

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April - 31 March 2019

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Executive Summary

All Local Planning Authorities are required to undertake regular monitoring of their Local Plans. This includes a review of the progress in preparing new documents and assessing how effectively existing policies are being implemented.

Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have a statutory duty to prepare Local Plans covering minerals and waste. This monitoring report is for the Councils' replacement Waste Local Plan, prepared jointly between Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council. Although normally prepared annually this report covers the two-year period 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2018. A separate monitoring report covers the Minerals Local Plan.

Local Plan Progress

The Councils intended to prepare the replacement Waste Local Plan in two parts in line with national policy and guidance at that time. Part 1, known as the Waste Core Strategy, was adopted in December 2013 and sets out strategic policies on the broad location and types of waste management facilities needed. Part 2 of the replacement Plan was intended to set out detailed development management policies and site allocations, where appropriate, in a separate 'Sites and Policies' document.

Work began to prepare the Part 2 'Sites and Policies' document in 2014 but subsequent national policy guidance has encouraged a return to a single Local Plan process. To ensure that the waste planning policies for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham remain up to date the Councils decided to stop work on the Part 2 Plan and prepare a new Waste Local Plan which will review and update existing Waste Core Strategy policies, where necessary, and set out development management and site-specific policies where relevant.

Saved development management policies from the original Waste Local Plan adopted in January 2002 will remain in force until they are replaced under the emerging plan.

The first stage of issues and options consultation for the new Waste Local Plan is anticipated towards the end of 2019.

Economic, Social and Environmental Indicators

Expected increases in population, along with planned future housing and employment growth are likely to increase the need for appropriate waste management infrastructure.

Waste Management Trends within the Plan Area

The amount of municipal waste produced within the Plan area fell slightly during the monitoring period but there was an increase in the estimated tonnage of commercial and industrial and construction, demolition and excavation wastes.

During the current monitoring period planning permission was granted for 43,000 tonnes per annum of treatment (i.e. recycling, composting, recovery and transfer) capacity and 530,000 m³ of inert disposal capacity.

There are currently sufficient operational waste management facilities to recycle, compost or recover up to an estimated 3 million tonnes of waste per annum and planning permission exists for a further 1 million tonnes of treatment capacity if all of these facilities come forward. As at the end of 2018 there was estimated to be just under 100,000m³ of non-hazardous disposal capacity and 3.2 million m³ of inert disposal capacity remaining.

The overall recycling rate municipal waste fell slightly during the monitoring period but the recycling rate for other wastes is assumed to be unchanged.

Plan Performance

The majority of Waste Core Strategy policies have either met the monitoring targets or are moving towards the target. Saved policies within the adopted Waste Local Plan remain broadly in line with national policy with the exception of Policy W3.17 on Green Belt which no longer reflects the more stringent test of 'very special circumstances' that is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

1.0. Introduction

- 1.1 This Authority Monitoring Report has been prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council to report on the preparation and implementation of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan in accordance with Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This monitoring report covers the following period 1st April 2016 -31st March 2018
- 1.2 The main purpose of the report is to review:
 - The progress in preparing the new planning policy documents that will make up the Waste Local Plan for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham
 - How well existing waste planning policies are working?
 - New national and other relevant policy guidance that needs to be taken in to account
 - The social, economic and environmental indicators that may influence existing and future waste policies.
- 1.3 Information on Local Plan progress is presented up to March 2018. Where significant issues and problems are identified, the report makes recommendations on what future actions are necessary to resolve them.

What is the Waste Local Plan?

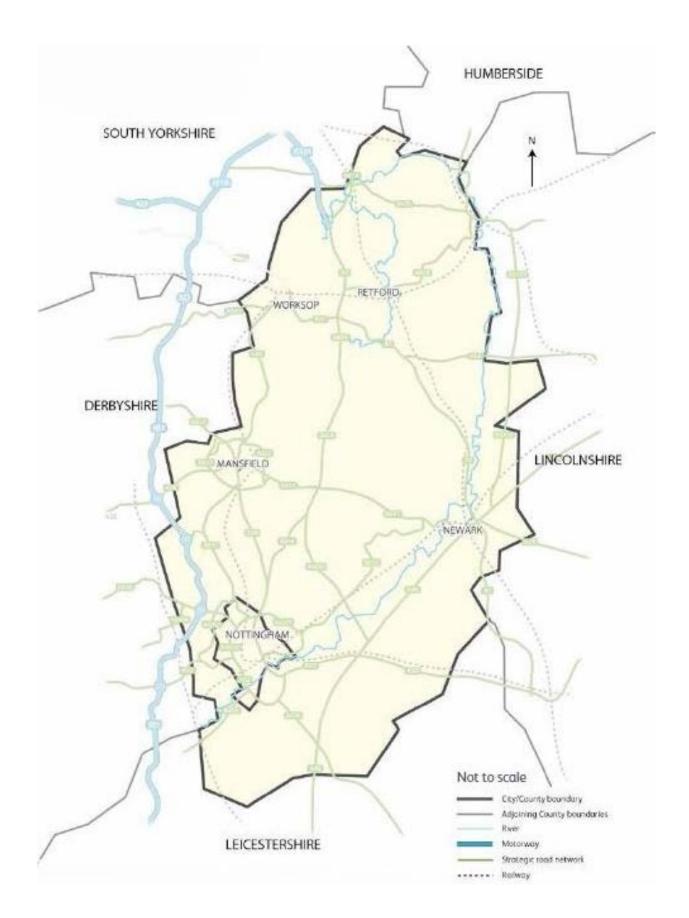
- 1.4 The planning system in the United Kingdom is plan-led with national policy and guidance on key development issues setting the context for the preparation of local planning policy documents against which all planning applications must be determined.
- 1.5 Each local planning authority is required to prepare a Local Plan to set out the authority's planning policies on the preferred locations for future development and appropriate controls over possible environmental impacts such as landscape, wildlife or heritage impacts, traffic and noise.
- 1.6 Within Nottinghamshire, each District/Borough Council prepares a Local Plan for its area covering matters such as housing, employment and open space. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have specific responsibilities to prepare Local Plans for minerals and waste development. The Local Plan for each District/Borough, along with those prepared by the County and City Councils, together make up the statutory Development Plan for the area. This will also include Neighbourhood Plans where these have been adopted by the relevant Local Planning Authority.

1.7 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have an adopted Waste Local Plan (January 2002) and Waste Core Strategy (adopted December 2013). Both documents were prepared and adopted jointly. Nottinghamshire County Council also has an adopted Minerals Local Plan (December 2005). The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (2005) is subject to a separate monitoring report.

What does this report monitor?

- 1.8 The first part of this monitoring report updates information on key indicators in relation to waste planning and provides contextual data for the preparation of future development plan documents.
- 1.9 As well as monitoring progress in the production of the Replacement Waste Local Plan, this report monitors the performance of individual policies to see how effectively they are working and to ensure that they remain relevant. Where monitoring evidence suggests that policies are ineffective or no longer relevant, this may trigger a review of the Waste Local Plan.
- 1.10 The Waste Core Strategy polices have been assessed using the monitoring and implementation framework which was developed as part of the strategy. Existing 'saved' policies do not have specific monitoring indicators attached to them but have been assessed to determine how well they continue to reflect national policy as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Policy (NPPW) for Waste.
- 1.11 Other key information presented includes the amount of waste produced and the proportion which is re-used, recycled, recovered for energy or disposed of. The report also monitors the number of new sites permitted and any known closures in order to assess the level of operational waste management capacity that is available. Significant trends in patterns of waste movement (imports/exports) between Waste Planning Authority areas are also recorded where relevant information is available.

Plan 1: Area covered by the joint Waste Core Strategy



2.0 Overview of the Plan Area

- 2.1 Although part of the East Midlands region, Nottinghamshire also shares a boundary with South Yorkshire meaning that northern parts of the county have significant employment, housing and trade links with Sheffield and the metropolitan areas of Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster. Urban areas to the west of the county are also closely linked with nearby Derby and Chesterfield whereas the more rural areas to the east of the county are generally closer to neighbouring parts of Lincolnshire. Nottingham, in the south of the county, is one of the UK's eight Core Cities and a major regional centre for employment, retail and tourism, again with close links to the neighbouring cities of Derby and Leicester.
- 2.2 Key transport links across Nottinghamshire and into Nottingham have been improved over the last two-three years with the completion of road widening schemes on parts of the M1, A453, and A46. The proposed new high-speed rail route (HS2) may also increase future connectivity.
- 2.3 Around two thirds of the county's population currently live in, or close to Nottingham with the remainder focused on the other, main urban areas of Mansfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Hucknall, Worksop, Newark and Retford. Significant future growth is planned across the Plan area with Nottingham City Council and the seven Nottinghamshire District/Borough Councils each responsible for preparing their own Local Plan setting out the scale and location of proposed future housing, retail, office, industrial and other development.
- 2.4 The forecast increase in both population and economic output is therefore likely to increase the overall amount of waste that is produced across the Plan area, and the need for an appropriate range of facilities to treat or dispose of this waste. Table 1 below provides a summary of forecast population growth until 2031; Table 2 sets out the estimated future housing and employment land requirements within each District/Borough and Nottingham City which are likely to affect the need for additional waste management infrastructure across the Plan area.

Economic, Environmental and Social Indicators

2.5 Economically there has been a further increase in the number of active business, with fewer businesses closing. Employment rates have increased over the last two years, and there has been a progressive reduction in the level of unemployment since 2012. There has been little change in terms of environmental indicators across the Plan area, although data on some indicators remains difficult to obtain. There has been an increase in the

number of Local Nature Reserves and the overall condition of SSSI's within the Plan area has improved slightly over time, but still remains below the national average. The number of listed buildings and conservation areas at risk has increased in line with national trends but remains above the national average.

2.6 Health indicators (life expectancy and percentage of health recorded as very good/good/fair) have improved slightly but are still below the national average in each case.

Table 1: Population Estimates to 2031

| Area | 2016 | 2031 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ashfield | 124,000 | 136,400 |
| Bassetlaw | 115,000 | 120,000 |
| Broxtowe | 113,000 | 120,100 |
| Gedling | 117,000 | 127,000 |
| Mansfield | 107,000 | 115,400 |
| Newark and Sherwood | 119,000 | 131,700 |
| Nottingham | 320,000 | |
| Rushcliffe | 115,000 | 126,400 |
| Total | 1,131,000 | 1,228,000 |

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [ONS 2016 based population projections]

Table 2: Future Housing and Employment Land Requirements by Local Authority

| Local Authority | Dwellings | Office (Square Metres) | Industry (Hectares) | Timescale | Source |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--|
| Ashfield | 7,683 | | 59 | 2015-2032 | Ashfield Publication Local Plan September 2016 |
| Bassetlaw | 3,700 | | 177 | 2016-2034 | Bassetlaw Initial Draft Local Plan October 2016 |
| Broxtowe | 6,150 | 34,000 | 15 | 2011-2028 | Broxtowe Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan September 2014 |
| Gedling | 7,250 | 23,000 | 10 | 2011-2028 | Gedling Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan September 2014 |
| Mansfield | 6,500 | 30,000 | 38 | 2016-2033 | Mansfield Local Plan Submitted Draft 2018 |
| Newark and Sherwood | 9.080 | | 83 | 2013-2033 | Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework Amendments July 2017 |
| Nottingham | 17,150 | 253,000 | 25 | 2011-2028 | Nottingham Land and Planning Policies Part 2 Local Plan January 2016 |
| Rushcliffe | 13,150 | 96,000-105,000 | 40-50 | 2011-2028 | Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 2: Submission Version May 2018 |
| Total | 70,843 | 415,000- 424,000 | 447-457 | | |

3.0 Waste Management within the Plan area

- 3.1 Chapter 4 of the Waste Core Strategy sets out details of existing waste management capacity and estimates of the amount of waste likely to be produced over the plan period. This is then used to estimate the amount and type of additional waste management capacity likely to be required over the plan period.
- 3.2 The annual monitoring process is therefore used to update this information, where relevant data is available, and to assess whether the assumptions within the Waste Core Strategy remain valid. As noted in previous monitoring reports, it is not possible to update all the information due to the way in which waste data is collected at the national level. However, where possible, data from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator has been used to update the estimates for some wastes.

Municipal Waste (Local Authority Collected Waste)

3.3 The total amount of municipal waste produced across the plan area increased/ during 2018/19 to just under 584,000 tonnes. Table 3 below shows the breakdown for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

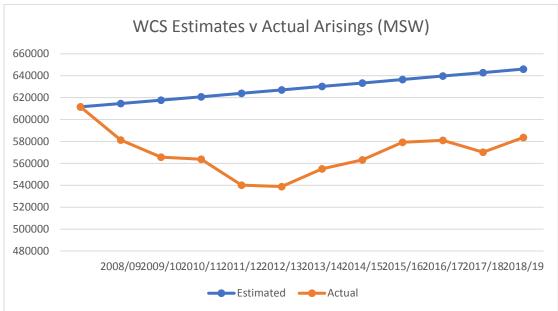
Table 3: Total Municipal (Local Authority Collected Waste) produced 2018/19

| | Nottinghamshire | Nottingham | Total |
|---------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| 2018/19 | 416,968 | 166,634 | 583,602 |

Source: Defra Local Authority Collected Waste Annual Results Tables (ENV18)

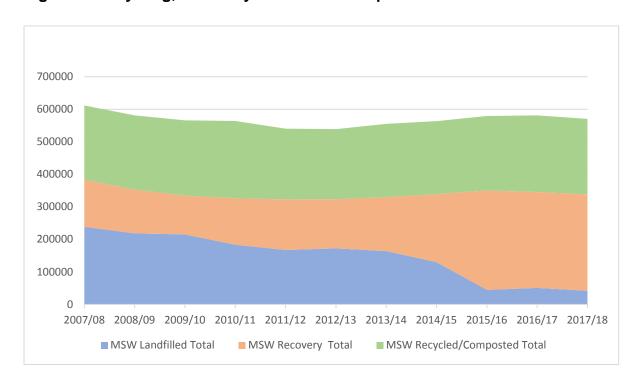
3.4 Figure 1. below compares actual recorded municipal waste arisings with the estimates contained in the Waste Core Strategy.

Figure 1. Actual Municipal Waste Arisings Compared to Waste Core Strategy Estimates



3.5 Actual municipal waste arisings remain lower than forecast within the Waste Core Strategy but have showed a general upward showed a continued upward trend since 2012/13. Figure 2 below shows the rates of recycling, recovery and landfill disposal since 2008/09.

Figure 2: Recycling, Recovery and Landfill Disposal since 2008/09



3.6 Recycling rates have generally slowed in recent years and the overall recycling rate across the plan area again fell slightly during the monitoring period from 40.6% in 2017/18, to 38.8% in 2018/19. Table 4 below provides a breakdown for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

Table 4: Municipal (Local Authority Collected Waste) recycled 2018/19

| | Nottinghamshire | Nottingham | Plan area |
|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 2018/19 | 42.1% | 30.6% | 38.8% |

Source: Defra Local Authority Collected Waste Annual Results Tables (ENV18)

3.7 Across the plan area, the total amount of waste recovered for energy or sent for other forms of treatment less than during the previous monitoring period. This is likely to be due to a mechanical breakdown at the Eastcroft Incinerator in Nottingham.

Table 5: Municipal (Local Authority Collected Waste) recovered 2018/19

| | Nottinghamshire | Nottingham | Plan area |
|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 2018/19 | 39.8% | 62.6% | 46.3% |

3.8 The total amount of waste disposed of to landfill has fallen annually from 29.5% to 7.4% since the Waste Core Strategy was adopted in 2013. Table 6 below provides a breakdown over the current monitoring period.

Table 6: Municipal (Local Authority Collected Waste) landfilled 2018/19

| | Nottinghamshire | Nottingham | Plan area |
|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| 2018/19 | 4.7% | 6.8% | 5.3% |

Commercial and Industrial Waste

3.9 The last national survey of commercial and industrial waste arisings was carried out in 2010. Since then the Government has published annual statistical updates but these do not provide any regional or local breakdown². Nationally, commercial and industrial waste arisings have increased by 18% since 2010. Applying this same rate of increase to the 2010 figure for

¹ Waste sent directly for energy recovery or for use as Refuse-Derived Fuel

² UK Statistics on Waste, Defra, March 2019

- Nottinghamshire and Nottingham gave an estimate of approximately 1.2 million tonnes for 2017.
- 3.10 As part of the work to prepare a new Waste Local Plan the Councils have carried out a preliminary Waste Needs Assessment to update the information on waste arisings and waste management capacity. Data from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator has been analysed to obtain an approximate figure for commercial and industrial waste arisings within the plan area. The Waste Data Interrogator provides information on the amount of waste deposited at permitted waste management facilities that was recorded as arising in either Nottinghamshire or Nottingham.
- 3.11 Using this method has produced a lower estimate of commercial and industrial waste arisings of 530,000 tonnes in 2018.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

- 3.12 The most recent national survey of construction and demolition waste arisings was carried out in 2008 although Defra has continued to estimate national arisings for EU statistical returns on an annual basis since then. Subsequent revisions to the calculation methodology made by Defra within the October 2018 statistical release increased the absolute tonnages for both generation and recovery by 10-20% each year in comparison to previously published figures
- 3.13 On this basis, construction and demolition waste arisings are estimated to have increased by 11.2% between 2008 and 2016. If this same rate of change is applied to the most recent estimate for the plan area this gives a revised estimate of 1.2 million tonnes for the year 2016.
- 3.14 As for commercial and industrial waste above, the Councils have also used information from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator to obtain a local estimate of construction and demolition waste based on the amount of waste managed at permitted facilities that was recorded as rising in Nottinghamshire or Nottingham.
- 3.15 This method has produced an estimate of 895,000 tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste in 2018.

Waste Movements

3.16 Annual data from Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator allows Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) to build up a picture of significant waste movements between local authority areas. This can help to identify trends in sub-regional, regional and national movements of waste and where WPAs may be reliant on key facilities outside of the plan area. To identify significant

waste movements, the EA data has been analysed to identify all waste movements of more than 1,000 tonnes of waste to a single facility in or out of the plan area. This is primarily used to inform the Councils' duty to cooperate with other WPAs.

- 3.17 In 2018 just under 630,000 tonnes of waste were exported outside of the plan area. The majority of this waste went to facilities within the East Midlands with the largest quantities sent to facilities in Derby and Leicestershire. Outside of East Midlands region the highest exports were to Doncaster, North East Lincolnshire and Warwickshire. Plan 1 in Appendix E shows the overall pattern of significant waste movements out of the Plan area in 2018.
- 3.18 Imports of waste into the plan area in 2018 totalled 1.6 million tonnes. Most of this waste (just over 1.1 million tonnes) came from other East Midlands authorities with the largest quantities coming from Derbyshire and Lincolnshire. Outside of the East Midlands the largest tonnages came from Sheffield and Doncaster. Plan 2 in Appendix E shows the pattern of significant waste movements into the Plan area in 2018.

New Permissions for Waste Management Facilities

- 3.19 All Waste Planning Authorities are required to monitor the amount of additional waste management capacity permitted, and any sites which have been lost, to maintain an up to date estimate of available waste management capacity.
- 3.20 Table 3 below shows the additional waste management treatment capacity permitted during the monitoring period. Table 4 sets out the additional waste disposal capacity permitted.

Table 3: New or Extended Waste Treatment Capacity Permitted 2018/19 ('000 tonnes per annum)

| Туре | New Site | Extension | Total |
|---------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Recycling | | 31,000 | 31,000 |
| Composting/AD | | | |
| Recovery | | | |
| Transfer | | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Total | | 43,000 | 43,000 |

Table 4: New or Extended Waste Disposal Capacity Permitted 2018/19 ('000 m³)

| Туре | New | Extension | Total |
|---------------|-----|-----------|---------|
| Non-hazardous | | | |
| Inert | | 530,000 | 530,000 |
| Total | | 530,000 | 530,000 |

3.21 In total 43,000 tonnes of additional waste treatment capacity was permitted during the monitoring period. An additional 530,000 cubic metres of inert disposal capacity was permitted at an existing site. No new non-hazardous disposal capacity was permitted during the monitoring period.

Site Closures During the Current Monitoring Period

3.22 No significant site closures were recorded during the monitoring period.

Waste Management capacity update

- 3.23 As well as recording the new permissions granted and any known site losses during the monitoring period, this AMR provides an updated estimate of available waste management capacity compared to the existing Waste Core Strategy estimates.
- 3.24 The capacity estimates within the Plan were based on a combination of planning permission data and/or known operational throughputs where available. Where no capacity information was available, estimates were based upon the EA licence capacity. EA permits are issued according to standard bands or thresholds and these may be substantially higher than the actual operational capacity or the amount of waste that is permitted under the terms of the planning permission.
- 3.25 In line with national policy and guidance at the time, the Waste Core Strategy sets out estimates of waste management capacity based on those facilities which had planning permission at the time of writing. However, this does not necessarily take account of whether a facility has been built or is operating at full capacity. Estimates of permitted capacity, as set out in the Waste Core Strategy, may therefore over-estimate the true level of available capacity as they include non-operational facilities.
- 3.26 For this reason, the National Planning Policy for Waste, published in October 2014, changed this approach to focus on facilities which are built and operational as a more realistic measure of actual waste management capacity. The annual monitoring process therefore provides an opportunity to update these estimates to take account of new facilities or site closures and whether facilities are operational.

Changes in Treatment Capacity since 2017/18

3.27 Tables 5a and 5b below set out the most recent estimate of existing waste treatment and disposal capacity as at the end of 2018. These show estimates of both permitted and operational capacity.

Table 5a: Estimated Waste Treatment Capacity by Type 2018 ('000 tonnes per annum

| Facility Type | Operating | Not Operating | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Recycling | 2,995 | 145 | 3,140 |
| Composting/ Anaerobic Digestion | 170 | 75 | 245 |
| Energy recovery | 215 | 540 | 765 |
| Total | 3,380 | 760 | 4,150 |

Source: Environment Agency data for 2018 and County and City Council planning records

Table 5b: Estimated Waste Disposal Capacity by type 2018 ('000 m³)

| Туре | Operating | Not Operating | Total |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Non-hazardous | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Inert | 3,193 | 3,193 | 3,193 |
| Total | 3,293 | 3,293 | 3,293 |

Source: Environment Agency data for 2018

Recycling

3.28 As at the end of 2018, permitted recycling capacity was 2.9 million tonnes. This shows a significant increase from the previous monitoring period but is largely due to revised estimates of aggregates recycling capacity rather than new permissions. Table 5 below provides a breakdown of current estimated recycling capacity by type.

Table 5: Estimated Recycling Capacity by Type 2018 ('000 tonnes)

| Туре | Operating | Not Operating | Total |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| General | 614 | | 614 |
| Aggregates | 1,807 | 24 | 1,831 |
| Metals and ELV | 575 | 121 | 696 |
| Total | 2,995 | 145 | 3,140 |

Source: Environment Agency data for 2018

- 3.29 There are currently 24 recorded general recycling facilities (HWRCs/MRFs) with an estimated total permitted and operational capacity of 614,000 tonnes per annum. Some specialise in wood, tyres, glass
- 3.30 Permitted aggregate recycling capacity is much higher than previously recorded due to revised estimates and now stands at over 1.8 million tonnes per annum. Almost all of this capacity is operational.
- 3.31 There are currently 41³ recorded waste management facilities able to receive and process metal and ELV wastes. These facilities are estimated to have a total permitted capacity of 696,000 tonnes per annum, of which approximately 575,000 tonnes per annum is understood to be operational.

Composting and Anaerobic Digestion

3.32 Overall permitted capacity for composting and anaerobic digestion stands at 245,000 tonnes compared to the Waste Core Strategy estimate of 85,000 tonnes per annum. Table 6 provides a breakdown of estimated composting and anaerobic digestion capacity for 2018.

Table 6: Estimated Composting/Anaerobic Digestion Capacity by Type 2018 ('000 tonnes)

| Туре | Operating | Not Operating | Permitted |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Composting | 79 | | 79 |
| Anaerobic Digestion | 91 | 79 | 170 |
| Total | 170 | | 249 |

Source: Environment Agency data for 2018 and County Council planning records

- 3.33 There are currently three permitted composting facilities all of which are operational. The combined capacity of these facilities is approximately 80,000 tonnes per annum.
- 3.34 There are currently two anaerobic digestion facilities with permission to accept approximately 170,000 tonnes of organic waste per annum but only just over half this capacity is operational.

Recovery

3.35 Permitted energy recovery capacity within the Plan area currently stands at approximately 755,000 tonnes per annum although very little of this capacity is operational. Table 7 provides a more detailed breakdown of the permitted and operational capacity.

³ This includes one facility that was not recorded in the 2015/16 monitoring report

Table 7: Estimated Recovery Capacity by Type 2018 ('000 tonnes)

| Туре | Operating | Not Operating | Total |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| General | 185 | 510 | 695 |
| Wood/Biomass | 30 | 30 | 60 |
| Total | 215 | 540 | 755 |

Source: County and City Council planning records

3.36 In total there are now five permitted energy recovery facilities theoretically able to take non-hazardous waste or Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and two smaller facilities permitted to take waste wood or biomass. However, only 25% of this overall permitted capacity is currently operational. Permissions at Bilsthorpe and Bulwell have not yet come forward.

Changes in Disposal Capacity since 2017/18

- 3.37 Unlike waste treatment facilities which have a maximum annual throughput capacity which can be measured in tonnes per annum, waste disposal sites have a finite total capacity related to the amount of voidspace measured in cubic metres (m³). Since the WCS was adopted there have been significant landfill site closures which have reduced the amount of disposal capacity available, particularly for non-hazardous waste. Total permitted disposal capacity, for all waste types, within the Plan area now stands at approximately 6.7 million m³.
- 3.38 This includes a number of 'restricted user sites' which take waste from a single operator such as power station ash or dredgings for example. These sites are considered separately from other disposal facilities as they are not available for general use.
- 3.39 Table 8 below provides a breakdown of the most recent estimate of remaining voidspace capacity by type.

Table 8: Estimated Waste Disposal Capacity as at end 2018 ('000 m³)

| Disposal Facility Type | Operating | Not Operating | Total |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Non-hazardous | 100 | - | 100 |
| Inert | 3,193 | - | 3,193 |
| Restricted-user | 3,446 | - | 3,446 |
| Total | 6,739 | - | 6,739 |

Source: Environment Agency data for 2018 and County Council planning records

Non-Hazardous Disposal Capacity

3.40 The Waste Core Strategy identified an expected shortage in non-hazardous waste disposal capacity over the plan period. As at 2010, there were four remaining permitted sites. Three of these sites have since closed leaving only one active site near Newark with an estimated remaining void space capacity of approximately 100,000 cubic metres.

Inert Disposal Capacity

- 3.41 There are four permitted inert disposal sites within the Plan area but only two of these sites are currently active. As at the end of 2018, the total permitted capacity stood at just under 3.2 million cubic metres.
- 3.42 The majority of this inert disposal capacity is concentrated within a single large site at Vale Road Quarry near Mansfield.
- 3.43 In some cases, temporary engineering and land reclamation schemes may also provide some windfall capacity for inert waste disposal but the availability of such capacity cannot be guaranteed.

Restricted-user Disposal Capacity

3.44 There are three dedicated facilities for the disposal of power station ash, one for each of the coal fired power stations within the area. These sites are considered separately from other disposal facilities as they are not available for general use. Total remaining permitted capacity at these sites is estimated to be approximately 3.4 million m³ compared to the WCS estimate of 4 million m³. Future demand for ash disposal is, however, likely to decrease as coal-fired power stations are increasingly phased out where it is uneconomic to retrofit new carbon capture technology. There is also one other restricted-user site which takes a combination of river dredgings and inert waste.

4.0. Local Plan Progress

- 4.1 The timetable for preparing the Waste Local Plan is set out in the Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (last reviewed in March 2019, with regular updates published on the County Council's website in line with Government guidance) and the Nottingham City Local Development Scheme (last reviewed October 2018).
- 4.2 Each Local Planning Authority also has to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) showing how the authority will involve local communities and stakeholders when preparing its Local Plans or determining planning applications. The most recent Nottinghamshire SCI was adopted in 2018 and can be viewed online on the County Council's website. Nottingham City's SCI was updated in November 2019.
- 4.3 All documents can be found on the respective Council's website at;
 - www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/minerals-andwaste-planning-policy
 - www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/localplan

Adopted Policy

- 4.4 Nottinghamshire County Council's existing Waste Local Plan was prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council and adopted in January 2002. The envisaged plan period expired in 2004, but most policies were 'saved' by direction of the Secretary of State. Some of these policies have now been replaced by the Waste Core Strategy (see paragraph 4.5 below).
- 4.5 The Waste Core Strategy was adopted in December 2013 and formed the first part of an intended two-part Replacement Waste Local Plan. It sets out the goals for delivering sustainable waste management until 2031. It includes strategic policy and criteria on the general locations for and types of facilities that are needed so as to guide future development. It replaces a number of the saved policies from the 2002 Waste Local Plan.

New Waste Local Plan

4.6 Following adoption of the Waste Core Strategy in 2013, work began on the Part 2 'Sites and Policies' document in 2014. However, changes to national policy guidance subsequently encouraged the production of a single, comprehensive Local Plan. To ensure that the waste planning policies for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham remain up to date the Councils decided to focus on preparing a single new Waste Local Plan setting out strategic

- policies, development management policies and site-specific policies where necessary.
- 4.7 Saved development management policies from the original Waste Local Plan adopted in January 2002 will remain in force until they are replaced under the emerging plan.
- 4.8 The scope and timetable for producing the new Waste Local Plan is set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) March 2019. Consultation on an Issues and Options Paper is planned for early 2020, followed by consultation on a Draft Plan in June 2020.

Duty to Cooperate

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

5.0 Waste Core Strategy Policy Performance

- 5.1 Chapter 8 of the Waste Core Strategy sets out a detailed monitoring framework against which to assess both individual policies and overall plan performance. This includes indicators, targets and trigger points for each policy where relevant. These are summarised in Table 11 below which sets out the key monitoring outcomes for each policy.
- 5.2 Due to the fact that there may be several monitoring indicators and/or targets for each policy, the performance outcome is presented as a balanced judgement of overall performance. This may mean that, although there has been a slight worsening for one indicator/target, a significant improvement in other areas could still result in the policy performance being assessed as 'no change' or 'improving' overall.

Data Sources

- 5.3 Key data sources which have help to inform this monitoring process are included in the Appendices to this report as follows:
 - Appendix A: Waste management facilities capacity in Nottinghamshire. A list of the waste sites understood to be operational, based on Environment Agency throughput data and County Council planning records. Sites are organised according to location and type and information is provided on the total capacity or the highest known throughput of each site (where known).
 - Appendix B: Waste arising and management methods. Includes details of waste arisings for each waste stream, where relevant data is available. Data on municipal (Local Authority Collected Waste) is collected and reported annually by local authorities but this is not currently a requirement for other wastes which are managed by the private sector. The data presented for other waste streams is estimated using information from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator which is published annually.
 - Appendix C: Additional waste management capacity permitted. A list
 of relevant waste applications determined by the County Council and City
 Council during the monitoring period that have added to the stock of
 available waste management facilities or increased capacity at existing
 sites.

Table 11: Waste Core Strategy Policy Performance 2018/19



| Policy | Objective(s) | Indicator(s) | Performance / Outcome | |
|--------|--|--|--|--|
| WCS1 | Achieve sustainable development | All decisions in accordance with Core Strategy policies. | Meeting the monitoring target for this policy requires all other monitoring targets to be met in full. A review of the Plan would potentially be triggered if a significant number of the monitoring targets were not being met. Overall, the majority of targets have been met during this monitoring period, or significant progress is being made. Where there has been movement away from the target this is not considered sufficient to warrant a review of the Plan at this stage. | |
| WCS2 | Increase waste awareness, especially prevention and re-use | Amount of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste produced. | Although there is no specific target, this policy reflects the desire to reduce the overall level of waste arisings. All consultation responses on District/Borough planning applications and Local Plans refer to Policy WCS2 and national guidance in this respect. The amount of municipal waste (LACW) produced has increased since the previous monitoring period but estimates for other waste streams have been reduced as a result of using information form the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator. As these waste streams make up a greater proportion of the total waste produced, the overall policy performance has been assessed as moving towards the target. | |

| Policy | Objective(s) | Indicator(s) | Performance / Outcome | |
|--------|---|--|---|----------|
| WCS3 | Achieve net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity and recycle or compost 70% of waste by 2025 with interim monitoring targets of 50% by 2015 and 60% by 2020. | Amount of municipal, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste produced and management method (where known). Planning permissions for new waste management facilities by capacity and type. | The non-statutory target to achieve 70% recycling of all waste by 2025 looks unlikely to be met based on current trends. Recycling rates for household waste have remained virtually static or have fallen over the two-year monitoring period. No more recent data on recycling rates for other wastes is available. The more recent estimates of waste arisings suggest that the target of net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity is being achieved. | ✓ |
| WCS4 | All waste treatment facilities developed in accordance with broad locations set out in Policy WCS4 | Location of new or extended treatment facilities granted planning permission. | All the new or extended facilities permitted during the monitoring period were consistent with the broad locations and criteria set out in Policy WCS4. | √ |
| WCS5 | Additional disposal sites are located within shortfall area. Prioritise extension of existing sites and reclamation of old mineral workings/derelict land and minimise development of greenfield sites. | Location of new or extended disposal facilities granted planning permission. | Permission to extend the life and capacity of an existing inert disposal site, within the identified shortfall area, was granted in line with Policy WCS5. | ✓ |
| WCS6 | Maximise availability of power station ash for re-use or recycling and minimise final disposal. | Permissions for stockpiling or disposal of power station ash. | Application for ash extraction permitted in accordance with policy. Disposal rates for PFA are much reduced. | √ |
| WCS7 | All waste management facilities located in accordance with general site criteria set out in Policy WCS7. | Location, type and size of new waste management facilities permitted during monitoring period. | All facilities permitted were considered to be in line with policy criteria. | ✓ |
| WCS8 | Achieve sufficient waste management capacity and minimise impact of new facilities (by promoting extensions at existing sites where appropriate) | Amount of new waste management capacity permitted via extensions or improvements to existing sites | Approximately 180,000 tonnes per annum of additional treatment capacity was permitted and just over 200,000m³ tonnes of inert disposal capacity. | |
| WCS9 | New waste management technologies are developed to ensure increased efficiency and sustainability | Total permitted waste management facilities incorporating new/ innovative technologies | No relevant applications were determined during this monitoring period. | |

| Policy | Objective(s) | Indicator(s) | Performance / Outcome | |
|--------|---|---|---|----------|
| WCS10 | Allocations and existing sites (where appropriate) remain available for waste management use. | No decrease in number/availability of waste management sites | No sites were lost to non-waste development during this monitoring period. Permitted treatment capacity has increased since previous monitoring period although disposal capacity for non-hazardous waste remains very limited. Performance has therefore been assessed as moving towards target. | |
| WCS11 | Maximise non-road transport for new waste management proposals | New waste management facilities using alternatives to road transport | This is an aspirational policy with no target or trigger attached. No reasonable opportunities to incorporate non-road transport were identified in relation to applications determined during the monitoring period. | |
| WCS12 | Waste is treated at nearest appropriate facility and there is a reasonable exchange of waste movements between local authority areas. | New facilities located in accordance with criteria | The target for this policy is that 100% of permitted facilities meet WCS12 criteria. All relevant applications determined during the monitoring period met the policy criteria. | / |
| WCS13 | Maintain existing environmental quality and avoid unacceptable impacts on quality of life | Proposals judged to have unacceptable environmental impact refused | The target for this policy is to maintain/enhance environmental quality. All permitted schemes were approved with conditions to prevent negative impacts on the environment. | |
| WCS14 | New proposals minimise impacts on, and are resilient to, climate change | Proposed judged to have unacceptable impact on climate change refused New or extended facilities resilient to climate change | No unacceptable impacts were identified in relation to planning applications considered during this monitoring period. | |
| WCS15 | All new facilities are well designed and incorporate sustainable construction methods where relevant | New proposals incorporating best practice/ expert design/ landscape advice e.g. BRE/ BREEAM/ CABE | No relevant applications determined during this monitoring period. | |

6.0 Saved Waste Local Plan Policy Performance

- 6.1 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are producing a new Waste Local Plan, which will replace the currently adopted Waste Core Strategy.
- 6.2 The remaining saved policies from the 2002 Waste Local Plan are those covering environmental protection (i.e. controls over the detailed location, layout and operation of sites) and site reclamation policies which are solely related to disposal sites.
- 6.3 There are no specific monitoring indicators attached to the saved Waste Local Plan policies as there was not a requirement to have a monitoring schedule in place when the plan was adopted. However, Table 12 below provides an outline of the key policy aims and assesses the extent to which each policy remains in line with national policy as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and accompanying National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW).

Table 12: Saved Waste Local Plan Policies



Complies with national policy



Partially complies with national policy



Does not comply with national policy

| Policy | Key Aims | Compliance with National Policy | |
|--------|--|---|--|
| W3.1 | Applications for waste management facilities should provide sufficient information to enable a balanced assessment of the proposals, including possible environmental impacts. | This requirement is consistent with paragraph 7 of the National Planning Policy for Waste which requires Waste Planning Authorities to consider impacts on environment and amenity. | |
| W3.3 | Seeks to minimise the visual impact of plant, buildings and storage areas/stockpiles. | This policy is complaint with the NPPF approach which promotes the achievement of well-designed places. It is also consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the type and scale of development and impacts on landscape character. | |
| W3.4 | Requires appropriate measures to screen and landscape development in order to reduce visual impact. | This policy supports the NPPF approach which promotes good quality design, primarily in relation to buildings and townscapes, and Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the type and scale of development and impacts on landscape character. | |
| W3.5 | Protect surface and groundwater resources and maintain the integrity of floodplains. | This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires the protection of water resources and quality and consideration of the probability of flood risk and subsequent contamination. | |
| W3.6 | Requires appropriate measures to protect surface and groundwater resources. | This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires the protection of water resources and quality and consideration of the probability of flood risk and subsequent contamination. | |

| W3.7 | Requires appropriate measures to reduce the impact of unpleasant odours. | This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of adverse odours and the extent to which these can be mitigated. | |
|-------|--|--|--|
| W3.8 | Requires appropriate measures to prevent litter. | This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which specifies that litter can be a concern at some waste management facilities. | |
| W3.9 | Requires appropriate measures to reduce potential noise impacts. | This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the proximity of noise sensitive receptors. | |
| W3.10 | Requires appropriate measures to reduce potential dust impacts. | This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of the proximity of dust sensitive receptors and the extent to which potential impacts can be mitigated. | |
| W3.11 | Requires appropriate measures to prevent mud affecting the public highway. | Although mud is not mentioned specifically within Appendix B of the NPPW, Section 70(1)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 enables LPA's to impose such planning conditions 'as they think fit' where this would make development acceptable. Controls over the deposit of mud on the highway are intended to avoid nuisance/road safety issues and the policy is therefore considered to be compliant with national policy in this respect. | |
| W3.12 | Requires appropriate measures to minimise the risk of bird strike to aircraft. | This policy is consistent with Annex B of the NPPW and ODPM Circular 1/2003 which require consideration of the bird strike hazard which may be posed to aircraft, and appropriate consultation with aerodrome operators. | |
| W3.13 | Requires appropriate measures to protect floodplains, flood defences and the integrity of local drainage schemes. | This policy is consistent with Appendix B of the NPPW which requires consideration of flood and drainage issues. | |
| W3.14 | Seeks to prevent waste management development which cannot be satisfactorily accommodated by the highway network or which would cause unacceptable disturbance to local communities. | This policy is consistent with paragraphs 102-104 of the NPPF and Annex B of the NPPW which require consideration of the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would affect local roads. | |
| W3.15 | Provides for the use of routeing agreements where relevant and seeks to negotiate planning obligations in order to secure appropriate highway improvements. | This policy is consistent with paragraphs 54-57 of the NPPF which make provision for the use of planning obligations to overcome unacceptable impacts that cannot be resolved through the use of a planning conditions. | |
| W3.17 | Allows for the restoration of mineral workings or other derelict voids where this would not have an unacceptable impact on the open character of the Green Belt. | This policy relied on a higher level strategic Green Belt policy contained in the former Structure Plan and only refers to disposal operations and associated development for the life of that operation. The policy does not therefore reflect national Green Belt policy in the NPPF and NPPW which requires very special circumstances to be demonstrated for all forms of waste development. | |

| W3.18 | Seeks to maintain the long-term agricultural potential of the best and most versatile agricultural land. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in paragraph 170 (b) of the NPPF, which seeks to enhance the natural and local environment by recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services, including the economic benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Also see Chapter 26 of the NPPG. | |
|-------|--|---|--|
| W3.19 | Seeks to protect ancient woodland and other woodland areas of amenity, wildlife and recreational value. | This policy remains in line with national policy as set out in the NPPF, at Chapter 15 | |
| W3.20 | Seeks to protect heathland and provide mitigation where development is necessary. | This policy accords with national policy which seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity and promotes the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats. (See Chapter 15 of the NPPF) | |
| W3.21 | Seeks to protect the amenity, setting and nature conservation value of watercourses, wetlands and lakes. | This policy accords with national policy which seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity and promotes the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats (See chapter 15, paragraph 174, of the NPPF) | |
| W3.22 | Seeks to protect habitats and species of local importance. | This policy remains in line with national policy as set out within paragraph 174-177 of the NPPF which requires protection to be commensurate with conservation status. | |
| W3.23 | Seeks to protect designated and non-designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites in accordance with their status (i.e. international, national and local importance) and provide appropriate mitigation and/or compensation. | This policy remains in line with national policy which requires LPAs to set criteria-based policies against which to assess proposals affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites. As required by the NPPF, Policy W3.23 distinguishes between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites so that protection is commensurate with their status. | |
| W3.25 | Seeks to protect Mature Landscape Areas | National policy still requires appropriate consideration of landscape impacts, but this specific local-level designation no longer exists. This policy has therefore been superseded by national policy. | |
| W3.26 | Prevents the temporary or permanent disruption of public rights of way unless equivalent alternative provision is provided. | Policy W3.26 provides an appropriate level of protection for public rights of way, in accordance with national policy. However, the existing policy does not specifically seek enhancement of existing access and does not therefore fully reflect national policy. | |

| W3.27 | Seeks to preserve nationally important archaeological remains in-situ, whether scheduled or not. Development affecting archaeological remains of less than national importance must demonstrate an overriding need and provide for excavation and recording of the remains. | This policy continues to reflect national policy on heritage assets as set out within the NPPF. | |
|-------|---|--|--|
| W3.28 | Seeks to protect the character, appearance, condition and setting of conservation areas, listed buildings and historic parks and gardens. | This policy remains in line with national policy which seeks to prevent harm to designated heritage assets and their setting. | |
| W3.29 | Seeks to avoid development which would cumulatively result in a significant adverse impact on existing landscape character or residential amenity. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPF, which requires consideration of cumulative impacts in relation to traffic, air quality, health, the natural environment and general amenity. The NPPW requires WPAs to specifically consider the cumulative impacting of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community. | |
| W4.1 | Provides for the imposition of planning conditions to ensure the appropriate phasing of working and restoration at disposal sites. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards using appropriate conditions where necessary. | |
| W4.2 | Proposals for disposal are required to demonstrate that they can be reclaimed within an acceptable timescale. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity. | |
| W4.3 | Provides for the use of planning obligations to control the phasing of imports between existing or potential future sites dependent upon the same source of restoration material. | This policy is consistent with paragraphs 54-57 of the NPPF which make provision for the use of planning obligations to overcome unacceptable impacts that cannot be resolved through the use of a planning conditions. | |
| W4.4 | Ensures that the reclamation scheme takes account of predicted rate of waste settlement. | This policy remains in line with national policy as set out in both the NPPF and NPPW, which require land stability issues to be considered as part of planning decisions. | |
| W4.5 | Provides for the proper stripping, storage and replacement of soils at disposal sites. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. Paragraph 170 of the NPPF requires the planning system to protect and enhance valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils. | |

| W4.6 | Requires detailed landscaping proposals as part of overall site restoration at disposal sites. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. | |
|-------|--|--|--|
| W4.7 | Requires an alternative reclamation scheme to be submitted in the event of premature cessation of waste imports or if the original reclamation conditions become impractical to implement. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. | |
| W4.8 | Provides for alternative restoration proposals where the current appearance is unsatisfactory or existing reclamation provisions are unsatisfactory, inappropriate or absent. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. | |
| W4.9 | Provides for the imposition of aftercare conditions where reclamation of disposal sites is to agriculture, forestry or amenity. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. | |
| W4.10 | Restoration proposals must include details of the proposed after-use and be designed to maximise opportunities to enhance the environment. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. | |
| W4.11 | Provides for the use of management agreements where necessary for the successful implementation of an after-use at waste disposal sites. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. This policy is consistent with paragraphs 54-57 of the NPPF which make provision for the use of planning obligations to overcome unacceptable impacts that cannot be resolved through the use of planning conditions. | |
| W4.12 | Seeks to protect landscape character as part of agricultural restoration schemes. | This policy remains in line with national policy, particularly paragraph 170 of the NPPF which requires the planning system to protect and enhance valued landscapes. | |

| W4.13 | Proposals for agricultural restoration of disposal sites must take account of the impact of landfill gas and leachate control requirements. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. | |
|-------|--|---|--|
| W4.14 | Proposals for woodland restoration of disposal sites should ensure that this will not damage the cap or liner and that adequate soil depth, drainage and soil placement can be achieved. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. | |
| W4.15 | Proposals to reclaim disposal sites to a built use must demonstrate that compaction, stability, contamination and methane production constraints can be overcome. | This policy remains in line with national policy, as set out in the NPPW, which requires land raising or landfill sites to be restored to beneficial uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards. Both the NPPF and NPPF require land stability issues to be considered as part of planning decisions. | |

The majority of saved policies from the 2002 Waste Local Plan remain in line with national policy with the exception of policies W3.17 and W3.25 which have both been superseded by changes in national policy since adoption.

7.0 Conclusions

Local Plan Progress

7.1 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have begun work on a new Waste Local Plan to replace the adopted Waste Core Strategy (2013) and saved Waste Local Plan policies (2002).

Changes in Waste Arisings and Management Capacity

- 7.2 There is still a lack of comprehensive and comparable data for each waste stream. Municipal waste (LACW) arisings fell slightly compared to the previous monitoring period and remain below the Waste Core Strategy forecasts.
- 7.3 Previous national figures suggest an increase in both commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation wastes.

 However, more recent local estimates using data from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator suggest a possible reduction.
- 7.4 The Waste Core Strategy set a non-statutory target of recycling 70% of all waste by 2025 but progress is difficult to assess due to the lack of comparable data. Recycling rates for commercial and industrial waste and construction and demolition waste are assumed to be unchanged as there is no new data available, but there has been an overall fall in recycling rates for municipal waste, which is also reflected nationally.
- 7.5 Permitted treatment/transfer capacity has increased over the monitoring period but the amount of non-hazardous disposal capacity has again fallen.
- 7.6 The operational capacity of existing waste treatment facilities within the Plan area is sufficient to manage approximately 3 million tonnes of waste a year. If all the additional waste treatment capacity, which has permission but is not operating, were to come forward this would increase the total available treatment capacity by 1 million tonnes per annum.
- 7.6 There remains a predicted shortage of disposal capacity across the Plan area, particularly for non-hazardous commercial and industrial waste.

Policy Performance

7.7 The majority of policy targets within the Waste Core Strategy have been fully or partially met although this is still too early to assess in some cases. Saved policies within the Waste Local Plan remain broadly in line with national policy with the exception of Policy W3.17 on Green Belt.

Glossary

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

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

Development Plan: this is made up of the various district or borough Local Plans, the County Council's minerals and waste Local Plans and neighbourhood plans where these have been adopted.

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

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

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

Local Plan: a document which sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area.

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

Saved Policies or Plans: existing adopted development plans which are to be saved until they are replaced by a new Local Plan.

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

Appendix A – Existing Waste Facilities and Estimated Capacity in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham

Table A.1: Existing Waste Facilities by Local Authority Area, Type and Estimated Capacity*

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

The information and estimates shown here are based on Environment Agency data and Council planning records. N.B. some facilities may appear more than once where they operate different processes. Capacity estimates are shown as either estimated annual throughput in tonnes per annum (treatment) or remaining capacity in m³ (disposal). This information is believed to be up to date as at 31st December 2018.

ASHFIELD

| Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| HWRC | | oupuon; | - apacity | |
| Hucknall HWRC | Wigwam Lane, Hucknall | 7,000 | 7,000 | Operational |
| Kirkby HWRC | Sidings Rd, Kirkby-in Ashfield | 4,000 | 4,000 | Operational |
| Recycling (glass) | , | , | , | |
| Recresco Ltd | Urban Road, Kirkby in Ashfield | 600 | 600 | Operational |
| Recycling (aggregate) | | | | |
| Central Waste (Aggregate Recycling Facility) | Wigwam Lane, Hucknall | 45,000 | 45,000 | Operational |
| North Midland Construction | Nunn Close, Huthwaite | 17,500 | 17,500 | Operational |
| Plot 7a Park Lane Business Park | Park Lane, Kirkby-in-Ashfield | 150,000 | 150,000 | Operational |
| Plot 4b, Bakerbrook Industrial Estate | Wigwam Lane, Hucknall | 45,000 | 45,000 | Operational |
| Plots 10,11,12,13,14,16 Wigwam Lane | Wigwam Lane, Hucknall | 150,000 | 150,000 | Operational |
| Recycling (metal) | | | | |
| C V Metals | Wigwam Lane, Hucknall | 450 | 450 | Operational |
| Charles Trent Limited | Sidings Road, Kirkby in Ashfield | 8,000 | 8,000 | Operational |
| Transfer | | | | |
| Central Waste (general transfer site) | Wigwam Lane, Hucknall | 17,000 | 17,000 | Operational |
| Environmental Health & Housing Services | Station Road, Sutton in Ashfield | 2,000 | 2,000 | Operational |
| Central Waste, Plot 15 Wigwam Lane | Wigwam Lane, Hucknall | 15,500 | 15,500 | Operational |
| Plot C, Sidings Road | Sidings Road, Kirkby in Ashfield | 19,000 | 19,000 | Operational |
| Plots 8 and 9 Wigwam Lane, Hucknall | Wigwam Lane, Hucknall | 1,300 | 1,300 | Operational |
| Maun Valley Waste Transfer Station | Station Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield | 25,000 | 25,000 | Operational |
| Welshcroft Close | Welshcroft Close, Kirby in Ashfield | 75,000 | 75,000 | Operational |
| Transfer (specialist/clinical/hazardous) | | | | |
| Central Waste 15b Wigwam Lane | Wigwam Lane, Hucknall | | | |
| Energy from Waste (gasification - restricted-user) | | | | |
| Bentinck Colliery | Mill Road, Kirkby-in-Ashfield | 75,000 | 15,000 | |
| Waste Water Treatment Facilities | | | | |
| Huthwaite Sewage Treatment Works | Common Road, Huthwaite | | | |
| Kirbky in Ashfield Sewage Treatment Works | Park Lane, Kirkby in Ashfield | | | |
| Perlethorpe STW | Perlethorpe, Ollerton | | | |
| Pinxton Sewage Treatment Works | Wharf Lane, Pinxton | | | |
| Skegby Sewage Treatment Works | Dawgates Lane, Sutton in Ashfield | | | |
| Sutton in Ashfield Sewage Treatment Works | Unwin Road, Sutton in Ashfield | | | |

BASSETLAW

| Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| HWRC | | | | |
| Bilsthorpe HWRC | Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe | 3,500 | 3,500 | Operational |
| Retford HWRC | Hallcroft Road, Retford | 5,500 | 5,500 | Operational |
| Worksop HWRC | Shireoaks Road, Worksop | 8,500 | 8,500 | Operational |
| Warsop HWRC | Oakfield Lane, Warsop | 8,000 | 8,000 | Operational |
| Recycling (General) | | | | |
| Sandy Lane | Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Worksop | 22,000 | 22,000 | Operational |
| Recycling (wood) | | | | |
| R Plevin & Sons Ltd | Crookford Hill, Elkesley | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| Recycling (aggregate) | | | | |
| Scrooby Top Quarry | Scrooby Top, Doncaster | 23,000 | 23,000 | |
| Retford Waste | Access Road, Ranskill | | | |
| Sandy Lane | Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Worksop | 24,000 | 0 | |
| Recycling (metal) | | | | |
| Fox Covert Dismantlers | Gateford Road, Worksop | 500 | 500 | |
| French Spares, Ranskill | Access Road, Ranskill | 200 | 200 | |
| Langold Auto Dismantlers | Doncaster Road, Worksop | 200 | 200 | |
| Mini Classics | Bawtry Road, Blyth | | | |
| Motors in Motion | Kilton Road, Worksop | 200 | 250 | |
| Nottingham Sleeper Company | Jockey Lane, Elkesley | 2,500 | 20,000 | |
| Reclamations Ollerton Ltd | Lincoln Road, Tuxford | 700 | 700 | |
| European Metal Recycling Worksop | Sandy Lane, Worksop | 15,000 | 15,000 | |
| Retford Waste | Access Road, Ranskill | | | |
| East of Snape Lane/Plot C6 | Snape Lane, Harworth | 75,000 | 0 | |
| Transfer | | | | |
| Alpine Industrial Estate | Jockey Lane, Elkesley | 3,600 | 3,600 | |
| Land at Shireoaks Road (transfer) | Shireoaks Road, Worksop | 75,000 | 0 | |
| Retford Waste | Access Road, Ranskill | 15,000 | 15,000 | |
| Specialist Treatment | · | · | · | |
| Boynton Brothers | Station Road, Ranskill | 4,500 | 4,500 | |
| Specialist Treatment (restricted-user) | | , | , | |
| Schutz UK Ltd | Claylands Avenue, Worksop | 8,500 | 8,500 | |
| Energy from Waste (pyrolysis) | | · | | |

| Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Carlton Forest Distribution Centre | Blyth Road, Worksop | 25,000 | 0 | |
| Energy from Waste (biomass) | | | | |
| Land at Shireoaks Road | Shireoaks Road, Worksop | 30,000 | 0 | |
| Waste Water Treament Facilities | | | | |
| Askham and Headon cum Upton Sewage Treatment Works | Retford | | | |
| Clumber Park Sewage Treatment Works | Clumber Park | | | |
| Cottam Sewage Treatment Works | Town Street, Cottam, Retford | | | |
| Elkesley STW | Dobdykes Lane, Elkesley | | | |
| Gamston Sewage Treatment Works | Rectory Lane, Gamston | | | |
| Gringley on the Hill Sewage Treatment Works | Middlebridge Road, Gringley on the Hill | | | |
| Grove STW | Grove, Near Retford | | | |
| Harworth STW | Tickhill Road, Harworth, Doncaster | | | |
| Hodsock Sewage Treatment Works | Doncaster Road, Costhorpe | | | |
| Hodthorpe Sewage Treatment Works | Broad Lane, Hodthorpe | | | |
| Langwith STW | Langwith Road, Nether Langwith | | | |
| Lound STW | Grange Farm Lane, Lound | | | |
| Mattersey Thorpe STW | Broomfield Lane, Mattersey Thorpe | | | |
| Misson STW | Misson | | | |
| Nether Langwith Sewage Treatment Works | Langwith Road, Nether Langwith | | | |
| Norton STW | Norton | | | |
| Rampton Sewage Treatment Works | Goldenholme Lane, Rampton | | | |
| Retford Sewage Treatment Works | Hallcroft Road, Retford | | | |
| Walkeringham STW | Stockwith Road, Walkeringham | | | |
| West Burton STW | River Road, West Burton Power Station | | | |
| Worksop Sewage Treatment Works | Rayton Lane, Worksop | | | |
| Landfill (non-haz) | | | | |
| Daneshill | Daneshill Road, Lound | | 717,276 | |
| Landfill (inert) | | | | |
| Styrrup Quarry | Oldcotes Road, Styrrup | | | Active |
| Serlby Quarry | Snape Lane, Serlby | | 1,350,000 | Inactive |
| Landfill (ash disposal - restricted user) | | | | |
| Bole Ings | West Burton Power Station, Retford | | 955,736 | Active |
| Cottam Power Station | Outgang Lane, Cottam | | 1,238,556 | Active |

BROXTOWE

| Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| HWRC | | | | |
| Beeston HWRC | Lilac Grove, Beeston | 9,000 | 9,000 | |
| Giltbrook HWRC | Gilt Hill, Giltbrook | 9,500 | 9,500 | |
| Recycling (aggregate - restricted user) | | | | |
| Toton Railway Sidings | Toton Railway Sidings, Stapleford | 205,000 | 205,000 | |
| Recycling (metal) | | | | |
| M A Salvage | Bessell Lane, Stapleford | 400 | 400 | |
| Auto Solutions | Bessell Lane, Stapleford | 7,000 | 7,000 | |
| Mega Vaux | Station Road, Stapleford | 5,000 | 5,000 | |
| Windsor Street | Windsor Street, Beeston | | | |
| Transfer | | | | |
| Giltbrook | Gilt Hill, Giltbrook | 25,000 | 25,000 | |
| Kimberley Depot | Eastwood Road, Kimberley | 14,000 | 14,000 | |
| Waste Water Treament Facilities | | | | |
| Beeston (Lilac Grove) STW | Liliac Grove, Beeston, Nottinghamshire | | | |
| Lilac Grove Sewage Treatment Works | Lilac Grove, Beeston, Nottingham | | | |
| Newthorpe Sewage Treatment Works | Halls Lane, Newthorpe | | | |
| Stapleford Sewage Treatment Works | Bessell Lane, Stapleford | | | |
| Toton Sewage Treatment Works | Barton Lane, Long Eaton | | | |

GEDLING

| Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| HWRC | | | | |
| Calverton HWRC | Hollinwood Lane, Calverton | 9,900 | 9,900 | |
| Recycling (General) | | | | |
| Private Road No 2 | Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham | 120,000 | 120,000 | |
| Wastecycle Limited | Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham | 127,000 | 127,000 | |
| Recycling (aggregate) | | | | |
| Land at the end of Private Road No. 4 | Colwick Indutral Estate, Nottingham | 200,000 | 200,000 | |
| Unit 1, Private Road No. 4 | Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham | 200,000 | 200,000 | |
| Chris Allsop Business Park, Private Road No 2 | Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham | 25,000 | 25,000 | |
| Recycling (metal) | | | | |
| Podder Motor Spares | Bank Hill, Woodborough | 2,000 | 2,000 | |
| Calverton Colliery | Hollinwood Lane, Calverton | | | |
| Chris Allsop Business Park, Private Road No 2 | Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham | 30,000 | 30,000 | |
| Anaerobic Digestion | | | | |
| Bio Dynamic (UK) Ltd | Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham | 150,000 | | |
| Transfer | | | | |
| Chris Allsop Business Park, Private Road No 2 | Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham | 10,000 | 10,000 | |
| Waste Water Treament Facilities | | | | |
| Calverton Sewage Treatment Works | Bonner Lane, Calverton | | | |
| Salterford Wastewater Treatment Works | Ollerton Road, Calverton | | | |
| Stoke Bardolph Sewage Treatment Works | Stoke Lane, Stoke Bardolph | | | |
| Church Warsop Sewage Treatment Works | Broomhill Lane, Church Warsop | | | |
| Landfill (non-haz) | | | | |
| Dorket Head | Woodborough Lane, Arnold | | | Inactive |

MANSFIELD

| Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| HWRC | | | | |
| Mansfield HWRC | Kestral Road, Mansfield | 11,000 | 11,000 | |
| Recycling (General) | | | | |
| Mansfield MRF | Warren Way, Mansfield | 85,000 | 85,000 | |
| Recycling (metal) | | | | |
| Mansfield Woodhouse Dismantlers | Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse | 900 | 1,000 | |
| Woodside Vehicle Dismantlers | Helmsley Road, Rainworth | 600 | 600 | |
| S R Payne Scrapmetals Ltd | Sibthorpe Street, Mansfield | 6,500 | 6,500 | |
| Transfer | | | | |
| AB Waste Disposal | Raymond Way, Mansfield Woodhouse | 25,000 | 25,000 | |
| ICS Bleakhill Sidings | Sheepbridge Lane, Mansfield | 44,000 | 44,000 | |
| Mansfield D C Transfer Station | Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse | 4,700 | 4,700 | |
| Waste Water Treament Facilities | | | | |
| Church Warsop Sewage Treatment Works | Broomhill Lane, Church Warsop | | | |
| Mansfield Sewage Treatment Works | Bath Lane, Mansfield | | | |
| Shirebrook Sewage Treatment Works | Off Carter Lane, Shirebrook | | | |
| Warsop STW | Broomhill Lane, Church Warsop | | | |
| Landfill (inert) | | | | |
| Vale Road Quarry | Vale Road Quarry, Mansfield Woodhouse | | 2,700,000 | Operational |

NEWARK AND SHERWOOD

| Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| HWRC | | | | |
| Newark HWRC | Brunell Drive, Newark | 9,000 | 9,000 | |
| Recycling (wood) | | | | |
| R M Wright Wood Recycle | Boughton Industrial Estate, Boughton | 18,000 | 18,000 | |
| Recycling (aggregate) | | | | |
| Coneygre Farm | Hoveringham Lane, Hoveringham | 25,000 | 25,000 | |
| Recycling (metal) | | | | |
| B D Motor Spares | Harrow Lane, Newark | 400 | 400 | |
| Bradford Moor | Cow Lane, Newark | 25,000 | 25,000 | |
| Briggs Metals Ltd | Great North Road, Newark | 34,000 | 34,000 | |
| HBC Vehicles | Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe | 8,000 | 8,000 | |
| Lakeside, Clifton | Clifton Lane, Thorney | 100 | 100 | |
| T W Crowden & Daughter Ltd | Tolney Lane, Newark | 2,000 | 2,000 | |
| Transfer | | | | |
| Jessop Close | Jessop Close, Newark | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| Riverside Scrap Yard | Maltkiln Lane, Newark | 3,100 | 3,100 | |
| Quarry Farm 2 | Bowbridge Lane, Newark | 1,200 | 0 | |
| V and K Premises | Access Road, Ranksill | 100 | 100 | |
| Wallrudding Farm | Doddington, Lincoln | 5,000 | 5,000 | |
| Bowbridge Lane | Bowbridge Lane, Hawton | 3,300 | 3,300 | |
| Brunel Drive | Brunel Drive, Newark | 60,000 | 60,000 | |
| Transfer (specialist/clinical/hazardous) | | | | |
| Oakwood Fuels Ltd, Brailwood Road | Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| Specialised Waste Services | Jessop Close, Newark | 900 | 900 | |
| Eurotech - Global Environmental Services | Northern Road Industrial Estate, Newark | 75,000 | 75,000 | |
| Specialist Treatment | | | | |
| Bilsthorpe Oil Treatment Works | Brailwood Road, Bilsthorpe | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| Coulson Plant | Crow Wood, Thorney | 500 | 0 | |
| Specialist Treatment (restricted-user) | | | | |
| John Brookes Metals Ltd | Boughton Industrial Estate, Newark | 20 | 20 | |
| Composting | | | | |
| Grange Farm, Oxton | Grange Farm, Oxton | 55,000 | 55,000 | |
| Anaerobic Digestion | | , | , | |

| Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Stud Farm, Rufford | Stud Farm, Rufford | 16,000 | 0 | |
| Energy from Waste (gasification) | | | | |
| Bilsthorpe Energy centre | Eakring Road, Bilsthorpe | 95,000 | 0 | |
| Waste Water Treament Facilities | | | | |
| Alverton Sewage Treatment Works | Alverton | | | |
| Balderton Sewage Treatment Works | Lowfield Lane, Balderton | | | |
| Barnby (in Willows) Sewage Treatment Works | Barnby in Willows, Barnby | | | |
| Bilsthorpe Sewage Treatment Works | Eakring Road, Bilsthorpe | | | |
| Boughton Sewage Treatment Works | Kirton Road, Boughton | | | |
| Crankley Point Sewage Treatment Works | Quibells Lane, Newark | | | |
| Eakring Sewage Treatment Works | Eakring Road, Eakring | | | |
| East Markham Sewage Treatment Works | Quakerfield Road, East Markham | | | |
| Edwinstowe Sewage Treatment Works | Ollerton Road, Edwinstowe | | | |
| Elston Sewage Treatment Works | Off Carrgate Lane, Elston | | | |
| Farndon Sewage Treatment Works | Hawton Lane, Balderton | | | |
| Farnsfield Sewage Treatment Works | Edingley Road, Farnsfield | | | |
| Flintham Sewage Treatment Works | Main Street, Flintham | | | |
| Harby Sewage Treatment Works | Wigsley Road, Harby | | | |
| Kirklington Sewage Treatment Works | Corkshill Lane, Kirklington | | | |
| Kneesall Sewage Treatment Works | Wellow Road, Kneesall | | | |
| Laxton Sewage Treatment Works | Off Green Lane, Laxto | | | |
| Newark (Crankley Point) Sewage Treatment Works | Quibells Lane, Newark | | | |
| Rainworth Sewage Treatment Works | Rufford Colliery, Rainworth | | | |
| Southwell Sewage Treatment Works | Fiskerton Road, Southwell | | | |
| Staunton Sewage Treatment Works | Staunton | | | |
| Thorney Sewage Treatment Works | Roadwood Lane, Thorney | | | |
| Landfill (non-haz) | | | | |
| Staple Quarry and Landfill | Grange Lane, Cotham | | 268,374 | |
| Landfill (inert - restricted user) | | | | |
| Borrow Pits Landfill | Great North Road, Newark | | | Active |
| Cromwell Quarry | North Road, Cromwell | | | Inactive |

RUSHCLIFFE

| Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| HWRC | | | | |
| West Bridgford HWRC | Rugby Road, West Bridgford | 9,000 | 9,000 | |
| Recycling (aggregate) | | | | |
| Bunny Materials Recycling Facility | Loughborough Road, Bunny | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| Lodge On The Wolds Farm | The Fosse Way, Cotgrave | 1,500 | 1,500 | |
| Glen Barry Metals Limited | Harby Road, Langar | 5,600 | 5,600 | |
| Chris Allsop Metal Recycling Ltd, Coach Gap Lane | Coach Gap Lane, Langar | 25,000 | 25,000 | |
| Transfer | | | | |
| Abbey Road Depot | Abbey Road, West Bridgford | 3,000 | 3,000 | |
| Gamston Depot | Gamston, Nottingham | 1,100 | 1,100 | |
| Composting | | | | |
| Stragglethorpe Road, Holme Pierrepont | Stragglethorpe Road, Holme Pierrepont | 3,500 | 3,500 | |
| John Brooks Sawmills (composting) | The Fosseway, Widmerpool | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| Energy from Waste (biomass) | | | | |
| John Brooks Sawmills | The Fosseway, Widmerpool | 24,000 | 0 | |
| Waste Water Treament Facilities | | | | |
| Aslockton Sewage Treatment Works | Moor Lane, Aslockton | | | |
| Barnestone (Main Road) Sewage Treatment Works | Main Road, Barnstone | | | |
| Cotgrave Sewage Treatment Work | Woodgate Lane, Cotgrave | | | |
| Cropwell Bishop Sewage Treatment Works | Cropwell Butler Road, Cropwell Bishop | | | |
| East Bridgford Sewage Treatment Works | Trent Lane, East Bridgford | | | |
| East Leake Sewage Treatment Works | West Leake Road, East Leake | | | |
| Gotham Sewage Treatment Works | Moor Lane, Gotham | | | |
| Granby Sewage Treatment Works | Granby | | | |
| Hawksworth Sewage Treatment Works | Hawksworth | | | |
| Keyworth Sewage Treatment Works | Bunny Lane, Keyworth | | | |
| Kinoulton Sewage Treatment Works | Off Hickling Road, Kinoulton | | | |
| Kneeton Sewage Treatment Works | Kneeton | | | |
| Langar Sewage Treatment Works | Coachgap Lane, Langar | | | |
| Owthorpe Sewage Treatment Works | Cotgrave Road, Owthorpe | | | |
| Radcliffe on Trent Sewage Treatment Works | Lees Barn Road, Radcliffe on Trent | | | |
| Screveton Sewage Treatment Works | Hawksworth Road, Screveton | | | |
| Shelton Sewage Treatment Works | Off Main Road, Shelton | | | |

| Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Sutton Bonnington Sewage Treatment Works | Off Station Road, Kingston on Soar | | | |
| Sutton cum Granby Sewage Treatment Works | Sutton cum Granby | | | |
| Thoroton Sewage Treatment Works | Main Street, Thoroton | | | |
| Thrumpton Sewage Treatment Works | Off Main Street, Thrumpton | | | |
| Tithby Sewage Treatment Works | Tithby | | | |
| Landfill (ash disposal - restricted user) | | | | |
| Winking Hill | Ratcliffe on Soar, Nottingham | | 330,817 | Active |

NOTTINGHAM

| Operator/Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| HWRC | | | | |
| Lenton HWRC | Redfield Road, Lenton | 8,000 | 8,000 | active |
| Recycling (General) | | | | |
| Waste2Clear, Unit W, Slaughter House | County Road, Nottingham | 5,000 | 5,000 | active |
| J C Skip Hire | Rye Street, Nottingham | 5,000 | 5,000 | active |
| Nottingham Recycling Ltd | Abbeyfield Road, Nottingham | 6,000 | 6,000 | active |
| Smurfit Kappa Recycling | Moreland Street, Nottingham | | | active |
| Recycling (metal) | | | | |
| Avs Vauxhall Breakers | Cavendish Street, Nottingham | 500 | 500 | active |
| EMR Local (Nottingham) | Alcester Street, Dunkirk | 30,000 | 30,000 | active |
| Lady Bay Spares | Colwick Road, Nottingham | 300 | 300 | active |
| Sims Metals | Harrimans Lane, Dunkirk | 340,000 | 340,000 | active |
| VW and Audi Car Breakers | Church Street, Old Basford | 100 | 100 | active |
| Bits at Micks | Newton Street, Dunkirk | 1,300 | 1,300 | active |
| Meadow Lane Scrap Metal | Freeth Street, Nottingham | | | active |
| 28 Gibbons Street | Lenton, Nottingham | 0 | | inactive |
| Restoration House (Cardez Ltd) | Second Avenue, Greasley Street Bulwell | | 0 | Not operational as awaiting EA licence |
| Continental Autoparts Ltd | Basford House, Church Street, Old Basford | | | active |
| Recycling (electronic/electrical equipment) | | | | |
| Swinstead Close | Unit 5, Swinstead Close, Bilborough | 600 | 0 | Permission not implemented |
| Transfer | | | | |
| Eastcroft Depot | London Road, Nottingham | 42,000 | 42,000 | active |
| Veolia | Freeth Street, Sneinton | 26,000 | 26,000 | active |
| Colsons | Bulwell Lane, Basford | 28,500 | 28,500 | active |

| Operator/Site name | Location | Permitted Capacity | Operational Capacity | Status |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Cross Waste Recycling | Moorbridge Works, Bestwood Road, Nottingham | 1,700 | 1,700 | active |
| Saddlers Waste | Beechdale Road, Aspley | 5,800 | 5,800 | active |
| Tarmac | Little Tennis Street, Nottingham | 800 | 800 | active |
| Vale Skip Hire & Ruddington Skip Hire | Grainger Street, Nottingham | 2,000 | 2,000 | active |
| Waste2Clear?, Unit W, Slaughter House | County Road, Nottingham | 5,000 | 5,000 | active |
| Transfer (specialist/clinical/hazardous) | | | | |
| CMEC Demolition | Gibbons Street, Nottingham | 8,000 | 8,000 | active |
| Specialist Treatment | | | | |
| Clinical Waste Treatment Facility | Unit 1, Crossgate Drive, Nottingham | 5,100 | | Inactive |
| Waste and Resource, Cavendish Works Waste Treatment Facility | Cavendish Street, Dunkirk | 10,000 | 10,000 | active |
| Energy from Waste (incineration) | | | | |
| Eastcroft Incinerator | London Road, Nottingham | 340,000 | 170,000 | active |
| Energy from Waste (gasification) | | | | |
| Former Blenheim Garden Allotments | Blenheim Lane, Bulwell | 160,000 | 0 | not constructed |
| Waste Water Treatment Facilities | | | | |
| Daleside Road | Daleside Road, Nottingham | | | active |

Appendix B – Waste arisings and management methods

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

| Indicator | Nottingha | amshire | | Nottingh | am | | Combine Area | d Total fo | r Plan | Trend | |
|---|--|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Waste Arisings (tonnes) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal (LACW) | 2012/13 : 390,925 | | 2012/13 : 147,956 | | | 2012/13 : 538,881 | | | General upward trend | | |
| | 2013/14: 394,933 | | 2013/14: 152,731 2014/15: 156,533 2015/16: 162,700 2016/17: 157,967 2017/18: 155,604 | | | 2013/14: 547,664 | | | with slight reduction in | | |
| | 2014/15 : 399,352 2015/16 : 416,591 2016/17 : 423,030 2017/18 : 414,629 2018/19 : 416,968 | | | | | 2014/15 : 555,885 2015/16 : 579,291 2016/17 : 580,977 2017/18 : 570,233 | | | 2017/18 then further | | |
| | | | | | | | | | increase. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2018/19: 166,634 | | | 2018/19: 583,602 | | | | |
| Commercial & Industrial | | | | | | 2014 : 1,036,583 | | | Revised local estimates | | |
| | | | | | | | 2015 : 5 | 70,155 | | using the Environment | |
| | | | | | | | 2016 : 3 | 22,805 | Agency Waste Data | | |
| | | | | | | | 2017 : 5 | 70,723 | | Interrogator suggest a | |
| | | | | | | | 2018 : 5 | 529,421 | | reduction in arisings. | |
| Construction and Demolition | | | | | | | 2014 : 1,510,484 | | | Revised local estimates | |
| | | | | | | | 2015 : 1,093,148 | | using the Environment | | |
| | | | | | | | 2016 : 1,232,553 | | | Agency Waste Data | |
| | | | | | | | 2017 : 1,042,629 | | | Interrogator suggest a | |
| | | | | | | | 2018 : 894,506 | | | reduction in arisings. | |
| Recycling/Composting | | tonnes | (%) | | tonnes | (%) | | tonnes | (%) | | |
| Municipal (LACW) | 2012/13: | 169,167 | (43.27) | 2012/13: | 51,405 | (34.74) | 2012/13: | 220,572 | (40.93) | Recycling rates have | |
| | 2013/14: | 176,113 | (44.59) | 2013/14: | 54,553 | (35.72) | 2013/14: | 230,666 | (42.12) | slowed in recent years | |
| | 2014/15: | 175,148 | (43.86) | 2014/15: | 57,659 | (36.84) | 2014/15: | 232,807 | (41.88) | and overall rate has | |
| | 2015/16: | 178,409 | (42.83) | 2015/16: | 50,349 | (30.95) | 2015/16: | 228,758 | (39.49) | again fallen compared | |
| | 2016/17: | 186,793 | | 2016/17: | 48,763 | | 2016/17: | 235,556 | | to the previous | |
| | 2017/18: | 185,168 | | 2017/18: | 46,581 | | 2017/18 | 231,750 | | monitoring period. | |
| | 2018/19: | 175,465 | | 2018/19: | 51,017 | | 2018/19: | 226,482 | | | |
| Commercial & Industrial No local figure available | | al figure available | | No local figure available | | | Assumed 52% in line with national average. | | | Unable to assess due | |
| | | | to lack of more recent | | | | | | | | |
| | | | data. | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and Demolition No loca | | No local figure available | | | No local figure available | | | 80-90% in li | Unable to assess due | | |
| | 9 | | 3 | | | national average. | | | to lack of more recent | | |
| | | | | | | | | | data. | | |

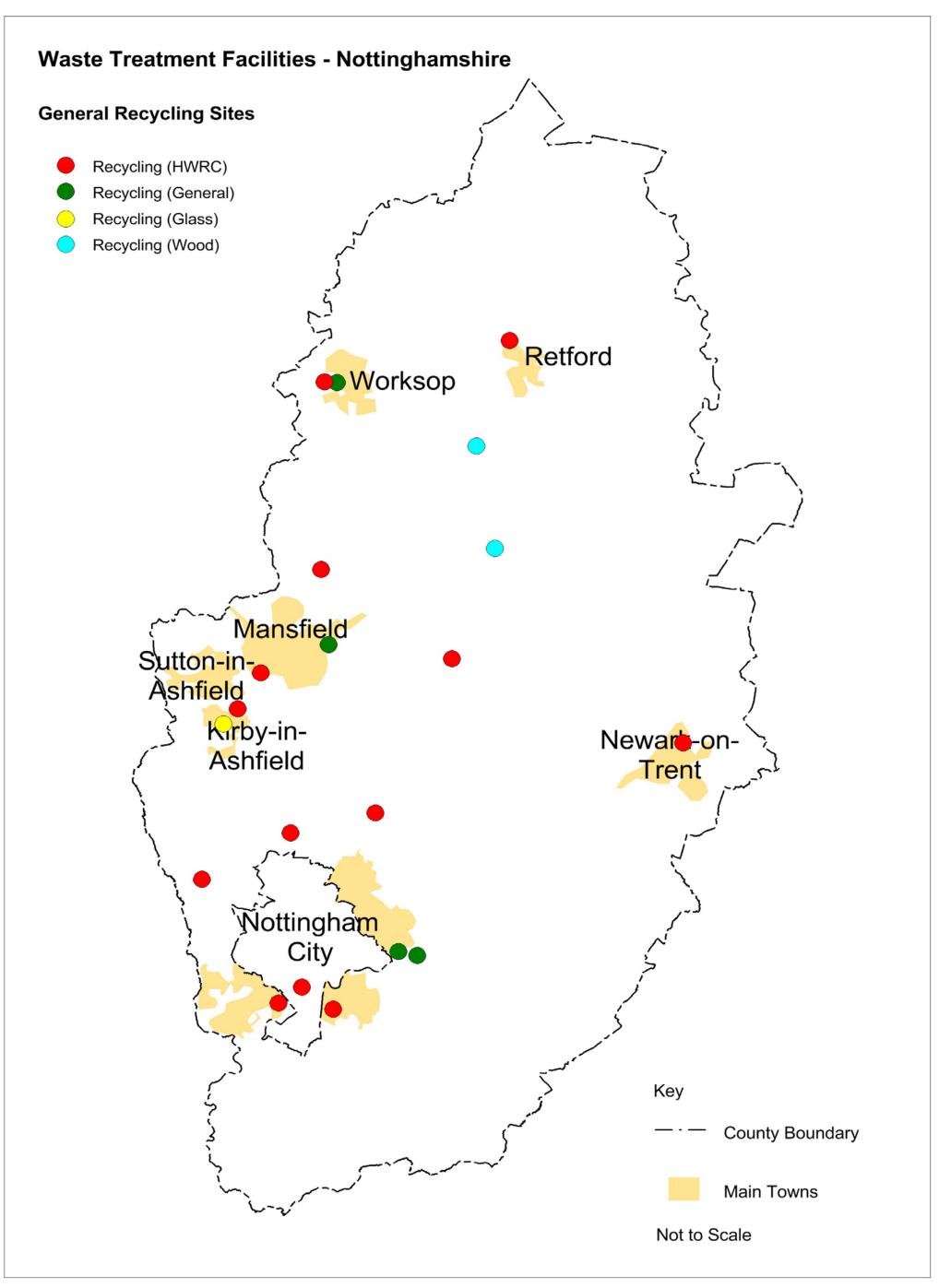
| Recovery | | tonnes | (%) | | tonnes | (%) | | tonnes | (%) | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Municipal (LACW) | 2012/13: | 63,418 | (16.22) | 2012/13: | 76,704 | (51.84) | 2012/13: | 140,122 | (26.00) | The tonnage and | |
| | 2013/14: | 65,663 | (16.63) | 2013/14: | 83,157 | (54.45) | 2013/14: | 148,820 | (27.17) | proportion of municipal | |
| | 2014/15: | 66,716 | (16.71) | 2014/15: | 84,242 | (53.82) | 2014/15: | 150,958 | (27.16) | waste recovered has | |
| | 2015/16: | 193,689 | (46.49) | 2015/16: | 100,893 | (62.01) | 2015/16: | 294,582 | (50.85) | increased significantly | |
| | 2016/17: | 187,277 | | 2016/17: | 95,234 | | | | | since the previous | |
| | 2017/18: | | | 2017/18: | | | | | | monitoring period. | |
| Commercial & Industrial | No local figure available | | No local figure available | | | No local figure available | | | Unable to assess | | |
| Construction and Demolition | No local figure available | | | No local figure available | | | No local figure available | | | Unable to assess | |
| Landfill | | tonnes | (%) | | tonnes | (%) | | tonnes | (%) | | |
| Municipal (LACW) | 2012/13: | 152,795 | (39.09) | 2012/13: | 19,847 | (13.41) | 2012/13: | 172,642 | (32.04) | The tonnage and | |
| | 2013/14: | 149,041 | (37.74) | 2013/14: | 15,021 | (9.83) | 2013/14: | 164,062 | (29.96) | proportion of municipal | |
| | 2014/15: | 115,341 | (28.88) | 2014/15: | 14,632 | (9.35) | 2014/15: | 129,973 | (23.38) | waste disposed of to | |
| | 2015/16: | 34,383 | (8.25) | 2015/16: | 10,441 | (6.42) | 2015/16: | 44,824 | (7.74) | landfill has fallen since | |
| | 2016/17: | 36,913 | | 2016/17: | 13,921 | | 2016/17: | 50,834 | | the previous monitoring | |
| | 2017/18: | 24,361 | (6.0) | 2017/18: | 17,487 | | 2017/18: | 41,832 | | period. | |
| | 2018/19: | 19,510 | (4.68) | 2018/19: | 11,323 | (6.8) | 2018/19: | 30,833 | (5.28) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial & Industrial | No local figure available | | | No local figure available | | | No local figure available | | | Unable to assess | |
| Construction and Demolition | No local figure available | | No local figure available | | No local figure available | | | Unable to assess | | | |

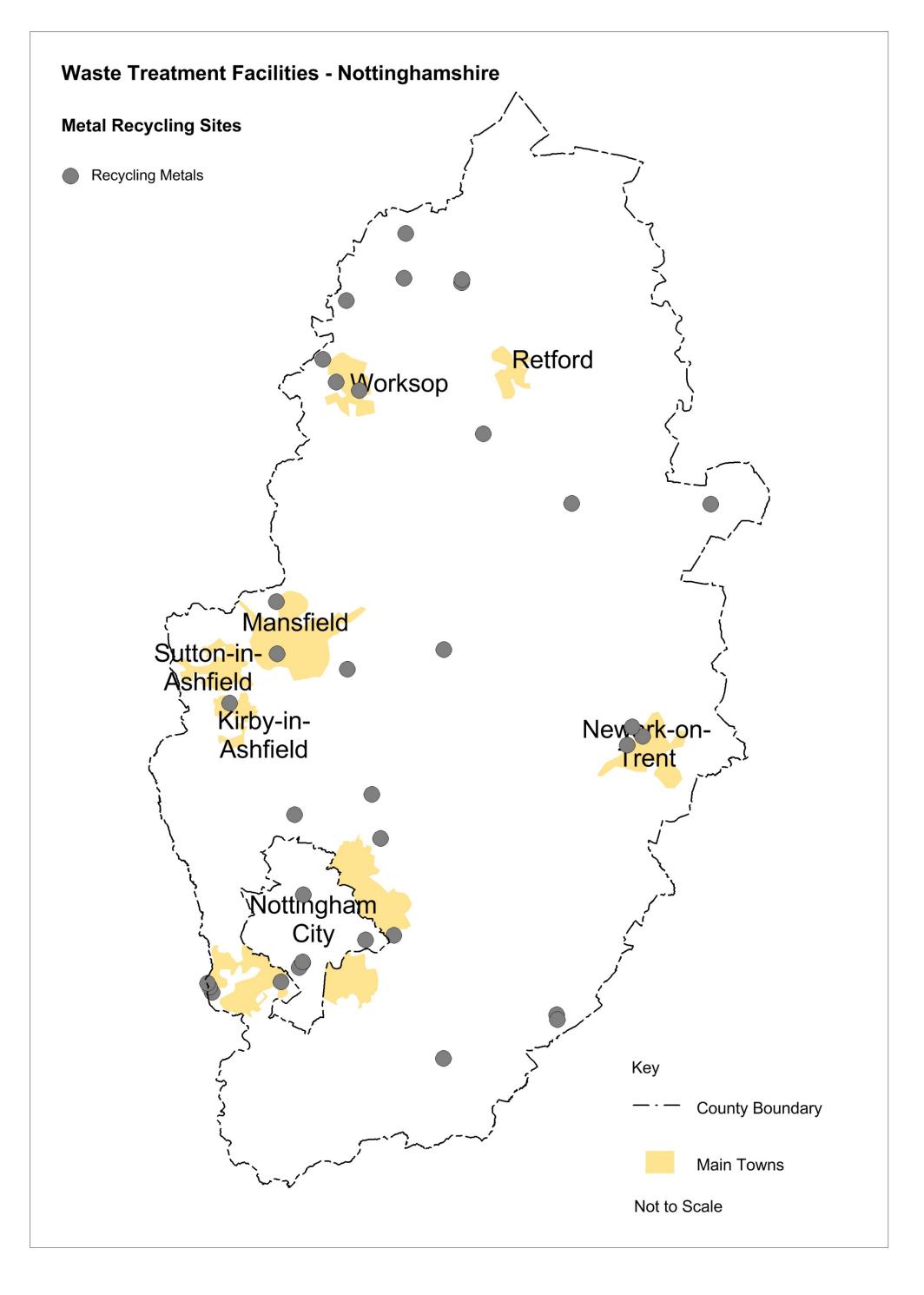
Appendix C – Additional waste management capacity permitted during monitoring period

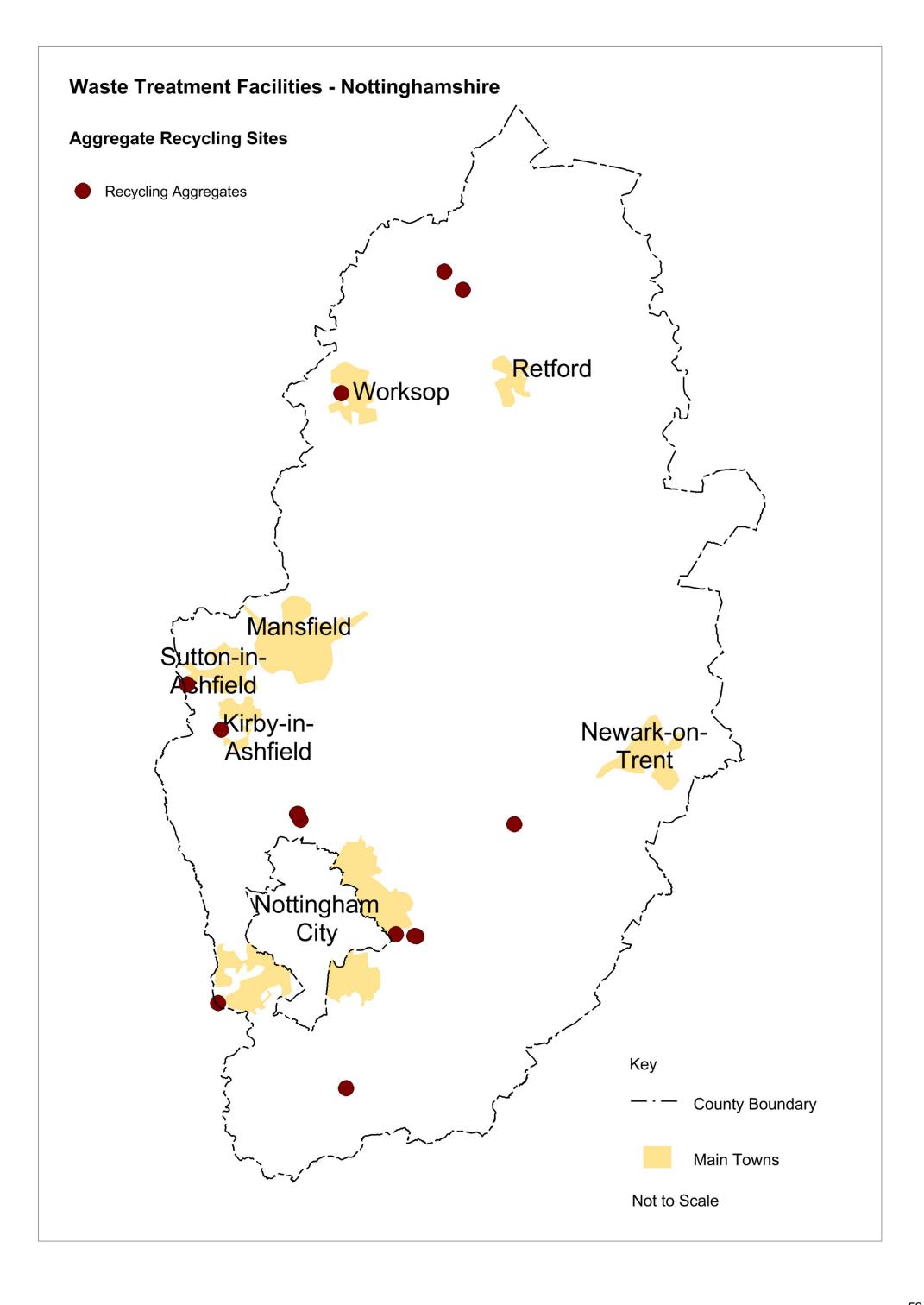
The information shown in Table C1 sets out additional waste management capacity granted between 1 April 2018–31 March 2019. This excludes non-material amendments and other variations which did not affect the permitted level of waste input/throughput.

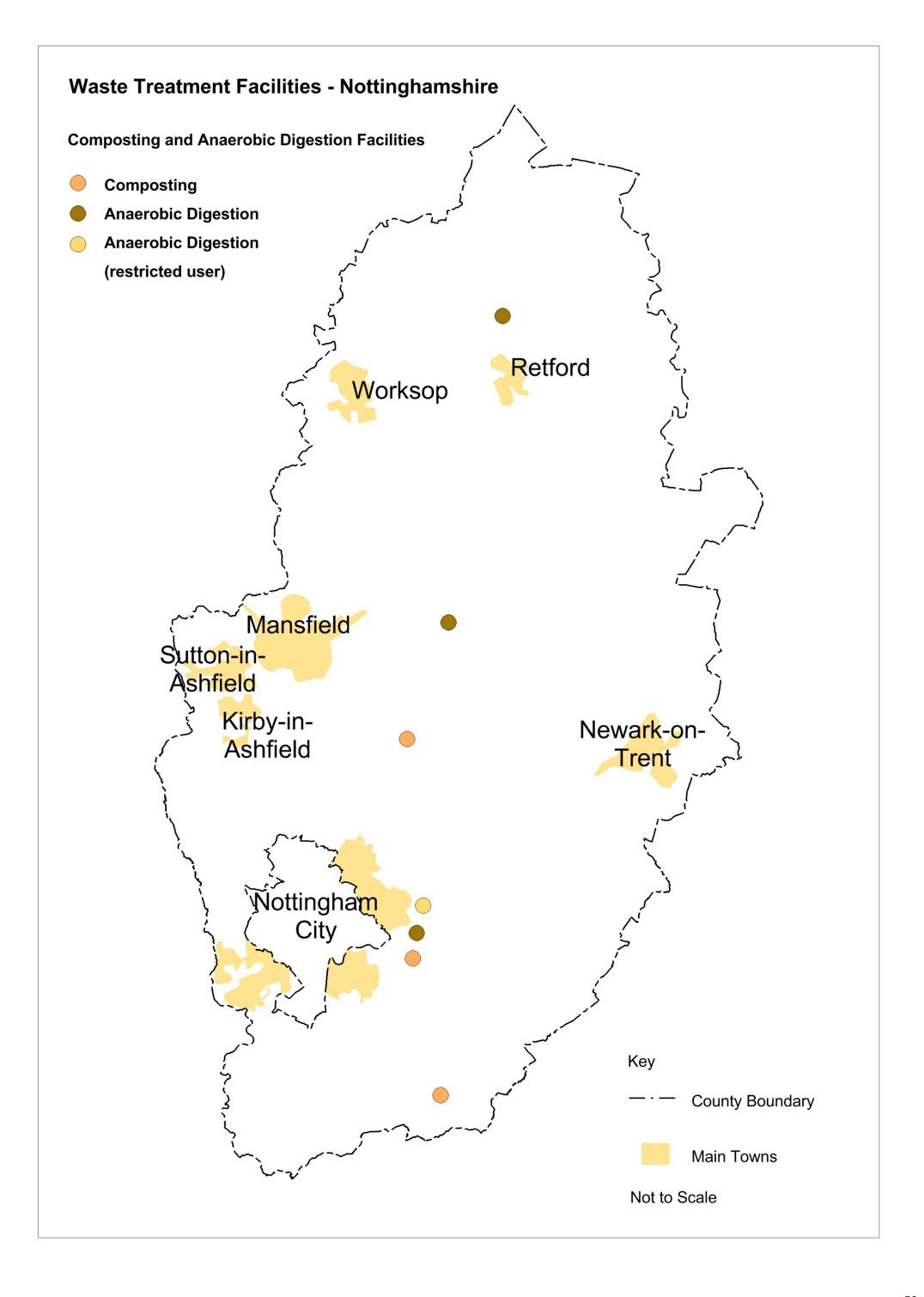
Table C.1: Additional waste management capacity permitted during 2018/19

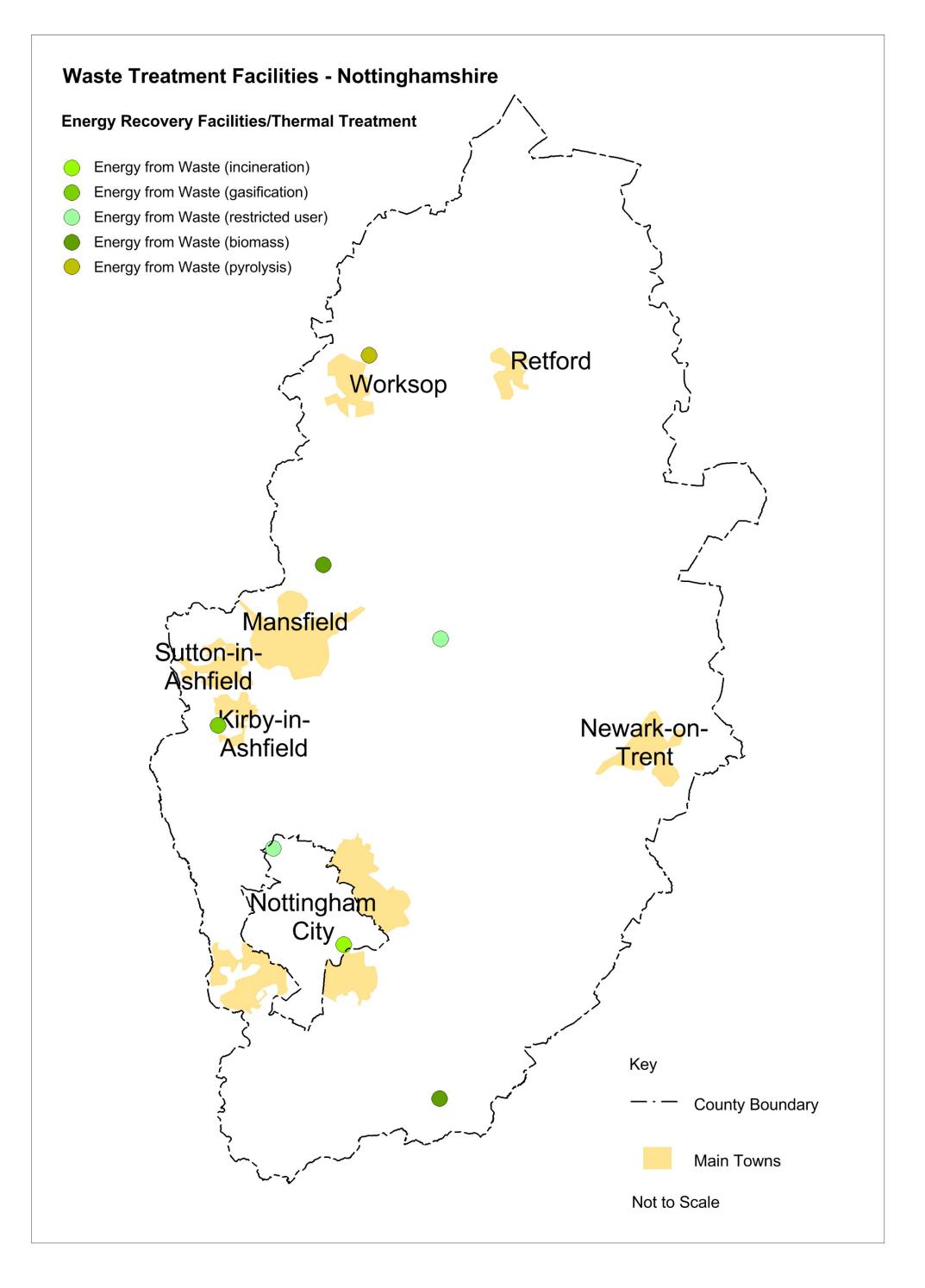
| Applicant | Proposal | Additional Capacity | Location | New/Existing | Facility Type | Decision Date |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Ibstock Brick Ltd | Proposed southerly extension of the clay workings with subsequent restoration by | 530,000m ³ cubic metres | Dorket Head Quarry, Woodborough Lane, Arnold, | Existing | Inert disposal | 05/06/2018 |
| | infilling with imported inert waste materials to include landscaping and diversion of public rights of way | | Nottingham, NG5 8PZ | | | |
| Rotherham Sand and Gravel Company | Retrospective Planning application for an extension to the construction and demolition waste recycling area | 27,000tpa | Scrooby Top Quarry, Scrooby Top, Doncaster, DN10 6AY | Existing | Aggregates recycling | 17/07/2018 |
| Mass Skip Hire Ltd | Use as a waste sorting facility. Construction of open and storage bays | 12,000tpa | Langar Industrial Estate North, Harby Road, Langar, NG13 9HY | Existing | Transfer | 19/07/2018 |
| Veolia ES Nottinghamshire Ltd | Proposed construction and operation of external glass storage bays with associated bulking. | 4,000tpa | Portland Industrial Estate, Welshcroft Close, Kirkby in Ashfield, NG17 8EP | Existing | Transfer | 08/11/2018 |
| Glen Barry Metals Ltd | Rationalisation and relocation of an existing metal recycling facility including a change of use from industrial land and erection of new buildings and storage bays | 25,000tpa | Langar Industrial Estate North, Harby Road, Langar, NG13 9HY | New | Metal recycling | 20/12/2018 |
| Mr Booth | Proposed waste transfer station for the import, sorting and forwarding for recycling of non-ferrous metals | 100tpa | The Stables, Brunts Lane, East Bridgford | New | Transfer | 29/01/2019 |

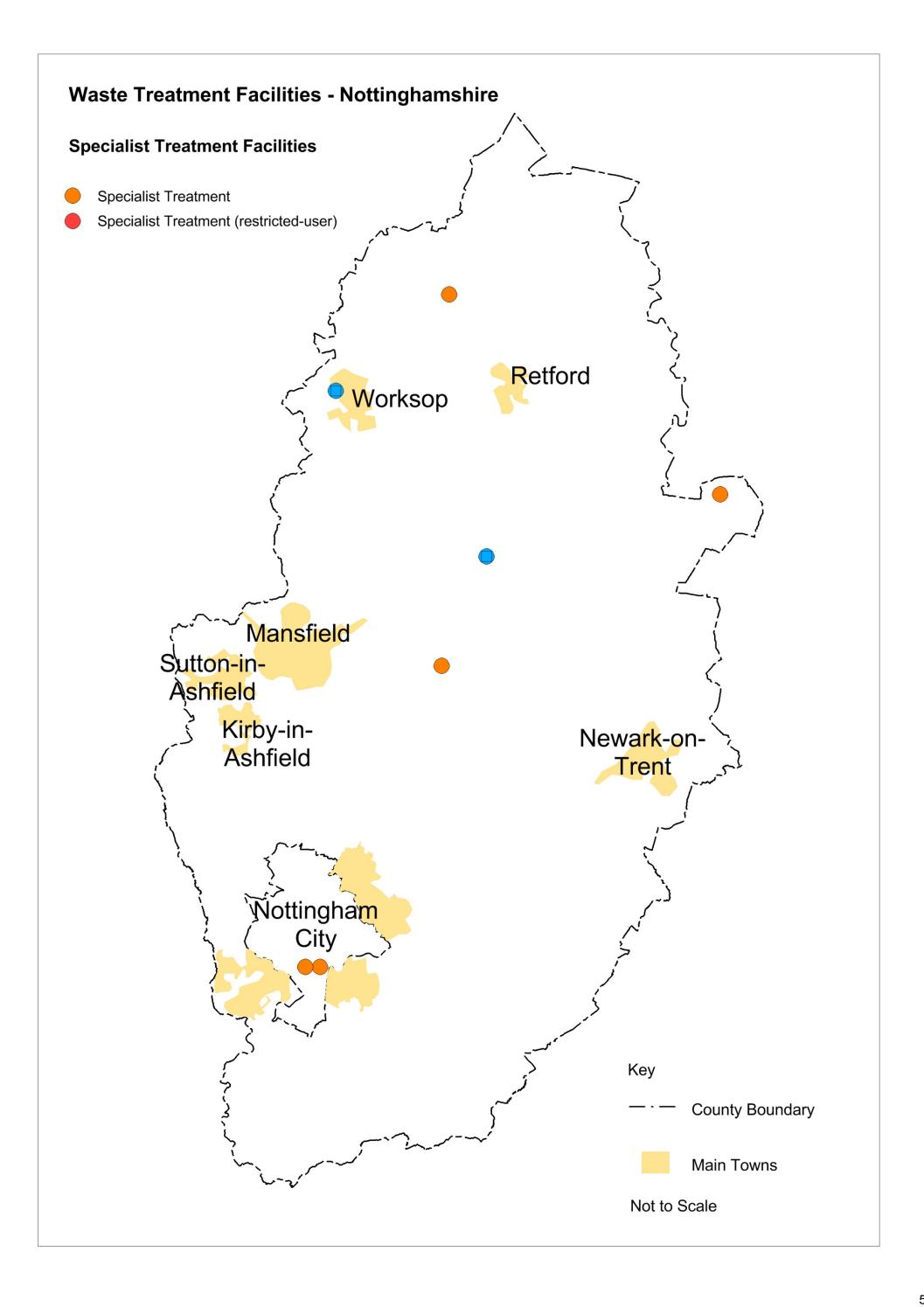


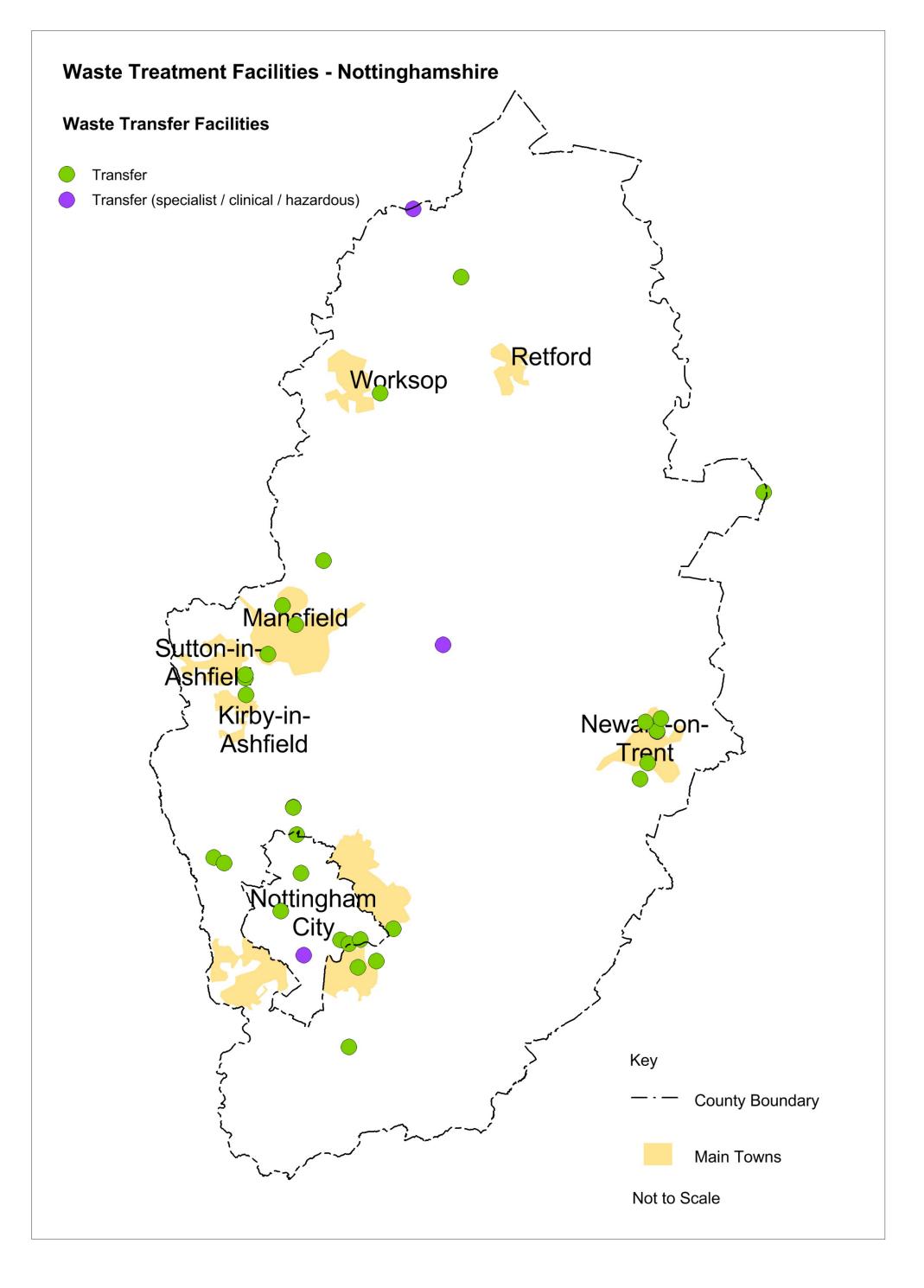


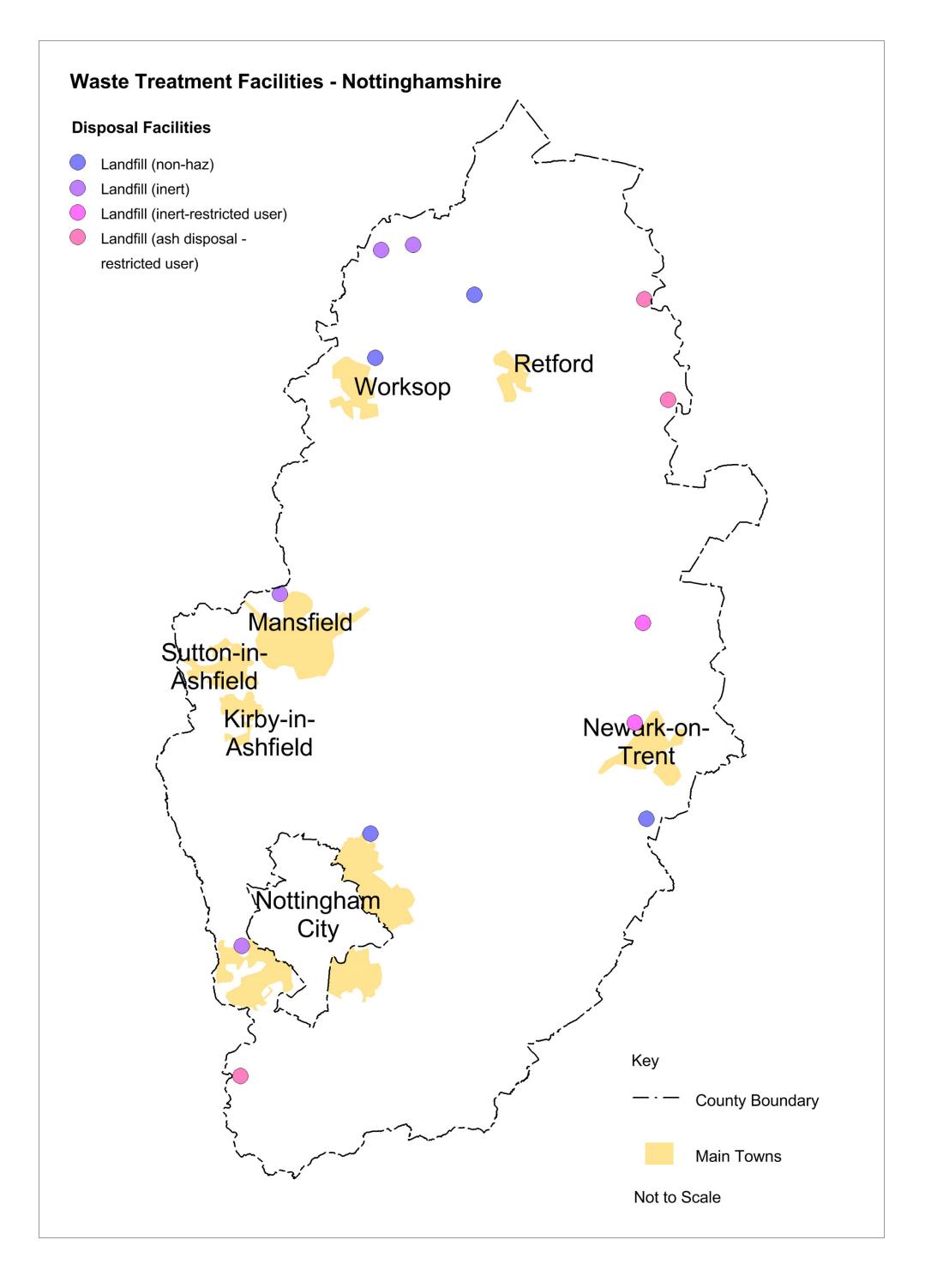




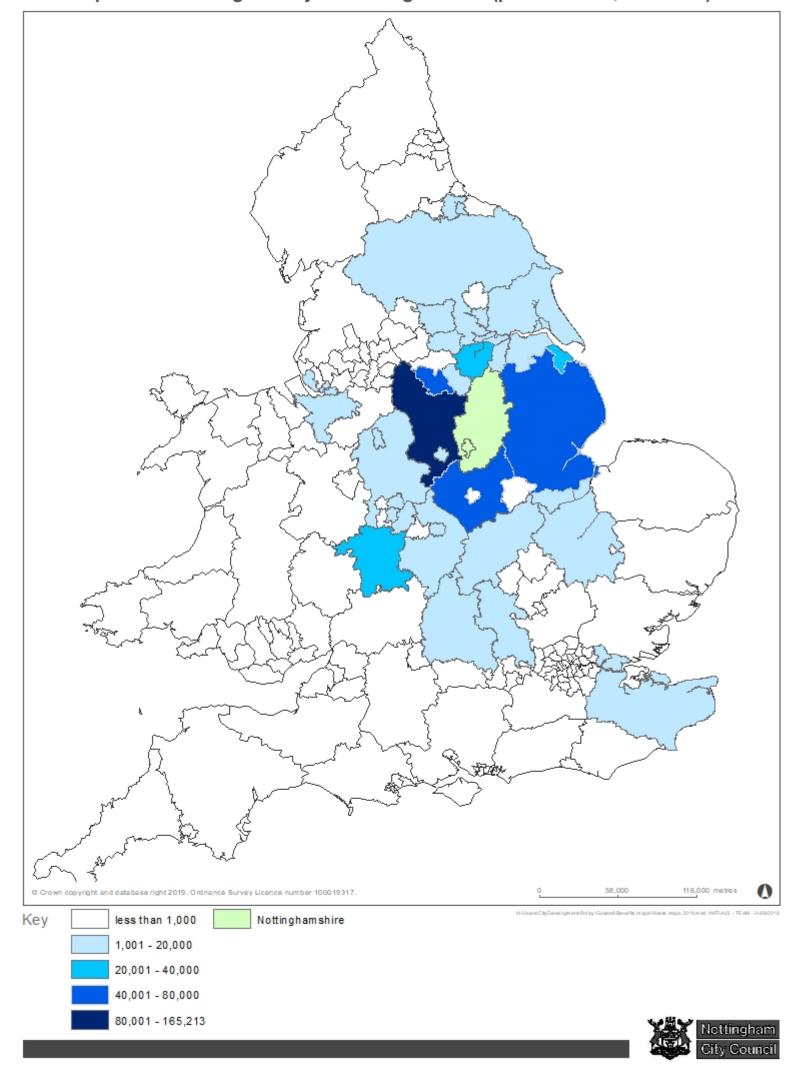








Waste exports from Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire (permits over 1,000 tonnes)



Waste imported to Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire (permits over 1,000 tonnes)

