Nottinghamshire
County Council

Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report
1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011

December 2011

Preface

This is the seventh Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by the County Council under the development planning system introduced in 2004. All local planning authorities are required to prepare these reports and submit them to Government by the end of each calendar year. This report was approved by Councillor Richard Butler, Cabinet Member for Environment and Sustainability, on the 22nd December 2011 and was submitted to Government on the 23rd December 2011.

Contents

Summary

This is the seventh Annual Monitoring Report of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework and covers the financial year 2010/11 with some updates to December 2011. The key findings are as follows.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework – progress

Significant progress has been made this year. Preparation of the Waste Core Strategy (which is being prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council) was subject to consultation on the preferred approach in July-September 2011. A Submission Draft will be published for representations early in 2012. Work on preparing a new Minerals Local Plan has reached the issues and options stage and consultation is now scheduled for early 2012. The estimated date for adoption of the Waste Core Strategy is 2013 and for the Minerals Local Plan 2014. This is much later than scheduled in the current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme that came into effect in 2007. A new scheme will be prepared once consultation on issues and options of the Minerals Local Plan has been completed.

Social, environmental and economic issues

The main findings concern the economic impact of the recession on the production of building and construction minerals in particular aggregate minerals which fell to a record low in 2010.

Mineral policy performance

Current policies are those saved in the Minerals Local Plan adopted in December 2005 prepared under the previous planning system. Its policies remain broadly up to date.

For aggregate minerals a new government forecast published in 2009 means that the level of provision assumed in the Minerals Local Plan is out of date. The new level of provision, if incorporated into the new Minerals Local Plan is much higher creating real tension with actual production which has fallen to record lows. The key sand and gravel landbank of permitted reserves is now at the recommended 7 year minimum.

Although recent falls in production have given a respite, the failure to develop a replacement sand and gravel quarry at Gunthorpe as proposed in the Plan means that allocated provision is unlikely to be able to be sustain the minimum landbank for much longer. For other building and construction minerals the future of silica sand production is dependent on the outcome of a proposed new replacement quarry at Two Oaks Farm in Ashfield. Brick clay landbanks are also relatively low and a proposal to extend Dorket Head brick pit is expected in the near future.

Coal Bed Methane exploration and appraisal proposals were approved by the County in 2010 but have yet to be implemented. Preliminary proposals for a surface coal mine near Cossall came forward in 2010 however a timescale for this is unclear. Current coal policies remain broadly up to date but the approach to landscape has moved on with 'landscape character assessments' replacing the concept of 'mature landscape areas' – the latter being used as a constraint to surface coal mining in the Minerals Local Plan policy. This may have some ramifications on detailed policy interpretation should a planning application be submitted.

Waste policy performance

Policies in the Waste Local Plan (adopted in January 2002) are becoming out of date due to new Government policy and guidance and widespread changes to how waste is managed, the main objective being to reduce landfill for both environmental and economic reasons.

Events over the last year continue to highlight the difficulties getting major new waste management proposals in place. In 2009 the expansion of the Eastcroft Incinerator in Nottingham (a site allocated in the Waste Local Plan) was won on appeal but has yet to be developed. The Waste Local Plan relied on a new landfill site at the former Bentinck Colliery to help prop up the County's dwindling waste disposal capacity. However, in March 2010, more than 10 years since the first planning application was lodged, a proposal to landfill at Bentinck was refused which has not been appealed.

Recycling rates for municipal waste continue to improve reaching 42% for the county as whole. More municipal waste is now recycled, composted or burnt at the Eastcroft Incinerator than is landfilled. No new local data on commercial and industrial waste has been published, but recent national estimates suggest an increase in recycling to 52%.

Table 1: Summary of indicators in the Annual Monitoring Report

Indicator		Core / Local	Required / Forecast	Latest Figures	Page
Minerals					
M1	Annual production of sand and gravel	Core	2.65 million tonnes	1.56 million tonnes	19
M2	Sand and gravel landbank	Local	7 years	7.0 years	20
M3	Annual production of Sherwood Sandstone	Core	0.7 million tonnes	0.32 million tonnes	22
M4	Sherwood Sandstone landbank	Local	7 years	11.3 years	23
M5	Annual production of limestone	Core	0.267 million tonnes	0.0 million tonnes	25
M6	Limestone landbank	Local	10 years	12.7 years	26
M7	Silica sandbank landbank	Local	10 years	Estimated 3 years	27
M8	Clay landbank	Local	25 years per brickworks	Estimated 9 & 12 years	29
Waste					
W1	Amount of municipal waste produced	Core	-	408,272 tonnes	34
W2	Amount of Commercial and industrial waste produced	Local	-	1,002,746 tonnes	35
W3	Amount of construction and demolition waste produced	Local	-	Approx 2.4 million tonnes	35
W4	Municipal waste management	Core	Min recovery target: 53%	44.8% landfill 55.1% recovery	35
W5	Commercial and Industrial waste management	Local	-	385,000 tonnes landfilled	37
W6	Construction and demolition waste management	Local	-	229,000 tonnes landfilled	32
W7	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	Core	-	140,800 tonnes	38

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

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) report covers the financial year 2010/11. Its main purpose is to review:

- Progress in preparing the new planning policy documents that will make up the development framework;
- How well existing minerals and waste planning policies are working;
- New national or other relevant policy guidance that needs to be taken into account;
- Updates in local social, economic and environmental indicators that may influence existing and future minerals and waste policies.

1.2 Some matters, including progress in preparing the new policy documents, are updated to December 2011. Where issues and problems are identified the AMR makes recommendations on what future actions are necessary to resolve them.

What is the Minerals and Waste Development Framework?

1.3 The 'Development Framework' is not a document itself but simply the term that describes the range of statutory planning policy and other related documents including the AMR that local authorities must prepare.

1.4 The key planning policy document that must be included in any development framework is the **'Core Strategy'** and the County Council is now at an advanced stage in preparing a Waste Core Strategy jointly with the City Council. As the name suggests the Core Strategy is strategic and it is not, for example, expected to allocate sites, unless these are strategic in nature. The idea is that site allocations and other site specific issues should generally be set out in separate policy documents as can apply for other issues such as development management policies.

1.5 The Development Plan system is now subject to significant proposed changes (see Para 1.9 below) which will affect the names and range of documents to be prepared. In anticipation of these changes a new strategic mineral plan that is in an early stage of preparation will use previous terminology and be known as a 'Minerals Local Plan' rather than a 'Minerals Core Strategy'.

1.6 In addition non- statutory Supplementary Planning Documents can also be prepared to provide more detailed guidance if necessary. The final development framework may therefore comprise a number of related policy documents subject to the outcome of new planning guidance as noted below.

1.7 In order to set out how and when these documents will be prepared the County Council must prepare and submit a **'Minerals and Waste Development Scheme'** for approval by the Secretary of State. The County Council's last scheme came into effect in 2007 and, as discussed below, will be replaced in 2012. This scheme also forms a part of the development framework.

1.8 Until replaced, existing **'saved'** minerals and waste policies adopted under the previous Local Plan system also form part of the development framework. In Nottinghamshire these comprise policies in the **Minerals Local Plan** adopted in December 2005 and the **Waste Local Plan** adopted in January 2002. The latter was prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council due to the many common planning issues that benefited from a combined approach. A 'saved' policy is simply one saved via a Government direction under transitional arrangements. The aim is to avoid a policy vacuum until new policies are in place. Not every policy was saved but those that have been deleted either repeated Government guidance or were allocations that had been fully implemented.

1.9 The Government has recently consulted on the Draft National Planning Policy Framework (DNPPF). The DNPPF sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It is proposed that the DNPPF will replace the suite of existing topic-based Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance Notes and other Government guidance on planning policies. The aim is that the simplification of planning guidance will assist in delivering sustainable development and growth.

1.10 The framework does not contain specific waste policies, as national waste planning policy will be published alongside the National Waste Management Plan for England, however, local authorities preparing waste plans should have regard to policies within the DNPPF.

1.11 The DNPPF is also proposing changes to the Development Plan system with Core Strategies being replaced by a local plan with the need to prepare other development plans such as site allocation documents requiring proper justification.

Progress in preparing the new documents

Community involvement

1.12 The Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in November 2007. This document sets out how and when the County Council will involve local communities and stakeholders when preparing the new development framework and processing planning applications. Whilst this document predates a significant revision of the planning system in 2008, the Government has advised local planning authorities not to review this document for that reason alone.

Development Plans

1.13 To date priority has been given to the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy as the Waste Local Plan policies are the most out of date. After lengthy delays following consultation on issues and options in 2006 linked to changes in Government guidance and other factors the Waste Core Strategy was subject to a further round of public consultation on 'issues and options' in September and October 2010. and on the preferred approach in July-September 2011. Subject to member approvals by both Councils in January 2012 the submission draft is due to be published to allow a 6 week period of formal representations commencing in February 2012.

1.14 Preparation of the Minerals Local Plan is at an early stage but consultation on issues and options is scheduled to commence in early 2012.

1.15 The estimated adoption dates for the Waste Core Strategy and Minerals Local Plan are now 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Other planning policy documents

1.16 The preparation of other plans such as the site specific documents has yet to reach any general consultation stage but some key evidence gathering has taken place in particular a 'call for sites' has been made to the industry and landowners. This evidence is important for the Core Strategy and Local Plan in terms of gauging what options are broadly deliverable as well as the Site Specific Documents that will need to assess and compare individual sites in more detail. There are no reliable preparation and estimated adoption dates for these documents.

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

1.17 The current 2007 scheme proposed to prepare separate Core Strategy, development management (control) policy and Site Specific Documents for minerals and waste. Supplementary Planning Documents were also proposed covering conditions and best practice for both minerals and waste.

1.18 This scheme is now out of date. This is both in terms of the timetable and the range of documents to be prepared based on the expected outcome of the proposed new Government guidance as discussed above.

1.19 A new scheme will be submitted once the consultation on the Minerals Local Plan issues and options stage has been concluded and the response analysed. This gives an approximate date of mid-2012 to prepare a new scheme. By then it should be possible to estimate a reliable timetable and decide what additional minerals development plan documents if any should be prepared. For the Waste Core Strategy, which is more advanced, options for changing the range of documents to be prepared will be more limited now that the scope of the Core Strategy has been established.

1.20 This recommendation remains valid suggesting that a new scheme is submitted by mid-2012.

Proposed changes to the planning system

1.21 The Government has revised the planning system under the Localism Bill, which received Royal Assent on the 15th November 2011 it will be enacted in April 2012. The Act makes provision for the regional tier of planning to be abolished. On this basis this AMR will no longer take account of regional policies and targets.

2.0 Environmental, social and economic issues

Setting the context

2.1 An important part of the monitoring role is to understand changes within the County and whether existing planning policies are having a positive or negative influence. It is important to understand the main environmental, social and economic pressures and opportunities within the County. These not only set the context for preparing effective planning policies but also provide an important baseline against which to monitor the implementation of the various development plan documents.

2.2 The key social, environmental and economic issues that should be considered are shown in Table 2.1 below. Work is ongoing to develop specific contextual indicators for each theme where data is available. The County, City and District Councils within Nottinghamshire are funding a joint initiative to collate a broad range of environmental, social and economic information. This will help to establish comprehensive baseline data for future use.

Table 2.1 Key themes to monitor

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

2.3 A broad range of contextual indicators is needed to establish the baseline situation for each of the themes shown above. Appendix 4 provides a detailed breakdown of each of the factors at a local, regional and national level and includes those that we hope to monitor in future. However, this will depend upon the availability of suitable data. This table has been updated this year to reflect the range of indicators used in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

Measuring any significant effects

2.4 In order to make a meaningful assessment of how well our policies are working, we are also developing a range of 'significant effects' indicators. These will help us to understand the impact that the policies are having on each of the key areas outlined above. However, monitoring the exact impact of minerals and waste policies is difficult as they will generally have a more limited range of impacts than policies on housing, employment or transport for example. Also, with some of the broader environmental, social and economic indicators that are used, it is not always possible to identify whether a particular trend is due to the effects of minerals and waste policies or the result of a combination of other factors. Monitoring of existing plan policies is also hindered by the fact that these policies were not drafted with specific indicators or targets in mind.

2.5 Future indicators will need to consider issues such as the direct impact of minerals and waste working. Possible examples of this are the number of complaints received about dust, noise, or odour, at active sites or whether there have been any significant losses to important habitats as a result of permitting new minerals or waste development. Other issues could include whether site restoration schemes, or mitigation measures, have contributed to wider objectives for new habitat creation or provided greater public access for example.

2.6 The presentation of monitoring data in future will therefore include the broad contextual data, with a number of specific 'significant effects' indicators for each theme.

Key findings 2010/2011:

Environmental

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

Social

2.8 There are currently only a limited number of indicators for this theme. More recent data is therefore only available for population which shows a slight increase 2009/2010. Continued population growth in the County is therefore likely to mean an increase in demand for minerals and waste provision.

Economic

2.9 Again it is hard to find reliable indicators for this theme. Key issues for the minerals and waste policies are obviously the level of mineral production and the amount of waste that is produced each year. At County Level, however, annual mineral production data is often limited to aggregates. This is considered further in Chapter 3.

3.0 Minerals policy performance

3.1 This chapter considers the performance of the Council's minerals policies. As our existing policies were not drafted to reflect specific targets or indicators, this limits what can effectively be monitored.

3.2 The Council's new policies will therefore be developed with monitoring in mind to provide clear links between policies, targets and monitoring indicators. However this may still be limited because of the very specific nature of minerals development and difficulties in identifying whether certain environmental effects are the result of this activity or are due to other factors.

3.3 The following sections look at the current position for minerals in the County and note any significant changes or likely future issues.

Current policies – Minerals Local Plan

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

Impact of new planning guidance - Minerals Policy Statement 1

3.5 Since the Minerals Local Plan was adopted the main change in national guidance has been the issuing of Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) in November 2006. This contains general guidance aimed at meeting the Government's objectives for sustainable development which is applicable to all minerals, along with four annexes covering aggregates, building and roofing stone, brick clay and onshore oil and gas and coal bed methane.

3.6 The implications of each annex on the Minerals Local Plan policies and need for a review is considered below under each specific mineral category. The general policies in MPS1 will need to be taken into account when the Minerals Local Plan is reviewed. For the most part these policies develop and clarify existing Government guidance, but one significant change is the requirement to indicate on the proposals map 'minerals safeguarding areas'. These comprise areas of proven mineral resources. There is no presumption in favour of mineral extraction within these areas but they are aimed at discouraging other development which might sterilise the mineral resource. The Minerals Local Plan proposals map does not indicate minerals safeguarding areas, other than a potential extension to a gypsum mine. Revised guidance on how to interpret this matter was published by the British Geological Survey in October 2011. [1].

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

3.7 In June 2009 the Government issued new guidelines on future aggregate provision in England that replaced guidelines issued in 2003. These guidelines are used to determine the new local or 'sub-regional apportionment' figures that each County will apply when assessing its future requirements for aggregates and landbank levels. Agreement on how to do this was reached at a technical level by the East Midlands Regional Working Party on Aggregates in November 2009.

3.8 For Nottinghamshire the most significant change will be a much higher apportionment for alluvial sand and gravel. The average annual provision will increase by over 20% from 2.65 to 3.25 million tonnes. This compares to an increase of just 5% for the region as whole. The higher figure for Nottinghamshire reflects the fact that its share of regional sand and gravel production has increased significantly since the last apportionment was calculated. Although technically still a material consideration the new apportionment does mean that the Minerals Local Plan will become out of date in terms of the assumptions it made on future levels of provision. However, for the purposes of monitoring this year the current apportionment based on the previous guidelines will be applied.

3.9 The proposed new apportionment will be subject to public scrutiny as part of the imminent consultation on issues and options regarding the proposed new Minerals Local Plan.

What will be monitored?

3.10 For aggregates and other building construction minerals the key elements to monitor are the adequacy of supply. The minimum requirement is to monitor aggregate production as this is a core indicator set by Government. However to provide a more comprehensive picture, this report also includes a number of local indicators that monitor landbanks both for aggregates and other building and construction minerals where information is available. These comprise silica sand and clay. The main aim is to measure the performance of mineral provision policies which range from criteria policies to 'areas of search' and site specific allocations. For some

[1] A guide to mineral safeguarding in England, BGS, October 2011

minerals such as gypsum and building stone, no landbank or other specific provision requirements apply and/or production information is unavailable. For these minerals a brief summary of the main supply issues is noted.

3.11 Nottinghamshire is also a major producer of secondary aggregates from construction and demolition waste, river dredgings and power station ash. Production data on secondary aggregates is limited to regional estimates.

3.12 Nottinghamshire also produces energy minerals i.e. coal, oil and gas but again there is no requirement to meet any specific level of provision or reserves. No local indicators are set for these minerals but the report considers the continued relevance of these policies, and the impact of the new guidance on oil, gas, and coal bed methane.

3.13 For aggregate and construction minerals, the current status of each existing or proposed quarry and mine is set out in Appendix B. This compares the existing, permitted and allocated sites against the assumptions made in the Minerals Local Plan.

3.14 Table 3.1 sets out the minerals core and local output indicators that will be monitored on an annual basis.

Table 3.1 Mineral core and local output indicators

Minerals Indicators		Indicator
M1	Annual production of sand and gravel	Core
M2	Sand and gravel landbank	Local
M3	Annual production of Sherwood Sandstone	Core
M4	Sherwood Sandstone landbank	Local
M5	Annual production of limestone	Core
M6	Limestone landbank	Local
M7	Silica sandbank landbank	Local
M8	Clay landbank	Local

Aggregates (sand and gravel and crushed rock)

3.15 Each Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) must make sufficient provision to meet its agreed share of the regional forecast for aggregate production. As noted above new national guidelines on aggregate provision have been issued which have yet to be incorporated into local policies. The existing guidelines cover the forecast period 2002-2016 inclusive (see Table 3.2), on which provision in the Minerals Local Plan is based. These figures are not targets, and sales will fluctuate from year to year in response to changes in demand and other factors.

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

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

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

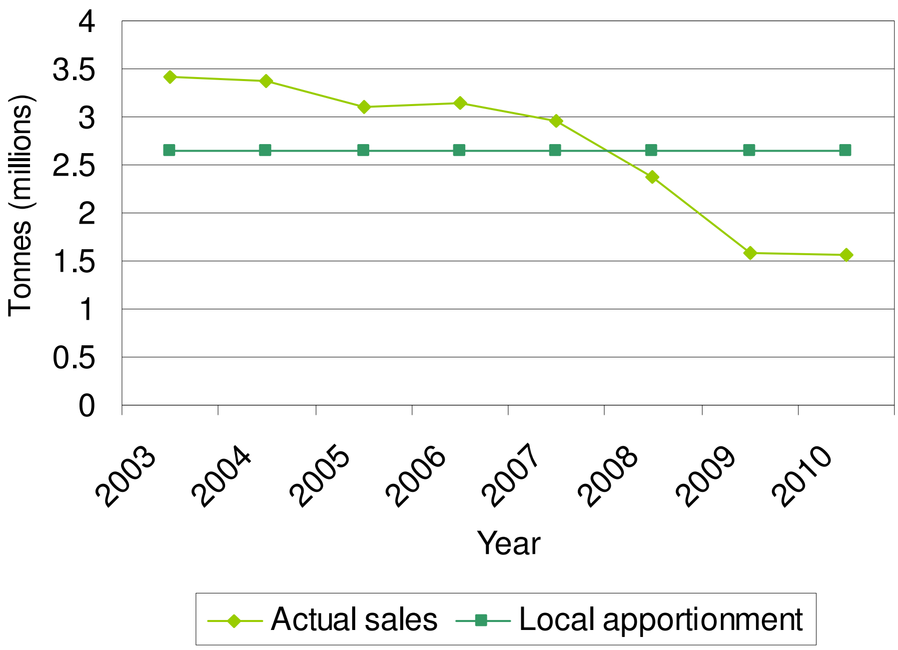
Sand and Gravel

M1

Sand and gravel production
2010: 1.56 million tonnes
Local apportionment: 2.65 million tonnes

3.17 Sand and gravel production was above the local apportionment figure from 1999 until 2008 when production slumped in response to the recent economic downturn. In 2010 sales fell to 1.56 million tonnes, a record low since records began in 1973. Recent average annual sales have fallen to 2.33 million tonnes over the past 5 years (See Table 3.3 below). Although sales may recover a particular issue for the new Minerals Local Plan is the fact that the proposed new apportionment based on the 2009 national guidance assumes sales will be over double current actual sales.

Fig 3.1 Production of sand and gravel in Nottinghamshire 2000-2010 and comparison with Annual local apportionment



Source: East Midlands Working Party on Aggregates

Table 3.3 Nottinghamshire – Sand and Gravel Sales 2006-2010

Year	Actual Sales (million tonnes)
2006	3.15
2007	2.96
2008	2.37
2009	1.59
2010	1.56
Average 2006-10	2.33
Local apportionment figure	2.65

M2

Sand and gravel landbank
Dec 2010: 7.9 years
Minimum requirement: 7.0 years

3.18 The combination of declining sales and new reserves being permitted has seen the landbank remain at or close to the 7 year minimum in recent years. In 2010 one million tonnes of new reserves were permitted at Newington South and at the year end the landbank stood at 20.9 million tonnes - equivalent to 7.9 years.

Fig 3.2 Nottinghamshire Sand and Gravel Landbank Record 2004-2010

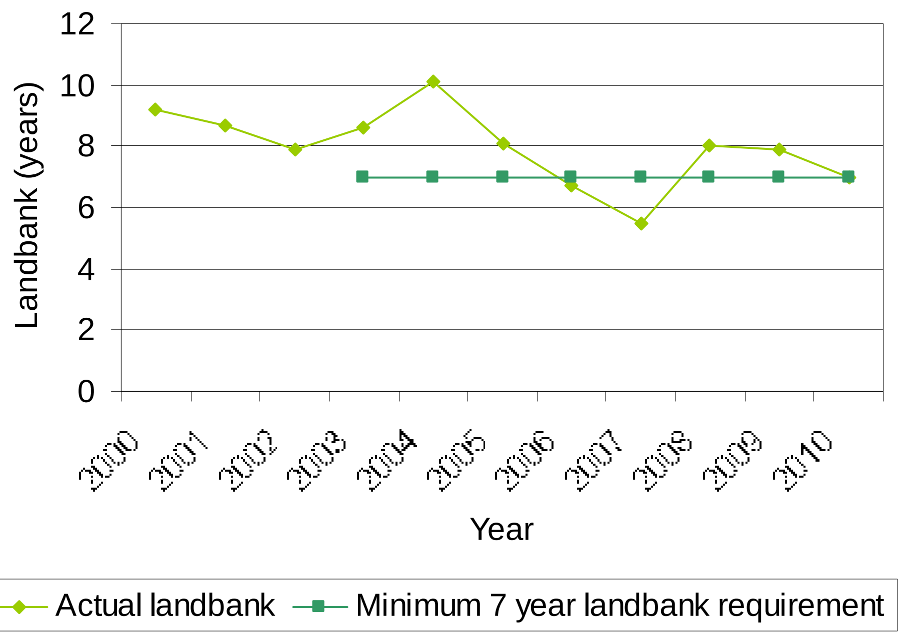


Table 3.4 Sand and gravel – annual tonnage permitted 2004-2010

Year	Amount permitted (million tonnes)
2004	2.20
2005	1.66
2006	0.13
2007	0.008
2008	7.95
2009	0.15
2010	1.0

Implementing sand and gravel provision in the Minerals Local Plan

3.19 The Minerals Local Plan allocated over 23 million tonnes of sand and gravel at 7 sites to meet expected demand including maintaining the 7 year landbank until 2014 (see Table 3.5 for list of allocations and current status).

3.20 Of the remaining two allocations the small extension to Rampton quarry is unlikely to be developed, but this is of no strategic significance. This leaves Gunthorpe leaves part of the Sturton-le-Steeple allocation more significant, which was allocated to replace capacity in the south of the county arising from the closure of Holme Pierrepont and Hoveringham quarries in 2004 and 2007 respectively.

Table 3.5 Minerals Local Plan Sand and Gravel allocations – showing current implementation status (Dec 2011).

Allocation	Million Tonnes	Current status
Gunthorpe (Bulcote Farm)	6.80	Planning Application withdrawn 2006.
Bleasby	0.12	Permitted 2006. Worked out in the spring/summer 2007.
Rampton	0.35	No planning application submitted. Quarry worked out so unlikely to be developed.
Sturton le Steeple	11.25	7.5 mt permitted in October 2008. Not yet commenced. Remainder of allocation seen as a longer term prospect.
Lound East	2.00	Permitted 2004. Site worked out.
Misson – Finningley	1.20	Permitted 2005. Site being worked.
Newington South	1.0	Planning permission for southern extension granted February 2010. Currently working last phase of North site and due to start work in South site in 2012.
Total	**23.22**	

3.21 Whilst both quarries have closed as forecast, the Gunthorpe allocation has yet to come on stream and its future remains very uncertain. A planning application was lodged in 2002, then withdrawn in 2006 and the mineral operator has pulled out of the site. The failure to develop this site has not, however, had any discernable impact on the overall supply situation assisted by the recent downturn. Presumably other more remote quarries are supplying the markets served by these former sites. Permission at Newington South was granted in February 2010, work is expected to start in 2012.

Unallocated proposals

3.22 No major proposals outside allocated land have been permitted. This is because the circumstances justifying this (as set out in Policy M6.3) have not yet arisen. A number of small proposals have been permitted which have been justified by special circumstances not foreseen when the Minerals Local Plan was being prepared.

3.23 In theory if all the remaining allocated tonnage was permitted then a 7 year landbank could be sustained until the end of 2015. This is based on a total available tonnage of 31.53 million tonnes (see Table 3.6). In practice the future is very uncertain for three main reasons. First, actual sales could remain depressed for some years to come which will have the effect of extending the life of any permitted reserves. Secondly it there are the doubts about the Bulcote Farm allocation being implemented. Finally, the fact is the current landbank assumptions will change in response to the new Government aggregate demand forecast and outcome of consultation on the new Minerals Local Plan as discussed earlier.

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

Permitted and Unused Allocated Tonnage 31 December 2010 (million tonnes)	
Permitted 31 December 2010	20.9
Sturton (remainder)	3.75
Gunthorpe (Bulcote Farm)	6.88
Total	**31.53 (12 years landbank)**

Sherwood Sandstone

M3

Sherwood Sandstone production
2010: 0.32 million tonnes
Local apportionment: 0.7 million tonnes

3.24 In contrast to sand and gravel, Sherwood Sandstone production has been below the local apportionment figure since 1999 and like sand and gravel fell to record lows of just 0.32 million tonnes in 2009 and 2010 . The main impact of this trend is that permitted reserves have been consumed more slowly than predicted in the Minerals Local Plan.

Fig 3.3 Production of Sherwood Sandstone in Nottinghamshire 2000-2010 & comparison with annual local apportionment.

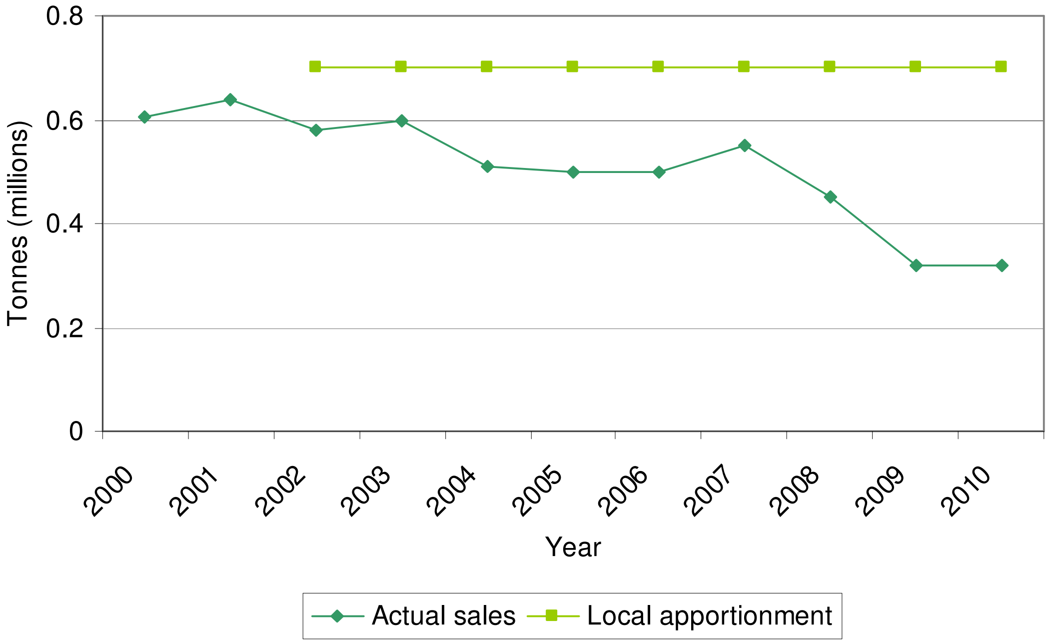


Table 3.7 Nottinghamshire Sherwood Sandstone sales 2006-2010

Year	Actual sales (million tonnes)
2006	0.50
2007	0.55
2008	0.45
2009	0.32
2010	0.32
Average 2006-2010	**0.43**
Local apportionment figure	0.70

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

M4

Sherwood Sandstone landbank
Dec 2010: 11.3 years
Minimum requirement: 7 years

3.26 The Sherwood Sandstone landbank has remained well above the 7 year minimum (4.9 million tonnes). At the end of 2010 the landbank stood at 9.1 million tonnes – equivalent to 11.3 years (This is based on the local apportionment figure of 0.7 million tonnes and not actual recent production). No new mineral was permitted during the monitoring period however the fall in sales will have off set the impact of this. However, whilst the overall Countywide landbank is high, it is unevenly distributed between quarries and new reserves will be required well before the landbank falls to below 7 years.

Fig 3.4 Nottinghamshire Sherwood Sandstone – Landbank record 2000- 2010

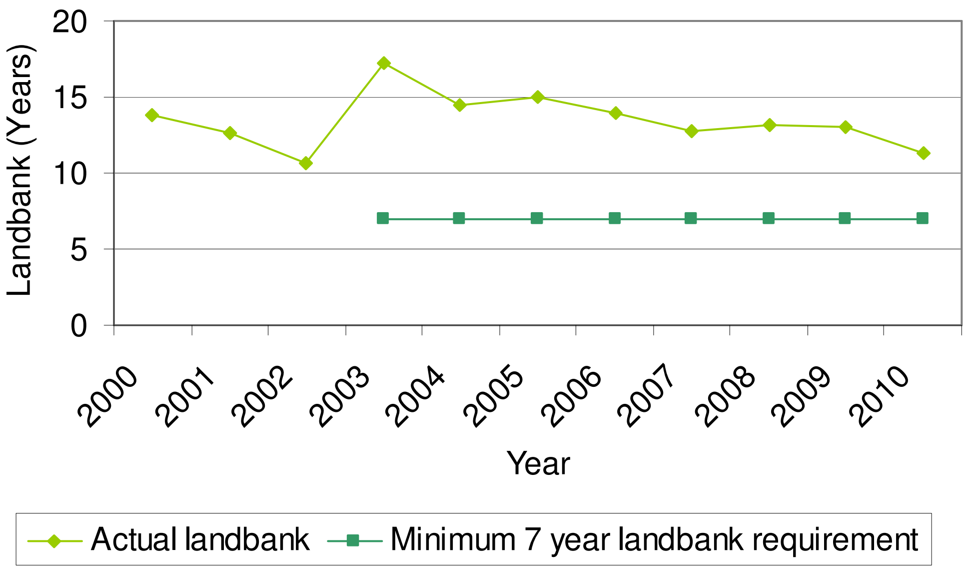


Table 3.8 Sherwood Sandstone – annual tonnage permitted 2003-2010

Year	Amount permitted (million tonnes)
2003	1.1
2004	0
2005	0
2006	0
2007	0.6
2008	0.12
2009	0
2010	0

Implementing Sherwood sandstone provision in the Minerals Local Plan

3.27 The theoretical shortfall for the Plan period was calculated to be just 1.4 million tonnes. The Plan has, however, allocated 2.6 million tonnes to accommodate the uneven distribution of reserves noted above. This tonnage comprises extensions to three quarries. (See Table 3.8 below which shows current status).

Table 3.9 Minerals Local Plan Sherwood Sandstone allocations – current implementation status (Dec 2010)

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

3.28 If permitted these allocations should maintain a minimum 7 year landbank until at least 2017, or longer if production remains below the local apportionment figure.

3.29 One allocation (Scrooby Top) was permitted in 2003. The other two, (Rufford and Carlton Forest) remain to be taken up.

3.30 Whilst these allocations will address short to medium term imbalances in reserves, shortfalls will begin to arise at around the end of the Plan period (2014). Most significant will be the expected exhaustion of Bestwood 2 Quarry at the end of 2014. It is a large unit supplying a significant proportion of the County's Sherwood Sandstone production. The Minerals Local Plan notes that the review of the Plan will be the appropriate time to consider the shortfalls. Ratcher Hill Quarry, Mansfield is also expected to be exhausted by 2015, although most of its production is now silica sand. In March 2010 the mineral operator submitted a planning application to replace Ratcher Hill with a new quarry at Two Oaks Farm just south of Mansfield. Due to the need for further ecological surveys in the spring, a determination is not expected until early 2012.

Limestone

M5	**Limestone production** **2010:** 0.0 million tonnes **Local apportionment:** 0.267 million tonnes

3.31 By regional standards the County's limestone production has always been very small and at times non-existent. In 2010 no production was recorded. Nottinghamshire currently has just one dedicated aggregate limestone quarry located at Nether Langwith, although some aggregate stone is sometimes produced out of reject building stone at a Quarry near Linby. Nether Langwith Quarry opened in 2001 and replaced a larger quarry at Mansfield Woodhouse that had closed down some years previously. Limestone production has always been well below the local apportionment figure with extraction only occurring at a low level. Extraction has also been seasonal as this quarry serves as satellite to a much larger Quarry at Whitwell in Derbyshire. Nether Langwith quarry has been mothballed since 2007, with any subsequent sales being met from stockpiles.

Fig 3.5 Production of Limestone sales in Nottinghamshire 2000 - 2010

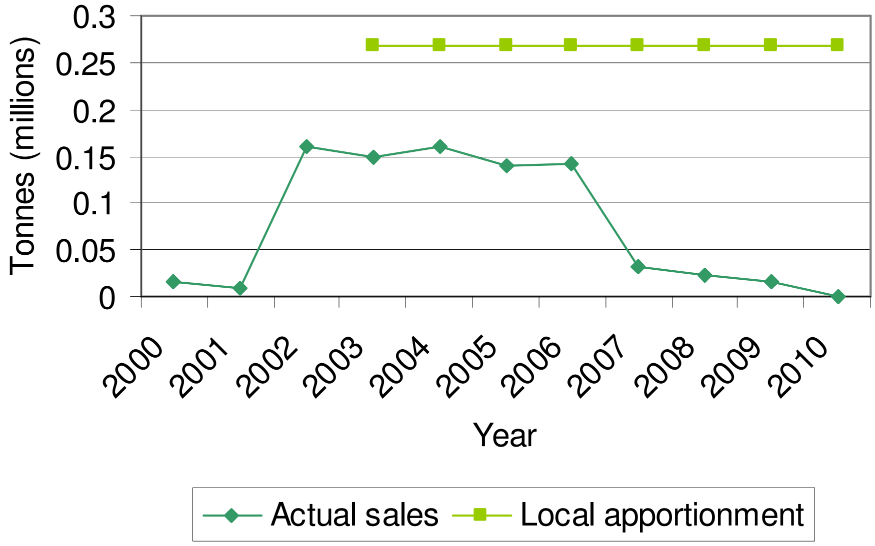


Table 3.10 Limestone sales 2006-2010

Year	Actual sales (million tonnes)
2006	0.142
2007	0.033
2008	0.024
2009	0.015
2010	0.000
Average 2006-2010	**0.043**
Local apportionment figure	0267

M6 Limestone landbank
Dec 2010: 12.7 years
Minimum requirement: 10 years

3.32 For limestone the minimum landbank required was increased from 7 to 10 years following the publication of MPS1 in November 2006. The 10 year landbank corresponds to 2.6 million tonnes (i.e. 10 x 0.26 million tonnes).

3.33 When the Minerals Local Plan was prepared, permitted reserves at Nether Langwith Quarry were expected to last until 2017 based on a planned output of 200,000 tonnes per annum. The Minerals Local Plan concluded that no further reserves needed to be permitted for the plan period. As actual production has been much less and the quarry is currently dormant then the reserves are likely to last much longer than anticipated.

3.34 The need to consider longer term provision and possible allocation of further reserves is a matter that will be dealt with in the new Minerals Local Plan.

Secondary aggregates (no indicators)

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

Other building and construction minerals

Silica sand

M7	Silica sand landbank (estimated) **Dec 2010:** 3 years **Minimum requirement:** 10 years

3.36 Silica sand is subject to planning guidance set out in Mineral Planning Guidance Note 15 (MPG15) which recommends that individual sites should have a landbank of 10 years and that a landbank of 15 years is likely to be necessary to justify the development of a new site. There are no national forecasts for production. Nottinghamshire's reserves of silica sand are contained in just one quarry at Ratcher Hill near Mansfield, which also works some aggregate sand. Recent annual production, since 2001 has averaged around 180,000 tonnes. Around 182,000 tonnes were extracted in 2009.

3.37 No further extensions are considered possible and no potential replacement sites were identified by the industry when the Minerals Local Plan was being prepared. As a result a criteria policy approach has been applied to allow for the development of a suitable new quarry should this come forward before the Plan is reviewed. As noted above, in 2010, the mineral operator Mansfield Sand Ltd submitted a planning application to replace Ratcher Hill with a new quarry at Two Oaks Farm just south of Mansfield. If permitted this will, provide a 40 year landbank.

Building stone (no indicators)

3.38 Nottinghamshire produces very small amounts of building stone. Current production is limited to Yellowstone Quarry Linby which works the Bulwell Stone a type of local coarse Magnesian Limestone. In the past the Magnesian Limestone was worked more widely across its outcrop which extends from Bulwell to Worksop.

3.39 MPS1 contains an annex on Building and Roofing Stone – the first guidance to specifically cover this mineral. Its overall aim is to promote the conservation and use of the nation's building stone industry and resources which form an essential part of our built heritage. Production and reserve data is very uncertain so the likelihood of any new proposals being submitted in the foreseeable future is unknown. The Minerals Local Plan therefore contains a policy setting out how proposals for building stone will be considered. Whilst this pre-dates the new guidance its overall aim is generally in line with it.

3.40 The review of the Minerals Local Plan is the appropriate place to consider in more detail the implications of the new national guidance.

Gypsum (no indicators)

3.41 There are no production forecasts, landbank criteria, or specific Government guidance that relates to gypsum provision. British Gypsum's monopoly supply of natural gypsum in the UK means that there is little published national or county data on sales and reserves.

3.42 Demand for natural mill and cement grade gypsum, used in the manufacture of plasterboard and plaster, is likely to have declined significantly due to the increasing substitution by desulphogypsum produced as a by-product of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) at coal fired power stations. In Nottinghamshire, production of desulphogypsum has recently increased following a programme of retrofitting FGD plants at all three of the County's power stations.

3.43 The current landbank of permitted reserves for gypsum in Nottinghamshire remains high. This is both for mineral worked by underground methods from the Marbleagis Mine at East Leake and also by opencast coal methods worked from quarries near Newark. The latter also produces high quality special or first grade mineral.

3.44 Reserves at the Marbleaegis Mine are estimated to be adequate until 2020 and the Plan has safeguarded an area of land at Costock which is the last remaining extension possible in Nottinghamshire. This land is now subject to a planning application to extract the mineral which if permitted should extend the life of the mine by at least 9 years even if supplies of desulphogypsum ended in the near future which seems unlikely. There is also a potential option to extend eastwards into Leicestershire near Wymeswold.

3.45 Following the closure of the Kilvington Quarry, opencast gypsum extraction resumed at Bantycock Quarry in early 2008. The Plan has allocated a southern extension to Bantycock Quarry which is seen as a very long term option. This assumption remains accurate as information from a recent planning application to update the Bantycock planning permission indicates that permitted reserves are adequate until around 2028.

3.46 In overall terms permitted and allocated reserves of gypsum provision remains high.

Clay

M8 Clay landbank (estimated)
Dec 2010: Kirton and Dorket Head 12 years
Recommended: 25 years per brickworks

3.47 When the Minerals Local Plan was prepared there was no specific planning guidance for brick clay. The Plan did however note that brickworks will normally justify a high landbank because of the level of capital investment involved in building and maintaining these operations. Provision was made accordingly with respect to the two remaining brickworks in the County. The publication of MPS1 in November 2006 has now introduced a recommended 25 year landbank for each brickworks. Provision in the Plan is therefore measured against this criterion.

3.48 **Kirton Brickworks**. The allocation to provide additional red firing clay reserves has been permitted which should provide reserves until 2023. The current landbank for these brickworks is therefore estimated to be 12 years. It could be longer as brick production is likely to have been hit very badly by the economic downturn

3.49 **Dorket Head Brickworks** - permitted reserves at this brickworks are also expected to last until 2023. Again this could be longer due to the impact of the economic downturn. The Plan makes no site specific provision but instead has a criteria policy which allows a more flexible approach ranging from an extension to a new replacement brickworks and clay pit. A planning application is expected for further clay extraction in an extension to the east of the site.

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

Energy minerals

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

Coal

3.52 Nottinghamshire remains a significant producer of deep mined coal, albeit within the context of a greatly contracted industry. Only Thoresby remains open Haworth Colliery is mothballed so could be reopened if UK Coal decides to go ahead with new investment proposals. High energy prices are generally making coal mining in the UK much more commercially attractive than has recently been the case. Whilst this is helping secure the future of existing and mothballed mines, the industry has not yet shown any interest in developing any new mines within the ‘Vale of Witham prospect’ which is identified in the Minerals Local Plan. This resource straddles the Nottinghamshire//Lincolnshire boundary and represents a potential extension of the currently exploited Nottinghamshire Coalfield.

3.53 No opencast coal production has occurred since the Smotherfly opencast coal site near Pinxton closed in 1999. However, as noted above, high energy prices are likely to increase the commercial interest in this resource and UK Coal has recently announced its intention to submit a planning application at Shortwood Farm, Cossall. The coal policies were prepared against Mineral Planning Guidance Note 3 (MPG3) - Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal, which remains current.

Oil, Gas and Coal Bed Methane

3.54 MPS1 contains an annex on onshore oil and gas and coal bed methane. This is the first guidance of its kind for coal bed methane and the first guidance for oil and gas since a Government circular was published in 1985.

3.55 For Nottinghamshire the most significant issue raised by this guidance concerns coal bed methane as much of the County overlies the concealed coalfield. This method of exploiting gas from coal is still in its infancy in the UK, although it is a well established industry in the USA. As the UK’s offshore gas reserves decline, the impetus to develop the reserves is likely to increase. Four proposals for exploring coal bed methane have been permitted in Nottinghamshire, but work has not started at any site. The Minerals Local Plan contains a criteria based coal bed methane policy which is broadly in line with the new guidance. However, MPS1 requires the development plan proposals map to show the potential coal bed methane resource along with the main constraints. This is therefore a matter that will need to be taken on board when the Minerals Local Plan is reviewed.

3.56 Coal seams exposed to the atmosphere during deep coal mining will usually start to release methane trapped within them. Once mining ceases and there is no longer any need to ventilate, methane may start to fill the mineshafts, other voids and escapes to the surface. In recent years technology has developed to recover this gas and use it as a fuel and convert it to electricity using on-site generators. A number of schemes are now operating in the county.

4.0 Waste policy performance

4.1 This chapter considers the performance of the Council's waste policies. As our existing policies were not drafted to reflect specific targets or indicators, this limits what can effectively be monitored.

4.2 The Council's new policies will therefore be developed with monitoring in mind to provide clear links between policies, targets and monitoring indicators. However this may still be limited because of the very specific nature of waste development and difficulties in identifying whether certain environmental effects are the result of this activity or are due to other factors.

4.3 The following sections look at the current position for waste in the County and note any significant changes or likely future issues.

Current policies - Waste Local Plan

4.4 The joint Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan was adopted in January 2002. Although the Plan period (i.e. its envisaged lifespan) expired at the end of 2004, the basic principles and assumptions made in the plan remain largely in line with current national policy and guidance. In September 2007, the Secretary of State accepted the County Council's request to save most of its existing waste policies which will remain in force until it is replaced. Priority has been given to preparing a new Waste Core Strategy. Development management policies and site specific proposals will be included in a separate document or documents to follow. The Core Strategy looks ahead to 2031, based on the period that was to be covered by the review of the East Midlands Regional Plan.

Impact of new legislation

4.5 Since the Plan was adopted a range of European Directives have had an impact on the volume and type of waste that can be landfilled, and. the treatment of specific waste streams such as waste electrical items, end-of-life vehicles, and from agriculture. In many cases this means new waste management facilities will be required. Tighter restrictions on the classification and disposal of hazardous waste have also caused a large reduction in the number of sites able to take this waste. There are no hazardous waste landfill sites in Nottinghamshire and only one active site within the East Midlands.

4.6 The Government introduced a Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) in 2005 which will progressively limit the amount of municipal waste that can be sent to landfill – the aim being to increase recycling and energy recovery of this waste. Mandatory site waste management plans have also been introduced for construction projects expected to cost more than £300,000[2].

Impact of new policy guidance

4.7 The latest national waste strategy was published in May 2007and sets specific targets for the recycling and recovery of municipal and household waste. Defra carried out a major review of its waste policy during the last year but new guidance is not expected until 2012 or 2013. Until then Planning policy for waste will continue to be set out in Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10) which promotes an integrated approach to waste management at all levels.

4.8 New development, including shops, housing and offices, should make greater provision for re-using waste on site and provide space for recycling facilities as part of the overall design. Another key objective is for communities to take more responsibility for managing their own waste, wherever possible. Each waste planning authority must also demonstrate how sufficient waste management capacity will be provided to meet future needs over at least a 10 year period.

4.9 Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and pollution control (PPS23) emphasises the role of planning in ensuring that development is appropriately located, and considers potential land use conflicts. However, other regulators, such as the Environment Agency, are responsible for the control of emissions to air, soil and water.

The County Council's municipal waste management contract

4.10 The County Council has a 31 year municipal waste management contract designed to meet all existing and likely future requirements under LATS. The contract promotes high levels of recycling, additional energy recovery with minimal landfill. A major new recycling facility is now operational in Mansfield and improvements to the County's existing network of household waste recycling centres are under way.

What will be monitored?

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

[2] DEFRA (2008) *Non-Statutory Guidance for Site Waste Management Plans*. DEFRA: London

Table 4.1 Waste Core and local output indicators

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

Waste production

4.12 Local authorities collect data on the amount of municipal waste produced annually. Data on commercial and industrial waste is collected periodically by the Environment Agency. This is based on a sample survey, not actual returns, with the most recent published survey being carried out in 2002/3. There has been a more recent, national, survey for 2009/10 but this only provides estimates down to the regional, rather than local, level. Construction and demolition waste is surveyed nationally by Government every 2 years and is only broken down to a regional level. Comparable data on individual waste streams is therefore limited but the Government's national waste data 'hub' should progressively improve the data that is available in future. The findings below therefore relate to the most up to date information available but, other than for municipal waste, any local figures are only an approximate estimate.

W1

Municipal waste production

2009/2010: 408,272 tonnes

4.13 Municipal waste production rose steadily during the first half of the decade but has declined from a peak of 460,000 tonnes in 2004/05 which follows national and regional trends. At the time of compiling the 2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) had only released partial data for the monitoring period which did not include total municipal waste arisings.

W2 Commercial and industrial waste production

2009/2010: 900,000 tonnes (estimate)

4.14 The last complete study for commercial and industrial waste was carried out in 2002/03. This was adjusted to take account of changes in the number of businesses and employees in each sector in 2006/07. A more recent national survey was carried out in 2009/10 but this only provides estimates at the regional level. However, if we assume that arisings within Nottinghamshire have fallen in line with the national average, this suggests that the combined arisings for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City in 2009/10 would be around 900,000 tonnes[3]. This excludes colliery spoil or waste ash from power stations. This is the best available estimate but has to be treated with caution because of the lack of underlying data.

W3 Construction and demolition waste production

2008: 1.1 million tonnes (estimate)

4.15 The most recent published estimates for construction and demolition waste in Nottinghamshire, including Nottingham, are from a national survey in 2005[4]. Later surveys have not provided any local level data although the most recent national survey for 2008 does suggest a substantial fall in arisings in line with the economic downturn. Applying this same reduction to the 2004/05 estimate gives a revised estimate for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham of around 1.1 million tonnes for the year 2008. This implies a very significant reduction but again these are only working figures based on successive estimates as there are no more recent local figures available.

How is our waste managed?

Municipal waste

W4 Municipal waste management

2009/2010: 44.8% landfilled, 55.1% recovered

Minimum recovery target: 53%

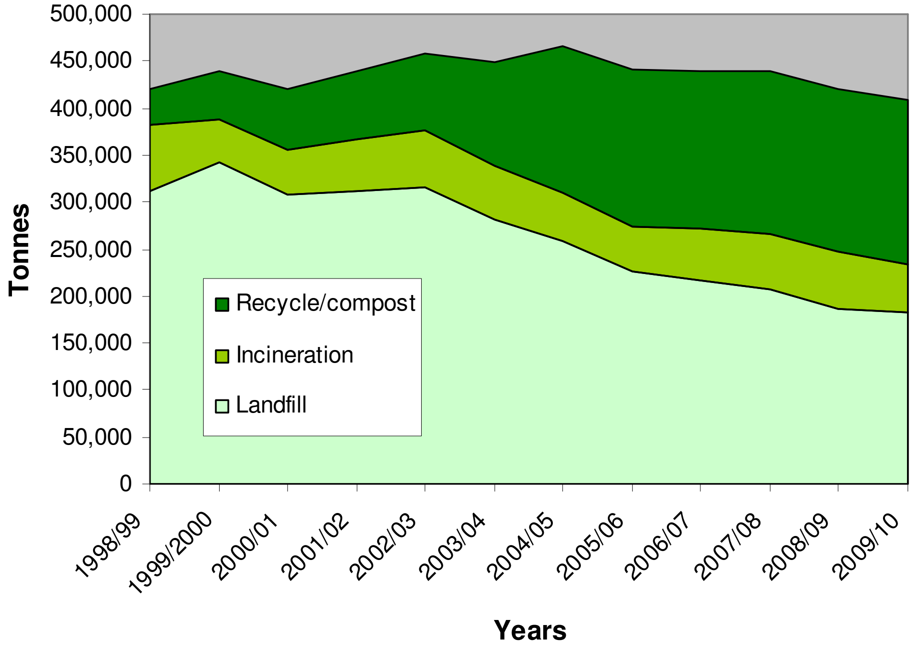
4.16 Nottinghamshire recovered just over 55% of its municipal waste (through recycling, composting and energy recovery) during 2009/10, exceeding the national target of 53% by 2010. Our landfill rate remains just below 45%. This compares to an average national disposal rate of

[3] Survey of Commercial and Indsutrial Waste Arisings 2010, Defra

[4] Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal for England 2008, Waste Resources Action Programme (Wrap)

46.9%[5]. These figures are the most up-to-date available at the time the report was compiled.

Fig 4.1 Breakdown of municipal waste management in the County



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

Table 4.2 Municipal waste management comparison 2000/01 – 2009/10 (tonnes)

	2000/01		2009/10	
Recycling/compost	65,690	15.6%	174,216	42.7%
Incineration (with energy recovery)	47,550	11.3%	50,923	12.5%
Landfill	307,344	73.1%	183,051	44.8%
Other	-	-	82	0.02%
Total	420,584		408,272	

[5] Defra Municipal Waste Management Statistics 2009/10

Commercial and Industrial waste management

W5 Commercial and industrial waste management

2009: 385,000 tonnes landfilled (estimate)

4.18 Figures for the reporting period 2010/11 have yet to be released. There is no detailed local breakdown of how commercial and industrial waste is managed but national estimates suggest that around 52% of is now recycled[6].

4.19 Environment Agency data for 2009 suggests that approximately 385,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was landfilled in 2009.[7]. Overall disposal figures for 2010 have fallen but until the local figure for municipal waste arisings is published by Defra, it is not possible to calculate the proportion of this that is commercial and industrial waste. It is also worth noting that there is no reliable data from which to assess the level of waste that may be imported into the county, or exported to other counties, for disposal which could also affect the total landfilled.

Construction and demolition waste

W6 Construction and demolition waste management

2010: 229,000 tonnes landfilled

4.20 There is no specific data for construction and demolition waste arisings and local estimates are based on wider regional or national surveys carried out by Government and the Environment Agency (see paragraph 4.16).

4.21 The re-use and recycling of construction and demolition waste is assumed to have increased in line with Government efforts to encourage the use of secondary and recycled aggregates. National figures suggest that almost 90% of construction and demolition waste is recycled or re-used. However, most of this waste is now thought to be recovered on-site and may not therefore be recorded. Landfill of this waste has again declined from last years' total which may partly reflect the economic conditions as well as possible recycling increases which are not recorded.

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[6] Defra, November 2010[6] Survey of Commercial and Indsutrial Waste Arisings 2010, Defra. N.B. the final figure released by Defra reduced the recycling estimate from 58% (shown in last year's report) to 52%

[7] The figure for commercial and industrial waste is derived from deducting the known total of municipal waste inputs from the total inputs at all non-hazardous landfill sites. However this method does not account for any inert (i.e. construction and demolition) waste used for cover or restoration at non-hazardous sites. Once a more detailed breakdown of the Environment Agency Data is available, it may be possible to identify a more accurate figure to show how much inert engineering material is included in this estimate.

New waste management capacity

W7 New waste management capacity permitted
2010/2011: 56,000 tonnes recycling
17,000 tonnes energy recovery
67,800 tonnes waste transfer

4.22 As set out in Table 4.3 below, very little new capacity was permitted during the 20010/11 monitoring period. An extension to an existing ash disposal site was the most significant. The following sections look at the each of the waste management types shown above in more detail and how the Waste Local Plan policies have performed.

Table 4.3 New waste management capacity by type 2010/11

Facility type	New	Extension	Capacity (Tonnes)	Capacity (other)
Recycling				
Municipal	1[8]		10,000	
Commercial/Industrial		1[9]	15,000	
Const/Dem/Excavation	1[10]		26,000	
Metal	1[11]		5,000	
Composting				
Municipal				
Commercial/Industrial				
Energy Recovery				
Mun/ Comm/Ind	1[12]		17,000	
Sewage Treatment				
Waste Transfer				
Municipal	1[13]		60,000	
Comm/Ind				
Const/Dem/Excavation	1[14]		7,800	
Landfill				
Mun/Comm/Ind				
Const/Dem/Excavation				
Power Station Ash				

Recycling

4.23 The Waste Local Plan policies encourage recycling through the provision of new and/or extended facilities.

[8] Household Waste Recycling Centre, Brunel Drive, Newark Business Park, Newark
[9] Private Road No. 4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham
[10] Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Worksop
[11] Alpine Industrial Park, Elkesley, Retford
[12] Wood fuelled renewable energy biomass plant, John Brooke (Sawmills) Ltd, The Fosse Way, Widmerpool[12] On-farm anaerobic digestion plant, Stud Farm, Rufford
[13] Brunel Drive, Newark Business Park, Newark
[14] Quarry Farm, Bowbridge Lane, Newark

4.24 **Municipal waste** –a new Household Waste Recycling Centre was approved in Newark. This replaces a much older site.

4.25 **Commercial and industrial waste** – an extension to an existing materials recycling facility in Colwick was approved and there were a number of operational improvements at other sites.

4.26 Future demand for recycling facilities for commercial and industrial waste is hard to gauge as there are no specific targets for recycling this waste – other than for packaging waste. The Government is looking to introduce targets but in the meantime provision is likely to be market led.

4.27 Electrical equipment must now be collected separately for recycling under European law. A number of national firms have set up customer 'take-back' schemes which will be monitored by the Environment Agency. There are likely to be a number of regional hubs where electrical items will be delivered for re-processing but the main impact in Nottinghamshire so far has been the need to separate these items at recycling centres and waste transfer stations. There is also now a requirement to collect and recycle batteries but this is unlikely to generate a high volume of waste.

4.28 New requirements for disposal of end of life vehicles[15], introduced during 2003 were expected to see a rise in applications to modify existing scrap yards or to develop new sites. Permission was granted for a new metals recycling facility and vehicle depollution centre in Elkesly during this monitoring period.

4.29 **Construction and demolition waste** – there are a number of permanent sites across the County along with temporary sites at some quarries and landfill sites. However, most of this waste is now recycled or re-used on-site using mobile plant to crush and screen materials during the construction or demolition work. The use of inert materials to restore quarries also counts as re-use. Although there are no local estimates, national figures suggest that around 80% - 90% of this waste stream is recycled or re-used[16]. A new permanent recycling operation was permitted on the Sandy Lane Industrial Estate in Worksop.

Composting

4.30 Existing plan policies promote schemes within existing or planned employment areas, at existing waste disposal sites and small-scale schemes on agricultural land. Past proposals for open air composting in the Green Belt have had to be treated as departures because they do not fit with existing plan policies. However, national and regional

[15] End-of-Life Vehicles Regulations 2003
[16] Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands, EMRA, January 2006

policies do allow composting in the Green Belt where this does not affect the open character or have other amenity impacts. They do not specifically consider enclosed or in-vessel composting schemes where the process takes place within a building or within purpose built silos. Whilst open air schemes may still be appropriate in some circumstances, enclosed or 'in-vessel' systems are likely to become more common in response to the concerns over dust and odour problems at some open air sites.

4.31 **Municipal waste** No new capacity was permitted during the monitoring period. A proposal for an open air municipal waste composting scheme near Bilsthorpe was refused in December 2009 on amenity grounds and this decision was subsequently upheld on appeal.

4.32 **Commercial and industrial waste** – There are no composting facilities for this type of waste in Nottinghamshire, but increases in landfill tax and possible recycling/ composting targets for this waste may make this option commercially viable. Such schemes would probably focus on the relatively large volumes of organic waste from supermarkets and food manufacturers.

4.33 Strict regulations over the treatment of food waste that may have come into contact with animal by-products such as meat, fish and eggs, mean that most catering and food industry similar waste would have to be treated in-vessel rather than in the open air.

Energy Recovery

4.34 The Waste Local Plan policies have a flexible approach to energy recovery – allowing for alternatives such as gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion and refuse-derived fuel – should suitable proposals come forward.

4.35 The Plan also promotes energy recovery schemes at existing sites and alongside new proposals. This includes the recovery of landfill gas from disposal sites. All of the County's active and recently active landfill sites incorporate gas recovery schemes.

4.36 **Municipal waste** – planning permission was sought in November 2007 for a 180,000 tonne per annum energy from waste incinerator on the site of the former Rufford Colliery near Rainworth, Mansfield. The County Council resolved to grant planning permission in January 2009 but referred this decision to the Secretary of State as a departure. The application was subsequently called-in to be decided at a public inquiry which was held during 2010. Planning Permission was refused by the Secretary of State on 26th May 2011. The applicant has submitted a legal challenge against this decision and the outcome of this is awaited.

4.37 The impact of landfill taxes and national and regional policies and targets has meant that energy recovery is becoming much more viable as an alternative to landfill and there is increasing interest in the potential use of anaerobic digestion to manage food waste.

4.38 **Commercial and industrial waste** – planning permission was granted for a new on-farm anaerobic digestion plant near Rufford during the monitoring period. Whilst there is currently very little energy recovery for this waste stream in Nottinghamshire, the impact of higher landfill taxes, could again mean increasing interest in energy recovery

4.39 **Clinical waste** - clinical waste arisings are very low compared to other types of waste with less than 500 tonnes produced annually in Nottinghamshire[17]. With a large, purpose-built clinical waste incinerator at Eastcroft, the County already has a considerable surplus of capacity. The Waste Local Plan saw no need for further provision and this assumption remains valid.

Waste Water and Sewage Treatment

4.40 The Waste Local Plan supports proposals for new facilities or extensions to existing sites subject to amenity and other environmental impacts.

4.41 There are 67 sewage works in Nottinghamshire that treat over 300 million litres of effluent per day. Sites range from minor rural pumping stations to large scale treatment works serving the major urban areas.

4.42 Future needs are hard to predict, but there will be an ongoing programme of asset renewal, either for maintenance, or to meet any new health and safety/environmental requirements. New facilities are most likely to be needed in areas of high demand and expected new development such as planned new housing and employment areas. The East Midlands Regional Plan identified particular problems for Mansfield, Worksop and Newark in terms of future waste water treatment capacity.

Waste transfer

4.43 Waste transfer plays an important role in supporting other waste management uses and helps to minimise the distance over which waste is carried. The Waste Local Plan promotes sites within existing or planned employment areas.

4.44 There are currently around 30 general waste transfer stations across the County and several that deal with specialist wastes such as clinical waste or other hazardous materials. During the monitoring period, planning permission was granted for a new transfer station for municipal waste and another for inert construction and demolition waste, both in Newark.

[17] Environment Agency Data 2004

Landfill

4.45 Existing policies support landfill proposals only where there is a clear need for the site, environmental impacts can be adequately controlled and the scheme offers environmental benefits such as the restoration of an old mineral working or derelict land. Current policies do not specifically cover proposals to over-tip (i.e. raising the height) at existing landfill sites, which has been the basis of some recent proposals.

4.46 Landfill provision in Nottinghamshire is divided between sites taking non-hazardous municipal, commercial and industrial waste and those that take only inert construction and demolition wastes. There are no hazardous waste landfill sites in the County.

4.47 **Municipal, commercial and industrial waste (non-hazardous)** – Only three active, and one mothballed, sites remain in the County as at December 2011, compared to 8 active sites in 2000. The most recent figures from the Environment Agency show that there was approximately 4.7 million tonnes capacity remaining within these sites at the end of 2010. This reflects additional capacity at the Dorket Head site near Arnold which was licensed by the Environment Agency during 2010. Whilst this increases the total permitted capacity available, the actual space available at Dorket Head is restricted by how much clay is extracted each year. It may therefore only provide a limited amount of extra capacity, possibly around 100,000 tonnes a year depending on the demand for clay. This situation means that this site may have a relatively long lifespan but would not be able to absorb the shortfalls in disposal capacity elsewhere in the county because of the limited rate of input.

4.48 The Environment Agency's most recent disposal data for Nottinghamshire shows that 404,000 tonnes of waste was disposed of at non-hazardous sites during 2010 (this includes an element of inert waste used for engineering and cover). This is again lower than previous years and is likely to reflect the increasing cost of landfill tax, greater recycling, and the effect of the economic downturn. However, it may also be influenced by changes in the balance of waste that is either imported or exported between Nottinghamshire and adjoining areas. For example, some of Nottinghamshire's municipal waste is currently landfilled in Derbyshire and Yorkshire but municipal waste is also imported from Derbyshire. It is also possible that there are significant movements of commercial and industrial waste in and out of the county but this cannot be quantified.

4.49 The continued reduction in disposal rates, has meant that existing permitted capacity could last longer than forecast but this depends entirely on future disposal rates. There have been significant fluctuations in the estimates of remaining capacity over the last 2-3 years which highlights the difficulties of forecasting how long this remaining voidspace might last. At current disposal rates the total remaining voidspace could last 8-9 years but this does not take account of other factors such as the limited annual capacity at Dorket Head and the possible mothballing of other sites.

4.50 As anticipated in the Waste Local Plan, the closure of sites around Mansfield, Ashfield and Greater Nottingham created a shortfall in this part of the County with waste which would have gone to these sites, now having to travel to sites further away. The Waste Local Plan allocated a major new a new landfill site at the Bentinck Void and Colliery Tip near Kirkby in Ashfield, to meet this shortfall. However a proposal to develop this site was refused planning permission in March 2010 and the applicant has not pursued an appeal.

Construction and demolition waste (inert)

4.51 The number of inert landfill sites has also declined very significantly since the Waste Local Plan was adopted. There are now just two active sites compared to 7 in 2000. The most significant is at Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse . This has substantial capacity but is unlikely to be completely filled by its anticipated closing date in 2014.

4.52 Environment Agency figures show that approximately 229,000 tonnes of waste was disposed of at inert sites during 2010. However, inert waste also comprises about 25% of the waste inputs into non-hazardous waste sites as it is used for cover and cell wall construction. Disposal rates remain relatively low for inert waste as it is more likely to be recycled or used elsewhere for restoration. However, there will still be a need for new capacity to take waste which cannot be recycled. If no new sites come forward there is a risk that inert waste would have to be disposed of within non-hazardous sites which already have very limited capacity.

4.53 The Waste Local Plan made no specific provision for new inert capacity and the need for further inert waste disposal capacity is therefore likely to be an issue for the Waste Core Strategy.

Power station waste

4.54 Ash from power stations is a very specific waste stream. A large proportion is normally recycled but the industry still disposes of a significant amount each year (581,000 tonnes in 2010). This is usually on-site adjacent to the power station. In some cases, this can be re-excavated for future use if demand increases. The Waste Local Plan did not anticipate any immediate requirements for new disposal capacity but this will need to be reviewed as part of the emerging Waste Core Strategy.

Have the plan's areas of search been taken up?

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

5.0 Saved Minerals and Waste Polices

5.1 Under the new planning system, policies in existing local plans could only be saved until the 27th September 2007 for plans adopted before 28th September 2004 or for three years after adoption for plans adopted later. Policies could only be saved later if directed by the Secretary of State.

5.2 The Secretary of State has directed that all Waste Local Plan policies (adopted in January 2002) be saved until replaced by new policies, with the following exceptions:

W2.1 Hierarchy of waste management options

W3.2 Planning obligations

W3.24 Protected species

5.3 The Secretary of State has directed that all Minerals Local Plan policies (adopted in December 2005) be saved with the following exceptions:

M3.2 Planning obligations

M3.21 Protected species

M6.5 Hoveringham (Bleasby) allocation

M6.9 Lound allocation

M6.10 Misson (Finningley) allocation

M7.4 Scrooby Top allocation

M11.1 Kirton allocation

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Work on the new planning documents is progressing. The need for a new Minerals and Waste Development Scheme will be considered once the issues and options consultation stage on the Minerals Local Plan has been completed.

6.2 Although the Council's monitoring framework is still being developed, the evidence so far highlights that there are issues that need to be addressed. More information is needed on environmental, social and economic trends but data quality should improve over time.

6.3 Existing policies for minerals and waste remain broadly in line with national and regional policy guidance. The most pressing minerals issue concerns the depleted landbanks of some minerals notably sand and gravel. This is largely due to the failure to develop a new quarry at Gunthorpe allocated in the Plan. The record falls in sand and gravel production due to the recession has however provided something of a respite. At odds with these falls is the recommended higher new apportionment figure for future sand and gravel production based on the latest national aggregate guidelines. Reconciling this conflict will be a significant issue for the emerging Minerals Local Plan to resolve.

6.4 For waste the uncertainty over future landfill provision and the need to developing alternative major new waste infrastructure continues.

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A - Significant Minerals and Waste application determined between 1st April 2010 and 31st March 2011 (excluding reserved matters)

Table A.1: Minerals

There have been no significant minerals applications permitted during the time period 1st April 2010 and 31st March 2011

Table A.2: Waste

Applicant	Location	Proposal	Decided
Nottinghamshire County Council	Brunel Drice, Newark Business Park, Newark	Construction of a new household waste recycling centre.	Approved 13/04/2010
Recresco Ltd	Recresco Ltd, Land End, Urban Road, Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Use of land to extend operational are to provide storage of raw materials	Refused 06/07/2010
Mr John Brooke	The Sawmills, Fosse Way, Widmerpool	Extension of the existing waste recycling site (part retrospective) and variation of controls over stockpiling heights, waste tyres and proportions of green and waste wood inputs.	Approved 20/07/2010

Applicant	Location	Proposal	Decided
Geoff Bower Ltd	Stud Farm, Rufford	Installation of on-farm anaerobic digestion plant for the provide electricity and heat with farm building, storage for raw materials and biogas, formation of a new highway access, including hedge removal and construction of farm road.	Approved 27/07/2010
Stephen Norbury	Land off Bunny Hill, Costock	Pet crematorium and office.	Approved 27/07/2010
Kaliber Environmental (UK) Ltd	Quarry Farm Works, Newark	Installation of hopper and picking station at Quarry Farm for use as a waste transfer station.	Approved 10/09/2010
Manni Developments ltd	Quarry Farm, Bowbridge Lane, Newark	Construction of open fronted unloading/tipping and change of use to allow for the transportation and processing of inert waste.	Approved 15/10/2010
Veolia Environmental Services Nottingham	Cleanaway, Brunel Drive, Newark Business Park, Newark	Construction and operation of new Waste Transfer Station.	Approved 20/10/2010
Mr D Fox	Merryfield Farm Bungalow, Marnham Road, Tuxford	Retrospective change of use of agricultural building to waste transfer station and the collection, storage and sorting of old waste tyres.	Approved 02/11/2010

Applicant	Location	Proposal	Decided
Nottingham Sleeper Company	Nottingham Sleeper Company, Alpine Industrial Park, Jockey Lane, Elkesley, Retford	Proposed metals recycling centre and metal vehicle depollution centre.	Approved 05/11/2010
Worksop Waste Services Ltd	Worksop Waste Services Ltd, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Worksop	Proposed insert waste management operation including screening, crushing and recycling of hard core and top soil.	Approved 24/12/2010
Climate Corporate Advisory Services	John Brooke (Sawmills) Ltd, The Sawmills, Fosse Way, Widmerpool	The erection of new buildings and installation of 3MW wood fuelled renewable energy biomass plant (re-submission due to change in technology from gasification to steam turbine biomass boiler).	Approved 07/01/2011
Wastecycle Ltd	Private Road, No. 4, Colwick Industrial Estate, Nottingham	Erection of a transfer and treatment facility for hazardous and non-hazardous waste.	Approved 28/01/2011

Appendix B - Minerals Local Plan - aggregates and other building and construction minerals –status of existing, permitted or allocated quarries/mines - update to December 2011

Table B.1: Sand and gravel quarries and allocations

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
East Leake	Reserves expected to last until 2016. No further provision considered necessary for the plan period. In view of the quarry's relative proximity to Nottingham it was seen as a partial replacement to shortfalls arising in the Trent Valley downstream of Nottingham.	Planning permission was granted for a small unallocated extension extending the life of the quarry until 2011. A further application has been submitted for a further small extension which, if permitted, would extend the life of the quarry by two years.
Holme Pierrepont	Reserves expected to last until 2003. No further acceptable extensions identified. Replacement to be met from new quarry allocated at Gunthorpe.	Quarry closed in 2003 and is currently in aftercare. The proposed Gunthorpe replacement site was not granted planning permission, instead other quarries have absorbed production.
Hoveringham (Allocation)	Reserves expected to last until 2007. Small area of land allocated at Bleasby which will extend quarry life by 4 months. No further acceptable extensions are identified. Replacement proposed to be met from new quarry allocated at Gunthorpe. Other existing permitted reserves including an uncommenced quarry at Cromwell also seen as having a role in replacing lost production capacity at Hoveringham.	Allocation permitted in 2006. Quarry ceased production mid 2007 as planned and is currently being restored whilst other parts of the in aftercare. Gunthorpe replacement site was not granted planning permission. Other quarries have absorbed production. Uncommenced quarry at Cromwell remains available to provide new production capacity.

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Gunthorpe (Allocation)	A new quarry at Gunthorpe allocated as a replacement for Holme Pierrepont and Hoveringham quarries which were expected to close in 2003 and 2007 respectively. Quarry assumed to commence production in 2004 with output increasing in 2007 following closure of Hoveringham Quarry. Reserves expected to last until 2014.	Application for part of allocation (Bulcote Farm) submitted in 2002, but withdrawn in 2006 pending various planning issues being resolved, but even if application is submitted in near future and permitted, it will not come on-stream until at least 2012 which is 8 years later than the Minerals Local Plan assumptions.
Cromwell	Reserves estimated to last until at least 2017, based on quarry becoming operational in 2005. No further provision necessary for plan period. Quarry seen as having potential to help replace markets served by Hoveringham and in the Idle Valley.	Permitted reserves should now last until at least 2023/24 based on development commencing in 2012. Some preparatory work to develop quarry started but quarrying has not commenced.
Langford Lowfields	Reserves are estimated to last until 2017. No further provision necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active with an estimated 3.5 years of reserves remaining.
Besthorpe	Current permitted reserves expected to last until 2013. Further extensions at Besthorpe possible but to be assessed at next review of the plan.	Quarry remains active with planning permission expiring in 2014. However, extension of time to permission required as 7 years of reserves remain.
Girton	The site was mothballed in late 2000 as a result of company reorganisation. Reserves were at the time sufficient until at least 2016. The operator indicated that Girton only likely to reopen when needed to help replace demand met by the closure of other quarries such as Hoveringham and Lound, suggesting Girton would remain closed until at least 2004. Reserves sufficient for the plan period.	Quarry re-opened in 2004 in order to replace closure of quarry at Sutton in the Idle Valley. Quarry mothballed in January 2009, in response to economic downturn. Planning permission expires in 2016.

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Sturton-le-Steeple	Sturton-le-Steeple to replace Rampton and quarries at Misson and Lound in the Idle Valley. The site had an expected reserve life of 22 years.	Planning permission granted in October 2008 to develop a significant part of the allocation. However, development has not commenced. It has been subsequently resolved to grant planning permission to extend the commencement date, subject to the signing of a legal agreement which is presently being drawn up.
Sutton & Lound (Allocation)	Reserves supplying the two plants at Sutton (Bellmoor) and Lound due to be worked out by 2004/05. A 4 year extension east of the River Idle allocated to supply the Lound Plant. No extensions allocated to supply the Bellmoor plant where it was assumed that production would be transferred to Girton Quarry.	The whole site has been restored bar Tiln North which is due to finish restoration in 2012.
Scrooby	Sand and Gravel extraction small scale and erratic. Reserves life uncertain, but likely to be sufficient for the Plan period. Further extensions possible, but decision on any further extensions deferred until Plan reviewed.	Quarry remains active.
Misson-Finningley (Allocation)	Reserves are expected to run out in 2006. An extension allocated which should provide reserves until around 2012 (assuming adjacent land in Yorkshire also permitted)	Quarry remains active and allocation permitted in 2005. Reserves in Yorkshire also permitted. New permission is not being worked in conjunction with Doncaster permission.

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Misson - Newington	Reserves are expected to run out in 2007. An extension allocated to provide reserves until around 2017.	Quarry remains active. Planning permission for southern extension granted February 2010. Currently working last phase of North site and due to start work on South site in 2012.
Misson Grey Sand Quarries (Area of Search)	Three quarries at Misson West, Misson, Bawtry Road and Misson Grange work small quantities of grey mortar sand. These form part of the sand and gravel landbank but as they have a specialist Market and production is small scale, they are considered outside the normal Countywide landbank assessment. No grey sand reserves allocated but an 'Areas of Search' policy applied to allow to be considered.	Grey sand production continues. New planning permission granted fro extension to Bawtry Road site in 2005. An additional 8,000 tonnes was permitted in November 2007 and a further extension for 80,000 is to be determined shortly. An application for an extension of time to Mission West quarry until 2018 was granted in September 2009.

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

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Burntstump	Reserves should be adequate until 2021 following the approval of a major extension in 2001. No allocation considered necessary for plan period.	Quarry remains active.
Bestwood 2	Reserves should be adequate until 2013 following approval of a major extension in 2001. Further extension possible but to be assessed when plan reviewed.	Quarry remains active. Planning permission granted in April 2008 for the deeper extraction of minerals within part of the site, yielding an additional 622,000 tonnes.
Ratcher Hill	Ratcher Hill is the only quarry in Nottinghamshire that produces both aggregate and non-aggregate (silica) sand. Reserves should be adequate for both of the minerals until 2013. No further extensions considered possible – replacement quarry likely to be linked to need for future silica sand quarry which is covered by a separate criteria policy.	Quarry remains active. Planning permission granted in January 2009 to maximise the mineral extraction area within the existing boundary site. Reserves expected to last until 2014. A planning application for a replacement quarry at Tow Oaks Farm was submitted in March 2010 and should be determined in the early part of 2012.
Rufford colliery sand quarry (Allocation)	Reserves expected to last until 2010. extension allocated to provide a further 7 years reserves. This may represent ultimate limits of the quarry.	Quarry mothballed. Planning permission granted to extend extraction duration until 1 April 2012 (no additional mineral resources to be taken though).

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Warsop (Oakfield Lane) Quarry	Mineral extraction resumed in late 2001, over 30 years after the site was last worked. Planning conditions only allow extraction to for 8 weeks per annum. Sand sent to Ratcher Hill for processing, reserves like unknown but no basis seen for making any future provision either as an allocation or replacement.	Site no longer working.
Scrooby Top	Permitted reserves due to be worked out in 2003. Extension allocated which was expected to provide reserves until 2016.	Allocation granted planning permission. Mineral being worked.
Carlton Forest (Allocation)	Reserves expected to run out by 2010/11. An extension which should provide sufficient reserves until around 2025. Extension linked to revocation of dormant Red Barn Quarry.	Quarry remains active but at the present permission requires extraction to end by the end of 2011. A planning application has recently been submitted to extend the end date for a further year to allow Tarmac and WRG to discuss the long term future of the site. A planning application to develop allocation has not been received but the need for an extension is not yet imminent.
Carlton Red Barn Quarry	Quarry has been dormant for many years and likelihood of being reopened remains uncertain. Sand may be of poor quality. As noted above plan aims to see planning permission revoked as part of extension to Carlton Forest quarry.	Quarry remains dormant. Changes to ownership will prejudice ability to revoke planning permission as part of i implementing Carlton Forest allocation.

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Serlby Quarry	Reserves are expected to last until 2010/11. Physical and environmental constraints may limit longer term options to extend but loss of quarry not see as essential to overall supply.	Quarry remains active.
Mattersey Quarry	The quarry has not been worked since the 1970s. Likelihood of being reopened uncertain. No case seen to make any future provision.	Planning permission has expired.
Styrrup Quarry	Mineral extraction has been very small scale and reserve life difficult to assess. Quarry was dormant between 1980 and 1992. No case seen to make any future provision.	Quarrying operations have ceased and the infill has commenced under a separate planning condition.
Silica sand (replacement quarry)	The Plan recognised that a replace for Ratcher Hill Quarry is likely to be necessary which is due to become exhausted by 2013. No potential sites identified by industry but in view of the national importance of silica sand a criteria policy will be applied to assess any proposals which could be justified before the end of the Plan period.	A planning application to develop a new quarry at Tow Oaks farm was submitted in March 2010.

Table B.3: Limestone quarries- Aggregates and Building Stone

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

Table B.4: Gypsum mine and quarry allocations

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Kilvington Quarry	Reserves of high purity are expected to be exhausted by 2004. Production is then to move to Bantycock Quarry	Quarry closed and in aftercare.
Bantycock Quarry (Allocation)	98 hectares of land to the south of the quarry are allocated for gypsum extraction. The quarry will replace Kilvington and has expected reserves to 2015. Allocation seen as long term option, although there could be merits in integrating extraction within the existing scheme.	Quarry reopened early 2008. Planning application to update existing planning permission indicated that Bantycock reserves are sufficient until 2027. No planning application to develop allocation received.
Marblaegis mine ands Costock (Mineral safeguarded area)	Most of the known Tutbury Gypsum resource has either been worked or permitted. Current reserves are believed to be adequate for the Plan period. 101 hectares of land at Costock safeguarded for future gypsum extraction by underground methods.	Planning application has been submitted for the safeguarded area and a small area outside it. Determination is expected early next year.
Kirton (Allocation)	Kirton Quarry provides bith red-firing and cream firing clay. Red-firing clay reserves are expected to last until 2009 and cream-firing clay until 2030. 15 hectares of land to the north of the Brickworks are allocated for clay extraction. Reserve life unknown but though may be adequate for the Plan period.	Allocation extension area granted planning permission in 2006. Expected to provide reserves until around 2019.

Site	MLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Dorket Head	An extension to the quarry was permitted in 1998. This will provide reserves until at least 2020. Further provision made via criteria based policy that could allow an extension or a replacement quarry brickworks.	Clay extraction and landfill remain active. Brickworks has reopened. A planning application to extend the clay pit, but without restoration using landfill, is expected next year.

Appendix C Waste Local Plan – status updates of disposal sites and allocations to December 2011

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

Site	WLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Daneshill	The site was estimated to have a remaining capacity of 2,600,000m³ in 2002 was expected to close in 2015.	The site is still operating and it is anticipated to continue for a further 8-10 years.
Carlton Forest Quarry	The WLP estimated capacity to be less than 1,000,000m³ and expected the closure date to be 2012.	The site has been mothballed.
Fisketon	The site was not accepting waste in 2002.	The remaining volume at the site is too small to justifying a waste management license.
Bilsthorpe	There was a remaining capacity of 600,000m³ in 2002, resulting in an anticipated closure date of 2006	The site has closed to the receipt of commercial waste and restoration materials are currently being imported. It is anticipated that the site will be restored by the end of 2013.
Rufford	The site was inactive at the time of the WLP, however it has a remaining capacity of 600,000m³. No attempt was made to estimate the closure date of the site.	The site was included in the WLP but is unlikely to ever receive a waste management license.
Staple Quarry	Staple had a remaining capacity of 2,000,000m³ when the WLP was produced and was estimated to close in 2020.	The site is still operational.

Site	WLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Sutton	Sutton had a remaining capacity of 1,200,000m³ when the WLP was produced and was estimated to close in 2007.	The site closed in 2007 and is now being restored. It is expected that work will be completed in 2012,
Burntstump	The site had a remaining capacity of 500,000m³ when the WLP was produced and was estimated to close in 2003.	Site closed in 2001 and restoration was completed in 2009.
Dorket Head Quarry	The site had a remaining capacity of 2,000,000m³ when the WLP was produced and was estimated to close in 2020.	The site is still operational and further capacity of approximately 3.3 million m³ has recently been released.
Barnstone	The site had a remaining capacity of 125,000m³, when the WLP was produced and was estimated to close in 2003.	The site closed in 2005, has been restored and is in aftercare.

Table C.3: Disposal sites with planning permission to accept mainly inert construction and demolition waste

Site	WLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Lords Wood Quarry	The remaining capacity was not available at the time of the WLP, however the site was estimated to close in 2016.	The site is currently mothballed and is expected to be incorporated into the redevelopment of the adjoining glass works under an application with Bassetlaw District Council which has now been permitted.
Serlby Quarry	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was 750,000m³ and it was estimated to close in 2015.	The site is currently mothballed. A restoration scheme is to be requested.

Site	WLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Scrooby Quarry	The remaining capacity was not available at the time of the WLP, however the site was estimated to close in 2005.	The site is only receiving waste for recycling.
Vale Road, Mansfield	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was 2,400,000m³ and it was estimated to close in 2009.	The site is still active and planning permission has been granted to allow the site to continue until 2014.
Muskham Works	The remaining capacity was not available at the time of the WLP, however the site was estimated to have life beyond 2008. The site only takes waste from the works.	This closed gate (i.e. restricted user) site is still operational – end date unknown.
Coneygrey Farm, Hoveringham	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was 41,000m³ however the closing date was unknown.	A further planning permission was granted to re-contour lakes in 2007 and this has an anticipated life until 2017.
Sutton Quarry	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was 210,000m³ however the site closed in 2000.	The site has now been restored and is in aftercare.
Bramcote Sand Quarry	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was greater than 1,000,000m³ and it was estimated to close in 2008.	The site is now closed.
Bunny Quarry	The remaining capacity of the site at the time of the WLP was 193,000m³ and it was estimated to close in 2003.	The site closed at the end of 2005, has been restored and is currently in aftercare.
Styrrup	The site was not identified in the WLP but has subsequently been granted planning permission for 140,000 tonnes of inert waste.	Section 106 now agreed and planning permission understood to have been implemented.

Table C.3: Disposal site for power station waste

Site	WLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Radcliffe on Soar	Surface disposal at Winking Hill takes PFA and can take waste desulphogypsum, although to date all has been used as a gypsum substitute by British Gypsum Ltd.	The site is still active with permission running until 2030.
Cottam	Capacity adequate for plan period.	Additional capacity was permitted in 2006 with closure expected in 2021.
West Burton	Site comprises surface disposal near power station.	The current planning permission is envisaged to last until 2020. The future of the site is dependant on PFA recycling rates and a further application may be submitted to revise the final landform.
High Marnham	Disposal phased between two quarries. Future requirements very uncertain due to expected increased use of PFA as a secondary aggregate, but potential capacity exists at Girton within existing sand and gravel workings or in land allocated in the Minerals Local Plan.	The site closed in 2003.

Table C.4: Waste Local Plan allocations

Site	WLP Assumptions	Site progress to date
Eastcroft (Expansion)	The site has sufficient space for a third line to increase capacity by 100,000 tonnes per annum.	Granted on appeal in February 2009.
Bentinck	The site is allocated in the WLP.	An application was received in 2006 which was refused planning permission.

Appendix D – Contextual Output Indicators

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
Land Use and Countryside				
Area	208,500 ha	1,563,000 ha	24,087,000 ha	Nottinghamshire is 13% of East Midlands land area
Roads	2008: 4,850.1 km 2009: 4,832.2 km	2008: 31,223.5 km 2009: 31,288.9 km	2008: 300,966.6 km 2009: 301,187.3 km	Minor reduction at local level, compared with minor increases at regional and national level
Rights of Way	1992: 3,209 km 2006: 2,611.2 km	1992: 18,763 km	1992: 224,000 km 2008: 188,700 km	Nottinghamshire has 17% of Region's rights of way. Apparent losses probably due to change in data collection.
Rivers		3,530 km	2007: est. 150,000 km (Eng & Wales)	n/a
Rural Areas	85%	80%		Nottinghamshire has a slightly higher proportion of rural areas compared to the regional average.
Urban Areas	1991: 16,940 ha (8%) 2001: 18,490 ha (9%)	1991: 92,300 ha (6%) 2001:100,900 ha (6%)	1991: 1,087,200 ha (5%) 2001: 1,158,900 ha (5%)	No change at national or regional level but figures suggest increasing urbanisation at local level.
Agricultural Land	2003: 151,000 ha (72%)	2003: 1,125,000 ha (72%)	2003: 17,230,000 ha (72%)	Local figure in line with regional and national figure.
Woodland	16,680 ha (8%)	1995-1999: 79,871 ha (5%) 2006: 5%	2009: 1,128,000 ha (5%) 2010: 1,130,000 ha (5%)	Nottinghamshire has a higher than average level of woodland coverage. No significant change at national and regional levels although no more recent local data is available.
Natural Environment and Biodiversity				
International sites	2009: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2010: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%)	2009: 9 SAC / 3 SPA 2010: 9 SAC / 3 SPA	2009: 241 SAC / 84 SPA 2010: 241 SAC / 84 SPA	No reduction at national, regional or local level
National sites	2009: 68 SSSI / 1 NNR (< 1%) 2010: 68 SSSI / 1 NNR (< 1%)	2009: 390 SSSI / 14 NNR 2010: 393 SSSI / 16 NNR	2009: 4,114 SSSI / 222 NNR 2010: 4,117 SSSI / 224 NNR	No change at local level, with minor increased at regional and national level. Trend over time shows poor performance in Nottinghamshire, with room for improvement.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
Local sites	2009: 28 LNR / >1300 SINC (7%) 2010: 52 LNRs / >1300 SINC (7%)	2009: 154 LNR 2010: 163 LNR	2009: >1,400 LNR	Significant increase in the number of LNR sites designated locally.
Condition of SSSIs: 'favourable or recovering'	2009: 88.7% 2010: 92.4%	2009: 94.8% 2010: 98.08%	2009: 75% 2010: 95.82%	Nottinghamshire is below the national and regional average. The local situation is improving but the national target for 95% of SSSIs to be in 'favourable or 'recovering' condition by 2010 has been missed.
Ancient woodland	3,387 ha (1.6%)	25,000 ha (1.6%)	2009: 341,000 ha 2010: 341,000 ha	No local or regional trend data available. No change at national level.
Status of key priority species	2005: 10% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 25% Declining (slowly)/fluctuating –probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating) 2008: 11% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 22% Declining (slowly)/fluctuating –probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating)			No local or regional data for comparison, but national picture has seen a slight improvement.
Status of key priority habitats	2005: 24% Increasing 41% Declining (slowing)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating) 2008: 19% Increasing/fluctuating – probably increasing 43% Declining (slowing)/fluctuating – probably declining/declining (continuing/accelerating)			No local or regional data for comparison, but the national picture has worsened.
Heathland	1998: 250 ha 2005: 750 ha		2001: 41,000 ha 2006: 58,000 ha	Improvement is being made following huge historic loss across the country. Local status is unsure, but LBAP outlines number of improvement schemes that illustrate an increase in cover over the next couple of years. National increase due in large part to better estimation of resources.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
Mature Landscape Areas	2009: 9.5%			At current, only local data available and no comparison over time at this level. Require further data for analysis.
Green Belt	2009: 43,010 ha	2008/09: 78,620 ha 2009/10: 78,930 ha	2008/09: 1,638,840 ha 2009/10: 1,639,560 ha	Small increases at national and regional level, but no data to show local trend. Increase in Green Belt land would see greater protection of open countryside in Nottinghamshire.
Grade I or II* Listed Buildings (% at risk)	2009: 344 (5.8%) 2010: 344 (5.8%)	2009: 2.844 (4.6%) 2010: 2,844 (4.6%)	2009: 30,776 (3.1%) 2010: (3.1%)	Local situation is considerably worse than elsewhere and shows no change compared to an overall improvement nationally over last 10 years.
Grade II Listed Buidlings (% at risk)	2010: 4206	Data is not recorded regionally	Data is not recorded nationally	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (% at risk)	2009:00:00 2010: 167 (8.4%)	2009: 1,509 (8.6%) 2010: 1,510 (7.7%)	2009: 19,719 (17.9%) 2010: 19,731 (17.2%)	No data to show trends over time.
Conservation Areas (% at risk)	2009: (14.6%) 2010: 171 (9.9%)	2010: 893 (6.2%)	2010: 9,468 (7.4%)	No data to show trends over time.
Parks and Gardens (% at risk)	2010: 26 (7.7%)	2009: 135 (4.4%) 2010: 136 (5.1%)	2009: 1,600 (6.0%) 2010: 1,606 (6.2%)	
Battlefields (% at risk)	2009: 1 2010: 1	2009: 5 (0%) 2010: 5 (0%)	2009: 43 (16.3%) 2010: 43 (14.0%)	
Air				
No. of days 'moderate' or 'higher' air quality (average per site)			2008: 26 days (urban) 45 days (rural) 2009: 10 days (urban) 32 days (rural)	National data suggests improvement but allowance should be made for year on year variations/seasonal impacts so no confirmed trend data available.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
Number of LAs with Air Quality Management Areas	2010: 3 LAs (8 AQMAs)	2010: 17 LAs (53 AQMAs)	2010: 203 LAs	No data for comparison over time. Further data required for full analysis.
Co^2 emissions	2007: 5,856.86 kt 2008: 5,698.56 kt	2007: 39,307.06 kt 2008: 38,245.27 kt	2007: 422,483.31 kt 2008: 413,963.26 kt	Data shows a reduction at all levels but further reductions are needed to meet national targets (34% by 2020 and 50% by 2050 against 1990 baseline).
Nox/No^2 levels		1999: 168,601 tonnes	1999: 1,358,203 tonnes	No data to compare trends over time or at different geographical levels.
Water				
Area within Groundwater Source Protection Zones 1-3	2009: 36%			No comparable or trend data available.
Chemical river quality	2005: 92% good or fair 2006: 95% good or fair	2009: 94% good or fair 2010: 94% good or fair	2009: 94% good or fair 2010: 70% very good or good	Slight improvement at local level compared to a significant fall at national level.
Biological river quality	2005: 92% good or fair 2006: 92% good or fair	2009: 97% good or fair 2010: 97% good or fair	2009: 95% good or fair 2010: 70% very good or good	No change to figure at local and regional level, with great improvement at national level. Current situation is not bad, but potential for improvement.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	100%		55%	All of Nottinghamshire lies within a NVZ. Nitrate levels in groundwater exceed 50mg/1 over a significant area of north Nottinghamshire.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
Soil				
Grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land			Previous data: 39% 2009: 42%	National data shows an increase in the proportion of high quality agricultural land but this does show the amount of land lost to other uses.
Contaminated land			2005: 300,000ha (2%) – England & Wales 2007: 781 sites identified	Only national data available, with no trend comparisons possible due to lack of data.
Climate				
Kyoto greenhouse gas basket (million tonnes Co2 equivalent)			2008:628.3 mt 2009 (provisional): 574.6 mt	Climate Change Act 2008 set a 34% reduction by 2020 and 80% reduction by 2050 (on 1990 figures). Improvement in reducing the level of greenhouse gas emission at national level, but local contribution not evident due to lack of data.
Average temperature		2008: 9.7 oC 2009: 9.8 oC	2008: 9.9 oC 2009: 10.0 oC	Regional and national increases at same rate, but no local data for comparison. Lack of clarity as to the implications/causes of temperature changes.
Annual rainfall		2008: 937.4 mm 2009: 780.6 mm	2008: 982.1 mm 2009: 875.0 mm	Regional and national change (decrease) are similar, but no local data for comparison.
Flood risk (no. properties at risk)	20,000 (Greater Nottingham)	Previous data: 125,000+ Most up-to-date data: 300,000	Previous data: 2,000,000 2008: 2,400,000	Date implies that there has been an increase at national and regional level but no local data for comparison.
New homes built within areas of high flood risk		2008: 10% 2009: 9%	2008: 9% 2009: 11%	Poor national performance, with an increase in the figures. But decrease at regional level is an improvement. No local data. Still considerable improvements to be made.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
Population				
Total population	2008: 776,479 (mid-year est) 2009: 776,600 (mid-year est)	2008: 4,433,000 (mid-year est) 2009: 4,451,200 (mid-year est)	2008: 51,446,000 (mid-year est) 2009: 51,809,700 (mid-year est)	Local population growth is very slightly less than that seen at the regional and local level.
No. households	2001: 314,027	2001: 1,732,482	2001: 20,451,427	No data to show trends over time, see population growth below for future growth predictions.
Population growth	2001-2009: 3.6% 2008-2028: 16% predicted	2001-2009: 6.2% (second highest rate of all English regions) 2008-2028: 17% predicted	2001-2009: 4.8% 2008-2028: 15% predicted	Local future predicted growth is slightly higher than the national and slightly lower than the regional figure. Past trends in the East Midlands show very high growth rates in comparison to the national picture, but no local data for comparison.
Human health				
Percentage health good or fairly good	2001: 90.2%	2001: 91.0%	2001: 90.9%	Local situation is slighlty worse than the national and regional average. No data for comparison over time.
Percentage health not good	2001: 9.8%	2001: 9.0%	2001: 9.1%	Local situation is slightly worse than the national and regional average. No data for comparison over time.
Average life expectancy at birth: Male	2003-2005: 77 years 2006-2008: 78 years	2005-2007: 77.60 years 2006-2008: 77.84 years	2005-2007: 77.65 years 2006-2008: 77.93 years	Regional average slightly below national level, but both show general increase in expectancy. No local data for comparison
Average life expectancy at birth: Female	2003-2005: 81 years 2006-2008: 82 years	2005-2007: 81.60 years 2006-2008: 81.81 years	2005-2007: 81.81 years 2006-2008: 82.02 years	Regional and local averages are in line with national figure (generally slightly below) and all show improvement over time.
Sustainable Communities and Quality of Life				
Light pollution - increase of 1+ bands 1993-2000	1993-2000: 25%	1993-2000: 37%	1993-2000: 26%	Local situation is far worse than regional and national averages. However, the level of improvement from 1993-2000 was far better at local level than the regional and slightly better than the national.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
Light pollution - % land in worst band (Red 240 - 255)	2000: 11%	2000: 3%	2000: 7%	Important to note source of data and lack of recent status of situation for comparison.
Economy and Employment				
Unemployment rate	2009: 3.5% 2010: 2.8%	2009: 4.1% 2010: 3.2%	2009: 4.2% 2010: 3.5%	Recent decrease in unemployment following a great increase due to wider economic circumstances. Local averages remained consistently below regional and national figures, however as per wider economic circumstances there is still improvements to be made.
Employment in minerals indsustry	2001: 0.25% 2003: 0.7%	2001: 0.42%	2001: 0.77% 2003: 0.3%	National reduction in percentage, but increase at local level.
Active Businesses	2007: 24,945 2008: 25,170 2009: 25,150	2007: 157,270 2008: 158,000 2009: 158,000	2007: 1,987,590 2008: 2,024,900 2009: 2,040,150	Recent decrease in number of businesses at the local level goes against the national trend (which saw an increase) and regional which was stable.
Business Births	2007: 2,980 2008: 2,645 2009: 2,375	2007: 19,225 2008: 17,000 2009: 15,000	2007: 246,700 2008: 236,345 2009: 209,030	Decreasing number of births at all levels representative of a struggling economy.
Business Deaths	2007: 2,310 2008: 2,355 2009: 2,985	2007: 14,870 2008: 15,000 2009: 19,000	2007: 199,300 2008: 195,185 2009: 248,110	Increasing number of deaths at all levels between 2008-2009 again representative of the state of the economy.
Transport				
Aggregate mineral carried by road			2007: 200,000,000 tonnes (GB) 2008: 180,000,000 tonnes (GB)	Decrease in tonnage carried by road brings benefits in terms of reduced emissions and disturbance to communities. However, when comparing these figures to those of rail and water transport, it would indicate that this reduction is not through use of alternative
Aggregate			2007: 15,100,000 tonnes	

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
mineral carried by rail			2008: 13,000,000 tonnes (GB)	methods of transportation, but due to an overall reduction in tonnage to be transported.
Aggregate mineral carried by inland waterway			2007: 1,000,000 tonnes (GB) 2008: 1,000,000 tonnes (GB)	
Average aggregate road delivery distance			2007: 35 km (GB) 2008: 38 km (GB)	Data shows negative trend over time, with increased road distances and reduced rail and water distances. However, data does not show total distance travelled by each method. The lesser distances for rail and water may be a reflection of an increased number of journeys, but over shorter distances.
Average aggregate rail delivery distance			2007: 144 km (GB) 2008: 126 km (GB)	
Average aggregate barge delivery distance			2007: 49 km (GB) 2008: 37 km (GB)	
Land use				
Derelict land	2008: 156 ha (0.07%)	2008: 1,790 ha (0.11%) 2007: 1,888 ha (0.12%)	2007: 16,790 ha (0.07%) 2008: 15,470 ha (0.06%)	Limited local data would indicate that it is line with the national figure and better than the regional average. But lack of data over time means further data is needed for full analysis.
Brownfield land	2008: 196 ha (0.09%)	2008: 1,090 ha (0.07%)	2007: 12,710 ha (0.05%) 2008 12,960 ha (0.05%)	No data for comparison over time at local and regional level. Minor increase nationally.
Energy				
Electricity consumption: domestic	2007: 1,467 GWh 2008: 1,391 GWh	2007: 8,518 GWh 2008: 8,095 GWh	2007: 117,126 GWh 2008: 112,531 GWh	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements.
Gas consumption: domestic	2007 5,731 GWh 2008: 5,495 GWh	2007: 29,878 GWh 2008: 28,750 GWh	2007: 391,441 GWh 2008: 377,473 GWh	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
Renewable energy consumption (tonnes oil equivalent)	2006: 4,000 tonnes 2007: 5,000 tonnes	2006: 82,000 tonnes 2007: 106,600 tonnes	2006: 601,500 tonnes 2007: 781,600 tonnes	Increased consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage increases. Potential for further improvements.
Water consumption: average domestic	2007/08: 133 l/person/day 2008/09: 128 l/person/day	2007/08: 133 l/person/day 2008/09: 128 l/person/day	2007/08: 145 l/person/day 2008/09: 143 l/person/day	Reduced consumption at local, regional and national level, all with similar percentage decreases. Potential for further improvements.
Minerals				
CO2 produced per tonne of sand and gravel	No local data	No local data	2007: 3.98kg/CO2 per tonne (GB) 2008: 4.28kg/CO2 per tonne (GB)	National increase in emissions which will have a negative contribution to meeting national carbon emission targets.
Sand and gravel				
Production	2008: 2.37 million tonnes 2009: 1.58 million tonnes	2007: 8.5 million tonnes 2008: 7.5 million tonnes	2007: 67.1 million tonnes 2008: 61.7 million tonnes	Production has decreased at all levels and is well below local apportionment. Local landbank has fallen slightly and is close to the minimum 7 year requirement.
Landbank	2008: 8.04 years 2009: 7.9 years			
Apportionment	2.65 million tonnes			
Sherwood Sandstone				
Production	2008: 0.45 million tonnes 2009: 0.32 million tonnes			Landbank shows slight reduction but is well above 7 year minimum requirement. Local production remains below the apportionment level.
Landbank	2008: 13.1 years 2009: 13 years			
Apportionment	0.7 million tonnes			
Limestone				

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
Production	2008: 0.024 million tonnes 2009: 0.015 million tonnes	2007: 22.0 million tonnes 2008: 19.0 million tonnes	2007: 67.4 million tonnes 2008: 60.7 million tonnes	Increase in landbank, but production in decreasing at all levels and at a local level is below the local apportionment.
Landbank	2008: 12 years 2009: 13.1 years			
Apportionment	0.267 million tonnes			
Production	No local data	No regional data	2008: 1.1 million tonnes (UK)	No target/landbank. Nottinghamshire is a small producer of building stone
Silica Sand				
Production	2008: 0.26 million tonnes 2009: 0.18 million tonnes	2007: 0.1 million tonnes 2008: 0.1 million tonnes	2007: 4.3 million tonnes 2008: 4.2 million tonnes	Decrease in production at all levels, although rate of decrease is greater at local level. Landbank well below 10 year requirement
Landbank	2008: 6 years 2009: 5 years			
Clay				
Production	2007: 0 million tonnes 2008: 0 million tonnes	2007: 1.8 million tonnes 2008: 1.6 million tonnes	2007: 9.3 million tonnes 2008: 7.7 million tonnes	No production at local level, within decrease in landbank year on year. Landbank well below recommended 25yrs
Landbank	2009: 13-14 years per brickworks 2010: 12-13 years per brickworks			
Coal production	2008/09: 1.9 million tonnes 2009/10: 1.7 million tonnes	2008/09: 1.9 million tonnes 2009/10: 1.7 million tonnes	2008/09: 10.0 million tonnes 2009/10: 8.0 million tonnes	No target/landbank. Decreases in production at all levels.
Oil production	No local data		2008: 1.24 millions tonnes (UK figure)	No target/landbank.
Gas production	N/A			

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
Recycled/ secondary aggregates in GB market			2007: 25% 2008: 25%	National market share has been slowly increasing over the past 20 years. No change between 2007-2008
Gypsum production	No local data available	No regional data available	2008: 1.7 million tonnes (est)	No target/landbank
Waste				
Arisings				
MSW	2002/03: 594,000 tonnes 2008/09: 581,258 tonnes 2009/10: 565,753 tonnes	2002/03: 2.44 million tonnes 2008/09: 2.35 million tonnes 2009/10: 2.32 million tonnes	2002/03: 29.4 million tonnes 2008/09: 27.4 million tonnes 2009/10: 26.6 million tonnes	Data shows a reduction at all levels
C&I *	2002/03: 1,287,450 tonnes 2006: 970,864 tonnes (est.) 2009: no local data	2002/03: 8.1 million tonnes 2006: 6.2 million tonnes (est) 2009: 6.3 million tonnes	2002/03: 67.9 million tonnes 2006: 58.5 million tonnes (est) 2009: 48.0 million tonnes	Available data shows a reduction at all levels
C&D	2003: 2.4 million tonnes 2005: no local data	2003: 9.9 million tonnes 2005: 9.8 million tonnes	2003: 90.9 million tonnes 2005: 89.6 million tonnes 2008: 86.9 million tones	
Hazardous	2006: 95,311 tonnes 2007: 88,669 tonnes 2008: 75,500 tonnes 2009: 54,799 tonnes	2006: 353,016 tonnes 2007: 362,710 tonnes 2008: 352,975 tonnes 2009: 226,280 tonnes	2006: 5.9 million tonnes 2007: 6.3 million tonnes 2008: 6.5 million tonnes 2009: 4.1 million tonnes	Data shows a reduction at all levels
Power & utilities	2002/03: 1,890,000 tonnes (est) 2006: 1,333,949 tonnes (est)	1998/99: 2.1 million tonnes		There has been a reduction in local levels of this waste
Agricultural	2005: 595,920 tonnes	2005: 6.8 million tonnes		
MSW	2009: 408,272			

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
C&I	2009/10: 900,000 (est)	2009: 0.2 million tonnes	2009: 1.3 million tonnes	
C&D	2008: 1.1 million tonnes (est)	No regional data	2008: 11 million tonnes	
Recycling				
MSW	2008/09: 228,359 tonnes 2009/10: 231,176 tonnes	2008/09: 1.01 million tonnes 2009/10: 1.02 million tonnes	2008/09: 10.1 million tonnes 2009/10: 10.3 million tonnes	UK target to recycle 50% of household waste by 2020. Proportion recycled is increasing locally and on target.
C&I	2002/03: 2009: no local data	2002/03: 2009: 2.9 million tonnes	2002/03: 22.6 million tonnes 2009: 23.6 million tonnes	Rate has increased nationally but no local data for comparison
C&D	2002/03:	2002/03:	2002/03: 2008: 53 million tonnes	
Recovery				
MSW	2008/09: 134,334 tonnes 2009/10: 119,123 tonnes	2008/09: 161,000 tonnes 2009/10: 152,000 tonnes	2008/09: 3.2 million tonnes 2009/10: 3.6 million tonnes	Local rates have fallen in contrast to national trend (N.B. main facility was undergoing refurbishment at this time)
C&I	2002/03: 2009:00:00	2002/03: 2009:00:00	2002/03: 2.1 million tonnes 2009:00:00	
C&D	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Landfill				
MSW	2008: 220,264 tonnes 2009: 215,162 tonnes	2008: 1.2 million tonnes 2009: 1.1 million tonnes	2008: 13.8 million tonnes 2009: 12.5 million tonnes	EU target to reduce biodegradable landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995 by 2020. Progress is ahead of this target
C&I	2002/03: 2009: 385,000 (est)	2002/03: 2009: 1.9 million tonnes	2002/03: 30.0 million tonnes 2009: 11.3 million tonnes	
C&D	2008: 180,000 tonnes	2008: 1.9 million tonnes	2008: 22 million tonnes	Local rates have increased in last year

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison
	2009: 137,000 tonnes 2010: 229,000 tonnes	2009: 1.4 million tonnes 2010: 1.4 million tonnes		
Non-hazardous	2008: 4.9 million m^3 2009: 2.9 million m^3 2010: 4.7 million m^3	2008: 46.1 million m^3 2009: 39.8 million m^3	2008: 473.1 million m^3 2009: 410.6 million m^3	Capacity is declining at regional and national level but there has been a local increase.
Inert	2008: 1.7 million m^3 2009: 2.2 million m^3 2010: 2.1 million m^3	2008: 19.5 million m^3 2009: 24.3 million m^3 2010: 22.6 million m^3	2008: 109.1 million m^3 2009: 123.7 million m^3 2010: 117.8 million m^3	There has been a reduction in capacity at all levels
Restricted user	2008: 3.4 million m^3 2009: 3.2 million m^3 2010: 4.7 million m^3	2008: 3.9 million m^3 2009: 3.5 million m^3 2010: 5.0 million m^3	2008: 31.1 million m^3 2009: 41.3 million m^3 2010: 40.8 million m^3	Local capacity has been increased.

Nottinghamshire
County Council

Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Annual Monitoring Report 2011

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