



Nottinghamshire  
County Council

# Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework



## Annual Monitoring Report 1 April 2008 - 31 March 2009

December 2009

## **Preface**

This is the fifth Annual Monitoring Report prepared by the County Council under the new development planning system introduced in 2004. All local planning authorities are required to prepare these reports and to submit them to Government by the end of each calendar year. This report was approved by Councillor Richard Butler, Cabinet Member for Environment and Sustainability, on 21st December 2009 and was submitted to Government on the 22nd December 2009.

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
What is the planning context?	1
How effective are our policies?	2
<b>Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Framework</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
Why monitor?	5
Monitoring Indicators	5
The monitoring period	6
New Planning Policy Guidance	6
Further information	7
<b>2. Environmental, Social and Economic Issues</b>	<b>9</b>
Setting the context	9
Measuring any significant effects	10
Key findings 2008/2009:	10
<b>3. Minerals Policy Performance</b>	<b>12</b>
Current policies – Minerals Local Plan	12
What will be monitored?	13
Aggregates (sand and gravel and crushed rock)	14
Other building and construction minerals	24
Energy Minerals	27
<b>4. Waste Policy Performance</b>	<b>29</b>
Current policies - Waste Local Plan	29
Impact of new legislation	29

<b>Impact of new policy guidance</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>The County Council's Municipal Waste Management Contract</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>What will be Monitored?</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Waste production</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>How is our waste managed?</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>New waste management capacity</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>5. Progress in Preparing the Minerals and Waste Development Framework</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Completed documents</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Documents in preparation</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>6. Saved Minerals and Waste Polices</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>7. Conclusions</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Appendix 1 Significant Minerals and Waste applications Determined between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009 (excluding reserved matters)</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Appendix 2 Minerals Local Plan - aggregates and other building and construction minerals –status of existing, permitted or allocated quarries/mines - update to December 2009</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Appendix 3 Waste Local Plan – Waste Local Plan – Status updates of disposal sites and allocations to December 2009</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Appendix 4 Contextual output indicators table</b>	<b>67</b>

## Summary

This is the County Council's fifth Annual Monitoring Report. Carrying out regular monitoring helps us to assess whether our planning policies for minerals and waste are up to date and how well they are working. This report has three main functions to establish:

- What is the current and likely future situation i.e. the planning context?
- How effective are the Council's planning policies for minerals and waste?
- What progress has been made in preparing the Minerals and Waste Development Framework?

Existing planning policies for the County are set out in our adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans which were prepared before the Government changed the planning system so we now have to prepare new documents under the 'Minerals and Waste Development Framework' arrangements. The annual monitoring report is part of this framework and forms an important basis for reviewing future documents.

The way in which we monitor our policies will evolve over time and we will continuously look to improve the information we have available and how we present this. In many areas information is still incomplete but this is expected to improve year on year. Unless otherwise stated the information in this report relates to the period 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009. Progress against the planned timetable for preparing the new minerals and waste development framework has been assessed up until 1 December 2009.

### What is the planning context?

Previous monitoring reports have highlighted the general increase in local environmental quality, although the area has a lower percentage of important nature conservation, landscape and heritage sites compared to regional and national averages. This remains the case although there has been an improvement in the quality of the County's Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

The population of the County continues to increase steadily, potentially resulting in an increased demand for minerals and need for waste facilities.

Aggregate production has reduced over the monitoring period, in response to the current economic downturn. It is not possible to compare overall waste levels, but there has been a slight decrease in municipal waste between 2007 and 2008.

## How effective are our policies?

The County's mineral policies are aimed at maintaining an adequate and steady supply of materials to meet society's needs. These are set out in the Minerals Local Plan adopted in December 2005 which has a plan period that extends to 2014. Most policies in the Minerals Local Plan will be 'saved' until replaced by new minerals planning documents.

In terms of current supply of building and construction minerals, the landbank of permitted reserves for sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone and limestone are above minimum requirements, whilst landbanks for brick clay and silica sand are below. There is no landbank requirement for gypsum, but reserves levels are known to be high. The uneven distribution of reserves does however mean that, even where the landbank is higher than the minimum requirement, new reserves may be needed to maintain an adequate production capacity.

Whilst sand and gravel reserves are above the minimum 7 year landbank, take up of existing allocations in the Minerals Local Plan will be critical if the minimum landbank is to be maintained for the remainder of the plan period. A major new quarry allocated at Bulcote Farm Gunthorpe remains to be developed, following the withdrawal of a planning application in 2006 in response to planning problems.

For energy minerals there are no requirements to make specific levels of provision or to maintain a landbank. Policies for coal development remain broadly up to date, but the new mineral policy documents will need to take account of new guidance for oil, gas and coal bed methane.

Waste policies for the County are focussed on providing sufficient capacity to manage all of the waste that is produced within the County. These policies are set out in the joint Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan adopted in January 2002 and had a plan period until the end of 2004. This has now been saved until replaced by new waste planning documents.

There has been a significant increase in the level of recycling and composting, particularly for municipal waste although progress with other wastes is harder to assess as there is no updated information available. Energy recovery is limited to municipal waste burnt at the Eastcroft Incinerator Nottingham. A proposal to expand this facility in line with the Waste Local Plan policy was permitted in 2009 following an appeal against refusal by the City Council.

Landfill is still the most common type of waste management. Nearly 750,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste were landfilled in 2008/9 and there is estimated to be only enough permitted capacity for a further 5 years which is half the recommended minimum. A lack of disposal capacity for inert waste may also become an issue in some parts of the County in the medium to long term.

The Waste Local Plan proposed to meet some of the expected shortfalls in non-hazardous landfill capacity through the allocation of a new landfill site at Bentinck near Kirkby in Ashfield. A decision on a current planning application to develop this site will not be made before 2010. Various issues have resulted in lengthy delays to a decision being possible. No specific provision is made for inert sites as these were not an issue when the Waste Local Plan was being prepared. The emerging Waste Core Strategy will need to address future provision for both types of landfill site.

## **Progress on the Minerals and Waste Development Framework**

The detailed timetable for preparing each of the new documents is set out in our Minerals and Waste Development Scheme which was last updated in a draft scheme submitted to Government in April 2009. Progress has however slipped significantly for a range of factors including the difficulties with waste data collection, estimating the time needed to gather evidence, staff changes and new government guidance issued in June 2008 which has revised the scope of Core Strategies. Subsequent guidance from the Planning Officers' Society in the summer of 2009 has also clarified how the revised guidance should be interpreted. This follows widespread problems that most planning authorities have encountered trying to implement the new system. As a result the Waste Core Strategy will be going through a consultation on a revised issues and options in early 2010. The Minerals Core Strategy is still at the evidence gathering stage.

A new Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) was submitted to the Government in April 2009, to take account of the 2008 revisions to the new planning system. However, in the light of advice from the Planning Officers' Society and more recent guidance from the Planning Inspectorate this the County Council has requested that this scheme be withdrawn. As a result the June 2007 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme remains in force

**Table 1: Summary of indicators in the Annual Monitoring Report**

Indicators	Core / Local	Required or Forecast Figures	Latest Figures	Page No.
<b>Minerals</b>				
M1 Annual production of sand & gravel	Core	2.65 million tonnes	2.37 million tonnes	15
M2 Sand & gravel landbank	Local	7 years	8.04 years	16
M3 Annual production of Sherwood sandstone	Core	0.7 million tonnes	0.45 Million tonnes	19
M4 Sherwood Sandstone landbank	Local	7 years	13.1 years	20
M5 Limestone production	Core	0.26 million tonnes	0.024 Million tonnes	22
M6 Limestone landbank	Local	10 years	12 years	23
M7 Silica sand landbank	Local	10 years	Estimated 6 years	24
M8 Clay landbank	Local	25 years	Estimated 13-14 years per brickworks	26
<b>Waste</b>				
W1 Amount of municipal waste produced	Core		420,407 tonnes	32
W2 Amount of Commercial & industrial waste produced	Local		1.4 million tonnes	32
W3 Amount of construction & demolition waste produced	Local		Approximately 2.4 million tonnes	32
W4 Municipal waste management	Core	Minimum recovery target is 45%	44.5% landfilled, 55.5% recovered	33
W5 Commercial & industrial waste management	Local		449,000 tonnes landfilled	34
W6 Construction & demolition waste management	Local		An estimated 2.0 million tonnes recycled and 340,000 tonnes landfilled	35
W7 - Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	Core		407,000 tonnes, 240,000 m3 and 2MW of energy recovery	35

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

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Changes to the planning system in 2004<sup>1</sup> mean that existing local plans will be phased out and replaced by a more comprehensive system of local and minerals and waste development frameworks.
- 1.2 Nottinghamshire County Council, as a minerals and waste planning authority, is in the process of preparing the documents that will make up the Minerals and Waste Development Framework for the County. The seven District Councils within Nottinghamshire are responsible for preparing local development frameworks covering all other types of development such as housing, offices, shops and leisure development. Nottingham City Council is a unitary authority and therefore responsible for preparing a framework covering all development in its area.

## Why monitor?

- 1.3 In accordance with Government legislation the County Council must produce an **Annual Monitoring Report**. The main purpose of this document is to look at:
- The current situation in the County i.e. what are the main environmental, social and economic issues that we need to consider?
  - How well our existing planning policies are working – have there been significant changes in national or regional policy since they were adopted and are policies having their intended effect?
  - Progress in preparing the new development framework documents.

## Monitoring Indicators

- 1.4 Monitoring the environmental, economic and social background against which policies are prepared relies on collecting a wide range of information from a variety of sources. Although data is limited in some cases, the overall evidence base is improving and all Nottinghamshire local authorities are working together to develop and maintain a central reporting mechanism to help with future monitoring work.
- 1.5 A key aspect of this is to establish a range of appropriate indicators against which to monitor change and assess how well policies are working. The Government has published guidance on this although not all of the indicators suggested are relevant to minerals and waste<sup>2</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

<sup>2</sup> Local Development Framework monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, ODPM, March 2005

The use of the different types of indicator is explained in more detail in Table 1.1.

- 1.6 Progress in preparing documents for the new minerals and waste development framework is measured against the timetable and 'milestones' set out in the County Council's minerals and waste development scheme.

**Table 1.1 The use of monitoring indicators**

<b>Context</b>	Provide 'baseline' information on the wider social, environmental and economic situation. Also relevant to ongoing sustainability appraisal work.
<b>Core/Local</b>	Key outputs against which Government wishes to measure development plan performance. There are four core indicators covering both minerals and waste. Since producing its first annual monitoring report, the County Council has also developed a set of local indicators to complement those at the national level.
<b>Significant Effects</b>	Assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies. Used to assess whether policies are working as planned or whether there are any unexpected impacts or possible conflicts that need to be addressed

### The monitoring period

- 1.7 This is the fifth annual monitoring report that the County Council has produced under the new planning system. It must be submitted to the Government Office for the East Midlands by 31 December 2009. The monitoring report covers the period 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009 but later updates are included where appropriate – for example to show progress against the planned timetable for preparing our new planning documents or where significant new policy guidance or legislation has come forward.

### New Planning Policy Guidance

- 1.8 Since the adoption of the separate Mineral and Waste Local Plans, new planning policy guidance has been published. Policy guidance which is most relevant to both minerals and waste is discussed immediately below, whilst more specific policy is discussed in the sections on minerals or waste policy performance.
- 1.9 A supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development, entitled 'Planning and Climate Change', was published in December 2007. The document sets out how the planning system can

reduce emissions and stabilise climate change. Much of the information in the supplement is highly relevant for minerals and waste planning through the need to meet renewable energy targets, reducing the need to travel and collaboration with neighbouring regions. Attention will need to be paid to the document in future policy making.

- 1.10 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (PPS12) was revised in June 2008. The revised guidance looks to streamline the new Local Development Framework arrangements, following widespread problems many planning Authorities were encountering with the new planning system. In addition to various procedural changes a greater emphasis on the role and scope of the Core Strategy is included which may reduce or even eliminate the need for other documents. Spatial planning remains the focus of Government policy which the Government hopes will achieve better coordination of services, better land allocation for services, greater protection of assets and environmental enhancement.
- 1.11 Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (PPS25), published 7<sup>th</sup> December 2006, looks to use planning and management to mitigate against the impacts of flooding. Flood risk should be taken into account at all stages of the planning process to avoid inappropriate development. Furthermore, new development should be viewed as an opportunity to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding. Development Plan Documents (including Minerals and Waste Core Strategies) should include policies for the allocation of sites and the control of development which avoid flood risk to people and property. Development Plan Documents should also consider whether it would be appropriate to relocate existing development if it will be unsustainable in the long term as a result of climate change.

### **Further information**

- 1.12 If you would like any further information please contact the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at the County Council at the address shown on the back cover of this report. Additional copies of the report can be purchased for £5 and it is also available to view on the Council's website at [www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/localdevframework](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/localdevframework).

**Fig 1.1: Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework internet homepage**



## 2. Environmental, Social and Economic Issues

### Setting the context

- 2.1 An important part of the monitoring role is to understand changes within the County and whether existing planning policies are having a positive or negative influence. As highlighted in paragraph 1.3, it is important to understand the main environmental, social and economic pressures and opportunities within the County. These not only set the context for preparing effective planning policies but also provide an important baseline against which to monitor the implementation of the various development plan documents.
- 2.2 The previous monitoring report identified a range of key social, environmental and economic issues that should be considered (these are shown in Table 2.1 below). Work is ongoing to develop specific contextual indicators for each of these themes. Although data is not yet available for every indicator, it is expected that this will improve over time. The County, City and District Councils within Nottinghamshire are funding a joint initiative to collate a broad range of environmental, social and economic information. This will help to establish a comprehensive set of baseline data for future use.

**Table 2.1 Key themes to monitor**

Environmental	Social	Economic
Nature conservation and biodiversity	Population Human health	Employment Transport
Landscape	Crime	Minerals
Heritage	Quality of life	Waste
Air		Energy
Water		
Soil		
Climate		
Land use		

- 2.3 A broad range of contextual indicators is needed to establish the baseline situation for each of the themes shown above. Appendix 4 provides a detailed breakdown of each of the factors at a local, regional and national level and includes those that we hope to monitor in future. However, this will depend upon the availability of suitable data.

## Measuring any significant effects

- 2.4 In order to make a meaningful assessment of how well our policies are working, we are also developing a range of 'significant effects' indicators. These will help us to understand the impact that the policies are having on each of the key areas outlined above. However, monitoring the exact impact of minerals and waste policies is difficult as they will generally have a more limited range of impacts than policies on housing, employment or transport for example. Also, with some of the broader environmental, social and economic indicators that are used, it is not always possible to identify whether a particular trend is due to the effects of minerals and waste policies or the result of a combination of other factors. Monitoring of existing plan policies is also hindered by the fact that these policies were not drafted with specific indicators or targets in mind.
- 2.5 Future indicators will need to consider issues such as the direct impact of minerals and waste working. Possible examples of this are the number of complaints received about dust, noise, or odour, at active sites or whether there have been any significant losses to important habitats as a result of permitting new minerals or waste development. Other issues could include whether site restoration schemes, or mitigation measures, have contributed to wider objectives for new habitat creation (e.g. heathland) or provided greater public access for example.
- 2.6 The presentation of monitoring data in future will therefore include the broad contextual data, with a number of specific 'significant effects' indicators for each theme.

## Key findings 2008/2009:

### Environmental

- 2.7 Previous monitoring has found that the overall quality within the County has been improving but that the area has a lower percentage of important nature conservation, landscape and heritage sites compared to regional and national averages. This remains the case although there has been an improvement in the quality of the County's SSSIs with almost 90% now considered to be in favourable condition or recovering.

### Social

- 2.8 There are currently only a limited number of indicators for this theme. More recent data is therefore only available for population which shows a slight increase from 2007/08. Continued population growth in the County is therefore likely to mean an increase in demand for minerals and waste provision.

## **Economic**

- 2.9 Again it is hard to find reliable indicators for this theme. Key issues for the minerals and waste policies are obviously the level of mineral production and the amount of waste that is produced each year. At a County level, however, annual production data is often limited to aggregates. This is considered further in Chapter 3. Previous monitoring showed an increase in the overall level of waste produced which was mainly the result of growth in the amount of commercial and industrial waste. There is no new information for these wastes but there has again been a reduction in municipal waste at both local and national levels. This is likely to be the result of recent economic decline but this would have to be confirmed by future monitoring.
- 2.10 As monitoring evidence improves in future it is hoped to achieve a better picture of relevant transport and employment issues.

### **3. Minerals Policy Performance**

- 3.1 This chapter considers the performance of the Council's minerals policies. Chapter 4 covers waste policies. As our existing policies were not drafted to reflect specific targets or indicators, this limits what can effectively be monitored.
- 3.2 The Council's new policies within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework will therefore be developed with future monitoring requirements in mind. In future this will provide clear links between policies, targets and monitoring indicators. However this may still be limited in part because of the very specific nature of minerals and waste development and difficulties in identifying whether certain environmental effects are the result of minerals or waste activity or whether they are due to other factors.
- 3.3 The following sections look at the current position for minerals and waste in the County and note any significant changes or likely future issues.

#### **Current policies – Minerals Local Plan**

- 3.4 The Minerals Local Plan was adopted in December 2005 and is still mostly up to date in terms of the planning guidance it relies upon for setting the level of provision made and general approach. The Plan's assumptions on future aggregate provision will soon however be superseded by new guidance issued in June 2009 considered further below. The Plan period extends to 2014 with an assumption that it would be replaced by 2009; however this date has not been achieved. In early December 2008, the Secretary of State accepted the County Council's request to save most of its existing minerals policies and the Minerals Local Plan will now remain in force until it can be replaced.

#### **Impact of new planning guidance - Minerals Policy Statement 1**

- 3.5 Since the Minerals Local Plan was adopted the main change in national guidance has been the issuing of Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) in November 2006. This contains general guidance aimed at meeting the Government's objectives for sustainable development which is applicable to all minerals, along with four annexes covering aggregates, building and roofing stone, brick clay and finally onshore oil and gas and coal bed methane.
- 3.6 The implications of each annex on the Minerals Local Plan policies and need for a review is considered below under each specific mineral category. The general policies in MPS1 will need to be taken into account when the Minerals Local Plan is reviewed under the new local development framework arrangements. For the most part these policies develop and clarify existing Government guidance, but one

significant change is the requirement to indicate on the proposals map 'minerals safeguarding areas'. These comprise areas of proven mineral resources. There is no presumption in favour of mineral extraction within these areas but they are aimed at discouraging other development which might sterilise the mineral resource. The Minerals Local Plan proposals map does not indicate minerals safeguarding areas, other than a potential extension to a gypsum mine. Detailed guidance on how to interpret this matter was published by the British Geological Survey in October 2007<sup>3</sup>. This guidance is now subject to review .

### **Impact of new planning guidance – Revised National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England: 2005-2020. Issued June 2009**

- 3.7 In June 2009 the Government issued new guidelines on future aggregate provision in England that replaced guidelines issued in 2003. These guidelines are used to determine the new 'sub-regional apportionment' figures that each County will apply when assessing its future requirements for aggregates and landbank levels. Agreement on how to do this was reached at a technical level by the East Midlands Regional Working Party on Aggregates in November 2009. These will be submitted to the East Midlands Regional Assembly for incorporation into the current review of the East Midlands Plan in order to become policy. In the interim Mineral planning Authorities are asked to treat the new guidelines as a material consideration when preparing their new Core Strategies.
- 3.8 For Nottinghamshire the most significant change will be a much higher apportionment for alluvial sand and gravel. The average annual provision will increase by over 20% from 2.65 to 3.25 million tonnes per annum. This compares to an increase of just 5% for the region as whole. The higher figure for Nottinghamshire reflects the fact that its share of regional sand and gravel production has increased significantly since the last apportionment was calculated. Although technically still a material consideration the new apportionment does mean that the Minerals Local Plan will become out of date in terms of the assumptions it made on future levels of provision. However, for the purposes of monitoring this year the current apportionment based on the previous guidelines will be applied.

### **What will be monitored?**

- 3.9 For aggregates and other building construction minerals the key elements to monitor are the adequacy of supply. The minimum requirement is to monitor aggregate production as this is a core indicator set by Government. However to provide a more

---

<sup>3</sup> A guide to mineral safeguarding in England, BGS, October 2007

comprehensive picture, this report also includes a number of local indicators that monitor landbanks both for aggregates and other building and construction minerals where information is available. These comprise silica sand and clay. The main aim of this approach is to measure the performance of mineral provision policies which range from criteria policies to 'areas of search' and site specific allocations. For some minerals such as gypsum and building stone, no landbank or other specific provision requirements apply and/or production information is unavailable. For these minerals a brief summary of the main supply issues is noted.

- 3.10 Nottinghamshire is also a major producer of secondary aggregates from construction and demolition waste, river dredgings and power station ash. Production data on secondary aggregates is very limited so at present information is based on regional estimates.
- 3.11 Nottinghamshire also produces energy minerals i.e. coal, oil and gas but again there is no requirement to meet any specific level of provision or reserves. No local indicators are set for these minerals but the report considers the continued relevance of these policies, and the impact of the new guidance on oil, gas, and coal bed methane extraction.
- 3.12 For aggregate and construction minerals, the current status of each existing or proposed quarry and mine is set out in Appendix 2. This compares the existing, permitted and allocated sites against the assumptions made in the Minerals Local Plan.
- 3.13 Table 3.1 sets out the minerals core and local output indicators that will be monitored on an annual basis.

**Table 3.1 Mineral core and local output indicators.**

Minerals Indicators	Core or Local indicator
<b>M1</b> - Annual production of sand and gravel	Core
<b>M2</b> - Sand and gravel landbank	Local
<b>M3</b> - Annual prod' of Sherwood Sandstone	Core
<b>M4</b> - Sherwood Sandstone landbank	Local
<b>M5</b> - Annual production of limestone	Core
<b>M6</b> - Limestone landbank	Local
<b>M7</b> - Silica sandbank landbank	Local
<b>M8</b> - Clay landbank	Local

### **Aggregates (sand and gravel and crushed rock)**

- 3.14 Each Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) must make sufficient provision to be able to meet its agreed share of the regional forecast for aggregate production. As noted above new national guidelines on aggregate provision have been issued which have yet to be

incorporated into new regional or local policies. The existing guidelines cover the forecast period 2001-2015 inclusive (see Table 3.2), on which provision in the Minerals Local Plan is based. These figures are not targets, and sales are likely to fluctuate from year to year in response to changes in demand and other factors.

**Table 3.2: East Midlands and Nottinghamshire – Summary of agreed local apportionment 2004 showing annual provision for period 2002-2016 inclusive. (Million tonnes)**

	East Midlands	Nottinghamshire	
		Total apportionment	Apportionment split
Sand & gravel	10.3	3.35	2.65 alluvial sand & gravel
			0.7 Sherwood Sandstone
Crushed rock	32.7		0.26

- 3.15 The other main requirement is that, where possible, each MPA must maintain a minimum landbank. Until MPS1 was published in November 2006, this was set at 7 years for all aggregates but for crushed rock this has now been increased to 10 years. One other change is that certain categories of dormant permitted reserves may no longer be counted as part of the landbank. For Nottinghamshire this is unlikely to have any major impact but will need to be taken into account in future annual surveys. The situation regarding each of the main aggregate types worked in Nottinghamshire is as follows:

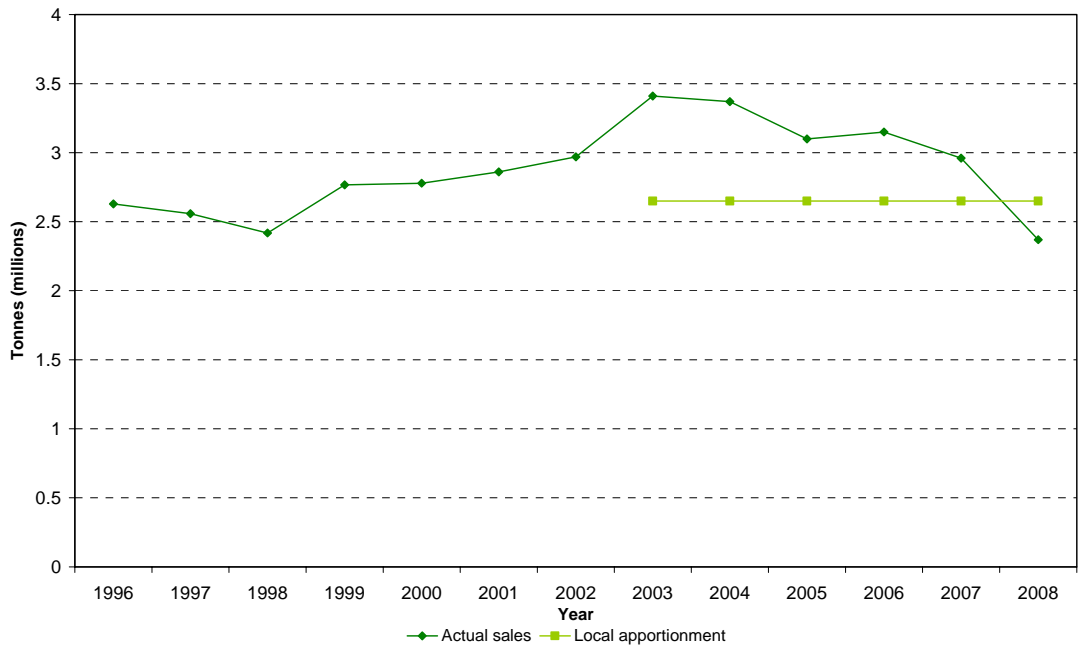
**Sand and Gravel**

**Core indicator M1 - sand and gravel production.**

**2008: 2.37 million tonnes (local apportionment figure - 2.65 Mt)**

- 3.16 Sand and gravel production was above the local apportionment figure from 1999 until 2008 when production slumped in response to the recent credit crunch. Recent average annual sales have been just below 3 million tonnes (see Table 3.3). The main impact of higher recent production rates has been a faster consumption of permitted reserves which, if sustained, will affect the adequacy of the longer term provision made in the Minerals Local Plan. However, the current recession will have had the opposite effect.

**Fig 3.1 Production of sand and gravel in Nottinghamshire 1996-2008 and comparison with Annual local apportionment**



Source: East Midlands Working Party on Aggregates

**Table 3.3 Nottinghamshire - Sand and Gravel Sales 2004 – 2008**

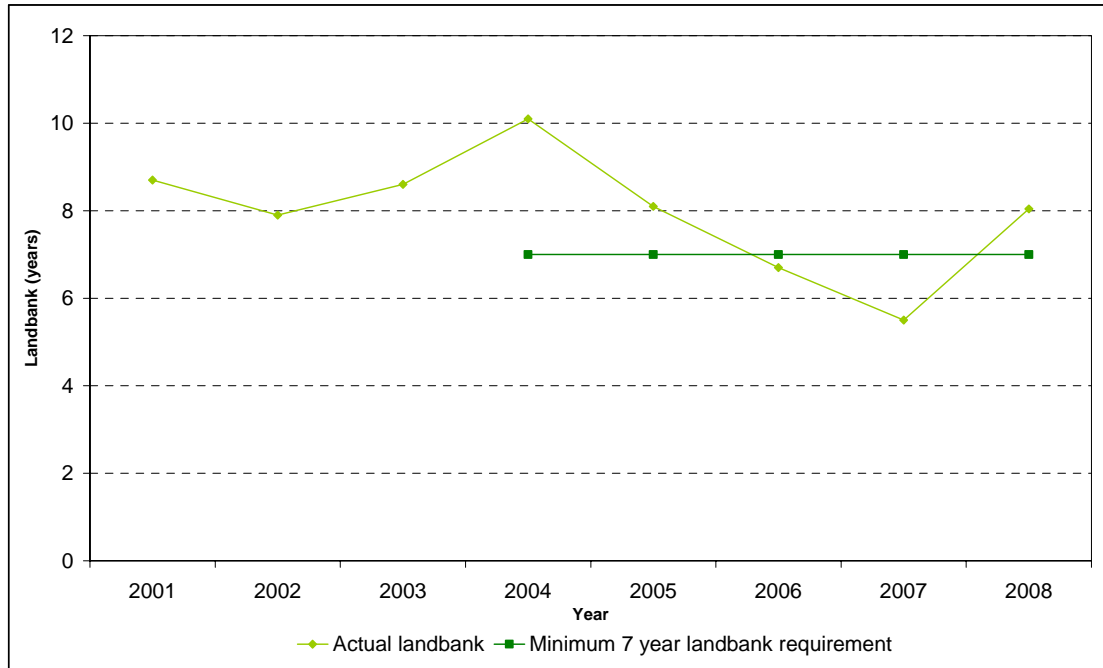
Year	Actual sales (Million Tonnes)
2004	3.370
2005	3.100
2006	3.150
2007	2.960
2008	2.370
<b>5 yr Average 2004- 08</b>	<b>2.990</b>
Local apportionment figure	2.650

**Local indicator M2 – sand and gravel landbank.**

**Dec 2008: 8.04 years (minimum requirement 7 years)**

3.17 Three significant sand and gravel applications were permitted during the monitoring period, helping restore the landbank to above 7 years, after fallen to 5.5 years at the end of 2007. Following the grant of these permissions the landbank stood at 21.31 million tonnes equivalent to 8.04 years. The most significant of the new planning permissions was Sturton le Steeple. (NB If the proposed new higher apportionment is applied then the landbank would however fall to 6.6 years)

**Fig 3.2 Nottinghamshire Sand and Gravel Landbank 2001 – 2008**



**Table 3.4 Sand and gravel – annual tonnage permitted 2003-2008**

Year	Amount permitted Mt
2003	0.80
2004	2.20
2005	1.66
2006	0.13
2007	0.008
2008	7.952

### Implementing sand and gravel provision in the Minerals Local Plan

- 3.18 The Minerals Local Plan relies primarily on allocations to meet demand. In total over 23 million tonnes of sand and gravel have been allocated at 7 sites (see Table 3.5 for list of allocations and current status). These were expected to sustain a minimum 7 year landbank until 2013, based on sales running at the forecast level.
- 3.19 By December 2009, five of the seven allocations had either been permitted or the County Council had resolved to permit.
- 3.20 Of the remaining two allocations the small extension to Rampton quarry is unlikely to be developed, but this is of no strategic significance. This leaves Gunthorpe which was allocated as a new quarry to help replace capacity in the south of the county arising from the closure of Holme Pierrepont and Hoveringham quarries in 2004 and 2007 respectively.

**Table 3.5 Minerals Local Plan Sand and Gravel allocations – showing current implementation status (Dec 2009).**

Allocation	Million Tonnes	Current status
Gunthorpe	6.80	Planning Application withdrawn 2006.
Bleasby	0.12	Permitted 2006. Worked out in the spring/summer 2007.
Rampton	0.35	No planning application submitted. Quarry worked out so unlikely to be developed.
Sturton le Steeple	11.25	7.5 mt permitted in October 2008 with work yet to commence.
Lound East	2.00	Permitted 2004. Site worked out.
Misson – Finningley	1.20	Permitted 2000. Site being worked.
Newington South	1.5	County Council resolved to permit 1 million tonnes in planning application in April 2009.
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.22</b>	

3.21 Whilst both quarries have closed as forecast, the Gunthorpe allocation has yet to come on stream and its future remains uncertain. A planning application was lodged in 2002 but was withdrawn in 2006. The mineral operator has since pulled out of the site and the landowner is now marketing it to see if another operator is interested but to date no new proposal has been received. The failure to develop this site has not, however, had any discernable impact on the overall supply situation. Presumably other more remote quarries are supplying the markets served by these former sites. There is also potential new capacity at Cromwell where a new quarry is expected to come on stream once a planning obligation connected to the renewal of this planning permission is concluded.

#### **Unallocated proposals**

3.22 No major proposals outside allocated land have been permitted. This is because the circumstances justifying this (as set out in Policy M6.3) have not yet arisen.

3.23 In June 2009 a small 0.3 million tonne extension to East Leake quarry was permitted. This is an unallocated site that was justified because existing permitted reserves were exhausted more rapidly than expected. This proposal will not have a significant impact on the countywide landbank

**Table 3.6: How long can a 7 year landbank be sustained?**

<b>Permitted and Unused Allocated Tonnage 31 December 2008 (million tonnes)</b>	
Permitted 31 December 2008	21.31
Newington South (pending)	1.00
Sturton (remainder)	3.75
Gunthorpe	6.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.86</b>

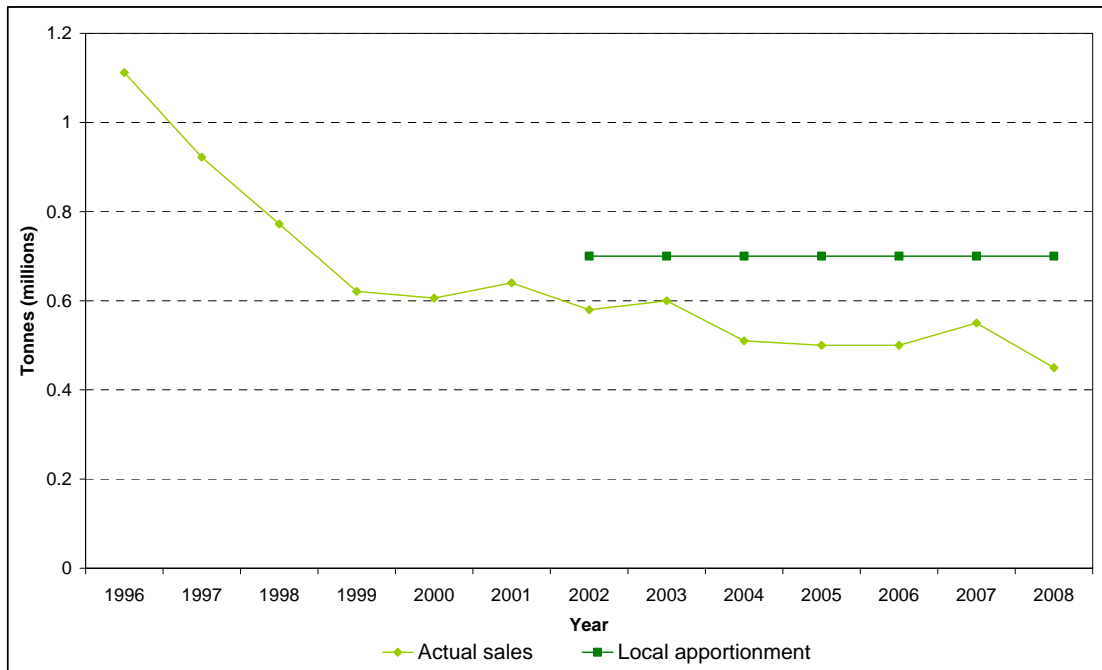
- 3.24 How long the allocations can sustain a 7 year landbank will depend on future sales and how much allocated tonnage is actually permitted. If all the remaining unused allocations are permitted (see Table 3.6) and future production averages the current forecast level (2.65 million tonnes per annum) this would provide nearly 33 million tonnes from the end of 2008 equivalent to a landbank of 12.4 years. This means a minimum 7 year landbank could in theory be sustained until 2014.
- 3.25 The above assumptions do not take into account the uncertainty surrounding the Gunthorpe allocation. This allocation contains the equivalent of around 2.5 years of landbank so if it is not implemented a 7 year landbank minimum would not be sustainable beyond 2011. Irrespective of the outcome at Gunthorpe, sand and gravel provision will be a major issue for the new Minerals Core Strategy.

### **Sherwood Sandstone**

**Core indicator M3 – Sherwood Sandstone production.**  
**2008: 0.45 Million tonnes (local apportionment figure- 0.7 Mt).**

- 3.26 In contrast to sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone production has been below the local apportionment figure since 1999. The main impact of this trend is that permitted reserves have been consumed more slowly than predicted in the Minerals Local Plan.

**Fig 3.3 Production of Sherwood Sandstone in Nottinghamshire 1996-2008 & comparison with annual local apportionment.**



**Table 3.7 Nottinghamshire Sherwood Sandstone sales 2004-2008**

Year	Actual sales (Million Tonnes)
2004	0.51
2005	0.50
2006	0.50
2007	0.55
2008	0.45
<b>Average 2004- 08</b>	<b>0.50</b>
Local apportionment figure	0.70

- 3.27 The above figures exclude non-aggregate silica sand production which is worked alongside aggregates at just one quarry at Ratcher Hill in Mansfield. This mineral is considered separately after limestone.

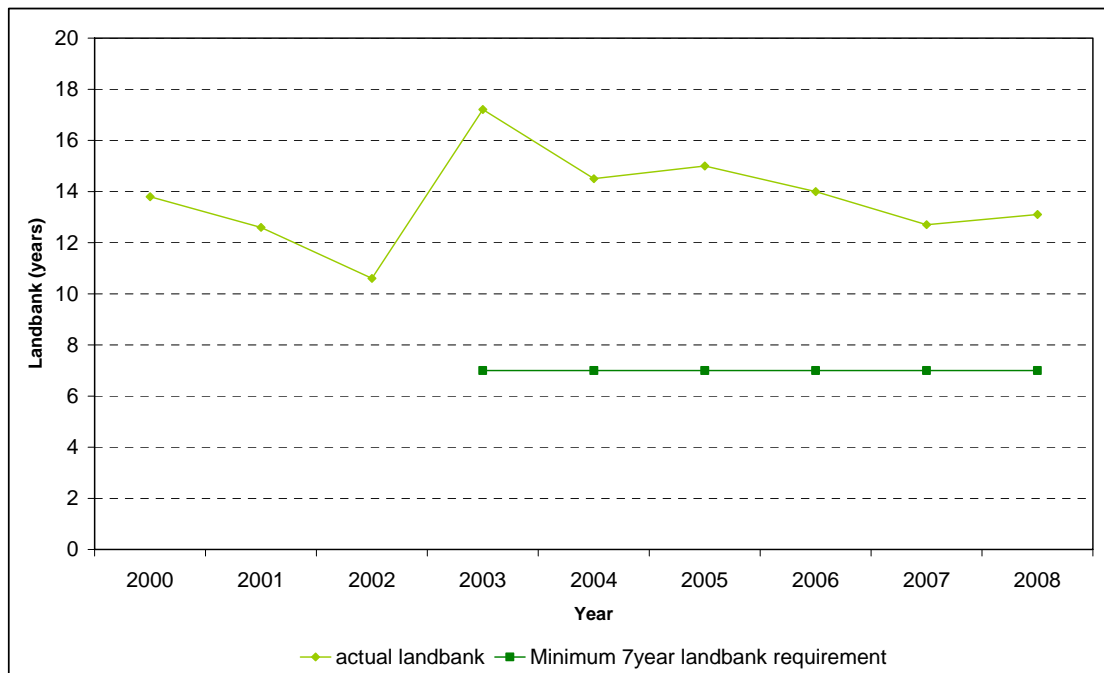
**Local indicator M4 – Nottinghamshire Sherwood Sandstone Landbank.**

**Dec 2008: 13.1 years (minimum requirement 7 years).**

- 3.28 The Sherwood Sandstone landbank has remained well above the 7 year minimum (4.9 million tonnes). At the end of 2009 the landbank stood at 9.2 million tonnes – equivalent to 13.1 years (This is based on the local apportionment figure of 0.7 million tonnes and not actual recent production). During the monitoring period a further 250,000 tonnes of mineral was permitted in two proposals to revise extraction profiles at Bestwood 2 and Ratcher Hill quarries. This suggests that

the landbank at the end of 2009 will have fallen to around 12.6 years. A 7 year landbank can therefore be sustained until at least 2013. However, whilst the overall Countywide landbank situation is high, it is unevenly distributed between quarries. In practice new reserves need to be permitted before 2013 if a continuity of supply of the full range of building and asphaltting sands produced from the County's sand quarries is to be sustained. It is this factor, rather than simply maintaining a 7 year landbank, that will justify the release of further reserves in the short to medium term.

**Fig 3.4 Nottinghamshire Sherwood Sandstone – Landbank 2000-2008**



**Table 3.8 Sherwood Sandstone – annual tonnage permitted 2003-2008**

Year	Amount permitted Mt
2003	1.1
2004	0
2005	0
2006	0
2007	0.6
2008	0.12

### Implementing Sherwood sandstone provision in the Minerals Local Plan

- 3.29 The theoretical shortfall for the Plan period was calculated to be just 1.4 million tonnes. The Plan has, however, allocated 2.6 million tonnes to accommodate the uneven distribution of reserves noted above. This

tonnage comprises extensions to three quarries. (See Table 3.8 below which shows current status).

**Table 3.9 Minerals Local Plan Sherwood Sandstone allocations – current implementation status (Dec 2009)**

Allocation	Million Tonnes	Current status
Rufford	0.7	No planning application lodged
Scrooby Top	1.1	Permitted 2003
Carlton Forest	0.8	No planning application lodged
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2.6</b>	

- 3.30 If permitted these allocations should maintain a minimum 7 year landbank until at least 2017, or longer if production remains below the local apportionment figure.
- 3.31 One allocation (Scrooby Top) was permitted in 2003. The other two, (Rufford and Carlton Forest) which remain to be taken up, are not expected to be required until around 2010/11. There is no evidence to suggest that proposals will not come forward in due course.
- 3.32 Whilst these allocations will address short to medium term imbalances in reserves, shortfalls will begin to arise at around the end of the Plan period (2014). Most significant will be the expected exhaustion of Ratcher Hill and Bestwood 2 Quarries at the end of 2011 and 2014 respectively. These are both large units supplying a significant proportion of the County's Sherwood Sandstone production (the latter is also a major source of silica sand as considered below). The Minerals Local Plan notes that the review of the Plan will be the appropriate time to consider these longer term shortfalls. In November 2009 the Mansfield Sand Ltd announced its intention to replace Ratcher Hill with a new quarry at Two Oaks Farm just south of Mansfield.

### Limestone

**Core indicator M5 - limestone production.**

**2008: 0.024 Million tonnes (local apportionment figure- 0.267 Mt).**

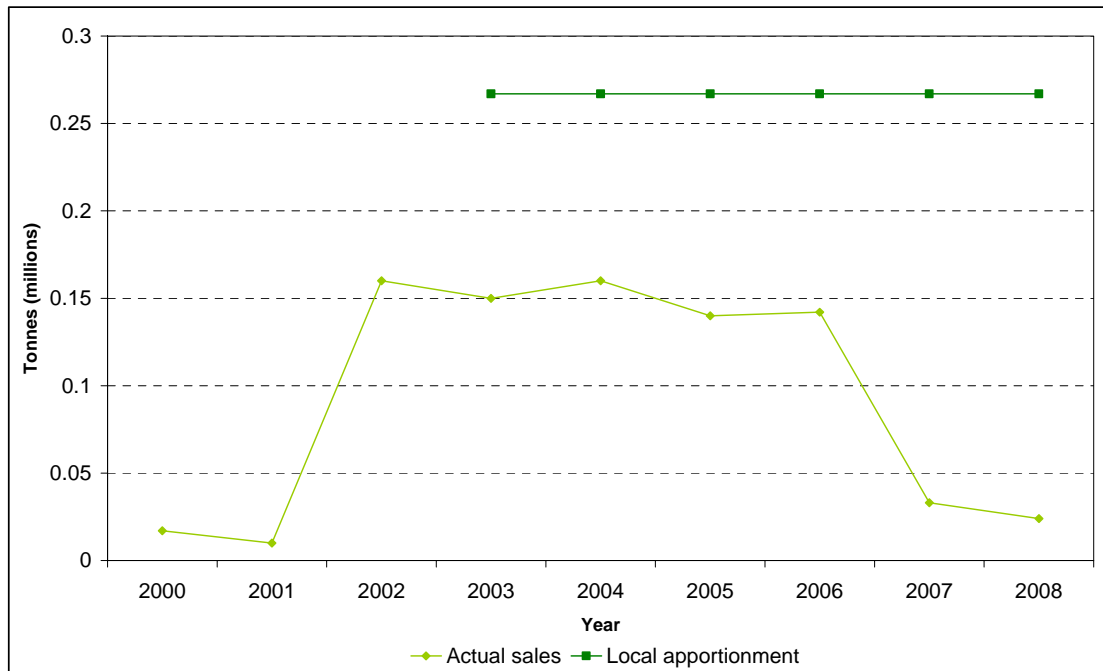
- 3.33 By regional standards the County's limestone production has always been very small and at times non-existent. Nottinghamshire currently has just one aggregate limestone quarry located at Nether Langwith. Production commenced in 2001 which replaced a quarry at Mansfield Woodhouse that had closed down some years previously. Limestone production has always been well below the local apportionment figure

with extraction only occurring at a low level on a seasonal basis. The quarry has been mothballed since 2007.

**Table 3.10 Limestone sales 2004-2008**

Year	Actual sales (million tonnes)
2004	0.166
2005	0.140
2006	0.142
2007	0.033
2008	0.024
<b>Average 2004-08</b>	<b>0.101</b>
Local apportionment figure	0.267

**Fig 3.5 Production of Limestone sales in Nottinghamshire 2000 - 2008**



**Local indicator M6 – Limestone landbank.**

**Dec 2008: 12 years (minimum requirement 10 years).**

- 3.34 For limestone the minimum landbank required was increased from 7 to 10 years following the publication of MPS1 in November 2006. The 10 year landbank corresponds to 2.6 million tonnes (i.e. 10 x 0.26 million tonnes).
- 3.35 When the Minerals Local Plan was prepared, permitted reserves at Nether Langwith Quarry were expected to last until 2017 based on a planned output of 200,000 tonnes per annum. The Minerals Local Plan concluded that no further reserves needed to be permitted for the plan

period. As actual production has been much less and the quarry is currently dormant then the reserves are likely to last much longer than anticipated.

- 3.36 The need to consider longer term provision and possible allocation of further reserves is a matter that will be dealt with in the new Minerals Core Strategy.

### **Secondary aggregates (no indicators)**

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

## **Other building and construction minerals**

### **Silica sand**

#### **Local indicator M7 - Silica sand landbank.**

**Dec 2008: Estimated 6 years. (Minimum requirement 10 years).**

- 3.38 Silica sand is subject to planning guidance set out in Mineral Planning Guidance Note 15 (MPG15) which recommends that individual sites should have a landbank of 10 years and that a landbank of 15 years is likely to be necessary to justify the development of a new site. There are no national forecasts for production. Nottinghamshire's reserves of silica sand are contained in just one quarry at Ratcher Hill near Mansfield, which also works aggregate sand. Recent annual production, since 2001 has averaged around 180,000 tonnes. However over 260,000 tonnes were extracted in 2008.
- 3.39 No further extensions are considered possible and no potential replacement sites were identified by the industry when the Minerals Local Plan was being prepared. As a result a criteria policy approach has been applied to allow for the development of a suitable new quarry should this come forward before the Plan is reviewed. As noted above, in November 2009, the Mansfield Sand Ltd announced its intention to replace Ratcher Hill with a new quarry at Two Oaks Farm just south of Mansfield.

### **Building stone (no indicators)**

- 3.40 Nottinghamshire produces very small amounts of building stone. Current and recent production has been limited to the Magnesian Limestone at Mansfield and the Bulwell Stone, a type of local coarse Magnesian Limestone that is worked at Linby. In the past the Magnesian Limestone was worked more widely across its outcrop which extends from Bulwell to Worksop.
- 3.41 MPS1 contains an annex on Building and Roofing Stone – the first guidance to specifically cover this mineral. Its overall aim is to promote the conservation and use of the nation's building stone industry and resources which form an essential part of our built heritage. Production and reserve data is very uncertain so the likelihood of any new proposals being submitted in the foreseeable future is unknown. The Minerals Local Plan therefore contains a policy setting out how proposals for building stone will be considered. Whilst this pre-dates the new guidance its overall aim is generally in line with it.
- 3.42 The review of the Minerals Local Plan is the appropriate time to consider in more detail the implications of the new national guidance.

### **Gypsum (no indicators)**

- 3.43 There are no production forecasts, landbank criteria, or specific Government guidance that relates to gypsum provision. British Gypsum's monopoly supply of natural gypsum in the UK means that there is little published national or county data on sales and reserves.
- 3.44 Demand for natural mill and cement grade gypsum, used in the manufacture of plasterboard and plaster, is likely to have declined significantly due to the increasing substitution by desulphogypsum produced as a by-product of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) at coal fired power stations. In Nottinghamshire, production of desulphogypsum has increased and will continue to increase following a programme of retrofitting FGD plants at all three of the County's power stations.
- 3.45 The current landbank of permitted reserves for gypsum in Nottinghamshire remains high. This is both for mineral worked by underground methods from the Marbleagis Mine at East Leake and also by opencast coal methods worked from quarries near Newark. The latter also produces high quality special or first grade mineral.
- 3.46 There is no published data for reserves of mineral at the Marbleagis Mine but they were estimated to be adequate for the plan period (i.e. 2014). The Plan has safeguarded an area of land at Costock which is likely to be the last remaining extension possible in Nottinghamshire. There is also a potential option to extend eastwards into Leicestershire near Wymeswold.

- 3.47 No planning application has yet been lodged to extend the mine, in either County.
- 3.48 Following the closure of the Kilvington Quarry, opencast gypsum extraction resumed at Bantymock Quarry in early 2008. The Plan has allocated a southern extension to Bantymock Quarry which is seen as a very long term option. This assumption remains accurate as information from a recent planning application to update the Bantymock planning permission indicates that permitted reserves are adequate until around 2027.
- 3.49 In overall terms permitted and allocated reserves of gypsum provision remains high.

### Clay

**Local indicator M8 – Estimated Clay Landbank.**

**Dec 2009: Estimated 13-14 years per brickworks  
(recommended landbank of 25 years per brickworks).**

- 3.50 When the Minerals Local Plan was prepared there was no specific planning guidance for brick clay. The Plan did however note that brickworks will normally justify a high landbank because of the level of capital investment involved in building and maintaining these operations. Provision was made accordingly with respect to the two remaining brickworks in the County. The publication of MPS1 in November 2006 has now introduced a recommended 25 year landbank for each brickworks. Provision in the Plan will therefore now be measured against this criterion.
- 3.51 Kirton Brickworks – the main provision issue concerns the supply of red firing clay where reserves were expected to be exhausted by 2009. An allocation to provide additional red firing clay reserves has now been implemented which should provide reserves until 2019. The current landbank for these brickworks is therefore estimated to be 10 years. It could be longer on the basis that brick production is likely to have been hit very badly by the credit crunch.
- 3.52 Dorket Head Brickworks - permitted reserves at this brickworks are expected to last until 2020, which gives a current landbank of around 11 years. Again this could be longer due to the impact of the credit-crunch. The Plan made no site specific provision but instead has a criteria policy which allows a more flexible approach ranging from an extension to a new replacement brickworks and clay pit. No planning application has yet been received to extend or replace these brickworks.

- 3.53 The new planning guidance means that Nottinghamshire does not meet the 25 year recommended landbank for either brickworks. Nevertheless reserve levels at both sites are still relatively high, and future options can be considered when the plan is reviewed.

## **Energy Minerals**

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

### **Coal**

- 3.55 Nottinghamshire remains a significant producer of deep mined coal, albeit within the context of a greatly contracted industry. Only two collieries, Thoresby and Welbeck remain open and the later is due to close in 2010 due to its last remaining reserves being exhausted. A third colliery, Haworth, is mothballed but may be reopened following the recent announcement of new investment proposals by UK Coal. High energy prices are generally making coal mining in the UK much more commercially attractive than has recently been the case. Whilst this is helping secure the future of existing and mothballed mines, the industry has not yet shown any interest in developing any new mines within the 'Vale of Witham prospect' which is identified in the Minerals Local Plan. This resource straddles the Nottinghamshire//Lincolnshire boundary and represents a potential extension of the currently exploited Nottinghamshire Coalfield.
- 3.56 No opencast coal production has occurred since the Smotherfly opencast coal site near Pinxton closed in 1999. No proposals for opencast coal are pending although, as noted above, high energy prices are likely to increase the commercial interest in this resource. The coal policies were prepared against Mineral Planning Guidance Note 3 (MPG3) - Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal, which remains current.

### **Oil, Gas and Coal Bed Methane**

- 3.57 MPS1 contains an annex on onshore oil and gas and coal bed methane. This is the first guidance of its kind for coal bed methane and the first guidance for oil and gas since a Government circular was published in 1985.
- 3.58 For Nottinghamshire the most significant issue raised by this guidance concerns coal bed methane as much of the County overlies the concealed coalfield. This method of exploiting gas from coal is still in

its infancy in the UK, although it is a well established industry in the USA. As the UK's offshore gas reserves decline, the impetus to develop the reserves is likely to increase. Three proposals for exploring coal bed methane have now submitted in Nottinghamshire (two in Retford, one in Lound), with a view for commercial development of coal bed methane extraction if it proves viable. The Minerals Local Plan contains a criteria based coal bed methane policy which is broadly in line with the new guidance. However, MPS1 requires the development plan proposals map to show the potential coal bed methane resource along with the main constraints. This is therefore a matter that will need to be taken on board when the Minerals Local Plan is reviewed.

- 3.59 Permission was granted during the monitoring period for extraction of coal mine gas extraction at the former Bilsthorpe Colliery. It is anticipated that there is sufficient methane in the mine to allow electricity generation from the site for 25 years, up until 2033.

## **4. Waste Policy Performance**

- 4.1 As explained in Chapter 3, current monitoring is limited by the fact that existing policies were not drafted in accordance with any of the targets and indicators that are now being developed. Therefore the sections below only look at the current position for waste within the County and note any significant changes and/or likely future issues. This parallels the assessment for minerals in Chapter 3.
- 4.2 The Council's new policies within the Waste Development Framework will be developed with future monitoring requirements in mind. This will provide clear links between policies, targets and monitoring indicators in future. However this may still be limited in part because of the very specific nature of waste development and difficulties in identifying whether certain environmental effects are the result of waste activity or whether they are due to other factors.
- 4.3 The following sections look at the current position for waste in the County and note any significant changes or likely future issues.

### **Current policies - Waste Local Plan**

- 4.4 The joint Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan was adopted in January 2002. Although the Plan period (i.e. its envisaged lifespan) expired at the end of 2004, the basic principles and assumptions made in the plan remain largely in line with current national policy and guidance. In September 2007, the Secretary of State accepted the County Council's request to save most of its existing waste policies and the Waste Local Plan will now remain in force until it can be replaced. Priority has been given to preparing a new Waste Core Strategy and accompanying Development Control Policies. A document making site specific allocations will also follow. It is anticipated that these documents will look ahead to 2031, in line with the review of the East Midlands Regional Plan.

### **Impact of new legislation**

- 4.5 Since the Plan was adopted there have been a range of European Directives that have impacted on the volume and type of waste that can be disposed of at landfill sites, as well as the treatment of specific waste streams such as waste electrical items, end-of-life vehicles, and agricultural waste. In many cases this will mean a need for new facilities to carry out additional processing as well as providing the capacity to collect, separate and store materials. Tighter restrictions on the classification and disposal of hazardous waste have also brought about a large reduction in the number of sites able to take this type of waste. There are no hazardous waste landfill sites in Nottinghamshire and only one active site within the East Midlands.

- 4.6 The Government introduced a Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) in 2005 which will progressively limit the amount of municipal waste that can be sent to landfill. This is a major incentive to increase recycling and energy recovery from municipal waste. Mandatory site waste management plans have also been introduced for construction projects expected to cost more than £300,000<sup>4</sup>.

### **Impact of new policy guidance**

- 4.7 The Government's latest national waste strategy was published in May 2007. This increased existing recycling and recovery targets for municipal waste and announced the possible introduction of similar targets for commercial and industrial waste. This builds on existing guidance in Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10) which promotes a more integrated approach to waste management at all levels.
- 4.8 New development, including shops, housing and offices for example, should make greater provision for re-using waste on site and for providing space for recycling facilities as part of the overall design. Another key objective is for communities to take more responsibility for managing their own waste, wherever possible (i.e. management of waste close to where it is produced.). Each waste planning authority must also demonstrate, through its policies, how sufficient waste management capacity will be provided to meet future needs over at least a 10 year period.
- 4.9 Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and pollution control (PPS23) emphasises the role of planning in ensuring that development is appropriately located, and considers potential land use conflicts. However, other regulators, such as the Environment Agency, are responsible for the control of emissions to air, soil and water.
- 4.10 Regional policy on waste is currently set out in new East Midlands Regional Plan (2009). The waste policy in this plan is based on that in the Regional Waste Strategy which sets out estimates of future waste capacity needs for each Waste Planning Authority, and will influence the preparation of our new Waste Core Strategy.

### **The County Council's Municipal Waste Management Contract**

- 4.11 The County Council has a long-term municipal waste management contract in place, which is designed to meet all existing and likely future requirements under LATS. The contract promotes a high level of recycling, additional energy recovery and minimal landfill. A major new recycling facility is now operational in Mansfield and improvements to

---

<sup>4</sup> DEFRA (2008) *Non-Statutory Guidance for Site Waste Management Plans*. DEFRA: London

the County's existing network of household waste recycling centres are under way.

## What will be Monitored?

- 4.12 For waste, the main issues to monitor are the level of waste production, how this is managed and the number, capacity and type of new waste management facilities permitted. The three main waste streams are municipal, commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste. Table 4.1 sets out the Core and local output indicators that will be monitored annually.

**Table 4.1 Waste Core and local output indicators**

Indicator	Core or local indicator
W1 Amount of municipal waste produced	Core
W2 Amount of Commercial and industrial waste produced	Local
W3 Amount of construction and demolition waste produced	Local
W4 Municipal waste management	Core
W5 Commercial and Industrial waste management	Local
W6 Construction and demolition waste management	Local
W7 Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	Core

## Waste production

- 4.13 Local authorities collect data on the amount of municipal waste produced annually. Data on commercial and industrial waste is collected periodically by the Environment Agency. This is based on a sample survey, not actual returns, and the most recent survey was carried out in 2002/03. Construction and demolition waste is surveyed nationally by Government every 2 years but this is only broken down to a regional level. Comparable data on individual waste streams is therefore limited but Government is developing a new national waste data 'hub' which should progressively improve the data that is available in future. Further to this, studies are being undertaken at a regional level which will hopefully give a greater insight into commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste streams. The findings below therefore relate to the most up to date information available in each case. All data for commercial, industrial and construction waste

as shown below includes Nottingham City, as there is no separate breakdown available.

**Core indicator W1- Municipal waste production.**

**2008/09: 420,407 tonnes.**

- 4.14 Municipal waste production rose steadily during the first half of the decade but has shown some recent decline from a peak of 460,000 tonnes in 2004/05. This pattern follows what has been seen both nationally and within the East Midlands.

**Local indicator W2 – Commercial and industrial waste production.**

**2006/07: 1.4 million tonnes.**

- 4.15 The latest published data for commercial, industrial and construction waste is for 2002/03<sup>5</sup>. However, a more recent study which adjusts the 2002/03 data to take account of changes in the number of businesses and employees in each sector estimates arisings of just under 1.4 million tonnes as at 2006/07<sup>6</sup>. This is a slight increase above the 2002/03 level of just under 1.3 million tonnes and will not have been affected by recent economic circumstances which may only show up in the next monitoring period. This figure does not include colliery spoil or waste ash from power stations.

**Local indicator W3 – Construction and demolition waste production.**

**2004/05: Approximately 2.4 million tonnes.**

- 4.16 Data on construction and demolition waste is only provided at a regional level and is based on mathematical estimates from a national survey in 2005<sup>7</sup>. Any local estimates therefore have to be treated with caution. The latest figures suggest very little change from 2002/03.

---

<sup>5</sup> Environment Agency website [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

<sup>6</sup> Waste Arisings Data Study for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City (Phase 1), RPS, November 2009

<sup>7</sup> Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England, ODPM, 2005 (Only East Midlands total is shown – Nottinghamshire proportion is assumed to be 24% as per calculations in Regional Waste Strategy January 2006: Appendix 5)

## How is our waste managed?

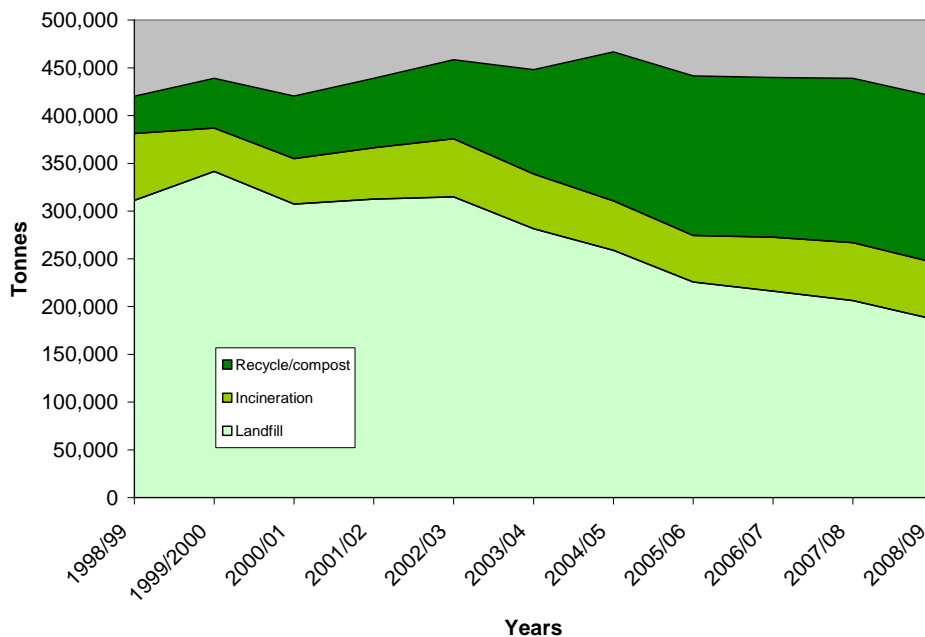
### Municipal waste

#### Core indicator W4 – Municipal waste management.

**2008/09: 44.5% landfilled, 55.5% recovered (minimum recovery target 45%).**

4.17 The national target for recovering value from municipal waste (i.e. through recycling, composting, or energy recovery) is 45%. Nottinghamshire again exceeded this target in 2008/09 and the landfill rate has dropped to just under 45%. This compares to an average national disposal rate of around 54%<sup>8</sup>. The exact rates of recycling & composting, incineration (with energy recovery) and landfill are set out below.

**Fig 4.1: Breakdown of municipal waste management in the County**



4.18 Fig 4.1 above shows that the level of recycling and composting for municipal waste has increased significantly since the Plan was adopted in 2002 and is helping to reduce the amount of municipal waste sent to landfill. Energy recovery rates (which all relate to one incinerator at Eastcroft) have remained broadly similar over the life of the Plan. Table 4.2 below gives a more detailed breakdown.

<sup>8</sup> Defra Municipal Waste Management Statistics 2007/08

**Table 4.2 Municipal waste management comparison 2000/01 – 2008/09**

	2000/01 (tonnes)	2008/09 (tonnes)
<b>Recycling/compost</b>	65,690 (15.6%)	174,004 (41.4%)
<b>Incineration (with energy recovery)</b>	47,550 (11.3%)	59,524 (14.2%)
<b>Landfill</b>	307,344 (73.1%)	186,879 (44.5%)
<b>Total</b>	420,584	420,407

### Commercial and Industrial waste management

#### **Local indicator W5 – Commercial and industrial waste management.**

**2008: 449,000 tonnes landfilled<sup>9</sup>.**

- 4.19 There is no detailed local breakdown of how this waste is managed but regional estimates suggest that around 44% of commercial and industrial waste is recycled<sup>10</sup>. Proportionately this would mean around 603,000 tonnes a year within Nottinghamshire.
- 4.20 Analysis of Environment Agency data for 2008 suggests that approximately 449,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was sent to landfill in 2008 which is a large decrease from previous years<sup>11</sup>. As this data is more up to date than the estimates of total arisings it is possible that this decline partly reflects the current recession as well as likely improvements in recycling and or recovery of this waste which are not currently recorded. It may also mean that some of this waste is being exported to landfill sites in other areas.

<sup>9</sup> This may include a proportion of waste imported from outside the County and/or some inert material used for restoration – therefore figures do not tally with production figure quoted in W2

<sup>10</sup> 2002/03 data from the East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy, East Midlands Regional Assembly, January 2006

<sup>11</sup> No published site specific data was available for 2002/03. The figure for commercial and industrial waste is derived from deducting the known total of municipal waste inputs from the total inputs at all non-hazardous landfill sites. However this method does not account for any inert (i.e. construction and demolition) waste used for cover or restoration at non-hazardous sites.

## Construction and demolition waste

### **Local indicator W6 – Construction and demolition waste management.**

**2002/03: An estimated 2.0 million tonnes recycled and 340,000 tonnes landfilled<sup>12</sup>.**

- 4.21 There is very little specific data available for construction and demolition waste and any local estimates are based on wider regional or national surveys carried out by Government and the Environment Agency (see paragraph 4.16).
- 4.22 The re-use and recycling of construction and demolition waste is assumed to have increased in line with Government efforts to encourage the use of secondary and recycled aggregates. National figures suggest that almost 90% of construction and demolition waste is recycled or re-used which equates to just over 2 million tonnes within Nottinghamshire. However, most construction and demolition waste is now thought to be recovered on-site and may not therefore be recorded. Although the Environment Agency do publish annual figures showing the amount of construction and demolition waste sent to landfill in Nottinghamshire this cannot be compared directly to the earlier data so it has not been possible to publish a more recent comparison of recycling and landfill for this waste stream.

## New waste management capacity

### **Core indicator W7 – new waste management capacity permitted.**

**2008/09: 407,000 tonnes, 240,000 m<sup>3</sup> and 2MW of energy recovery**

- 4.23 As set out in Table 4.3 overleaf, a significant number of new facilities were permitted during the 2008/09 monitoring, including a number relating to newer energy recovery/digestion technologies. The following sections look at each of the waste management types shown above in more detail and how the Waste Local Plan policies have performed.

---

<sup>12</sup> Based on data from a Study to Determine the Current and Future Treatment Capacity of the East Midlands Region: Phase 2, carried out by Enviro Consulting Ltd on behalf EMRA April 2005. This data includes the City Council area as there is no separate breakdown available.

**Table 4.3 New waste management capacity by type 2008/09**

Facility type	New	Extension	Capacity (Tonnes)	Capacity (other)
<b>Recycling</b>	-	-	-	-
Municipal	-	-	-	-
Commercial/Industrial	2 <sup>13</sup>	-	85,000	-
Const/Dem & excavation	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	2	-	85,000	-
<b>Composting</b>	-	-	-	-
Municipal	-	-	-	-
Commercial/Industrial	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy Recovery</b>	-	-	-	-
Municipal/Commercial/Industrial	1 <sup>14</sup>	-	30,000	-
Green	1 <sup>15</sup>	-	-	2MW
Subtotal	2	-	30,000	2MW
<b>Sewage Treatment</b>	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-
<b>Waste Transfer</b>	-	-	-	-
Municipal	-	-	-	-
Commercial/Industrial	1 <sup>16</sup>	-	5,000	-
Const/Dem & excavation	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1-	-	5,000	-
<b>Landfill</b>	-	-	-	-
Mun/Comm/Ind	-	-	-	-
Const/Dem & excavation	1 <sup>17</sup>	-	200,000	-
Power Station Ash	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1	-	200,000	-
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-
Municipal	1 <sup>18</sup>	-	10,000	-
Comm/Ind	-	1 <sup>19</sup>	75,000	-
Const/Dem & excavation	1 <sup>20</sup>	-	2,000	-
Power Station Ash	1 <sup>21</sup>	-	-	240,000m <sup>3</sup>
Subtotal	3	1	87,000	2MW and 240,000 m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>407,000 tonnes,</b>	<b>240,000 m<sup>3</sup> and 2 MW</b>

<sup>13</sup> One permission relates to an 80,000 tonne per annum plastics recycling facility whilst the other relates to retrospective machine for a car crushing facility.

<sup>14</sup> Development of a small scale biomass plant generating renewable energy from low grade wood waste.

<sup>15</sup> This permission relates to a crop digestion renewable energy scheme.

<sup>16</sup> This permission is for a waste transfer station in Broxtowe.

<sup>17</sup> This capacity has come about as restoration works at Bentinck Colliery Tip. The material that will be used for infilling will be generated by the M1 widening scheme.

<sup>18</sup> This permission relates to the processing of wood waste to Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF).

<sup>19</sup> This permission extends the life of tipping at the Newark Sugar factory Gravel Pond to the duration of life of the factory. This is a closed gate site and accepts no waste other than that produced at the sugar factory.

<sup>20</sup> This permission is the temporary (18 month) storage of soil.

<sup>21</sup> This permission refers to Pulverised Fuel Ash processing at West Burton power station.

## Recycling

- 4.24 The adopted Waste Local Plan aims to promote recycling through policies encouraging the provision of new and/or extended facilities to recycle the main types of waste produced in Nottinghamshire.
- 4.25 **Municipal waste** –no new municipal waste recycling capacity was granted during the monitoring period. The County Council has carried out a review of its existing network of Household Waste Recycling Centres. This identified a need for a new site to serve the Newark area and work is underway to find a suitable location.
- 4.26 **Commercial and industrial waste** – permission was granted for a plastics recycling facility in Bassetlaw which is able to handle 80,000 tonnes a year. This is a significant development for commercial and industrial waste recycling in the county.
- 4.27 Future demand is hard to gauge as there are no specific targets for recycling commercial and industrial waste – other than for packaging waste. Government is considering introducing specific targets but provision is likely to be market led in the meantime.
- 4.28 Electrical equipment must now be collected separately for recycling under European law. A number of national firms have set up customer ‘take-back’ schemes which will be monitored by the Environment Agency. There are likely to be a number of regional hubs where electrical items will be delivered for re-processing but the main impact in Nottinghamshire so far has been the need to separate these items at recycling centres and waste transfer stations.
- 4.29 New requirements for disposal of end of life vehicles<sup>22</sup>, introduced during 2003 were also expected to mean an increase in applications to modify existing scrap yards or develop new sites. However this has not so far had much impact. During the monitoring period, retrospective permission was granted at a site in Kirkby-in-Ashfield.
- 4.30 **Construction and demolition waste** – there are a number of permanent sites across the County along with temporary sites at some quarries and landfill sites. However, the majority of construction, demolition and excavation waste is now recycled or re-used on-site. Mobile plant is used to crush and screen materials during the construction or demolition work. The use of inert materials to restore quarries also counts as re-use. Although there are no local estimates, national figures suggest that around 80% - 90% of this waste stream is recycled or re-used<sup>23</sup>.

---

<sup>22</sup> End-of-Life Vehicles Regulations 2003

<sup>23</sup> Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands, EMRA, January 2006

## Composting

- 4.31 Existing plan policies promote schemes within existing or planned employment areas, at existing waste disposal sites and small-scale schemes on agricultural land. Past proposals for open air composting in the Green Belt have had to be treated as departures because they do not strictly fit with existing plan policies. However, national and regional policies do allow composting in the Green Belt where this does not affect the open character or have other amenity impacts. They do not specifically consider enclosed or in-vessel composting schemes where the process takes place within a building or within purpose built silos. Whilst open air schemes may still be appropriate in some circumstances, enclosed or in-vessel systems are likely to become more common in response to the concerns over dust and odour problems at some open air sites.
- 4.32 No new composting capacity was permitted during the monitoring period although a recent application for an open air scheme near Bilsthorpe was refused on amenity grounds.
- 4.33 **Municipal waste** - all existing sites are open-air windrow schemes where the green waste is shredded and laid out in long rows with regular turning to maintain suitable drainage, air flow and temperature.
- 4.34 **Commercial and industrial waste** - the current Plan is cautious about the likelihood of large-scale composting schemes for other types of waste. However increases in the rate of landfill tax and the possibility of recycling/composting targets for commercial and industrial waste may make commercial schemes more likely in future. Such schemes could deal with the relatively large volumes of organic waste from supermarkets and food manufacturers for example.
- 4.35 Strict regulations over the treatment of food waste that may have come into contact with animal by-products such as meat, fish and eggs, mean that most catering and food industry similar waste would have to be treated in-vessel rather than in the open air. There have not been any planning applications for this type of scheme within Nottinghamshire to date.

## Energy Recovery

- 4.36 The Waste Local Plan policies promote a flexible approach to energy recovery – allowing for alternatives such as gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion and refuse-derived fuel – should suitable proposals come forward.
- 4.37 The Plan also promotes energy recovery schemes at existing sites and alongside new proposals. This includes the recovery of landfill gas from disposal sites. All of the County's active landfill sites incorporate gas recovery schemes.

- 4.38 **Municipal waste** - although it lies within the City Council area, the municipal waste incinerator at Eastcroft in Nottingham takes some municipal waste from surrounding parts of the County. It is the only such facility in the East Midlands and has capacity for up to 150,000 tonnes of municipal<sup>24</sup> waste a year. It also provides heat and power to around 5,000 local homes and some public buildings. The Waste Local Plan (Policy W6.1) makes provision for the possible expansion of Eastcroft as a means of reducing the need for landfill. The original design of the plant allowed for the construction of a third line within the existing building.
- 4.39 Planning permission has now been granted for this extension, following a public inquiry. This will provide an additional 100,000 tonnes of capacity per year but this is currently earmarked for commercial and industrial waste rather than municipal waste.
- 4.40 At the time the Plan was drafted it did not envisage a need for any additional capacity for municipal waste recovery beyond the Eastcroft allocation. However, continued waste growth and the need to move away from landfill to meet both national and regional policy, means that the emerging Waste Strategy will need to assess the potential role of energy recovery in meeting future needs. As part of the County Councils Municipal Waste Management Contract, there are proposals to build a new energy from waste incinerator near Rainworth. If approved, this would take up to 180,000 tonnes of municipal waste each year. The County Council resolved to grant permission for this in January 2009, and subsequently referred the application to the Government Office for the East Midlands as a departure from the Waste Local Plan. A public inquiry into the scheme began in October 2009 but has been adjourned for six months to consider additional environmental information that has been put forward by objectors.
- 4.41 Planning permission was granted for two separate schemes to generate energy from wood waste. One is a small scale biomass power plant that will burn low grade wood waste from municipal and commercial and industrial waste sources. The second scheme will also take wood waste from municipal and commercial and industrial waste streams and process this to create a refuse derived fuel.
- 4.42 **Commercial and industrial waste** - there was little expectation of commercial and industrial waste being incinerated at the time the Plan was prepared. However, the higher costs of landfill and the wider need to manage waste more sustainably could prompt more interest in energy recovery for other wastes, as highlighted by the recent Eastcroft extension (see paragraph 4.40 above). Interest in other energy recovery technologies also seems to be increasing. Although outside

---

<sup>24</sup> A small amount of trade waste may be included in this figure

this monitoring period, an application has also been received for a new anaerobic digestion plant to take food waste from nearby processing plants along with a proportion of energy crops grown for this purpose. This suggests that there is now more confidence in this technology.

- 4.45 **Green waste** – permission was also granted for an anaerobic digestion scheme adjacent to the existing Stoke Bardolph sewage treatment works. This will generate 2 megawatts of electricity per year to be used on-site. It will be powered by purpose grown energy crops from surrounding land.
- 4.46 **Clinical waste** - clinical waste arisings are very low compared to other types of waste with less than 500 tonnes produced annually in Nottinghamshire<sup>25</sup>. With a large, purpose-built clinical waste incinerator at Eastcroft, the County already has a considerable surplus of capacity. The adopted Plan did not foresee any need for further provision and there is no evidence to suggest that this situation will change in the foreseeable future.

#### **Waste Water and Sewage Treatment**

- 4.47 Much of the control equipment and pipework needed for waste water and sewage treatment is classed as ‘permitted development’ and does not require planning permission as it is part of the essential work of a statutory undertaker (i.e. the water company). The Waste Local Plan supports proposals for new facilities or extensions to existing sites but these must be balanced against the need to protect amenity and other environmental interests.
- 4.48 There are currently 66 sewage treatment works within Nottinghamshire treating an average daily flow of more than 300 million litres of effluent. Sites range from minor rural pumping stations to large scale treatment works serving the major urban areas. No new sites were sought during the monitoring period.
- 4.49 Future needs are hard to predict, but there is likely to be an ongoing programme of asset renewal, either for maintenance, or to meet any new health and safety/environmental requirements. New facilities are most likely to be needed in areas of high demand and expected new development such as planned new housing and employment areas. The Regional Plan for the East Midlands highlights particular problems for Mansfield, Worksop and Newark in terms of their future waste water treatment capacity.

---

<sup>25</sup> Environment Agency Data 2004

## Waste transfer

- 4.50 Waste transfer plays an important role in supporting other waste management uses and helps to minimise the distance over which waste is carried. The Waste Local Plan promotes sites within existing or planned employment areas.
- 4.51 There are currently around 30 general waste transfer stations across the County and several that deal with specialist wastes such as clinical waste or other hazardous materials. An application for a new transfer station was granted during the monitoring period which will increase transfer capacity in the Broxtowe area. This will handle 5,000 tonnes of predominantly commercial and industrial waste a year.

## Landfill

- 4.52 Existing policies support landfill proposals only where there is a clear need for the site, environmental impacts can be adequately controlled and the scheme offers environmental benefits such as the restoration of an old mineral working or derelict land. The current policies are limited by the fact that they do not specifically cover the possibility of over-tipping (i.e. raising the height) at existing landfill sites, which has been the basis of some recent proposals.
- 4.53 Existing landfill provision within the County is divided between sites taking non-hazardous municipal, commercial and industrial waste and those that take inert construction and demolition wastes. There are no hazardous waste landfill sites within Nottinghamshire.
- 4.54 **Municipal, commercial and industrial waste (non-hazardous)** – Following the closure of Sutton Landfill in September 2007 and Bilsthorpe Landfill in January 2009, there are now only 4 active sites in the County able to take non-hazardous waste. The operator of these sites, Waste Recycling Group estimated that remaining capacity stood at just over 4.6 million m<sup>3</sup> in December 2008 (see Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4 Estimated remaining capacity at non-hazardous landfill sites (as at 31 December 2008)**

Site	Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> )	Estimated closure
Daneshill	1,136,400	September 2018
Carlton Forest	910,000	Currently mothballed
Bilsthorpe	25,500	Closed January 2009
Staple Quarry	1,884,500	January 2021
Sutton Landfill*	-	Closed December 2007
Dorket Head	646,500	April 2015
	<b>4,602,900</b>	

*Source: Waste Recycling Group, December 2008*

- 4.55 The Environment Agency's most recent disposal data for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire shows that 668,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste was disposed of at open-gate sites during 2008. This is lower than previous years and may reflect the increasing cost of landfill tax and greater recycling that is likely to have started to reduce overall landfill levels. However the most recent picture may also be affected by the start of the recession and it is therefore not yet clear whether landfill rates will continue to fall as significantly in future or whether disposal may start to return to pre-recession levels. Assuming landfill rates continued at this 2008 level this would mean that the remaining capacity could last another 5-6 years, or until 2016. However, if landfill levels do start to return to previous levels capacity would run out much sooner. Although the most recent figures therefore suggest that existing capacity could last slightly longer than previously estimated, this position could change very quickly and the county is still well below the amount of capacity it is likely to need. Much will depend on how quickly alternatives such as recycling and energy recovery can be developed but all current estimates suggest that we will need to provide additional disposal capacity in the short to medium term.
- 4.56 As anticipated in the Waste Local Plan, the closure of sites around Mansfield, Ashfield and Greater Nottingham has already created a shortfall in this part of the County. Waste, which would have gone to these sites, now has to go to sites further away. If no new capacity is permitted, the life of the remaining sites will reduce far more quickly than planned as they continue to take up the shortfall from other sites. Waste will also have to travel much further to be landfilled.
- 4.57 No new landfill capacity has come forward and an ongoing planning application for a new non-hazardous landfill site at Bentinck, near Kirkby in Ashfield remains to be determined. This is on a site allocated within the Waste Local Plan. This application was submitted in October 2006 and replaces an earlier application, which has now been withdrawn. Further information has been provided on this application which is currently under consideration.
- 4.58 If permitted, Bentinck could provide up to an additional 340,000 tonnes capacity per year. With a total capacity of around 3.4 million tonnes or 4 million m<sup>3</sup>, this would help meet local shortfalls as envisaged in the Waste Local Plan. However, it would only partially contribute to the longer-term, County-wide needs which will have to be addressed within the new Waste Core Strategy (see paragraph 5.12).

#### **Construction and demolition waste (inert)**

- 4.59 Following the closure of the Bramcote site near Nottingham, and Serlby no longer taking waste, there are only two active inert landfill sites, the most significant of which is at Vale Road near Mansfield, whilst the other is at Coneygre Farm, Hoveringham. This means that the main

capacity for inert disposal is focussed around Mansfield. During the monitoring period a temporary disposal site was granted permission at Bentinck Colliery tip, however, this is only a two year permission and will be used for waste generated by the M1 motorway widening scheme. The Vale Road site at Mansfield has substantial capacity and has been granted an extension of time allowing it to operate until 2014 although this was outside the current monitoring period

- 4.60 The Waste Local Plan did not make any specific provision for new inert capacity, but with only one major site, in Mansfield, there may be a need for sites to serve other areas in the near future.
- 4.61 Disposal rates remain relatively low for inert waste as it is more likely to be recycled or used elsewhere for restoration. However, there will still be a need for new capacity to take waste which cannot be recycled. If no new sites come forward there is a risk that inert waste would have to be disposed of within non-hazardous sites which already have very limited capacity. If permitted, the Bentinck proposal (noted in paragraph 4.58) would provide over 1 million cubic metres of inert waste disposal capacity as part of the overall restoration scheme. This is equivalent to around three year's capacity for the County as a whole. The need for further inert waste disposal capacity is therefore likely to be an issue for the Waste Core Strategy.

#### **Power station waste**

- 4.62 Ash from power stations is a very specific waste stream. A large proportion is normally recycled but the industry still disposes of around half a million tonnes a year. This is usually on-site adjacent to the power station. In some cases, this can be re-excavated for future use if demand increases. The Waste Local Plan did not anticipate any immediate requirements for new disposal capacity but this will need to be reviewed as part of the emerging Waste Core Strategy.
- 4.63 No new sites have come forward since the Plan was adopted, although an application to process Pulverised Fuel Ash at West Burton Power Station was granted during the monitoring period which has the capacity to handle 240,000 m<sup>3</sup> per annum.

#### **Have the Plan's Areas of Search been taken up?**

- 4.64 Another important monitoring function is to review the effectiveness of the 12 areas of search that the Waste Local Plan has identified as being suitable for a range of waste management uses. Since adoption, applications have come forward on 4 of these sites at Boughton, Colwick, Bilsthorpe and Old Mill Lane, Mansfield. The majority of applications have been for sites that meet the broad policy criteria but are outside of the defined areas of search. It is therefore difficult to draw any definitive conclusions on how well the area of search approach has influenced the location of development proposals.

## 5. Progress in Preparing the Minerals and Waste Development Framework

### The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

- 5.1 The County Council must prepare and keep under review a **Minerals and Waste Development Scheme** which sets out which documents will be prepared and when. The current scheme came into effect in June 2007. Progress in preparing each document is measured against a series of targets or 'milestones' which correspond to key stages such as commencement, formal submission for examination and adoption. If annual monitoring reveals significant delays in preparation the opportunity should be taken to revise the scheme or at least provide an informal update. The latter option is now preferred by the Government Office if it is just the timetable that is out of date.
- 5.2 The 2007 scheme proposes a separate core strategy, development control policies and site allocation documents for minerals and waste (the waste documents will be prepared jointly with the City Council). See Plan 1

### Completed documents

- 5.3 Since the new planning system came into force in 2004 the following documents have been completed:
- A new Minerals Local Plan (adopted December 2005). This was via transitional arrangements.
  - Statement of Community Involvement (adopted January 2007). This sets out the County Council's approach to consultation and community involvement for all of its land-use planning functions.

### Documents in preparation

- 5.4 Priority has been given to the preparation of the two core strategies. These will replace the relevant local plan policies other than allocation and other site specific policies which will be replaced by the site allocation documents that will follow each Core Strategy. Progress in the preparation of these and other related documents is set out below.
- 5.5 **Joint Waste Core Strategy (current expected adoption date July 2012)** - this will replace Joint Waste Local Plan adopted in January 2002 which is becoming increasingly out of date. Evidence gathering commenced in 2005 and consultation on issues and options took place in October-December 2006. This was much later than expected due to

an underestimate of the time needed to gather evidence along with major problems obtaining and reconciling key waste management data.

- 5.6 In June 2008 the Government revised its primary guidance on development planning in 'Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Spatial Planning' in June 2008. This gave greater emphasis on the importance of the Core Strategies, allowed strategic sites to be allocated in the Core Strategy and tried to resolve the main shortcomings that were causing many submitted documents to fail. Key concerns were that planning authorities were not grasping the full extent of the cultural change required by the new planning system and that core strategies should be much more specific about the location of strategic sites. These issues have had major implications on the preparation of the emerging Waste Core Strategy which resulted in major changes to the approach set out in the 2006 consultation document on issues and options.
- 5.7 The main change was to revamp the evidence base. This involved surveys of potential sites to see what options exist to meet future requirements. These surveys looked at potential sites for built development such as employment and brownfield sites, and potential sites for landfill such as old mineral workings and colliery tips. The facts and figures regarding waste data have also been re-examined and updated. Obtaining and interpreting this information has resulted in lengthy delays but the end-result should mean that the submitted strategy should have a much better prospect of being sound. Consultation on revised issues and options is expected to commence in early 2010.
- 5.8 **Minerals Core Strategy (current expected adoption date September 2012)** Preparation commenced in early 2007 but delays have resulted, initially by staff changes but later by accepting that the evidence base would need to be much more robust and detailed than originally assumed. A call for sites was sent to the industry in 2008 which has seen a good response which will form a key part of the evidence base for both the Core Strategy and subsequent site allocation documents. A Landscape Character assessment of the Trent Valley has also been completed which will have an important role in measuring the impact of future sand and gravel extraction.
- 5.9 Work on minerals safeguarding has also progressed. This issue will have a much higher profile than before due to new Government guidance which requires safeguarding areas to be defined in detail on the proposals map with appropriate protection policies. Targeted consultation on a draft detailed background paper took place between April and June 2009. Consultees included the British Geological Survey, Coal Authority, minerals industry, District Councils and adjacent mineral planning authorities. The purpose was to gather key evidence and to test the accuracy and content of the paper before going out to consultation more widely.

- 5.10 Site allocation documents (expected adoption dates not scheduled but will post date 2012 Core Strategy adoption dates).** Preparation of the minerals and waste site allocation documents has yet to formally commence but significant elements of site specific evidence gathering for the two Core Strategies will be very relevant for the allocation documents.
- 5.11 Supplementary Planning Documents (expected adoption dates not scheduled but will post-date 2012 Core Strategy adoption dates).** Preparation of the waste and minerals supplementary planning documents was due to commence in September 2008 and March 2009 respectively. No work on either document has commenced and public consultation is unlikely to begin until after the outcome of the independent examinations into the Core Strategies is known.
- 5.12 Statement of Community Involvement (adopted January 2007) -** recent revisions to the planning system means that the adopted Statement of Community Involvement is now partially out of date. The Government has, however, advised that the Statement should not be reviewed and updated simply to conform to these revisions. The important issue is to apply good practice in line with what is set out in the Statement even if some aspects of it cannot be sensibly adhered to. As the current Statement has not been fully tested it would be wasteful of resources to revise it until its performance can be assessed. No timetable for revising this document is proposed.
- 5.13 Assessing the need for a new Minerals and Waste Development Scheme** - In the last Annual Monitoring Report it was proposed to submit a new Minerals and Waste Development Scheme. This was in response to the new 2008 planning guidance, which at the time suggested the minerals and waste site allocation documents could be dropped in favour of allocating strategic sites in the Core Strategy. This was on the basis that most sites that justified allocation would be strategic in nature. The only issue which did not fall into this category was minerals safeguarding where it was proposed to prepare a separate document to look at the detailed safeguarding boundaries. A draft scheme was duly submitted to Government in April 2009 following approval by Cabinet.
- 5.14** Subsequent national guidance from the Planning Inspectorate and a review by a 'Critical friend' appointed by the Planning Officers Society advised against this approach. The advice was that few, if any, minerals sites are likely to be truly strategic in nature although some waste sites may fall in to this category. As a result the County Council withdrew the scheme. The 2007 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme therefore remains in force.

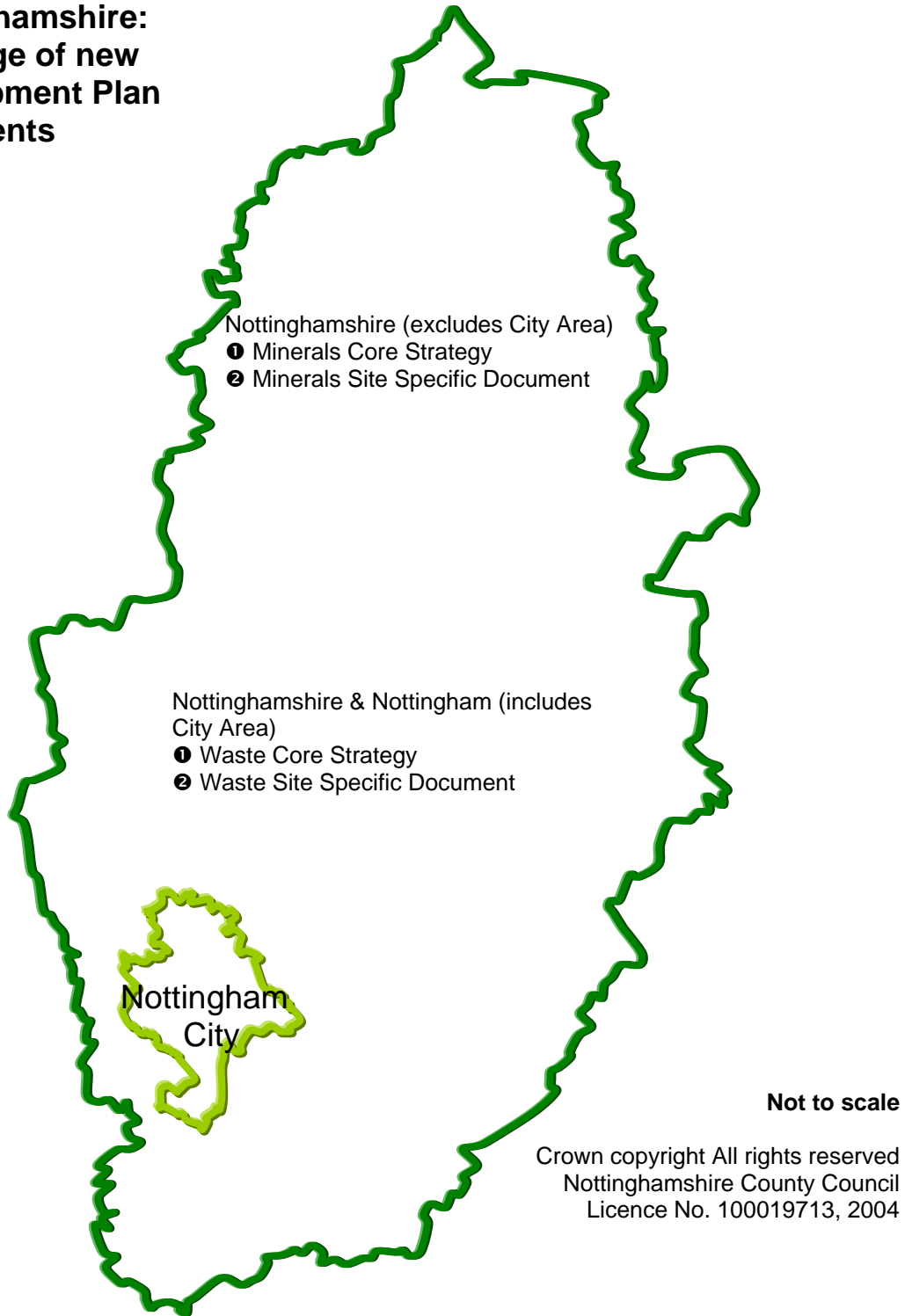
- 5.15 The Government Office now advises that Development Schemes should only be revised if there are changes to the documents being prepared rather than simply to update to the timetable. This seems to be to ensure that progress – or lack of it – can be measured against the original scheme rather than against subsequent updates which the Government considers may then give a false validation of progress. Instead an updated timetable should be posted on the internet.

The fact is across the Country development schemes have proved to be a resounding failure in terms of setting out realistic timetables and fulfilling their intended function which is to provide a degree of certainty about what documents will be prepared and when. The causes for this are likely to be varied, but the widespread initial confusion over how to implement the new planning system, subsequent revisions to it, the steady flow of new or revised guidance and requirements that each development plan must take account of have all taken their toll. The situation in Nottinghamshire is not exceptional.

- 5.16 Based on experience to date it is therefore recommended that the 2007 scheme is not revised until after the issues and options consultations on the two Core Strategies have been completed. It will only be then that the evidence base will essentially be complete, the issues and options and response to them fully understood. It will then be possible to decide what range of documents in addition to the Core Strategies are appropriate and how long it should take to prepare them. In particular it should be possible to assess if:

- a waste site specific document is necessary .
- There is merit in making the detailed minerals safeguarding issues and safeguarding area boundaries the subject of a separate development plan document rather this being a part of the Site Specific Document that will be focusing on allocations.

**Nottinghamshire:  
Coverage of new  
Development Plan  
Documents**



**Plan 1 Geographical Coverage**

## 6. Saved Minerals and Waste Policies

- 6.1 Under the new planning system, policies in existing local plans could only be saved until the 27<sup>th</sup> September 2007 for plans adopted before 28<sup>th</sup> September 2004 or for three years after adoption for plans adopted later. Policies could only be saved later if directed by the Secretary of State.
- 6.2 Following submissions by the County and City Councils, the Secretary of State has directed that all Waste Local Plan policies (adopted in January 2002) be saved until replaced by new policies, with the following exceptions:
- W2.1 Hierarchy of waste management options
  - W3.2 Planning obligations
  - W3.24 Protected species
- 6.3 Following submissions by the County Council for the Minerals Local Plan adopted on 5 December 2005, the Secretary of State has directed that all policies be saved with the following exceptions:
- M3.2 Planning obligations
  - M3.21 Protected sites
  - M6.5 Hoveringham (Bleasby) allocation
  - M6.9 Lound allocation
  - M6.10 Misson (Finningley) allocation
  - M7.4 Scrooby Top allocation
  - M11.1 Kirton allocation

## 7. Conclusions

- 7.1 Although the Council's monitoring framework is still being developed, the evidence so far highlights that there are issues that need to be addressed. More information is needed on environmental, social and economic trends but data quality should improve over time.
- 7.2 Existing policies for minerals and waste remain broadly in line with national and regional policy guidance but additional reserves will be needed to maintain the landbank for some minerals. The new aggregate guidance and apportionment will have significant implications for future assessments of alluvial sand and gravel supplies. Despite improvements in recycling and composting, treatment, especially for municipal waste, there is still a need to provide new landfill capacity to meet expected/ongoing shortfalls and to promote alternatives wherever possible.
- 7.3 Work on the new planning documents is progressing but is well behind schedule. The need for a new Minerals and Waste Development Scheme will be considered once the issues and options consultation stages on both Core Strategies has been completed.

## Glossary

Terms shown in *italics* are defined elsewhere in the glossary.

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

**Area Action Plan:** a type of *Development Plan Document* that can be used to focus on a specific area especially in terms of regeneration or conservation for example.

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

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

**Development Plan:** consists of the relevant *Regional Spatial Strategy* (and the *Development Plan Documents* contained within the *Local Development Framework*).

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

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

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

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

**Local Development Document:** the collective term for *Development Plan Documents*, *Supplementary Planning Documents* and the *Statement of Community Involvement*.

**Local Development Framework:** the name for the portfolio of *Local Development Documents*. It consists of *Development Plan Documents*,

*Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports.* Together these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area (see also *Minerals and Waste Development Framework*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Preferred Options:** formal consultation stage which will identify the *Local Planning Authority's* preferred approach(es) to likely development proposals and any alternatives that have been rejected, along with the reasons for this. Formal representations made at this stage will be considered at the *Independent Examination*.

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

**Regional Planning Body:** one of the nine regional bodies in England (including the Greater London Authority) responsible for preparing *Regional Spatial Strategies* (in London the Spatial Development Strategy).

**Regional Spatial Strategy:** sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the *Development Plan* for local planning authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Appendices**

**Appendix 1** – Significant Minerals and Waste applications Determined between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009 (excluding reserved matters)

**Appendix 2** – Minerals Local Plan - aggregates and other building and construction minerals –status of existing, permitted or allocated quarries/mines - update to December 2009

**Appendix 3** – Waste Local Plan – Status updates of disposal sites and allocations to December 2009

**Appendix 4** – Contextual output indicator table

**Appendix 1** Significant Minerals and Waste applications Determined between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009  
(excluding reserved matters)

**Minerals**

Applicant	Location	Proposal	Decided	Outcome
Egdon Resources UK Ltd	Whip Ridding Farm, Eakring Road, Kirklington, Newark	Drilling of a borehole for the exploration of oil	10/10/08	Granted
Mansfield Sand Company	Ratcher Hill Quarry, Southwell Road, Mansfield	Proposed variation of planning permission /2000/242/ET, to enable steepening of side slopes to maximise excavation area	08/01/09	Granted
Alkane Energy Limited	Land forming part of the former Bilsthorpe Colliery, Bilsthorpe, Newark	To drill a borehole, erect containerised units together with associated plant and equipment, mine gas extraction, power generation and ancillary operations.	13/10/08	Granted
Tarmac Central Limited	Bestwood II Quarry, Devils Elbow, Wildmans Wood, Nottingham Road, Papplewick	Increase depth of quarrying within existing extraction area	17/04/08	Granted
Tarmac Limited	Tiln North, Lound Quarry, Chainbridge Lane, Lound, Near Retford	A planning application to extract sand and gravel from 5.6 hectares of land adjoining Tiln North Quarry and revised restoration proposals in respect of Tiln North planning permission 1/29/02/00012	08/09/08	Granted
Lafarge Aggregates Limited	Land to the North and East of Sturton le Steeple	The extraction of sand and gravel, construction of new access, erection of processing plant, ancillary buildings and wharf facility. Restoration to agriculture, woodland and water areas for amenity and nature	01/10/08	Granted
Cemex Aggregates Eastern	East Leake Quarry	8.4 ha extension , providing 320,000 tonnes additional mineral	Resolved to permit on 05/09/08,	Resolved to permit

## Waste

Applicant	Location	Proposal	Decided	Outcome
Laffey Plant Limited	Land West of Drove Lane, Winthorpe, Newark	Storage and exportation of approximately 2,000 tonnes of topsoil for 18 months.	25/02/09	Granted
Charles Trent Limited	Charles Trent Limited, Sidings Road, Lowmoor Business Park, Kirkby In Ashfield	Retrospective application to allow the use of area (in existing waste site) for crushing of dismantled scrap vehicles.	12/12/08	Granted
NRL Heat and Power Ltd	Nottinghamshire Recycling Limited, Worksop Recycling Centre, Shireoaks Road, Worksop	Development of a small scale biomass power plant, generating renewable energy from low grade wood waste.	04/11/08	Granted
MBA Polymers UK	Ardagh Glass Ltd, Sandy Lane, Worksop	Change of use to waste. Demolition of some buildings and equipment including stack. Installation of specialist plastics recycling equipment in existing buildings, modifications to existing buildings.	19/03/09	Granted
Lee Sisson and Derbyshire Skips Limited	Lee Sisson and Derbyshire Skips Limited, Shilo Way, Cossall	Proposed refurbishment and change of use of existing workshop/store to incorporate offices and waste transfer station.	23/12/08	Granted
EDF Energy (West Burton Power) Limited	West Burton Power Station, Retford	Construction and operation of Pulverised Fuel Ash processing buildings and silo.	25/04/08	Granted
John Brook Sawmills Limited/Grange Farm Game Farm	The Sawmill, Fosseyway, Widmerppol	Use of composting facility to receive and process wood waste by chipping to produce wood fuel, up to 10,000 tonnes per annum additional to permitted 10,000 tonnes per annum. Retention of 3m wall/fence and lorry loading pit.	25/07/08	Granted
British Sugar Plc	Gravel Pond, Newark Sugar Factory, Newark	Vary condition 8 of planning permission 3/01/84//0100 to remove the deadline for restoration so that the gravel pond may continue to operate as a soils setting lagoon as long as Newark Sugar Factory is operational.	16/06/08	Granted
Annesley Bentinck Mine	Bentinck Tip Site, situated between Salmon Lane and Park Lane, Kirkby in Ashfield	Capping of lagoons at Bentinck Tip Site using excavated inert materials arising from M1 motorway widening scheme.	04/07/08	Granted
Severn Trent	Stoke Bardolph Sewage Treatment Works, Stoke Lane, Stoke Bardolph, Gedling	The erection of 7 buildings in association with the Stoke Bardolph Crop Digestion Renewable Energy Scheme.	29/01/09	Granted

## Appendix 2 Minerals Local Plan - aggregates and other building and construction minerals –status of existing, permitted or allocated quarries/mines - update to December 2009

The Tables below works through the individual quarries and allocations for sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone, gypsum and clay contained in the Minerals Local Plan. Each table details the assumptions that were made in the Minerals Local Plan regarding timescales for extracting permitted reserves, and bringing forward allocations where relevant. This is then compared to the current status of the site and success in implementing allocations on other provision policies.

**Table A2.1: Sand and gravel quarries and allocations**

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>East Leake</b>	Reserves expected to last until 2016. No further provision considered necessary for plan period. In view of the quarry's relative proximity to Nottingham it was seen as a partial replacement to shortfalls arising in the Trent valley downstream of Nottingham.	Quarry remains active but reserve life reduced to 2009 following reassessment. The County Council has granted planning permission for a small unallocated extension which will extend quarry life until 2011.
<b>Holme Pierrepont</b>	Reserves expected to last until late 2003. No further acceptable extensions identified. Replacement to be met from new quarry allocated at Gunthorpe.	Quarry closed in 2003 and currently in aftercare. Proposed Gunthorpe replacement site has not been granted planning permission. Instead other quarries will inevitably have absorbed production.
<b>Hoveringham (Allocation)</b>	Reserves expected to last until 2007. Small area of land allocated at Bleasby which will extend quarry life by just 4 months. No further acceptable extensions identified. Replacement proposed to be met from new quarry allocated at Gunthorpe. Other existing permitted reserves including an uncommenced quarry at Cromwell also seen as having a role in replacing lost production capacity at Hoveringham.	Allocation permitted in 2006. Quarry ceased production in mid 2007 as planned and is currently being restored whilst other parts are in aftercare. Gunthorpe replacement site has not been granted planning permission. Other quarries will inevitably have to absorb production at least in short term until Gunthorpe planning situation resolved. Uncommenced quarry at Cromwell remains available so will provide new production capacity if implemented.

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Gunthorpe (Allocation)</b>	A new quarry at Gunthorpe allocated as a replacement for Holme Pierrepont and Hoveringham quarries which were expected to close in 2003 and 2007 respectively. Quarry assumed to commence production in 2004 with output increasing in 2007 following closure of Hoveringham Quarry. Reserves expected to last until 2014.	Application for part of allocation (Bulcote Farm) submitted in 2002, but withdrawn in 2006 pending various planning issues being resolved. Future development uncertain, but even if an application is submitted in near future and permitted, it will not come on-stream until at least 2011 which is 7 years later than the Minerals Local Plan assumptions.
<b>Cromwell</b>	Reserves estimated to last until at least 2017, based on quarry becoming operational in 2005. No further provision necessary for plan period. Quarry seen as having potential to help replace markets served by Hoveringham and in the Idle Valley.	Planning permission lapsed in 2003 but planning application lodged to renew planning. County Council granted planning permission in April 2009 with an associated legal agreement. Permitted reserves should now last until at least 2021/22 based on development commencing in 2010.
<b>Langford Lowfields</b>	Reserves are estimated to last until 2017. No further provision necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active, however, at December 2007 reserves were estimated at 2.5 million tonnes with normal extraction rates equating to approximately 500,000 tonnes per annum leaving a shortfall on the expectations of the Minerals Local Plan.
<b>Besthorpe</b>	Current permitted reserves expected to last until 2013. Further extensions at Besthorpe possible but to be assessed at next review of plan.	Quarry remains active.

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Girton</b>	The site was mothballed in late 2000 as a result of company reorganisation. Reserves were at that time sufficient until at least 2016. The operator indicated that Girton only likely to reopen when needed to help replace demand met by the closure of other quarries such as Hoveringham and Lound, suggesting Girton would remain closed until at least 2004. Reserves sufficient for the plan period.	Quarry re-opened in 2004 in order to replace closure of quarry at Sutton in the Idle Valley. Quarry mothballed in January 2009, in response to economic downturn.
<b>Rampton (Allocation)</b>	Reserves expected to last until mid-2003. Small allocation made as final extension to quarry which was expected to extend life of the quarry to 2005. No further extensions possible for geological reasons. Besthorpe seen by mineral operator as a short term replacement to be followed by new quarry at Sturton le Steeple once Misson reserves exhausted.	Quarry closed in 2003. No planning application to develop allocation made and quarry plant dismantled - site now being reclaimed. Unlikely that allocation will be developed unless viable as a small stand-alone unit.
<b>Sturton le Steeple (Allocation)</b>	Sturton le Steeple to replace Rampton and quarries at Misson and Lound in the Idle valley. The site had an expected reserve life of 22 years.	Planning permission was granted in October 2008 to develop a significant part of the allocation. The opening date is unknown as a result of the current economic climate but is unlikely to be before 2011. This is already later than expected but with the expected closure of Lound quarry in 2010, Sturton should fulfil its perceived primary role as a long term replacement site for the north of the County.
<b>Sutton &amp; Lound (Allocation)</b>	Reserves supplying the two plants at Sutton (Bellmoor) and Lound due to be worked out by 2004/05. A 4 year extension east of River Idle allocated to supply the Lound Plant. No extensions allocated to supply the Bellmoor plant where it was assumed that production would be transferred to Girton quarry.	New allocation permitted in 2004 and currently being worked as planned. Girton quarry reopened in 2004 to take over from the Bellmoor plant as planned. An application was granted for 132,000 tonnes of additional extraction at Tilt North in September 2008 to be worked in conjunction with the permitted allocation. Reserves are expected to be worked out

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Scrooby</b>	Sand and gravel extraction small scale and erratic. Reserves life uncertain, but likely to be sufficient for the Plan period. Further extensions possible, but decision on any further extensions deferred until plan reviewed.	Quarry remains active.
<b>Misson - Finningley (Allocation)</b>	Reserves are expected to run out in 2006. An extension allocated which should provide reserves until around 2012 (assuming adjacent land in Yorkshire also permitted).	Quarry remains active and allocation permitted in 2005. Reserves in Yorkshire also permitted. New permission is now being worked in conjunction with Doncaster permission.
<b>Misson – Newington (Allocation)</b>	Reserves are expected to run out in 2007. An extension allocated to provide reserves until around 2017.	Quarry remains active. An application has been received to work the land allocated to the south, a decision has been taken to resolve to permit the application subject to a legal agreement.
<b>Misson Grey Sand quarries (Area of Search)</b>	Three quarries at Misson West, Misson, Bawtry Road and Misson Grange work small quantities of grey mortar sand. These form part of the sand and gravel landbank but as they have a specialist market and production is small scale are considered outside the normal Countywide landbank assessment. No grey sand reserves allocated but an 'Area of search' policy applied to allow proposals to be considered.	Grey sand production continues. New planning permission granted for extension to Bawtry Road site in 2005 in accordance with policy. An additional 8,000 tonnes was permitted in November 2007. An application for an extension of time to Misson West quarry until 2018 was granted in September 2009.

**Table A2.2: Sherwood Sandstone quarries and allocations (including Silica Sand)**

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Burntstump</b>	Reserves should be adequate until 2021 following approval of a major extension in 2001. No allocation considered necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active.
<b>Bestwood 2</b>	Reserves should be adequate until 2013 following approval of a major extension in 2001. Further extensions possible but to be assessed when plan reviewed.	Quarry remains active. Planning permission granted in April 2008 for the deeper extraction of minerals within part of the site, yielding an additional 622,000 tonnes.
<b>Ratcher Hill</b>	Ratcher Hill quarry is the only sand quarry in Nottinghamshire that produces both aggregate and non aggregate (silica) sand. Reserves should be adequate for both of the minerals until 2013. No further extensions considered possible – replacement quarry likely to be linked to need for future silica sand quarry which is covered by a separate criteria policy.	Quarry remains active. Planning permission granted in January 2009 to maximise the mineral extraction area within existing boundary site. Reserves expected to last until 2014.
<b>Rufford colliery sand quarry (Allocation)</b>	Reserves expected to last until 2010. Extension allocated to provide a further 7 years reserves. This may represent ultimate limits of quarry.	Quarry remains active. Planning permission granted to extend extraction duration until 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2012 (no additional mineral resources to be taken though).
<b>Warsop (Oakfield Lane) Quarry</b>	Mineral extraction resumed in late 2001, over 30 years after the site was last worked. Planning conditions only allow extraction to occur for 8 weeks per annum. Sand sent to Ratcher Hill for processing reserves life unknown but no basis seen for making any future provision either as an allocation or replacement site.	Site no longer working.
<b>Scrooby Top</b>	Permitted reserves due to be worked out in 2003. Extension allocated which was expected to provide reserves until 2016.	Extension granted planning permission. Mineral being worked.
<b>Carlton Forest (Allocation)</b>	Reserves expected to run out by 2010/11. An Extension allocated which should provide sufficient reserves until around 2025. Extension linked to revocation of dormant Red Barn Quarry.	Quarry remains active. A planning application to develop allocation has not been received but the need for an extension is not yet imminent.

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Carlton Red Barn Quarry</b>	Quarry has been dormant for many years and likelihood of being reopened remains uncertain. Sand may be of poor quality. As noted above plan aims to see planning permission revoked as part of extension to Carlton Forest quarry.	Quarry remains dormant. Changes to ownership could prejudice ability to revoke planning permission as part of implementing Carlton Forest allocation
<b>Serlby Quarry</b>	Reserves are expected to last until 2010/11. Physical and environmental constraints may limit longer term options to extend but loss of quarry not seen as essential to overall supply.	Quarry remains dormant.
<b>Mattersey Quarry</b>	The quarry has not been worked since the 1970s. Likelihood of being reopened uncertain. No case seen to make any future provision.	Quarry remains dormant
<b>Styrrup Quarry</b>	Mineral extraction has been very small scale and reserve life difficult to assess. Quarry was dormant between 1980 and 1992. No case seen to make any future provision.	Quarrying operations have ceased and the infill has commenced under a separate planning permission.
<b>Silica sand (replacement quarry policy)</b>	The Plan recognised that a replacement for Rather Hill Quarry is likely to be necessary which is due to become exhausted by 2013. No potential sites identified by industry but in view of the national importance of silica sand a criteria policy will be applied to assess any proposals which could be justified before the end of the Plan period	No planning application for a new silica sand quarry lodged but mineral operator intends to develop quarry at Two Oaks Farm in Ashfield. Public exhibition held in November 2009 as part of pre application discussions.

**Table A2.3: Limestone quarries- Aggregates and Building Stone**

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

**Table A2.4: Gypsum mine and quarry allocations**

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Kilvington Quarry</b>	Reserves of high purity gypsum are expected to be exhausted by 2004. Production is then expected to move to Bantycocock Quarry.	Quarry closed and in aftercare.
<b>Bantycocock Quarry (allocation)</b>	98 hectares of land to the south of the quarry are allocated for gypsum extraction. The quarry will replace Kilvington and has expected reserves to 2015. Allocation seen as long term option, although there could be merits in integrating extraction within existing scheme.	Quarry reopened early 2008. Planning application to update existing planning permission indicates that Bantycocock reserves sufficient until 2027. No planning application to develop allocation received.
<b>Marblaegis mine and Costock (mineral safeguarded area)</b>	Most of the known Tutbury Gypsum resource has either been worked or permitted. Current reserves are believed to be adequate for the plan period. 101 hectares of land at Costock safeguarded for future gypsum extraction by underground methods.	No planning application received within safeguarded area.

**Clay pits and allocations**

Site	MLP assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Kirton (allocation)</b>	Kirton quarry provides both red- firing and cream firing clay. Red-firing clay reserves are expected to last until 2009 and cream firing clay until 2030. 15 hectares of land to the north of the Brickworks are allocated for clay extraction. Reserve life unknown but thought may be adequate for plan period.	Allocation extension area granted planning permission in 2006. Expected to provide reserves until around 2019.
<b>Dorket Head</b>	An extension to the quarry was permitted in 1998. This will provide reserves until at least 2020. Further provision made via criteria based policy that could allow an extension or a replacement quarry and brickworks.	Clay extraction and landfill remain active. Brickworks has reopened after a period of shut down. No planning application received to extend or replace quarry.

**Appendix 3** Waste Local Plan – Waste Local Plan – Status updates of disposal sites and allocations to December 2009

The tables below work through the individual disposal sites and allocations. Each table details the assumptions that were made in the Waste Local Plan regarding timescales for disposal, this is then compared to the current status.

**Table A3.1:** Disposal sites with planning permission to accept household, commercial non-hazardous industrial and inert construction and demolition waste.

Site	WLP assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Daneshill</b>	The site was estimated to have a remaining capacity of 2,600,000 m <sup>3</sup> in 2002 and was expected to close in 2015.	The site is still operating and it anticipated to continue for a further 8-10 years.
<b>Carlton Forest Quarry</b>	The WLP estimated capacity to be less than 1,000,000 m <sup>3</sup> and expected the closure date to be 2012.	This site has been mothballed.
<b>Fiskerton</b>	The site was not accepting waste in 2002.	The remaining volume at the site is too small to justify obtaining a waste management license.
<b>Bilsthorpe</b>	There was a remaining capacity of 600,000 m <sup>3</sup> in 2002, resulting in an anticipated closure date of 2006.	The site has closed to the receipt of commercial waste and restoration materials are currently being imported. It is anticipated that the site will be restored by 2013.
<b>Rufford</b>	This site was inactive at the time of the WLP, however it has a remaining capacity of 600,000 m <sup>3</sup> . No attempt was made to estimate the closure date of the site.	This site was included in the Waste Local Plan but is unlikely to ever receive a waste management license.
<b>Staple Quarry</b>	Staple had a remaining capacity of 2,000,000 m <sup>3</sup> when the WLP was produced and was estimated to close in 2020.	The site is still operational.
<b>Sutton</b>	Sutton had a remaining capacity of 1,200,000 m <sup>3</sup> when the WLP was produced and was estimated to close in 2007.	The site closed in 2007 and is now being restored. It is expected that work will be completed in 2010.
<b>Burntstump</b>	The site had a remaining capacity of 500,000 m <sup>3</sup> when the WLP was produced and was estimated to close in 2003.	Site closed in 2001 and restoration was completed in 2009.
<b>Dorket Head Quarry</b>	The site had a remaining capacity of 2,000,000 m <sup>3</sup> when the WLP was produced and was estimated to close in 2020.	The site is still operational.
<b>Barnstone</b>	The site had a remaining capacity of 125,000 m <sup>3</sup> when the WLP was produced and was estimated to close in 2003.	The site closed in 2005, has been restored and is in aftercare.

**Table A3.2:** Disposal sites with planning permission to accept mainly inert construction and demolition waste.

Site	WLP assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Lords Wood Quarry</b>	The remaining capacity was not available at the time of the WLP, however the site was estimated to close in 2016.	The site is currently mothballed and is expected to be incorporated into the redevelopment of the adjoining glass works under an application with Bassetlaw District Council.
<b>Serlby Quarry</b>	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was 750,000 m <sup>3</sup> and it was estimated to close in 2015.	The site is currently mothballed.
<b>Scrooby Quarry</b>	The remaining capacity was not available at the time of the WLP, however the site was estimated to close in 2005.	The site is only receiving waste, for recycling.
<b>Vale Road Mansfield</b>	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was 2,400,000 m <sup>3</sup> and it was estimated to close in 2009.	The site is still active and planning permission has been granted to allow the site to continue until 2014.
<b>Muskham Works</b>	The remaining capacity was not available at the time of the WLP, however the site was estimated to have life beyond 2008. The site only takes waste from the works.	The site is still operational - end date unknown.
<b>Coneygre Farm Hoveringham</b>	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was 41,000 m <sup>3</sup> however, the closing date was unknown.	A further planning permission was granted to recontour lakes in 2007 and this has an anticipated life until 2017.
<b>Sutton Quarry</b>	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was 210,000 m <sup>3</sup> , however, the site closed in 2000.	The site has now been restored and is in aftercare.
<b>Bramcote Sand Quarry</b>	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was greater than 1,000,000 m <sup>3</sup> and it was estimated to close in 2008.	The site is now closed and receiving restoration materials.
<b>Bunny Quarry</b>	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was 193,000 m <sup>3</sup> and it was estimated to close in 2003.	This site closed at the end of 2005, has been restored and is currently in aftercare.

**Table A3.3:** Disposal sites for power station waste

Site	WLP assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Ratcliffe on Soar</b>	Surface disposal at Winking Hill takes PFA and can take waste desulphogypsum, although to date all has been used as a gypsum substitute by British Gypsum Ltd.	The site is still active with permission running until 2017.
<b>Cottam</b>	Capacity adequate for plan period.	Additional capacity was permitted in 2006 with closure expected in 2021
<b>West Burton</b>	Site comprises surface disposal near power station.	The current planning permission is envisaged to last until 2020. The future of the site is dependent on PFA recycling rates and a further application may be submitted to revise the final landform.
<b>High Marnham</b>	Disposal phased between two quarries. Future requirements very uncertain due to expected increased use of PFA as a secondary aggregate, but potential capacity exists at Girton within existing sand and gravel workings or in land allocated in the Minerals Local Plan	This site closed in 2003.

**Table A3.4:** Waste Local Plan allocations

Site	WLP assumptions	Site progress to date
<b>Eastcroft (Expansion)</b>	The site has sufficient space for a third line to increase capacity by 100,000 tonnes per annum.	Granted on appeal in February 2009
<b>Bentinck</b>	This site is allocated in the WLP.	An application was received in 2006 which is yet to be determined.

## Appendix 4 Contextual output indicators table

Indicator	Nottinghamshire (previous data)	Nottinghamshire Latest data	East Midlands (previous data)	East Midlands Latest data	England (previous data)	England latest data	Target	Trend/ comparison
<b>Land use</b>								
Rural areas	85%	No new figure	80%	88%	-	-	-	No up to date comparison
Urban areas	15%	No new figure	12%	No new figure	-	-	-	No up to date figures
Agricultural land	71%	148,517 ha 71%	77%	1,279,732 ha 77%	72%	70%	-	Below regional average but in line with national figure
Woodland	16,680 ha 8%	16,680 ha 8%	80,000 ha (5.1%)	80,000 ha (5.1%)	8%	8%	Regional target of an additional 65,000 ha cover by 2021	Above regional average and same as national figure although no new data available
<b>Nature conservation, biodiversity, flora and fauna</b>								
Number and extent of international sites	1 SAC - 272 Ha	Unchanged	9 SACs and 3 SPAs	Unchanged	255 SACs – 1.05 m Ha and 88 SPAs – 0.95 m Ha	241 SACs and 84 SPAs (previous figures corrected)	-	Nottinghamshire has only 1 important site.
Number and extent of national sites	68 SSSIs covering 1.6% of area, 1 NNR covering <1%	68 SSSIs covering 1.6% of area, 1 NNR covering <1%	395 SSSIs, 10 NNRs	390 SSSIs and 14 NNRs (previous figures corrected)	4,114 SSSIs cover 8% of area, 215 NNRs	4,115 SSSIs, 222 NNRs	-	No local change, regional and national figures adjusted but no actual change.
Number and extent of local sites <sup>1</sup>	32 LNRs SINC (5%)	39 LNRs 1300+ SINC (7%)	136 LNRs	154 LNRs	1388 LNRs	1400+ LNRs	-	Increase in no. of LNRs and SINC locally

Indicator	Nottinghamshire (previous data)	Nottinghamshire Latest data	East Midlands (previous data)	East Midlands Latest data	England (previous data)	England latest data	Target	Trend/ comparison
Condition of SSSIs – favourable or recovering	79.3% (as at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2008)	88.7% (at 1st August 2009)	82.7% (as at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2008)	94.8% (at 1st August 2009)	75%	No new figure available	88.1% (at 1st August 2009)	Considerable improvement
Ancient woodland	3,388 ha (1.6%)	3,387 ha (1.6%)	25,000 ha (1.6%)	25,000 ha	341,100 ha	364,620 ha	No target	No recent comparison
Heathland cover	1,495 ha	No new figure	-	-	-	32,000 ha	Additional 400 ha by 2010	No recent comparison
<b>Landscape</b>								
Number and extent of Mature Landscape Areas	9.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No comparison data available
Greenbelt (ha)	42,170	43,010	78,900	79,000	1,631,800	1,635,670	-	No local additions have been made so increases may be due to adjustments to earlier figures
<b>Cultural heritage</b>								
Grade I or II listed buildings at risk	7.7%	6.5% (excluding Nottingham City)	5.2%	5.2%	3.7%	3.4%	-	Slight reduction at local level but still above regional and national averages.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	158	158	1,517	1,664	19,720	22,412	-	Slight drop in the number of SAMs at East Midlands level
Conservation areas	130	132	1,082	1,084	9,374	9,374	-	Slight increase at local level (added to E Mids figure but final total not yet available)

Indicator	Nottinghamshire (previous data)	Nottinghamshire Latest data	East Midlands (previous data)	East Midlands Latest data	England (previous data)	England latest data	Target	Trend/ comparison
<b>Air</b>								
No of Air Quality Management Areas <sup>2</sup>	7	8 (from 2008 report)	43	-	405	412	-	Further slight increase in the number of AQMAs
CO2 emissions	28.09 million	28.5 million point sources (from 2004 data)	152.7 million	41 million tonnes (2006 data)	-	434 million tonnes (2006 data)	-	No recent data.
Nox/NO2 levels	-	71972 point sources (from 2004 data)	-	-	-	-	-	No data.
<b>Water</b>								
Area within Groundwater protection zone	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No comparison data available
Chemical river quality	Not available at local level	Not available at local level	95% 'good' or 'fair'	94% 'good' or 'fair'	94% 'good' or 'fair'	94% 'good' or 'fair'	-	River quality remains fairly constant.
Biological river quality	Not available at local level	Not available at local level	96% 'good' or 'fair'	97% 'good' or 'fair'	95% 'good' or 'fair'	95% 'good' or 'fair'	-	River quality remains fairly constant.
<b>Soil</b>								
Grade 1,2,3 agricultural land	71%	No new figure	77%	47%	59%	39%	-	Local and regional figure well above national average.
Contaminated land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No data
<b>Climatic factors</b>								
Flood risk (No. properties at risk)	22,000+	October 2009: 47,000	173,000	October 2009: 125,000 +	-	October 2009: Just under 2 million	-	Limited data for comparison but possible significant increase at local level.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire (previous data)	Nottinghamshire Latest data	East Midlands (previous data)	East Midlands Latest data	England (previous data)	England latest data	Target	Trend/ comparison
<b>Population</b>								
Total population and % growth	771,900	776,479 (mid-2008 estimate)	4,399,600	4,433,000 (mid-2008 estimate)	51,092,000	51,446,000 (mid-2008 estimate)	-	Continued slight increase in line with regional and national data.
<b>Quality of life</b>								
Light pollution (increase since 1993)	25%	25%	30%	37%	24%	26%	-	Remains static at local level, slight increase at regional and national level
<b>Land use</b>								
Derelict land	Approx 1000 ha (0.5%)	-	4,385 ha (0.3%)	3,460 ha	-	36,650 ha	-	No up to date information.
<b>Material Assets – waste</b>								
Waste arisings (tonnes/year)								
MSW								
Industrial/ Commercial } *	439,211	420,407	2.41 million	2.35 million	28.5 million	27.4 million	-	Slight fall in MSW. Estimated slight local increase in comm/ind and construction wastes. Increased recycling/ composting levels for MSW and reduction in landfill in line with regional and national average.
Construction }	1.3 million	1.4 million	8 million	6.2 million	68 million	59 million		
	2.3 million	2.4 million	9.9 million	9.8 million	90.9 million	89.6 million		
MSW Recycling/ Compost Recovery	172,501	174,004	969,000	1,010,000	9.7 million	10.1 million		
Landfill	60,703	59,524	166,000	161,000	3.2 million	3.3 million		
	206,308	186,879	1,279,000	1,168,000	15.5 million	13.8 million		
Agricultural waste (tonnes) *	N/A	595,920	-	5,050,168	-	-	-	No previous or new data
Hazardous waste (tonnes) *	88,869	75,500	362,710	352,975	5,948,806	6,223,303	-	Reduction at local level compared to a national increase.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire (previous data)	Nottinghamshire Latest data	East Midlands (previous data)	East Midlands Latest data	England (previous data)	England latest data	Target	Trend/ comparison
Energy from waste (incineration)	19 megawatts			Approx 300 megawatts				No recent data.
-Energy generation from landfill gas	10 megawatts							No comparison data
-Annual production of sand and gravel	2.96 million tonnes (Excluding Sherwood sandstone 0.4 mt)	2.37 million tonnes (Excluding Sherwood sandstone 0.45 mt)	9.91 million tonnes (updated)	8.905 million tonnes	62.68 million tonnes	56.74 million tonnes		Significant fall in production
Annual production of limestone	0.14 million tonnes	0.02 million tonnes	29.691 million tonnes (updated)	30.713 million tonnes	59.53 million tonnes	55.16 million tonnes		Significant fall at a local level but rising regionally
Aggregate recycling figure - Recycling		1.90 million tonnes		5.59 million tonnes		46.44 million tonnes		No recent data.
Aggregate recycling figure - Disposal		1.13 million tonnes		3.5 million tonnes		27.75 million tonnes		No recent data.
Aggregate recycling figure – registered sites		0.44 million tonnes		0.73 million tonnes		15.44 million tonnes		No recent data.

\* includes Nottingham City Council data.

<sup>1</sup> Figures adjusted to take into account improved information source

<sup>2</sup> Figures adjusted to take into account more up to date information at local and regional level.