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Nottinghamshire and Nottingham

WASTE LOCAL PLAN

Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report



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Non-technical Summary

Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process is a way of ensuring that all plans and programmes which relate to land use issues are compatible with the aims of sustainable development. This includes the Waste Local Plan (WLP) which will be tested against an agreed set of sustainability objectives relating to the three interdependent elements of environmental, economic and social sustainability. These objectives are defined during the early stages of the process and set the framework for assessing the emerging plan and monitoring its effectiveness. By going through this process, we can ensure that the WLP contributes towards the overall sustainable development of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and does not conflict with the aims of other strategies and plans that are intended to enhance social, environmental and economic well-being.

SA is an on-going, iterative process. The initial information gathering (scoping) stage helps to establish significant issues that need to be addressed by the emerging documents. The appraisal process then helps to refine these issues and options into a set of realistic, preferred options that have been assessed thoroughly and become the basis for formulation of the plan's policies and any site allocations which are also subject to SA.

The Scoping Report

This scoping report is the first stage in the appraisal process and sets out the baseline data that has been compiled as part of the information gathering phase. The report also considers relevant plans and programmes that may influence the WLP or be affected by its policies. Having identified significant issues that should be addressed, the report then seeks to establish a suitable framework of sustainability objectives against which the proposed policies and site allocations should be assessed.

The purpose of this report is therefore to decide on the scope and level of detail for the SA. The information and findings set out here are not final as the report is intended to involve other interested parties in the appraisal process and to identify any gaps in what is covered. In some cases, the data may simply not exist, in which instance, this will be noted along with proposals to overcome this when the next appraisal is carried out.

Key Findings of this Scoping Report

Population - the majority of the population of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham (the Plan Area) is concentrated within the main urban areas around Nottingham and Mansfield and the outlying market towns of Newark, Worksop and Retford.

Transport - there are generally good road and rail links to the rest of the UK, especially via the main north-south routes. Major improvement works have also been completed for several key roads. Key transport concerns are congestion and air quality. The majority of waste is currently transported by road.

Natural environment and biodiversity – The Plan Area has a wide range of important wildlife habitats and species despite significant past losses due to the pressures of development. The number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in favourable condition is improving but falls short of the national target and only 20% of Local Wildlife Sites are known to be in positive conservation management.

Historic and cultural heritage - much of our preserved heritage dates from the Middle Ages onwards and can be seen in the large country estates, market towns, medieval castles and more recent industrial archaeology and the legacy of coal mining in many areas. The proportion of buildings at risk is higher than the national and regional average. There are a large number of conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and Scheduled Ancient Monuments but not all of our heritage assets are protected and much of the evidence of our past has not yet been fully investigated.

Landscape, countryside and townscape - parts of our countryside and open space remain threatened by development pressures to deliver new housing and employment opportunities, especially in the urban fringes and the Green Belt around Nottingham. The possible impacts of climate change may also alter the appearance of our landscape as the local temperature and water levels will dictate what kinds of vegetation can be sustained.

Climate – the Plan Area's climate is likely to follow the patterns generally being observed and predicted across the UK with increased rainfall and flooding, hotter summers, more unsettled weather patterns and more frequent and severe storm events. The use of fossil fuels for energy is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Transporting waste also contributes to the overall level of vehicle emissions making the need to minimise road transport of waste a priority.

Air quality – this is generally improving but air pollution along major transport corridors such as the A1 and M1 and around the main urban areas is still a concern. Transporting waste and emissions from the different types of waste processing are also potential sources of air pollution. However, technologies that recover energy from waste also have potential benefits in terms of offsetting the need to burn fossil fuels.

Water - water supplies are likely to be sufficient to meet the current levels of planned housing and employment growth, but they are unlikely to support any additional increases and may be a constraint on the exact locations of new development. Groundwater protection is a major issue across a large part of our area and a significant constraint to the future development of landfill sites. River quality has seen a slight improvement but is still marginally lower than the regional and national figure. The Plan Area is also vulnerable to nitrate pollution, especially in north

Nottinghamshire around Worksop, although the whole county is covered by a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone to limit further damage and try to lower existing levels.

Soils - outside the urban areas, the Plan Area is largely agricultural, and a significant amount of the agricultural land is high quality. Housing demand, in particular, means there are significant pressures for built development, especially on the urban fringe around Nottingham, Newark and Mansfield.

Flood risk - the wide Trent flood plain is a major development constraint for Nottingham and Newark. River and surface water flooding is a significant issue within the Trent Valley, whilst parts of Hucknall, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Kirkby-in-Ashfield. Mansfield, Worksop and Warsop could also experience localised problems.

Health - overall health indicators for the Plan Area are slightly worse than both the regional and national comparisons although life expectancy has grown closer to the national average. There are also wide variations between different parts of Nottinghamshire especially between urban and rural areas.

Energy - energy consumption has fallen slightly and the proportion of renewable energy used is increasing. A new gas-fired station has recently been developed near Newark and the two other remaining power stations have been converted to enable them to co-fire biomass fuels from energy crops. A number of small-scale onshore oil and gas sites have been developed and there are schemes to utilise mine gas from old mineral workings and possible coal bed methane deposits. Waste is also a source of energy in the County with small-scale landfill gas recovery, the development of anaerobic digestion schemes and a municipal waste incinerator in Nottingham. The need to provide local, decentralised sources of renewable, or low carbon energy, could increase the scope for using waste as a source of energy.

Economy and employment - traditional industries have now largely given way to commercial, service and high-tech industries. The number of new businesses has increased between 2009 and 2018 but there has also been an increase in business closures. Employment rates are slightly lower than the national average, and there are wide variations in employment rates and income across the various districts. As the economy recovers, predicted growth levels will need to be supported by new infrastructure, especially in and around the main urban areas including new waste management facilities. Waste is not a major direct employer but the development of a modern and innovative waste management industry based on greater re-use and recovery of resources could provide new employment opportunities.

Minerals – The Plan Area has a diverse range of mineral resources and is a major supplier of sand and gravel in the region and nationally. Mineral wastes contribute to overall waste production within the Plan Area.

Waste - levels have fallen from an average of around 4 million tonnes of municipal, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste a year to an estimated 2.5 million tonnes although municipal waste has shown a recent minor upturn. Waste is being managed more sustainably with an average of 42% of municipal waste and 52% of commercial and industrial waste now being recycled.

Between 80% and 90% of construction and demolition waste is estimated to be re-used or recycled. Existing waste management infrastructure is adequate to meet existing recycling targets, but additional capacity will be needed to increase recycling above this level. Disposal capacity within the County is very limited. New waste management infrastructure may also be needed to support housing and employment growth across the area.

Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

The review of relevant plans, programmes and policies identifies key messages to be addressed by the SA framework, which together with the issues highlighted by the collection of baseline data, has enabled the development of a range of draft SA objectives which takes into account the key sustainability issues for the Plan Area. These SA objectives will be used to carry out SA on all stages of the emerging Waste Local Plan. Each SA objective has a set of questions (decision making criteria) to help in the assessment of policies and proposals and a set of indicators for monitoring their future impact.

Proposed SA Objectives
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest.
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.
11. Protect and improve local air quality.

12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.

13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.

14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.

What happens next?

The Scoping Report provides an early opportunity for interested parties to comment on the proposed SA process and helps to ensure that the final SA report is robust enough to achieve its sustainable development objectives when appraising the WLP. Views on the suitability of this SA Scoping Report are being sought from the main consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) and any other interested parties are also welcome to comment. Feedback from the consultation process, along with any other additional findings and updates, will be incorporated into the ongoing SA process. The document will be open for comments until **5pm on Thursday 9th April 2020.**

Consultation Questions

Chapter 1: Introduction

1. *Has the requirement for, and purpose of, SEA and SA, been adequately explained? If not, what do you think requires further explanation?*

Chapter 2: Methodology

2. *Has the methodology been adequately described and is it considered to be appropriate? If not, what do you think should be changed?*

Chapter 3: Other relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

3. *Have all the relevant documents been listed in Appendix 1? If not, what others should be included?*
4. *Have the key messages from the documents review been correctly identified in Table 1? If not, what should be added, amended or deleted?*
5. *Have the implications for the SA framework been accurately assessed in Table 1. If not, what should be added, amended or deleted?*

Chapter 4: Baseline information and characteristics of Nottinghamshire

6. *Has all the relevant baseline data been included in Appendix 2? If not, what else should be included?*
7. *Are there any inaccuracies in the baseline data? If so, what corrections should be made?*
8. *Have all the key characteristics of Nottinghamshire been adequately described? If not, what else should be included?*

Chapter 5: Sustainability issues

9. *Have all the relevant sustainability issues been correctly identified in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?*
10. *Has the significance of the sustainability issues been correctly assessed in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?*
11. *Have the ways in which the Waste Local Plan can influence the sustainability issues been adequately addressed in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?*

Chapter 6: Developing our sustainability objectives (the SA framework)

12. *Do the SA objectives adequately cover the sustainability issues which are relevant to the Waste Local Plan? If not, what amendments are required?*
13. *Are the decision-making criteria and proposed indicators appropriate? If not, what amendments are required?*
14. *Do you have any other comments on this Scoping Report?*

For ease of reference the relevant questions are repeated at the end of each chapter within this report.

1. Introduction- What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

- 1.1. This scoping report represents the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process that was introduced through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Undertaking SA will ensure that sustainable development principles are integrated into the Waste Local Plan process.
- 1.2. The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) (NPPF) states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, which is defined as ‘meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.’
- 1.3. The NPPF emphasises that the planning system has a role to play in each of the three interdependent dimensions of sustainable development and that net gains in all three should be sought simultaneously:
 - *“an **economic** objective –to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;*
 - *a **social** objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number of and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and*
 - *an **environmental** objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.”*
- 1.4. These objectives form the basis for delivering sustainable development in England. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have a vital role to play in pursuing these objectives through preparing local planning policies and proposals for future development.

The relationship between Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.5. Local planning authorities must carry out an environmental assessment on any plans they prepare that could have a significant effect on the environment, in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC on the ‘assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment’. This is known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is set out in UK legislation as the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. SEA should identify key likely significant adverse environmental impacts which may result from the implementation of plans and proposals. It should also consider mitigation measures which could prevent, reduce or offset such impacts as much as possible.
- 1.6. The UK government has published statutory instruments in relation to environmental assessments (including SEA) and the planning regime to ensure their continued operation after the UK has left the European Union.
- 1.7. Sustainability Appraisal is a wider process which incorporates all the requirements of SEA but also includes an assessment of economic and social impacts. Throughout this document, the term SA is used to refer to the joint SA/SEA process and the methodology used incorporates all the requirements of SEA. Table 7 in chapter 6 shows how this report meets the relevant SEA requirements.

Other Appraisals

- 1.8. The findings of the SA process will be supported by other appraisals:

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	As the Plan Area has a site of international importance for nature conservation, the Sherwood Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC), and a prospective Special Protection Area, a Habitats Regulations Assessment is required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will provide information on potential sources of flooding and mitigation to both inform the sustainability appraisal and enable the sequential test to be applied to prospective sites. This assessment will enable comparison of the sites in terms of their likely impacts on, and susceptibility to, flooding.
Transport Assessment (TA)	A Transport Assessment will provide a baseline from which to assess waste movements through the Plan area and enable a comparative assessment of the traffic impacts from each of the proposed sites.

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)	Equality Impact Assessment will ensure that discrimination does not result from the Plan's policies.
Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	A Health Impact Assessment will be undertaken using Nottinghamshire County Council's Planning and Health checklist to assess the potential impact of policies.

What is the purpose of SA?

- 1.9. The purpose of SA is to promote better integration of sustainability considerations into plan preparation and adoption. SA is therefore an integral part of good plan-making and should not be seen as a separate activity. It is an ongoing and iterative process that will help us to identify and report on the likely significant effects of the Waste Local Plan and the extent to which implementation of the Plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.
- 1.10. The SA process and the various stages of the plan making process are interlinked. Figure 1 illustrates the stages of both processes based on current Government guidance which has been used in preparing this report.¹

Purpose of SA Scoping Report

- 1.11. The integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans is the key focus of the SA process. The SA Scoping Report sets out the scope and level of detail of the SA. It lays the foundations for the whole SA process and focuses on the context of the Plan, which in this case is the Waste Local Plan.
- 1.12. The Scoping Report is the mechanism for developing a sound and robust SA Framework and appraisal methodology, so it forms the basis for the appraisal and the production of the SA Report. The Scoping Report details:
- Other policies, plans and programmes influencing the Plan and SA, including the international, national and local policy context;
 - Baseline information and key sustainability issues, including economic, environmental, social and spatial factors;

¹ A practical guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (September 2005). National Planning Practice Guidance: Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal (2014); National Planning Practice Guidance: Waste – Preparing Sustainability Appraisals for Local Plans (2014).

- Development of the SA framework and objectives;
- Methodology for testing the emerging Plan's vision, objectives, policies and development options, and appraising potential effects of the Plan, against the SA framework.

The role of the new Waste Local Plan

- 1.13. Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are working together on the preparation of a new Waste Local Plan to address key waste planning issues and provide the planning policy framework against which all proposals for new waste development within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham will be assessed. You can find full details of the documents we are preparing on our website at <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/waste-development-plan/new-waste-local-plan>.

Community Involvement in SA

- 1.14. Community involvement, including the general public, interest groups, statutory bodies, local businesses and the waste industry, is a key part of the planning process. At this stage, the only formal requirement is to consult the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England, but other key stakeholders will be consulted and comments are also welcome from any interested parties.

Q1: Has the requirement for, and purpose of, SEA and SA, been adequately explained? If not, what do you think requires further explanation?

2. Methodology

Carrying out SA

- 2.1. Government guidance on carrying out SA describes the production of a Scoping Report as ‘Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope’, which involves five key stages. These are set out in Figure 1 below and this report has been structured according to these key stages.

Figure 1. Preparation of the Scoping Report

Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
Collecting baseline information
Identifying sustainability issues and problems
Developing the SA framework
Consulting on the scope of the SA report

- 2.2. Information and evidence gathering is therefore the starting point for any SA in order to understand the current social, environmental and economic situation and possible future trends. The focus of the initial information gathering stage is therefore a review of all other relevant plans, programmes and policies (as set out in [Appendix 1](#)) and the collection of baseline environmental, social and economic data (as set out in [Appendix 2](#)). This will help to shape our future policies and proposals.
- 2.3. This work has been carried out ‘in-house’ using our own environmental information where available, but also relies heavily on data from other agencies and organisations which has helped to refine both the baseline data and the detailed objectives that will underpin this appraisal process.

Key findings and draft SA objectives

- 2.4. The key messages from the documents review are set out in Chapter 3 and Table 1, which identifies the implications for the SA framework, and the baseline information and characteristics of the Plan Area are described in Chapter 4. The key sustainability issues identified, together with their implications for the Waste Local Plan, are summarised in Table 2. These form the basis of the draft SA objectives, together with particular reference to the possible topics and issues for consideration specifically in the SA of

waste local plans as detailed in the Government's Planning Practice Guidance on waste.

Limitations of the SA process

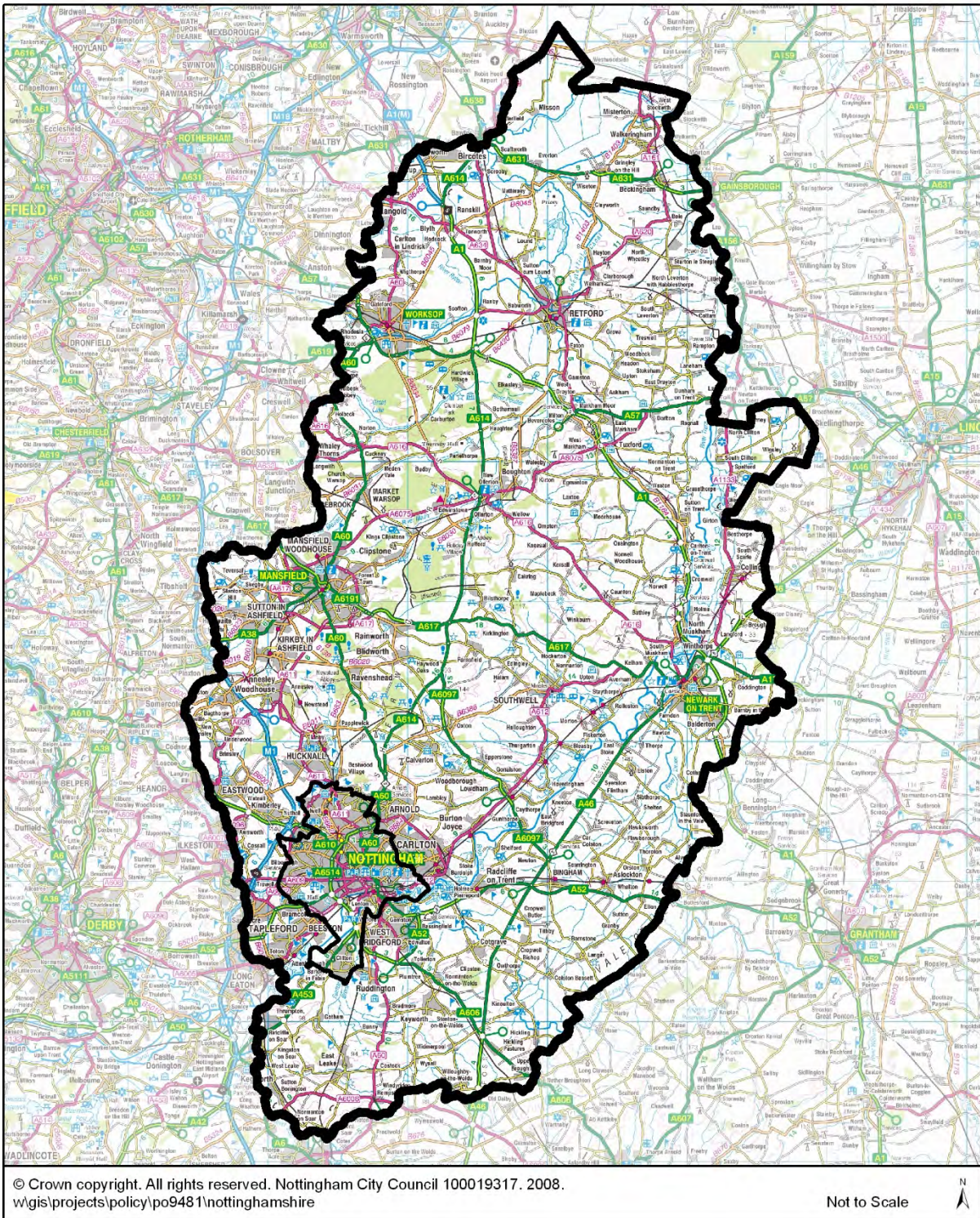
- 2.5. Part of the SA process is to establish what information is currently available and whether there is other information that should be collected in future. This involves a wide range of organisations that may hold different sets of data. The data they hold may not always be comparable or it may not have been collected at regular intervals. This can make it difficult to identify significant trends. Considerable progress is being made to collate this information so that it is up to date and accessible, but it is likely that the way data is collected, interpreted and monitored, will improve over time. Future stages of SA work will take account of any relevant changes.

Future Timetable

- 2.6. The programme for preparing new documents and carrying out the relevant SA work will be kept up to date on the County Council's website at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/waste-development-plan/new-waste-local-plan

Q2: Has the methodology been adequately described and is it considered to be appropriate? If not, what do you think should be changed?

Plan 1. Map of the area covered by this scoping report



3. Other relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Introduction

- 3.1. The purpose of reviewing other plans, programmes and policies is to identify relevant sustainability objectives and ensure that the aims and objectives of the Waste Local Plan are consistent with the purpose and aims of these strategies and plans. It is important to identify where there may be potential conflicts and where our own waste policies or proposals could help contribute to the aims of other plans.
- 3.2. The review has looked at relevant documents, including legislation, plans, guidance and strategies, at the international, national and local level. These are listed in full in [Appendix 1](#). The key messages from this review are set out in Table 1 below and have been carried through into the set of appraisal objectives that is being developed to help assess the likely effects of the Plan (see Chapters 5 and 6).
- 3.3. The key messages highlighted below are those which are considered relevant to waste as not all issues covered in other sustainability appraisals (i.e. at the district/borough level) will be relevant.

Table 1: Key Messages from the documents review

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<p>Natural environment and biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure biodiversity is considered in all areas of decision making; • Maintain, enhance and restore biodiversity and the natural environment in general; • Avoid damage to designated nature conservation sites and protected species and habitats and species identified as conservation priorities. Ensure mitigation and/or compensation where damage is unavoidable; Maximise biodiversity gain through restoration schemes; • Maintain environmental quality and biodiversity in all areas to make them safe & attractive places to live and work; • Prevent or reduce as far as possible any negative effects, actual or potential, on the environment from waste development; • Promote the importance of positive and early planning for green infrastructure in plans and developments; • Recognise the environmental, social and economic value of our green infrastructure; • Ensure that we maintain an appropriate network of habitats and the vital links/wildlife corridors between these habitats; • Recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Directive on the management of waste from extractive industries 2006/21/EC • EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009/147/EC EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Flora and Fauna 1992/43/EC • Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive) • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, 2011 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2019, HM Government • Natural Environment White Paper “The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature”,2011 • Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 • Green Infrastructure Guidance, 2009 • Planning for a healthy environment – good practice for green infrastructure and biodiversity, TCPA (2012) • Breathing Space: Revised Strategy for the management and maintenance of Nottingham’s Open and Green Spaces 2010 - 2020, Nottingham City Council, 2010 • Ambitious for Wildlife. Position Statement on Biodiversity, Nottingham City Council, 2011 • 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2010 • Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 • Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, • UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework • Securing the future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005 • Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 • Environmental Protection Act 1990 • Planning for a healthy environment: good practice for green infrastructure and biodiversity, TCPA, 2012 • 6Cs Green Infrastructure volume 6: Strategic GI Network for the Nottingham Principal Urban area and Sub-Regional Centres, 2010 • Interim Planning Guidance Note11: Green Infrastructure, April 2009, Mansfield District Council • A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Newark and Sherwood 2010 • Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan 1998 • Nottinghamshire Districts and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans 	<p>Requires objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats at all levels.</p>

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the limits of the environment to accept further development without irreversible damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020 • Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment 	
<p>Soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and minimise the loss of high quality land by identifying lower quality land for development where this does not conflict with biodiversity interests and by ensuring good soil management techniques to work and restore best and most versatile agricultural land and natural habitats satisfactorily where possible; • Soils play an important role in supporting ecosystems, improving drainage and providing green space for communities. If not managed carefully during construction and development, these important functions can be lost; • Encourage better management of soil in new developments to minimise damage to soil structure and ensure land is restored to its former quality; • Avoid soil pollution and seek remediation of contaminated land where necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • Environmental Protection Act, 1990 • Pollution Prevention and Control Act, 1999 • UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework • Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy For England 2011 • Agricultural Land Classification: Protecting the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land, 2012, Natural England • Securing the future - The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005 • Nottinghamshire Districts and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans 	<p>Requires objectives to protect high quality agricultural land and minimise disturbance / damage and pollution to soils.</p>
<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and improve existing water quality to protect health; • Use water resources sustainably and minimise future demands on supply; • Protect groundwater resources where development could result in environmental harm or risk to water supplies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC • EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 1991/271/EC; • Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • Future Water – The Government's Water Strategy for England, 2011 • Environmental Protection Act, 1990 • UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework • Securing the future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 • Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) 2013 	<p>Requires objectives to protect and improve water quality.</p>

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect surface water quality i.e. rivers and lakes; • Provide new or improved waste water treatment capacity to meet EU standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy Statement for Waste Water, 2012, DEFRA • Nottinghamshire District and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans • Nottinghamshire District/Borough Water Cycle Studies • Humber District River Basin Management Plan 2009 • Catchment Abstraction Management Plans • Severn Trent Water Resource Management Plan 2014 • Environment Agency Classification of Water Stressed Areas, 2013 • The Case for Change – current and future water availability, Environment Agency • The Water White Paper – Water for Life, 2011 	
<p>Flood risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to lessen effects of flood and drought; • Avoid inappropriate development on flood plains; • Ensure that in areas of flooding, development proposals do not have a significant adverse impact on flood flows or flood storage capacity; • Avoid development likely to increase flood risk and incorporate sustainable drainage systems in new development where appropriate. • Climate change could lead to more frequent, widespread and severe flooding events and there is a need to ‘future-proof’ development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, Environment Agency, 2011 • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 • Environment Agency River Basin Management Plans • River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009, Environment Agency. • Nottinghamshire SFRA • Nottinghamshire District/ Borough SFRAs 	<p>Requires objectives to avoid flood risk by locating new developments and associated plant in the most suitable (lowest risk) areas.</p>
<p>Historic and cultural heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource; • Protect the historic environment from inappropriate development; • Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their level of importance; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Venice Charter 1964 • European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, 1992 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • Securing the future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 • Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 • ‘Heritage Protection for the 21st Century’ 2007 Heritage White Paper 	<p>Requires objectives to conserve and enhance heritage assets of all types and their settings, and where protection of archaeological remains is not possible ensure detailed records are taken.</p>

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. • Harm to heritage assets should be avoided in the first instance, but where adverse impacts are unavoidable it should be ensured that mitigation measures are implemented. • Where loss of heritage assets is deemed acceptable, processes should be in place to ensure that a detailed record and understanding of the resource is gained prior to its loss; • Promote good quality design to minimise the visual impact of the new development; • Consider the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets and the historic environment generally can make to sustainable communities and economic vitality. 		
<p>Landscape and countryside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the characteristics of the Plan Area's Landscape Character Areas and locally important landscape features such as listed parks and gardens and other protected areas incorporating landscape features, for example Clumber Park.; • Recognise the value and distinctiveness of the wider countryside and landscape quality and character, including historic landscape character; • Minimise the impact of development on landscape/townscape at all levels; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention 2000 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 • UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework • Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • Bassetlaw, Greater Nottingham, Mansfield and Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessments • The Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000 • Nottinghamshire Districts and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans 	<p>Requires objectives to protect the landscape/townscape and where possible enhance it through high quality restoration schemes.</p>

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible bring about improvements to the environment through high quality restoration; • Maintain access into the countryside; • Protect the open character of the Green Belt from inappropriate development. 		
<p>Air Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent and reduce the detrimental impact on human health, quality of life and the environment, including sensitive habitats; • Meet air quality standards and minimise emissions (including greenhouse gasses) to air from new development and associated infrastructure; • Minimise emissions to air from transporting waste by reducing travel distances and using more sustainable methods of transport; • Ensure that the possible impact on air quality from new development is considered beyond the boundary of the development; • Ensure development does not harm designated AQMAs; • Consider the cumulative impacts of development on air quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe • Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste • Directive 2006/21/EC Management of Waste from Extractive industries. • Clean Air Strategy 2019, DEFRA • UK Climate Change Programme, 2006 • Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Volume 2, 2007 • Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, 2010, Defra • Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 • Securing the future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • The Future of Transport White Paper: A network for 2030 • 'Our Energy Future- Creating a Low Carbon Economy' 2003 • Environmental Protection Act, 1990 • Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026 • Nottingham Local Transport Strategy 2011-2026 • Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy 2019 – 2028 (final draft), June 2019 • Nottinghamshire Districts and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans • Air Quality Action Plans for Nottinghamshire Districts 	<p>Requires objectives to prevent air pollution and protect air quality.</p>
<p>Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate change considerations into all aspects of spatial planning; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 and 2009 Review • Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy; • Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 	<p>Requires objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change, and to ensure that new development is able to</p>

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the effects of climate change on human health and on the environment; • Minimise greenhouse gas emissions from development and associated infrastructure; • Shape sustainable communities that are resilient to and appropriate for the climate change; • Ensure that developments can withstand the likely impacts of climate change; • Consider how the climate may change over the lifetime of developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Act 2008 • 'Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy' 2003 Energy White Paper. • UK Climate Change Programme, 2006, DEFRA • Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire 2005 • Towards Carbon Neutrality: A Carbon Management Plan for Nottinghamshire, 2007 • Nottinghamshire Districts and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans 	<p>cope with the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the impact of travel on the environment (e.g. reduce traffic noise, pollution and congestion); • Reduce the need to transport waste and promote alternatives to road transport such as rail, water or pipeline, where possible; • Encourage sites that are close to waste sources; • Locate sites close to the primary road network and maximise the use of existing roads / infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 and 2009 Review • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • The Future of Transport White Paper - A Network for 2030, 2004 • Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2026 • Nottingham Local Transport Strategy 2011-2026 • Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • Climate Change Act 2008 • Our Energy Future – 'Creating a low carbon economy' 2003 Energy White Paper. • Nottinghamshire Districts and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans 	<p>Requires objectives that reduce the impact of transport by encouraging alternative, more sustainable forms of transport and efficient use of the highway network.</p>
<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the precautionary principle when assessing pollution risk; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations (2015) • Closing the Loop – An EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy COM/2015/0614 • Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe • Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive) • EU Directive on the management of waste from extractive industries 2006/21/EC 	<p>Requires objectives to protect and improve health, including by minimising emissions from sites and providing opportunities for recreation.</p>

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure wider health issues are considered to provide the right environment to promote healthier lifestyles; • Maintain / improve access to open space for leisure and recreation; • Locate sites where the potential impact on the health and well-being of local communities is minimised; • Properly regulated and managed waste management facilities should pose little risk to health; • Minimise potential disturbance from noise, dust, and odour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • Securing the future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Volume 2, 2007 DEFRA • National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste, 2013, DEFRA • National Policy Statement for Waste Water, 2012, DEFRA • Strategy for the Management of Solid Low-Level Radioactive Waste from the Non-nuclear Industry in the UK, 2012, DECC • Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020 • The Nottingham Plan to 2020: Nottingham City's Sustainable Community Strategy and Annual Report 2013/14 Year 4 • Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Nottinghamshire Nottingham City Joint Strategic Needs Assessment • Rights of Way Management Plan 2018-2026, published 2018 Nottinghamshire County Council 	
<p>Sustainable communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect the concerns and interests of communities in all stages of decision making and provide early and effective opportunities for community involvement; • Encourage developers to seek and maintain effective consultation and liaison with local communities before submitting planning applications and during operation of sites; • Take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits or impacts of new development; • Improve rural quality of life and enhance the rural economy by increasing employment, competition and enterprise; • Minimise the impacts of development on local communities and quality of life through good location, design and management of sites and high quality restoration; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2006/21/EC Management of waste from extractive industries. • Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (England and Wales) • Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 on animal by-products and derived products • Waste Management Regulations 2005 (England and Wales) • 'Heritage Protection for the 21st Century' 2007 • Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2026 • Nottingham Local Transport Strategy 2011-2026 • Nottinghamshire County Council Strategic Plan 2014-2018 • Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020 • The Nottingham Plan to 2020: Nottingham City's Sustainable Community Strategy. • Nottinghamshire Districts and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure communities have the opportunity to participate in the production of plans and that new development minimises its impact on its surroundings.</p>

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise, odour and dust emissions should, as far as possible, be controlled, mitigated or removed at source; • Encourage waste prevention and re-use and provide appropriate waste management facilities to ensure waste is managed sustainably, in line with the waste hierarchy; • Enable waste to be managed close to source; • Encourage waste awareness and best practice to reduce waste as part of the construction and operation of new development; • Encourage the sustainable use of natural resources and raw materials including the efficient use of minerals, water and energy in new development. 		
<p>Minerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the reliance on primary minerals, by encouraging the increased use of recycled and secondary materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG 	<p>Requires objective to encourage more efficient use of resources.</p>
<p>Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the environment and human health from potentially harmful impacts of waste management; • Manage waste as sustainably as possible according to the waste hierarchy; • Provide an adequate number of facilities for the safe recovery, treatment and final disposal of waste; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations (2015) • Closing the Loop – An EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy COM/2015/0614 • Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive) • Directive 2000/53/EC on End of Life Vehicles • Directive 2012/19/EU on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment • Regulation (EC) 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer • Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 on animal by-products and derived products • Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 • The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 • Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 on animal by-products and derived products • Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 • Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 • The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 	<p>Requires objectives to address a range of environmental, social and economic issues including providing an appropriate range of waste management facilities, encouraging movement of waste up the waste hierarchy and protecting the environment and human health from</p>

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure there is sufficient waste management capacity to support planned future growth across the County; • Ensure the ability to meet national and local targets for waste recycling, recovery and disposal; • Help to break the link between economic growth and waste production by encouraging more sustainable resource use and measures to prevent/reduce waste; • Continue to reduce our reliance on landfill but recognise that some disposal may still be necessary for residual waste; • Use resources more efficiently to reduce waste – including more sustainable construction and manufacturing practices and ‘waste audits’; • Encourage communities to take responsibility for their own waste by providing for waste to be managed close to source wherever possible; • Re-use previously developed land and existing buildings/infrastructure for new development wherever possible; • Ensure waste issues are considered as part of all development in an integrated way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Securing the Future’- The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005. • Resources and Waste Strategy for England, 2018, DEFRA & Environment Agency • Waste Management Plan for England 2013, DEFRA • National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014, DCLG • Environmental Protection Act 1990 • National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste, 2013, DEFRA • Strategy for the Management of Solid Low-Level Radioactive Waste from the Non-nuclear Industry in the UK, 2012, DECC • National Policy Statement for Waste Water, 2012, DEFRA • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3), 2011, DECC • National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 – 2021, March 2016, Infrastructure and Projects Authority • Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan, Part 1: Waste Core Strategy, Adopted 2013, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council • Nottingham Energy Strategy 2010 - 2020, Nottingham City Council • Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Nottinghamshire, 2001 • A Waste-Less Nottingham, Waste Strategy 2010-2030, 2010, Nottingham City Council • Nottinghamshire Districts and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans 	<p>potential adverse effects of waste development.</p>
<p>Economy and employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned future growth across the Plan Area could increase local waste arisings; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Securing the Future’ - Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • Nottinghamshire’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020. • The Nottingham Plan to 2020: Nottingham City’s Sustainable Community Strategy. • Nottinghamshire Districts and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans 	<p>Requires objectives to maximise employment opportunities from waste activities.</p>

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure an appropriate range of waste management facilities to meet local needs; • Prevent/reduce waste and recognise the value of waste as a resource; • Support the rural economy and encourage rural diversification; • Help to promote a diverse range of employment opportunities and skills development; • Encourage new and innovative technologies; • Provide an appropriate framework for investment to enable the timely delivery of key infrastructure (i.e. clear planning policies showing where development is likely to be acceptable). 		
<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable sources of energy; • Help to limit climate change and secure a diverse and viable long term energy supply; • Reduce reliance on fossil fuels; • Recognise waste as a potential source of low carbon or renewable energy, including use of biomass and energy from waste to help meet the UK's energy needs; • Promote energy recovery from existing or proposed landfill sites / incineration schemes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006 • Climate Change Act 2008 • Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3), 2011, DECC • Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire 2008 • Nottingham Energy Strategy 2010 - 2020 • A Waste-Less Nottingham, Waste Strategy 2010-2030. 2010 Nottingham City Council • Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas Across the East Midlands: Final Report, 2011, East Midlands Councils, Land Use Consultants • Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire – Policy Framework, 2009, Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Planning Partnership 	<p>Requires objectives to minimise energy usage and encourage use of alternative energy sources.</p>

Key messages	Source of information	Implications for SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the sustainable location and design of new development to minimise energy/fuel usage, including reducing the need to travel; • Plan new development to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy. 		
<p>Land use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use previously developed land or existing buildings for new development wherever possible; • Set out an appropriate spatial strategy showing where development of different types is likely to be acceptable; • Recognise that previously developed land can often have significant biodiversity value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG • National Planning Practice Guidance (living document), MHCLG • Sustainable Developer Guide for Nottinghamshire • Nottinghamshire Districts and Nottingham City adopted and emerging Local Plans 	<p>Requires objective to maximise the use of previously developed land where it does not compromise biodiversity and environmental assets.</p>

Q3: Have all the relevant documents been listed in Appendix 1? If not, what others should be included?

Q4: Have the key messages from the documents review been correctly identified in Table 1? If not, what should be added, amended or deleted?

Q5: Have the implications for the SA framework been accurately assessed in Table 1. If not, what should be added, amended or deleted?

4. Baseline information and characteristics of the Plan Area

Introduction

- 4.1. It is important to have a good understanding of the current situation in terms of the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of Nottinghamshire and Nottingham (the Plan Area). This helps to highlight any problems which the Local Plan and subsequent documents should seek to address. It also provides a baseline of information against which to predict and subsequently monitor the effects of our policies.
- 4.2. A key part of the SA process is that each of the objectives is underwritten with comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information, using a reliable set of indicators that can be monitored over time. The indicators that have been used for each objective are shown in Table 4 (Chapter 6).
- 4.3. By comparing our own position in the Plan Area with what is happening both across the region and nationally, we can establish where we are doing well and what needs to improve. Where there are also specific targets, such as those for recycling municipal waste, we can also use these as a benchmark to monitor our performance.
- 4.4. The baseline data collected for this report is set out in [Appendix 2](#). This shows the most recent data for Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City, along with regional and national comparisons, where available. The table also includes any relevant targets and provides a commentary on the current position and any noticeable trends. Whilst recent updates for some of the information is not currently available, the data will continue to be refined and updated as part of the ongoing SA and monitoring process.
- 4.5. The following paragraphs identify the key environmental, social, economic and physical characteristics of the Plan Area that have been identified from the baseline data and other available information.

Key characteristics of the Plan Area

Area and Population

- 4.6. The Plan Area covers 2,008,500 hectares of the East Midlands. It is made up of the City of Nottingham which consists of a very compact and high density urban area; the relatively affluent suburbs around the City; the north-west towns and villages which share a coal-mining and textile heritage; and more rural areas to the south and east which are

characterised by prosperous market towns and villages along the Trent Valley.

- 4.7. Nottingham, in the south of the Plan Area, is one of the UK's eight designated Core Cities recognised as being of national importance and is a major regional centre for the East Midlands. Although the administrative boundary of the city is drawn quite tightly, the extent of the built-up area and its associated housing market and travel to work patterns reflects a wider influence over a more general area known as Greater Nottingham. This includes part of Ashfield, reaching north up to Hucknall and all of Nottingham's other surrounding districts which house the city's key suburbs. Outside Greater Nottingham, the main towns are Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Newark, Worksop and Retford.
- 4.8. The Plan Area's overall population is just over 1 million people with around two thirds of these living in, or within easy reach of, Nottingham. Administratively, there are seven district and borough councils within the County Council area whilst Nottingham City Council carries out both the district and county functions as a unitary authority. Geographically and economically there are close links between the three cities of Derby, Leicester and Nottingham and neighbouring towns, such as Chesterfield and Doncaster. The County shares borders with Yorkshire, Rotherham and Doncaster to the north, Derbyshire to the west, Leicestershire to the south and North Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire to the east.

Transport

- 4.9. There are good transport links to the rest of the UK, especially via the main north-south routes of the M1, A1 and the East Coast and Midland Mainline rail lines. The widening of sections of the A46 has improved access to Leicester and Lincoln and there have been improvements to the A453 link into Nottingham from the motorway. The A453 also now provides access to the tram network, with a Park and Ride located near the City and County border at Clifton. The County Council has also won funding to improve six junctions on the A416 which should enable growth and investment in this part of the Plan Area.
- 4.10. Key transport concerns include congestion and air quality and the effect this may have on the rate of climate change. Congestion is improving but is focussed on the main routes into Nottingham, Mansfield, Newark and Worksop. Air pollution within the Plan Area is concentrated along major transport corridors such as the A1 and M1 and around the main urban areas. There are currently five Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, which would appear to be an improvement on the previous eight, but one AQMA now covers the whole of Nottingham city. The majority of waste is currently transported by road, with

some municipal, commercial and industrial waste managed in neighbouring authority areas and some, more specialist, wastes possibly travelling regionally or even nationally.

Natural Environment and Biodiversity

- 4.11. The Plan Area has a wide range of important wildlife habitats and species although it has suffered significant losses due to the effects of industrialisation and coal mining, urban expansion, intensive agriculture and commercial forestry. Large areas of semi-natural woodland have been lost along with traditional hedgerows and species-rich grasslands, plus 90% of the Plan Area's lowland heathland had been lost by the beginning of the last century. Cumulatively, this has seen a dramatic reduction in biodiversity across the Plan Area and Nottinghamshire's Local Biodiversity Action Plan lists over 900 species and 25 habitats that are of conservation concern. However, these downward trends are now being halted or reversed through pro-active management schemes, including the high quality restoration of mineral sites to create new habitats. Examples include the wetlands the Idle Valley Nature Reserve near Sutton and Lound, the creation of heathland habitats within Sherwood Forest and woodland planting across the Greenwood Community Forest. A strategic and co-ordinated approach is also being taken to the landscape scale restoration of mineral sites in the Trent River Valley to create wetland habitats, delivering significant biodiversity gain.
- 4.12. Although there are comparatively fewer areas of designated nature conservation value here than in other parts of the East Midlands and the UK as a whole, the Plan Area still maintains important populations of key species such as great crested newt, water vole and white-clawed crayfish, along with populations of notable invertebrates. There are also significant areas of heathland and acid grassland sites within Sherwood Forest which contains the only internationally important conservation site within the the Plan Area - the Birklands and Bilhaugh Special Area of Conservation (SAC). However, part of the Plan Area is now being considered as a possible Special Protection Area (SPA) for birds on the basis of its significant populations of nightjar and woodlark. The Plan Area has 1 National Nature Reserve and 67 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The condition of these sites is improving but fell just short of meeting the national target of 95% of SSSIs being in favourable or recovering condition in 2019. There are 67 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and more than 1400 Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs), of which only around 20% are known to be in positive conservation management. In addition, there are areas of LBAP habitats that fall outside these designated sites, including species-rich grasslands, woodlands, wetlands and waterways, and other features that make up the wider network of green infrastructure across the Plan Area.

Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage

- 4.13. The Plan Area has a long and rich heritage with evidence of early Iron Age and Bronze Age settlements in its northern and central parts and a significant Roman settlement at Mansfield. Important Viking finds have also been coming to light within Sherwood Forest. The Plan Area remained important through the Middle Ages and medieval times with royal castles and hunting grounds and enduring links to the legend of Robin Hood. Market towns at Worksop, Retford, Newark and Mansfield expanded during these times and the dissolution of the monasteries and forest clearances paved the way for the creation of large estates such as Clumber and Rufford. Nottingham and Newark played key roles in the skirmishes and sieges of the Civil War.
- 4.14. There is also has a long association with textile and clothing production with early cottage industries being subsumed by the spread of industrialisation and the mass development of factories, canals and railways. Throughout our history the River Trent has provided important trade links with many settlements along its banks. It also remains an important source of power for industry, with three major power stations along the Trent Valley, though one has now ceased operating. Just as important as the Industrial Revolution, have been the changes in agriculture which have changed our landscape and helped to build the trade in wool and establish the rich merchants whose philanthropy then founded many of our important civic buildings. Nottingham's Lace Market area is a prime example of this historic legacy. Coal mining has also played a major part in our development as the power behind our industrialisation and a major employer until recent times.
- 4.15. Much of our preserved heritage dates from the Middle Ages onwards and can be seen in the large country estates, market towns and medieval castles and historic field patterns. From more recent times, the Plan Area has a large collection of industrial archaeology including frame-knitters cottages, lace factories and mills along with our former mining villages with their characteristic long terraces of workers' housing and skyline of colliery headstocks and spoil heaps.
- 4.16. Across the Plan Area there are 359 Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings, with 12% of Grade I and II* in Nottinghamshire and 6% in Nottingham considered to be at risk. This is worse than the situation both regionally and nationally. There are 208 conservation areas, though nearly half (45%) of Nottingham's conservation areas are on the 'At Risk Register'. There are also 29 registered parks and gardens, 1 registered battlefield and 168 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Landscape, Countryside and Townscape

- 4.17. The Plan Area has rich rolling farmlands to the south, a central belt of mixed woodland and commercial forestry with patches of heathland and oak-birch woodland to the north, open agricultural landscapes to the east and pasture and woodland on the coal measures and Magnesian limestone to the west. Key landscape features are the wide, flat river valleys with extensive farmland, and large, historic market towns such as Newark and Retford. More scattered rural villages are located within the gently rolling Wolds to the south of the Plan Area. The concentrated urban development around Nottingham and the impact of major transport corridors such as the M1 and A1, along with the legacy of coal mining in the west of the Plan Area reflect more recent industrial influences. The two main rivers are significant features in the landscape and the two remaining power stations are also dominant features.
- 4.18. Much of our countryside and open space remains threatened by the impacts of intensive agriculture, urbanisation and future mineral working and many parts of the Plan Area have suffered from the historic loss of hedgerows and traditional field patterns. Urban fringes, especially in the Green Belt around Nottingham, face significant pressure for urban expansion to deliver new housing and employment opportunities. Likely future changes to our climate may also alter the appearance of our landscape as the local temperature and water levels will dictate what kinds of vegetation can be sustained.

Climate

- 4.19. We have already started to see increased incidences of flooding and we can expect a general pattern of increased rainfall, increased flooding, hotter summers and more unsettled weather patterns. There will also be increased incidents of more extreme weather including flash floods, high winds and storms with flooding of buildings and infrastructure seen as the main climate risk within the East Midlands. Overall greenhouse gas emissions are falling, especially for Co2, but some of these changes cannot now be reversed. Within the UK, landfill alone accounts for 27% of our methane emissions and is 20 times more powerful than Co2. Transporting waste by road also contributes to the overall level of vehicle emissions.

Air Quality

- 4.20. Air quality is of major importance for climate and health as well as maintaining the diversity and quality of our natural environment. The Plan Area's air quality is generally improving but air pollution along major transport corridors such as the A1 and M1 and around the main urban areas is still a concern. There are currently five Air Quality Management

Areas (AQMA) in the Plan Area, which would appear to be an improvement as 4 AQMA have been revoked, however one AQMA covers the whole of Nottingham City. The other four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been designated on main routes into Nottingham because of the No2 levels from traffic, though this is an improvement. Emissions of Co2 are mainly from commercial and industrial sources, especially from our power stations. Whilst there has been a slight overall reduction in Co2, the actual levels vary quite widely between districts.

Water

- 4.21. A large part of the Plan Area overlies the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer which is one of the largest groundwater resources in the UK. This is now fully developed and water conservation measures are in place to manage future abstraction levels. Whilst water supplies are likely to be sufficient to meet the current levels of planned growth, they are unlikely to support any additional increases and may be a constraint on the exact locations of new development.
- 4.22. Our two main rivers are the Trent and Idle which have both seen extensive mineral working for sand and gravel and are an important part of the Plan Area's landscape, heritage and natural environment. Whilst there has been a slight improvement in river quality, this is still marginally lower than the regional and national figure. The Plan Area is also vulnerable to nitrate pollution, especially in north Nottinghamshire around Worksop, although the whole county is covered by a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone to limit further damage and try to lower existing levels.

Soils

- 4.23. The Plan Area's soil profile varies from generally light sandy soils in the north and central parts of the county with heavier, clay-based soils in the far east and west. Outside the urban areas, the Plan Area is largely agricultural and most (approximately 70%) of Nottinghamshire's agricultural land is classed as grade 3 or above suggesting that there is a significant amount of high-quality agricultural land. Housing demand in particular, means that there are significant pressures for built development, especially on the urban fringe around Nottingham, Newark and Mansfield.

Flood Risk

- 4.24. The Plan Area is a relatively flat. The Trent Valley and the eastern edge of the county are the lowest lying areas, with slightly higher ground through the central and western belts. The main river catchments are the Trent, Leen, Derwent, Erewash and Soar. In terms of flooding, the Trent Valley accounts for a large percentage of the flood zone area across the Plan Area

and it is estimated that over 20,000 properties along the urban part of the River Trent may be at risk from a 1 in 100 flood event.

- 4.25. The wide Trent flood plain is a significant development constraint for Nottingham and Newark but other areas including parts of Hucknall, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Kirkby-in-Ashfield are also at risk of surface water flooding from local rivers and drainage/sewer overflows. Mansfield is considered to be at less risk overall but could still experience localised problems along with towns further north such as Warsop and Worksop.

Health

- 4.26. Overall health indicators for the Plan Area are slightly worse than both the regional and national comparisons although life expectancy has grown closer to the national average. There are also wide variations between different parts of the Plan Area in life expectancy between the least and most deprived wards, with the highest gap between males in Nottingham, with the difference being eleven years. Worst affected are main urban areas of Nottingham, Ashfield and Mansfield with more rural, affluent areas such as Rushcliffe and Gedling having noticeably higher health scores.
- 4.27. In terms of obesity, 68% of adults and 19% of children in Nottinghamshire and 64% of adults and 23% of children in Nottingham were classified as obese or overweight. The prevalence of obesity in children was highest in Ashfield and Mansfield, whilst Bassetlaw and Newark and Sherwood had the highest percent of adult obesity in the Nottinghamshire Districts². Obesity is linked to increased poor health and can reduce life expectancy by an average of three years, or eight to ten years in cases of severe obesity.

Energy

- 4.28. The Plan Area has traditionally been a supplier of fossil fuels from its coalfields and a significant energy supplier from its coal-fired power stations along the Trent Valley, however Nottinghamshire's deep coal mining industry ended with the closure of Thoresby colliery in 2015 and the remaining coal-fired power stations are expected to be closed down in the next few years. A new gas-fired power station near Newark is now operational and the two other remaining power stations have been converted to enable them to co-fire biomass fuels from energy crops. There has been some development of small-scale onshore oil and gas sites. There are also a number of schemes using mine gas from old mineral workings for energy and permission has been granted for the exploration of

² Public Health England. Local Authority Health Profiles. <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/0/qid/1938132701/pat/202/par/E1000024/ati/201/are/E07000170/iid/92196/age/2/sex/4>

possible coal bed methane deposits. Energy consumption here is highest for industry but overall consumption has fallen slightly and local figures also show an increase in the proportion of renewable energy used.

- 4.29. There are now 74 onshore wind farms or smaller collections of turbines in the Plan Area that in 2018 generated 353 GWh of electricity³. Waste is an existing source of energy in the Plan Area with small-scale landfill gas recovery helping to meet on-site needs or power adjacent development, and an increasing number of anaerobic digestion schemes. Municipal waste is recovered for energy at the Eastcroft Incinerator which has planning permission to expand in future. This generates 40,000 MWh of electricity and feeds the UK's largest district heating scheme which serves almost 5,000 homes and businesses in the City.
- 4.30. The City Council is aiming for Nottingham to remain the UK's leading low carbon city and to be the first carbon neutral city by 2028, and this could include further energy from waste schemes such as anaerobic digestion and a significant further expansion of the Eastcroft plant.

Economy and Employment

- 4.31. The Plan Area is historically known for its coal mining and textile manufacturing and Nottingham is still known internationally for its lace-making. Although many of our traditional industries are in decline, these have now largely given way to commercial, service and high-tech industries. As a regional economic hub, Nottingham City is the main work destination for the majority of residents living within the city and surrounding areas. Nottingham City is an important centre for financial services, administration, telecommunications, pharmaceuticals and science and research - supported by its two universities. The M1 corridor hosts a concentration of industrial and business park developments and Worksop has recently become a major centre for distribution.
- 4.32. Employment rates here are slightly lower than the national average, and there are wide variations in employment rates and income across the various districts/boroughs. Parts of Nottingham, Ashfield and Mansfield are particularly affected by low employment and deprivation. Predicted economic growth levels will need to be supported by new infrastructure, especially in and around the main urban areas which are expected to be the main focus of future growth including the designated growth points for Nottingham and Newark. There has been a significant increase in the number of new businesses between 2009 and 2018 however there has also been an increase in business closures. The waste industry is not a major direct employer, less than 1% of employment in England and in

³ Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. 2018 Renewable Electricity by Local Authority. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

Nottinghamshire, although there may be future job opportunities arising from greater resource recovery and increasing re-use.

Minerals

- 4.33. The Plan Area has a diverse range of mineral resources including sand and gravel, building and asphaltting sand, limestone, gypsum, silica sand, clay, coal and oil. The Plan Area is a major supplier of sand and gravel in the region and nationally. Mineral wastes contribute to overall waste production within the Plan Area.

Waste

- 4.34. Prior to the recession the Plan Area produced an average of around 4 million tonnes of municipal, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste per year. This is currently estimated to be around 2.5 million tonnes a year based on national trends. Due to the lack of more recent data it is difficult to predict future trends although there has been a recent minor increase in municipal waste arisings. However, it is clear that waste is progressively being managed more sustainably with just over 42% of municipal waste and approximately 52% of commercial and industrial waste now being recycled. Most of our construction and demolition waste is re-used or recycled on site – possibly as much as 80% or 90% based on national figures.
- 4.35. Existing recycling capacity for municipal waste is adequate to meet current targets (i.e. 50% by 2020) but additional capacity will be needed to increase recycling above this level. There is a network of 12 Household Waste Recycling Centres across the Plan Area, and two large Materials Recycling Facilities in Nottingham and Mansfield manage the majority of recyclables that are collected from kerbside. Recycling of commercial and industrial waste is focussed around Nottingham, Mansfield and Worksop but the number or capacity of sites will need to increase to achieve any further recycling increases. There are relatively few permanent recycling sites for construction and demolition waste, which are again concentrated around Nottingham, Mansfield and Worksop, but there are a number of temporary sites at existing quarries and inert landfill sites. As most construction and demolition waste is now managed on site existing capacity is considered adequate.
- 4.36. The Eastcroft Incinerator recovers energy from up to 160,000 tonnes of municipal waste a year but has permission to expand by a further 100,000 tonnes for either municipal or commercial and industrial waste. Planning permission has also been granted for a 160,000 tonne gasification facility in Bulwell however construction has not yet commenced. Currently, there are no operational energy recovery schemes for commercial and industrial

waste in the Plan Area. There is, however, extant planning permission for a proposed energy centre at Bilsthorpe Business Park which would incorporate a materials recovery facility and a gasification facility capable of generating up to 9.6MW of electricity.

- 4.37. Disposal capacity within the Plan Area is very limited with only one active non-hazardous landfill site, Staple near Newark, serving the whole Plan Area after deposition ceased at Daneshill near Worksop in 2017. Staple currently has permission to deposit waste until 2024. Permitted disposal capacity for inert waste is adequate overall, although this is concentrated in a relatively small number of sites, including just one major site on the outskirts of Mansfield.

Q6: Has all the relevant baseline data been included in Appendix 2? If not, what else should be included?

Q7: Are there any inaccuracies in the baseline data? If so, what corrections should be made?

Q8: Have all the key characteristics of the Plan Area been adequately described? If not, what else should be included?

5. Sustainability Issues

5.1. Based on the key messages identified in the review of relevant plans, programmes and policies (see Table 1), and the issues highlighted through the collection of baseline data (see [Appendix 2](#)), a series of key sustainability issues, which are relevant to waste development within Nottinghamshire, have been identified and these are summarised in Table 2 below. This also considers the significance of each issue and how the Plan is likely to influence future outcomes (N.B. not all the issues that are commonly covered in the SA process on Districts' local plans are relevant to waste and therefore issues such as educational achievement and housing standards are not considered within this Scoping Report). This section of the Report also meets another key part of SA by looking at what would happen without the Plan i.e. how would this issue develop if we did not try to manage it? This therefore gives us a better understanding of how the Plan can be used to change the situation where necessary.

Table 2: Sustainability Issues

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to the Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
<p>Natural Environment and Biodiversity - The Plan Area has fewer internationally and national important sites than other parts of the East Midlands and England as a whole. Although there is currently only one internationally important Special Area of Conservation (SAC), part of the Plan Area is also being considered as a possible Special Protection Areas (SPA) for birds, and the Plan Area is host to a number of important habitats and species. There is also an important wider network of habitats that fall outside these designated sites, including species-rich grasslands, woodlands and wetlands. Historically, however, there have been dramatic losses of many habitats, including heathland, woodland and species-rich grassland because of development, intensive agriculture and commercial forestry, and although some losses continue, especially as a result of a decline in traditional management techniques, these previous downward trends are now being halted and reversed, with positive action to re-establish a number of habitats, including heathland within Sherwood Forest and reedbed in the Trent and Idle Valleys. There has been an increase in the number of the Plan Area's locally designated nature conservation sites but less than a quarter are known to be in positive conservation management. However, the overall condition of our statutorily designated nature conservation sites is improving, and there has also been an increase in the number of Local Nature Reserves. These positive changes should be reinforced in future to maintain and enhance the quality and extent of the Plan Area's biodiversity and the supporting network of green infrastructure.</p>	<p>Moderate/high -Waste development has the potential to significantly harm wildlife and biodiversity if not carefully managed. Without appropriate policies on the location and operation of sites there could be irreversible losses of habitat and indirect impacts from, for example, dust, noise and traffic. Waste sites could also pose potential risk in terms of pollution of surface and groundwater and emissions to air. Without a positive planning framework, opportunities to secure habitat improvements or create new areas of habitat could be lost or would not be coordinated effectively.</p>	<p>Policies should guide waste management facilities to the most suitable locations in order to minimise environmental impacts and avoid losses to important sites. They should also ensure that appropriate mitigation, compensation or enhancement is put in place to offset unavoidable losses and secure the creation of new habitat. This can provide opportunities to contribute to the Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets by delivering not just replacement but additional woodland, heathland and wetland areas for example. Without these measures in place the Waste Local Plan will make no contribution to meeting LBAP targets.</p>

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to the Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
<p>Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage - the level of Listed Buildings at Risk is considerably higher here than the national average. Significant archaeological remains are thought to lie along the Trent Valley but farming and potential mineral working are a risk to crop marks and the other limited evidence of these remains. Further damage to all types of heritage assets in the area should be avoided. Where possible archaeological remains should be preserved in situ.</p>	<p>Moderate/High - Without proper controls, waste sites could affect all types of heritage assets and their settings.</p>	<p>Ensure development is located so as to avoid adverse impacts on heritage assets in the first instance. Promote the protection of heritage assets and ensure preservation and enhancement where possible. Arrange appropriate mitigation where necessary.</p>
<p>Air quality – air pollution within Nottinghamshire is concentrated along major transport corridors such as the A1 and M1 and around the main urban areas, particularly Nottingham where an AQMA covers the whole city and four AQMAs have been designated on main routes into the city because of No² levels from traffic. Emissions of Co² are mainly from commerce and industry, particularly power generation. There has been a slight overall reduction although actual levels vary between districts. It is essential that new development does not make existing problems worse and that the cumulative impacts of development are considered.</p>	<p>Low/Moderate – Problems are largely linked to transport, energy and industry but dust and/or emissions from waste operations, including transport, could worsen existing air quality problems if not properly managed.</p>	<p>Ensure development minimises impacts on air quality and avoids AQMAs. Locate development to minimise transport distances and encourage alternatives to road transport to help reduce emissions of No². Encourage reductions in energy use to help limit Co² emissions.</p>
<p>Water – there has been a slight improvement in river quality but this is still marginally lower than the regional and national figure. A large part of the Plan Area overlies the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer which is one of the largest groundwater resources in the UK. This is now fully developed and water conservation measures are in place to manage future abstraction levels. Nottinghamshire is also vulnerable to nitrate pollution and is covered by a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. Development must not harm existing water quality and should help to improve this where possible. Water</p>	<p>Moderate - Waste sites, landfill in particular, could contaminate surface and groundwater sources if not carefully located and managed. Nitrates are generally related to fertilizer/manure, but uncontrolled land spreading/composting could have implications in some areas.</p>	<p>Ensure waste related development is located so as to minimise any impacts on water quality and minimises demand on local water resources. Consider opportunities to incorporate sustainable drainage systems. The provision of new/improved waste water treatment facilities should help to improve overall water quality. Ensure land spreading/composting schemes comply with Defra soil management guidelines to avoid nitrate overload.</p>

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to the Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
abstraction is a particular concern in the area of the SAC at Sherwood Forest.		
Soil – most of the Plan Area’s agricultural land is classed as grade 3 or above suggesting that there is a significant amount of high quality agricultural land in the County. Housing demand, in particular, means that there are significant pressures for built development, especially on the urban fringe around Nottingham, Newark and Mansfield.	Low/Moderate – Waste sites, particularly for landfill, could involve the loss of high quality agricultural land.	Seek to avoid the loss of high quality (best and most versatile) agricultural land and guide development to areas of lower agricultural value where this does not conflict with biodiversity interests.
Sustainable Communities – local communities are dependent on their basic physical infrastructure (e.g. raw materials for housing, roads and energy as well as clean, safe waste treatment and disposal) but there is also increasing community concern about the effects of development on local amenity and quality of life. There has been a growing trend for wider and more effective community involvement in the planning process and there is growing awareness of the need to conserve energy, raw material and prevent waste as part of an overall move towards a greener, more sustainable society.	Moderate/High – Without the planned provision of adequate waste treatment/disposal facilities, local areas would lack essential basic infrastructure. However, such development can have significant local impacts (e.g. visual appearance, dust, mud, noise, vibration, odour, light nuisance and traffic). This could lead to an unacceptable loss of amenity/quality of life if not properly planned and controlled and local people would not have the opportunity to be involved in significant local decisions affecting them.	Ensure adequate provision of an appropriate network of waste treatment/ disposal sites. Avoid development close to sensitive areas and guide development to the most suitable locations by balancing need against wider environmental and social issues. Provide for suitable mitigation to minimise noise, visual impact, dust etc. and ensure that landfill sites are restored to a high standard. Ensure that local communities are involved in and understand the decision making process from the outset and that relevant information is widely available.
Population - Local population growth is slightly lower than that at the regional and national level. Nevertheless Nottingham and Newark in particular are expected to	High – Increasing population levels are likely to increase waste production. Without the planned	Ensure sufficient new waste treatment and disposal capacity to cope with planned growth. Focus new facilities in/close to those areas

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to the Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
<p>accommodate considerable levels of new housing and employment development. Even with greater levels of waste prevention and re-use, this is likely to increase the overall amount of waste produced, particularly if the current trend for smaller households continues.</p>	<p>provision of waste treatment and disposal facilities, there would be insufficient infrastructure to support this growth and any new waste development would take place without proper consideration of wider social and environmental issues.</p>	<p>earmarked for growth, especially around Nottingham and Newark. Make the most of existing/planned transport infrastructure and locate new development in the most sustainable locations to balance social, environmental and economic needs.</p>
<p>Health - the overall health indicators for the Plan Area are slightly worse than both the regional and national comparisons although life expectancy has grown closer to the national average. There are wide variations between different parts of Nottinghamshire with an eleven year gap in life expectancy between the least and most deprived wards. Worst affected are main urban areas of Nottingham, Ashfield and Mansfield with more rural, affluent areas such as Rushcliffe and Gedling having noticeably higher health scores. There is no published evidence to suggest that waste management poses an unacceptable risk to health but there is still a widespread public perception of health risk from waste facilities.</p>	<p>Low/Moderate – the Plan is unlikely to have a direct impact on specific health targets and outcomes but emissions from vehicles or waste processing could worsen existing problems (e.g. asthma) if not properly controlled.</p>	<p>Specific emissions controls would be decided by the Environment Agency as part of the separate environmental permitting system but planning decisions about the type and location of future waste developments will need to ensure that existing problems (e.g. air quality) are not made any worse and that they do not create any additional risks. Policies could reduce impacts by seeking to minimise transport distances, guiding development away from areas with existing pollution problems, and routeing vehicles to avoid AQMAs for example.</p>
<p>Economy and Employment - Unemployment rates here are slightly lower than the national average and there has been a significant increase in the number of new businesses in the last few years, although there has also been an increase in business closures. There are also wide variations in employment rates and income across the various districts/boroughs, with parts of Nottingham, Ashfield and Mansfield particularly affected by low employment and deprivation. Boosting enterprise</p>	<p>Low/moderate – Waste is not a major employer but provides some local jobs. New waste technologies and more segregation of materials for recycling and re-use may generate new jobs and provide opportunities for other businesses to diversify into waste/ resource management but developers may</p>	<p>Encourage new/innovative waste technologies and consider opportunities to promote new waste facilities as a possible catalyst for other development where other businesses could make use of waste materials as a resource or benefit from energy supplied from anaerobic digestion, gasification, incineration schemes etc.</p>

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to the Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
<p>and skills in these areas is a priority. As the economy recovers, predicted growth levels will need to be supported by new infrastructure, especially in and around the main urban areas which are expected to be the main focus of future growth including the designated growth points of Nottingham and Newark.</p>	<p>not invest without a positive planning framework.</p>	
<p>Energy – there has been a general trend of energy consumption falling slightly together with increased production of renewable energy. Nottinghamshire has been a significant energy supplier from its power stations along the Trent Valley and through supplying energy minerals in the form of coal, oil and gas. Renewable energy sources are also increasing with the installation of windfarms/ turbines, anaerobic digestion facilities and the conversion of existing power stations to co-fire biomass fuels. Future energy demands may increase with the development of new housing and businesses across the Plan Area. The impacts of climate change and finite supply of fossil fuels means it is becoming increasingly important to source secure, reliable and clean energy sources. There is therefore a need to encourage more energy efficient development to help reduce overall energy use and to promote alternative forms of renewable and low-carbon energy. Waste is increasingly recognised as a possible source of renewable/low carbon energy which could provide a local source of heat and power. Nottingham is already well placed to build on its existing district heating scheme (largest in UK) that is served by the Eastcroft Incinerator.</p>	<p>Moderate – Waste developments are not major consumers of energy but having appropriate policies in place could secure more energy efficient development and maximise opportunities to generate renewable or low carbon energy from waste.</p>	<p>Promote energy efficiency in design and operation of waste processing plants. Encourage use of waste as a source of energy where this does not conflict with the waste hierarchy and where it can contribute to wider development aims such as town centre renewal or a new business park for example. Consider possibilities for on-site provision of other sources of renewable energy e.g. solar or wind power, alongside waste development.</p>

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to the Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
<p>Flooding – the risk of flooding is a significant issue for many parts of the Plan Area. The greatest risk is from the main rivers, particularly the River Trent. Surface water drainage and the long-term possibility of mine-water rebound are also a risk in some areas. Across the Greater Nottingham area over 20,000 properties are estimated to be at risk of a 1 in 100 year flood. The extensive floodplain of the River Trent also poses a significant constraint to many types of development including waste treatment facilities. All new development should be designed to withstand possible flood impacts and where possible reduce overall flood risk by making space for water and through the layout and form of development.</p>	<p>Moderate – the poor location of built development and/or structures that could impede flood flows could increase the risk of flooding in the locality and further downstream. If not properly controlled, there would also be a pollution risk from locating waste treatment or disposal sites in areas at risk of flooding.</p>	<p>Ensure new development is located at sites with the lowest risk of flooding and does not increase the risk of flooding locally or elsewhere as a result of changes to flood flows because of inadequate site layout, i.e. buildings, hard surfacing etc. Plan the appropriate location of sites managing non-hazardous waste to avoid pollution risk – especially from landfill sites. Where possible incorporate opportunities to reduce flood risk as part of development, such as the use of sustainable drainage systems.</p>
<p>Climate change - emissions of greenhouse gases is a nationwide concern that needs to be tackled in all areas. Although overall greenhouse gas emissions are falling, further improvements are needed. Local impacts are already being seen with increased flooding and there is a need to ensure that future development does not worsen the situation and is itself able to withstand the possible future impacts of climate change such as flooding, more frequent storms and higher temperatures.</p>	<p>Moderate – greenhouse gas emissions are a major contributor to climate change, particularly CO² and No² from vehicles and industry. Methane from landfill is also a potent greenhouse gas along with potential emissions from incineration and other types of thermal treatment. If sites were developed ad hoc this could lead to waste being transported over longer distances and a subsequent rise in vehicle emissions. Without a planned approach development could take place in the worst affected areas leading to an increase rather than a reduction in overall emissions. There is also a risk that sites would be developed without adequate consideration of the likely</p>	<p>Reduce the need to transport waste through appropriate site location and encouraging more sustainable forms of transport such as rail or water where viable. Encourage energy efficient development to reduce emissions. The minimisation of emissions should be actively supported. Require site location, design and operation to include safeguards against the likely impacts of climate change such as high temperatures, flooding and storms. Promote waste as a potential source of alternative low carbon/renewable energy to offset the need for fossil fuels.</p>

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to the Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
	impacts of future climate change making our resources and infrastructure more vulnerable.	
<p>Transport - to reduce transport emissions and related congestion, it is essential to reduce the distances travelled by waste and/or promote alternatives to road transport. Proposals for improved rail links may increase future transport options. Road junction improvements on the A416 could improve travel in this part of the Plan Area. Planned new housing and employment development are likely to affect network capacity. Making the best use of the existing transport network is a priority.</p>	<p>Moderate – there is no local data on the proportion of overall freight movements that are made up of waste but HGV movements are likely to be significant. Without a proactive planned approach there is a risk of increased congestion and worsened air pollution in sensitive areas such as AQMAs.</p>	<p>Ensure that the location and distribution of sites takes into account access and transport issues, including potential air quality and congestion, and makes the best possible use of the existing transport network. Encourage local waste management schemes close to markets wherever possible and promote alternatives to road transport such as rail or water or even pipeline where viable.</p>
<p>Minerals – Nottinghamshire is a major producer of minerals, especially sand and gravel. National policy seeks a reduction in reliance on primary land-won sources and increased use of recycled and secondary aggregates.</p>	<p>Moderate –the provision of appropriate aggregates recycling facilities and the availability of processed waste materials as potential sources of secondary aggregate will help to conserve natural mineral resources.</p>	<p>Ensure that adequate provision is made for recycling and other processing facilities.</p>
<p>Waste – due to a lack of recent data it is difficult to predict future trends, but to manage waste more sustainably we need to move up the waste hierarchy away from landfill, meet national recycling targets, and enable communities to manage their own waste as far as possible. Significant progress has been made with recycling for all waste types and currently approximately 42% of municipal and 52% of commercial and industrial waste is being recycled. Additional recycling capacity for these types of wastes would be required if we are to increase recycling above current targets. Disposal</p>	<p>High – Serious risk of pollution from leachate, gas and emissions to air. Uncontrolled development could have unacceptable impacts on the environment and quality of life if it is in an unsuitable location. Without adequate planned provision of waste management facilities we would be unlikely to meet national recycling and recovery targets. A lack of planning certainty may also</p>	<p>The Plan cannot directly influence the amount of waste produced although it can help to promote the general need to prevent and re-use waste where possible. The key role of the Plan is to provide adequate management capacity for the waste that is produced and to encourage recycling, recovery and finally disposal, in that order. The Plan cannot enforce recycling targets on its own but it can create a positive framework in which to encourage new recycling facilities to meet these targets. Where this meets with the waste hierarchy, it can</p>

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to the Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
<p>capacity across the Plan Area is very limited and unlikely to meet future needs unless there is significant change. Eastcroft Incinerator recovers energy from municipal waste and has permission to expand by a further 100,000 tonnes. Planning permission has also been granted for a gasification facility in Bulwell. Most waste types are a potential pollution risk therefore waste needs to be managed safely to avoid harm to either human health or the environment.</p>	<p>discourage the long term investment required to deliver necessary facilities.</p>	<p>also be used to encourage energy recovery to help avoid disposal. Giving spatial guidance on the likely acceptability of locations for future waste management as well as clear development criteria on the types of sites considered suitable, should provide the necessary investment certainty to aid the delivery of new waste management infrastructure. It can also ensure that all development takes place in the most suitable locations to minimise environmental impacts. This could include promoting local facilities to help communities manage their own waste.</p>
<p>Landscape and countryside/ townscape – the emphasis on landscape character means that it is the features that make up a ‘sense of place’ that are important rather than trying to value one area above another. This approach is particularly important in Nottinghamshire as there are no officially designated sites of landscape importance. Key landscape features here are the wide, flat river valleys and farmland and the local influence of power stations and sand and gravel extraction along the River Trent’s floodplain; large, historic market towns such as Newark and Retford with more scattered rural villages settled within the gently rolling Wolds to the south of the Plan Area; the concentrated urban development around Nottingham and the impact of major transport corridors such as the M1 and A1, and the industrial development and history of mining across the former coalfield areas to the west of the Plan Area.</p> <p>Much of the Plan Area’s landscape and areas of open space are under pressure from the impacts of intensive agriculture, future mineral working and possible changes</p>	<p>Moderate/High – Most waste processing operations now take place in industrial type buildings which could be intrusive in the wrong location. Landfill sites can also be very visible in an open landscape. Without appropriate planning policies there would not be an objective assessment of landscape impacts of proposed development and opportunities to choose less sensitive sites and/or mitigate the visual impact of development might be lost.</p>	<p>Ensure landscape character is taken into account, guide development towards least sensitive areas or ensure schemes are sensitive to important landscape features and character. Promote opportunities for landscape improvements. Require screening and site design, building materials, colours etc. to minimise impacts on neighbouring land and buildings.</p>

Sustainability Issue Identified	Significance to the Plan	How can the Plan influence this issue?
<p>to our climate which could alter the appearance of our landscape. Urban fringes face significant pressure for housing development to meet future targets and the Green Belt around Nottingham, in particular, faces strong demand for urban expansion.</p>		

Q9: Have all relevant sustainability issues been correctly identified in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?

Q10: Has the significance of the sustainability issues been correctly assess in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?

Q11: Have the ways in which the Waste Local Plan can influence the sustainability issues been adequately addressed in Table 2? If not, what amendments are required?

6. Developing our sustainability appraisal objectives (the SA framework)

Introduction

- 6.1. Another key function of the scoping report is to establish the sustainability objectives that will be used to appraise the policies and proposals of the Waste Local Plan. These are the objectives that will provide the framework for the Sustainability Appraisal (i.e. the means to test the plan). It is important that these objectives are relevant to waste planning and that they are realistic and measurable. In contrast to the broader District or Borough Council Local Plans which will cover a wide range of issues including retail, housing, employment, education, regeneration and social inclusion, it is expected that the Waste Local Plan will have less of an impact on these types of issues. However, it is important to ensure that our waste policies and proposals do not conflict with these wider aims, and that they contribute to them wherever possible. Where relevant, possible links to wider social and economic objectives such as public health and employment have been drawn out in the following sections.
- 6.2. The individual objectives are shown in Table 3 below. Table 4 sets out relevant decision making criteria for each objective and possible indicators which will be used to help assess how well our emerging policies and proposals meet these objectives and to monitor future performance. The decision making criteria are not necessarily an exhaustive list as, due to the complexity of sustainability issues, during the detailed discussions involved in carrying out the appraisal additional criteria may emerge which need to be considered to ensure the SA is as robust as possible. Any assumptions made in the scoring for each individual SA objective will be explained in the SA report. There may also be potential for additional indicators to be included if more issues become measurable in the future.
- 6.3. Table 5 shows the relationship between the SA objectives and the three key SA themes - social, economic and environmental - to ensure that they are all adequately covered. Table 6 is then used to test the compatibility of these objectives with each other and demonstrates that there is no incompatibility between them.
- 6.4. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) addresses a range of topics and Table 7 shows which of the SA objectives are related to each of these. Table 8 contains the SEA Regulations requirements checklist and shows how the specific requirements of SEA have been met by this Scoping Report or will be met by the subsequent SA stages.

Table 3: Proposed Sustainability appraisal objectives

SA Objectives
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest.
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.
11. Protect and improve local air quality.
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.

Table 4: Proposed SA Objectives, decision making criteria and proposed indicators

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
<p>1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal provide waste treatment/disposal sites close to where the waste is produced? • Will it reduce the distance waste is transported? • Will it reduce the cost of municipal waste treatment/disposal? • Will it help to reduce fly-tipping? • Will the plan identify suitable areas of land to serve current/future markets? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual waste arisings. • Estimated permitted treatment and disposal capacity. • Average distance municipal waste is transported for treatment/disposal (figures for other waste streams unlikely to be available). • Number of 'bring sites' per 100,000 population. • Cost per tonne of municipal waste treatment/disposal. • Number of fly-tipping incidents.
<p>2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal have an adverse effect on internationally, nationally or locally important sites, irreplaceable habitats or legally protected species? • Will it affect habitats or species identified within the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)? • Will it restore or create new habitat in line with LBAP priorities? • Will it support the retention/enhancement of the Plan Area's green infrastructure? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of LBAP habitats created as part of waste development. • Area of designated sites lost to waste development. • Number of developments judged to have a harmful impact on legally protected species/habitats or those listed in the LBAP. • Area of LBAP habitat lost to waste development.
<p>3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal reduce overall transport distances for waste? • Will it reduce road haulage of waste? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of permitted sites that would result in less haulage of waste.

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote alternative forms of transport? • Will it reduce/increase road congestion? • Will it result in sites that are well related to the main highway network? • Will it require new transport infrastructure to be developed? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of permitted sites that use alternative means of transport other than road. • Number of permitted sites judged to reduce/increase HGV numbers. • Average distance travelled by waste (no local data currently available). • Number of permitted sites requiring new access/road improvements.
<p>4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact upon heritage assets and/or their settings, including archaeological remains and historic buildings? • Will it conserve and/or enhance heritage assets and the historic environment? • Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness? • Will it enhance or increase our understanding of the historic environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of archaeological sites lost or damaged. • Number of designated heritage assets (including conservation areas, listed buildings, SAMs, registered parks and gardens and battlefields) adversely affected by development. • Number of developments with watching briefs.
<p>5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on local landscape character or areas of important townscape? • Will it have an adverse effect on the openness and visual amenity of the Green Belt? • Will it affect areas of public open space? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of permitted sites judged to have a major overall adverse impact on local landscape character/conservation areas. • Number of permitted sites resulting in landscape/townscape improvements. • Area of Green Belt lost to waste development.

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it lead to landscape/townscape improvements? • Will it result in development that is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of public open space lost to waste development.
6. Reduce the impact and risk of flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal increase the risk of flooding? • Will it seek to avoid flood risk? • Will it help to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of permitted sites with flood alleviation benefits. • Number of sites permitted against EA flood advice. • Number of permitted sites with flood management plans in place.
7. Minimise any possible impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal increase emissions of greenhouse gases from waste activities? • Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? • Will it encourage the use of renewable energy sources? • Will it help to reduce our vulnerability to the impacts of climate change? • Will it help to increase the resilience of flora and fauna to climate change? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of permitted sites that include specific carbon reduction measures. • Estimated output of greenhouse emissions from new waste sites and related transport. • Average distance travelled by waste (no local data currently available). • Amount of fossil fuel use offset by use of waste for energy. • Number of permitted sites that include climate adaptation measures (e.g. to cope with heat, flood, storms).
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on soil quality? • Will it result in the sustainable use of soils? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developments permitted which will have an adverse impact on soil quality.

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it lead to land contamination? • Will it lead to the irreversible loss of best and most versatile agricultural land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sites with soil management plans (where available). • Area of best and most versatile land permanently lost to waste development. • Amount lost as % of total agricultural land area. • Amount of land contaminated.
<p>9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote sustainable waste management and encourage movement of waste up the waste hierarchy? • Will it reduce waste/provide for re-use of waste materials? • Will it make use of previously developed land or buildings? • Will it utilise existing infrastructure or minimise the need for additional infrastructure and land take? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of recycled and secondary aggregates. • Number and capacity of new waste facilities by type. • Waste arisings by type. • Number of buildings re-used as part of waste development. • Area of previously developed land used for waste development. • Percentage of materials recycled. • Percentage of materials recovered. • Percentage of materials sent for disposal. • Area of land used for new or extended waste management facilities.

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal minimise energy needs? • Will it contribute to renewable/low carbon energy targets? • Will it offset the use of fossil fuels? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sites permitted that incorporate energy efficiency measures. • Amount of renewable/low carbon energy produced from waste sites.
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on local air quality through the creation of dust or emissions of pollutants from facilities and transport? • Will it adversely affect a designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sites permitted that are judged to have an adverse impact on air quality. • Number and type of associated vehicle movements. • Number of sites permitted within AQMAs.
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact upon water quality? • Will it increase demand for water? • Will it help to improve existing water quality? • Will the proposal incorporate sustainable water management and/or drainage? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local surface/groundwater quality (where data exists). • Number of sites permitted within groundwater protection zones. • Changes in groundwater levels. • Volume of water abstracted for and discharged from waste developments • Number of new/improved water treatment plants permitted. • Number of schemes with Sustainable Drainage schemes. • Number of schemes with rainwater harvesting.

Objective	Decision making criteria	Proposed Indicators
<p>13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal help to increase training and employment opportunities in Nottinghamshire? • Will it help to enable wider economic development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on existing job numbers related to waste. • Number of new jobs created by new waste sites.
<p>14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the plan/proposal minimise adverse impacts of waste activity on human health and levels of nuisance including dust, particulate emissions, noise (including traffic noise), vibration, odour, vermin, visual amenity and light pollution. • Will it promote best practice in the operation and restoration of sites? • Will it help to enhance health and wellbeing through the provision of new or improved public open space/recreational space and access? • Will it lead to a loss of public open space/recreational space or reduction in public access? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of public open space/ recreational space/ publicly accessible land created by waste development. • Amount of public open space/ recreational space/ publicly accessible land lost due to waste development. • Number of permissions granted contrary to advice from Public Health England. • Number of properties affected by noise or other nuisance from waste development. • Number / length of rights of way (ROW) affected by waste development. • Number / length of ROW created as a result of waste development. • Number of confirmed complaints.

Table 5: Relationships between SA Objectives and SA themes

SA Objective	SA theme S = Social Ec = Economic Env = Environmental		
	S	Ec	Env
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made for a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	✓	✓	✗
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest.	✓	✓	✓
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	✓	✓	✓
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings above and below ground.	✓	✓	✓
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	✓	✓	✓
6. Minimise impact and risk of flooding.	✓	✓	✓
7. Minimise any possible impacts on and increase adaptability to climate change.	✓	✓	✓
8. Protect high quality agricultural land and soil.	✓	✓	✓
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources.	✓	✓	✓
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	✓	✓	✓
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	✓	✓	✓
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	✓	✓	✓
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	✓	✓	✗
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	✓	✓	✓

Table 6: Internal compatibility of the SA objectives

1															
2	✓														
3	✓	✓													
4	✓	✓	-												
5	✓	✓	-	✓											
6	✓	✓	✓	-	-										
7	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓									
8	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓								
9	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓							
10	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓						
11	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓					
12	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓				
13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-		-		
14	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓		✓	-	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14

Key

- ✓ Compatible
- × Incompatible
- No link / insignificant
- ? Uncertain / unknown

Table 7: Relationships between SEA topics and SA objectives

SEA topic	Related SA objectives
Biodiversity	2, 8
Population	1, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14
Human health	1, 11, 12, 14
Fauna	2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12
Flora	2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12
Soil	2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12
Water	2, 6, 12, 14
Air	3, 7, 10, 11, 14
Climatic factors	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14
Material assets	1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	1, 4, 5, 6, 9,
Landscape	3, 5, 7, 9

Table 8: How the requirements of the SEA Directive are met in this Scoping Report / will be met through future SA stages

Requirements of the SEA Directive (Article 5 (1))	Where these are met in this SA process
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.	This will be part of the full Sustainability Appraisal Report as the Local Plan progresses.
(a) An outline of the content, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Scoping Report – Chapter 3, Appendix 1.
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without the implementation of the plan or programme	Scoping Report – Chapter 4, Chapter 5, Appendix 2, Appendix 3.
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Scoping Report – Chapter 4, Appendix 2, Appendix 3.
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Scoping Report – Chapter 4, Appendix 2, Appendix 3.
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Scoping Report – Chapter 3, Chapter 5, Appendix 1.
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	SAs of the Local Plan as it progresses.
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	SAs of the Local Plan as it progresses.
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the	SAs of the Local Plan as it progresses.

assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or local of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	
(i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	SAs of the Local Plan as it progresses.
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	SAs of the Local Plan as it progresses.

What happens next?

- 6.5. This Scoping Report will form the basis of the detailed SA of our emerging Waste Local Plan. Views are being sought from the three relevant statutory consultees – Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency and their comments will be considered for incorporation into the final version of the Scoping Report. Views are also welcome from any other interested parties at this stage.
- 6.6. This document will be open for comments **from Thursday 27th February until 5pm on Thursday 9th April 2020**. To help you make comments we have included some specific questions throughout this document but please also raise anything else you think is relevant. We would encourage you to respond online to this consultation through our website, shown below, or you can email/write to us at the addresses shown below. Please note all comments that you make will be public.

Contact us:

Online: <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/waste-development-plan/new-waste-local-plan>

Email: planning.policy@nottscc.gov.uk

By post:

Planning Policy Team

Place Department.

Nottinghamshire County Council

County Hall

West Bridgford

Nottingham

NG2 7QP

By Phone: 0300 500 80 80 (Customer Contact Centre)

Alternative formats

The information in this report can be made available in alternative formats and languages on request.

Please ensure that we receive your comments by 5pm on Thursday 9th April 2020.

Q12: Do the SA objectives adequately cover the sustainability issues which are relevant to the Waste Local Plan? If not, what amendments are required?

Q13: Are the decision-making criteria and proposed indicators appropriate? If not, what amendments are required?

Q14: Do you have any other comments on this Scoping Report?

Appendix 1: Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies

International & European

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations (2015)	Sets out 17 sustainable development goals with 169 associated targets, including the goals of making human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable with associated targets of reducing, by 2030 the adverse per capita impact of cities including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management; and the goal of ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns with a target of substantially reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	Promote the provision of waste management facilities in accordance with the waste hierarchy to support reuse and recycling targets. Ensure appropriate protection of natural resources, the environment and health.	Include objectives on sustainable waste management and to minimise impacts on health and quality of life.
Closing the Loop – An EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy COM/2015/0614	Aims to stimulate Europe's transition towards a circular economy to boost global competitiveness, foster sustainable economic growth and generate new jobs. Promotes a broad range of measures for changing the full product lifecycle, that go beyond a narrow focus on the end-of-life stage together with Innovative and more efficient ways of producing and consuming. The circular economy has the potential to create many jobs while preserving precious and increasingly scarce resources, reducing environmental impacts of resource use and injecting new value into waste products. Proposed actions contribute to "closing the loop" of product lifecycles through sustainable consumption and production and sound waste		

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
	management, including greater recycling and re-use.		
Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment	Strategic Environmental Assessment is mandatory for plans and programmes which are prepared for town and country planning or land use. An environmental report is required in which the likely significant effects on the environment and the reasonable alternatives of the proposed plan/programme are identified. These requirements are embodied in The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.	The Directive's requirements must be met in the process of developing policies and allocating sites.	The Directive's objectives must be met as part of the Sustainability Appraisal.
Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)	Repeals earlier directives from 1975 and 2006. Introduces an amended waste hierarchy of prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery, e.g. energy recovery, and disposal. Waste management should not harm human health and the environment; including water, air, soil, plants and animals; not cause nuisance through noise and odour; and should not adversely affect the countryside or places of special interest. Sets re-use and recycling targets for some household wastes (50% by weight) and for non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (70% by weight) by 2020.	Promote the provision of waste management facilities in accordance with the waste hierarchy to support recycling targets. Ensure appropriate protection of natural resources, the environment and health.	Include objectives on sustainable waste management and to minimise impacts on health and quality of life.
Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste	Prohibits landfill of certain wastes and co-disposal of inert, non-hazardous and hazardous wastes. Waste must be - treated before disposal. Disposal of biodegradable municipal waste must be progressively reduced to 35% of 1995 levels by 2020. Requires landfill gas recovery, where viable. Looks to prevent or reduce the negative effects on the environment, in particular, air pollution.	Ensure policy framework promotes appropriate pre-treatment and disposal facilities. Require recovery of landfill gas where viable and that landfill sites are operated so as to minimise potential environmental impacts, especially air pollution.	Include objective(s) to minimise the environmental impacts of waste management, especially air pollution.
Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions	Prevent, reduce and as far as possible eliminate pollution (to air, water and soil)	Waste development can result in air, water and soil pollution. Although regulation and monitoring of	Include objective(s) to assess possible air, water and soil quality impacts.

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA	
	arising from industrial activities in compliance with the 'polluter pays' principle and to set out an integrated approach to this, along with waste management, energy efficiency and accident prevention.	such emissions is carried out by the Environment Agency, policies should look to ensure that the location and scale of development will not harm air, water or soil quality.		
Directive 2000/53/EC on End of Life Vehicles	Reduce the amount of waste from End of Life Vehicles (ELVs). ELVs can only be 'treated' at authorised sites.	Policies should encourage the development of appropriate treatment facilities for these wastes.	Include objectives on sustainable waste management and the provision of appropriate waste management infrastructure.	
Directive 2012/19/EU on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	Encourages reuse, recycling and recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment. Sets criteria for collection, treatment, recycling and recovery. Includes targets for recycling and recovery of materials and components collected.			
Regulation (EC) 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	Prevents recycling or disposal of refrigeration equipment without prior treatment to remove potentially harmful chemicals.			
Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste	Prioritises the prevention of production of packaging waste and the principles of reusing, recycling and other forms of recovery of packaging waste.			
Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 on animal by-products and derived products	Controls the disposal management of animal by-products including catering and food processing wastes containing meat. Prescribes specific treatment requirements including composting, anaerobic digestion, rendering and incineration.			
Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	Defines and establishes objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.			Although regulation and monitoring of emissions is carried out by the Environment Agency, policies should look to ensure that the location and scale and operation of waste development will not be detrimental to air quality such that it poses a risk to human health or the environment.
Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament of the	Looks to prevent or reduce any adverse effects on the air resulting from waste from the extractive industries.			

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
Council on the Management of Waste from Extractive Industries			
Directive 2008/1/EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	Aims to prevent or minimise emissions into the air.		
Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources	Establishes a framework for the promotion and production of energy from renewable resources , including biofuels, to contribute to greenhouse gas emissions savings.	Policies should seek to encourage the use of energy from renewable resources.	Include objective(s) to promote renewable sources of energy where viable.
Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds	Sustain populations of wild birds by maintaining appropriate habitat. Provides for the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) as part of the European 'Natura 2000' network.	Waste development could lead to a loss of habitat and other disturbance to birds. Natural England is considering whether part of Nottinghamshire meets the criteria to be considered as a potential SPA which may have implications for the location and type of development that is appropriate.	The SA will need to take into account the conservation status of areas within the County and seek to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats. Include objective(s) to protect important wildlife species and habitats and identify opportunities for enhancement.
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC	Maintain and restore natural habitats and the populations of species of wild flora and fauna. Implement measures to conserve threatened species and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity. Provides for the designation for Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) as part of the 'Natura 2000' network.	Waste development could lead to a loss of habitat and other disturbance to wildlife. Restoration and mitigation could provide opportunities for new habitat. Policies should protect and enhance habitats and wildlife.	
European Landscape Convention, 2004	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes, both outstanding and ordinary. The Convention aims to protect, manage, improve or create landscapes, as well as encouraging European cooperation in landscapes.	Waste development could have a significant visual impact but there may also be opportunities for landscape enhancement during restoration at some sites. Policies should seek to minimise landscape impacts and enhance where possible.	Include objective(s) to minimise the visual impact of development and identify opportunities for enhancement.
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Seeks long-term protection of the water environment and improvements to ground and surface water quality – and associated wetlands. Promotes the sustainable use of water. Reduce water pollution and lessen the effects of floods	Waste development has the potential to affect water quality and/or increase flood risk. Policies should seek to protect surface and groundwater resources and minimise any contribution to flood risk.	Include objectives to minimise impacts on water quality and minimise flood risk.

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
	and droughts. Introduced a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.		
Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risk	Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risk, seeking to reduce adverse impacts on human health, the environment, the economy and cultural heritage.		
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	Requires the provision of specified levels of treatment depending on the scale of discharge and environmental sensitivity.	Policies should allow the development of appropriate treatment facilities.	Include objective(s) to maintain and improve water quality.
Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	Requires avoidance of any contamination of water intended for human consumption		
EU Directive on the management of waste from extractive industries 2006/21/EC	Mineral operators should take all necessary measures to prevent or reduce as far as possible any negative effects, actual or potential, on the environment or on human health which are brought about as a result of the management of waste from the extractive industries.	Policies should ensure that impacts on the environment and human health are minimised.	Include objectives to minimise impacts on the environment and human health.
European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 and 2009 review	Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy. Manage natural resources more responsibly. Improve the transport system and land use management.	Policies should ensure that potential climate impacts are minimised and promote the management of waste as a resource. Development should be located as sustainably as possible in terms of transport and land use.	Include objectives to limit climate change impacts, ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, land and transport infrastructure.
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 1992	Provides for identification and protection of archaeological heritage, integrated conservation and control and recording of excavations. Sets wider definition of the historic environment to include the overall setting and not just the buildings or monuments.	Waste development has the potential to affect heritage assets above or below ground. Policies should ensure that historically important features and their settings are protected from inappropriate development and that there is an adequate system of mitigation and recording.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the historic environment.
The Venice Charter 1964	Sets out an international code of practice for the preservation and restoration of historic monuments.	Waste development could affect historic monuments or their settings. Policies should seek to minimise the impacts of development through sensitive location and design.	Include objective(s) to protect cultural heritage including historic monuments.

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, 2011	A strategy to halt biodiversity loss in the EU, restore ecosystems where possible and step up efforts to avert global biodiversity loss. Sets out 6 targets: fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives; maintain and restore ecosystems and their services; increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry to biodiversity; ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources; combat invasive alien species; step up action to tackle the global biodiversity crisis.	Policies should seek to minimise potential impacts on biodiversity and enhance biodiversity wherever possible.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on biodiversity and maximise biodiversity gain.

National

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
Environmental Protection Act, 1990	Allows standards to be set limiting the concentrations of substances released into the environment and gives regulatory powers to the Environment Agency as the waste regulation authority.	Planning policies are separate to the environmental permitting process and should not seek to duplicate controls with other regulatory processes. This allows for the streamlining of 'development management' policies.	Include general objectives to minimise the impacts of development on water, soil and air quality and seek EA advice in specific cases.
Pollution Prevention and Control Act, 1999	Aims to prevent or control harmful emissions and implements EU requirements on environmental permitting.	Specific pollution control limits are set and monitored by the Environment Agency not planning policies. Likely harm may be a material planning consideration in decision making and policies will need to ensure that the location, type, design and operation of development will not result in harmful impacts.	Include objectives to minimise impacts on water, soil and air quality.
Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006	Aims to enhance the UK contribution to limiting climate change and secure 'a diverse and viable long term energy supply'.	Plan policies should ensure that the impact on climate change from waste development is minimised. Aim to reduce the need for vehicular transport of waste where possible. Consider opportunities to generate energy from waste where this doesn't conflict with other goals and promote	Include objectives on climate change, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.
Climate Change Act 2008	Encourage renewable energy production and invest in carbon reduction technologies. Reduce the amount of carbon produced by		

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
	vehicular transport. Sets legal targets for UK to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020. Allows local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes with financial incentives.	more energy efficient development. Ensure that new waste infrastructure incorporates resilience to climate change impacts.	
Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012 Evidence Report, January 2012, UK Government (amended July 2012)	Sets out the main risks and opportunities for the UK, arising from climate change, over the coming years. Provides a baseline against which the effects of different plans and policies can be more easily assessed.		
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Government Report, January 2012, UK Government	Outlines the UK Government's views on the main issues raised in the Climate Change Risk Assessment Evidence Report.		
Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002	Local Authorities must designate Air Quality Management Areas where there is a risk that pollution limits might be exceeded.	Policies should consider the possible air quality impacts of waste development arising from dust and particulates, vehicle movements and direct emissions from waste treatment and disposal. Ensure that direct or cumulative effects of development do not have a harmful impact on designated Air Quality Management Areas.	Include objective(s) on air quality.
Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994	Transposes requirements of Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive into UK law	Policies should allow the development of appropriate treatment facilities.	Include objective(s) on water quality.
Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002	Implements the Landfill Directive in the UK	Policies should promote appropriate pre-treatment and disposal facilities, require recovery of landfill gas where viable and ensure that landfill sites are operated so as to minimise potential environmental impacts, especially air pollution.	Include objective(s) to minimise the environmental impacts of waste management, especially air pollution.
The Hazardous Waste (England	Widens the types of waste that are now classed as hazardous and strengthens controls on the management and disposal of hazardous waste.	Policies should ensure the appropriate treatment of hazardous waste.	Include objectives on environmental protection and protecting human health as well as ensuring the provision of

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
and Wales) Regulations 2005			appropriate waste management infrastructure.
The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2011	Enacts corresponding EU regulations in the UK	Wastes which contain animal by-products such as kitchen and catering waste can only be treated by 'in-vessel' composting or anaerobic digestion. The Waste Local Plan will therefore need to consider whether additional facilities are needed to enable the safe treatment of these wastes.	Include objectives on environmental protection and protecting human health as well as ensuring the provision of appropriate waste management infrastructure
Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2005	Brought agricultural waste within the controls already in place through the Waste Framework Directive.	Need to consider the need for additional treatment or disposal facilities to serve rural areas depending on the likely volumes and types of waste generated.	Include objective(s) on sustainable waste management and the provision of appropriate waste management infrastructure.
Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012	Transposes EU requirement for a national waste management plan and waste prevention measures alongside strict controls over waste collection to promote use of waste as a resource.	There is a need to reflect the importance of waste as a resource and the need to prevent waste as part of wider goals that go beyond the planning system alone.	Include objective(s) on sustainable waste management and the provision of appropriate waste management infrastructure to maximise resource recovery.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Sets out protection afforded to wild plants and animals in the UK, including SSSIs.	Waste development has the potential to harm the natural environment, but site restoration schemes may also provide opportunities for enhancement through the creation of new habitat. Policies should therefore seek to protect internationally, nationally and locally designated sites (including nationally designated SSSIs) and species and legally protected species, as well as recognising the importance of wider nature conservation and countryside interests.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the natural environment
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Confers powers to a number of bodies; Natural England for the management (and other associated tasks) of the natural environment, the Commission for Rural Communities for the promotion (and other) of rural communities needs and sustainable development and the Inland Waterways Advisory Council.	Waste development could impact adversely on rural areas and communities in terms of landscape, quality of life and habitat. Site restoration and employment opportunities could also bring a positive impact in terms of new habitat and job creation.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on landscape, natural environment and quality of life.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Sets out legal provisions relating to rights of way and promotes conservation of habitats and species, and applies further protection to SSSIs	Waste development could lead to a loss of habitat and other disturbance to wildlife. Restoration and mitigation could provide opportunities for new habitat. Policies should protect and enhance habitats and wildlife. Policies should protect	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the natural environment.
Conservation of Habitats and	Consolidates the earlier 1994 regulations and is now the principal means by which the Habitats		

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Species Regulations 2010	Directive is transposed in England and Wales. Provides a strict regime of protection for certain 'European protected species'.	internationally designated sites and an appropriate assessment of plans or projects affecting these sites must be completed. Policies should also seek to protect European protected species.	
Natural Environment White Paper "The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature", 2011	Outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, along with practical action to deliver that vision.	Policies should seek to minimise impacts on the natural environment.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the natural environment.
Planning for a healthy environment – good practice for green infrastructure and biodiversity, TCPA (2012)	Provides advice on protecting and enhancing green infrastructure and biodiversity through the planning system.	Policies should seek to minimise the impact of waste development on green infrastructure and biodiversity.	Include objective(s) to protect and enhance green infrastructure and biodiversity.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Sets out the protection and procedures relating to Scheduled Ancient Monuments.	Policies should seek to minimise the impact of waste development on Scheduled Ancient Monuments by avoiding harm wherever possible and seeking appropriate mitigation and preservation where impacts cannot be avoided.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on cultural heritage including Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Sets out statutory protection and procedures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.	Policies should seek to minimise the impact of waste development on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas by avoiding harm wherever possible and seeking appropriate mitigation and preservation where impacts cannot be avoided.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on cultural heritage including Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.
'Heritage Protection for the 21st Century' 2007 Heritage White Paper	Aims to develop a unified approach to the historic environment; maximise opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.	Policies should seek to minimise the impact of waste development on the historic environment by avoiding harm wherever possible and seeking appropriate mitigation and preservation where impacts cannot be avoided.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on cultural heritage/the historic environment.
'Securing the Future' The UK Government Sustainable	Sets out key themes for sustainable development including climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable consumption and production. Key objectives are living within environmental limits; ensuring	Policies should promote sustainable development and the protection of natural resources and quality of life. Ensure appropriate opportunities for community consultation and engagement throughout the plan making process.	Include objectives on climate change, environmental protection and natural resources, biodiversity, health, energy, sustainable transport, economic growth and community involvement.

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Development Strategy 2005	a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; using sound science responsibly; and promoting good governance.		
UK Climate Change Programme, 2006, DEFRA	Reduce man-made emissions (i.e. greenhouse gases); encourage the production of renewable energy and invest in carbon reduction technologies. Reduce carbon from various sources including vehicular transport and business.	Plan policies should ensure that the impact on climate change from waste development is minimised. Aim to reduce the need for vehicular transport of waste where possible. Consider opportunities to generate energy from waste where this doesn't conflict with other goals and promote more energy efficient development.	Include objectives to minimise climate impacts, consider energy use and limit the climate impacts of transporting waste.
'Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy' 2003 Energy White Paper, (DTI)	Sets out policies for reducing CO ² from the use of energy, including transport. Seeks 60% cut in UK dioxide emissions by 2050. Sets targets for renewable generation of 10% by 2010 and 20% by 2020.	Policies should seek to minimise impacts on air quality including minimising the distance waste is transported and encouraging alternative forms of transport other than road. Consider opportunities to generate energy from waste where this doesn't conflict with other goals and promote more energy efficient development.	Include objectives on air quality, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Volume 2, 2007, DEFRA	Sets health-based targets for specified air pollutants. The predominant source for most of these pollutants is road traffic. Also includes objectives to protect vegetation and ecosystems.	Waste developments in or around urban areas are more likely to have a possible impact through dust or emissions. However, the transportation of waste could also contribute to wider air quality issues. Although emissions are regulated and monitored by the Environment Agency, development should be located and operated so as to minimise transport distances and avoid harmful emissions to air.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on air quality.
Clean Air Strategy 2019, DEFRA	Sets out comprehensive actions required across all parts of government and society to improve air quality.		
<u>Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate</u> , March 2010, DEFRA	Highlights health benefits of closer integration of air quality and climate change policies in the future.	Ensure air quality and climate change issues are considered in an integrated manner.	Include objectives on air quality, climate change and health.
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2019, HM Government	Sets out the Governments intended actions to improve the environment within a generation.	Policies should seek to minimise impacts on the natural environment.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on the natural environment.
The Future of Transport White	Promotes more effective use of our transport network and aims to minimise the	The majority of waste is transported by road within Nottinghamshire. Policies should seek to minimise	Include objectives on sustainable transport and making use of existing

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Paper: A Network for 2030 Department for Transport 2004	environmental and health effects of transport. Seeks a modal shift in freight transport away from roads towards rail, sea and inland waterways.	the impacts of this by reducing the distances travelled and encouraging alternatives such as rail, water or pipeline where opportunities exist.	infrastructure to minimise additional impacts.
Circular 1/2003 Safeguarding, Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosive Storage Areas	Highlights the potential risk to aircraft from tall structures and birds. The circular is linked to safeguarding maps for certain specified airfields (civil/military) and consultation is required for proposals within the notified safeguarding areas.	Operational non-hazardous landfills are the key concerns for attracting flocks of birds. Plan policies need to ensure impacts are considered in the location and design of sites and restoration schemes.	Ensure risk of bird strike is considered as part of the assessment of potential environmental impacts.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, 2012, JNCC and DEFRA	Seeks to manage the environment as a whole, acknowledging the economic and societal value of nature and ensuring it is taken into account in decision making in all relevant sectors. Country specific targets set out in separate documents (see below).	Seek to minimise possible impacts on priority habitats and species. Policies should reflect the aims of the national biodiversity strategy which are expanded in the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on biodiversity and maximise biodiversity gain.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011, DEFRA	Aims to deliver the UK Biodiversity Framework. Sets out conservation priorities and targets/actions in relation to a series of habitats and strategic goals.		
<u>Green Infrastructure Guidance, 2009, (Natural England)</u>	Promotes importance of positive and early planning for green infrastructure and integrating green infrastructure strategies within spatial planning.	Ensure policies and proposals reflect the importance of green infrastructure assets.	Ensure that the appraisal objectives collectively cover the assets that make up our area's green infrastructure
Landscape and Seascape Character Assessments, 2014, Natural England and DEFRA	Sets out the recommended approach and encourages Local Authorities to undertake character assessments of their areas.	Ensure policies and proposals take account of Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessments (see local level entry).	Include objective(s) to minimise the impact of development on landscape quality
National Character Profiles, Case Studies and	Landscape character is defined as what makes an area unique by virtue of its natural features (landform, geology etc.) and human influences (e.g. settlement patterns, forestry and farming).		

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Supplementary Information, 2014, Natural England	The approach looks at what makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.		
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England, 2011, DEFRA	Sets out an ambitious vision to sustainably manage soil and successfully tackle degradation threats. It covers the protection of agricultural soils, protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon, building the resilience of soils to a changing climate, preventing soil pollution, protecting soil during construction and development and dealing with the legacy of contaminated land.	Plan policies should help to protect soil quality and ensure proper handling of soils during development and restoration.	Include objective(s) to protect soil quality
Agricultural Land Classification: Protecting the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land, 2012, Natural England	Explains the Government's policy to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to ensure that areas of poorer quality land are used in preference to that of higher quality.	Policies should seek to protect best and most versatile agricultural land from development.	Include objective(s) to protect high quality agricultural land.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Aims to provide better and more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses.	Policies should seek to minimise flood risk.	Include objective(s) to minimise flood risk.
Future Water – The Government's water strategy for England, 2011, DEFRA	Defines the Government's strategic visions for the direction of water policy, including sustainable delivery of secure water supplies, an improved and protected water environment, fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges, reduced water sector greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable and effective management of surface water.	Policies should provide for adequate new waste water treatment infrastructure and ensure that other waste development minimises potential impacts on water quality.	Include objectives to provide suitable waste water treatment facilities and minimise impacts on water quality.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, 2011,	Sets out what all responsible authorities need to do to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion and manage its consequences. Once approved it will be a statutory framework. Effective management includes knowledge of where and when they are likely to happen, taking reasonable steps to reduce likelihood,	Policies should recognise flooding and its risks, try to minimise additional impact on flooding and seek to adapt to it.	Include objectives to reduce any increase in the risk of flooding and to alleviate where possible.

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Environment Agency	forecasting and warning communities and services and adaptation. It also mentions transferring risk to where consequences are low (e.g. letting land to flood).		
Waste Management Plan for England 2013, DEFRA	Provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). Obligations include measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery.	Policies should seek to achieve more sustainable and efficient resource management in line with the waste hierarchy.	Include objectives on sustainable waste management and efficient resource use.
Resources and Waste Strategy for England, 2018, DEFRA & Environment Agency	Sets out how material resources will be preserved by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy in England.	Policies should seek to achieve more sustainable and efficient resource management.	Include objectives on sustainable waste management and efficient resource use.
National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, MHCLG	Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and its policies constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development means in practice for the planning system. The NPPF does not contain specific waste policies as national waste planning policy is set out separately in the National Planning Policy for Waste.	The NPPF's policies must be taken into account in the preparation of the Plan. These include the following key areas: building a strong, competitive economy; ensuring the vitality of town centres; supporting a prosperous rural economy; promoting sustainable transport; supporting high quality communications infrastructure; delivering a wide choice of high quality homes; requiring good design; promoting healthy communities; protecting Green Belt land; meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change; conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environments; and facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. Although not all of these are directly relevant to the Waste Local Plan it is important that the waste policies and proposals do not conflict with them and contribute to them wherever possible.	Include relevant objectives to reflect the principles set out in the NPPF.
National Planning Practice Guidance (living	A web-based resource, introduced in March 2014, which is updated as necessary. It includes guidance on, e.g., climate change,	Policies will need to reflect the relevant areas of Planning Practice Guidance.	The SA should be undertaken in line with the planning practice guidance on

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document), MHCLG	conserving and enhancing the historic environment, flood risk, the natural environment, renewable and low carbon energy, strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal, minerals and waste.		strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal.
National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014, DCLG	Sets out the Government's detailed waste planning policies and ambition to work towards more sustainable and efficient resource management in line with the waste hierarchy. Emphasises the importance of using waste as a resource and the pivotal role of positive planning in delivering waste ambitions through the delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including the provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy. Stresses that waste planning authorities should identify, in their local plans, sufficient opportunities to meet the identified need of their areas; and identify sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations.	Policies should seek to achieve more sustainable and efficient resource management in line with the waste hierarchy.	Include objectives on sustainable waste management and efficient resource use.
Groundwater protection: Principles and practice (GP3) 2013, Environment Agency	Sets out general requirements for groundwater protection. Aims to find the right balance for groundwater protection taking a proportionate risk-based approach that reflects the Government's sustainable growth agenda and ensures the environment is protected.	Waste treatment / disposal are potentially harmful to groundwater resources. Policies need to ensure the appropriate location and operation of development to minimise risk. Extensive groundwater resources in Nottinghamshire are likely to be a major constraint on future waste disposal options. In some cases new or improved waste water treatment facilities could help improve overall water quality.	Include objective(s) to protect water quality and enhance it where possible.
National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3), 2011, DECC	Part of a series of policy statements on nationally significant energy infrastructure. It includes guidance on biomass and energy from waste projects above 50 megawatts. It highlights that the combustion of biomass and the recovery of energy from waste combustion, where in accordance with the waste hierarchy, will play an increasingly important role in	Consider opportunities to generate energy from waste where this doesn't conflict with other goals. Promote more energy efficient development and encourage provision of on-site renewables where viable.	Include objective(s) to promote renewable sources of energy where viable.

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	meeting the UK's energy needs. Where the waste burned is deemed renewable, this can also contribute to meeting the UK's renewable energy targets.		
National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste, 2013, DEFRA	Anticipates a need for additional hazardous waste facilities. Relates to nationally significant hazardous waste infrastructure but also points out the need to protect the environment and human health and to manage hazardous waste in a more sustainable way.	Policies should allow for the development of appropriate treatment facilities and ensure the appropriate treatment of hazardous waste.	Include objectives on environmental protection and protecting human health as well as ensuring the provision of appropriate waste management infrastructure.
National Policy Statement for Waste Water, 2012, DEFRA	Anticipates that the demand for new and improved waste water infrastructure is likely to increase. Relates to nationally significant waste water infrastructure but also points out that waste water infrastructure is essential for public health and a clean environment.	Policies should allow for the development of appropriate treatment facilities and ensure the appropriate treatment of waste water.	
Strategy for the Management of Solid Low-Level Radioactive Waste from the Non-nuclear Industry in the UK, 2012, DECC	Explains that the management of radioactive waste from most of the non-nuclear industry is linked with that of commercial and industrial waste, with which it is largely treated. The disposal network available is such that there is excessive transport of these wastes from site of production to disposal location and the document sets out the Government's expectations for conserving and improving the UK-wide disposal network.	Policies should allow for the development of appropriate treatment facilities and ensure the appropriate treatment of low-level radioactive waste.	
Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes, DEFRA 2004	Review of available research concludes that there is little risk to health from such waste management activities. However, it does suggest areas for possible future research.	The perception of health risk is capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions although planning authorities should be guided by the advice of relevant health experts (NPPW). Policies should ensure waste development does not pose any unacceptable additional risk based on relevant advice.	Include objective(s) to minimise health impacts
National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 – 2021, March 2016,	Provides an integrated strategy for prioritising, financing and delivering critical projects and programmes in the key economic infrastructure sectors of transport, energy, communications, flood defence, water, waste and science.	The Plan will need to take account of any major infrastructure projects affecting Nottinghamshire and/or surrounding areas and the impact these will have on the future need for waste management.	Include objective(s) to ensure adequate provision of waste management infrastructure.

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Infrastructure and Projects Authority	Brings together the Government's plans for economic infrastructure with those to support delivery of housing and social infrastructure.		

Local

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Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire, 2005 (Nottinghamshire Agenda 21 Forum)	Aims for a low carbon economy by 2050 and a carbon neutral economy by 2100. Promotes renewable energy sources. Targets are progressive based on percentage reductions against a 1997 baseline and will require an average 2% reduction each year.	Plan policies should ensure that the impact on climate change from waste development is minimised. Aim to reduce the need for vehicular transport of waste where possible. New waste infrastructure will need to incorporate resilience to climate change. Consider opportunities to generate energy from waste where this doesn't conflict with other goals and promote more energy efficient development.	Include objectives on climate change, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.
A Summary of Climate Change Risks for the East Midlands, 2012, Climate UK	Prepared in conjunction with the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012, Highlights risks to health and wellbeing, businesses, buildings and infrastructure, agriculture and forestry and the natural environment.		
Towards Carbon Neutrality: A Carbon Management Plan for Nottinghamshire , 2007, Nottinghamshire County Council	The plan aims to reduce Carbon levels by at least 1% per annum on 1998 baseline levels (with a stretch target of 2% for the first five years).		
Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire – Policy Framework, 2009, Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Planning Partnership	Provides a framework for a common County-wide policy approach to maximising the energy performance of new development, thus helping to tackle climate change.		
		Policies should encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy opportunities in waste development.	Include objectives on energy efficiency and renewable energy.

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Nottingham Energy Strategy 2010-2020, 2010, Nottingham City Council	Aims to accelerate Nottingham's development as the UK's leading City in low carbon energy security. Prioritises a 26% reduction in carbon dioxide levels and 20% energy generation from low or zero carbon sources by 2020. Proposals for biomass processing and transfer, a biomass CHP plant linked to the district heating network and a significant anaerobic digestion are all designed to help meet national and local targets for heat and power. Significant expansion of the existing energy from waste facility (Eastcroft Incinerator) is envisaged as playing a major part in delivering much of the additional heat and power required.	Promote/consider opportunities to offset fossil fuel use through the use of energy from waste technologies able to provide heat and/or power where this does not conflict with the waste hierarchy.	Include objectives to minimise carbon dioxide emissions from waste development and transport; encourage energy efficiency and promote appropriate opportunities for energy recovery.
Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas Across the East Midlands: Final Report, East Midlands Councils, Land Use Consultants, March 2011	Sets out (including mapping) low carbon and renewable energy resources and opportunities and maps local heat demand and supply. It then goes on to provide recommendations on locations with high potential for district heating and the use of waste heat as well as providing generic guidance and specific examples of how the renewable and low carbon resources and opportunities identified can be used to formulate local planning policies.	Policies should reflect the opportunities and resources identified in the area in terms of opportunities to contribute to local heat demand and supply.	Include objectives on the recognition of waste as a source of renewable energy.
Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, 2011, Nottinghamshire County Council	Aim to improve road safety and traffic management and reduce congestion; improve air quality and protection of the environment; enhance quality of life and support regeneration and neighbourhood renewal. Seek to tackle and reduce air pollution, specifically within Air Quality Management Areas, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport and the use of fossil fuels. Aim to reduce the need to travel, minimise use of green field land, and reduce the impact of freight	Promote a spatial approach that minimises the need to transport waste, makes use of existing transport infrastructure and encourage alternatives to road transport where possible. Planned improvements to existing transport infrastructure may be significant in deciding on suitable sites for future development.	Include objectives to reduce the impacts of waste transport on air quality and encourage sustainable transport measures including alternative forms of transport and making the best use of existing infrastructure.
Nottingham Local Transport Strategy 2011-2026, 2011, Nottingham City Council			

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	traffic. Set detailed programmes of infrastructure improvements.		
Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy 2019 - 2028 (Final Draft), June 2019, Nottingham City Council	This strategy aims to reduce the two key pollutants that are known to impact on human health – nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter. This action will also reduce the impact of these pollutants on the local environment and local ecosystems and reduce the impact of other pollutants which are emitted and produced by the same causes.	Ensure waste development and/or transport does not have a harmful impact on air quality.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on air quality.
6CsGreen Infrastructure Strategy volume 6: Strategic GI Network for the Nottingham Principal Urban Area and Sub-Regional Centres, 2010, Chris Blandford Associates	Collectively the various Green Infrastructure Strategies for the Greater Nottingham area and the remaining Districts identify existing Green Infrastructure assets, deficiencies and opportunities. They highlight key landscape and nature conservation designations as well as significant water features and green spaces or corridors that help to support important habitats and species. Sherwood Forest, Greenwood Community Forest and the River Trent are significant examples but each areas has its own important areas of countryside, woodland, grassland, river corridors and public open space.	Policies should reflect the importance of maintaining and where possible enhancing our green infrastructure.	Include objectives to protect, and, where possible, enhance green infrastructure.
Interim Planning Guidance Note 11: Green Infrastructure, April 2009, Mansfield District Council			
Green Infrastructure Strategy, May 2010 Bassetlaw, District Council			
A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Newark and Sherwood, February 2010, Newark and Sherwood District Council			
Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, and associated species and habitat protection plans, 1998,	Identifies those habitats and species within Nottinghamshire which are particularly under threat, and develops action plans for their conservation and enhancement.	Waste development can have an impact on biodiversity but there may also be opportunities to replace lost habitats and create new areas of habitat. Policies should protect biodiversity interests, require mitigation for essential losses and	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on biodiversity and identify opportunities for enhancement.

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Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group		encourage the creation of suitable new or replacement habitat.	
Biodiversity Position Statement: Ambitious for Wildlife, Nottingham City Council, 2011	Sets out the City Council's commitment to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and the methods that will be used to deliver improvements and monitor their effects. Highlights that all people are dependent on biodiversity for their health and wellbeing.	Policies should reflect the importance of biodiversity on the health and wellbeing of Nottingham's communities.	Implications for SA: Include objective(s) to deliver improvements to biodiversity.
Breathing Space: Revised Strategy for the Management and maintenance of Nottingham's Open and Green Space 2010 – 2020, Nottingham City Council	Over the next 10 years aims to provide quality open and green spaces; increase public involvement and accessibility to promote physical and mental well being; raise environmental sustainability, promote biodiversity, and support wildlife; develop open and green space to provide opportunities for mitigation and adaptations for climate change and guide local planning policy.	Policies should reflect the importance of maintaining and where possible enhancing open and green spaces.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on open space and biodiversity and identify opportunities for enhancement.
The State of Nature in Sherwood Report 2015, Sherwood Habitats Strategy Group	Establishes a 2015 baseline which can be used to monitor the status of Sherwood's key habitats and species, help identify conservation priorities and target conservation activities.	Policies should aim to protect existing habitat and encourage habitat recreation as part of restoration proposals and/or mitigation where viable.	Include objectives to protect and enhance important habitats.
Bassetlaw District Landscape Assessment, 2009, Bassetlaw District Council	Updates and substantially replaces the 1997 Countryside Appraisal. Identifies important influences on character include landform, ecological characteristics, landform, settlement patterns, woodland cover, field density pattern and visible archaeology. A series of objectives and specific landscape actions have been prepared for each landscape character area. For the Trent Washlands in particular, restoration of mineral workings should ensure a mosaic of local habitat types to maintain variety in the landscape.	Ensure that the location and design of waste sites takes account of landscape character and minimises the impact of development on existing landscape features (including reference to specific objectives/ actions for each character area at site specific stage). Encourage opportunities to improve or enhance the local landscape where appropriate. Guidance on the Trent Washlands in particular will be important in assessing potential sand and gravel reserves as this is the most significant remaining resource area.	Include objective(s) to minimise the impact on landscape, protect overall landscape character and improve or enhance the local landscape where possible.
Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment, 2013, Newark and Sherwood District Council			
Mansfield Landscape Character Assessment, 2010, Mansfield District Council			

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Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment, 2009, Nottinghamshire County Council			
The Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000, Nottinghamshire County Council	Defines different landscape types. Does not provide any statutory protection but highlights that features such as medieval field patterns at Laxton are irreplaceable and may be only remaining examples in UK or Europe.		
Humber District River Basin Management Plan , 2015, Environment Agency	Sets out the pressures facing the water environment in the Humber River Basin and actions that are needed to address them.	Policies should take account of Environment Agency guidance and advice on flooding and other issues affecting river management.	Include objective(s) to maintain river quality and minimise the risk and/or impacts of flooding in relation to waste development.
River Trent: Catchment Flood Management Plan, 2009, Environment Agency	The River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) sets out the Environment Agency's preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50–100 years.		
Soar Abstraction licensing strategy, 2013, Environment Agency	Detail the abstraction licensing strategy in the catchments for the next few years. Sets out whether licenses will be issued and the conditions that will be applied across the board to cope with specific circumstances.	Policies should take account of Environment Agency guidance and strategy on water abstraction and other issues affecting availability of water in the local area.	Include objectives on managing water availability and demand.
Lower Trent and Erewash Abstraction licensing strategy, 2013, Environment Agency			
Staffordshire Trent Valley Abstraction licensing strategy, 2013, Environment Agency			
Water Resource Management Plan 2014, Severn Trent Water	Sets out how the company intends to meet water supplies over the next 25 years. Also looks at longer time water resource development.	Policies should ensure that development will not prejudice the supply of future water supply.	Include objectives on managing water availability and demand.
Nottinghamshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2016 – 2021, June 2016,	Sets out assessments of local flood risk, objectives for managing local flood risk and measures proposed to deliver those objectives.	Policies will need to take account of flood risk evidence.	Include objective(s) on minimising and managing flood risk.

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Nottinghamshire County Council			
Nottingham Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, February 2015, Nottingham City Council	This strategy has been developed to direct investment and resources to reduce flood risk across Nottingham. Seventeen local flood 'hotspot' areas identified.	Policies will need to take account of flood risk evidence.	Include objective(s) on minimising and managing flood risk.
Nottinghamshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, 2011, Nottinghamshire County Council and JBA Consulting	Identifies all areas of flood risk in the county based on data collected from a range of sources. Highlights compatible and incompatible development and broad areas of constraint.	Policies will need to take account of the findings of the various Strategic Flood Risk Assessments carried out across Nottinghamshire and seek to guide development towards the most suitable locations using the sequential approach. Waste treatment or disposal should generally be located away from flood risk areas because of the pollution risk. Built development, plant and storage areas should be designed and located so as not to impede flood flows. Promote the use of sustainable drainage systems where appropriate. Also ensure development is designed to withstand possible future flooding.	Include objective(s) to minimise flood risk and reduce impact of flooding on waste developments.
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2010/ River Leen and Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2008/Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum, 2017, Nottingham City Council	Covers the areas of Nottingham City, Gedling, Rushcliffe, Broxtowe and Erewash (Derbyshire) and identifies that over 20,000 properties along the urban part of the River Trent are potentially at risk from a 1 in 100 flood event. The main areas affected are Nottingham city centre out to Colwick, Netherfield and Burton Joyce to the east and Dunkirk, Rylands, Attenborough and Long Eaton to the west. Recent flood defence improvements are expected to protect West Bridgford, Wilford and Barton-in-Fabis. Other potential sources of flooding are also identified such as sewer and surface water flooding.		
Ashfield District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, 2009, Ashfield District Council	Flood risk is relatively low compared to other districts but development within Ashfield could increase risk in Nottingham. River and surface water flooding are the main concerns and are most likely to affect parts of Kirkby-in-Ashfield and surrounding areas, Sutton-in-Ashfield and extensive parts of Hucknall. The risk of ground water flooding is low although the legacy of mine working means there is a potential long term risk of minewater rebound in some areas.		

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Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2009, Bassetlaw District Council and JBA Consulting	The main risk within Bassetlaw is from fluvial flooding. The urban areas of Worksop and Retford have minimal flood defences. In rural areas, villages along the River Trent or overlying clay based soils are most at risk. Groundwater is not thought to be an issue, although localised problems may occur over time in the vicinity of abandoned mine pumping operations.		
Mansfield District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2008, Mansfield District Council and RPS Group	In general the Mansfield District is considered to be at low risk of flooding although specific parts of Mansfield town centre, Pleasley, Church Warsop, Market Warsop and Meden Vale are potentially at risk from fluvial flooding. There is considered to be sufficient unaffected land available to be able to avoid development within the identified flood risk areas.		
Newark and Sherwood District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 Report, 2009, Newark and Sherwood District Council and WSP	The greatest risk is seen as flooding from the River Trent which would affect Newark and many of the outlying villages along the Trent Valley. Other parts of the District, including Ollerton and Boughton, are also at risk of fluvial flooding with possible surface water and sewer flood issues in Lowdham, Southwell and Boughton. The risk for other areas is regarded as minimal. Waste and mineral development within the District should be sensitive to flood risk. Sites should take into consideration the location of flood zones and should not adversely affect flood regimes.		
Greater Nottingham Scoping Water Cycle Study, Scott Wilson, May 2009	Assesses water supply, discharge and treatment issues across Greater Nottingham area. No significant supply issues have been identified at the outset but this is to be kept under review. Highlights potential reductions in water	Ensure provision of appropriate waste water treatment infrastructure to meet identified needs. Take account of water supply, treatment and drainage issues when planning the location of new waste development.	SA process should help to assess likely impacts on water supply/treatment needs. Include objective(s) to ensure adequate provision of appropriate waste management infrastructure.

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	quality arising from additional effluent discharge from proposed future development (housing, employment etc.)		
Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study, 2010, Entec, coordinated by Gedling Borough Council	Considers the likely water related impacts from the level of development identified in the RSS. Looks at difference scenarios and assesses the impact on clean water, waste water, water resources, water quality and flood risk. Strategic level intervention and mitigation measures are identified.		
Bassetlaw Outline Water Cycle Study, 2011, Bassetlaw District Council and Scott Wilson	Identifies possible water supply and treatment constraints on housing and employment growth planned for Bassetlaw up to 2026. It suggests possible constraints with regards to treatment capacity, the clean water network and water resources in Bassetlaw.		
Newark and Sherwood Water Cycle Study: Detailed Strategy, 2009, Newark and Sherwood District Council and JMP Consultants Ltd	Identifies possible waste water treatment capacity issues in some areas but these are not considered an overriding constraint to future development proposals in the district. Development south or south-east of Newark should be carefully planned so as to avoid a negative impact on the existing drainage systems/floodplain.		
Sustainable Developer Guide for Nottinghamshire, 2004, Nottinghamshire Local Authorities, Environment Agency and Newark and Sherwood Energy Agency.	Aims to signpost better construction and site management practices, energy and water efficiency, and raise awareness of wider sustainability issues. Re-using or adapting old buildings helps retain energy and materials already invested and reduce demolition waste.	Encourage best practice in the construction and operation of new development to minimise waste, maximise re-use and use natural resources (including water and energy) efficiently. Promote the re-use of existing buildings wherever possible.	Include objectives on sustainable waste management, the efficient use of natural resources, energy efficiency and the sustainable use of land and buildings.
Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Nottinghamshire, 2001,	Sets out the County Council's plans to manage municipal waste and meet national recycling targets. Identified a need for additional waste to energy or	Policies should help to secure the delivery of appropriate new waste sites needed to help deliver each authority's municipal waste management contracts.	Include objective(s) on sustainable waste management and the provision of appropriate waste management infrastructure.

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
Nottinghamshire County Council	Mechanical Biological Treatment to meet future needs and increase composting provision.		
A Waste-Less Nottingham, Waste Strategy 2010 – 2030, 2010, Nottingham City Council	Sets out the City's Councils plans to manage municipal waste over the next 20 years and initiatives to help manage other wastes and reduce waste production. Aims to increase re-use and recycling to 55% or higher and is aligned with Nottingham's energy strategy to help meet carbon reduction goals through the use of waste as a source of energy. Includes target to recover 47 million kilowatt hours of energy from waste through the Eastcroft incinerator and a planned anaerobic digestion plant. Also identifies a possible need for a second household waste recycling facility.		
Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, 2016, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council,	Provides a comprehensive picture of the health and well-being needs of the local population. The data is used to shape commissioning priorities to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	Ensure policies minimise possible impacts of waste development on health, including the effects of transport. Contribute to overall health aims by promoting recreation opportunities, through site restoration and/or mitigation, and supporting economic regeneration by providing waste management infrastructure in appropriate locations.	Include objective(s) to minimise the impacts of waste development on health.
Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020, The Nottinghamshire Partnership	Looks at the main social, economic and environmental challenges facing Nottinghamshire and sets out the Nottinghamshire Partnership's vision for the future and the delivery of infrastructure and services. This is spread across six priority areas focusing on the environment, crime, education, health and wellbeing, economic prosperity and stronger communities. Reflects national targets for recycling and reducing landfill.	Ensure that future waste development does not conflict with the priorities set out in the respective Sustainable Community Strategies and, where possible, helps to support them e.g. help deliver recycling targets through the provision of suitable waste treatment/disposal infrastructure.	Use the SA process to assess how well plans, policies or proposals meet the priorities set out in the respective Sustainable Community Strategies and identify opportunities to help deliver these priorities.
The Nottingham Plan to 2020: Nottingham City's Sustainable Community	Sets out the One Nottingham Partnership's long term vision for the City to 2030 focusing on science and innovation, sport and culture; Making		

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
Strategy, and Annual Report 2013/14 Year 4.	every neighbourhood a great place to live; Giving the best start in life to all of our children and young people; Making poverty history. Relevant targets include reducing carbon emissions, reducing congestion and boosting employment. Increase re-use, recycling and recovery of household waste to 50% by 2020.		
Nottinghamshire County Council's Strategic Plan 'Your Nottinghamshire, Your Future' 2017 - 2021	Sets out the County Council's commitments for Nottinghamshire including: a thriving jobs market; a great place to live, work, visit and relax; vibrant and supportive communities where people are healthier.	Ensure that future waste development does not conflict with the priorities set out in Strategic Plan and, where possible, helps to support them, e.g. investing in the future through ensuring provision of suitable waste management infrastructure.	Use the SA process to assess how well plans, policies or proposals meet the priorities set out in the Strategic Plan and identify opportunities to help deliver these priorities.
Air Quality Action Plans for the Nottinghamshire Districts	Reduce CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions in line with Government guidance.	Ensure that the location and design of waste sites takes account of air quality issues and designated Air Quality Management Areas.	Include objective(s) to minimise impacts on air quality
Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough, Nottingham City - Aligned Core Strategies: Part 1 Local Plan, Adopted 2014	This is the key strategic planning document which defines a spatial vision for each Council's area to 2026, within the context of an overall vision for Greater Nottingham, guiding the location, scale and types of new development required and outlining the infrastructure investment needed and how this will be delivered.	Ensure that adequate waste management infrastructure is available, in appropriate locations, to support anticipated growth set out within the Aligned Core Strategy and other emerging Local Plan documents. This will also need to take account of the aims and objectives and timescales set out for each area. Also need to ensure that waste policies do not conflict with environmental or other safeguards included in the strategy/ documents.	The SA process should be used to ensure that waste development policies and proposals do not conflict with existing/proposed development plan strategies and help to contribute to wider social, economic and environmental goals where possible.
Broxtowe Local Plan Part 2, adopted Oct 2019	Together with Part 1 (above) this replaces the 2004 Broxtowe Local Plan.		
Gedling Local Plan Part 2, adopted 2018	Together with Part 1 (above) this replaces the 2005 Gedling Borough Local Plan.		
Nottingham City Local Plan Part 2, revised publication version 2017	Together with Part 1 (above) this will, when adopted, replace the 2005 Nottingham City Local Plan.		
Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD, Adopted 2011, Bassetlaw District Council	These documents are either adopted or at varying stages of preparation and will replace existing local plans. These set out key infrastructure requirements and development constraints including the priorities for social and economic improvements in each area as well as		
Mansfield District Local Plan Publication Draft			

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
<p>(2018), Mansfield District Council</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood Core Strategy, Adopted 2011, Newark and Sherwood District Council</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood Allocations and Development Management DPD, Adopted 2013, Newark and Sherwood District Council</p>	<p>environmental protection. They will guide where new housing and employment should be located and the amount of land that is required as well as the protection that will be required for Green Belt, open space and countryside, landscape and biodiversity, cultural heritage and other important assets.</p>		
<p>Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1 (Core Strategy), adopted 2014 and Part 2, adopted Oct 2019, Rushcliffe Borough Council</p>			

Document	Key objectives/targets	Implications for Waste Local Plan	Implications for SA
Ashfield Local Plan , Adopted 2002, Ashfield District Council	The saved policies for the borough and district councils in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City Council's saved Local Plan set out the priorities for social and economic improvements in each area as well as environmental protection. They provide detailed guidance on where new housing and employment should be located and the amount of land that is required. There are specific policies to protect the Green Belt, open space and countryside, landscape and biodiversity, cultural heritage and other important assets.		
Mansfield District Local Plan, Adopted 1998, Mansfield District Council			
Nottingham Local Plan, Adopted 2005, Nottingham City Council			
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan, Part 1: Waste Core Strategy, Adopted 2013, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council	Sets out the overall approach to waste management in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. Key issues include estimates of how much waste capacity needs to be provided to meet expected demand over the next 20 years, what types of sites are suitable and where, in broad terms, new or extended waste management sites should be located.	The policies of the Waste Local Plan Part 2 should be in line with those of the Waste Core Strategy.	Include objective(s) to reflect the need for the sustainable management of waste.
Rights of Way Management Plan 2018- 2026, published 2018 Nottinghamshire County Council	Assesses Nottinghamshire's current rights of way network and its ability to cope with future needs and sets out a series of actions to improve the rights of way network.	Waste development has the potential to adversely affect rights of way. Policies should seek to minimise the impact of development on the use and/or enjoyment of existing rights of way and provide appropriate mitigation where necessary.	Include objective(s) to minimise the impact of development on public access and to enhance provision where appropriate.
Nottingham's Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015, Nottingham City Council	Sets out intended policy and strategy for maintenance and improvement of the City's rights of way network.		

Appendix 2: Review of Baseline Data

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Land Use and Countryside						
Area	208,500 ha	7,461 ha	1,563,000 ha	24,087,000 ha	Nottinghamshire is 13% of East Midlands land area.	● No issue identified
Roads	2012: 2,996.4 miles 2013: 3,010.9 miles 2014: 2,998.0 miles 2015: 3,005.2 miles 2016: 3,014 miles 2017: 3,020.5 miles 2018: 3,012.5 miles	2012: 495.9 miles 2013: 495.5miles 2014: 496.4 miles 2015: 497 miles 2016: 497.6 miles 2017:499.9miles 2018: 502.5miles	2012: 19,487 miles 2013: 19, 527 miles 2014: 19,539 miles 2015: 19,563 miles 2016: 19,647 miles 2017: 19,961 miles 2018: 19, 702 miles	2012: 187,483 miles 2013: 187,712 miles 2014: 187,838 miles 2015: 187,951 miles 2016: 188,542 miles 2017: 188,831 miles 2018: 188,829 miles	Minor increase consistent with increases at regional and national level though all, apart from Nottingham City, saw a slight decline between 2017 and 2018.	● No issue identified
Rights of Way	2006: 2,611.2 km 2017: 2,788.1 km 2019: 3,025 km	2007: 63.8 km 2019: 82.8 km	1992: 18,763 km	1992: 224,000 km 2008: 188,700 km 2019: 189,098 km	There has been a slight rise in the total Rights of Way in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham whereas at the National level, the total has increased slightly in recent years but declined overall.	● Protect rights of way. Seek mitigation where appropriate and promote increased extent of and accessibility to RoW where possible.
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.	● Promote re-use of previously developed land and infrastructure.
Utilised Agricultural Area (Land use on agricultural holdings on 1 st June)	2003: 151,000 ha (72%)		2003: 1,125,000 ha (72%)	2011: 8,863,000 ha 2012: 8,925,000 ha 2013: 9,018,000 ha 2014: 8,963,000 ha 2015: 8,912,000 ha 2016: 9,006,000 ha 2017: 9,061,000 ha 2018: 9,034,000 ha	Lack of recent regional and local data for direct comparison. At the National Level, the area utilised as agricultural has fluctuated but overall has increased over time.	● No issue identified - protect high quality agricultural land.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Woodland	16,680 ha (8%)		1995-1999: 79,871 ha (5%) 2006: 5% 2017: 56,483 ha (8%)	1947: 755,000 ha (5.8%) 1965: 886,000ha (6.8%) 1980: 948,000ha (7.3%) 1995-99: 1,097,000 ha (8.4%) 1998: 1,241,000ha (9.5%) 2019: 1,308,000ha (10.0%)	There is a lack of local data to establish a trend. On the National Level, there has been an increase in woodland.	● Maintain woodland coverage. Seek mitigation for losses/enhancement where appropriate.
Ancient Woodland	2019: 4,794 ha (includes Nottingham City)			2010: 341,000 ha 2014: 341,000ha 2019: 364,125 ha	No regional data available or trend for local data. Has been a slight increase in ancient woodland nationally.	● No issue identified - avoid any losses.
Green Belt	2010/11: 42,190 ha 2011/12: 42,190 ha 2012/13 42,190 ha 2013/14: 42,190 ha 2014/15: 14,490 ha 2015/16: 41, 490 ha 2016/17:41,490 ha 2017/18: 41,490 ha 2018/19: 41,280 ha	2010/11: 750 ha 2011/12: 750 Ha 2012/13: 750 ha 2013/14: 750 ha 2014/15: 750 ha 2015/16: 750 ha 2016/17: 750 ha 2017/18: 750 ha 2018/19: 750 ha	2009/10: 78,930 ha 2012/2013: 78,930 ha 2013/14: 61,400 ha 2014/15: 60,700 ha 2015/16: 60,700 ha 2016/17: 61,380 ha 2017/18: 60, 700 ha 2018/19: 60,530 ha	2009/10: 1,639,560 ha 2012/13: 1,639,090 ha 2013/14: 1,638,630 ha 2014/15: 1,636,500 ha 2015/16: 1,635,490 ha 2016/17: 1,634,580 ha 2017/18: 1,624,440 ha 2018/19: 1,621,150 ha	Small decreases at all scales. Increase in Green Belt land would see greater protection of open countryside in Nottinghamshire.	● Seek protection of Green Belt from inappropriate development and loss.
Brownfield land	2008: 196 ha 2019: 455 ha	2019: 171 ha	2008: 1,090 ha 2018: 2,178 ha 2019: 2,146 ha	2007: 12,710 ha 2008 12,960 ha 2018: 28,349 ha 2019: 25,500 ha	Has been on increase on levels of land registered as brownfield land, though a slight decrease between 2018 and 2019 on the regional and national scale.	● No issue identified.
% of Land used for landfill and waste disposal	2017: 0.03%	2017: 0.06%		2017: 0.02%	This is a new data source and so currently there is no previous data to establish a trend. The local percentage is similar to the National average, with Nottingham city being slightly higher.	● No issue identified.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Natural Environment and Biodiversity						
International sites	2010: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2014: 1 SAC at 272 ha (< 1%) 2019: 1 SAC at 272 ha (<1%)		2010: 9 SAC / 3 SPA 2013: 11 SAC / 3 SPA 2019: 11 SAC/3 SPA	2010: 241 SAC / 84 SPA 2013: 242 SAC / 85 SPA 2019: 256 SAC/ 85 SPA	Minor increases at regional and national level. No change at local.	● Maintain favourable status and seek opportunities for enhancement.
National sites	2010: 68 SSSI / 1 NNR 2014: 66 SSSI / 1 NNR 2019: 65 SSSI/ 1 NNR	2019: 2 SSSI	2010: 393 SSSI / 16 NNR 2014: 405 SSSI / 15 NNR 2019: 411 SSSI/ 15 NNR	2010: 4,117 SSSI / 224 NNR 2014: 4,129 SSSI / 224 NNR 2019: 4,125 SSSI/ 224 NNR	Small change at local level, with minor increases at regional and national level.	● Seek to minimise future losses of SSSIs.
Local sites	2010: 52 LNR / >1300 SINC (7%) 2014: 59 LNR 2019: 53 LNR (1014 ha)	2017: 19 LNR 2019: 14 LNR	2010: 163 LNR 2014: 179 LNR	2009: >1,400 LNR 2014: >1,500 LNR 2019: 2,474	Increase in the number of LNR sites designated at all levels.	● Seek opportunities for increasing number and status of sites.
Condition of SSSIs: 'favourable or recovering'	2010: 92.4% 2014: 93.81% 2019: 94.48%	2019: 33.33%	2010: 98.08% 2014: 98.42% 2019: 97.44%	2010: 95.82% 2014: 96.2% 2019: 93.22%	Slight improvement at the local level, whilst at Regional and National level recently there has been a decline. Still below the aspired target of 95%.	● Maintain improvements to SSSI quality to meet national aspired target.
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	No local or regional data for comparison, but national picture has seen a slight improvement.	● No issue identified – avoid any damage.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
				declining/declining (continuing/accelerating) 2019: Relative abundance declined to 40% of base-line value in 1970			
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.	●	No issue identified – avoid any damage.
Heathland	1998: 250 ha 2011: 460 ha 2016: 993ha			2001: 41,000 ha 2006: 58,000 ha 2008: 57,000 ha 2014: 58,000 ha	Improvement is being made following huge historic loss across the country. Locally due to work at Sherwood, Heathland has increased which follows national trend, which in large part to better estimation of resources.	●	Continue improvements in reinstating heathland.
Historic and Cultural heritage							
Grade I or II* Listed Buildings (% at risk)	2009:344 (5.8%) 2010: 344 (5.8%) 2017: 357 (10%) 2019: 310 (12.26%)	2019: 49 (6.1%)	2009: 4.6% (I or II*) 2010: 4.6% (I or II*) 2013: 7.7% (I or II*) 2019: 5.2% (I or II* excluding places of worship)	2009: 3.1% (I or II*) 2010: 3.1% (I or II*) 2013: 4.1% (I or II*) 2014: 4% (I or II*)	Slight improvement regionally and nationally, however there is a worsening situation locally. Should seek to protect heritage of local area.	●	Avoid further damage to Listed Buildings within the County. Seek improvements where possible to remove buildings from the register.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
				2019: 3.3% (I or II* excluding places of worship)		
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (% at risk)	2010: 167 (8.4%) 2017: 158 (9%) 2019: 158 (7.6%)	2019: 10 (0%)	2010: 1,510 (7.7%) 2013: 1,528 (8.2%) 2018: 1,542 (8.6%) 2019: 3,003 (9.8%) *Midlands	2010: 19,731 (17.2%) 2013: 19,792 (16.5%) 2018: 19,852 (12.2%) 2019: 19,861 (12.1%)	Worsening situation regionally, but improvement nationally and slight improvement locally.	● Maintain steady picture but seek improvements to those at risk where possible.
Conservation Areas (% at risk)	2009: (14.6%) 2010: 171 (9.9%) 2019: 177(5.6%)	2019: 31 (45%)	2010: 893 (6.2%) 2013:1,111 (6.8%) 2018: 78 at risk	2010: 9,468 (7.4%) 2013: 9,839 (6.2%) 2014: No Data.	Slight improvements at all levels however almost half of the Conservations areas in Nottingham City are at risk.	● Seek further improvements where possible.
Parks and Gardens (% at risk)	2019: 17 (11.7%)	2018: 9, 0 at risk (0%) 2019:12 (0 at risk)	2010: 136 (5.1%) 2013: 139 (6 at risk) 2018:145 (4.8%) 2019: 302 (5.3%)* *Midlands	2010: 1,606 (6.2%) 2013: 1,624 (6.2%) 2018: 1,664 (5.9%) 2019: 1,669 (6.1%)	No comparable data locally but is a worsening trend regionally and nationally.	● Maintain steady picture but seek improvements to those at risk where possible.
Battlefields (% at risk)	2010: 1 (0%) 2013: 1 (0%) 2018: 1 (0%) 2019: 1 (0%)	0 Battlefields in Nottingham City boundary	2010: 5 (0%) 2013: 5 (0%) 2018: 6 (0%) 2019: 12 (0%)* *Midlands	2010: 43 (14.0%) 2013: 43 (14.0%) 2018: 47 (8.5%) 2019: 47 (6.4%)	Slight worsening trend on National scale but stable at a local level.	● No issue identified.
Air						
Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2010: 8 2014: 8 2019: 4	2010: 2 2014: 2 2019: 1		2014: 487	No comparable data for national or regional picture, improving situation locally with the number of management areas reduced.	● No issue identified. Continue to help improve Air Quality.
Co ² emissions per capita (t)	2005: 8.2 2006: 8.0 2007: 7.8 2008: 7.7 2009: 7.0 2010: 7.3 2011: 6.7	2005: 7.0 2006: 6.8 2007: 6.5 2008: 6.3 2009: 5.7 2010: 5.8 2011: 5.1	2005: 9.6 2010: 8.1 2011: 7.4 2012: 7.6 2013: 7.5 2014: 6.9 2015: 6.7	2005: 8.5 2010: 7.2 2011: 6.5 2012: 6.8 2013: 6.6 2014: 5.9 2015: 5.7	Data shows some fluctuation but an overall reducing trend over the longer term.	● Minimise emissions from minerals and waste activities including transport.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
	2012: 6.9 2013: 6.8 2014: 6.3 2015: 6.2 2016: 5.9 2017: 5.8	2012: 5.3 2013: 5.0 2014: 4.2 2015: 4.0 2016: 3.8 2017: 3.6	2016: 6.3	2016: 5.3			
Water							
Area within Groundwater Source Protection Zones 1-3	2009: 36%			2019: 4,444 zones	No comparable or trend data available.	●	Insufficient data to assess.
Status of UK surface bodies under the Water Framework Directive				2009: 36% (high/good) 2010: 36% (high/good) 2011: 37% (high/good) 2012: 37% (high/good) 2013: 36% (high/good) 2014: 35% (high/good) 2015: 35% (high/good) 2016: 35% (high/good) 2017: 35% (high/good) 2018: 36% (high/good) <i>United Kingdom</i>	No comparable or trend data available for local and regional as WFD now monitors UK River Status. Nationally, there has been a slight increase in the status of water bodies found to be high/good.	●	Maintain water quality/improve where possible.
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.	●	Minimise nitrate impacts linked to waste development.
Soil							
Grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land				2009: 42% 2012: 42%	National data shows no change in the proportion of high quality agricultural land. Lack of local data available.	●	Insufficient data to assess - protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
Contaminated land				2005: 300,000ha (2%) – England & Wales 2007: 781 sites identified	Only national data available and insufficient recent or historic data to assess trends.	●	Insufficient data to assess.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Climate						
Average temperature (Regional – Midlands)			2008: 9.71 o ^C 2009: 9.81 o ^C 2012: 9.4 o ^C 2013: 9.3 o ^C	2008: 9.84 o ^C 2009: 9.96 o ^C 2012: 9.6 o ^C 2013: 9.5 o ^C 2018: 9.5 o ^C	Regional and national increases at same rate, but no local data for comparison. Lack of clarity as to the implications/causes of temperature changes.	● No issue identified.
Annual rainfall (Regional – Midlands)			2008: 937 mm 2009: 780 mm 2012: 1085 mm 2013: 758 mm	2008: 982 mm 2009: 875 mm 2012: 1126 mm 2013: 813 mm 2018: 1064mm	Regional and national changes (decrease) are similar, but no local data for comparison. Lack of clarity as to the implications/causes of rainfall changes.	● No issue identified.
Population						
Total population (mid-year estimates)	2011: 786,796 2012: 790,167 2013: 796,423 2014: 801,616 2015: 806,217 2016: 811,483 2017: 817,851 2018: 823,126	2011: 303,899 2012: 308,463 2013: 310,657 2014: 314,385 2015: 318,936 2016: 324,779 2017: 329,209 2018: 331,069	2011: 4,537,400 2012: 4,567,700 2013: 4,598,700 2014: 4,637,400 2015: 4,677,000 2016: 4,724,400 2017: 4,771,666 2018: 4,804,149	2011: 53,107,169 2012: 53,493,729 2013: 53,865,817 2014: 54,316,618 2015: 54,786,327 2016: 55,268,067 2017: 55,619,430 2018: 55,997,178	Local population growth is slightly less than that seen at the regional and national level.	● No issue identified – continue provision to meet needs of growing population.
No. households	2007/08: 342, 185 2008/09: 344,344 2009/10: 346,231 2010/11: 348,170 2011/12: 350,090 2012/13: 351,840 2013/14: 353,670 2014/15: 353,670 2015/16: 355,740 2016/17: 357,960 2017/18: 360,790 2018/19: 363,250	2007/08: 129,791 2008/09: 130, 732 2009/10: 130, 732 2010/11: 129,160 2011/12: 132,620 2012/13: 133,530 2013/14: 133,610 2014/15: 133,610 2015/16: 134,140 2016/17: 135,000 2017/18: 135,890 2018/19: 135,890	2001: 1,732,482 2011: 1,895,604	2001: 20,451,427 2011: 22,063,368	Growth of households locally, no comparable recent data regionally or nationally as produced from Census data.	● No issue identified – continue provision to meet needs of growing numbers of households.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Population growth (2016 projections)	2020/21: 831,100 2021/22: 836,100 2022/23: 840,800 2023/24: 845,400 2024/25: 849,900 2025/26: 854,200 2026/27: 858,400 2027/28: 862,400 2028/29: 866,300 2029/30: 870,100 2030/31: 873,700 2031/32: 877,100 2032/33: 880,600 2033/34: 883,900 2034/35: 887,300 2035/36: 890,500 2036/37: 893,600 2037/38: 899,700 2038/39: 902,600 2039/40: 905,600 2040/41: 908,500	2020/21: 333,600 2021/22: 334,700 2022/23: 336,100 2023/24: 337,800 2024/25: 339,800 2025/26: 342,000 2026/27: 344,300 2027/28: 346,400 2028/29: 348,400 2029/30: 350,400 2030/31: 352,400 2031/32: 354,000 2032/33: 355,300 2033/34: 356,400 2034/35: 357,500 2035/36: 358,400 2036/37: 359,500 2037/38: 360,500 2038/39: 361,600 2039/40: 362,700 2040/41: 363,700	2020:4,846,100 2021: 4,874,100 2022: 4,901,600 2023: 4,928,500 2024: 4,955,500 2025: 4,982,100 2026: 5,008,400 2027: 5,034,100 2028: 5,058,700 2029: 5,082,300 2030: 5,105,100 2031: 5,127,100 2032: 5,148,000 2033: 5,168,000 2034: 5,187,000 2035: 5,205,600 2036: 5,223,700 2037: 5,241,500 2038: 5,259,100 2039:5,276,600 2040: 5,294,000 2041: 5,311,400	2020: 56,704,700 2021: 57,030,500 2022: 57,344,200 2023: 57,643,300 2024: 57,937,200 2025: 58,224,900 2026: 58,505,600 2027: 58,778,700 2028: 59,043,500 2029: 59,300,100 2030: 59,548,800 2031: 59,789,800 2032: 60,023,800 2033: 60,251,500 2034:60,473,800 2035: 60,691,400 2036: 60,905,500 2037: 61,116,800 2038: 61,326,400 2039:61,535,000 2040: 61,743,700 2041: 61,952,100	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.	● No issue identified – need to understand how increase in population may increase waste produced and so quantity to be dealt with within the plan period.
Human health						
Percentage health 'good or fairly good' 2001 and 'Very good, good and fair' 2011	2001: 90.2% 2011: 94.0%	2001: 90.2% 2011:93.5%	2001: 91.0% 2011: 94.4%	2001: 90.9% 2011: 94.5%	Local situation is slightly worse than the national and regional average, but all have seen an improvement over time. No recent data available	● Minimise negative impacts on human health.
Average life expectancy at birth: Male	2003-2005: 77.7 years 2006-2008: 78.1 years 2007-2009: 78.4 years 2009-2011: 79.0 years 2010-2012: 79.3 years 2011-2013: 79.6 years 2015-2017: 79.5 years	2006–2008: 75.3 years 2007–2009: 75.4 years 2008–2010: 75.9 years 2009–2011: 76.2 years 2010–2012: 76.9 years 2011–2013: 77.0 years 2012–2014: 77.1 years 2015-2017: 77.0 years	2006-2008: 77.84 years 2007-2009: 78.1 years 2008–2010: 78.3 years 2009–2011: 78.7 years 2010–2012: 79.1 years	2006-2008: 77.87 years 2007-2009: 78.18 years 2008–2010: 78.50 years 2009–2011: 78.91 years 2010–2012: 79.21 years 2011–2013: 79.41 years 2012–2014: 79.55 years 2015-2017: 79.6 years	Local average slightly below national level, there has been a general increase in life expectancy across all scales.	● Minimise negative impacts on human health.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
			2011–2013: 79.3 years 2012–2014: 79.4 years 2015-2017: 79.4 years			
Average life expectancy at birth: Female	2003-2005: 81 years 2006-2008: 82 years 2007-2009: Not available 2008-2010: 82.3 years 2009-2011: 79.0 years 2010-2012: 79.3 years 2011-2013: 79.6 years 2015-2017: 82.6 years	2006–2008: 80.3 years 2007–2009: 80.6 years 2008–2010: 81.0 years 2009–2011: 81.6 years 2010–2012: 81.5 years 2011–2013: 81.7 years 2012–2014: 81.6 years 2015-2017: 81.1 years	2006-2008: 81.81 years 2007-2009: 82.0 years 2008–2010: 82.3 years 2009–2011: 82.8 years 2010–2012: 82.9 years 2011–2013: 83.0 years 2012–2014: 83.0 years 2015-2017: 82.9 years	2006-2008: 81.98 years 2007-2009: 82.26 years 2008–2010: 82.51 years 2009–2011: 82.89 years 2010–2012: 83.01 years 2011–2013: 83.12 years 2012–2014: 83.20 years 2015-2017: 83.1 years	Regional and local averages are in line with national figure (generally slightly below) with national and regional showing improvement over time, with the local average decreasing then increasing.	● Minimise negative impacts on human health.
Economy and Employment						
Unemployment rate (Model Based Jan-Dec)	2004: 4.1% 2005: 4.3% 2006: 4.8% 2007: 4.9% 2008: 5.4% 2009: 6.5% 2010: 6.5% 2011: 7.6% 2012: 8.7% 2013: 6.9% 2014: 6.4% 2015: 3.5% 2016: 4.7% 2017: 3.9% 2018: 5.2%	2004: 8.1% 2005: 8.2% 2006: 9.4% 2007: 8.3% 2008: 9.2% 2009: 12.4% 2010: 13.9% 2011: 13.3% 2012: 13.6% 2013: 12.5% 2014: 10.7% 2015: 8.6% 2016: 7.5% 2017: 8.4% 2018: 7.0%	2004: 4.3% 2005: 4.7% 2006: 5.2% 2007: 5.0% 2008: 5.8% 2009: 7.3% 2010: 7.4% 2011: 8.1% 2012: 7.9% 2013: 7.4% 2014: 5.6% 2015: 4.7% 2016: 4.3% 2017: 4.4% 2018: 4.5%	2004: 4.8% 2005: 4.9% 2006: 5.4% 2007: 5.2% 2008: 5.7% 2009: 7.7% 2010: 7.6% 2011: 8.0% 2012: 7.9% 2013: 7.5% 2014: 6.2% 2015: 5.2% 2016: 4.8% 2017: 4.4% 2018: 4.2%	Recent local fluctuations reflect wider economic circumstances though for Nottinghamshire unemployment has increased over time which follows the with regional trend whereas Nottingham City and national average has decreased over time.	● Seek provision of jobs and improvement to job market and employability where possible.
				<i>Great Britain</i>		

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Employment in water supply; sewage; waste management and remediation activities	2015: 2,000 (0.7%) 2016: 1,750 (0.6%) 2017: 2,250 (0.8%) 2018: 2,250 (0.8%)	2015: 600 (0.3%) 2016: 600 (0.3%) 2017: 600 (0.3%) 2018: 700 (0.4%)	2015: 0.7% 2016: 0.6% 2017: 0.7% 2018: 0.7%	2015: 0.7% 2016: 0.7% 2017: 0.7% 2018: 0.7% <i>Great Britain</i>	National and regional reduction in percentage but increase at local level.	● Maintain favourable provision of employment.
Active Businesses	2007: 24,945 2008: 25,170 2009: 25,150 2010: 22,215 2011: 21,690 2012: 22,000 2013: 21,955 2014: 22,635 2015: 24,600 2016: 25,715 2017: 26,800 2018: 26,720 2019: 26,840	2010: 6,795 2011: 6,660 2012: 6,830 2013: 6,895 2014: 7,300 2015: 8,480 2016: 8,480 2017: 8,890 2018: 9,035 2019: 9,285	2007: 157,270 2008: 158,000 2009: 158,000 2010: 143,130 2011: 140,945 2012: 144,150 2013: 145,295 2014: 151,770 2015: 164,690 2016: 172,700 2017: 177,385 2018: 178,745 2019: 180,455	2007: 1,987,590 2008: 2,024,900 2009: 2,040,150 2010: 2,046,310 2011: 2,040,980 2012: 2,070,085 2013: 2,140,770 2014: 2,235,050 2015: 2,347,740 2016: 2,498,605 2017: 2,580,505	General trend of minor increases at all levels (although slight decrease at local level between 2008-2015).	● Promote opportunities for business prosperity.
Business Births	2009: 2,375 2010: 2,250 2011: 2,405 2012: 2,390 2013: 3,180 2014: 3,155 2015: 3,840 2016: 3,475 2017: 3,480 2018: 3,205	2009: 855 2010: 805 2011: 935 2012: 980 2013: 1,335 2014: 1,285 2015: 1,400 2016: 1,420 2017: 1,300 2018: 1,575	2010: 14,325 2011: 16,055 2012: 16,625 2013: 22,035 2014: 22,035 2015: 25,345 2016: 24,630 2017: 22,565 2018: 22,850	2010: 207,520 2011: 232,460 2012: 239,975 2013: 308,770 2014: 313,200 2015: 344,385 2016: 373,580 2017: 339,345 2018: 340,045	General trend of minor increases at all levels (although slight decrease at local level 2009-2011 and in 2015-2018).	● Promote opportunities for business creation.
Business Deaths	2009: 2,995 2010: 2,605 2011: 2,390 2012: 2,485 2013: 2,295 2014: 2,380 2015: 2,540 2016: 2,470	2009: 1,055 2010: 970 2011: 945 2012: 970 2013: 910 2014: 950 2015: 1,250 2016: 1,105	2009: 18,620 2010: 16,645 2011: 15,025 2012: 16,210 2013: 15,090 2014: 15,780 2015: 18,280 2016: 17,515	2010: 219,030 2011: 202,365 2012: 221,780 2013: 209,525 2014: 217,175 2015: 249,995 2016: 248,655 2017: 325,660	Fluctuation in increases and decreases, which are consistent across all levels.	● Minimise loss of businesses.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
	2017: 3,705 2018: 3,485	2017: 1,425 2018: 1,305	2017: 23,060 2018: 20,570	2018: 297,895			
Energy							
Electricity consumption: domestic	2005: 1,478 GWh 2006: 1,457 GWh 2007: 1,467 GWh 2008: 1,391 GWh 2009: 1,381 GWh 2010: 1,398 GWh 2011: 1,375 GWh 2012: 1,354 GWh 2013: 1,342 GWh 2014: 1,342 GWh 2015: 1,349 GWh 2016: 1,320 GWh 2017: 1,317 GWh	2005: 529 GWh 2006: 523 GWh 2007: 511 GWh 2008: 489 GWh 2009: 485 GWh 2010: 490 GWh 2011: 479 GWh 2012: 471 GWh 2013: 463 GWh 2014: 462 GWh 2015: 460 GWh 2016: 450 GWh 2017: 448 GWh	2005: 8,644 GWh 2006: 8,510 GWh 2007: 8,518 GWh 2008: 8,095 GWh 2009: 8,027 GWh 2010: 8,109 GWh 2011: 7,985 GWh 2012: 7,878 GWh 2013: 7,770 GWh 2014: 7,790 GWh 2015: 7,819 GWh 2016: 7,693 GWh 2017: 7,693 GWh	2005: 101,267 GWh 2006: 100,012 GWh 2007: 99,598 GWh 2008: 95,417 GWh 2009: 95,267 GWh 2010: 95,863 GWh 2011: 94,648 GWh 2012: 93,687 GWh 2013: 92,408 GWh 2014: 92,961 GWh 2015: 92,359 GWh 2016: 90,856 GWh 2017: 90,174 GWh	Reduced consumption at all levels at a similar rate.	●	Maintain consumption reductions.
Gas consumption: domestic	2005: 6,025 GWh 2006: 5,834 GWh 2007: 5,731 GWh 2008: 5,495 GWh 2009: 5,043 GWh 2010: 5,032 GWh 2011: 4,761 GWh 2012: 4,757 GWh 2013: 4,629 GWh 2014: 4,539 GWh 2015: 4,546 GWh 2016: 4,558 GWh 2017: 4,696 GWh	2005: 2,019 GWh 2006: 1,919 GWh 2007: 1,874 GWh 2008: 1,791 GWh 2009: 1,637 GWh 2010: 1,622 GWh 2011: 1,525 GWh 2012: 1,493 GWh 2013: 1,456 GWh 2014: 1,414 GWh 2015: 1,418 GWh 2016: 1,424 GWh 2017: 1,464 GWh	2005: 31,469 GWh 2006: 30,484 GWh 2007: 29,878 GWh 2008: 28,750 GWh 2009: 26,490 GWh 2010: 26,449 GWh 2011: 25,007 GWh 2012: 24,870 GWh 2013: 24,292 GWh 2014: 23,722 GWh 2015: 23,831 GWh 2016: 24,059 GWh 2017: 24,874 GWh	2005: 355,379 GWh 2006: 345,227 GWh 2007: 337,775 GWh 2008: 325,847 GWh 2009: 299,804 GWh 2010: 297,407 GWh 2011: 280,025 GWh 2012: 278,715 GWh 2013: 272,429 GWh 2014: 264,551 GWh 2015: 266,872 GWh 2016: 267,503 GWh 2017: 276,315 GWh	Reduction at all levels though from 2015-2018 gas consumption has been increasing again at all levels.	●	Maintain consumption reductions.
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 2018: 140 l/person/day	No recent data available locally, but nationally there has been a decline of the average water consumption.	●	Maintain consumption reductions.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Renewable energy production	2014: 287.4 GWh 2015: 478.7 GWh 2016: 689.4 GWh 2017: 785.4 GWh 2018: 780.7 GWh	2014: 18.3 GWh 2015: 20.9 GWh 2016: 24 GWh 2017: 28 GWh 2018: 29 GWh	2014: 1,207.4 GWh 2015: 4,341.8 GWh 2016: 4,896.9 GWh 2017: 5,390.9 GWh 2018: 5,315.3 GWh	2014: 37,334.3 GWh 2015: 50,329.6 GWh 2016: 47,090.4 GWh 2017: 53,160.9 GWh 2018: 56,224.6 GWh	Increased production at all scales.	● No issue identified – support continued increase in renewable energy production.
Minerals						
Recycled/ Secondary aggregates in GB Market				2008: 25% 2013: 29% 2017: 29%	To continue to increase the use of recycled and secondary aggregates, reducing the need for primary aggregates.	Support continued increase in use of recycled/secondary aggregates.
Waste						
Arisings						
MSW (tonnes)	2008/09: 420,407 2009/10: 408,272 2010/11: 407,386 2011/12: 396,997 2012/13: 390,925 2013/14: 394,933 2014/15: 399,352 2015/16: 416,591 2016/17: 423,030 2017/18: 414,629	2008/09: 160,851 2009/10: 157,471 2010/11: 156,383 2011/12: 143,144 2012/13: 147,956 2013/14: 152,731 2014/15: 156,533 2015/16: 162,700 2016/17: 157,967 2017/18: 155,064	2008/09: 2.4 million tonnes 2009/10: 2.3 million tonnes 2010/11: 2.3 million tonnes 2011/12: 2.2 million tonnes 2012/13: 2.2 million tonnes 2013/14: 2.2 million tonnes	2008/09: 27.4 million tonnes 2009/10: 26.6 million tonnes 2010/11: 26.3 million tonnes 2011/12: 25.6 million tonnes 2012/13: 25.1 million tonnes 2013/14: 25.5 million tonnes 2014/15: 25.8 million tonnes 2015/16: 26.1 million tonnes 2016/17: 26.3 million tonnes	There has been fluctuations through time on all scales, but an over decrease in tonnage over the timeframe.	● Consider whether additional provision for municipal waste required.
C&I (Tonnes)	2002/03: 1,287,450 tonnes 2006: 970,864 tonnes* 2009: 0.9 – 1 million tonnes*		2002/03: 8.1 million tonnes 2006: 6.2 million tonnes* 2009: 6.3 million tonnes*	2002/03: 67.9 million tonnes 2006: 58.5 million tonnes* 2009: 48.0 million tonnes*	Limited data available shows reduction at national level but stable/minor increase at regional and local level.	● Consider whether additional provision for commercial and industrial waste is required.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
				2012: 39.0 million tonnes* 2014:		
C&D	2003: 2.4 million tonnes 2005: 2008: 1.1 million tonnes*		2003: 9.9 million tonnes 2005: 9.8 million tonnes	2003: 90.9 million tonnes 2005: 89.6 million tonnes 2008: 94.5 million tonnes 2009: 77.0 million tonnes 2010: 77.4 million tonnes 2012: 85.2 million tonnes	Limited data available shows reduction at all levels, though there has been an increase on the national level between 2009 and 2012.	● Consider whether additional provision for construction and demolition waste required.
Hazardous	2008: 53,805 tonnes 2009: 40,204 tonnes 2010: 46,589 tonnes 2011: 45,712 tonnes 2012: 44,521 tonnes		2008: 352,975 tonnes 2009: 226,280 tonnes 2010: 277,879 tonnes 2011: 306,682 tonnes 2012: 371,248 tonnes	2008: 6.2 million tonnes 2009: 4.1 million tonnes 2010: 3.4 million tonnes 2011: 3.9 million tonnes 2012: 4.0 million tonnes	Data shows significant fluctuations in arisings at all levels. Overall reduction at national and local level, since 2008, but slight increase regionally.	● Consider whether additional provision for hazardous waste required.
Recycling						
MSW	2008/09: 174,004 tonnes 2009/10: 174,216 tonnes 2010/11: 178,882 tonnes 2011/12: 171,005 tonnes 2012/13: 169,167 tonnes 2013/14: 176,113 tonnes 2014/15: 175,148 tonnes 2015/16: 178,409 tonnes 2016/17: 186,793 tonnes 2017/18 185,168 tonnes	2012/13: 51,405 tonnes 2013/14: 54,553 tonnes 2014/15: 49,217 tonnes 2015/16: 50,349 tonnes 2016/17: 48,763 tonnes 2017/18: 46,591 tonnes	2008/09: 1.01 million tonnes 2009/10: 1.02 million tonnes 2010/11: 1.03 million tonnes 2011/12: 1.01 million tonnes 2012/13: 1.01 million tonnes 2013/14: 1.03 million tonnes	2008/09: 10.1 million tonnes 2009/10: 10.3 million tonnes 2010/11: 10.5 million tonnes 2011/12: 10.7 million tonnes 2012/13: 10.6 million tonnes 2013/14: 10.9 million tonnes 2014/15: 2015/16: 11.1 million tonnes 2016/17: 11.3 million tonnes	Waste Core Strategy has interim target (non-statutory) of 50% recycling of all waste by 2015. Rates have generally slowed at all levels. Local rate has increased over previous year and is above national average but slightly below regional figure.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for recycling and collection facilities for MSW.
C&I			2009: 2.9 million tonnes (46%)	2002/03: 22.6 million tonnes (42%) 2009: 25.0 million tonnes (52%)	Recycling rate has increased nationally but no local data for comparison.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for recycling and collection facilities for

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
						commercial and industrial waste.
C&D			2003: 4.9 million tonnes (49%) 2005:5.6 million tonnes	2003: 45.5 million tonnes (50%) 2005: 46.4 million tonnes 2008:52.7 million tonnes (55%) 2009: 42.2 million tonnes (55%) 2010: 42.2 million tonnes (55%)	70% of C&D waste to be subject to material recovery (recycling & re-use) by 2020. National rate already surpasses this target but no local data to assess.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for recycling and collection facilities for construction and demolition waste.
Recovery (energy from waste)						
MSW	2008/09: 59,524 tonnes 2009/10: 50,923 tonnes 2010/11: 66,148 tonnes 2011/12: 67,194 tonnes 2012/13: 63,418 tonnes 2013/14: 65,663 tonnes 2014/15: 66,716 tonnes 2015/16:193,689 tonnes 2016/17: 2017/18: 158,200 tonnes	2012/13: 76,704 2013/14: 83,157 2014/15: 92,985 2015/16:100,893 2016/17: 89,969** 2017/18:	2008/09: 161,290 tonnes 2009/10: 151,767 tonnes 2010/11: 207,929 tonnes 2011/12: 280,837 tonnes 2012/13: 305,824 tonnes 2013/14: 399:506 tonnes	2008/09: 3.3 million tonnes 2009/10: 3.6 million tonnes 2010/11: 4.0 million tonnes 2011/12: 4.9 million tonnes 2012/13: 5.5 million tonnes 2013/14: 6.2 million tonnes 2014/15: 2015/16: 9.3 million tonnes	Significant increases regionally on all scales.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for recovery facilities for MSW.
MSW (%)	2012/13: 16.22% 2013/14: 16.63% 2014/15: 16.71%	2012/13: 51.84% 2013/14: 54.45% 2014/15: 59.40% 2015/16: 2016/17: 56.95%**	2008/09: 6.9% 2009/10: 6.5% 2010/11: 9.0% 2011/12: 12.6% 2012/13: 13.8% 2013/14: 19.3% 2014/15: 27.7% 2015/16: 37.5%	2008/09: 6.9% 2009/10: 6.5% 2010/11: 15.1% 2011/12: 19.1% 2012/13: 21.9% 2013/14: 24.2% 2014/15: 30.1% 2015/16: 34.7%	There has been an increase on all scales of the percent of MSW recovered, though the increase locally has been smaller in comparison to the regional and national increase.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for recovery facilities for MSW.
C&I			2002/03: 127,370 tonnes	2002/03: 2.5 million tonnes 2009: 2.7 million tonnes	Insufficient data on all scales to assess.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for recovery facilities for commercial and industrial waste.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Re-use						
C&D			2003: 3.9 million tonnes (39%) 2005: 1.7 million tonnes (17%)	2003: 36.3 million tonnes 2005: 35.2 million tonnes 2008: 18.0 million tonnes 2009: 16.6 million tonnes 2010: 15.4 million tonnes	70% of C&D waste to be subject to material recovery (recycling & re-use) by 2020. National rate already surpasses this target although there has been some fluctuation in rates of re-use at national level.	● Support re-use of construction and demolition waste.
Landfill (Nottinghamshire waste sent to landfill)						
MSW (tonnes)	2008/09: 186,879 2009/10: 183,051 2010/11: 162,329 2011/12: 150,987 2012/13: 152,795 2013/14: 149,041 2014/15: 115,341 2015/16: 34,383 2016/17: 36,913 2017/18: 24,361	2011/12: 21,216 2012/13: 19,847 2013/14: 15,021 2014/15: 14,632 2015/16: 10,441 2016/17: 13,921	2008/09: 1.2 million tonnes 2009/10: 1.1 million tonnes 2010/11: 1.0 million tonnes 2011/12: 0.9 million tonnes 2012/13: 0.8 million tonnes 2013/14: 0.8 million tonnes 2014/15: 0.6 million tonnes 2015/16: 0.4 million tonnes	2008/09: 13.8 million tonnes 2009/10: 12.5 million tonnes 2010/11: 11.4 million tonnes 2011/12: 9.6 million tonnes 2012/13: 8.5 million tonnes 2013/14: 7.9 million tonnes 2014/15: 6.4 million tonnes 2015/16: 5.1 million tonnes	EU target to reduce biodegradable landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995 by 2020. Continued reductions at national and regional level. Despite slight local fluctuation in 2012/13 and 2016/17, overall trend is downwards and ahead of target.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
MSW (%)	2012/13: 39.09% 2013/14: 37.74% 2014/15: 28.88% 2015/16: 8.43% 2016/17: 8.92% 2017/18: 6.01%	2012/13: 13.41% 2013/14: 9.83% 2014/15: 9.35% 2015/16: 6.42% 2016/17: 8.81%	2012/13: 38.4% 2013/14: 32.9% 2014/15: 25.2% 2015/16: 15.8%	2012/13: 33.9% 2013/14: 30.9% 2014/15: 24.6% 2015/16: 19.6%	As above, the % amount of MSW sent to landfill has decreased overtime on all scales.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
C&I			2002/03: 3.7 million tonnes 2009: 1.9 million tonnes	2002/03: 30.0 million tonnes 2009: 11.3 million tonnes	Landfill rates declining nationally and regionally. No local data for comparison.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
C&D			2003: 1.2 million tonnes (12%) 2005: 2.5 million tonnes 2008: 1.9 million tonnes 2009: 1.4 million tonnes	2003: 9.2 million tonnes 2005: 18.1 million tonnes 2008: 23.8 million tonnes 2009: 18.2 million tonnes 2010: 19.8 million tonnes	Landfill rate has increased nationally. No regional update available. No local data for comparison.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Landfill inputs to Nottinghamshire Sites (by type of waste)						
Hazardous	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0		2008: 232,000 tonnes 2009: 135,000 tonnes 2010: 126,000 tonnes 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0	2008: 1,126,000 tonnes 2009: 698,000 tonnes 2010: 618,000 tonnes 2011: 1,144,000 tonnes 2012: 904,000 tonnes	No local disposal facilities for this waste. Overall downward trend since 2008 at national and regional level but considerable fluctuation nationally.	● Nottinghamshire does not have any dedicated hazardous waste disposal capacity. Waste is currently sent to nearest regional facilities.
Household/ Industrial / Commercial	2008: 1,276,000 tonnes 2009: 1,192,000 tonnes 2010: 981,000 tonnes 2011: 904,000 tonnes 2012: 1,205,000 tonnes 2013: 1,127,000 tonnes		2008: 2,976,000 tonnes 2009: 2,803,000 tonnes 2010: 2,494,000 tonnes 2011: 2,209,000 tonnes 2012: 2,415,000 tonnes 2013: 2,514,000 tonnes	2008: 31,926,000 tonnes 2009: 27,004,000 tonnes 2010: 24,858,000 tonnes 2011: 23,296,000 tonnes 2012: 21,438,000 tonnes 2013: 19,171,000 tonnes	National trend continues to decrease. Slight increase at regional level and decrease at local level. N.B. this figure includes waste deposited at restricted-user sites.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Inert/ Construction and Demolition	2008: 281,000 tonnes 2009: 228,000 tonnes 2010: 233,000 tonnes 2011: 260,000 tonnes 2012: 338,000 tonnes 2013: 392,000 tonnes		2008: 2,334,000 tonnes 2009: 1,796,000 tonnes 2010: 1,694,000 tonnes 2011: 1,792,000 tonnes 2012: 2,058,000 tonnes 2013: 2,033,000 tonnes	2008: 20,786,000 tonnes 2009: 16,262,000 tonnes 2010: 18,086,000 tonnes 2011: 20,258,000 tonnes 2012: 19,455,000 tonnes 2013: 20,659,000 tonnes	Continuing increase at local and national levels. Slight decrease at regional level.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.

Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments
Landfill inputs (by site type)						
Hazardous	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014: 0	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014: 0	2008: 208,000 tonnes 2009: 111,000 tonnes 2010: 100,000 tonnes 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014: 0	2008: 888,000 tonnes 2009: 424,000 tonnes 2010: 479,000 tonnes 2011: 440,000 tonnes 2012: 580,000 tonnes 2013: 504,000 tonnes	No recent local or regional inputs. Decreasing regional inputs. National trend has fluctuated with significant decline in latest monitoring period.	● Nottinghamshire does not have any dedicated hazardous waste disposal capacity. Waste is currently sent to nearest regional facilities.
Inert only	2008: 180,000 tonnes 2009: 137,000 tonnes 2010: 229,000 tonnes 2011: 217,000 tonnes 2012: 297,000 tonnes 2013: 376,000 tonnes 2014: 367,000 tonnes	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0	2008: 1,919,000 tonnes 2009: 1,387,000 tonnes 2010: 1,407,000 tonnes 2011: 1,309,000 tonnes 2012: 1,778,000 tonnes 2013: 1,793,000 tonnes 2014: 1,873,000 tonnes	2008: 10,800,000 tonnes 2009: 8,116,000 tonnes 2010: 9,448,000 tonnes 2011: 10,059,000 tonnes 2012: 10,413,000 tonnes 2013: 10,826,000 tonnes 2014: 12,236,000 tonnes	Continuing increase at all levels but major increase locally, possibly reflecting major construction/civil engineering projects.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Non-inert	2008: 668,000 tonnes 2009: 568,000 tonnes 2010: 404,000 tonnes 2011: 360,000 tonnes 2012: 333,000 tonnes 2013: 387,000 tonnes 2014: 409,000 tonnes	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0 2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014: 0	2008: 2,697,000 tonnes 2009: 2,510,000 tonnes 2010: 2,214,000 tonnes 2011: 2,110,000 tonnes 2012: 1,784,000 tonnes 2013: 2,007,000 tonnes 2014: 2,088,000 tonnes	2008: 39,435,000 tonnes 2009: 32,841,000 tonnes 2010: 31,986,000 tonnes 2011: 31,655,000 tonnes 2012: 27,836,000 tonnes 2013: 27,256,000 tonnes 2014: 26,520,000 tonnes	Overall downward trend at national level. Noticeable recent increase at regional and local level since 2012.	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Restricted user	2008: 710,000 tonnes 2009: 715,000 tonnes 2010: 581,000 tonnes	2008: 0 2009: 0 2010: 0	2008: 718,000 tonnes 2009: 727,000 tonnes 2010: 592,000 tonnes	2008: 2,715,000 tonnes 2009: 2,583,000 tonnes 2010: 1,650,000 tonnes	Trend shows fluctuations over last 6 years with recent	● Ensure adequate policy provision for disposal of waste

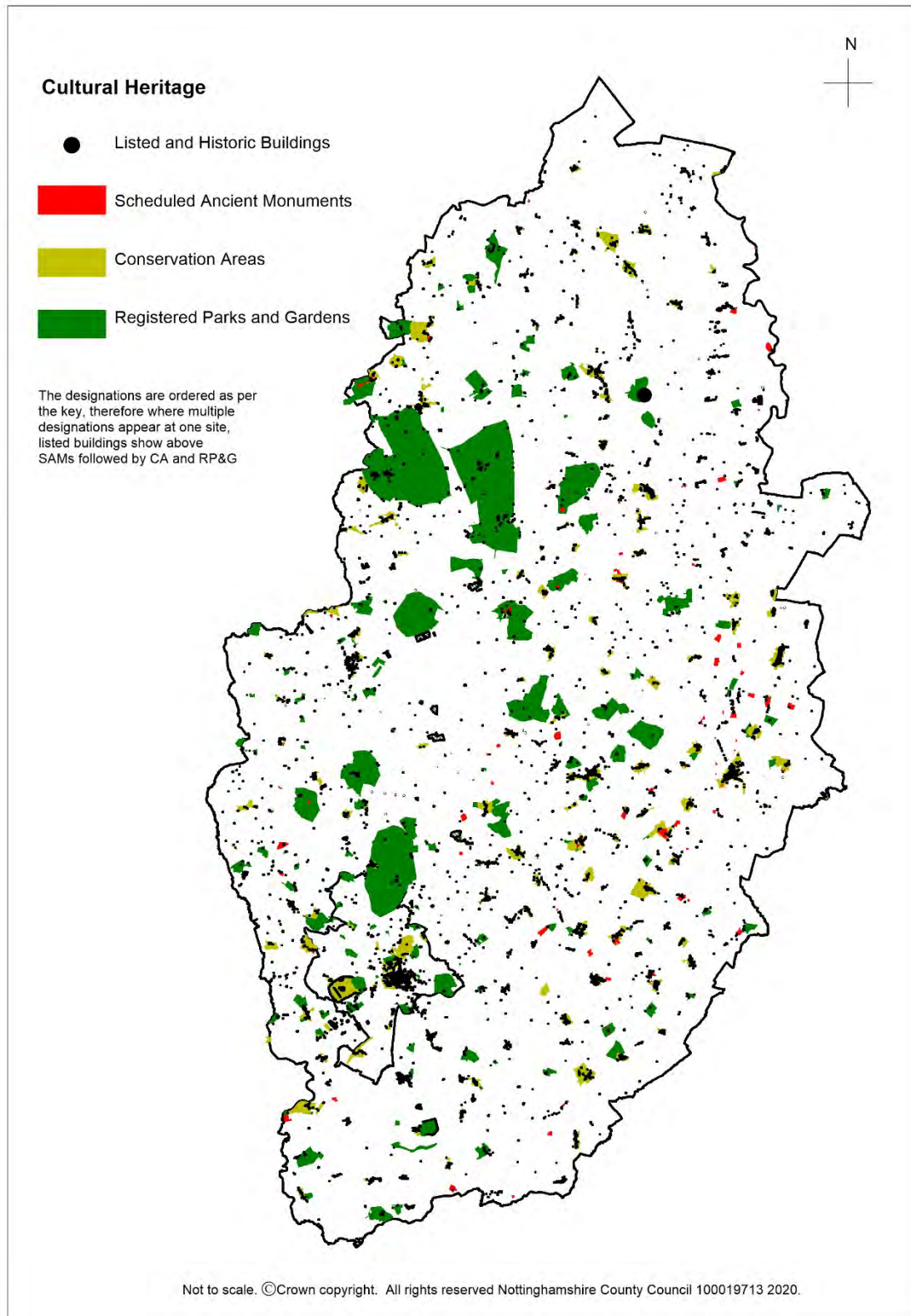
Indicator	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham City	East Midlands	England	Target/Comparison	Status and Comments	
	2011: 588,000 tonnes 2012: 913,000 tonnes 2013: 756,000 tonnes 2014: 428,000 tonnes	2011: 0 2012: 0 2013: 0 2014: 0	2011: 706,000 tonnes 2012: 1,037,000 tonnes 2013: 934,000 tonnes 2014: 574,000 tonnes	2011: 2,546,000 tonnes 2012: 2,969,000 tonnes 2013: 2,481,000 tonnes 2014: 1,703,000 tonnes	decline at all levels, with a large decline in 2014.		that cannot economically be recycled or recovered.
Landfill Capacity							
Non-hazardous (Non-inert by EA category)	2008: 4.9 million m ³ 2009: 2.9 million m ³ 2010: 4.7 million m ³ 2011: 4.6 million m ³ 2012: 4.3 million m ³ 2013: 3.1 million m ³ 2014: 2.5 million m ³	n/a	2008: 46.1 million m ³ 2009: 39.8 million m ³ 2010: 41.2 million m ³ 2011: 37.1 million m ³ 2012: 36.0 million m ³ 2013: 22.6 million m ³ 2014: 38.8 million m ³	2008: 473.1 million m ³ 2009: 410.6 million m ³ 2010: 404.7 million m ³ 2011: 390.0 million m ³ 2012: 368.3 million m ³ 2013: 236.7 million m ³ 2014: 329.5 million m ³	Capacity is declining at the local level however has increased at the regional and national level in 2014.	●	There is a serious shortage of disposal capacity to meet expected needs.
Inert	2008: 1.7 million m ³ 2009: 2.2 million m ³ 2010: 2.1 million m ³ 2011: 2.0 million m ³ 2012: 1.8 million m ³ 2013: 1.6 million m ³ 2014: 2.0 million m ³	n/a	2008: 19.5 million m ³ 2009: 24.3 million m ³ 2010: 22.7 million m ³ 2011: 22.8 million m ³ 2012: 21.2 million m ³ 2013: 26.7 million m ³ 2014: 23.9 million m ³	2008: 109.1 million m ³ 2009: 123.7 million m ³ 2010: 117.8 million m ³ 2011: 121.3 million m ³ 2012: 111.4 million m ³ 2013: 131.1 million m ³ 2014: 126.7 million m ³	At the local level, capacity has increased slightly and whilst national and locally 2014 indicated a decline in capacity, overall there has been an increase.	●	Overall local capacity is adequate in terms of volume but this is almost all concentrated at one site meaning poor distribution of disposal capacity.
Restricted user	2008: 3.4 million m ³ 2009: 3.2 million m ³ 2010: 4.7 million m ³ 2011: 4.7 million m ³ 2012: 4.4 million m ³ 2013: 3.8 million m ³ 2014: 3.2 million m ³	n/a	2008: 3.9 million m ³ 2009: 3.5 million m ³ 2010: 5.0 million m ³ 2011: 5.0 million m ³ 2012: 3.8 million m ³ 2013: 4.1 million m ³ 2014: 3.5 million m ³	2008: 31.1 million m ³ 2009: 41.3 million m ³ 2010: 41.8 million m ³ 2011: 35.4 million m ³ 2012: 25.7 million m ³ 2013: 28.3 million m ³ 2014: 28.2 million m ³	Recent fluctuations at national and regional level. Local capacity has declined since 2011.	●	Recent permissions mean there is adequate local capacity at present but longer term capacity may be required.

- indicator is on target/shows improvement where no target recorded
- indicator is slightly below target or is slightly below national/regional average
- indicator is significantly below target/has got worse
- insufficient data to assess/no issue identified

* Estimated figure

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Appendix 3: Contextual data mapping



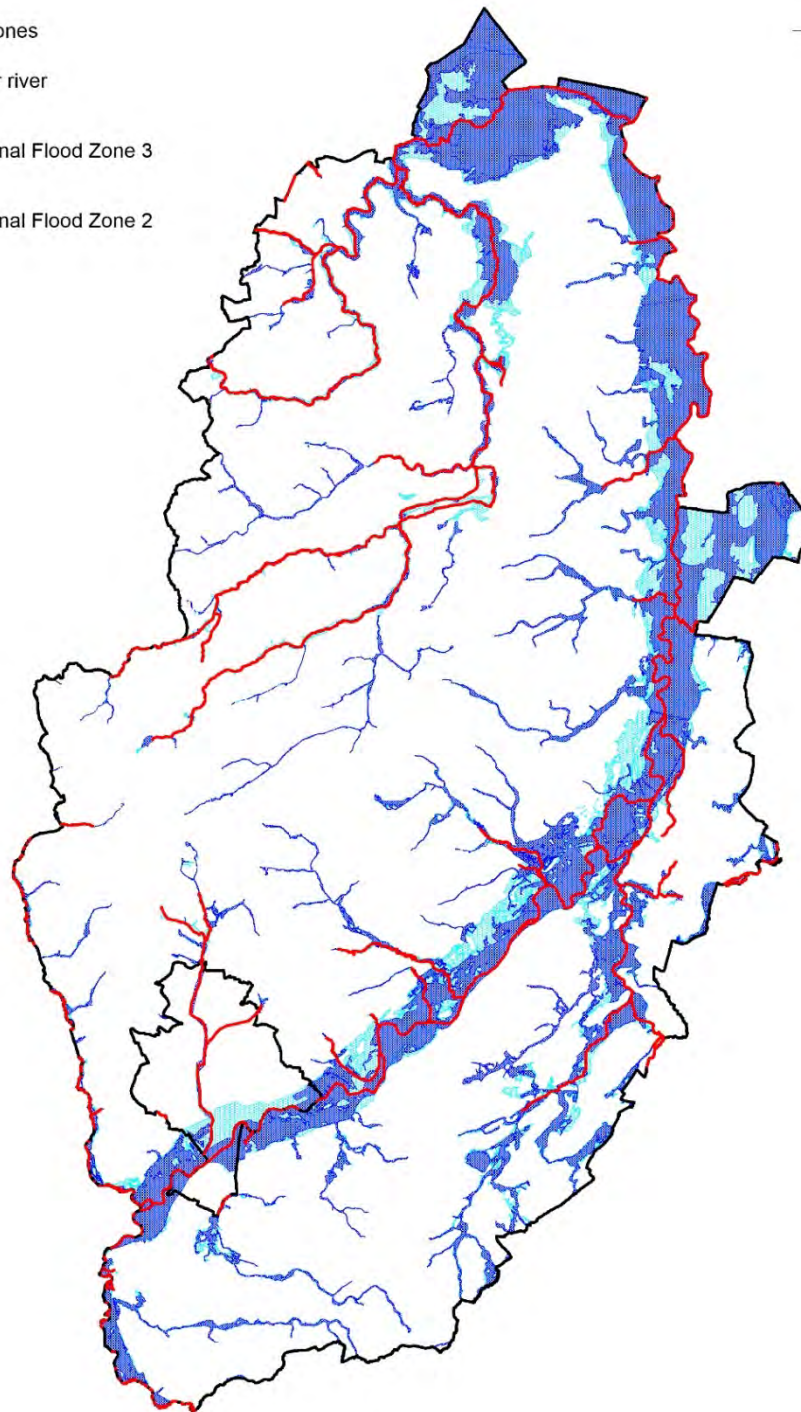
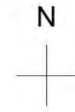
Flooding

National Flood Zones

— Major river

■ National Flood Zone 3

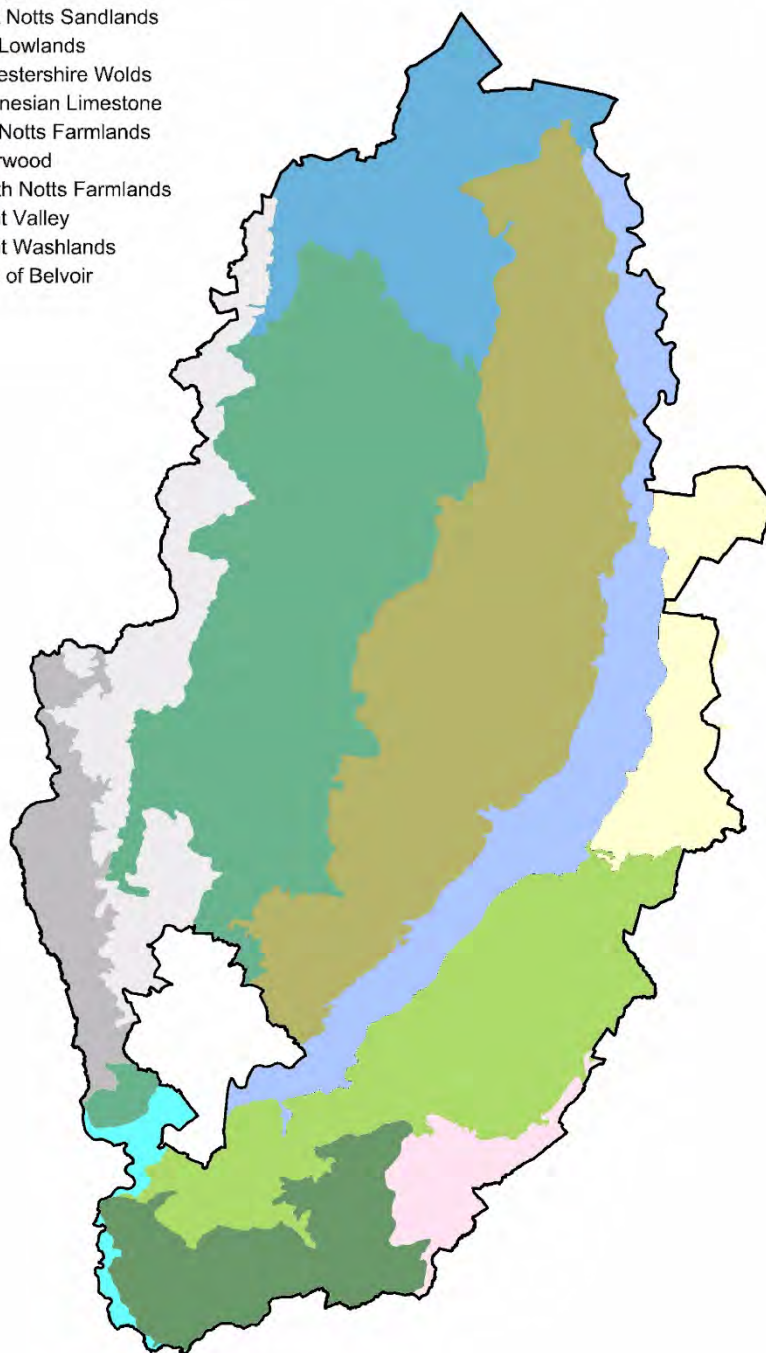
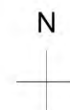
■ National Flood Zone 2



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**Landscape Character Assessment
County character areas**



-  Derbyshire Coalfields
-  East Notts Sandlands
-  Idle Lowlands
-  Leicestershire Wolds
-  Magnesian Limestone
-  Mid Notts Farmlands
-  Sherwood
-  South Notts Farmlands
-  Trent Valley
-  Trent Washlands
-  Vale of Belvoir



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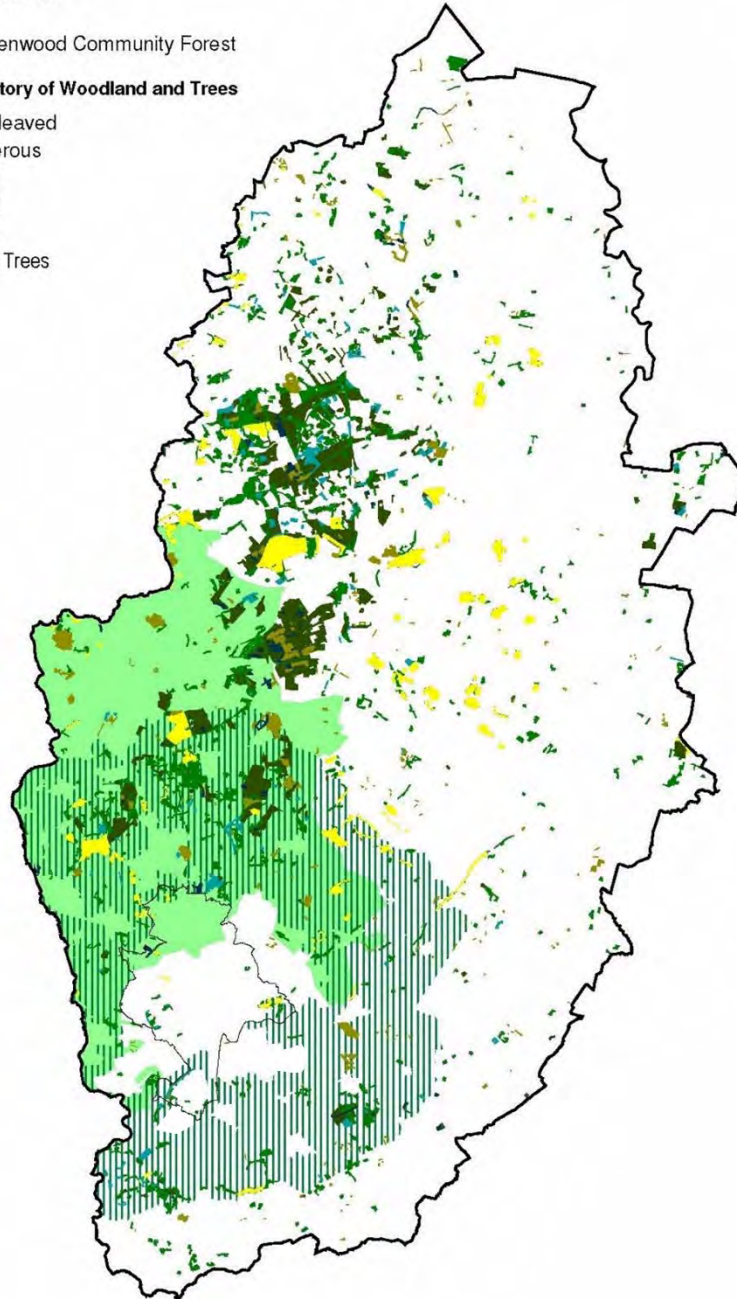
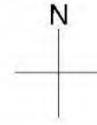
Landscape

Landscape and woodland

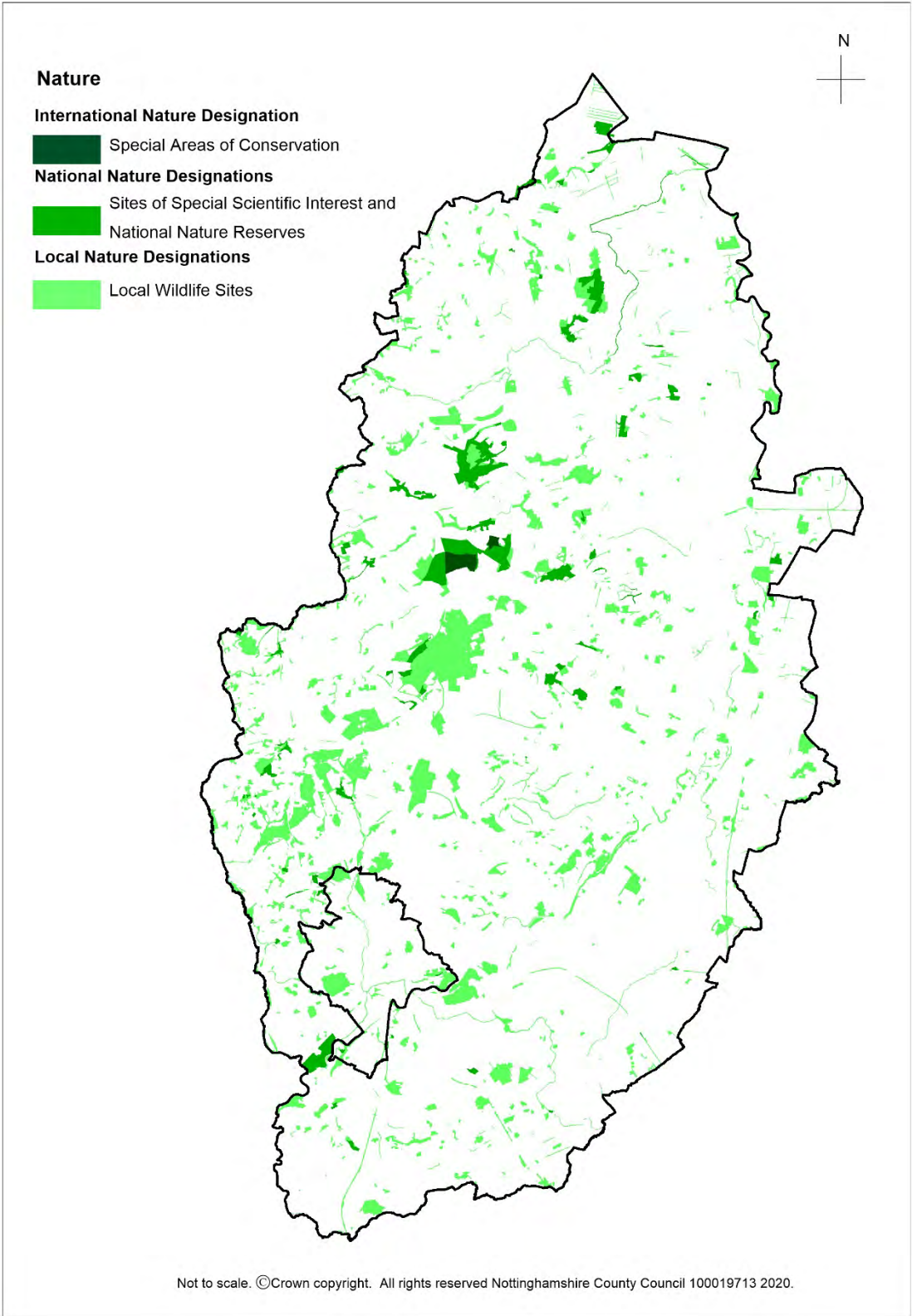
-  Ancient Woodland
-  Green Belt
-  Greenwood Community Forest

National Inventory of Woodland and Trees

-  Broadleaved
-  Coniferous
-  Felled
-  Mixed
-  Shrub
-  Young Trees






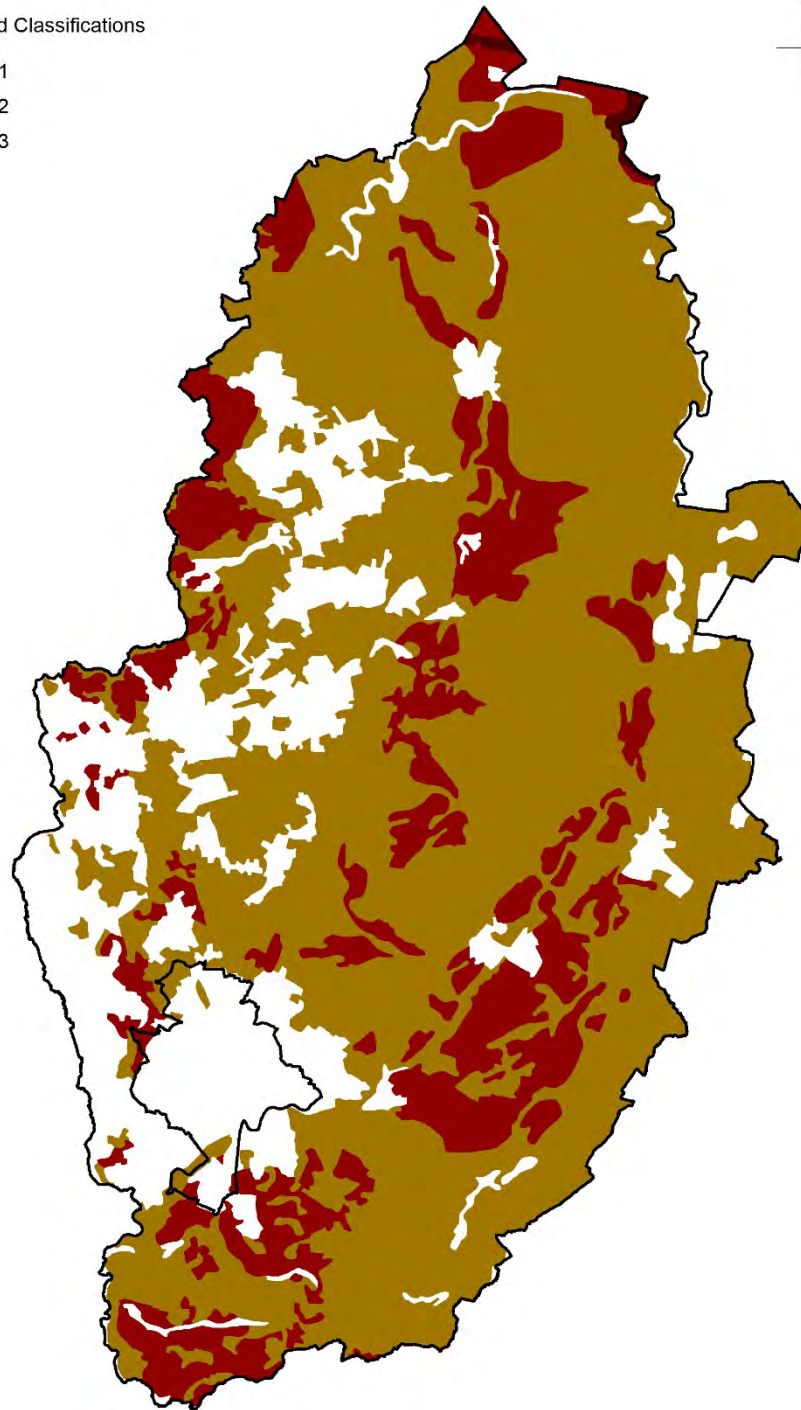
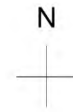
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Soil

Agricultural Land Classifications

-  Grade 1
-  Grade 2
-  Grade 3

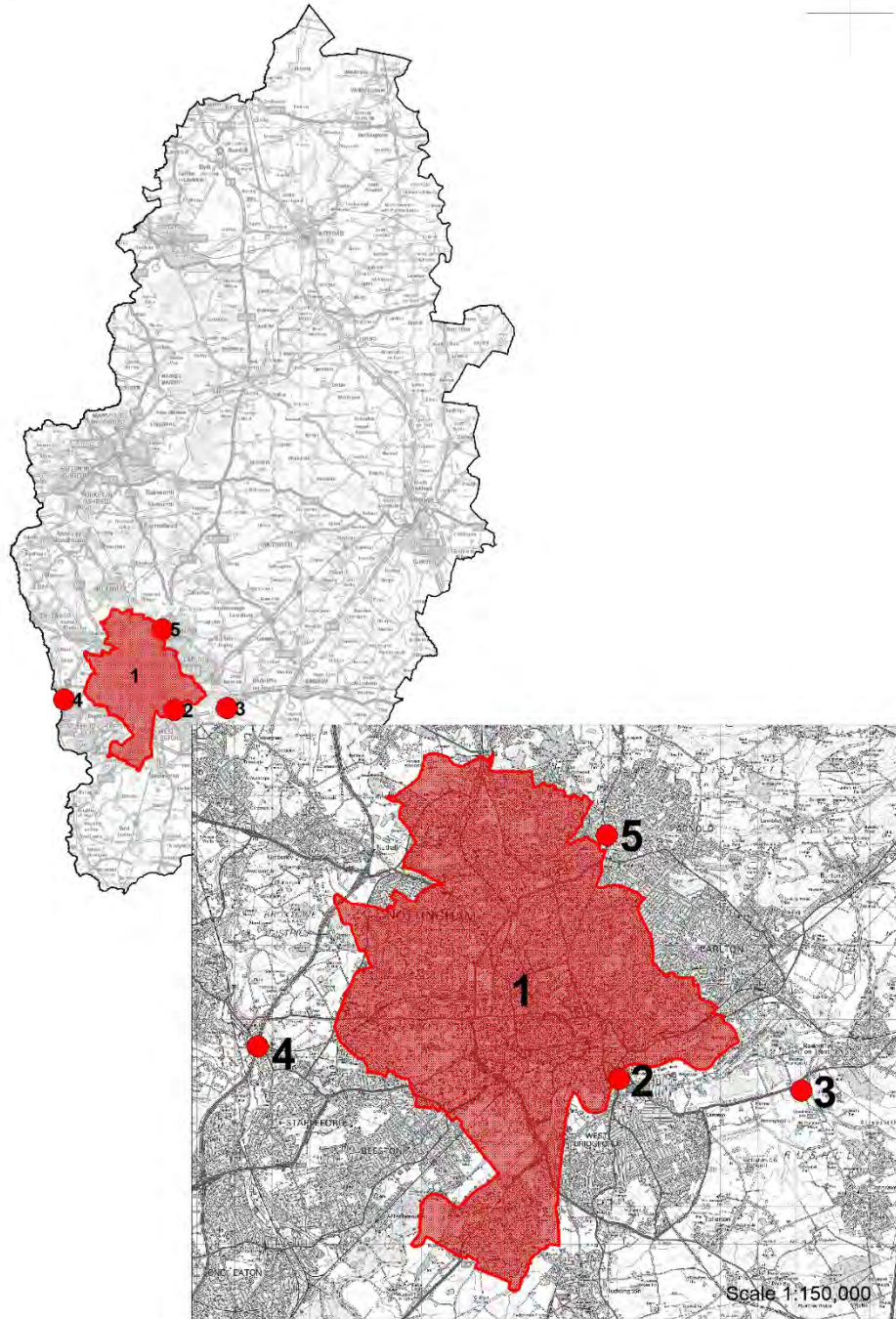


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Nottinghamshire's Air Quality Management Areas

See separate maps for boundaries

N



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Nottingham AQMA No.1
 Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
 Amendment dated 09/01/2019.
 The AQMA covers the entire administrative area of Nottingham City Council.



Rushcliffe AQMA No.1
 Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
 An area encompassing the Lady Bay Bridge/Radcliffe Road junction, the Trent Bridge/Loughborough Road/Radcliffe Road junction and the Willford Lane/Loughborough Road/Melton Road junction West.



Rushcliffe AQMA No.2
 Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
 Land adjacent to the A52 at Stragglethorpe Junction.



Broxtowe AQMA No.1
 Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
 An area encompassing twenty properties on parts of Iona Drive and Tree Close next to M1 motorway in Trowell.



Gedling AQMA No.1
Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)
An area encompassing the A60 as it passes through Daybrook, including its junction with the A6004.




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Potential areas for growth

Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategy

-  Sustainable Urban Extension
-  Local Plan Allocation


Newark and Sherwood Amended Core Strategy

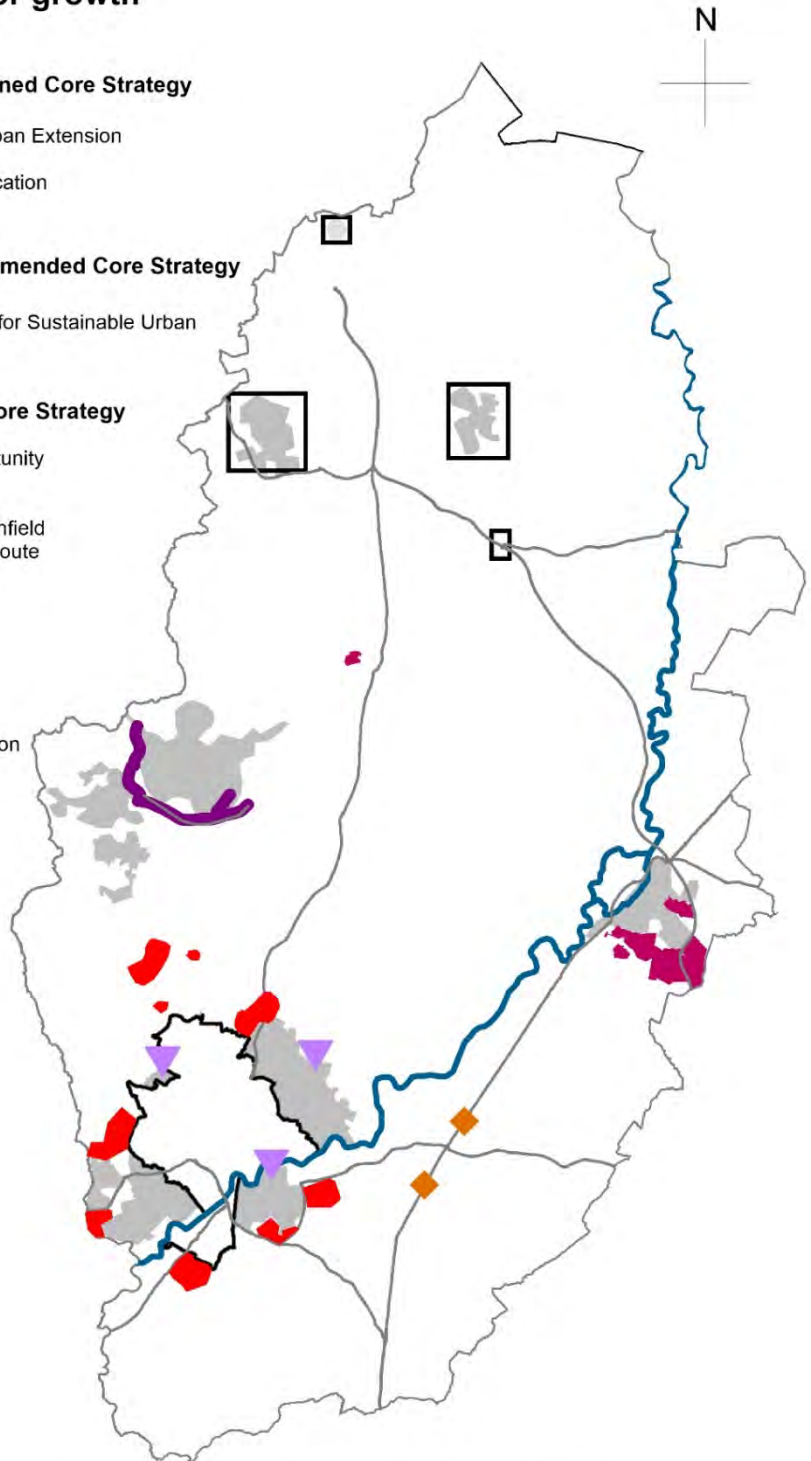
-  Strategic Sites for Sustainable Urban Extensions

Bassetlaw Publication Core Strategy

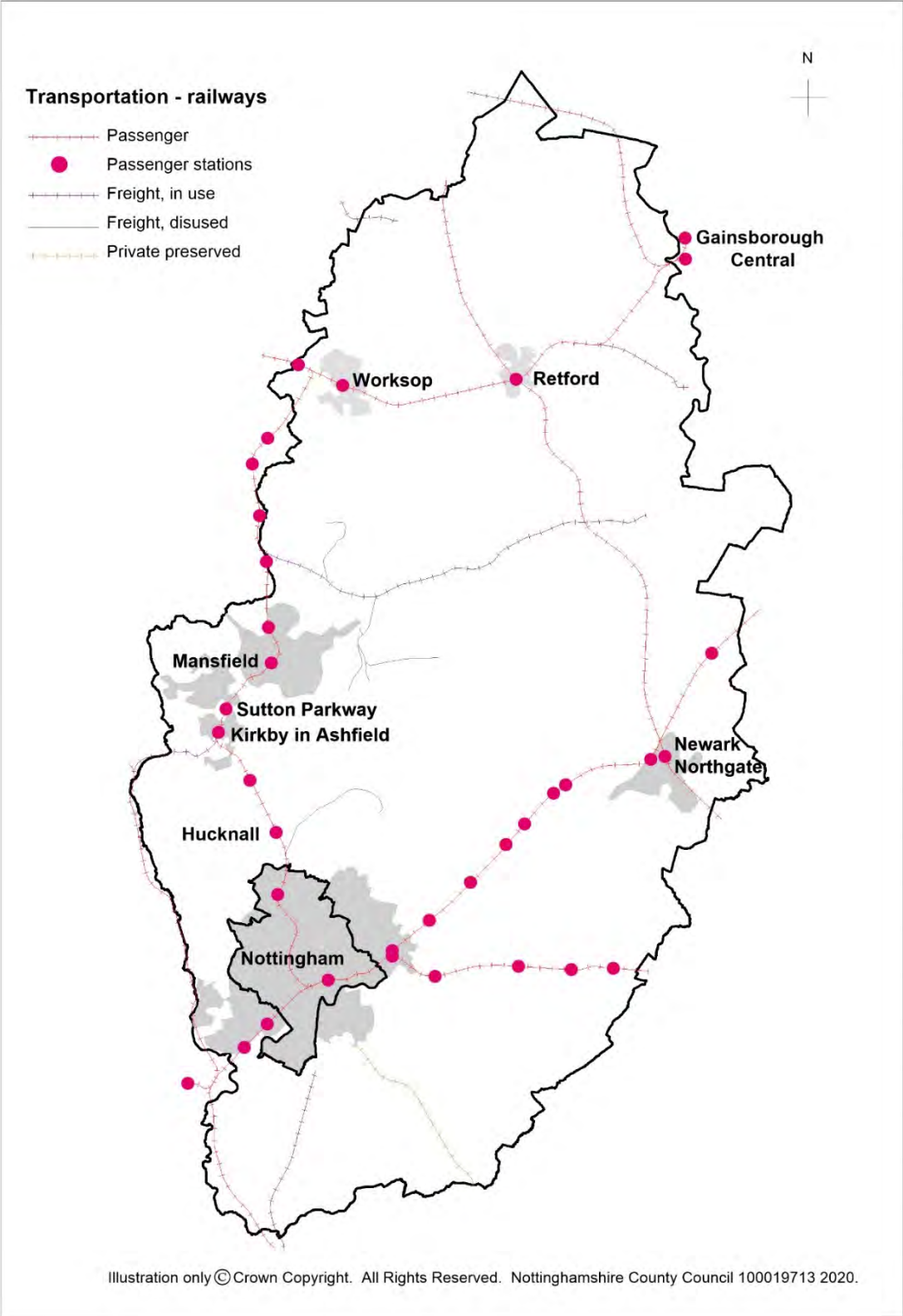
-  Areas of Opportunity
-  Mansfield to Ashfield Regeneration Route
-  Nottingham

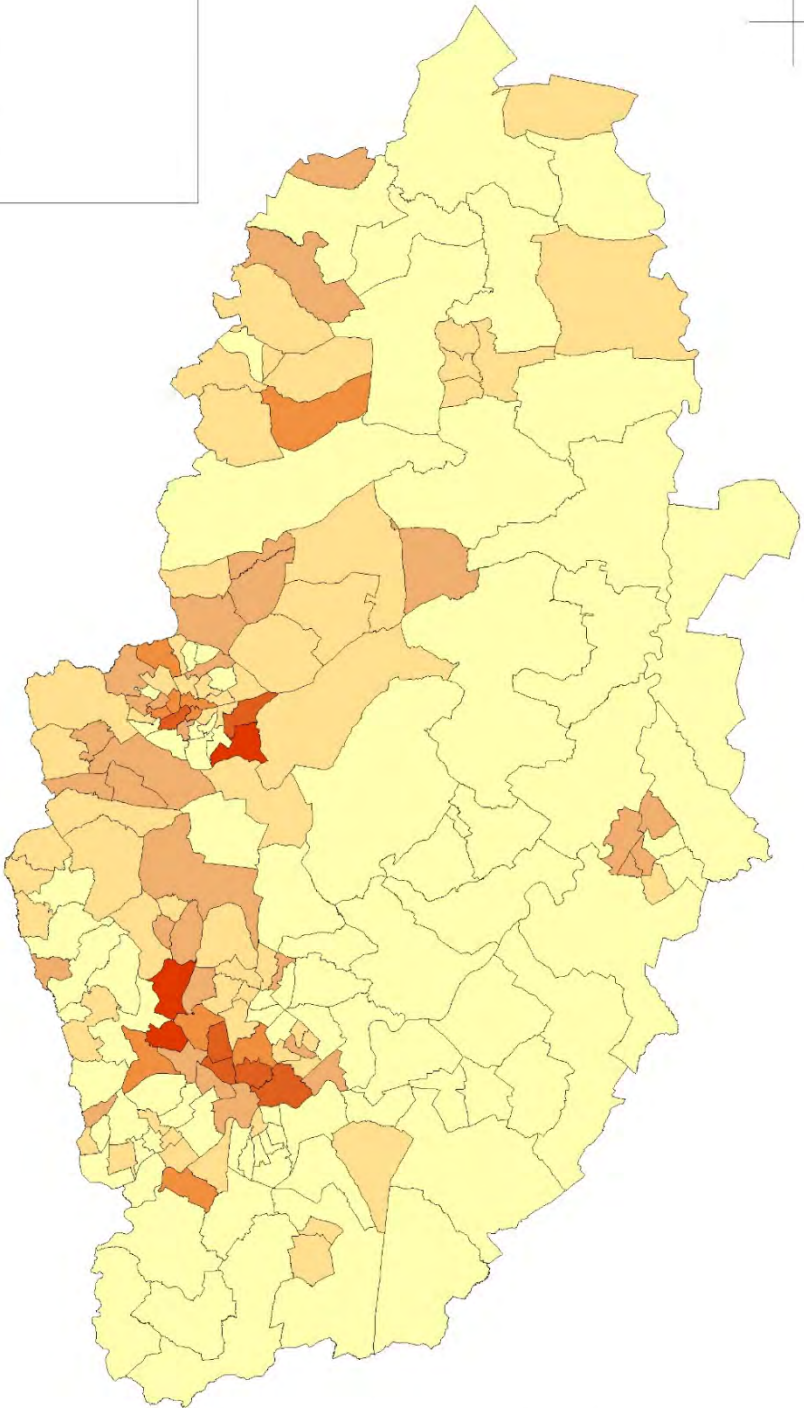
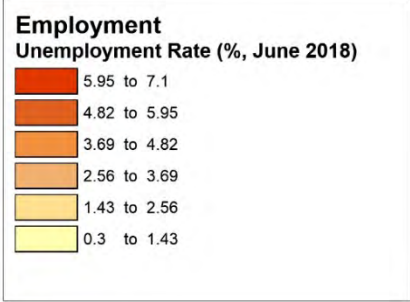
D2N2

-  A46 Regeneration Scheme



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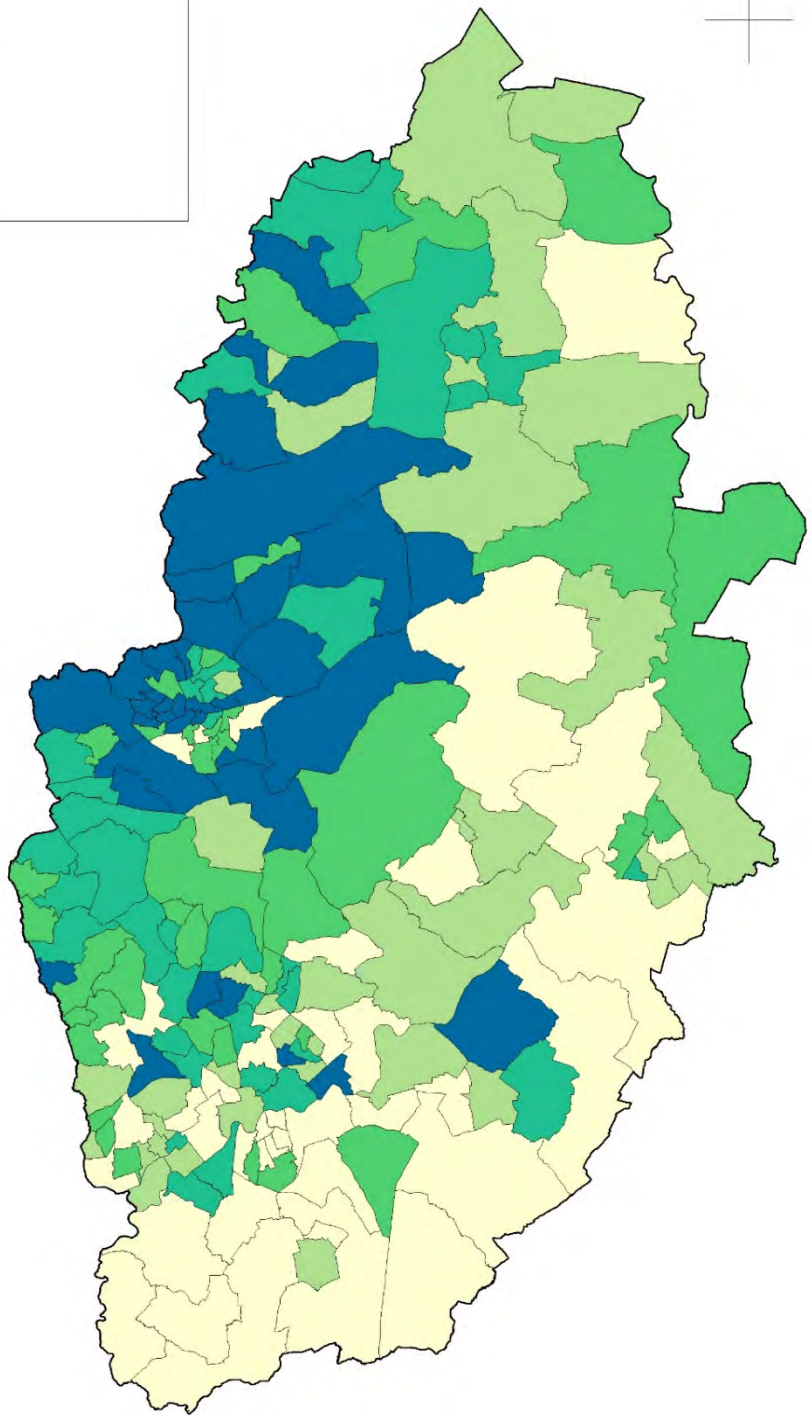
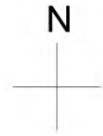
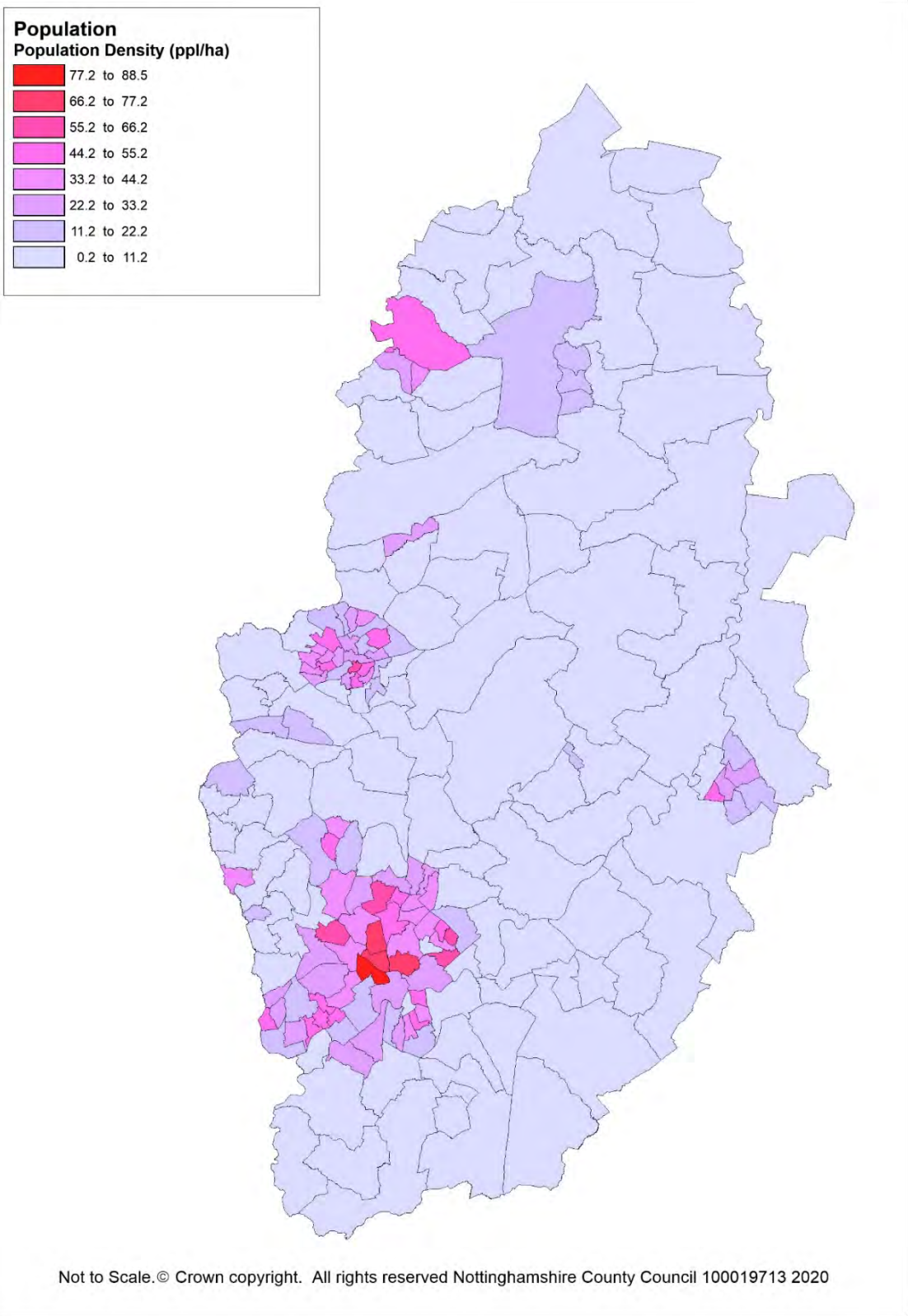
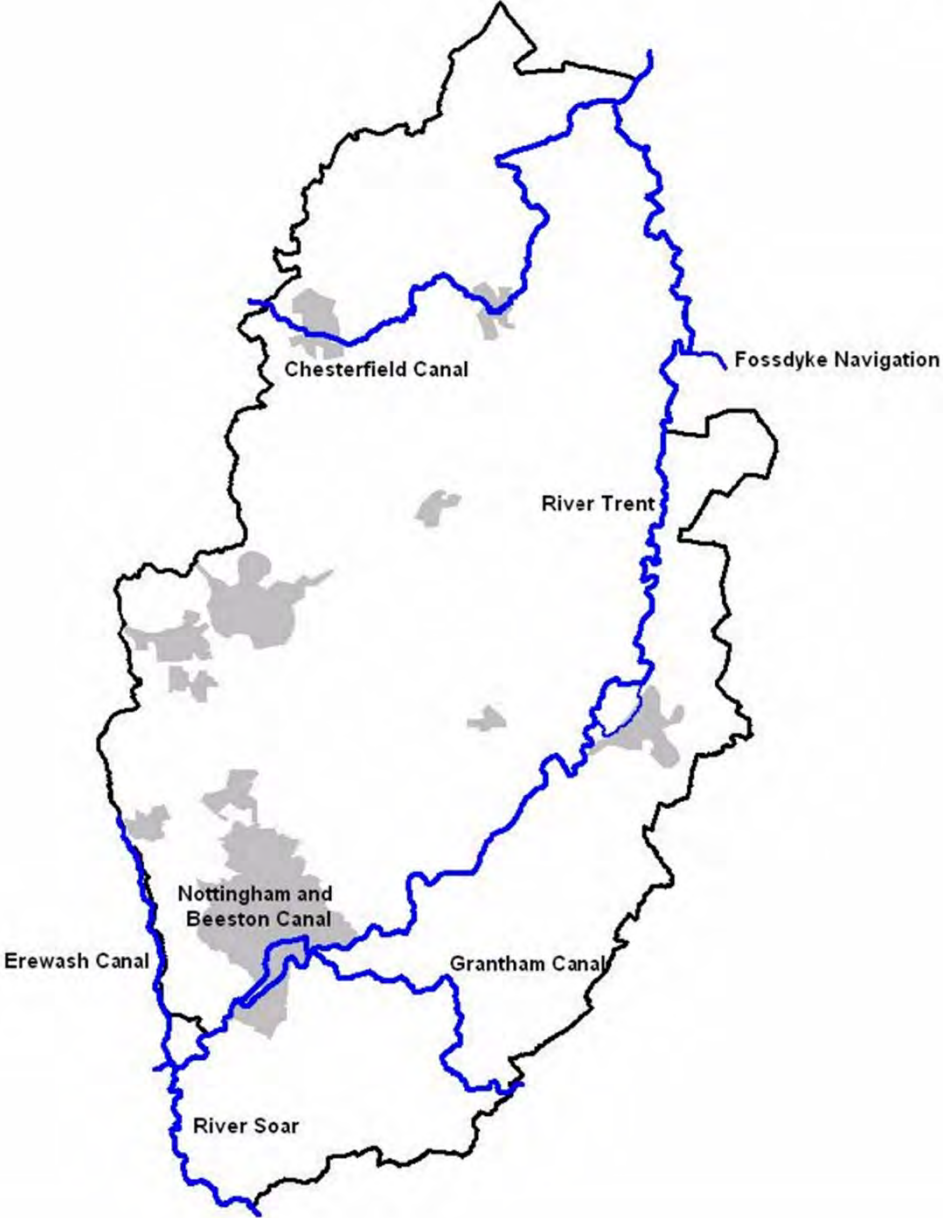
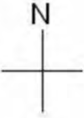


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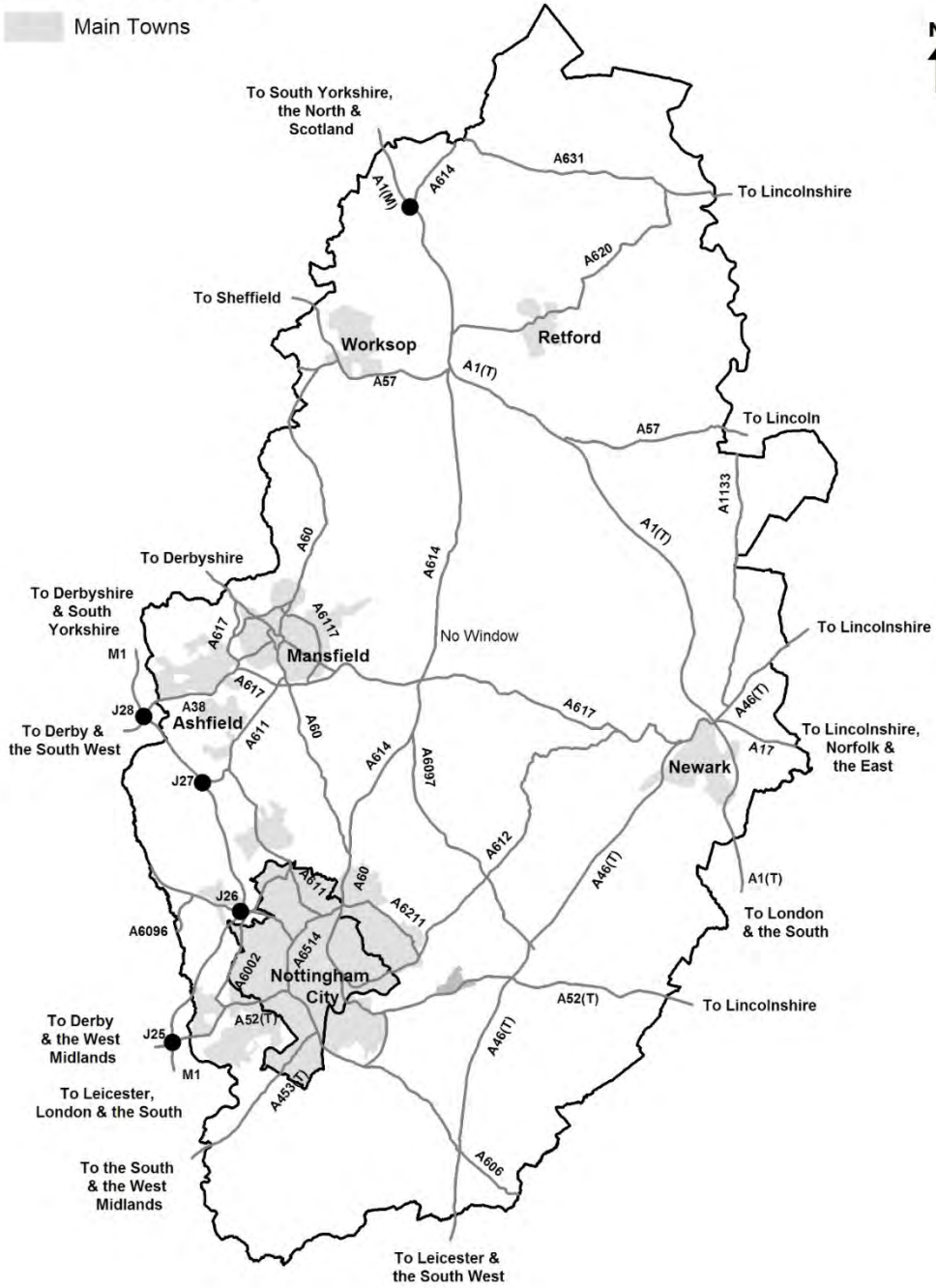
Transportation - navigable waterways



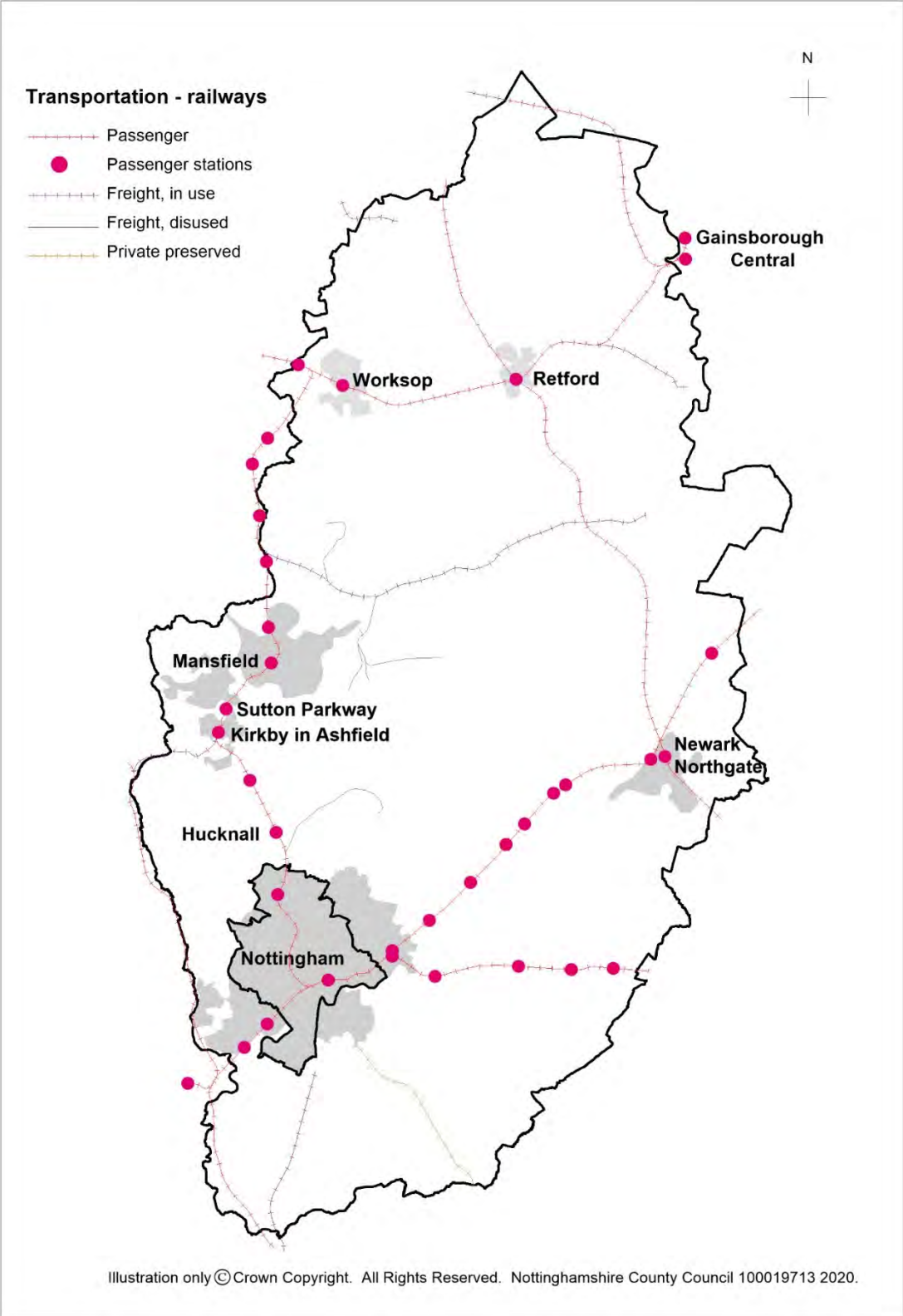
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Core Road Network

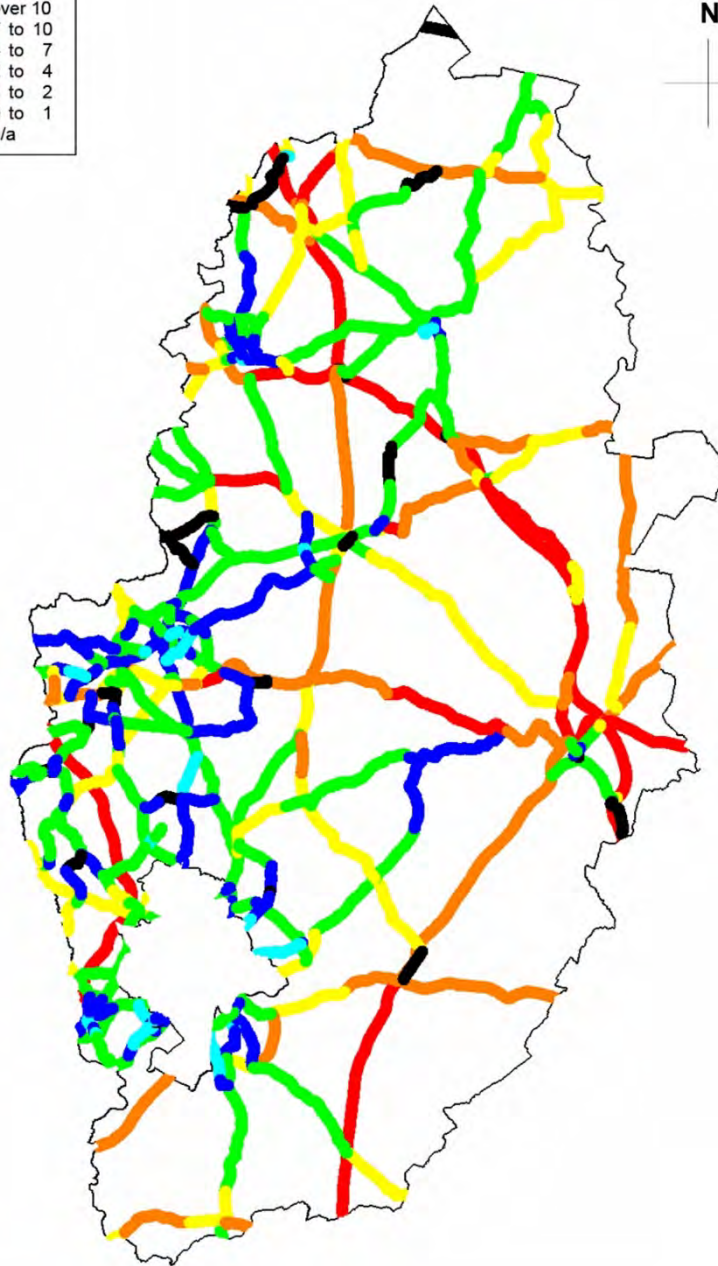
Main Towns



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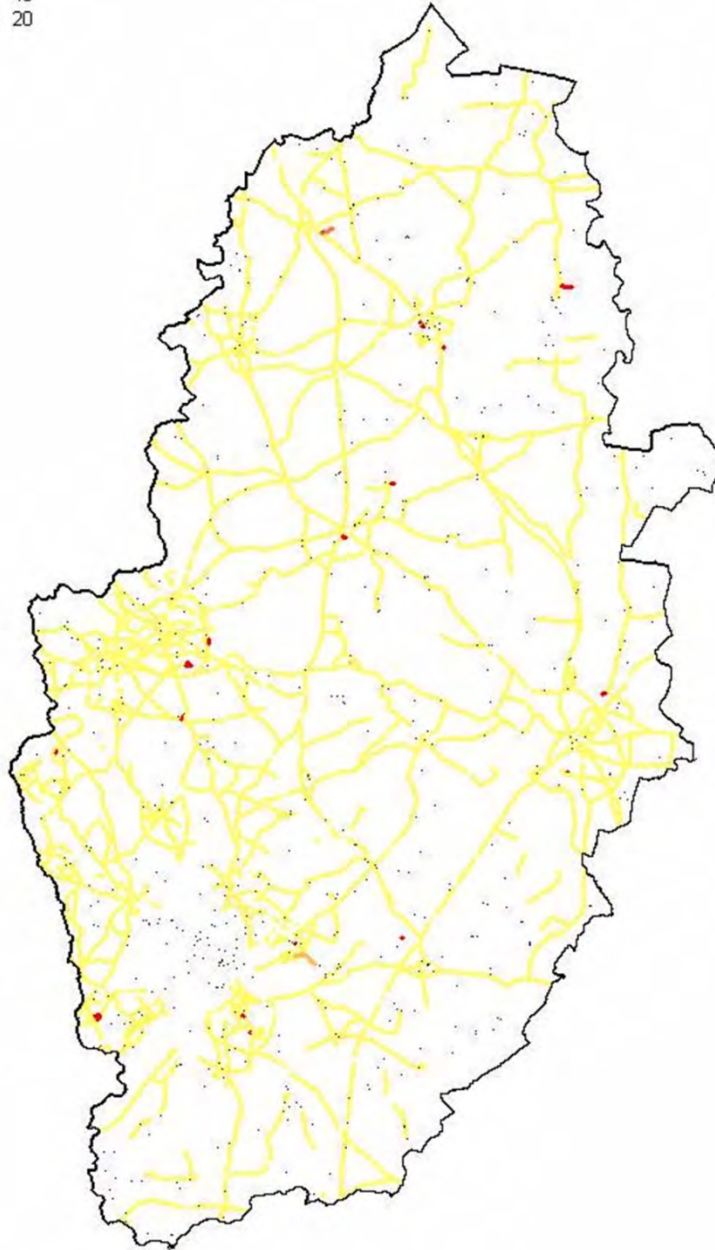
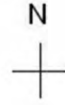
Number of HGV's on road



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Percentage of vehicles on road being HGVs








- 80.01 to 100
- 40.01 to 60
- 20.01 to 40
- 0 to 20



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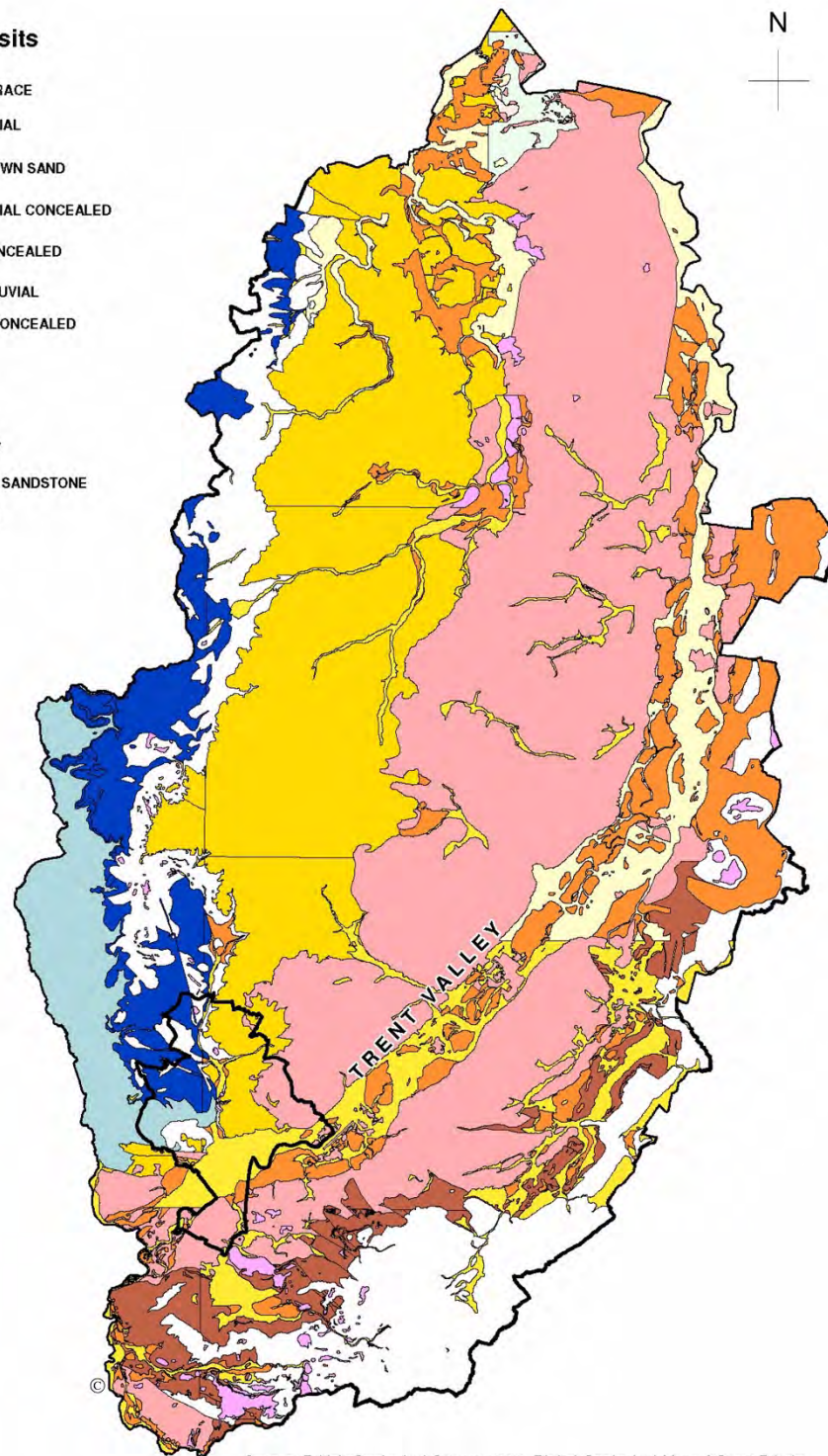
Geology

Superficial Deposits

-  RIVER TERRACE
-  SUB ALLUVIAL
-  NOTTS BLOWN SAND
-  SUB ALLUVIAL CONCEALED
-  UNDIFF CONCEALED
-  GLACIO FLUVIAL
-  GLACIAL CONCEALED

Solid Geology

-  GYPSUM
-  BRICK CLAY
-  SHERWOOD SANDSTONE
-  LIMESTONE
-  COAL



Source: British Geological Survey. 2003. Digital Geological Map of Great Britain 1:625 000 scale (DIGMapGB-625) Superficial Deposits data [CD-Rom].

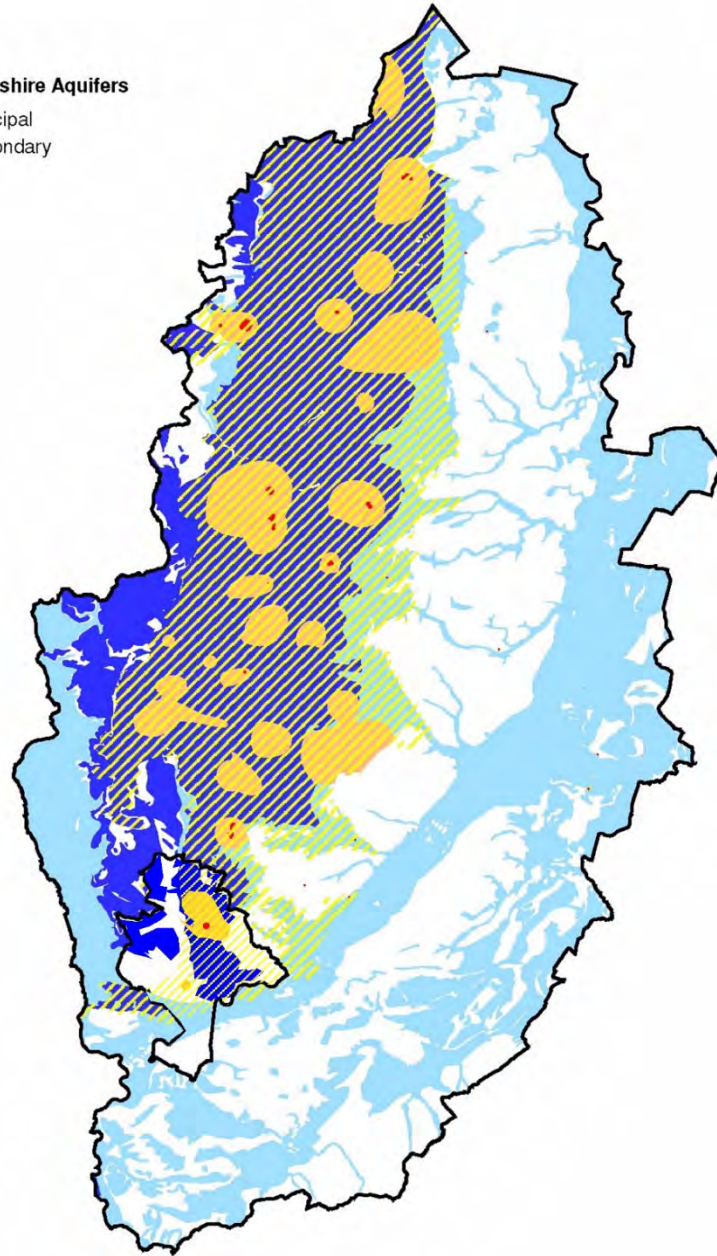
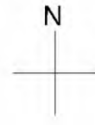
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Water
Nottinghamshire Source Protection Zones

-  1
-  2
-  3

Nottinghamshire Aquifers

-  Principal
-  Secondary



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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA): If National Air Quality Objectives are not likely to be achieved in a specific area, a local authority must declare an AQMA and develop an Air Quality Action Plan to improve quality.

Biodiversity: The range of life forms that constitute the living world, from microscopic organisms to the largest tree or animal, and the habitat and ecosystem in which they live.

Brownfield Land: A general term used to define land which has been previously developed.

Conservation Area: An area designated by a local planning authority under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, regarded as being an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Green Belt: An area of land surrounding a City having five distinct purposes: to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns, and; to assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. (As set out in the NPPF, 2019).

Ha/ha (Hectare): An area 10,000 sq. metres or 2.471 acres.

Listed Building: A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest included on a list prepared under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Consent is normally required for its demolition in whole or part, and for any works of alteration or extension (both internal and external) which would affect its special interest.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP): A plan that identifies local biodiversity priorities and determines the contribution they can make to the delivery of the national Species and Habitat Action Plan targets. Often, but not always, LBAPs conform to county boundaries.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR): Established by a local authority under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Local Plan: A document which sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority's area and includes detailed policies and proposals for the development and use of land together with reasoned justification for these proposals.

Local Wildlife Site (LWS): Site of local importance for nature conservation or geology identified by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Audit Steering Group. These sites were formerly known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).

National Planning Policy Framework: Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied.

Open Space: Any un-built land within the boundary of a village, town or city which provides, or has the potential to provide, environmental, social and/or economic benefits to communities, whether direct or indirect.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: Government legislation which sets out the changes to the planning system.

Planning Practice Guidance: A web-based resource introduced by the Government in 2014 which provides guidance on a range of planning issues.

Previously Developed Land: Land which has in the past been a developed site (see brownfield land).

Renewable Energy: The term 'renewable energy' covers those resources which occur and recur naturally in the environment. Such resources include heat from the earth or sun, power from the wind and from water and energy from plant material and from the recycling of domestic, industrial or agricultural waste, and from recovering energy from domestic, industrial or agricultural waste.

Saved Policies: Existing local plan policies which have been saved by direction of the Secretary of State.

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM): 'Scheduling' is shorthand for the process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection by being placed on a list, or 'schedule'. Historic England takes the lead in identifying sites in England which should be placed on the schedule.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): The designation under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, of an area of land of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiological features.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): An area which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. Such areas provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): Local planning authorities are required to prepare this assessment in consultation with the Environment Agency. The SFRA will be used to refine information on the areas that may flood and will provide the basis for a sequential approach to development allocation and control.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): A tool for appraising policies and proposals to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic objectives). All local plans must be subject to this process and the Government's preferred approach is to combine this with the requirement for strategic environmental assessment.

Sustainable development: This has several definitions, one of which is "to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations."