in Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species. Sets a regional target of an additional 65,000 ha tree cover by 2021.			
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, August 2002 (P)	Conserve, protect and manage our biodiversity according to Biodiversity Action Plan priorities.			
Local				
Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, and associated species and habitat action plans (S)	Identifies those habitats and species within Nottinghamshire which are particularly under threat, and develops action plans for their conservation and enhancement.			
Nottinghamshire Heathland Strategy, Sherwood Habitats Forum 2004 (S)	Promote the conservation, management and enhancement of all Nottinghamshire heathlands and encourage the creation of new heathlands where appropriate. Increase coverage by a further 400ha, and bring 80% of registered sites into appropriate management by 2010.			
Sherwood Study: A vision for Sherwood Forest, Sherwood Study Advisory Group, October 2000 (S)	Aims to conserve Sherwood Forest area's unique heritage. Amongst wide ranging social and economic objectives, seeks to recreate an extensive mosaic of woodland and heathland habitats and promote sensitive new development.			

ENVIRONMENT:		Biodiversity	
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Nottinghamshire Structure Plan – Adopted 1996 (P)	Conserve natural environment and seek appropriate mitigation where there is an overriding need for development.	See above	See above
Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan Review – Deposit Draft 2003 (P)	Development should not adversely affect designated sites or features of major importance for biodiversity unless there is an overriding need. Where harm is unavoidable, seek mitigation.		
Nottinghamshire District Local Plans/Nottingham City Local Plan (P)	Reflect Structure Plan policy to conserve natural environment.		

ENVIRONMENT:		Landscape		
Document		Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
National			<p>Many forms of waste development can have an industrial appearance that could have a significant visual impact on areas valued for their landscape, townscape or openness. Waste policies should therefore seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect the best of our landscape (e.g. Mature Landscape Areas) and maintain the open character of the green belt• Maximise opportunities to enhance landscape character and quality as part of restoration proposals.• Protect the best of our townscape (e.g. Conservation Areas)• Ensure that where development is necessary, site location and layout are used to minimise visual impact.• Promote good quality design and the use of appropriate materials, and colours.	<p>SA will need to include objectives that help to minimise the visual impact of waste management on landscape or townscape setting.</p>
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, ODPM 2005 (P)	Protect and enhance the natural environment and the quality and character of the countryside. Ensure high quality development through good and inclusive design.			
PPS7: The Countryside – Environmental Quality and Economic and Social Development, ODPM 2005 (P)	Protect areas of national landscape importance from adverse development. Conserve and enhance wider landscape character and quality.			
PPG2: Green Belts, DoE 1995 (P)	Protect the open character of designated green belt areas			
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment, DoE 1994 (P)	Sets out the levels of protection that should be afforded to Conservation Areas.			
Landscape Character Assessment – Guidance for England and Scotland, Countryside Agency 2002 (G)	Sets out the recommended approach and encourages Local Authorities to undertake character assessments of theirs areas. It is intended as a tool to aid informed decision making.			
Regional				
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, August 2002 (P)	Enhance the character and quality of the region’s landscape. Promotes use of appropriate high quality materials and design to optimise environmental effects of built development.			
Local				
Nottinghamshire Structure Plan - Adopted 1996 (P)	Protect the County’s landscape, countryside, green belt, historic/ architectural character and improve areas of poor environmental quality			

ENVIRONMENT:		Landscape		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal	
Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan Review – Deposit Draft 2003 (P)	Protect the character and quality of the countryside and preserve or enhance Conservation Areas.	See above	See above	
Nottinghamshire Countryside Appraisal (G)	A landscape appraisal of the Nottinghamshire countryside, which has been used as a basis for defining Mature Landscape Areas.			
Nottinghamshire District Local Plans/Nottingham City Local Plan (P)	Protect Green Belt/areas of open space or countryside, Mature Landscape Areas and Conservation Areas from inappropriate development. Protect and promote local landscape character			
'All Together Better' - Nottinghamshire Community Strategy 2005-2009 (S)	Theme of 'Cleaner and Greener' recognises that a pleasant place to live (whether urban or rural) improves quality of life			
One City Partnership Community Strategy for Nottingham, January 2004 (S)	No specific issues raised			

ENVIRONMENT:		Soil		
Document		Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
National				
PPS7: The Countryside – Environmental Quality and Economic and Social Development, ODPM 2005 (P)	Protect best and most versatile agricultural land. Where development is unavoidable, this should be on poorer quality land unless that would harm other sustainability interests.		<p>Waste development has the potential to affect agricultural land quality. Landfill sites, composting and spreading treated sewage sludge to land have the potential to pollute soils if not carefully controlled. Conversely careful application of waste-derived soil conditioners can bring environmental benefits. Depending on the quality of restoration, landfill could potentially harm long term agricultural productivity but may also be an opportunity to reclaim otherwise derelict sites back into agricultural use. Waste policies should therefore seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the best and most versatile agricultural land • Ensure proper stripping, storage and handling of soils during the construction of waste management sites, their operation and subsequent restoration. • Ensure adequate provision of aggregates/soil recycling facilities to help conserve the resource • Ensure all waste management facilities are well designed and operated so as to minimise any pollution risk to underlying soils 	<p>SA should include objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land • protect soils from pollution • encourage re-use and recycling of soils
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, ODPM 2004 (P)	Local Development Documents should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments should be considered. Advocates use of the 'precautionary principle'			
The First Soil Action Plan for England: 2004 – 2006, DEFRA (S)	Ensure soils are protected and managed to optimise the various functions they perform e.g. agriculture, forestry, biodiversity.			
Regional				
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, August 2002 (P)	Value soil as a resource and protect the most important and vulnerable types.			
Local				
Nottinghamshire Structure Plan - Adopted 1996 (P)	Avoid development on best and most versatile agricultural land unless there is no alternative. Restoration should be as close to original quality as possible.			
Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan Review – Deposit Draft 2003 (P)	Minimise or avoid pollution to land			
Nottinghamshire District Local Plans/Nottingham City Local Plan (P)	Support Structure Plan policy to protect best and most versatile agricultural land			

ENVIRONMENT:		Water		
Document		Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
International/EU				
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (L)	Seeks long-term protection of the water environment and improvements to ground and surface water quality – and associated wetlands.		Nottinghamshire has several major aquifers that are important for drinking water. This limits options for new landfill sites. Surface waters are also important to the county's biodiversity. Landfill, composting and sewage treatment have the potential to pollute surface or groundwater resources if not properly controlled.	SA will need to include objectives to protect water resources and minimise floodrisk
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) (L)	Requires the provision of specified levels of treatment depending on the scale of discharge and environmental sensitivity.		Improvements in water quality standards are likely to require new or improved wastewater treatment facilities.	
National				
'Directing the Flow - priorities for future water policy' DEFRA, 2002 (P)	Defines the Government's strategic vision for the direction of water policy. Includes an aim for further improvements in water quality standards.		Built development at waste sites and/or waste storage has the potential to affect the integrity of natural, and purpose-built, flood defences. Flooding of a waste management site is a potential pollution risk. Waste policies should therefore seek to:	
Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994 (L)	Transposes requirements of Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive into UK law		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect surface and groundwater resources from harmful development • Avoid built development likely to increase floodrisk • Make provision for the upgrading of existing wastewater treatment facilities or new facilities where appropriate • Take account of the implications of Environment Agency River Basin Management Plans as these are produced. • Ensure that new waste developments make use of sustainable drainage systems where possible. 	
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (Annex 1: Air and Water Quality) ODPM 2004 (P)	Advocates use of 'precautionary principle'. Local Development Documents should set out appropriate criteria for potentially polluting development and identify sites where possible.			
PPG25: Development and Floodrisk, ODPM, 2001 (P)	Floodrisk should be an integral part of all land use decisions. Sets out a sequential risk-based approach. Promotes use of precautionary principle. Encourages use of sustainable drainage systems for new development.			

ENVIRONMENT:		Water		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal	
Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater (2 nd Edition), Environment Agency 1998 (P)	Identifies groundwater source protection zones where constraints on landfill apply. Development proposals within these areas must be subject to a detailed risk assessment.	See above	See above	
Regional				
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, 2002 (P)	Protect and improve the quality of natural water resources for all uses. Protect rivers and their floodplains as a natural resource and increase floodplain capacity wherever possible.			
Local				
Nottinghamshire Structure Plan - Adopted 1996 (P)	Prevents development, either in floodplains or affecting wetlands, that would increase floodrisk or harm amenity value of these areas. Groundwater used for public or private abstraction should be protected.			
Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan Review – Deposit Draft 2003 (P)	Applies sequential test from PPS25 and requires appropriate mitigation in flood risk areas. Development should incorporate sustainable drainage systems.			
Nottinghamshire District Local Plans/Nottingham City Local Plan (P)	Support Structure Plan policies as above.			
Environment Agency River Basin Management Plans (G)	None in place at time of review but will become a material consideration once in place			
Environment Agency Fluvial Trent Strategy. (S)	Considers options to reduce flooding risks in the Trent Catchment area.			

ENVIRONMENT:		Water	
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
The On Trent Initiative (S)	Partnership with aims including creation of diverse wetland habitats and improving land/ water management practices along Trent Valley. Future landfill proposals could conflict with wetland restoration aims.		

ENVIRONMENT:		Cultural Heritage		
Document		Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
International/EU				
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 1992 (L)	Main provisions already enshrined in UK policy through PPG15 and PPG16. Provides for identification and protection of archaeological heritage, integrated conservation and control and recording of excavations. Sets wider definition of the historic environment to include the overall setting and not just the buildings or monuments.		<p>Waste development has the potential to impact on the historic environment, including the setting of features of interest. Waste policies should therefore seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid damage to internationally and nationally important sites and monuments (whether scheduled or not), including their settings. • Also avoid any damage to regionally and locally designated sites and monuments, including their settings. • Where possible avoid damage to other sites of cultural heritage interest. • Preserve remains or features in situ wherever possible • Where damage is unavoidable, ensure appropriate mitigation through measures such as thorough archaeological investigation and recording. • Where development is approved, ensure high quality and sympathetic design to maintain or enhance setting. • Promote the re-use of buildings wherever possible 	SA objectives should seek to minimise the impacts of waste management facilities on our cultural heritage
The Venice Charter 1964 (L)	Sets out an international code of practice for the preservation and restoration of historic monuments.			
National				
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (L)	Sets out the protection and procedures relating to Scheduled Ancient Monuments.			
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (L)	Sets out statutory protection and procedures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.			
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development ODPM 2005 (P)	Protect the natural and historic environment. National and international designations should receive the highest level of protection.			
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment DOE 1994 (P)	Sets out protection that should be given to World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks, Gardens, Battlefields, Conservation Areas and their settings. Local plans should set out LPA's policies for preserving and enhancing the historic environment.			

ENVIRONMENT:		Cultural Heritage		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal	
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning DoE 1990 (P)	Presumption in favour of preserving nationally important remains and their settings, whether scheduled or not. In other cases, LPAs need to weigh the relative importance against other factors including need for the development.	See above	See above	
Regional				
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, August 2002 (P)	The historic environment should be managed so that the resource is conserved for the benefit of present and future generations			
Local				
Nottinghamshire Structure Plan - Adopted 1996 (P)	The historic and architectural character of the County should be protected and enhanced.			
Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan Review – Deposit Draft 2003 (P)				
Sustainable Developer Guide for Nottinghamshire, July 2004 (G)	Re-using or adapting old buildings helps retain energy and materials already invested, and reduce demolition waste.			
Nottinghamshire District Local Plans/Nottingham City Local Plan (P)	Support Structure Plan policies to protect and enhance historic and architectural character.			
Nottinghamshire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation (G)	Defines different landscape types. No statutory protection but features such as medieval field patterns at Laxton are irreplaceable and may be only remaining examples in UK or Europe.			

ENVIRONMENT:		Waste	
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
International			
Framework Directive 75/442/EEC on Waste (as amended by Directive 91/156/EEC) (L)	Establishes waste hierarchy of reduction, re-use, recycling, energy recovery, and disposal. Promotes waste minimisation, technological improvements, and waste recovery Prohibits uncontrolled waste disposal.	International legislation sets the broad context for national, regional and local waste planning policies. Restrictions on the types and amount of waste which can be landfilled will mean a need to develop alternative facilities. Recent EU Directives will also mean a need for additional, or more specialist facilities to collect, sort, transfer and process items such as end of life, vehicles, waste electrical equipment and fridges. Policies will therefore need to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA should include objectives to promote the recycling and recovery of waste; minimise the distances waste is transported; and promote more integrated, sustainable waste management across all sectors.
Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste (Landfill Directive) (L)	Prohibits landfill of certain wastes and co-disposal of inert, non-hazardous and hazardous wastes. Waste must be -treated before disposal. Disposal of biodegradable municipal waste must be progressively reduced to 35% of 1995 levels by 2020 . Requires landfill gas recovery, where viable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make adequate provision for future waste management facilitates as set out in the Regional Waste Strategy Promote the provision of new facilities according to the 'waste hierarchy' Ensure that waste is managed as close to source as possible 	
Directive 2000/76/EC on Incineration of Wastes (L)	Aims to prevent or limit as far as practicable the negative effects of incineration/co-incineration of waste. Introduced a dioxin emission limit of no more than 1 part in 10 billion .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage more integrated policies in District/Unitary LDFs to assess the waste implications of all new development and to provide community-recycling facilities as part of new development proposals. 	
Directive 2000/53/EC on End of Life Vehicles (L)	Aims to reduce the amount of waste from End of Life Vehicles (ELVs). ELVs can only be 'treated' at authorised sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the likely demand for additional 'pre-treatment' facilitates i.e. to sort, separate and transfer the waste. 	
Directive 002/96/EC on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (L)	Encourages reuse, recycling and recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment. Sets criteria for collection, treatment, recycling and recovery. Includes targets for recycling and recovery of materials and components collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the likely need, and identify possible location criteria, for specialist collection and/or treatment facilities for end of life vehicles, waste electronic equipment, refrigeration equipment and possible location criteria. 	

ENVIRONMENT:		Waste		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal	
Regulation2037/2000 on Ozone Depleting Substances (L)	Prevents recycling or disposal of refrigeration equipment without prior treatment to remove potentially harmful chemicals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider the likely need for future hazardous waste managementConsider the need for new facilities to manage agricultural waste that was previously unregulated.Ensure adequate provision of sites suitable for aggregates recycling.Ensure that energy recovery schemes are implemented at all sites where this is viableRecognise waste disposal as a last resort but a necessary part of the waste hierarchy	See above	
Animal By-Products Regulations 2003 (EC 1774/2002) (L)	Controls the disposal of animal by-products including catering and food processing wastes containing meat. Prescribes specific treatment requirements including composting, anaerobic digestion, rendering and incineration			
National				
Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 (L)	Implements the Landfill Directive in the UK			
Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (L)	Introduced new classifications of hazardous waste and new requirements for the management of this waste. Likely to limit the number of sites able to treat hazardous waste.			
Animal By-Products Regulations 2003 (L)	Enacts corresponding EU regulations in the UK			
Draft Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (L)	Will bring agricultural waste within the controls already in place through the Waste Framework Directive.			
Waste Strategy 2000, DEFRA (P)	Reduce the environmental impact of waste, Manage waste according to waste hierarchy and in ways that protect human health and the environment. Dispose of waste at nearest appropriate site. Recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015.			

ENVIRONMENT:		Waste	
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM 2005 (P)	Manage waste as sustainably and safely as possible in line with waste hierarchy, without risk to health or environment, and close to source. Policies should enable timely and sufficient provision of sites to meet local needs. All LPAs should consider impact of non-waste development on existing waste infrastructure or proposals.	See above	See above
MPG6: Provision of Aggregates in England, DoE 1994 (P)	Sets national target for the use of recycled aggregates		
Site Waste Management Plans: guidance for construction contractors and clients, voluntary code of practice, DTI 2004 (G)	Encourages developers to identify the volume and type of waste, opportunities for re-use and recovery and to demonstrate how off-site disposal will be minimised.		
Regional			
Integrated Regional Strategy Framework, East Midlands Regional Assembly, 2005 (P)	Minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials		
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8), GOEM March 2005 (P)	Minimise waste, reduce landfill in line with national targets and make provision for future waste management needs. Aims of regional self-sufficiency and zero growth in waste at regional level by 2016.		
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, 2002 (P)	Promote and support sustainable waste management practices and minimise the impact of waste on the environment.		

ENVIRONMENT:		Waste	
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands: Consultation Draft February 2005, East Midlands Regional Assembly (P)	Sets ambitious targets for recycling municipal waste and landfill reduction – 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 50% by 2015 . Identifies acute shortage of waste treatment and disposal facilities within the East Midlands. Seeks to raise waste awareness in all sectors	See above	See above
Destination 2010: Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands, EMDA, 2003 (P)	Aims to make East Midlands one of top 20 Regions in Europe. One of its goals to achieve this is to minimise waste and pollution		
Local			
Nottinghamshire Integrated Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2001 (S)	Identifies a need for additional waste to energy or Mechanical Biological Treatment to meet future needs		
Nottinghamshire Structure Plan - Adopted 1996 (P)	Manage waste as sustainably as possible to protect natural and built environment, safeguard amenity, and minimise pollution. N.B. The Structure Plan pre-dates adoption of the Waste local Plan.		
Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan Review – Deposit Draft 2003 (P)	Major development proposals must detail waste implications and how waste will be managed in accordance with waste hierarchy.		
Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan - November 1997 (P)	Promote recycling of aggregates		
'Replacement Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan Revised Deposit - May 2005 (P)			
All Together Better' - Nottinghamshire Community Strategy 2005-2009 (S)	Minimise waste production and reduce environmental impact of development and transport		

ENVIRONMENT:		Energy		
Document		Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
National			<p>Energy from waste schemes, landfill gas recovery, and the production of refuse derived fuel, could potentially contribute to renewable energy generation and therefore help to offset fossil fuel requirements. Waste policies should therefore seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximise the recovery of energy from relevant waste management proposals e.g. landfill, incineration, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment	<p>SA objectives should seek to maximise the recovery of energy from waste where this is in line with the waste hierarchy</p>
'Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy' 2003 Energy White Paper DTI (L)	Seeks 60% cut in dioxide emissions by 2050. Sets targets for renewable generation of 10% by 2010 and 20% by 2020.			
Regional				
Integrated Regional Strategy Framework, East Midlands Regional Assembly, January 2005 (P)	Minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources.			
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, August 2002 (P)	Supports implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy schemes in line with Regional Spatial Strategy.			
Draft Regional Energy Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly 2003 (P)	Reduce the need for energy, use energy more efficiently, use energy from renewable sources.			
Local				
Consultation Draft Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire 2005. (P)	Promote renewable energy sources			
Nottinghamshire Structure Plan - Adopted 1996 (P)	Supports the provision of combined heat and power systems in conjunction with new or upgraded incinerators			
Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan Review – Deposit Draft 2003 (P)	Promotes co-firing at existing or new power stations and the development of renewable energy sources.			

SOCIAL:		Human health	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Document	Key objectives and/or targets			
National			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management processes have the potential to create emissions to land, air or water. Although any potential health risk from waste management activities is considered to be small, health may still be a material consideration in reaching waste planning decisions. Pollution control is the responsibility of the Environment Agency but planning authorities must take account of any expert advice from bodies such as the Environment Agency, or Health Protection Agency, in reaching their planning decisions. In some cases (e.g. open-air composting) it may be appropriate to include a buffer zone from other sensitive land-uses Site restoration may, in some cases, offer opportunities to provide open space for leisure and recreation uses which may contribute towards wider health objectives. 	SA should include objectives to ensure that new waste management proposals do not harm amenity and contribute to the safe treatment and disposal of waste
Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes, DEFRA 2004 (R)	Review of available research concludes that there is little risk to health from waste management activities.			
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM 2005 (P)	Development Plans should help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health. The detailed consideration of a waste management process and the implications, if any, for human health is the responsibility for the pollution control authorities.			
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, ODPM 2004 (P)	Potential impacts on land, water or air quality, arising from development that could possibly lead to an impact on health are capable of being a material planning consideration.			
The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (L)	Widens the types of waste that are now classed as hazardous and strengthens controls on the management and disposal of hazardous waste.			
Regional				
Integrated Regional Strategy Framework, East Midlands Regional Assembly, January 2005 (P)	Improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services			
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) March 2005 (P)	Improve health, for example through improved air quality and access to leisure and recreation opportunities			

SOCIAL:		Human health	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Document	Key objectives and/or targets			
Local				
'All Together Better' - Nottinghamshire Community Strategy 2005-2009 (S)	Seeks to raise health standards and promote healthier lifestyles			
One City Partnership Community Strategy for Nottingham (January 2004) (S)	Aimed at providing high quality social care, promote healthy lifestyles, prevent illness and reduce inequalities in health across the City.			

SOCIAL:		Crime		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal	
Regional		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning policies can only have a limited, indirect impact on issues such as crime.The illegal dumping of waste can cause environmental problems and encourage vandalism.Site layout and design can help to reduce opportunities for vandalism.The provision of an adequate network of waste management facilities may also help to reduce fly tipping.	SA should include objectives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encourage good quality design and site management.Ensure that there are adequate, accessible local waste management facilities to meet local needs.	
Integrated Regional Strategy Framework, East Midlands Regional Assembly, January 2005 (P)	Improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime			
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) March 2005 (P)	Protect and where possible enhance the quality of the environment in urban and rural areas so as to make them safe and attractive places to live and work			
Local				
'All Together Better' - Nottinghamshire Community Strategy 2005-2009 (S)	Promote security, combat crime and reduce antisocial behaviour			
One City Partnership Community Strategy for Nottingham (January 2004) (S)	Work in partnership with all sections of the community, to make Nottingham a safer place to live, work and visit; a place where economic life can develop and prosper. Target is to reduce crime and the fear of crime.			

SOCIAL:		Population		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal	
National		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Increased population is likely to mean additional housing, commercial and industrial development and an overall increase in waste production.Increased urban densities (e.g. Nottingham City Centre) resulting from concentrated re-use of brownfield sites will make it important to promote the adequate provision of collection/recycling facilities (including communal facilities where appropriate) within new housing development.Waste policies should be flexible enough to cope with major new development pressures	SA to include objectives to ensure adequate provision of waste management facilities	
PPG3: Housing ODPM 2000 (updated 2005) (P)	Promotes sustainable patterns of housing development focused on higher densities and the re-use of land within existing built areas.			
Regional				
Destination 2010: Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands, EMDA 2003 (P)	Predicts inward migration to the East Midlands Region			
Integrated Regional Strategy Framework, East Midlands Regional Assembly, January 2005 (P)	Reflects national government priorities to increase the quality and quantity of housing availability			
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8), GOEM March 2005 (P)	Provide an additional 49,000 homes in Nottinghamshire by 2021			
Local				
Nottinghamshire Structure Plan - Adopted 1996 (P)	Aimed to provide around 70,000 new homes by 2011			
Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan Review – Deposit Draft 2003 (P)	Lowers requirement to 49,000 homes by 2021 in line with the Regional Spatial Strategy			
Nottinghamshire District Local Plans/Nottingham City Local Plan (P)	Reflect Structure Plan targets to provide additional housing			

SOCIAL:		Education and Awareness Raising	
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
National		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Waste reduction and re-use are largely beyond the control of waste planning policies.However, Waste Core Strategy may have potential role in promoting best practice.Encourage other LPAs to include policies in their LDFs on minimising construction waste during development and the integrated provision of waste management facilities within all forms of development	SA should include objectives that seek to increase waste awareness and promote integrated waste management
Waste Strategy 2000, DEFRA (P)	Encourages waste reduction and reuse across all sectors including householders, business and industry. Promotes best practice and community initiatives.		
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM 2005 (P)	Promotes good design of all development both to minimise waste and ensure opportunities to provide integrated waste management facilities (e.g. alongside new housing development) are not missed.		
Regional			
Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands: Consultation Draft February 2005, East Midlands Regional Assembly (P)	Raise waste awareness and promote best practice to achieve behavioural change.		
Local			
Sustainable Developer Guide for Nottinghamshire, NCC July 2004 (G)/	Aims to signpost better construction and site management practices and raise awareness of wider sustainability issues		

SOCIAL:		Quality of Life		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal	
National				
'Securing the Future' The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 (S)	Sets out key themes for sustainable development including climate change and natural resource protection. Waste should be reduced at source and used as a resource.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of life encompasses a wide range of issues. Waste policies are most likely to contribute through their role in protecting and enhancing amenity. Waste management facilities have the potential to have an adverse impact on amenity through visual impact, noise, traffic, dust or odour for example Policies should take into account potential impacts on amenity from the siting of facilities and their operation Policies should seek to use site restoration as an opportunity to enhance amenity wherever possible e.g. provision of additional open space. Policies should promote good quality design and sustainable patterns of development Policies should set maximum noise limits in line with PPG24 and MPS2 and promote good practice in site location, design and management Policies should ensure good site management to minimise nuisance or potential health impacts from dust 	<p>SA should include objectives to protect or enhance the quality of life in Nottinghamshire through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimising the impact of waste development on amenity promoting sustainable patterns of development promoting good design and provide amenity benefits through site restoration where possible 	
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, ODPM 2005 (P)	Planning should facilitate and promote inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by making suitable land available in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life.			
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM 2005 (P)	Waste Planning Authorities should consider the likely impact on the local environment and on amenity. They should consider factors such as visual intrusion, traffic, noise, dust, and odour.			
PPG24: Planning and Noise, DoE 1994 (P)	The planning system should ensure that noise sensitive properties are separated from major sources of noise. Sets specific day and night limits on noise levels for general development.			

SOCIAL:		Quality of Life	
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Minerals Policy Statement 2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England – Annex 2: Noise, ODPM 2005 (P)	Sets specific daytime, evening and night-time noise limits. Promotes good practice in terms of site location and layout, choice of plant and equipment, plant maintenance, site operations, the phasing of works on site and the use of acoustic screening measures.		
Minerals Policy Statement 2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England – Annex 1: Dust, ODPM 2005 (P)	Promotes good practice to minimise dust impacts including measures such as dust action plans, watering, hard surfacing, not working in windy conditions, monitoring and stand-off distances from sensitive properties/land-uses.		
Regional			
Integrated Regional Strategy Framework, East Midlands Regional Assembly, January 2005 (P)	Seeks to create sustainable and healthy communities through measures such as empowering communities, sustainable design and construction, access to services and opportunities.		
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, August 2002 (P)	Seeks to make the East Midlands the most progressive region in Europe, recognised for its high quality of life achieved through a vibrant economy, rich cultural diversity and sustainable Communities.		
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8), GOEM March 2005 (P)	Seeks to improve social and economic well being and protect environmental quality.		

SOCIAL:		Quality of Life	
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Local			
All Together Better' - Nottinghamshire Community Strategy 2005-2009 (S)	Theme of 'Stronger' recognises that access to leisure, social and cultural facilities contributes to quality of life.		
One City Partnership Community Strategy for Nottingham (January, 2004) (S)	Ensure that local people are housed in a safe and comfortable environment that meets their needs, resources and expectations.		

ECONOMIC:		Land Use		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal	
National				
PPG4: Industrial Commercial Development and Small Firms, DETR 1992 (P)	Encourage new development which minimises the length and number of trips, especially by motor vehicles; encourage locations served by more energy efficient modes of transport; discourage new development which increases congestion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Waste management facilities have the potential to provide employment opportunities but may also be seen as detracting from inward investment if they are not well designed, well run and in appropriate locations. Higher levels of economic growth could themselves mean greater waste production from commerce and industry	SA should include objectives to promote a sustainable pattern of development including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">the re-use of land and buildingsMaking effective use of existing infrastructureMinimise the risk of contamination to landSupporting rural diversity where appropriate	
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM 2005 (P)	Promotes a sequence of search for sites which prioritises brownfield land and but also recognises need for local sites (possibly in rural areas). Stresses government aim to break link between economic growth and waste production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Many waste management facilities are suited to industrial locations and may in themselves offer employment opportunitiesSome waste management facilities may be appropriate in rural areas subject to their likely level of environmental impact.		
PPS7: The Countryside – Environmental Quality and Economic and Social Development ODPM 2004 (P)	Promote sustainable economic growth and diversification, protect open countryside, discourage development on ‘greenfield’ sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Promote a sequential approach to development including the reuse of brownfield land wherever possible – particularly where this is close to likely sources of waste		
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, Annex 2: Development on land affected by contamination (P)	In preparing local development frameworks and controlling development, LPAs have a duty to take account of all material considerations, including contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Locate new facilities close to other industrial uses in order to make effective use of existing infrastructure wherever possibleEnsure that waste management facilities are well-designed, operated, and located in relation to other development		

ECONOMIC:		Land Use		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal	
Regional				
Integrated Regional Strategy Framework, East Midlands Regional Assembly, January 2005 (P)	Ensure the location of development makes efficient use of existing infrastructure, helps reduce the need to travel and promote high standards of sustainable design and construction optimising the re-use of land and buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future waste management provision should be sufficiently flexible to meet possible growth in waste production • Landfill, sewage works, land-spreading of sewage sludge and scrapyards are potential sources of contamination, which must be appropriately controlled. • Ensure that restoration, aftercare and after-use proposals take full account of the possibility of land contamination 		
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8), GOEM March 2005 (P)	Promote the prudent use of resources through patterns of development and transport that make efficient and effective use of existing infrastructure.			
Destination 2010: Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands, EMDA 2003 (P)	Promotes urban regeneration and revitalising rural areas as part of boosting the East Midlands economy.			
Regional Environmental Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, August 2002 (P)	Optimise the use of brownfield sites of all kinds, whilst recognising and suitably protecting them as environmental assets.			

ECONOMIC:		Land Use	
Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Local			
Nottinghamshire Structure Plan - Adopted 1996 (P)	Seeks to reconcile economic growth with protection of the environment. Promotes the redevelopment of existing employment sites and new sites within or close to existing urban areas and transport corridors. Sets targets for the allocation of employment land within District Local Plans/ Local Development Frameworks.		
Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan Review – Deposit Draft 2003 (P)	Promotes sequential approach to site selection with priority to previously developed land within or close to urban areas. Emphasises the re-use of existing buildings, vacant, derelict or under-used land in rural areas. Sets targets for the allocation of 1,170 hectares of employment land within District Local Plans/ Local Development Frameworks.		
Nottinghamshire District Local Plans/Nottingham City Local Plan (P)	Allocate employment land across Nottinghamshire in line with the sequential approach set out in the Structure Plan. Allow appropriate development in rural areas where this will assist in diversifying the rural economy.		

ECONOMIC:		Land Use		
Document	Key objectives and/or targets		Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Adjacent County Structure Plans/District Local Plans (P)	Significant allocations include a 50ha science park near Loughborough; almost 150ha of business, storage and distribution allocations near Castle Donnington; a 47ha mixed residential/employment scheme in Shirebrook, 32ha of business land near Pinxton Castle. Other proposals include possible operational development at Nottingham East Midlands and Finningley Airports, and the redevelopment of Whitwell and Creswell collieries.			
'All Together Better' - Nottinghamshire Community Strategy 2005-2009 (S)	Theme of 'Learning and Earning' recognises disparities in levels of economic productivity and employment across the County.			
One City Partnership Community Strategy for Nottingham (January, 2004) (S)	Reduce unemployment and create a competitive local economy that fosters inward investment, growth and a highly skilled local workforce.			

TRANSPORT:

Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
National		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The collection, treatment and disposal of waste will have transport implications.Planning policies can influence the distribution, location and scale of development.Some waste management sites may have the potential to use alternative forms of transport such as rail, water or pipeline.Major new transport infrastructure projects could generate significant quantities of construction waste.Make provision for a suitable number and range of accessible waste management sites that do not have a detrimental impact on congestion, road safety or air quality.Seek suitable locations for waste transfer facilities that will help to reduce the overall number and length of journeys.Sites used by members of the public should be accessible by public transport, within walking distance or located at existing destinations such as local shopping centres, leisure centres etc.	<p>SA should include objectives to:</p> <p>Reduce or Minimise the distance waste is transported</p> <p>Minimise congestion, noise and disturbance from waste transport</p> <p>Promote alternatives to road transport where possible</p>
The Future of Transport White Paper: A Network for 2030 Department for Transport 2004 (L)	Promotes more effective use of our transport network and aims to minimise the environmental effects of transport. Seeks a modal shift in freight transport away from roads towards rail, sea and inland waterways.		
PPG13: Planning and Transport, DoE, 1994 (P)	Promotes more sustainable transport choices, accessibility, and the need to reduce journey lengths.		
Target Programme of Improvements, Highways Agency (P)	Identifies major road improvements to M1, A1 and A453 in Nottinghamshire		
Regional			
Integrated Regional Strategy Framework, East Midlands Regional Assembly, January 2005 (P)	Seeks integrated transport options to improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services		
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8), GOEM March 2005 (P)	Reduce congestion and encourage a move away from road based freight transport		
Regional Transport Strategy, EMRA (P)	Reduce the need to travel and traffic growth. Promote opportunities for modal shift away from road based freight transport		
Regional Freight Strategy, EMRA 2005 (P)	Promotes a shift away from freight transport by road to make greater use of rail, water, air and pipeline.		

TRANSPORT:

Document	Key objectives and/or targets	Implications for Core Strategy and Development Control Policies	Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal
Local			
Nottinghamshire Structure Plan - Adopted 1996 (P)	Encourage the transport of freight by rail, water, conveyor or pipeline.		
Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan Review – Deposit Draft 2003 (P)	Promotes greater integration of transport modes and services along with improvements to existing infrastructure		
Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan 2001 – 2006 Plan (P)	Reduce the need to travel, minimise use of green field land, and reduce the impact of freight traffic. Sets detailed programme of infrastructure improvements.		
North Nottinghamshire Local Transport (P)			

Status of documents reviewed:

(L) Legislation	(G) Guidance
(P) Policy	(R) Research
(S) Strategy	

APPENDIX 2

BASELINE INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL:

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target	Trend/Comparison	Status	Policy Issue
Land Use							
Area ⁱ	208,500 ha	1,563,000 ha	24,087,000 ha	-	Nottinghamshire is 13% of East Midlands land area	-	
Roads ⁱⁱ		31,000 km		-			
Rights of Way ⁱⁱⁱ	3,209 km	18,763 km	224,000 km	-	Nottinghamshire has 17% of Region's rights of way. There have not been any significant losses.	😊	Protect rights of way. Seek mitigation where appropriate
Rivers ^{iv}		3,530 km		-			Protect surface water quality
Rural Areas ^v	85%	80%		-	No specific comparison but regional trend suggests increasing urbanisation		Avoid inappropriate development in rural areas
Urban Areas ^{vi}	15%	20%		-			
Agricultural Land ^{vii}	71%	77%	72%	-	Below regional average but in line national figure. No figures on loss of agricultural land are currently available.	😐	Protect highest quality agricultural land and promote diversification where appropriate
Woodland ^{viii}	16,680 ha or 8%	80,000 ha or 5.1%	8%	-	Slight increase since 1983. Now same as national, and above, regional average	😊	Maintain woodland coverage. Seek mitigation where appropriate
Nature Conservation, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna							
Number and extent of international sites ^{ix}	1 SAC covering 271 hectares (less than 1% of area)			No target identified	Nottinghamshire has only 1 internationally important site	😞	Protect internationally important sites. Seek mitigation where damage is unavoidable
Number and extent of national sites ^x	68 SSSIs covering 1.6% of area, 1 NNR covering less than 1% of area	395 SSSIs covering 4.2% of area	SSSIs cover 7% of area	No target identified	No losses and SSSI coverage has increased significantly since 1992.	😊	Protect nationally important sites. Seek mitigation where damage is unavoidable

ENVIRONMENTAL:							
Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target	Trend/Comparison	Status	Policy Issue
Number and extent of local sites ^{xi}	32 LNRs (less than 1%), 1,427 SINC's (5.5%)	99 LNRs, SINC's cover 1.5% of area	800+ LNRs	No target identified	Significantly greater coverage of SINC's than regional level. LNR coverage has increased since 1992	😊	Avoid harm to sites. Seek mitigation where damage is unavoidable
Condition of sites (where known) ^{xii}	69% of SSSIs favourable or recovering	61% of SSSIs favourable or recovering	66% of SSSIs favourable or recovering	95% SSSIs favourable or recovering by 2010	Although relatively few sites are currently in 'favourable' condition, the majority are recovering and the overall trend is positive compared to the regional and national average.	😐	Seek to maintain and enhance SSSI quality
Ancient woodland ^{xiii}	3,388ha (1.6% area)	25,000ha (1.6% area)	341,100ha	No target identified	Total coverage is same as regional figure but approx. 300ha (90%) of semi-natural ancient woodland lost between 1930 and 1990	😞	Avoid further losses
Status of key priority species ^{xiv}	To follow	To follow	To follow			?	
Heathland cover ^{xv}	1,495ha	To follow	To follow	Additional 400ha by 2010	90% heathland lost since 1922. 730 ha restored and 45ha newly created since 1997	😞	Avoid further losses – seek habitat recreation as part of restoration and/or mitigation
Landscape							
Number and extent of local sites ^{xvi}	9.5% of area is within a Mature Landscape Area			No target identified	Nottinghamshire has no nationally important landscapes	😞	Protect the best of our landscape resources
Greenbelt ^{xvii}	45,000 ha (21%)	80,000ha (5%)	1,678,200ha (13%)	No target identified	Nottinghamshire has a considerably higher proportion of greenbelt than regional or national figure.	😊	Avoid inappropriate development
Cultural Heritage							
Grade I or II* Listed Buildings at risk ^{xviii}	5.7%	5.4%	3.7%	No target identified	Significantly more buildings at risk than national average and slightly above regional average	😞	Protect listed buildings and their settings from harmful impacts

ENVIRONMENTAL:							
Indicator	Nottingham-shire	East Midlands	England	Target	Trend/Comparison	Status	Policy Issue
Scheduled Ancient Monuments ^{xxix}	167	1,530	19,594		Nottinghamshire has very few SAMs compared to other parts of the East Midlands	☹	Protect SAMs and their settings from harmful impacts
Conservation Areas ^{xx}	156	1,006			Nottinghamshire has very few Conservation Areas compared to other parts of the East Midlands	☹	Protect conservation areas and their settings from harmful impacts
Air							
Number of days moderate or poor air quality ^{xxi}	24 (Nottingham City Centre)	To follow	To follow		No comparable data at present	?	
Number of Air Quality Management Areas ^{xxii}	6				No comparable data at present	?	
CO ₂ emissions (tonnes) ^{xxiii}	28.09 million		152.7 million	20% reduction in by 2010	Nottinghamshire accounts for almost 20% of national CO ₂ emissions	☹	Minimise CO ₂ emissions from waste management
NO _x /NO ₂ levels ^{xxiv}	To follow	To follow	To follow		Unable to assess	?	
Water							
Area within Groundwater Protection Zone ^{xxv}		40%				?	Protect groundwater resources from harmful development
Chemical river quality ^{xxvi}	Not available at local level	95% 'good' or 'fair'	94% 'good' or 'fair'		Regional figure slightly better than national average but unable to assess locally	☺	Protect surface water resources from harmful development
Biological river quality ^{xxvii}	Not available at local level	97% 'good' or 'fair'	95% 'good' or 'fair'		Regional figure slightly better than national average but unable to assess locally	☺	Protect surface water resources from harmful development

ENVIRONMENTAL:							
Indicator	Nottingham-shire	East Midlands	England	Target	Trend/Comparison	Status	Policy Issue
Soil							
Grade 1, 2, 3a agricultural land ^{xxviii}	To follow	47%	39%		Unable to compare at present but will also be useful to identify significant losses	?	Protect best and most versatile agricultural land
Contaminated land ^{xxix}	To follow	To follow	To follow		Unable to assess	?	Protect land/soil from harmful emissions
Climatic factors							
Greenhouse gas emissions ^{xxx}	To follow	To follow	To follow	12.5% reduction below 1990 levels by 2018	Nationally there was a 6% reduction (1990 – 1996) and further reductions expected	?	Minimise greenhouse gas emissions from waste development
Average temperature ^{xxxi}	To follow	To follow	To follow	-	No local figure but regional increase suggests a general rise 0.5°C increase in last 100 years	?	No specific waste policy issue identified
Average rainfall per annum ^{xxxii}	600mm	700mm	823mm	-	East Midlands one of driest regions of UK and parts of Nottinghamshire fall well below average levels	☹	Protect surface and groundwater resources
Flood risk (No. properties at risk) ^{xxxiii}	To follow	169,000 (18% land area)	To follow	None identified	Unable to assess	?	Avoid or minimise development in flood risk areas

SOCIAL:

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target	Trend/Comparison	Status	Policy Issue
Population							
Total population and % growth ^{xxxiv}	1,015,498 (2%)	4,172,174 (6%)	49,138,831 (4%)	-	Growth is below regional and national average so there is less pressure on resources	😊	Ensure an adequate level of waste management provision
Household growth and size ^{xxxv}	To follow	To follow	To follow	-	Unable to compare at present	?	Ensure an adequate level of waste management provision
Human Health							
% Health good or fairly good ^{xxxvi}	90%	91%	91%	None identified	Slightly worse than national and regional average	😐	Take account of health concerns where relevant
% Health not good ^{xxxvii}	10%	9%	9%	None identified	Slightly worse than national and regional average	😐	Take account of health concerns where relevant
Average Life expectancy ^{xxxviii}	77.7 years	78.3 years	78.1	None identified	Slightly worse than national and regional average	😐	Take account of health concerns where relevant
Crime							
Total fly-tipping incidents (inc. abandoned cars) ^{xxxix}	8,136 or 8 per 1,000 population	41,257 10 per 1,000 population		None identified	Better than regional average	😊	Ensure an adequate level of waste management provision
Quality of life							
Noise (substantiated complaints at waste sites)	Not currently measured	Not currently measured	Not currently measured	None identified	Unable to compare at present	?	Minimise the effects of noise
Dust (substantiated complaints at waste sites)	Not currently measures	Not currently measured	Not currently measured	None identified	Unable to compare at present	?	Minimise the effects of dust
Light pollution (increase since 1998) ^{xl}	25%	30%	24%	None identified	Increase is less than regional figure but Nottinghamshire has highest percentage within the worst affected category	😞	Minimise light pollution from waste management sites
Odour substantiated complaints at waste sites)	Not currently measured	Not currently measured	Not currently measured	None identified	Unable to assess at present	?	Minimise the effects of odour

ECONOMIC:							
Indicator	Nottingham-shire	East Midlands	England	Target	Trend/Comparison	Status	Policy Issue
Employment							
Unemployment ^{xii}	4%	3%	3%	None identified	Above regional and national average	☹	Waste policies unlikely to affect this indicator
Transport							
% waste carried by road ^{xiii}	Assumed 100%	Not currently measured	Not currently measured	None identified	Unable to assess at present	?	Minimise impacts and promote alternatives to road transport of waste
Land use							
Derelict land ^{xiii}	Approx. 1,000ha (0.5%)	4,385ha (0.3%)			Slightly above regional average	☹	Prioritise the re-use of brownfield land for new development
Brownfield land ^{xiv}	To follow	To follow		No waste specific target identified	Unable to assess	?	Prioritise the re-use of brownfield land for new development
Material Assets - Waste							
Annual waste arisings (tonnes) ^{xlv} : • MSW • Ind/Comm • Construction	632,000 1 million 2.2 million	2.4 million 7.7 million 9.9 million	25 million	Zero growth in all waste by 2015	Municipal waste growth is above national average. Industrial and commercial waste has increased.	☹	Promote waste reduction where possible although this is not a key function of land use planning policy
Recycling and composting (tonnes) ^{xlvi} : • MSW • Ind/Comm • Construction	175,000 (28%) 500,000	650,000 (27%) 2.6m (33%) 8.7 million (88%)	(23%)	50% recycling of municipal waste by 2016	Municipal recycling rates significantly improved and above national and regional average. Expect to meet 2016 target.	☺	Promote recycling and composting in line with the waste hierarchy.
Incineration (tonnes): • Municipal ^{xlvii}	151,000	151,000		None identified	Rates have remained relatively constant.	☺	Consider incineration with energy recovery in line with waste hierarchy

ECONOMIC:							
Indicator	Nottingham-shire	East Midlands	England	Target	Trend/Comparison	Status	Policy Issue
Landfill (tonnes) ^{xviii} : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Industrial & commercial Construction & demolition 	314,000 (50%) 1 million	1.9 million (77%) 3.9 million (50%)		Reduce landfill disposal of biodegradable municipal waste to 35% of 1995 levels by 2010	Landfill of municipal waste is lower than regional/national average and has declined compared to previous 5 years. Disposal of commercial and industrial waste has increased 35% since 2000/01	☹	Promote alternatives to waste disposal wherever possible
Material Assets – Energy							
Energy generated from landfill gas ^{xlix}	10 megawatts per annum			None identified	Number of sites equipped, and volume of landfill gas generated, has increased since 1990	😊	Promote energy recovery in line with waste hierarchy
Energy recovered from incineration ^l	19 megawatts per annum	19 megawatts per annum		None identified	No meaningful comparison available but offsets fossil fuel uses	😊	Promote energy recovery in line with waste hierarchy



Indicator is in line with or better than target or regional/national performance



Indicator is slightly below target or regional/nation performance



Indicator is significantly worse than target or regional/national performance



Insufficient information available to assess

N.B. The baseline data set out above was that available at the time of publication of this Scoping Report. It is acknowledged that there are currently significant gaps in the data. It is hoped to fill as many of these as possible, before the publication of the full Environment Report. Any consultee with data, which helps increase the understanding of baseline environmental conditions, is encouraged to forward this as part of their response to this consultation.

Data Sources:

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- ⁱ East Midlands Regional Plan - Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) April 2005 EMRA
 - ⁱⁱ East Midlands Regional Plan - Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) April 2005 EMRA
 - ⁱⁱⁱ Nottinghamshire State of the Environment Report, NCC, 1992
 - ^{iv} East Midlands Regional Plan - Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) April 2005 EMRA
 - ^v Nottinghamshire State of the Environment Report, NCC, 1992
 - ^{vi} Nottinghamshire State of the Environment Report, NCC, 1992; Environment Agency 2005 – www.environment-agency.gov.uk
 - ^{vii} Nottinghamshire State of the Environment Report, NCC, 1992; Environment Agency 2005 – www.environment-agency.gov.uk
 - ^{viii} East Midlands Regional Plan - Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) April 2005 EMRA
 - ^{ix} Joint Nature Conservancy Council 2005 - www.jncc.gov.uk
 - ^x English Nature 2005 - www.english-nature.org.uk
 - ^{xi} NCC data
 - ^{xii} English Nature 2005 - www.english-nature.org.uk
 - ^{xiii} Viewpoints on the East Midlands Environment (1999) (Environment Agency); Woodland Trust 'Annual Review 2003'
 - ^{xiv} Data being sought – no reference currently available
 - ^{xv} Nottinghamshire Heathland Strategy, Sherwood Habitats Forum 2004
 - ^{xvi} NCC data
 - ^{xvii} Planning, 25 November 2005; Nottinghamshire State of the Environment Report, NCC, 1992; East Midlands Regional Plan - Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) April 2005 EMRA
 - ^{xviii} NCC data and Heritage Counts - the State of the East Midlands Historic Environment' English Heritage, 2004
 - ^{xix} East Midlands Regional Plan - Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) April 2005 EMRA
 - ^{xx} Heritage Counts - the State of the East Midlands Historic Environment' English Heritage, 2004
 - ^{xxi} Environment Agency 2005 – www.environment-agency.gov.uk
 - ^{xxii} Climate Change – Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire – NCC 2005
 - ^{xxiii} DEFRA Environmental and Sustainable Development statistics 2004
 - ^{xxiv} Data being sought – no reference currently available
 - ^{xxv} Environment Agency 2005 – www.environment-agency.gov.uk (N.B. data shown is for Midlands and England and Wales respectively)
 - ^{xxvi} Environment Agency 2005 – www.environment-agency.gov.uk (N.B. data shown is for Midlands and England and Wales respectively)
 - ^{xxvii} Environment Agency 2005 – www.environment-agency.gov.uk (N.B. data shown is for Midlands and England and Wales respectively)
 - ^{xxviii} East Midlands Regional Plan - Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) April 2005 EMRA
 - ^{xxix} Data being sought – no reference currently available
 - ^{xxx} Data being sought – no reference currently available
 - ^{xxxi} Data being sought – no reference currently available

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- xxxii East Midlands Regional Plan - Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) April 2005 EMRA; Met Office Data from www.statistics.gov.uk
- xxxiii Environment Agency 2005 – www.environment-agency.gov.uk
- xxxiv Census Bulletin: 2001 Census District Profiles, NCC May 2003, The State of the County, 2005. Local Futures Group (data is for period 1991-2003)
- xxxv Data being sought – no reference currently available
- xxxvi Census Bulletin: 2001 Census District Profiles, NCC May 2003
- xxxvii Census Bulletin: 2001 Census District Profiles, NCC May 2003
- xxxviii The State of the County, 2005. Local Futures Group
- xxxix Environment Agency figures for 2004/05
- xl CPRE Night Blight Report , www.cpre.org.uk
- xli Census Bulletin: 2001 Census District Profiles, NCC May 2003
- xlii Data being sought – no reference currently available
- xliii The State of the County: An economic, social and environmental audit of Nottinghamshire March 2005, Local Futures Group
- xliv Data being sought – no reference currently available
- xlvi Environment Agency 2005 – www.environment-agency.gov.uk; Draft East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy, February 2005, EMRA; DEFRA statistics
- xlvi NCC Data (2005); Draft East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy, February 2005, EMRA; DEFRA Press Release 14/09/05
- xlvi Environment Agency 2005 – Draft East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy, February 2005, EMRA
- xlvi NCC Data (MSW 2004/05, C&D, C&I 2002/03); Draft East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy, February 2005, EMRA
- xlvi NCC data derived from planning applications
- l NCC data derived from planning applications